



JOINVILLE

CITY IN NUMBERS 2015



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- 1.** General Characteristics
- 2.** Territorial Structure and Regional Integration
- 3.** Natural Environment
- 4.** Constructed Environment
- 5.** Mobility
- 6.** Economic Promotion
- 7.** Social Promotion
- 8.** Institutional Management

JOINVILLE CITY HALL

UDO DÖHLER
Mayor

RODRIGO COELHO
Deputy Mayor

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FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JOINVILLE**

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Introduction

We are pleased to present the Joinville in Numbers 2015 diagnostic. This material gives readers the opportunity to learn about the characteristics, differentials and potential of our city in detail, in a variety of segments, through an evolving panorama of the municipality from its foundation to the present day.

Joinville is the most populous city in the state of Santa Catarina. As you will see throughout this publication, the city's growth affects more than just the economy. Our city has been able to bring together social and economic development. Its location, infrastructure, economic diversity and colonization - which have brought together the most diverse cultures and ethnicities - have created the ideal scenario for Joinville to become what it is today and what it would like to be in the future.

The indicators that you have in your hands present the features of the municipality and its region in a detailed manner. We hope that this diagnostic is useful as a source of information and a way of attracting new investments and helping our city grow even more.

Happy reading.

Udo Döhler

Mayor



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View of the city





Avenida Beira-rio



1 General Characteristics

Symbols of the City

JOINVILLE COAT OF ARMS

The Joinville Coat of Arms was created through resolution no. 443, dated May 27, 1929, restored by Municipal Law no. 71, dated August 16, 1948, ratified by Municipal Law no. 1.173, dated December 12, 1971 and was digitally restored in 1998 by the IPPUJ Foundation.

MURAL CROWN

Has a Portuguese-style shield symbolizing the Sacred Scripture and the pilgrimage staff of Saint Francis Xavier as a reminder of the work of this missionary chosen as the parish priest for the city of Joinville.

Overlapping this picture is the Roman capital letter "I", which translates to "Go", which is what Saint Ignatius of Loyola said when he sent Saint Francis Xavier to become a missionary in the West.

1st QUARTERY

The coat of arms of the Empire of Brazil, created on September 18, 1822 by Dom Pedro I, are engraved here. In the middle is an armillary sphere with an Order of Christ Cross surrounded by nineteen stars, as a reminder of the origin of Princess Dona Francisca of the Brazilian Imperial Crown, who in 1843 married the Prince of Joinville of the French Royal Family, which led to the foundation of the city of Joinville.

3rd QUARTERY

Swiss Cross and the Norwegian Lion, symbols taken from the Swiss and Norwegian coats of arms.

2nd QUARTERY

Emblem used by the Prince of Joinville, a famous member of the d'Orleans family, made up of three fleurs-de-lis in a triangle and a label.

CENTRAL SHIELD

Represents the Southern Cross constellation, as a reminder of the people from various origins that settled here and became a part of this august Brazilian national symbol.

4th QUARTERY

The Oldenburg Cross and the Eagle of Prussia are a reminder, as in the 3rd Quaterly, of the founders and settlers of the old Colônia Dona Francisca.

BASE OF MAIN SHIELD

Lateral support elements of the shield symbolizing sugarcane and rice, for the municipality's main crops. The cog in the middle symbolizes that the city of Joinville, which was founded as an agricultural center, and has transformed into an industrial one.

BANNER UNDER MAIN SHIELD

Loosely translated, it means: "MY GREATNESS IDENTIFIES WITH BRAZIL'S GREATNESS".



JOINVILLE ANTHEM

The Joinville anthem, entitled "Joinville, the City of Flowers," was composed by Cláudio Alvim Barbosa (Zininho) and arranged by Maestro Moacir Porto.

It was officially made the Joinville Municipal Anthem by Municipal Law no. 1.527 on July 1, 1977.

Joinville, City of Flowers

*You are the glory of your founders
You are a monument to your settlers
Oh Joinville City of Princes
Oh Joinville City of Flowers*

*On the banks of the Cachoeira river
One day the bold pioneer
Planted the flag
and gave his body and soul to the Brazilian land.
Later there were fights and punishments
But the hero never weakened
With blood, sweat and tears
Of his own body he irrigated the land.*

Chorus: You are the glory...

*And if today the bold immigrant
That your seed planted
with the strength and determination of a giant
in the hands that prayed to heaven
Saw you so radiant and thriving
Born from the hostile forest
The image of a distant patriotism
Would see you grandiose and extolling Brazil.*



JOINVILLE FLAG

The Joinville Flag is made up of a blue field with a white diamond in the center, with the Joinville coat of arms in its own colors.

The Joinville flag was made official by Municipal Law no. 617 dated June 14, 1963. It is raised solemnly along with the Joinville Municipal anthem, which are mandatory at least once a week in all public and private schools in the municipality (Municipal Law no. 3.702, dated June 8, 1998).



LOCATION

Joinville is located in the South of the country, and is the central municipality for the northeastern region of the state of Santa Catarina. It is also the largest city in Santa Catarina, which is responsible for nearly 20% of the state's exports. It is also the 3rd largest industrial center in the southern region, with the third highest revenues for public coffers, after the capitals of Porto Alegre (RS) and Curitiba (PR). The municipality is one of the fifteen largest earners of municipal, state and federal taxes and fees. The majority of the city's economic activity is concentrated in industry, especially in the metal/mechanics, textile, plastics, metallurgical, chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The gross domestic product of Joinville is also one of the highest in the country, at approximately BRL 18,299,283.00 (IBGE).

JOINVILLE

South Latitude	26° 18' 05''
West Longitude	48° 50' 38''
Altitude of City	4.5 m
Highest Peak	Pico Serra Queimada 1,325 m
Total Area of Municipality	1,125.70 km ²





Rua do Príncipe in the 1910s

JOINVILLE HISTORY

Usually, the emergence of Colônia Dona Francisca, which is now Joinville, is traced back to the contract signed in 1849 between the Hamburgo Colonization Society and the prince and princess of Joinville (he was the son of the King of France and she was the sister of Emperor Dom Pedro II), in which the royals yielded eight square leagues to the Society for colonization. Thus, officially, the history of Joinville began with the arrival of the first European immigrants and the “foundation” of the city on March 9, 1851.

It is known, however, that up to 5,000 years ago, hunting communities were already in the region leaving traces (middens, artifacts, lithic workshops). Indigenous tribes were still living nearby when the first immigrants arrived. Finally, at the end of the eighteenth century, Portuguese families and their Afro-Brazilian slaves settled in the area. They probably came from the São Vicente captaincy (which is today the state of São Paulo) and the neighboring city of São Francisco do Sul. These families acquired large lots of land (sections called sesmarias) in the Cubatão, Bucarein, Boa Vista and Itaum regions and began to grow manioc, sugarcane, rice and corn, among others.

Around the 1840s, a serious economic, social and political crisis took over Europe. In order to escape from poverty, unemployment and polit-

ical persecution, thousands of people decided to immigrate. One of the destinations was Colônia Dona Francisca, where nearly 17,000 people arrived between 1850 and 1888. They were mostly Protestants, Lutherans and farmers without resources who were encouraged by the propaganda that showed the region as paradise on Earth. The intention of the Colonization Society, which was made up of bankers, businesspeople and merchants, was to make big profits with the “exportation” of this “human cargo” and establish a “German” colony linked to German commercial interests, such as real estate transactions.

Ethnic diversity was a characteristic of the colonization process in Joinville. The Portuguese-Brazilian population and the Afro-Brazilian population were joined by Germanic, (Germans and Swiss, which were the majority in the beginning, and later Norwegians, Austrians, Swedes, Danes, Belgians and Dutch) French and Italian peoples.

Initially, living in Colônia was very difficult for the immigrants. They had to face nature: the dense forest, the swampy soil, the humid climate and tropical diseases, which were responsible for numerous deaths. After overcoming the initial difficulties, the colonists’ situation improved significantly. In 1877, Dona Francisca was already home to 12,000 inhabitants, most of whom lived in the rural areas.

General Characteristics

Industry and commerce were beginning to stand out. There were 4 yerba mate mills, 200 windmills and 11 pottery workshops. They exported wood, leather, china, shoes, furniture, cigarettes and yerba mate. They imported iron, items made of porcelain and stone, musical instruments, agricultural instruments and machines, salt, medications, wheat, wine, beer, dried meat and sardines.

In 1866, Joinville was elevated into the “village” category, politically separating itself from São Francisco do Sul. In 1877, it was elevated into the “city” category.

In the 1880s, the first textile and metallurgical industries emerged. Yerba mate became the main export for Colônia Dona Francisca. Its commerce, which was started by industrial businesspeople from Paraná, was the origin of the first local fortunes. At that time, Joinville was already home to numerous cultural associations (gymnastics, shooting, singing, theater), schools, churches, a hospital, a Masonic Lodge and a fire department, among others. They were modeled after the organizations in the Germanic countries of the colonists’ forefathers.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, a series of occurrences accelerated the city’s development. The São Paulo - Rio Grande Railway was inaugurated. It ran through Joinville towards São Francisco do Sul. Electricity emerged, along with the first automobile, the first telephone and the first public transportation system. In terms of education, Orestes Guimarães, a professor from São Paulo, promoted educational reform in Joinville.

In 1926, the city had 46,000 inhabitants. The chief executive was the superintendent (later mayor), and was assisted by four managers of

his choice. The legislative power was made up of nine counselors (later councilmen). In economics, the metal/mechanics sector began to strengthen. This led to capital that was accumulated for decades by Germanic immigrants and their descendants.

After 1938, the city began to feel the effects of the “Nationalization Campaign” promoted by the Vargas government. The German language was prohibited, German associations were disbanded, and Germans and their descendants were persecuted and imprisoned. These actions intensified after Brazil’s entrance in the Second World War. It was the saddest period in the city’s history.

From the 1950s to the 1980s, Joinville experienced another growth spurt. With the end of the global conflict, Brazil stopped receiving industrialized products from Europe. This transformed the city into one of the country’s main industrial centers in a very short time. It was given the name “Catarinense Manchester” (in reference to the English city of the same name).

The population was radically modified with the arrival of immigrants from various other parts of the country, who came in search of better living conditions. The descendants of the immigrants that colonized the region are people from various ethnicities, making up a population of nearly 546,981 inhabitants. Joinville is experiencing the dilemma of a city that wants to preserve its history while also modernizing.

Source: Adapted from a text written by Dilney Fermino Cunha (Professor and Historian), Friends of Joinville Society (Org.). Joinville 100 Year Anniversary Album: 1851 - March 9th - 1951; pp. 19 - 20 and IBGE- 2010 Demographic Census.



Joinville today: Avenida Juscelino Kubitschek

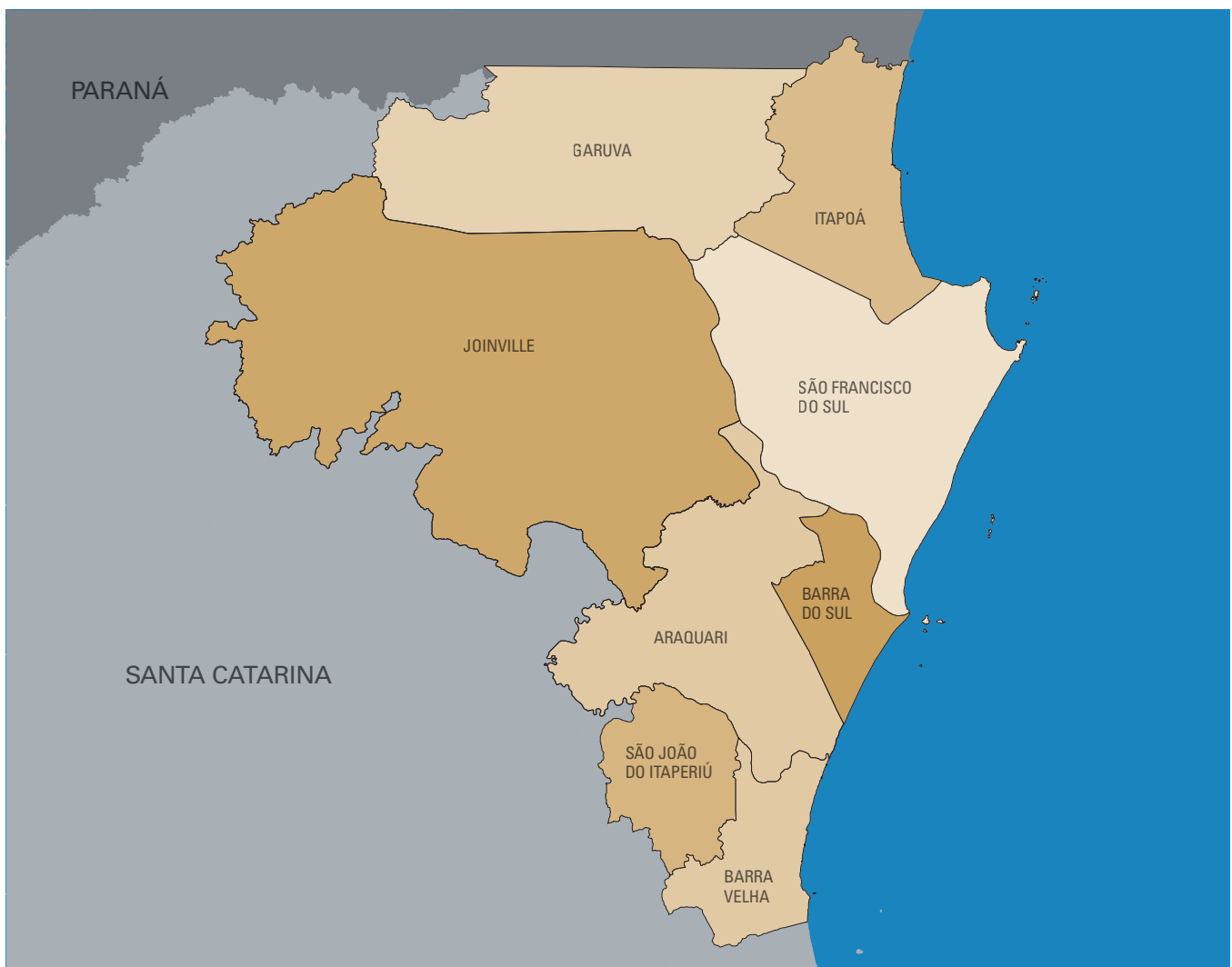


An aerial photograph of Joinville, Brazil, showing a dense urban landscape with various buildings, including high-rise apartments and older structures, with hills in the background.

2 Regional Insertion and Territorial Structure

State Secretariat for Regional Development - Joinville

Created by Complementary Law 243/2003, the State Secretariat for Regional Development (SDR) is tasked with discussing, planning, making decisions, exercising citizenship and contributing to improving the life of all Santa Catarina residents. SDR-Joinville includes Araquari, Balneário Barra do Sul, Barra Velha, Garuva, Itapoá, Joinville, São Francisco do Sul and São João do Itaperiú.



SDR coverage area
Source: IPPUJ, 2014.

Distances from Joinville

ROADWAY DISTANCES FROM JOINVILLE

BRAZILIAN CAPITALS	km
Belo Horizonte - MG	1,131
Brasília - DF	1,503
Campo Grande - MS	1,128
Curitiba - PR	130
Florianópolis - SC	180
Fortaleza - CE	3,668
Manaus - AM	4,173
Porto Alegre - RS	640
Rio de Janeiro - RJ	974
Salvador - BA	2,512
São Paulo - SP	535
Vitória - ES	1,427

ROADWAY DISTANCES FROM JOINVILLE

NEARBY FOREIGN CAPITALS	km
Assunção - Paraguay	1,085
Buenos Aires - Argentina	1,938
Montevideo - Uruguay	1,530
Santiago - Chile	3,362

ROADWAY DISTANCES FROM JOINVILLE

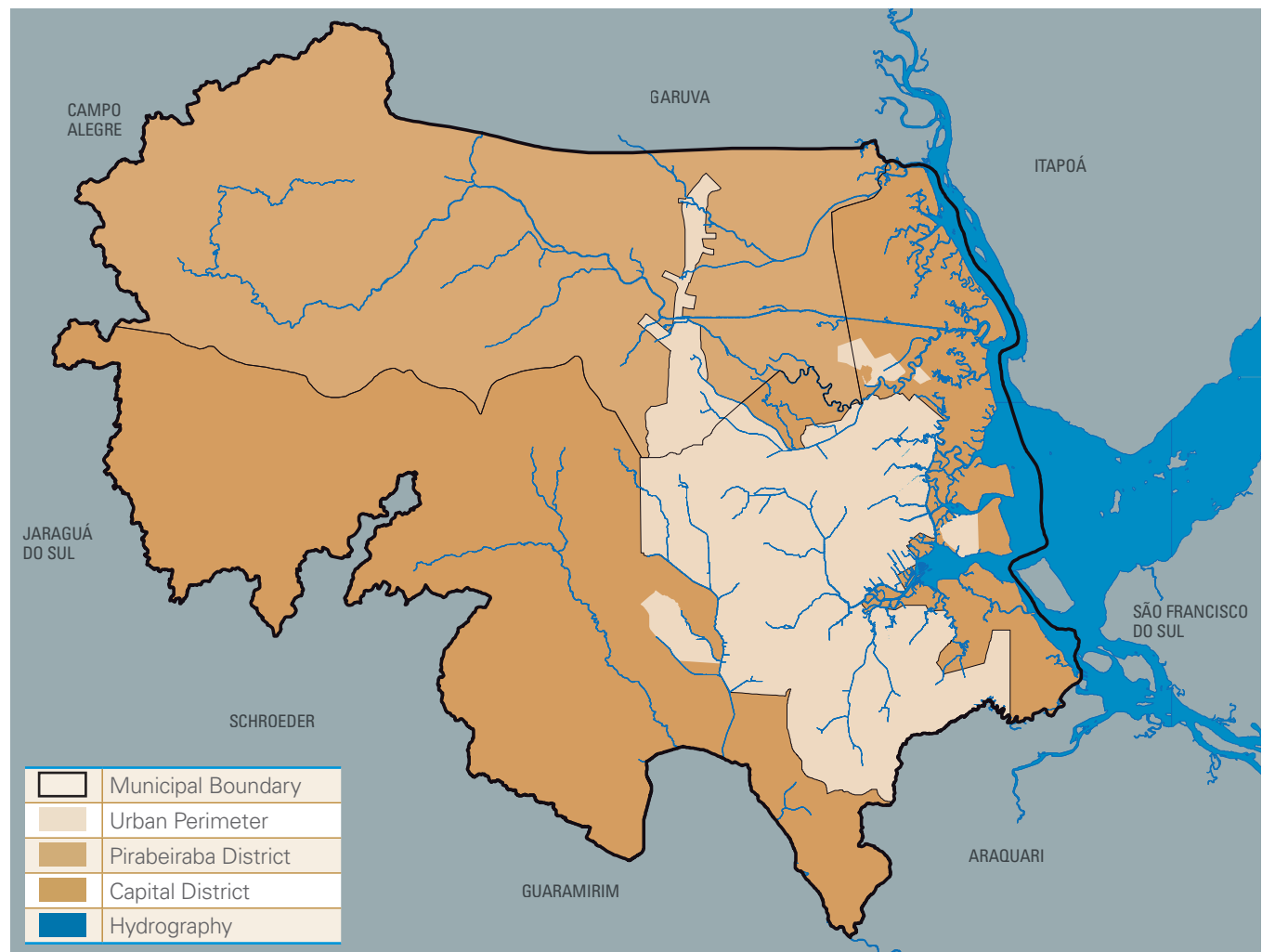
PORTS	km
Imbituba - SC	284
Itajaí - SC	87
Paranaguá - PR	134
Santos - SP	607
São Francisco do Sul - SC	45
Laguna - SC	298
Itapoá - SC	78

Sources: Secretariat for Regional Development and Integration and 2010 Four Wheel Guide.

Political and Administrative Divisions in the Municipality

The political and administrative divisions in the municipality were established according to the following parameters:

- The limits of the urban and rural area of Joinville are in Complementary Law no. 318/2010, in the description of the urban perimeter. The limits of the municipality are described by State Law no. 13.993, dated March 20, 2007, which consolidates the divisions of Santa Catarina municipalities.
- The Pirabeiraba District has its limits defined by Municipal Law no. 1.526, dated July 5, 1977.
- Municipality creation law, no. 566 - March 15, 1866.

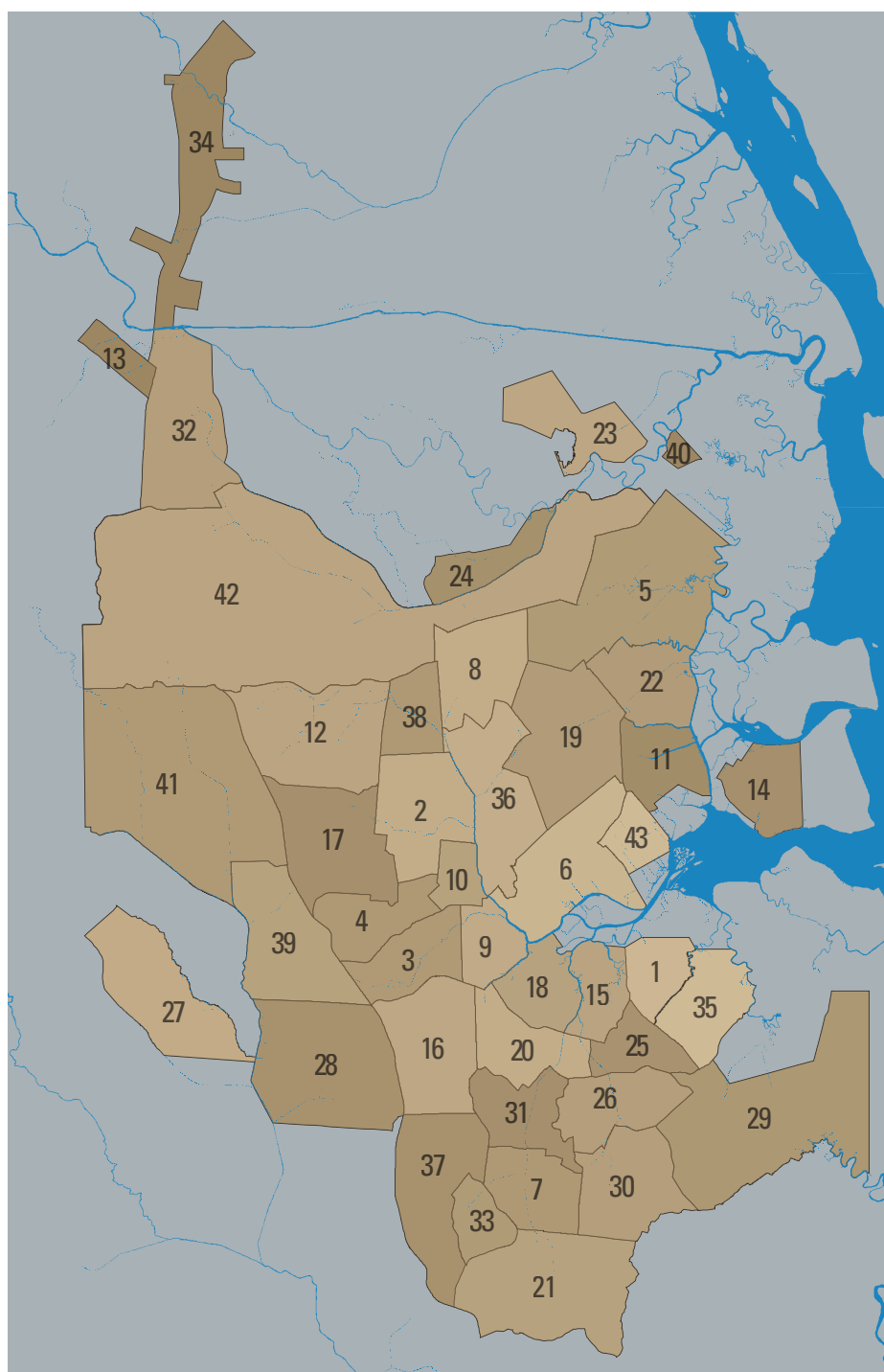


Map of political and administrative divisions in Joinville
Source: IPPUJ, 2014.

Neighborhoods and Districts

With the latest definition of Complementary Law no. 88, dated June 5, 2000 and its respective amendments, the division of the neighborhoods of Joinville was defined as shown below:

LIST OF JOINVILLE NEIGHBORHOODS

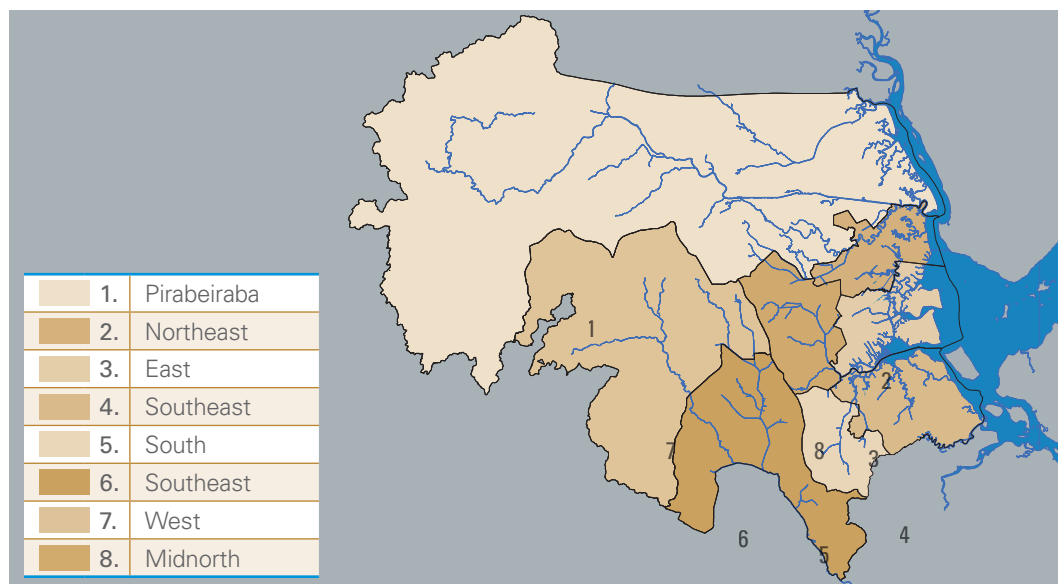


	Neighborhoods in Municipality
1.	Adhemar Garcia
2.	América
3.	Anita Garibaldi
4.	Atiradores
5.	Aventureiro
6.	Boa Vista
7.	Boehmerwald
8.	Bom Retiro
9.	Bucarein
10.	Centro (Downtown)
11.	Comasa
12.	Costa e Silva
13.	Dona Francisca
14.	Espinheiros
15.	Fátima
16.	Floresta
17.	Glória
18.	Guanabara
19.	Iiriú
20.	Itaum
21.	Itinga
22.	Jardim Iiriú
23.	Jardim Paraíso
24.	Jardim Sofia
25.	Jarivatuba
26.	João Costa
27.	Morro do Meio
28.	Nova Brasília
29.	Paranaguamirim
30.	Parque Guarani
31.	Petrópolis
32.	Pirabeiraba Centro
33.	Profipo
34.	Rio Bonito
35.	Ulysses Guimarães
36.	Saguaçu
37.	Santa Catarina
38.	Santo Antônio
39.	São Marcos
40.	Vila Cubatão
41.	Vila Nova
42.	Northern Industrial District
43.	Tupy Industrial District

Subprefectures

On February 7, 2013, through Decree No. 20.718, eight subprefectures were created to substitute the former Regional Secretariats of Joinville, in order to promote administrative decentralization,

thus complying with the actions planned by the Municipal Administration through coordinating, monitoring and executing regional services and works.



	Subprefectures	Address	Telephone
1	Pirabeiraba District Subprefecture Rural Area of Pirabeiraba, Rio do Júlio Rural Area, Dona Francisca Neighborhood, Central Pirabeiraba Neighborhood, part of the Northern Industrial District.	Rua Joinville, 13.500 Pirabeiraba Central Neighborhood	3424-1011 3424-0044
2	Subprefecture of Northeastern Region Vigorelli Rural Area, Aventureiro Neighborhood, Jardim Paraíso Neighborhood, Jardim Sofia Neighborhood, Vila Cubatão Neighborhood, Northern Industrial District	Rua Theonesto Westrupp, no number Aventureiro neighborhood	3435 5410 3425 4089 3467 8182
3	Subprefecture of Eastern Region Espinheiros Rural Area, Boa Vista Neighborhood, Comasa Neighborhood, Espinheiros Neighborhood, Iriú Neighborhood, Jardim Iriú Neighborhood, Tupi Industrial District	Rua Albano Schmidt, 4.932 Comasa Neighborhood	3437-2077 3425 1094
4	Subprefecture of Southeastern Region Morro do Amaral Rural Area, Adhemar Garcia Neighborhood, Fátima Neighborhood, Guanabara Neighborhood, Jarivatuba Neighborhood, João Costa Neighborhood, Paranaguamirim Neighborhood, Ulysses Guimarães Neighborhood	Itaum Citizenship Station Rua Fátima, 2072 Fátima Neighborhood	3436 5104 3466 4679 3463-5847
5	Subprefecture of Southern Region Boehmerwald Neighborhood, Floresta Neighborhood, Itaum Neighborhood, Itinga Neighborhood, Parque Guarani Neighborhood, Petrópolis Neighborhood, Profipo Neighborhood, Santa Catarina Neighborhood	Rua Universidade, 355 Boehmerwald Neighborhood	3465-0168
6	Subprefecture of Southeastern Region Morro do Meio Rural Area, Morro do Meio Neighborhood, Nova Brasília Neighborhood, São Marcos Neighborhood Citizenship Station	Rua Minas Gerais, no number Nova Brasília Neighborhood	3426-6239 3436 4964
7	Subprefecture of Western Region Vila Nova Rural Area, Vila Nova Neighborhood, Part of Northern Industrial District	Rua São Brás, 184 Vila Nova Neighborhood	3439-0318
8	Subprefecture of Midnorth Region América Neighborhood, Anita Garibaldi Neighborhood, Atiradores Neighborhood, Bom Retiro Neighborhood, Bucarein Neighborhood, Centro (Downtown), Costa e Silva Neighborhood, Glória Neighborhood, Saguçu Neighborhood, Santo Antônio Neighborhood, Part of Northern Industrial Zone	Rua Guilherme, 604 Costa e Silva Neighborhood	3425-5511 3425 3508

Source: Joinville City Hall.



Portico at entrance to Joinville





3 Natural Environment

Weather

CLASSIFICATION

The climate in the region ranges from humid to super-humid, mesothermal, with a short drought period, presenting three different sub-classes of microclimates due to the characteristics of the terrain.

According to the Thornthwaite classification, the three sub-classes of the region are: AB'4 ra' (super-humid) on coastal plains, B4 B'3 ra' (humid) in regions with highest altitude, and B3 B'1 ra' (humid) on the Western plains.

According to the Koppen classification, the predominant climate in the region is "mesothermal, humid, with no dry season". The annual average relative humidity is 76.04%.

Sources: Santa Catarina Environmental Atlas (GAPLAN, 1986); Commission for Sustainable Development Policies, Municipal 21 Agenda: a commitment to the future. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 2nd Ed. Rev., 1998. 143 p., pp. 13-14.

TEMPERATURE

Using the data from the last 13 years, the average annual temperature is 22.18 °C. The average high temperature is 27.15 °C and the average low is 18.64 °C (Univille/ AccuWeather).

Source: Univille Meteorology Laboratory, 2013/ AccuWeather

WIND

In terms of wind, there is a higher frequency of winds towards the East (26.5%) and North-east (16.4%) and a lower frequency towards the Southwest (16.4%), Southeast (14.7%) and South (13.4%). The remaining winds occur even less: North (5.4%), West (4.4%) and Northeast (2.3%). The average wind speed is 6.3 km/h.

Source: Tupy Technical School /DT Consultores. Santa Catarina Environmental Foundation. Environmental Atlas for Joinville Region: Babitonga Bay Water System. Coordinated by Joachim L. W. Knie. 2nd Edition Florianópolis: FATM/GTZ, 2003. 168 p. il.

PRECIPITATION

Rainfall is influenced by the orography of the Serra do Mar mountain range. The comparison between the meteorological data obtained in the last 25 years at Univille and Tupy Technical School stations show a change in the rain distribution in the region. There is a period of drought from April to August when compared to the monthly averages from the last 25 years for Saguai Lake (120 mm) and the lower course of the Cubatão River (less than 80 mm). The average annual precipitation for the city of Joinville from 2000 to 2012 has been 2,298.09 mm.

Sources: Oliveira and Gonçalves (2001) apud Silveira, W. N. Análise histórica de inundação no município de Joinville - SC, com enfoque na bacia hidrográfica do Rio Cubatão do Norte. UFSC: Florianópolis: 2008. 184 p./ Univille Meteorology Laboratory, 2010.



Alto do Quiriri

Terrain

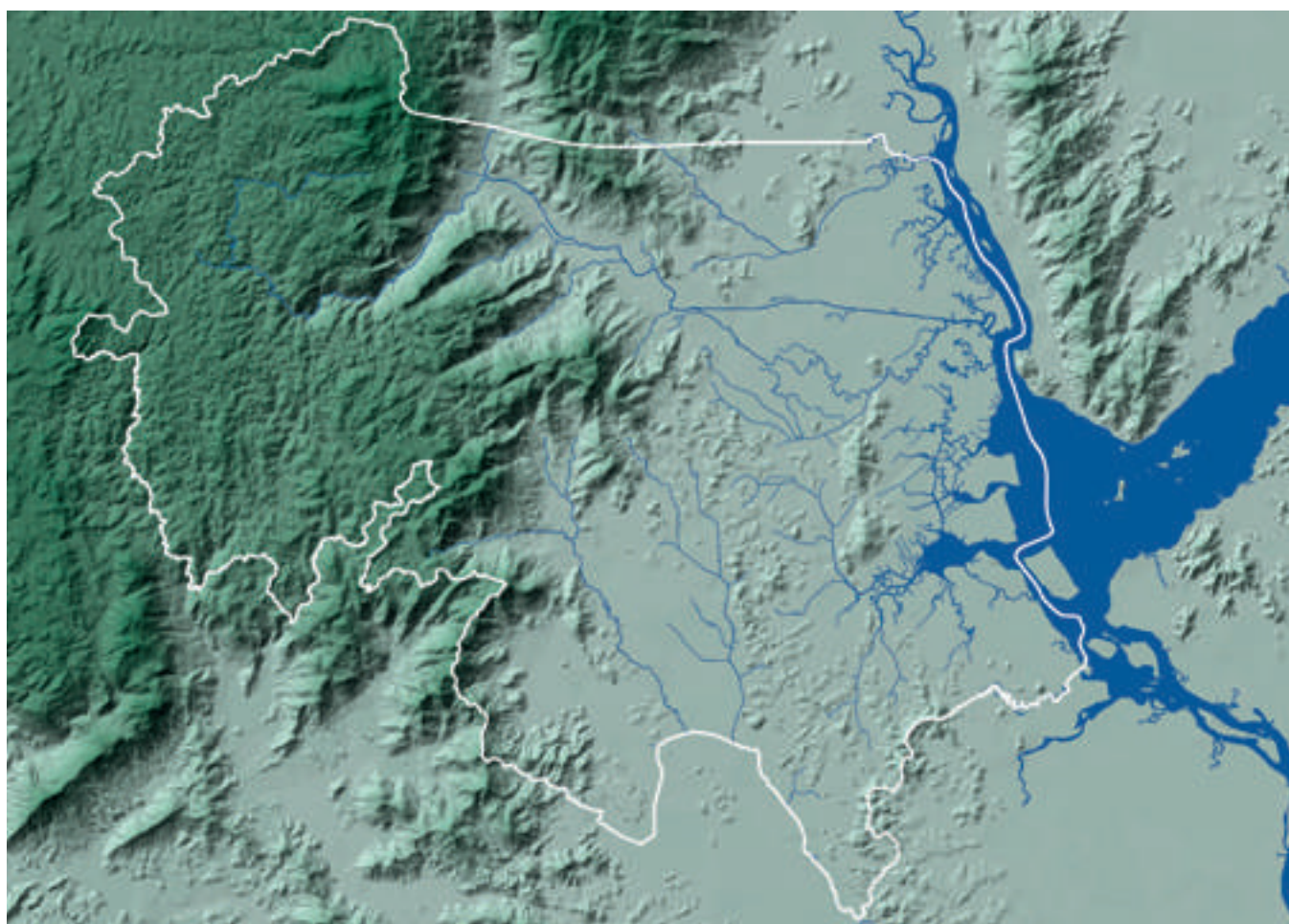
The terrain of the municipality develops on crystalline formations of the Serra do Mar mountain range and an area of coastal sedimentation. In the transition area between the Western Plateau and the Coastal Plains, there are cliffs with inclined spillways (over 50°) and deep, embedded valleys. The western part of the municipality's territory extends to the Serra do Mar mountains, which have cliffs that run all the way to the state of Rio de Janeiro, going east due to depositional plains.

One of the highlights is the Serra Queimada mountain range, which reaches an altitude of 1,325 meters. In the East there is a region of plains, which are the result of alluvial sedimentary processes in the inland and marine parts of the coastline, where there are mangroves. This is where human occupation is concentrated, (ag-

ricultural and urban area) at an altitude that varies between 0 and 20 meters above sea level. In the plains region there are isolated mountains, which are made up of rounded landforms known as the "Sea of Mountains"; Boa Vista Mountain is the tallest in the urban area, at 220 meters.

The combination of the climate and vegetation have lead to the predominance of chemical weathering processes which result in soil that is made of a silt-clay mix that is very unstable and subject to erosion.

Sources: Commission for Sustainable Development Policies, Municipal 21 Agenda: a commitment to the future. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 2nd Ed. Rev., 1998. 143 p., pp. 13-14. Atlas Ambiental da Região de Joinville: Complexo Hídrico da Baía da Babitonga / 2nd edition, Fatma, 2003.



Terrain Map for the municipality of Joinville
Source: IPPUJ, 2014.

Plants

The region's environment is made up of ecosystems with strong tropical characteristics, which are the consequence of the combined actions of various genetic processes that act as structural elements, such as the geological basement, the climate, plant life and hydrography. The highlights of the region's ecosystems are the Atlantic Forest and the mangroves. 60% of the terrain is covered by dense rainforest (close to 680 km²) and related ecosystems, including 36 km² of mangroves. The importance of these biomes is seen in the area they cover.

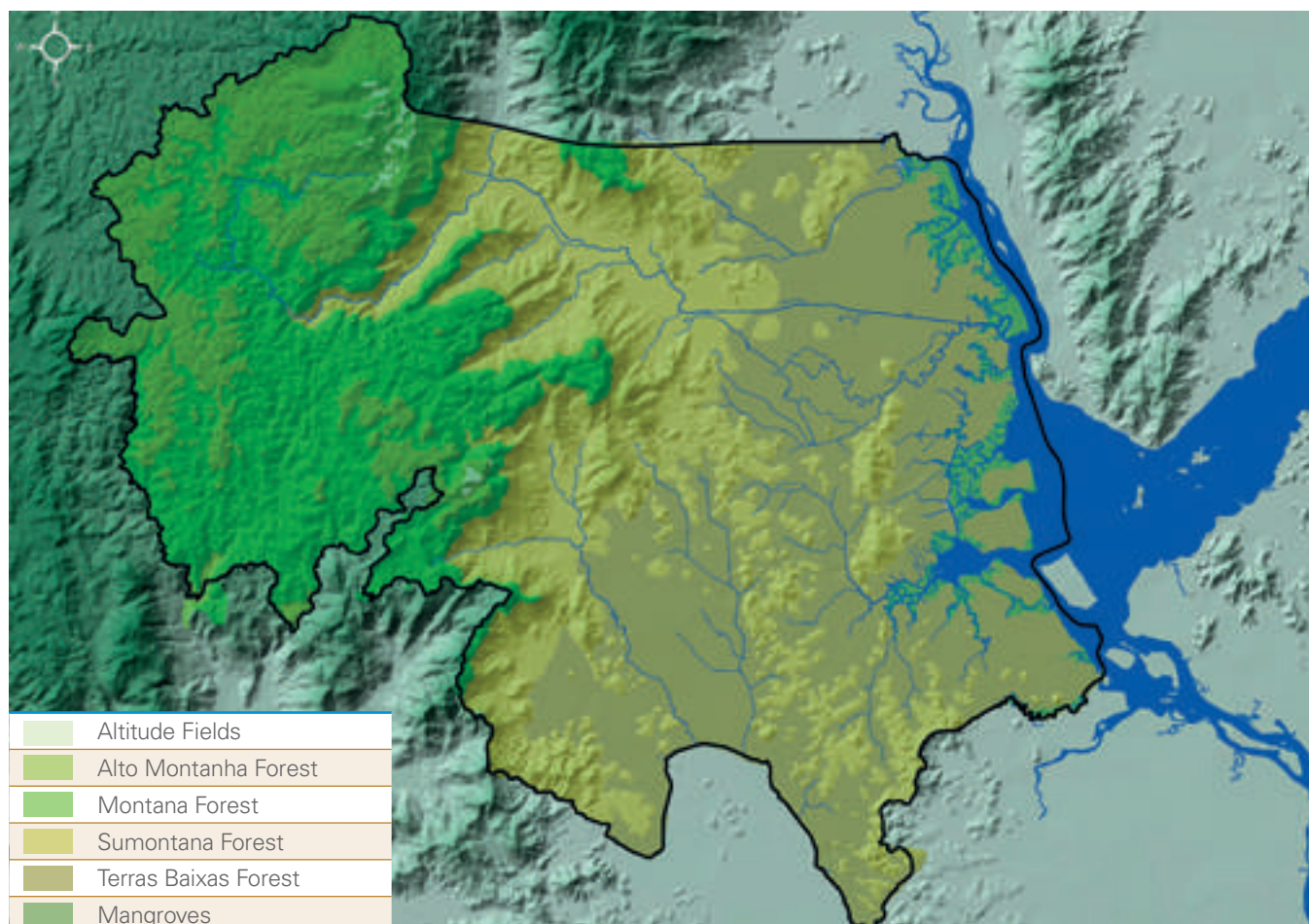
During the initial colonization of the region, there was intense timber milling, and forests were knocked down to make way for growing and pasture areas, especially on the coastal plains and later on, the plateaus. Since they are very steep, the forest coverage on the slopes of the mountains is still preserved. The biodiversity of the region is represented, on one side, by the different

typologies of the Atlantic Forest, which in the Floresta Ombrófila Densa (dense forest) includes up to 600 vegetable species, which favors the horizontal and vertical distribution of various animal populations, each of which explores the forest according to their habits and adaptations.

The Floresta Ombrófila Densa takes on unique characteristics according to the altitude, climate and type of soil in the region. This type of vegetation originally covered almost all of the municipality. Currently, it is restricted to these hills, mountains and mountain ranges, and to some parts of the Floresta Ombrófila Densa and the Low Lands, at altitudes of up to 30 meters.

Sources: Commission on Sustainable Development Policies and the Municipal 21 Agenda. Municipal 21 Agenda: a commitment to the future. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 2nd Ed. Rev., 1998. 143 p., pp. 13-14.; Municipal Coastal Management Plan - Technical Proposal, 2007.

Map of Vegetation
Source: IPPUJ, 2014.



MANGROVES

Mangroves are a tropical coastal ecological system located in areas where land becomes the ocean. They are dominated by typical vegetable species that are associated with the other microscopic and macroscopic components of the flora and fauna, adapted to a substrate that is periodically flooded by the ocean, with large variations in salinity.

This ecosystem is considered the “birthplace of marine life,” and is known for being home to various species in their initial stages of development. It is estimated that 70% of species related to commercial or recreational coastal fishing are dependent on the mangroves during some stage of their life cycle.

Though mangroves can be found all the way to Santa Catarina municipality Laguna, Babitonga Bay has the largest concentration on the southern coastline of Brazil, with a 62 km² area. In Joinville, the mangroves are located on the banks of the Saguçu Lake and Babitonga Bay, in an area of approximately 36.54 km², over 50% of the total area of the bay.

The trees that make up the mangroves include three species: *Laguncularia racemosa* (white mangrove), *Rhizophora mangle* (red mangrove) and *Avicenia schaueriana* (black mangrove). The coastal

plains of Joinville are made up of a sedimentary coast of inland estuaries, with extensive mangrove growth and intense human occupation of the floodplains and water plains. Traditional riverside communities have historically used mangroves, which have an important economic role due to the fishing resources they provide. This part of Joinville began to grow in the 1970s, due to a demand for low cost lands that could be settled by the population of migrant workers, who were attracted to the city by the expanding metallurgical and metal/mechanics industrial park, which lacked cheap skilled labor.

Some mangrove areas near the urban Joinville district had their growth suppressed by urbanization processes. Currently, the remaining areas are protected by channels that separate them from the inhabited areas, and can be seen in the Adhemar Garcia, Bucarein, Comasa, Espinheiros, Fátima, Guanabara, Jardim Iriú, Paranaguamirim, Pirabeiraba, Rio Bonito, Ulysses Guimarães and Vila Cubatão neighborhoods.

Sources: Fundema. Municipal Environmental Foundation Technical Proposal for the Municipal Coastal Management Plan (PMGC) Joinville City Hall: Joinville. November. 2007. Vol 1. No page numbers, Commission for Sustainable Development Policies, Municipal 21 Agenda: a commitment to the future. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 2nd Ed. Rev., 1998. 143 p. p. 13-14.

Babitonga Bay



Fauna

There is a wide variety of animal life in Joinville. According to studies, the state of Santa Catarina has 169 catalogued mammal species. The birds in the area are extremely dependent on forest formations, and there are 337 species in the Atlantic Forest. With this generic information on Santa Catarina, we can see that though there has been an overall degradation, there is still a great deal of fauna that must be preserved.

In Joinville, the areas where the forest is best preserved are located on the steep slopes of the Serra do Mar mountain range. Inside the deep and narrow valleys there are fragments of primary forests that are difficult to access, and that provide natural protection against timber harvesting. The remaining areas serve as homes for the fauna, meeting the needs of larger species such as the *Panthera onca* (jaguar) and the *Puma concolor* (puma).

In the Dona Francisca mountain range Environmental Protection Area, 216 bird species and 50 mammal species have been registered. The birds include the green-billed toucan, the solitary tinamou, the roadside hawk and the black-fronted piping guan. The mammals include the brown howler,



Zoo and Botanical Park

the southern tamandua, the southern naked-tailed armadillo, the pampas fox, the nasua, the crab-eating raccoon, the otter, the jaguar, the puma, the ocelot, the tapir, the pampas deer and the collared peccary (SAMA, 2004).

Studies done for the Boa Vista Mountain Ecological Interest Area Management Plan show 42 amphibian species, 128 bird species, 62 mammal species, 28 fish species and 40 reptile species in the area.

The birds include the solitary tinamou, the wattled jacana, the green billed toucan and the speckled chachalaca. The mammals include the crab-eating fox, the margay, the the nasua, the raccoon and the southern tamandua.

Source: Fundema - 2010. Commission for Sustainable Development Policies, Municipal 21 Agenda: a commitment to the future. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 2nd Ed. Rev., 1998. 143 p., pp. 13-14.

Hydrography

PALMITAL RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

Also known as the Three Bar Channel, the Palmital River is a branch of Babitonga Bay, and runs for over 25 km north of Vigorelli Beach. Its begins in the municipality of Garuva.

The Palmital River Drainage Basin drains a 375.6 km² area, and its main tributaries are: The Onça River, Sete Voltas River, Saco River, Pirabeirabinha River, Três Barras River, Cavalinho River, Cupim River, Turvo River, Bonito River, Pirabeiraba River and Canela River. The last three begin in the mu-

nicipality of Joinville, next to the Serra do Mar / Serra do Quiriri mountain ranges. This drainage basin occupies an area of 110.82 km² in the municipality, which represents 9.7% of its total area. The Bonito and Dona Francisca rivers are located in this drainage basin.

Since it is an estuarine area that receives water from various places and is influenced by the ocean, the drainage basin is almost completely surrounded by large mangroves, and has 45 km² of green area.



Cubatão River



Cubatão River

CUBATÃO DO NORTE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN (BHRC)

The Cubatão do Norte River (BHRC) Drainage Basin has an area of 483.8 km², 388.03 km² of which is located in the municipality of Joinville. The Cubatão do Norte River begins in the Serra Queimada mountain range, which is located at an altitude of 1,325 m, and belongs to the São Bento do Sul Plateau geomorphological unit. After 75 km, it flows into the Palmital River, which flows into Babitonga Bay. Its main tributaries are: The Tigre River, Seco River, Jerônimo Coelho River, Fleith River, Kundt River, Lindo River, Alandf River, Do Braço River Channel, Braço River, Mississippi River, Vermelho River, Rolando River, Do Meio River, Rio Cubatão do Norte Flood Channel, Quiriri River and Da Prata River. Other less important tributaries are: The Campinas River and the Isaak River. The average flow at its mouth is 177 m³/s.

Its source is known for its pine (*Pinus spp*) reforestation, livestock activities and native forest area, which give the water great quality. In the middle third, located near the floodplains, there are mostly

agricultural establishments, with livestock and agriculture activities for local/regional production. These are generally made up of small agricultural properties run by rural families. This area is also the location for the Water Collection and Treatment Station, which supplies the municipality's urban area (ETA/Cubatão). It is responsible for 70% of the supply. In the final third, the basin is most surrounded by urban and industrial installations.

The urban perimeter of the BHRC has an area of 4,398.12 hectares, 1,925.10 of which are made up of the following neighborhoods: Pirabeira-Centro (Downtown), Bom Retiro, Jardim Paraíso, Jardim Sofia, Vila Cubatão and the Northern Industrial District. This basin occupies 34% of the municipality's total area, and it has 255.8 km² of green space.

Note: Agricultural and livestock activities continue in some locations, though there is real estate pressure (Gonçalves et al., 2006).

PIRAÍ RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

A tributary of the Itapocú River, the Rio Pirai Drainage Basin has an area of 569.5 km². 310.52 km² are located in the municipality of Joinville, which represents 27% of the municipality's total area. It flows out of the Serra do Mar mountain range and its main tributaries are: the Águas Vermelhas River, Salto I River, Quati River, Lagoinha River, Zoadá River, Dona Cristina River, Lagoa Bonita Channel, Motucas River, Águas Escuras River, Lagoa Triste River and Peixinhos River. At its mouth, it has a flow of 22.4 m³/s.

This basin is important because of the location of the urban water supply collection and treatment station, ETA/Pirai, which is responsible for the remaining 30% of the municipality's water supply. The water system made up of the Pirai River and its tributaries located in the floodplains are ideal for growing rice in this basin. The region is home to 90% of the municipality's irrigated rice. In addition to the natural rivers and streams, rice growers have implemented close to 52 km of irrigation ditches, which ensure a water supply for all rice production areas. Some areas that have been used for growing rice since they were colonized have led to the establishment of land allotments, especially along Rua XV de Novembro and its side roads Estrada dos Suíços, Rua Minas Gerais, Rua Bento Torquato da Rocha, Rua Paulo Schneider

and Morro do Meio, and on the floodplains of the Motucas and Águas Vermelhas rivers. The urban areas are concentrated in the Águas Vermelhas River sub-basin and its tributaries (the Motucas and Arataca). The Vila Nova, Morro do Meio and part of the Nova Brasília, Santa Catarina, São Marcos, Jativoca region, Estrada Blumenau, Estrada Comprida, Estrada do Sul, Estrada do Salto and Neudorf neighborhoods are located in this drainage basin. There are 116.3 km² of green area in this drainage basin.

Historical flood records in the Pirai River Basin, also known as the Piray-Piranga, date back to 1852 - Rodowicz-Oswiecimsky (1992). According to Ficker (1965), pioneers crossed a vast swamp and a lowland created by the Águas Vermelhas and Das Botucas rivers, before they converged with the Pirai-Piranga River. They found higher and drier ground in August of 1852. This is how Águas Vermelhas (later Annaburgo) was founded. A decentralization of the Joinville Dona Francisca Agricultural Colony to Annaburgo was expected. The floods and Annaburgo's distance from the center of the colony and the port did not favor expansion of this population center. This region is where Neudorf is located. The city was projected to complement the urban expansion of the colonial core.



Salto Pirai River

ITAPOCUZINHO RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

Located in the far west of the municipality, in the rural area, the Itapocuzinho River Drainage Basin drains an area of 141.15 km², which represents 12.5% of the municipality's total area, and is made up of the following tributaries: the Do Julio River, Bracinho River and Itapocuzinho River. The basin has 139.15 km² of green area.

CACHOEIRA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN

The Cachoeira River Drainage Basin is fully inserted into the Joinville urban area. It drains an 83.12 km² area, which represents 73% of the municipality. It is 14.9 km long, and its main tributaries are: The Alto Cachoeira River, Cachoeira River Channel, Morro Alto River (Ghifforn stream), Rua Fernando Machado Brook, river headwaters at Antarctica Mountain, Princesinha River or Bela Vista Brook, Bom Retiro River, Mirandinha River, Saguçu Brook or Do Moinho Brook, Mathias Stream, Jaguarão River, Elling River, Bucarein River, Curtume Brook, Itaum-açu River, Itaum-Mirim River and Bupeva Brook or Rio Do Fátima River.

Its headwaters are located in the Costa e Silva neighborhood, near Rua Rui Barbosa and Estrada dos Suíços, at the intersection with the BR-101 highway.

The Rio Cachoeira Drainage Basin is in a relatively flat region. Its headwaters are at an altitude of 40 meters. However, most of its main channel is located at altitudes from 5 to 15 meters high. Its



Cachoeira River

mouth is in an estuarine region that is influenced by the ocean, where there are remnants of mangroves. During high tide, one can see the inverse flow of the river (backwater) up to almost half its length (near the Rua General Polidoro crossing, according to residents in the region), which is caused by the salt water coming in through the channel.

The low altitudes at its mouth, which are linked to the ocean's astronomical and meteorological effects and rainfall, cause frequent flooding problems in the central region, affecting some of tributaries as well, namely the Itaum-açu, Bucarein, Jaguarão and Mathias rivers.

The city was occupied along the Cachoeira River and its tributaries, and is currently home to 49% of the municipality's population. The basin has a total 13 km² of green area, which is concentrated in the Boa Vista and Iriú mountains and the headwaters and tributaries, where federal legislation restricts the number of inhabitants due to the large population.

EAST SPILLWAY INDEPENDENT DRAINAGE BASINS

The East Spillway Independent Drainage Basins are characterized by the fact that the headwaters for their waterways are located in the Boa Vista and Iriú mountains and flow directly into Babitonga Bay. The main rivers that form this planning and management unit for water resources are: the Do Ferro River, Iriú-Mirim River (near the Guairá River), Fortuna River and/or Guaxanduva River, Comprido River (Rua Ponte Serrada), Iriú-Guaçu River and Cubatãozinho River. There are 94.9 km² of green area in this drainage basin. It covers the following neighborhoods: Aventureiro, Comasa, Espinheiros, Iriú, Boa Vista, Jardim Iriú and the Tupy Industrial District. There are 25.3 km² of green area in this drainage basin.

Its proximity to the Saguaçu Lake once made this region one of the richest for mangroves. Human occupation has led to the deterioration of its ecosystems.

SOUTH SPILLWAY INDEPENDENT DRAINAGE BASINS

The South Spillway Independent Drainage Basins flows directly into the Saguaçu Lake. Formed by the Ribeirão Santinho River, Velho River, Buguaçu River (or Riacho River or Varador Stream) and Paranaguamirim River, it has an area of 15.0 km². It has 5 km² of green area and includes the following neighborhoods: Adhemar Garcia, Ulysses Guimarães, Jarivatuba and Paranaguamirim.

Source: Fundema 2009; Silveira, W. N. Análise histórica de inundação no município de Joinville - SC, com enfoque na bacia hidrográfica do Rio Cubatão do Norte. UFSC: Florianópolis: 2008. 184 p.

Saguaçu Lake



The Environment

In legal terms, a Conservation Unit is a piece of land and its environmental resources, including jurisdictional waters and its relevant natural characteristics, legally established by the government, with conservation goals and defined limits, under special administration regimes, to which special safeguards apply (Law 9.985/2000 - SNUC).

Source: Fundema, 2009 /Antunes, Paulo de Bessa. *Direito Ambiental*. 7th edition, magazine, expanded and updated. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Lúmen Júris. 2004. 1160 p., pp. 621 - 675.



Caieira Park

MUNICIPAL CONSERVATION UNITS

The municipality is home to a significant number of legally protected areas known as Municipal Conservation Units. They are: Prefeito Rolf Colin Ecological Park, Ilha do Morro do Amaral Municipal Park, Morro do Boa Vista Ecological Interest Area, Serra Dona Francisca Environmental Protection Area, Morro do Finder Municipal Park and Caieira Municipal Park.

Joinville is also home to part of the Bracinho Ecological Station, a state Conservation Unit that belongs to CELESC, and the Caetezal Private Natural Heritage Reserve, a private Conservation Unit.

Conservation Unit	Creation Decree	Area	Importance	Management Category
Prefeito Rolf Colin Ecological Park	Municipal Decree nº 6.959/92	16.30 km ²	Preservation of Atlantic Forest and fauna. Beautiful landscape.	PI (Full Protection)
Ilha do Morro do Amaral Sustainable Development Reserve	Municipal Decree nº 7.208/12	3,357 km ² *	Sustainable use unit. Tourism. Historical. Protection of mangroves and archaeological sites.	US (Sustainable Use)
Bracinho Ecological Station	State Decree nº 22.768/84	46.10 km ²	Protection of fauna and flora. Maintenance of water system regime to guarantee public water supply.	PI (Full Protection)
Serra Dona Francisca Environmental Protection Area	State Decree nº 8.055/97	408.42 km ²	Preservation of water resources to guarantee public potable water supply. Rural tourism.	US (Sustainable Use)
Boa Vista Mountain Ecological Interest Area	State Decree nº 11.005/03	3.90 km ²	Environmental Education and Leisure. Preservation of Atlantic Forest and fauna.	US (Sustainable Use)
Caetezal Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN)	IBAMA Ordinance nº 168/01	46.13 km ²	Preservation of water resources and protection of flora and fauna.	US (Sustainable Use)
Morro do Finder Municipal Park	Municipal Decree nº 7.056/93	0.50 km ²	Preservation and conservation of natural resources.	PI (Full Protection)
Caieira Municipal Park	Municipal Decree nº 11.734/04	1.27 km ²	Preservation of important natural ecosystems and a beautiful landscape. Allows for scientific research and the development of environmental education activities.	PI (Full Protection)

Sources: OAP - Consultores Associados Ltda. Ecological-economic zoning of Serra Dona Francisca and Quiriri environmental protection areas. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall/SAMA - Secretariat of Sanitation, Water, the Environment and Agriculture, Jul. 2004. v. I and II. 1 CD-ROM. Texts / 1- Physical Presentation. Fundema, 2009. Jornal do Município, no. 928, dated April 20, 2012.

* 2.50 km² is considered a part of the Vila de Moradores area. The reserve has a total area of 3,357,775.00 m² (three million, three hundred fifty seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy five square meters).

Municipal Environmental Code

The landmark legal environmental reference in the municipality of Joinville is represented by the Municipal Environmental Code, which was approved on June 14, 1996 by Complementary Law no. 29. The code regulates the rights and obligations concerning the protection, control, conservation and recovery of the environment in the municipality of Joinville, integrating it with the National Environmental System (SISNAMA).

Source: Municipal Environmental Code. Complementary Law no. 29, June 14, 1996. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 1996, p. 53.

Formal and Informal Environmental Education

A few years ago, the municipality of Joinville planted a seed of Environmental Education in schools, and is now reaping the rewards, thanks to the seriousness with which environmental issues are faced. Schools promote a series of activities throughout the year, so that children and young people are able to connect with knowledge of every aspect of the environment. Therefore, they become equally responsible for maintaining the quality of life of everyone around them, as well as their own.

In terms of informal environmental education, the Municipal Environmental Foundation (Fundema) organizes exhibits, lectures, environmental monitoring at parks, fairs and guidance activities for the community.

Source: Fundema - Municipal Environmental Foundation. Services. Environmental Education. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall. Available at: <http://www.fundema.sc.gov.br/>. Accessed on: April 22, 2009.

Municipal 21 Agenda: Commitment to the Future

The municipality of Joinville's 21 Agenda aims to meet the guidelines provided at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, known as "Rio 92". It is a political commitment taken on to improve the quality of life of different populations through economic development, maintaining the environmental equilibrium of the region where they live.

Source: Commission on Sustainable Development Policies and the Municipal 21 Agenda. Municipal 21 Agenda: a commitment to the future. Joinville, SC: Joinville City Hall, 2nd. Ed. Rev., 1998. 143 p. 13-14.



Main entrance to
the city of Joinville

Panoramic view of the city of Joinville with the Cachoeira River





4 Constructed Environment

Demographic Evolution of Joinville

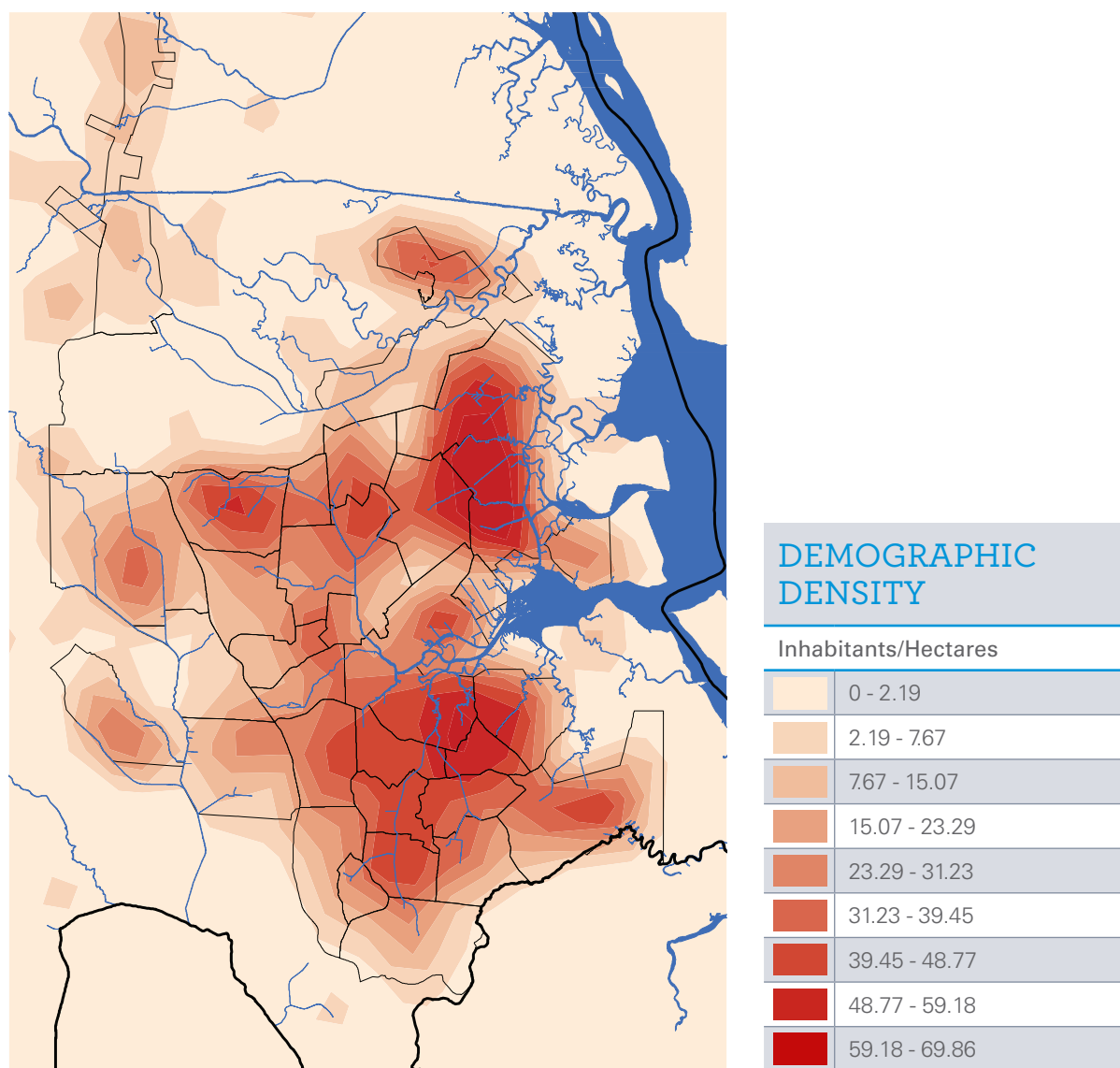
In 1980, Joinville had 22 neighborhoods, and by 1991 it had 34. In 2007, it reached its current 41 neighborhoods, three of which are in the Pirabeiraba District, and two of which are industrial districts.

Changes in the municipality's urban boundaries (regression) as well as the creation of new neighborhoods from 1996 to 2008, has resulted in the alteration of certain areas, which has subsequently affected the demographic density.

In 2000, an area of approximately 25 km² which belonged to the municipality of Araquari, was annexed to the municipality of Joinville. In 2004, the Ulysses Guimarães neighborhood was created from a part

of the Adhemar Garcia neighborhood. In 2007, after a plebiscite conducted in the community, the Itoupava-Açú neighborhood became a part of the Schroeder municipality. That same year, the Profipo (formerly part of the Santa Catarina neighborhood) and Parque Guarani neighborhoods were also created, which are located between the Itinga, Boehmerwald, João Costa and Paranaguamirim neighborhoods.

In 2010, with the approval of Complementary Law no. 318/2010, which changed the Joinville Urban Boundary, the neighborhoods bordering this perimeter underwent small adaptations and adjustments to their limits.



Distribution of Demographic Densities within the Joinville Urban Boundaries
Source: IPPUJ, 2014.

EVOLUTION OF POPULATION OF JOINVILLE BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Name of Neighborhood	Area (km²)	Demographic Density 2014	Population 1980	Population 1991	Population 2000	Population 2010	Population 2014
Adhemar Garcia	1.96	5.095	-	-	14,173	9,278	9.986
América	4.54	2.670	8,455	8,873	9,877	11,264	12.124
Anita Garibaldi	3.04	2.888	6,493	6,164	7,663	8,156	8.779
Atiradores	2.81	1.916	3,102	3,951	4,400	5,002	5.383
Aventureiro	9.44	3.980	-	20,042	30,395	34,910	37.574
Boa Vista	5.36	3.341	32,410	42,876	16,598	16,638	17.908
Boehmerwald	3.14	5.561	-	-	8,326	16,224	17.462
Bom Retiro	3.91	3.241	8,085	9,462	9,479	11,775	12.674
Bucarein	2.04	2.863	5,176	4,925	5,227	5,428	5.841
Centro (Downtown)	1.31	4.076	4,445	3,740	4,431	4,961	5.339
Comasa	2.72	7.756	-	-	19,048	19,601	21.096
Costa e Silva	6.58	4.486	11,398	18,576	22,299	27,425	29.518
Dona Francisca	1.10	568	-	-	-	528	568
Espinheiros	2.74	3.275	-	-	6,139	8,338	8.974
Fátima	2.22	6.803	6,480	17,407	13,468	14,031	15.101
Floresta	4.99	3.880	14,529	14,109	16,990	17,986	19.359
Glória	5.37	2.070	6,200	7,311	8,213	10,327	11.115
Guanabara	2.55	4.791	8,637	10,044	9,465	11,352	12.218
Iriú	6.22	3.866	31,088	34,408	21,357	22,344	24.048
Itaum	3.18	4.835	22,549	31,419	11,568	14,287	15.376
Itinga	7.61	900	2,549	11,674	15,360	6,362	6.847
Jardim Iriú	3.30	7.422	-	-	19,162	22,756	24.493
Jardim Paraíso	3.22	5.613	-	-	12,685	16,791	18.072
Jardim Sofia	2.14	2.123	-	2,164	3,170	4,221	4.543
Jarivatuba	2.09	6.343	7,834	23,575	15,440	12,318	13.257
João Costa	3.41	3.964	-	-	10,475	12,560	13.518
Morro do Meio	5.43	1.947	-	3,326	7,413	9,824	10.574
Nova Brasília	7.85	1.756	7,431	11,221	11,211	12,810	13.787
Paranaguamirim	11.51	2.593	-	-	9,879	27,728	29.844
Parque Guarani	4.40	2.601	-	-	-	10,633	11.444
Petrópolis	3.04	4.733	-	-	13,064	13,368	14.389
Pirabeiraba Centro	6.09	733	2,493	7,655	4,008	4,150	4.466
Profipo	1.66	2.866	-	-	-	4,420	4.757
Rio Bonito	5.73	1.171	-	-	5,114	6,236	6.712
Saguaçu	4.89	2.880	10,812	11,473	11,122	13,087	14.086
Santa Catarina	5.42	1.203	7,104	11,985	11,769	6,056	6.519
Santo Antônio	2.20	3.207	3,883	3,999	4,736	6,555	7.056
São Marcos	5.71	499	3,436	3,621	2,477	2,649	2.851
Ulysses Guimarães	3.23	3.121	-	-	-	9,365	10.079
Vila Cubatão	0.36	2.969	-	-	1,076	993	1.069
Vila Nova	14.18	1.670	2,437	8,883	15,695	22,008	23.687
1. Northern Industrial District**	30.07	110	2,541	937	1,948	3,061	3.295
2. Tupy Industrial District	1.47	32	-	-	52	44	48
Urban area	210.22	2.547	219,567	333,820	414,972	497,850	535.838
Rural Area	518.34	16	6,632	6,693	6,777	7,890	8.489
Rural area of district	397.14	26	9,413	5,711	7,855	9,548	10.274
TOTAL FOR MUNICIPALITY	1,125.70	493	235,612	346,224	429,604	515,288	554.601

Sources: IBGE - 1980,1991, 2000 and 2010 Demographic Censuses. IBGE and IPPUJ estimates, 2013.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO SEX

Year	Men	Women	Total
2000	214,735	214,869	429,604
2010	255,756	259,532	515,288
2013	271,644	275,333	546,981
2014	275,397	279,204	554,601

Source: IBGE - 1980,1991, 2000 and 2010 Demographic Censuses.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATION AREA

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
2000	414,972	14,632	429,604
2010	497,788	17,462	515,288
2014	535.838	18,505	546,981

Sources: IBGE - 2000 and 2010 Demographic Censuses and IBGE and IPPUJ estimates, 2014.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE RANGE IN 2010

Age range	Percentage	Age range	Percentage
0 to 4 years old	6.78	45 to 49 years old	7.03
5 to 9 years old	6.86	50 to 54 years old	5.81
10 to 14 years old	8.19	55 to 59 years old	4.57
15 to 19 years old	8.67	60 to 64 years old	3.15
20 to 24 years old	9.28	65 to 69 years old	2.03
25 to 29 years old	9.44	70 to 74 years old	1.53
30 to 34 years old	8.82	75 to 79 years old	1.02
35 to 39 years old	7.97	80 years or older	1.06
40 to 44 years old	7.77		

Source: IBGE - 2010 Demographic Census.

POPULATION GROWTH IN JOINVILLE FROM 1960 TO 2014

Years	Average Rates %	Beginning of Decade	End of Decade
1950 to 1960	6.07	43,334	69,677
1960 to 1970	6.04	69,677	126,095
1970 to 1980	6.45	126,095	235,812
1980 to 1991	3.54	235,812	347,151
1991 to 2000	2.21	347,151	429,604
2000 to 2010	1.69	429,604	515,288
2010 to 2014	1.01	515,288	554,601

Sources: IBGE - 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 Demographic Censuses and IBGE and IPPUJ estimates, 2014.

Water and Sewage

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY NETWORK IN JOINVILLE

SPECIFICATION	CAPACITY/QUALITY
Installed capacity	1,400 liters/second
Current consumption	1,912 liters/second
Size of system	2,041 kilometers
Quality	Potable

Source: Companhia Águas de Joinville (CAJ), 2013, 2nd semester.

WATER AND SEWAGE NETWORK SAVINGS IN JOINVILLE 2013

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public Power	Total
Water	186,803	18,571	1,539	807	207,720
Sewage	40,931	8,059	264	304	49,558

Sources: Companhia Catarinense de Água e Saneamento S.A. (CASAN) and Companhia Águas de Joinville (CAJ), 2013, 2nd semester. AMAE, 2014.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Year	Residential Water	%	Residential Sewage	%
2014	549,693	99.11	112,110	20.21

Sources: Companhia Catarinense de Água e Saneamento S.A. (CASAN) and Companhia Águas de Joinville (CAJ), 2014, 2nd semester.



Cubatão River

Electrical Energy

ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONSUMERS AND CONSUMPTION IN JOINVILLE

Consumption according to Class - kWh	
Year	2014
Residential	550,124,544
Industrial	1,759,670,507
Commercial	375,663,313
Rural	8,842,244
Public Power	31,547,971
Street Lighting	40,261,970
Public Services	32,969,795
Private	607,458
Total	2,799,687,801

Source: Celesc, 2014, 1st semester.



Downtown Joinville

Natural Gas

Companhia de Gás de Santa Catarina (SCGAS) was created on February 25, 1994. It is a public-private concessionary company that has stockholders such as Celesc, Gaspetro, Mitsui Gás and Infragás. The company is responsible for distributing piped natural gas in the state of Santa Catarina.

The company began operating in 2000. By the end of 2010, over 4 billion m³ of natural gas had been distributed in Santa Catarina.

In Joinville, the network is approximately 75 km long. It currently serves three residential condominiums, 53 commercial establishments and 11 gas and industrial stations. The highlights are the city's main hospitals and shopping centers, as well as the industrial companies Döhler, Tupy and Whirlpool.

Public Cleanliness

The public cleaning services of the municipality of Joinville include collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid urban waste, and are performed through a concessionary agreement with the Ambiental Saneamento e Concessões

Ltda. company. Residential waste collection services cover 100% of the urban area, and there are eight different routes in the rural area, with special attention given to the environmental preservation areas and headwaters.

DEMONSTRATION OF SOLID WASTE, ACCORDING TO TYPE IN TONS/MONTH

Type	2013
Residential Collection t/month	10,543
Sweeping Collection t/month	889
Selective Collection t/month	974
Hospital Collection t/month	73
Industrial and private collection* t/month	1,191
Total	13,670

* Commercial and private collection - waste deposited by third parties with residential waste characteristics (Class II). Waste from general cleaning and manual sweeping on public roadways, when requested by the municipality (tree trimming and community cleaning efforts), and construction waste and debris are not sent to the sanitary landfill. They are designated to a specific landfill.

EXISTING COLLECTION SERVICES

- Collection of Solid Residential Waste.
- Selective Collection.
- Waste Collection for Healthcare Services.
- Residential Waste Collection in Rural Area.
- Special collection for furniture, broken home appliances and dead animals.
- Waste collection for manual sweeping services and mechanical weeding services.

The selective collection of recyclable materials serves the central area daily and the remaining neighborhoods once a week, covering 100% of the municipality's urban area. An average 920 tons of materials are collected per month and sent to 12 triage centers, which are run by collectors associations and cooperatives.



Source: Seinfra - Coordinating Office for Public and Environmental Cleanup, 2013.

SANITARY LANDFILL

CHARACTERISTICS OF SANITARY LANDFILLS IN JOINVILLE

Description	Area (m ²)	Capacity (m ³)	Life cycle
Enclosed area	184,737	2,259,497.80	closed
Emergency Area	45,207	349,729.01	closed
Area I	106,553	881,434.35	9 years
Area II	130,447	1,256,033.47	8 to 10 years
Deposit area	237,000	2,137,467.82	18 to 22 years

- Sanitary Landfill with all of the required environmental licensing.
- Companies that use the Sanitary Landfill: Angeloni, ACE, Aceville, Agemed, Amanco, Busscar, Buschle Lepper, Bunge Alimentos S/A, Ceasa, Celesc, Conurb, Dohler S/A, Educação Luterana IELUSC, PMJ, Qualys, and Whirlpool S/A.
- Waste collection company: Ambiental Limpeza Urbana e Saneamento Ltda.
- Waste produced by health services: an average of 59 t/month in 2012, with collection services provided to 684 locations.

Source: Environmental, 2013.

Use of soil

TOTAL USES FOR URBAN LAND PLOTS ACCORDING TO NEIGHBORHOOD

NEIGHBORHOOD	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES
Adhemar Garcia	2,772	5	94	84
América	5,836	22	497	615
Anita Garibaldi	5,720	23	341	532
Atiradores	3,341	23	103	385
Aventureiro	11,728	50	567	446
Boa Vista	5,572	33	276	250
Boehmerwald	4,644	17	251	161
Bom Retiro	5,082	2	181	181
Bucarein	2,535	19	254	324
Centro (Downtown)	3,937	1	1,720	2645
Comasa	5,715	13	275	219
Costa e Silva	10,585	31	474	377
Dona Francisca	183	4	6	14
Espinheiros	2,760	3	95	54
Fátima	3,955	4	293	180
Floresta	7,052	52	427	404
Glória	5,304	28	292	327
Guanabara	3,918	19	249	189
Iiriú	8,058	46	678	492
Itaum	4,899	19	288	275
Itinga	2,668	33	64	74
Jardim Iiriú	7,164	12	314	237
Jardim Paraíso	5,544	6	218	143
Jardim Sofia	1,396	39	37	52
Jarivatuba	3,469	7	120	95
João Costa	3,778	11	126	92
Morro do Meio	2,959	6	99	76
Nova Brasília	4,323	31	162	199
Paranaguamirim	8,165	6	294	201
Parque Guarani	3,288	5	83	58
Petrópolis	3,888	4	124	88
Pirabeiraba	1,582	55	176	187
Profipo	1,252	2	54	54
Rio Bonito	1,261	21	54	71
Saguaçu	5,707	24	327	579
Santa Catarina	2,125	25	79	90
Santo Antônio	4,629	10	177	236
São Marcos	1,022	12	25	59
Ulysses Guimarães	1,801	2	64	40
Vila Cubatão	266		8	8
Vila Nova	8,093	49	349	272
Northern Industrial District	1,011	313	236	197
Tupy Industrial District	23	6	4	4
Total	179,010	1,093	10,555	11,266

Source: SimGE0, 2014.

Industrial Areas in Joinville

NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

Created through the Urban Planning Master Plan, approved in 1972 by Law no. 1.262 and later established through Law no. 1.411 in 1975, which implemented the Master Plan for the Joinville Industrial District. The industrial district was consolidated as a development project in 1979, through an agreement signed between Companhia de Distritos Industriais de Santa Catarina (CODISC) and Joinville City Hall.

Its main objective was to house new businesses and accommodate industrial operations that needed to be relocated from the central area due to operational issues related to size, high costs of expanding, soil use conflicts and mobility problems.

Modifications in the national and local economy led to significant changes in the schedule for installing infrastructure in the area. The fact that

many companies are reconsidering their intentions to move to the Industrial District led to the definition of a priority development area, 1,100 ha of the nearly 3,000 ha allocated for the Industrial District.

The Industrial District as a whole is home to nearly 167 companies, which generate hundreds of direct jobs in various fields, mainly in the metal/mechanics, textile and plastics industries.

TUPY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

The Tupy Industrial District has 1,208,000 m² of land in the Boa Vista neighborhood, occupied by a Joinville company of the same name. The Tupy industrial welding company was founded in 1938 and initially installed in the central area. It then relocated to the Boa Vista neighborhood in the 1950s, where it became one of the main factors for the inhabitation and development of that part of the city.

Source: IPPUJ, 2012.

Source: Joinville City Hall, 2012.



Access to Industrial District

Master Plan for Sustainable Development in Joinville:

COMPLEMENTARY LAW N^o. 261, DATED FEBRUARY 28, 2008

The Joinville Master Plan aims to promote the process of local development based on the understanding of political, social, economic, financial and environmental aspects that determine its evolution and contribute to the sustainable use of its territory.

It was prepared with the coordinated participation of all institutional segments, economic agents and social actors, seeking, based on dialogue, to reach agreements and propositions to facilitate the administration and management of the municipality.

The feasibility of this participation was constructed during the course of the several steps in the preparation of the Plan, through the survey of its potential, shortcomings and the choice of subjects to be discussed in the Master Plan, in community meetings, in socioeconomic sector meetings, in consultations in general and throughout seminars and public hearings.

CITY COUNCIL

In Joinville, in 2009, the Joinville Municipal Sustainable Development Council was created, the "City Council," according to the municipality's Master Plan (Law 261/2008). The Council's first mandate was a joint project that included 140 full representatives and substitute members of the municipal public power and organized civil society, elected in a Municipal Conference.

In 2010, the Strategic Planning of the City Council was developed, which pointed out the need for some changes, and in August 2012, Law 380/12 was enacted, which modified its constitution and operation. On May 18, 2013, 104 new city councilors were elected for a term of three years.

Source: IPPUJ, 2013 / Joinville Master Plan.

SOCIAL SEGMENTS AND THEIR POSITIONS ON THE CITY COUNCIL

Social Segments	Holders	Substitutes	Total
Popular Movements	16	16	32
Trade Associations	4	4	8
Trade Unions	2	2	4
Professional Organizations	4	4	8
Academic and Research Institutions	4	4	8
Non-Governmental Organizations	2	2	4
Municipal Public Power	20	20	40
Total			104

Source: IPPUJ, 2013.

Historical, Artistic, Archaeological and Natural Heritage

The Joinville City Hall, through the Joinville Cultural Foundation (FCJ), works with the Heritage Committee and develops joint projects with other municipal government agencies and representatives of civil society with the aim of enhancing, preserving and re-qualifying the city's historical,

archaeological, artistic and natural assets. This is important because to preserve cultural heritage is to keep the evidence of cultural expressions of a people, allowing society to recognize their identity, appreciate it and establish references to the construction of their future.

BUILDINGS DESIGNATED HERITAGE SITES IN JOINVILLE

Buildings Designated Heritage Sites	Quantity
Initiative of the Federal Government, through the National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage (Iphan)	3
Initiative of the Federal Government and the State of Santa Catarina	4
Initiative of the State of Santa Catarina	38
Initiative of the Municipality of Joinville	60

Source: Joinville Cultural Foundation, 2011, 1st semester.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN JOINVILLE

The cultural heritage in Joinville is also formed by archaeological sites from the pre-colonial (shell middens, lithic workshops, underground structures) and historical period. Archaeological sites are places where traces of scientific and cultural interest are found, which are a fundamental part of the history of humanity. For these reasons they are considered a part of Brazilian Cultural Heritage and protected by the law.

Shell middens are archaeological sites that are the result of the activities of ancient populations (up to 5,000 years ago) that occupied the driest regions near the mangroves, lagoons and rivers, which is where they found their food sources. They are composed of faunal remains, such as mollusk shells and animal bones, mainly fish. They are characterized by their circular/oval

shape and highly varied dimensions.

Lithic workshops are sites in rock outcroppings located on the edges of rivers, lakes and the ocean. They are the results of stone tool polishing done by past populations. In Joinville, they are associated with the shell middens.

The underground structures are sites left behind by peoples who produced pottery. They were characterized by open holes in the ground, on top of which a coverage was built. They served as a shelter for their manufacturers.

All of the historic archaeological sites bring together significant traces of material culture, from the passage and/or settlement of immigrant populations starting in the 16th century, such as mills, residences, ports, churches, cemeteries and paths.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JOINVILLE

Type	Quantity
Shell Middens	42
Lithic Workshops	22
Underground Structures	3
Historic Sites	2

Source: Archaeological Shell Middens Museum of Joinville / FCJ-PMJ, 2014.







5 Mobility

History

The road infrastructure of Joinville can be explained by the intense opening of roadways that dates back to the Colony's foundation and development period. As the lots were being sold, it increased the need for access to them, and this need, coupled with the local physical and natural characteristics, elevations, sandbanks and mangroves, set up a very disorganized system, without any academic criteria for urban planning.

This is evidenced by access routes to the city and pioneering occupation areas that led to the development of the urban network that runs in the North-South direction. These tracks were

configured by connections between Curitiba and Florianópolis, but other West-East axes were established, based on the connections between the mountains and the ports of Joinville and São Francisco do Sul.

As a complement to these roadways, a network completely lacking urban planning was implemented over time, filling the flat areas between the main axes and, subsequently, in the outskirts, linearly along the axes.

Source: Constante, Vladimir Tavares. Basis for the Joinville Transportation Master Plan, 2003.



Avenida Beira-Rio

Roadway Plan

The current Roadway Plan, which was instituted by Law 1262/73 and Law 1410/75, established a cross-linked designed network, with main roads and secondary roads, different from the fish-bone-type network developed thus far in Joinville history.

Currently, less than 10% of the plan has been

implemented, due to the great difficulty of the municipality in effecting the expropriations needed to execute the planned axes.

However, the main roads designed and built to date have taken precedence to the old structural roads of the city, and this fact is well documented in the project.

Bike Path Plan

The Joinville Bike Path Plan is a set of guidelines drawn up in 1993 that has been updated by new guidelines in recent years.

The initial objective was to implement a bike path network linking industries, recreational areas, health centers and public schools.

The goal was to implement 120 km of bike paths in 20 years.

The plan update directed the implementation of bike paths and bike lanes on the main axis that cyclists use in the city and also in the neighborhoods, aiming at intermodal integration in the stations of the integrated public transportation system of Joinville. Today, 330 km have been executed or planned.

The city, with around half a million inhabitants, currently has 125 km of bike paths in operation. The plan is to build another 215 km, in addition to developing solutions such as safer and bigger bike racks, with electronic surveillance in all bus terminals (promoting intermodal integration - bike/bus), bike rentals stations and an area in the city center where cars can move at a maximum speed of 30 km/h (Zone 30), sharing the road with cyclists.



Bike lane on Rua Ottokar Doerffel

According to the Origin/Destination Survey, nearly 12% of the journeys in Joinville are on bikes, much higher than the national average of 1.75%. The plan is to achieve a 20% rate of bike travel, which is considered ideal for a city like Joinville.



Bike lane on Rua Timbó

Modal Division

The results of the Origin/Destination Survey (OD - Joinville/SC 2009-2010), show the characteristics of the current methods of transportation used

by the population for their daily activities. In the chart below we have the modal distribution of this transportation.

MODAL DIVISION

Type	%
On foot	30,15
Car	23,28
Bike	14,06
Motorcycle	3,73
Municipal Bus	26,48
Others	1,94

Sources: IPPUJ / IPC - Catarinense Research Institute - Origin/Destination Survey, 2010.

Roadways

PAVED ROADS IN JOINVILLE

	2014
Total Length (m)	1,807,726
Asphalted	894,942
Cobblestone	168,063
Gravel	744,720
Paved %	58.80
Gravel %	41.20

Sources: Seinfra, 2014 / SimGEO, 2014 / IPPUJ Foundation, 2014.

Automotive Vehicles

Looking at the table below, it is clear that in a decade, there has been a significant increase in the number of vehicles per capita in the city of Joinville, and this is not an isolated fact. It has occurred in most Brazilian cities, either due to the increased purchasing power of the population or the facilitated payment plans.

The vehicle per capita indicator in Joinville went from 3.14 inhabitants per vehicle in 2000 to 1.59 inhabitants per vehicle in 2012, which represents an increase that significantly interferes with the quality of life of the population, mainly regarding mobility in the city. The number of motorcycles tripled and the number of cars doubled in a period of 13 years.

AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLE FLEET

Type	2014
Motorcycle and motor scooters	65,397
Car	250,583
Bus and microbus	1,544
Truck, tractor truck, pickup truck	26,173
Others*	16,296
Total fleet	359,993
Annual fleet growth	16,002
Indicator (Population/Licensed Vehicles)	1.54

Sources: Detran-SC Statistics, 2015. IPPUJ / Indicators, 2015.

*Others: Tractors, Mopeds, Motor-homes, ATVs, Trailers, Semi-trailers, Tractors, SUVs, Motor Tricycles, Chassis etc.



Aderbal Tavares Lopes Integration Station

Transportation

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation in Joinville received the first features of what is today the Integrated Transportation System (SIT) in 1992, with the implementation of the first step of the integrated system for 36% of the users at the time, in 3 terminals: Tupy, North and South. In the second stage, from 1998 onwards, 7 more stations were built, and by 2004, 100% of the system was implemented.

The SIT operates through physical and temporal integration, with a trunk-and-feeder design and radial and diametric format. It is physically organized in a network with 10 Integration Stations, operated by 226 regular lines, 21 of which are direct and stopping cross lines, 17 inter-station lines, 184 feeder and special lines, and 4 neighborhood lines.

The regular lines include the cross, direct, inter-station, feeder and neighborhood lines, depending on the type of special service they offer, combined with the type of operation they perform. Special lines encompass the Efficient Transportation with door-to-door service, which is intended to assist people with disabilities or reduced mobility, and the industrial lines, which are

used for transporting company employees with connections to terminals or directly to outlying neighborhoods, and have specific hours of operation. The Joinville public transportation system is divided into three circulation subsystems: Trunk, Feeder and Inter-stations.

The trunk roads of the SIT have exclusive bus corridors on some routes, among them are Rua João Colin, Blumenau, Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Beira Rio, Juscelino Kubitschek and Nove de Março and Santo Agostinho, with planned expansion in Mobility Plans and Programs.

To access and use the entire integrated system, you pay a single fare and take as many trips as needed without paying any extra.

The operation of the system is made by two companies, with priority areas (north and south). The contract was in force until 2013 with direct collection and electronic ticketing.

In addition to the infrastructure of the integration stations, the SIT uses the city's road system, with 10 km of highways, being that 95% of the journeys are on paved roads.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN JOINVILLE (AVERAGE)

SYSTEM DATA									
Year	No. of operating companies	No. of lines	No. of journeys (business days)	Operating fleet	Reserve fleet	Fleet - chartered	Average age of the fleet	No. of users (daily average)	No. of users/month
2014	2	257*	9,146	320	44	182	4.8**	120,040	3,651,221

Sources: Gidion / Transtusa / Passebus / Seinfra / IPPUJ, 2014, 1st semester.

Note: Users/month average includes paying customers and gratuities. Not including Chartering.

UNIQUE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

NUMBER OF UNIQUE TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES

SYSTEM DATA				
Year	No. of Chartered vehicles	No. of School vehicles	Number of Taxis	Number of Taxi stops
2013	75	115	309	69

Source: Seinfra - Serviço de Transporte, 2014, 1st semester.

HAROLD NIELSON BUS STATION

The Harold Nielsen Bus Terminal is one of the main arrival areas in Joinville. On the ground floor, there are 24 passenger boarding platforms and bus parking lots as well. In the south side, in the area for passenger arrivals, there are 20 bus companies that issue tickets. On the top floor, there are 4 snack bars in the food court, a gift and handi-craft shop, a magazine stand and a tobacco store. In addition to these services, two large air-conditioned waiting rooms, with more than 210 seats and closed-circuit television via satellite, provide users comfort and convenience.

Constructed Area: 6,000 m²

Number of platforms: 24

Number of companies: 27*

* 27 (twenty-seven) companies in total, and of these, 20 (twenty) pick up passengers in the municipality of Joinville and 7 (seven) do not pick up passengers in the municipality of Joinville. All 27 (twenty-seven) of the companies sell tickets at the Harold Nielsen Bus Station.

TRAFFIC AT THE JOINVILLE BUS STATION

Traffic	2014
Boarded passengers	667,611
Disembarked passengers	594,400
Total passengers	1,262,011

Source: ITTRAN - Harold Nielsen Bus Station, 2014. *In the period from January to November of 2014.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Ferrovia Atlântico Sul S.A., currently named América Latina Logística do Brasil S.A., was privatized in 1997 and has a railroad line linking Sao Francisco do Sul to Mafra, and from there it has national connections to Porto Alegre, São Paulo and Paraná.

Business trips/day average: 4

Cars per train average: 77

Network length: 212.00 km

Cargo: soybean meal, wheat, scrap metal, ceramic and bentonite, soybean, degummed oil, sorghum, oats, maize, fertilizers, iron ore, steel coil, pig iron and coolers.

Source: América Latina Logística do Brasil, 2009.



AIR TRANSPORTATION

LAURO CARNEIRO DE LOYOLA AIRPORT

With activities initiated on March 9, 1953, Lauro Carneiro de Loyola Airport inaugurated a new passenger terminal on March 8, 2004, that is 4,000 m² and has a capacity of up to 500,000 passengers per year. An administrative building and a control tower were also built. The airport was named in honor of entrepreneur and politician Lauro Carneiro de Loyola, who during his career was the consul of Belgium in Joinville, and was elected federal representative four times.

Joinville's Airport is one of the largest in the southern region. It is located 13 km from the city center, 75 km from Navegantes Airport, 110 km from Curitiba Airport and 163 km from Florianópolis Airport, operating with 4 airlines. Infraero, in partnership with City Hall and the Government of the State of Santa Catarina, has plans to extend the runway, the civil aircraft area and the taxiways, and implement additional infrastructure in the terminal in the next few years.

TRAFFIC AT THE JOINVILLE AIRPORT

Year	2014
Passengers	493,239
Air Cargo (Kg)	1,502,894
Aircrafts	12,622

Source: Infraero, Movimento Operacional da Rede, 2013, 2nd semester.

Note: For aircrafts, flight arrivals and departures are included. For passengers, boarding and landing.

PORT CONNECTION

Joinville is linked to maritime transportation via the Ports of Itapoá and São Francisco do Sul, the latter is situated 45 km away, and has a 675-meter dock and a draft of between six and ten meters. Integrated to the Consórcio Atlântico do Mercosul and its integration tables, the Port of São Francisco do Sul is accessed via the SC-301 and BR-280 highways, on paved roads, and its connection to the BR-101 highway provides access to the entire country. It has a railway link connected to the town of Mafra, and from there it connects to the national railway system. The cargo handling in this port is primarily intended for exports, which accounts for 80% of the total loads disposed by the terminal.

The Port of Itapoá, located in the municipality of Itapoá, is 71 km away from Joinville and is accessed via the BR-101, SC-412 and SC-415 highways. The location was chosen because of its strategic location, in the Babitonga Bay, on the border of the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina. It is one of the most modern in Latin America for handling of containers and also works as a hub port, concentrating import and export loads, allowing redistribution, via coastal shipping of goods to other ports in Brazil and South America.

Sources: Port of São Francisco do Sul and Port of Itapoá, 2012.



City center





6 Economic Promotion

Income

PERMANENT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY CLASSES OF HOUSEHOLD NOMINAL MONTHLY INCOME PER CAPITA

Income (In minimum wage*)	Participation %	Accumulated Participation %	Households
Less than ½ minimum wage	7.47	7.47	12,026
From ½ to 1 minimum wage	23.91	31.38	38,413
From 1 to 2 minimum wages	37.14	68.52	59,662
From 2 to 3 minimum wages	13.86	82.38	22,269
From 3 to 5 minimum wages	9.07	91.45	14,569
More than 5 minimum wages	6.67	98.12	10,708
No income	1.87	100	3,004
Total households	100		160,651

Source: IBGE - 2010 Demographic Census - preliminary universal results.

Jobs

The information on employment in Joinville is made available by the Ministry of Labor through the Job Statistics Dissemination Program, with data from the administrative records of RAIS and CAGED; the data source is financed by the Workers Support Fund (FAT).

JOBS IN JOINVILLE BY SECTOR

Sectors	2014
Primary	498
Secondary	45,860
Tertiary	73,950
Total	120,308

Source: MTE / CAGED / RAIS - 2015, 1st Semester. Only formal jobs declared in RAIS are considered.
Note: Secondary sector in this report: industry and construction. Tertiary sector: trade and services.

EMPLOYMENT IN JOINVILLE BY CATEGORY - ADMISSIONS

Category	2014
Industrial	37,413
Construction	8,847
Trade	26,202
Services	47,742
Agriculture and Animal Breeding	498
Total	120,308

Source: MTE / CAGEDST - 2014, 1st semester. Only formal jobs declared in RAIS are considered.

Note: Data from agriculture and extraction were unified, as well as industry and public utility industrial services. Only admissions were considered.

COMPARISON OF THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN JOINVILLE IN RELATION TO SANTA CATARINA AND BRAZIL

	2014
Joinville	119,434
Santa Catarina	1,264,469
Brasil	22,139,449

Source: MTE / CAGEDST - 2014, 2nd semester. Only the total number of formal jobs were considered.

PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL JOBS BY CATEGORY ACCORDING TO IBGE ON DECEMBER 31, 2013

IBGE Sector	Male %	Female %	Total %
1 - Mineral Extraction	90,41	9,59	100
2 - Process Manufacturing	66,20	33,80	100
3 - Public Utility Industry Services	81,68	18,32	100
4 - Construction	90,30	9,70	100
5 - Trade	51,36	48,64	100
6 - Services	44,59	55,41	100
7 - Public Administration	26,18	73,82	100
8 - Agriculture and Animal Breeding	56,49	43,51	100

Source: MTE 2014 / Information for the Employment and Income Public System - Data by Municipality.

Economic Indicators

JOINVILLE COMPANIES BY SECTOR

		2014
Commerce	Amount	16,161
	%	29.20
Transformation Industry	Amount	2,195
	%	3.97
Service Providers	Amount	29,851
	%	53.94
Autonomous Service Providers	Amount	7,137
	%	12.89
Total		55,344

Source: Secretariat of Finance / Technical Registration / Real Estate Sector Registration, 2015.

Note: In 2009, the Individual Micro-Entrepreneur (MEI) category was created. That year, 36 people registered. In 2010 there were 878, in 2011, there were 3,202 and in 2014 there were 11,274 entrepreneurs registered.

COMPOSITION OF TAXES COLLECTED ON THE CIRCULATION OF MERCHANDISE AND SERVICES (ICMS), TAXES ON INDUSTRIALIZED PRODUCTS (IPI) AND GENERAL COMPOSITION OF TAX COLLECTION (ICMS/IPI/IPVA) IN JOINVILLE AND SANTA CATARINA (STATE TAXES)

		2014
ICMS	Joinville	393,392,148
	Santa Catarina	4,069,201,200
IPI	Joinville	4,972,127
	Santa Catarina	51,433,042
ICMS/IPI/IPVA	Joinville	455,136,029
	Santa Catarina	4,786,968,207

Source: State Secretariat of Finance - General Accounting Directory, 2015.

Note: The cents were removed from all amounts. Considering only state taxes.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA IN JOINVILLE (R\$)

Year	GDP at Current Prices	GDP Per Capita
2012	18.299.283,00	34,767.17

Sources: IBGE, through collaboration with state statistics agencies, state secretariats and Manaus Free Zone Superintendent's Office - SUFRAMA, 2012, 2nd semester. IBGE Cities, 2015.
IBGE publishes municipal GDP data about three years after the Brazilian GDP.

SANTA CATARINA AND JOINVILLE TRADE BALANCE (US\$) FOB - VARIATION (%)

	2014	
	State*	Joinville*
Export	8,987,359,000	1,272,078,826
Var. %	3.44	-13.64
Import	2,069,427,059	1,857,112,265
Var. %	1.73	12.44
Balance	-7,032,485,000	-797,348,233

Source: Ministry of Development, Industry and International Trade - MDIC.
Secex - Secretariat for International Trade / Brazilian Trade Balance according to State and Municipality, 2014.

Note: VR % Calculation Criteria: Annual = Compared to the previous year in the same monthly proportion = Compared to the previous month.

- Imports - based on SISCOMEX. Preliminary data for following months. State: US\$ 1000 FOB.
- Exports - based on SISCOMEX.
- The data presented was taken from the Integrated International Trade System (SISCOMEX) where exporters/importers provide information about their operations.

- "FOB - Free on Board: The exporter must deliver the cleared merchandise, aboard the ship recommended by the importer, at the port. All of the expenses up to the time the product is placed in the transportation vehicle are the responsibility of the exporter. The importer is responsible for the expenses and risks of loss or damage to the product starting from the moment it crosses the ship's railing."

BANKS IN 2013

Institution	No. of Agencies	PAB's (Banking Service Locations)*
Banco do Brasil	16	10
Casa do Empreendedor	01	-
Banco Santander Brasil	08	03
Banco Rio Grande do Sul S/A - Banrisul	02	-
Caixa Econômica Federal - CEF	12	02
Banco Bradesco S/A	19	11
Banco Itaú S/A	12	02
Banco Mercantil do Brasil S/A - Bancantil	01	-
Banco HSBC S/A	02	07
Banco Safra S/A	01	-
Sicoob/Coopercred (Cooperative Services Center)	-	08
Votorantim S/A	01	-
Banco Renner S/A	01	-
Banco Triângulo - Tribanco	01	-
Total Number of Agencies	77	43

Source: Joinville Regional Bankers Union, 2014, 1st semester.

*PAB: Banking Service Location.

CONSUMPTION POTENTIAL IN JOINVILLE BY CLASS IN REAIS

	2014
A1	670,830,546
A2	1,883,000,482
B1	4,042,258,926
B2	2,994,434,285
C1	1,764,210,863
C2	571,091,473
D	111,580,663
E	1,000,411
Rural	324,264,336
Total	12,362,671,986

Source: IPC Marketing Editora, in IPC MAPS, 2014.

Note: Starting in 2000, there was an intense migration from the D and E socioeconomic classes to the C class in terms of consumption and homes. This movement was substantial enough that in 2008, the C class was divided into C1 and C2, to differentiate the part of the C class that was middle class (C1) and the part with low income characteristics (C2) (PAZZINI, M. in IPC Marketing Editora). The amounts were adjusted according to new data in the IBGE 2010 Census.

CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA/YEAR IN REAIS

Year / Consumption	2014
URBAN	22,480.27
RURAL	17,096.24

Source: IPC Marketing Editora, in IPC MAPS, 2014, 2nd semester.

Note: The parts of the municipality considered rural areas are the peripheral locations where basic services such as electricity, water, sewage and asphalt/pavement are not available. These are poor areas that frequently receive attention from City Hall. The resident population in the urban areas of Brazil (as a reference) jumped from 81.2% in 2000 to 84.3% in 2010. The social ascension of the D and E classes to the C class contributed to this urbanization process in the country and made the population, which currently resides in these rural areas, effectively become the poorest part of the population. Thus, per capita consumption amounts are decreasing, as seen in analyses of the current year versus previous years (Pazzini, M. in IPC Marketing Editora).

INVESTMENT COSTS IN JOINVILLE

	Activity	Unit	Average Cost R\$
Construction	Residential (normal finishing) Unit Cost	m ²	1,417.82
	Industrial (warehouse) Unit Cost	m ²	722.45
Real Estate *	Industrial properties	m ²	70.00 to 1,500.00
	Residential properties	m ²	100.00 to 1,500.00
Public Transportation	Collective	person	3.00 to 3.40
	Taxi	minimum fare	4.64
Water *	Residential "A" 1 (social)	0 a 10 m ³	11.07
	Residential "B" 1	0 a 10 m ³	27.24
	Commercial/Industrial/Public 1	0 a 10 m ³	40.01
	Special Industrial *	10 to 5.000 m ³	6.28 m ³
Sewage		m ³	80% water fees
Electrical Energy **	Industrial B3 Low Tension	kWh	0.3534900
	Residential B1 Low Tension 30 up to 100kw (low income)	kWh	0.2081040
	Residential B1 Low Tension up to 220kw (low income)	kWh	0.253467
	Normal residential	kWh	0.3534900
	Rural B2 (irrigation, aquiculture and rural)	kWh	0.2368400
	Rural B2 - rural electricity cooperative	kWh	0.2368400
	Commercial B3 Low Tension	kWh	0.3534900

Sources: Sinduscon-Jlle-SC / PMJ / Gidion / Companhia Águas de Joinville / Celesc, 2014.

Real estate: average price varies according to the part of the city and the characteristics of the land.

Water fees: the minimum water fees are up to 10 m³ of consumption.

** Fee for electricity: unit amounts per kWh without taxes - <http://portal.celesc.com.br/portal>

MAIN PRODUCTS OF JOINVILLE INDUSTRIES

Category	Type
Metal/mechanics	Air conditioning units, motors for boats and automobiles, centrifugal pumps, steel plates, motors and motorpumps, welded and malleable iron, items welded in aluminum, propellers for boats, screws, nuts and washers, rolled iron and steel, copper faucets, metal fittings and compressors.
Plastics	PVC fittings, plastic fittings, plastic packaging, plastic pieces for refrigerators, hoses, household items.
Textile	Clothing and uniforms, sports textile items, shirts and socks in general, bed valances, knitted fabrics and craft items, raw and painted cotton yarn.
Lumber	Accessories for bathrooms, toys, wooden wagons, frames, welding molds, furniture, indoor decorative pieces and floor and wall coverings.
Information technology	ERP Integrated Systems Solutions, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), System via Internet and New Communication Platforms and Industrial and Commercial Automation Systems.
Others	Canned food, electrical appliances, beverages and soft drinks, bus bodies, jams and marmalades, editorial and graphic, foliage and seeds, pasta and food in general, perfumes, soaps and candles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals and iodine salts.

Source: Joinville Socioeconomic Profile - 2004 / Municipal Secretariat for Economic Development / IPPUJ, 2010.

Hotels and Tourism

HOTEL SERVICES IN JOINVILLE

	2014
Classified Hotels and other establishments	57
Beds	6,254
Occupation Rate (average %)	58.21
Stay at Hotels (day)	2.30

Sources: Joinville Tourism Foundation and Viva Bem - Union for Hotels, Restaurants, Bars and Similar Establishments in Joinville and the Surrounding Region, 2015.

TOURISTS' AVERAGE DAILY SPENDING IN JOINVILLE (US\$)

2013	Nationals	Foreigners
Tourists' daily average spending	45.18	93.79
Average time of stay in days*	2.79	2.83

Source: Joinville Tourism Foundation - Santur, 2013/02.

*Includes all types of accommodations.

Agriculture

The basis of the primary sector of the municipality of Joinville is family agriculture, in which 97% of properties are less than 50 hectares. Noteworthy crops include irrigated rice, bananas and vegetables. Dairy cattle, which are present in 68% of properties, provide some establishments a certain amount of liquidity.

Since it is the largest city in the state, Joinville also provides a large consumer market, and attracts a young workforce from the rural area for industry. This has led to an increase in the average age of the farmers in the region. The globalization of the economy has required these family-owned establishments to diversify and become more professional.

Fish farming is a thriving activity, and the municipality is the largest freshwater fish producer in the state, offering farmers a new source of income that can rely on two seasons of fingerling production every year. Currently, 58 producers commercially produce fish, while there are 300 traditional fishermen. Most fishermen in the municipality are members of the Z 32 Fisherman's Colony, located at Morro do Amaral.

There are 160 beekeepers who are part of the Joinville Beekeepers Association (Apiville) with

the support of the 25 de Julho Foundation.

Benefited by the natural beauty of the slopes of the Serra do Mar mountain range and the tropical Atlantic Forest and its river rapids, farmers are also able to take advantage of another potential source of income that has been tapped into through projects such as the Beautiful Roadway and the Pirai Region.

Along with the rural tourism, a homemade food industry has also been growing, which adds value to agricultural products.

New agricultural techniques have also provided an increase in the efficiency of rural activities, such as the protected harvest of fruits, vegetables and rice.

Farmers also rely on the municipality for support. This is provided by the 25 de Julho Municipal Foundation, which aims to develop training and technical assistance services, as well as support in the areas of heavy machinery and blackfly (gnat) control.

The Joinville rural district has an area of 89,549 ha that is used for crops, reforestation, pastures and forests.



Rural area of Vila Nova

COMPOSITION OF JOINVILLE RURAL AREA (BY HECTARE)

Description	Area (in Ha)
Temporary Crops	3,829
Permanent Crops	1,815
Fallow Fields	279
Native Pastures	8,795
Cultivated Pastures	7,578
Areas for Breeding Birds	1,622
Cultivated Forest	1,103
Native Forest	1,459
Rural Area	26,480
Agricultural Area	63,069
Other	89,549

Sources: 25 de Julho Municipal Rural Development Foundation / Santa Catarina Agriculture and Livestock Study, 2010, 2nd semester.

QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS SOLD AT CEASA (KG)

Months	2014
Annual average	3,370,300
Volume sold	40,443,609

Sources: 25 de Julho Rural Development Municipal Foundation, CEASA Administration / Joinville Unit 2015, 1st semester.



25 de Julho Foundation







7 Social Promotion

Education

EDUCATION DATA FOR JOINVILLE

PERCENTAGE OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION THAT IS LITERATE BY AGE RANGE

Age Range	1991	2000	2010
5 to 9	56.4	61.3	73.7
10 to 14	98.2	99.0	99.0
15 to 19	98.2	99.2	99.3
20 to 49	96.2	98.1	98.8
50+	83.3	89.4	93.9
Total	90.1	93.3	96.0
Literacy rate	-	3.18	2.20

Source: IBGE - 1991, 2000 and 2010 Demographic Censuses, SDR Joinville, TABNET, 2013.

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING FOR JOINVILLE POPULATION

Level of Schooling	Percentage
Illiterate	1.88
Incomplete elementary education	32.48
Finished elementary school	14.08
Incomplete high school	10.03
Finished high school	23.32
Incomplete college degree	5.43
Finished college	4.83
Graduate / Master's / Doctorate	1.01
Not applicable	6.94

Source: IPPUJ / IPC - Instituto de Pesquisa Catarinense Ltda. Origin/Destination Research, 2010.
The "Not applicable" item is for children who are from 0 to 6 years old. Children who attend daycare were not counted.

NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS IN JOINVILLE

Year	School System	Preschool	Elementary School	Education for Youth and Adults		Professional High School Education	Total
				Elem.	High		
2014*	State	-	11,303	183	971	17,965	30,422
	Municipal	11,641	46,208	1,586	-	-	59,435
	Private	9,985	9,235	1,060	4,134	11,064	35,478
	Federal	-	-	41	-	803	844
	Total	21,626	66,746	2,870	5,105	29,832	126,179

Source: Municipal Secretariat of Education 2014 / INEP - Preliminary Data from the School Census, 2014.

Note: *Students in special education programs have not yet been included in the respective schools they attended. Furthermore, students in part-time Youth and Adult Education programs and Youth and Adult Education Integrated with Professional Education programs that have attended EJA were also not included.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Municipal School System is made up of elementary schools located in the urban and rural areas of the city. It also has preschool centers, five interdisciplinary teams and two public libraries. This system is coordinated by the Municipal Secretariat of Education.

All of these units offer municipalities quality preschool and elementary school educations. They also offer opportunities for citizens who were not able to finish elementary school at the appropriate age through the Youth and Adult Education program.

SCHOOL UNITS PER AREA

System	Area	Preschool		Elementary School	High School	Higher Education	School System Total*
		0 to 3 years	4 to 5 years				
Federal	Urban	-	-	-	-	2	2
State	Urban	-	-	36	36	1	40
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal	Urban	56	60	63	-	-	120
	Rural	-	10	20	-	-	20
Private	Urban	111	116	29	19	11**	135
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		167	186	148	55	14	317

Sources: Municipal Secretariat of Education 2013, State Secretariat of Education, Sinpronte, 2014, 2nd semester.

Note: 1. *The schools that offer more than one type of education were counted according to their services, which is why there is a difference in the total number of school units.

**Includes online universities.

LIBRARIES

Joinville has 10 libraries:

- **Prefeito Rolf Colin Municipal Library** (Downtown).
Note: provisionally located at Bucarein.
- **Gustavo Ohde Library** (Pirabeiraba)
- **Coronel Alire Borges Carneiro Library** (Univille)
- **Alfredo T. Rusins Library** (Sambaqui Museum)
- **FEJ Library - Joinville Engineering College**
- **IPPUJ Foundation Library** - Research and Planning Institute Foundation for Sustainable Development in Joinville
- **Arca das Letras Program**
(3 chests with bibliographic collections: Estrada Blumenau, Alto Quiriri and Morro do Amaral)
- **Casa Brasil**
(2 units: Jarivatuba and Jardim Iririú)



Prefeito Rolf Colin Municipal Library

PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL COURSES OFFERED

Institution	Number of Courses
ASSESSORITEC - Technological Institute	15
CEDUP - Dario Geraldo Salles	7
Cenecista José Elias Moreira School - CNEC	13
EDUCARE - Professional Training Center	5
EDUCAVILLE	12
Tupy Technical School - In-person and online	25
Fundamas	71
Santa Catarina Federal Institute (IFSC)	5
SENAC - National Service for Commercial Training	26
SENAI - National Service for Industrial Training	20
Total number of courses	199

Sources: Assessoritec, CEDUP, CNEC, Educare, Educaville, Tupy Technical School, IFSC, SENAC, SENAI, Fundamas, 2014.

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN JOINVILLE

In-Person Higher Education Institutions	Spots Available	Enrolled Students	Number of Courses
Public			
Santa Catarina State University - UDESC	370	2,602	9
Santa Catarina Federal Institute (IFSC) - Joinville Campus	160	520	2
Santa Catarina Federal University (UFSC) - Joinville* campus - Mobility Engineering Center	400	1243	8
Private			
Joinville Regional University - UNIVILLE	1.958	6.935	43
Santo Antônio Higher Education Institute - INESA	320	327	2
Joinville Cenecista College - FCJ	850	1.390	12
Santa Catarina Catholic	1.580	1.300	12
Guilherme Guimbala College - ACE	560	1.250	5
Bom Jesus Lutheran Education Association/ IELUSC *	285	752	6
Tupy Higher Education Institute - IST (SOCIESC)	3.670	6.677	24
SENAI Technology College	160	209	4
ASSESSORITEC	480	275	5
Joinville Anhanguera College	950	850	19
Total	11,743	24,330	151

Sources: UDESC, IFSC, UFSC, Univille, Inesa, FCJ, ACE, Ielusc, IST, SENAI, Assessoritec, Anhanguera, 2013, 2nd semester.
Note: Enrollments for the second semester of 2013.

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN JOINVILLE:
ONLINE AND/OR PART-TIME COURSES

Higher Education Institutions	Spots Available	Enrolled Students	Number of Courses
Public			
Online - Federal University of Santa Catarina, Joinville Campus	150	120	3
Private			
Assessoritec*	750	231	5
University Pedagogical Continuing Education Advisory - AUPEX (Uniassevi and UCB)*	1,000	2,000	27
Uninter (IBPEX Joinville)**	750	200	15
Total	1,650	2,551	50

Sources: EAD - UFSC, Exathum, AUPEX, IBPEX2010 / 2014, 1st semester.

* Technical Course **Online learning, *EAD, UCB and Uniassevi online and part-time courses, data provided in 2013 and 2014.

The difference between the available spots and the enrolled students is due to the fact that the latter only considers students enrolled in Joinville.

Health

PUBLIC SERVICES

SUS (UNIFIED HEALTH SYSTEM) SERVICE UNITS

Healthcare Structure	Total for 2014
Hospitals	5
Clinics / Specialized first aid stations	34
Emergency Care	3
General Emergency Rooms	5
Basic Health Units	54
Reference Centers	5
Polyclinics	1
Pharmacies	65
Laboratories (Collection Posts)	32

Source: National Health Establishment Registry. CNES - local base, 11/2014.



24-hour Emergency Care - Eastern Region

PHYSICAL CAPACITY OF PUBLIC HOSPITAL SYSTEM

Beds per Clinic	SUS - Unified Health System	Private	Total
Surgery	247	0	247
Medical	315	35	350
Pediatrics	50	0	50
Psychiatry	35	0	35
Obstetrics	72	0	72
Backup beds / long-term care	40	0	40
Adult ICU	33	0	33
Pediatric ICU	10	0	10
Neonatal ICU	17	0	17
Intermediary Neonatal Unit	25	0	25
Isolation Unit	8	0	8
Surgical	21	0	21
AIDS	7	0	7
Overall Total for Clinical and Surgical (not including complementary)	562	241	803
Hemocentro (Blood Bank)	1		1

Source: National Health Establishment Registry. CNES - local base, 11/2013.



JOINVILLE HOSPITALS AND EMERGENCY ROOMS: ADDRESS AND TYPE OF SERVICE PROVIDER

	Address	Type of Provider	Beds
General Hospital			
São José Municipal Hospital	Avenida Getúlio Vargas, 238 Anita Garibaldi Phone: +55 (47) 3441-6666	Municipal	299
Hans Dieter Schmidt Regional Hospital	Rua Xavier Arp, no number Boa Vista Phone: +55 (47) 3461-5500	State	279
Dr. Jeser Amarante Faria Maternal Pediatrics Hospital	Rua Araranguá, no number América Phone: +55 (47) 3145-1600	State	160
Bethesda Hospital and Maternity Ward	Rua Conselheiro Pedreira, 624 Pirabeiraba Phone: +55 (47) 3424-1311	Philanthropic	96
Unimed Hospital Center	Rua Blumenau, 123 Centro (Downtown) Phone: +55 (47) 3451-3333	Private	154
Dona Helena Hospital	Rua Miguel Couto, 44 Anita Garibaldi Phone: +55 (47) 3433-0499	Private	186
Specialized Hospital			
Darcy Vargas Maternity	Rua Miguel Couto, 44 Anita Garibaldi Phone: +55 (47) 3433-0499	State	122
Daytime Hospital			
Hospital de Olhos Sadalla Amin Ghanem	Rua Camboriú, 35 Glória Phone: +55 (47) 3481-5333	State	4
Traumatology and Orthopedics Institute - IOT	Rua Blumenau, 1316 América Phone: +55 (47) 3433-2020	Private	2
General Emergency Rooms			
Costa e Silva 24-hour Emergency Care - Luiza Schultz Döhler	Rua Guilherme, 01 / no number Costa e Silva Phone: +55 (47) 3419-0404	Municipal	Clinic: 10 adult and 5 pediatric
24-hour Itaum Emergency Care Units	Rua Monsenhor Gercino, 01 / no number Itaum Phone: +55 (47) 3466-0055	Municipal	Clinic: 7 adult and 6 pediatric
East Aventureiro 24-hour Emergency Care Unit	Rua Mafalda Laurindo, no number, Aventureiro Phone: +55 (47) 3435-4221	Municipal	Clinic: 16 adult and 9 pediatric
Emergency Mobile Services – SAMU	Rua Max Colin, 2049 América Phone: 190 / +55 (47) 3431-8780	Municipal	4 unidades de suporte básico
Hemodialysis			
Pro-Kidney Foundation	Rua Xavier Arp, 15 Boa Vista Phone: +55 (47) 3434-2090	Philanthropic	16 hemodialysis machines
Joinville Nephrology Clinic	Rua Dr. Plácido Gomes, 370 Anita Garibaldi Phone: +55 (47) 3422-1460	Private	14 hemodialysis machines
CTDRJ	Rua Xavier Arp, 330, Boa Vista Telefone (47) 3434 1260	Private	30 hemodialysis

Source: CNES - local base, 11/2013.

VACCINATION COVERAGE IN JOINVILLE

Immunizations in the municipality of Joinville follow the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. Children are not the only ones included in routine vaccinations. Some vaccines include other

groups, such as adolescents, adults, young people, pregnant women, women in the fertile age range, health professionals and the elderly.

VACCINATION COVERAGE IN JOINVILLE %

Vaccines	2014
BCG	122.39
Polio	91.40
MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)	106.01
Flu (Campaign)	90.80
Human Rotavirus	94.67
Pentavalent (DTaP-Hib + Hepatitis B)	97.62
10-valent pneumococcal conjugate	96.61
Meningitis C	97.43
Tetraviral	99.00

Sources: Ministry of Health, National Immunization Program, available at www.datasus.gov.br, Health Information / Health Assistance / Immunizations.../ Coverage, accessed on March 27, 2012, Joinville Municipal Secretariat of Health / UVS / Epidemiological Surveillance Service (anti-influenza vaccination campaign), 2013. Municipal Secretariat of Health / Immunization Service, 2015.



SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION

BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION - SERVICES PROVIDED BY LEVEL OF COMPLEXITY

Basic Social Protection	
Social Assistance Reference Center - CRAS	Basic Protection Reference Services
	Assistance for People with Disabilities
	Social Identification Service
	Benefits and Income Transfer Management
	Pelotão Children's Program - For male teenagers from 12 to 14 years old
	Eco-citizen Program - For teenagers from 12 to 13 years old
	Food and Nutritional Safety Program
	Popular Restaurant
	Family Agriculture Food Acquisition Program - PAA
Community Center for the Elderly - CCI	Managing and Promoting Income Generation
	Professional Preparation and Training Service
	Incentive Services for Productive Organizations
	Productive Inclusion and Management Service
	Income Transfer Benefits
	Bolsa Família Program
	Continued Benefit Provision - BPC
Mid and High Complexity Special Social Protection	
Social Assistance Specialized Reference Center - CREAS	Specialized Assistance and Protection Services for Families and Individuals (PAEFI)
	Special Social Protection Services for People with Disabilities, the Elderly and their Families
	Social Protection Services for Teenagers in Assisted Freedom Socioeducational Programs and Community Service Programs
	POP Center - Special Reference Center for Homeless People
High Complexity Special Social Protection	
	Foster Family Services
	Institutional Care Services for Children and Adolescents "Children and Youth Center"
	Institutional Care Services for Women "Viva Rosa Shelter"

Source: Secretariat for Social Assistance, 2013.

BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION

BASIC SOCIAL PROTECTION - SERVICES PROVIDED

Unit / CRAS (Social Services Reference Center)	Services provided from January to October / 2014
Adhemar Garcia CRAS	2.484
Comasa* CRAS	2.924
Jardim Paraíso CRAS	2.079
Morro do Meio CRAS	5.009
Paranaguamirim CRAS	1.405
Parque Joinville CRAS	1.527
Basic Protection Reference Services	4.889
Community Center for the Elderly	1.491

Source: Secretariat for Social Assistance/2013 - monthly quali-quantitative service report. *CRAS unit inaugurated in April, 2012.

INCOME TRANSFER BENEFITS

CONTINUED BENEFIT PROVISION - BPC AND BOLSA FAMÍLIA

Benefits	Beneficiaries
People with disabilities	5,707
Elderly	2,631
Bolsa Família Program	2,361

Source: Secretariat for Information Management and Assessment / SAGI. 2014. In Municipal Social Assistance Plan / 2014-2017.

Culture

MUSEUMS AND MEMORY SPACES

MUSEUMS AND MEMORY SPACES IN JOINVILLE

Name	Address
Casa Fritz Alt Museum	Administrative hours of operation: Monday to Friday - 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Rua Aubé, no number (Servidão Fritz Alt) Boa Vista Entrance fee: Free - Scheduled Activities Information: +55 (47) 3433-3811
Joinville Sambaqui Archaeological Museum (MASJ)	Administrative hours of operation: Monday to Friday - 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Rua Luiz Niemeyer, 54 - Downtown Entrance fee: Free Information: +55 (47) 3433-0114
Joinville Museum of Art (MAJ)	Hours of operation: Tuesday to Friday - 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and public holidays from noon to 6 p.m. Rua XV de Novembro, 1400 - América Entrance fee: Free Information: +55 (47) 3433-4677
National Immigration and Colonization Museum (MNIC)	Hours of operation: Tuesday to Friday - 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and public holidays from noon to 6 p.m. Rua Rio Branco, 229 - Downtown Entrance fee: Free Information: +55 (47) 3433-3736
Luiz Henrique Schwanke Contemporary Art Museum (Mac Schwanke)	Rua Dr. João Colin, 1285 - Mezzanine of Edifício Brasíliauto - América Information: +55 (47) 3433-2522
Immigrant Memory House and Cemetery	Rua XV de Novembro, 1000 - Downtown Entrance Fee: Free Information: +55 (47) 3433-3732 / 3433-3736
Memory Station (Old Joinville Railway Station)	Hours of operation: Tuesday to Friday - 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and public holidays from noon to 6 p.m. Rua Leite Ribeiro, no number - Anita Garibaldi (old Railway Station) Entrance fee: Free Information: +55 (47) 3422-5222 / 3455-0372
Joinville Historical Archive	Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Av. Hermann Lepper, 650 - Saguapu Entrance fee: free Information: +55 (47) 3422-2154
National Firefighters Museum	Rua Jaguaruna, 13 - Downtown Information: +55 (47) 3431-1112
Ironing Museum	Rua Anita Garibaldi, 79 Anita Garibaldi
Joinville Bicycle Museum (MUBI)	Rua Leite Ribeiro, no number Anita Garibaldi (old Railway Station) Entrance fee: Free Information: +55 (47) 3422-5222 / 3455-0372

Source: Joinville Cultural Foundation, 2014, 1st semester.

EDUCATION AND ARTS UNITS

EDUCATION AND ARTS UNITS IN JOINVILLE

Name	Address
Fausto Rocha Júnior Cultural Center	Administrative hours of operation: Monday to Friday - 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Rua Dona Francisca, 364 - Saguauçu Information: +55 (47) 3433-2266
Artes Fritz Alt Art School (EAFA)	Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Rua Dona Francisca, 364 - Saguauçu Information: +55 (47) 3433-2266
Villa-Lobos Musical School (EMVL)	Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Rua Dona Francisca, 364 - Saguauçu Information: +55 (47) 3433-2266
Municipal Ballet School (EMB)	Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Rua Paraná, 390 - Anita Garibaldi (next to the Memory Station) Information: +55 (47) 3433-2266
Arte Victor Kursancew Municipal Gallery (GMAVK)	Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to noon / 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. Rua Dona Francisca, 364 - Saguauçu Information: +55 (47) 3433-2266
Germano Kurt Freissler Municipal Public Market	
Bolshoi Theater School in Brazil (ETBB)	Avenida José Vieira, 315 (next to Cau Hansen Events Center) - América Information: +55 (47) 3422-4070
Joinville Jazz Institute	Rua Abdon Batista, 121 / Room 1909 19th floor - Downtown Information: +55 (47) 3433-1299
Cultural Citadel	Rua XV de Novembro, 1383 - América Information: +55 (47) 3433-4677 / 3433-4754

Source: Joinville Cultural Foundation, 2014.

Dance Group
Municipal School
Pedro Ivo Campos



Tourism, Events, Leisure and Sports

ECO-RURAL TOURISM

The visitation to the municipality's rural area allows for views of the amazing landscapes, bringing together the Atlantic Forest and the cultural heritage of the region's residents, with the Serra do Mar mountain range as the backdrop.

Given the name Eco-Rural Tourism since 2006, because it brings together productive properties and properties with leisure options, eco-tourism and adventure tourism options focused on environmental management. The Piraí, Dona Francisca, Quiriri and Estrada Bonita regions are part of the Eco-Rural Tourism route, and Casa Krüger - designated a State Historical Heritage Site - is home to the Joinville Eco-Rural Tourism Portal. On the weekend, the Rural Handicrafts Fair is an opportunity to learn about the work being done by the Rural Women's Development Program.

INDUSTRIAL TOURISM

Joinville's strong business inclination began with European immigrants and has continued to this day with the expansion of factories, the installation of business branches and incentives for new companies.

Opening the doors of these successful businesses and presenting a little of its history and way of producing things is an experience that the city provides to people interested in learning about how new companies get started on the market, and how old factories adapt to modern conditions.

Currently, there are nine companies from various sectors that participate in this project. They are a part of both the older and more recent history of Joinville.

PEDAGOGICAL TOURISM VIVA CIRANDA

Transforming a field into a large, open air classroom, allowing people to experience the daily lives of children and teenagers in rural areas - that is the main goal of the Viva Ciranda Project, which takes place on pleasant family properties in Joinville.

Each rural venture offers educational and recreational activities related to their agricultural and livestock operations. During the lessons, tourists can learn about honey production, the importance of water in a region full of headwaters, harvesting organic vegetables, flower cultivation, habits for respecting and preserving the environment and how to interact with, handle and feed the animals.

PIRAÍ CYCLING TOURISM

Piraí cycling tourism is a great attraction for anyone who likes nature and adventurous tourism. The route is 39 kilometers long, and includes properties that are open to offer directions, services and handcrafted products.

Rural Tourism - Casa Krüger



LOCATIONS FOR EVENTS

LOCATIONS FOR EVENTS IN JOINVILLE

Location	Technical Characteristics
Cau Hansen Events Center	Constructed Area: 25,000 m ² Arena: 15,000 m ² Stages, institutional and educational support areas 10,000 m ² Parking: 400 spots Av. Beira Rio, 315
Juarez Machado Theater	Total Area: 900 m ² Capacity: 500 spots Avenida José Vieira, 315 (Cau Hansen Events Center) Phone: +55 (47) 3433-2190 / 3433-0021
SALFER Alfredo Convention Center	Total Area: 4,000 m ² Av. José Vieira, 315, next to the Events Center. Phone: +55 (47) 3025-2729
Edmundo Doubrava Expocenter	Total Area: 4,051.54 m ² Av. José Vieira, 315 (Cau Hansen Events Center)
Expoville Complex	Area: 360,000 m ² Surroundings: Ecological Forest, restaurant, snack bar, commercial center with 68 stores that sell regional products (textile, handicrafts and chocolate) and a lake with paddle boats. Address: BR 101 Highway
Nilson Bender Events Pavilion	9,200 m ² area, next to the Expoville Complex
Wittich Freitag Megacenter	Area: 20,300 m ² Has a parking lot for over 1,500 vehicles and a 9,500 m ² patio that is wheelchair accessible. Next to the Expoville complex.

Sources: Joinville Tourism Foundation, 2014 / Joinville Cultural Foundation, 2014.

SPORTS

SPORTS STRUCTURE

Infrastructure	Public	Private
Sports Gymnasium	5	31
Field / Football Stadium	1	11
Track	9	1
Gyms for Senior Citizens	54	-
Shooting Clubs	-	8

Sources: Various information agencies / PMJ.

Public Safety

POLICE STRUCTURE

Infrastructure	Number
Civil Police	13 Stations
Military Police	14 Battalions
Federal Police	1 Unit
Army	1 Battalion
Community Safety Councils	15 Regions

JOINVILLE VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION (ACBVJ)

The Joinville Volunteer Firefighters Association is a non profit, philanthropic, private civil society and is designated for municipal, state and federal public use.

Founded on July 13, 1892, it was the first volunteer firefighters association in Brazil, and is located in Joinville. With a trajectory that is intertwined with the history of the largest city in Santa Catarina, its ideals are maintained through the solidarity brought by immigrant pioneers.

In addition to saving lives, the environment and personal property through various types of emergency services at 12 operational units that are strategically placed in different neighborhoods, the association also encourages citizenship with the Junior Firefighter project, and culture with the Firefighter Band and the National Firefighters Museum.



Joinville Volunteer Firefighters Association

JOINVILLE VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS - SERVICE UNITS

	Address	Neighborhood
Operational Units		
01 - Central	Rua Jaguaruna, 13	Centro (Downtown)
02 - North	Rua Dona Francisca, 6500	Industrial District
03 - South/Gidion	Rua Maria Júlia Pereira da Costa (next to South bus Terminal).	Itaum
04 - East	Rua Iriú, 2163	Iriú
05 - Tupy	Rua Albano Schmidt, 3400	Boa Vista
06 - Amanco	Rua Barra Velha, 100	Floresta
07 - Tigre	Rua Bororós, 84	Industrial District
08 - Embraco	Rua Dona Francisca, 12,500	Pirabeiraba
09 - Vila Nova	Rua XV de Novembro, 7,000	Vila Nova
10 - Aventureiro	Rua Theonesto Westrupp, 565	Aventureiro
Administrative Unit		
11 - Centro (Downtown)	Rua Pedro Lobo, 5	Centro (Downtown)
Centro (Downtown)		
12 - Unified Emergency Center Volunteer Firefighters / Military Police / Samu	Rua Aquidaban, 75	Atiradores

Source: Joinville Volunteer Firefighters Association, 2012.

SECRETARIAT FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The Secretariat for Civil Protection and Public Safety was created by Municipal Law no. 7130 on December 19, 2011, and its administrative structure was altered by Law no. 7393 on January 24, 2013. It aims to develop and implement policies that protect citizens and integrate governmental agencies and society in order to organize and expand the capacity to defend the population in terms of public security and civil defense. This is done to prevent and handle risks, calamities and emergency situations.

Source: Secretariat for Civil Protection and Public Safety, 2013.



Joinville Civil Defense

City Indicators

CHILD MORTALITY RATE

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mortality Rate	10.2	9.4	8.2	9.4	7.35	8.3

Sources: SIM / SINASC / CPMI / SMS, 2014.
MR = Mortality Rate

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Year	Male	Female	Total
2000	69.9	78.1	74.0
2010	75.3	81.8	78.6
2012	74.1	81.2	77.6
Increase in life expectancy from 2000 to 2012 (in years)	4.2	3.1	3.6

Source: SES - SC 2012.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (IDH)

Comparative Indexes	Joinville (SC)	Santa Catarina	Brazil
IDHM (1991)	0,585	0,543	0,493
IDHM (2000)	0,711	0,674	0,612
IDHM (2010)	0,809	0,774	0,727
Income IDHM (1991)	0,692	0,648	0,647
Income IDHM (2000)	0,739	0,717	0,692
Income IDHM (2010)	0,795	0,773	0,739
Per capita income (2010)	R\$ 1126.74	R\$ 983.90	R\$ 793.87
Education IDHM (1991)	0,365	0,329	0,279
Education IDHM (2000)	0,560	0,526	0,456
Education IDHM (2010)	0,749	0,697	0,637
Longevity IDHM (1991)	0,793	0,753	0,662
Longevity IDHM (2000)	0,869	0,812	0,727
Longevity IDHM (2010)	0,889	0,860	0,816
Life expectancy at birth (2010)	78.34	76.61	73.94

Source: PNUD, Brazil Human Development Atlas, 2013.







8 Institutional Management

Historical Evolution of Municipal Public Administration in Joinville

During the monarchy, Joinville was run by the Colony Directors, and starting in 1869 it was simultaneously led by the presidents of the Municipal Council. The directors were named by the Hamburgo Colonization Society to administer all of Colônia Dona Francisca.

With the installation of the Municipal Council, councilmen elected through popular votes would choose the president of the Council. This person would begin to function as the executive-in-chief,

becoming responsible for the administration of the city Joinville. Colônia Dona Francisca (which included what are now the municipalities of São Bento do Sul and Jaraguá do Sul) remained under the direction of the Hamburgo Colonization Society.

In the Republic, according to the laws of that time, superintendents, who were elected through a popular vote, were given executive duties. In the 1930s, superintendents began to be substituted by municipal mayors.



Joinville City Council

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF JOINVILLE CITY HALL

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF JOINVILLE CITY HALL

Mayor's Cabinet	
Deputy Mayor's Cabinet	
Municipal Attorney General	
Municipal Secretaries	Government Office Administration and Planning Department Integration and Economic Development Department Planning, Budget and Management Department Administration Department Finance Department Education Department Urban Infrastructure Department Social Assistance Department Housing Department Health Department Environmental Department Communication Department Human Resources Department
Subprefectures	Mid North Region Eastern Region Northeastern Region Western Region Southwestern Region Southeastern Region Southern Region Pirabeiraba District
Institutions	Research and Planning Institute for the Sustainable Development in Joinville (IPPUJ - Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável de Joinville) Fundação Cultural de Joinville (Cultural Affairs Office) UNIVILLE – University of the Region of Joinville Municipal Surveillance Fundação 25 de Julho (rural development) Fundamas – Fundação Municipal Albano Schmidt (technical training courses) FELEJ – Fundação de Esportes, Lazer e Eventos (leisure, sports and events) Fundação Turística de Joinville (tourism)
Agencies, institutions and others	Hospital Municipal São José (municipal hospital) IPPREVILLE – Instituto de Previdência Social dos Servidores Públicos do Município de Joinville (Social Security Institute for the Public Servants in the Municipality of Joinville) AMAE – Agência Municipal de Regulação dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos de Joinville (regulatory agency for water and sewage) DETRANS – Departamento de Trânsito de Joinville (local traffic department)
Public-private companies	Companhia Águas de Joinville

Source: Joinville City Government, 2014.

CITY COUNCIL

The Legislative Power is exercised by the City Council, which is made up of 19 members. Its legal authority comes from the Municipal Organic Law, promoted in 1990, as well as other complementary municipal laws.

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS, SECTIONS AND ELECTORS ABLE TO VOTE IN THE MUNICIPALITY ACCORDING TO ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Electoral District	Locations	Sections	2014
19 th	21	209	80.722
76 th	20	230	86.037
95 th	18	212	79.429
96 th	24	208	76.441
105 th	19	228	64.288
Total	102	1087	386.917

Source: Santa Catarina Regional Electoral Court, Voter Profile Statistics, 2014.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

SUPPORT GROUPS, NEIGHBORHOOD, ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS IN JOINVILLE

Entity	Number
Entities, artistic and cultural associations	73
Non-governmental organizations	38
Senior citizen groups	63
Neighborhood associations	129

Sources: Joinville Cultural Foundation, 2012 / Fundema, 2014 / Ministry of Justice / IPPUJ, 2014 / Secretariat for Social Assistance, 2013 / Mayor's Cabinet, 2013.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Religion	2000	2010
Catholic	73.36	65.27
Evangelical	22.50	28.33
Spiritist	0.70	1.22
Jehovah's Witnesses	0.74	0.96
Other religious groups	0.46	0.82
No religion	2.04	2.90
Multiple religions/don't know	0.11	0.30
Not stated	0.09	0.20
Total	100	100

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Demographic Censuses - sample results. IPPUJ, 2013.

*Other religious groups: Christian religions, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Candomblé, Umbanda, Afro-Brazilian religions, Judaism, Buddhism, new religions, Asian religions, esoteric traditions and indigenous traditions.

To be included, religions had to have a representation more than or equal to 0.7% in Joinville according to the 2010 Demographic Census.



View of the city with the Cathedral

Important Contacts

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES/INSTITUTIONS

JOINVILLE CITY HALL

Av. Hermann August Lepper, 10
Downtown (Central Building)
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3233
Fax: +55 (47) 3433-2480
www.joinville.sc.gov.br

MAYOR'S CABINET

Mayor Udo Dohler
(Central Building)
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3221

SECRETARY OF THE MAYOR'S CABINET

Phone: + 55 (47) 3431-3345

DEPUTY MAYOR'S CABINET

Deputy Mayor Rodrigo Coelho
(Central Building)
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3277
Fax: +55 (47) 3431-3295

JOINVILLE MUNICIPAL REGULATION AGENCY FOR WATER AND SEWAGE

Rua Paraná, 420 - Anita Garibaldi
Phone: +55 (47) 3433-1158

ITTRAN

(Transit Institute)
Rua XV de Novembro, 1383 - América
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-1519 / 3431-1512

JOINVILLE CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Av. José Viera, 312 - América
Phone: +55 (47) 3433-2190
Fax: +55 (47) 3433-0021

25 DE JULHO MUNICIPAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SC-301 Highway, km 0
Phone: +55 (47) 3424-1188

JOINVILLE SPORTS, LEISURE AND EVENTS FOUNDATION

Rua Inácio Bastos, 1084 - Bucarein
Phone: +55 (47) 2433-1160

FUNDEMA

(Municipal Environmental Foundation)
Rua Otto Boehm, 100 - América
Phone: +55 (47) 3433-2230
Fax: +55 (47) 3433-5202

FUNDAMAS

(Municipal Foundation Albano Schmidt)
Rua Mosenhor Gercino, 1040 - Itaum
Phone: +55 (47) 3436-0033 / 3436-0035

IPPUJ

(Research and Planning Institute Foundation for Sustainable Development in Joinville)
Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3446
Fax: +55 (47) 3422-7333

IPREVILLE

(Social Security Institute for Public Servants in the Municipality of Joinville)
Jardim Nereu Ramos Square, 372
Downtown
Phone: +55 (47) 3423-1900

MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY GENERAL

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3227
Fax: +55 (47) 3431-3237

JOINVILLE TOURISM AND PLANNING PROMOTION FOUNDATION

Rua XV de Novembro, 4543 - Glória
Phone: +55 (47) 3453-2663
Fax: +55 (47) 3453-3644

SECRETARIAT OF ADMINISTRATION

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3219
Fax: +55 (47) 3431-3276

SECRETARIAT OF EDUCATION

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3219
Fax: +55 (47) 3431-3276

SECRETARIAT FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Av. Procópio Gomes, 749 - Bucarein
Phone: +55 (47) 3802-3705 / 3423-1309

SECRETARIAT OF COMMUNICATION

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3202

SECRETARIAT FOR URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Rua Saguacu, 265 - Saguacu
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-5000
Fax: +55 (47) 3422-7237

SECRETARIAT FOR PLANNING, BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3478
Fax: +55 (47) 3422-7333

SECRETARIAT OF FINANCE

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3228

SECRETARIAT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Rua Luiz Niemeyer, 54 - 10th floor
Downtown
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3142
Fax: +55 (47) 3422-1148

SECRETARIAT OF HOUSING

Rua Marechal Deodoro, 138
Downtown
Phone: +55 (47) 3802-3600 / 3433-2329

SECRETARIAT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Central Building
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-3217

SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH

Rua Itajaí, 51 - Downtown
Phone: +55 (47) 3481-5100

CITY HALL COMPLAINTS DEPARTMENT

Rua Anita Garibaldi, 79 - Anita Garibaldi
Phone: 156
ouvidoria@joinville.sc.gov.br

SEPROT

(Secretariat for Civil Protection and Public Safety)
Rua Anita Garibaldi, 79 - Anita Garibaldi
Phone: +55 (47) 3437-3827 / 199

JOINVILLE CITY COUNCIL

Rua Hermann August Lepper, 1100
Saguacu
Phone: +55 (47) 2101-3333
Fax: +55 (47) 2101-3200
www.cvj.sc.gov.br

ACIJ

(Joinville Business Association)
Av. Aluísio Pires, Condeixa, 2550 - Saguacu
Phone: +55 (47) 3461-3333
www.acij.com.br

AJORPEME

(Joinville and Regional Association for Micro, Small and Medium Companies)
Rua Urussanga, 292 - Bucarein
Phone: +55 (47) 2101-4100
www.ajorpeme.com.br

CDL

(Joinville Store Owners Association)
Rua Ministro Calógeras, 867
Anita Garibaldi
Phone: +55 (47) 3461-2500
www.cdljoinville.com.br

JOINVILLE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

Av. Hermann August Lepper, 980
Saguacu
Phone: +55 (47) 3461-8500
www.tj.sc.gov.br

FEDERAL REVENUE SERVICE OFFICE IN JOINVILLE - 9TH

Rua Mário Lobo, 180 - Downtown
Phone: +55 (47) 3431-6300
Fax: +55 (47) 3433-9399
www.receita.fazenda.gov.br

COMPANHIA ÁGUAS DE JOINVILLE

Rua XV de Novembro, 780 - Downtown
Phone: 0800 7230 300
www.aguasdejoinville.com.br

CELESC

(Centrais Elétricas de Santa Catarina)
Individual Taxpayer
Rua Marinho Lobo, 75 - Downtown
Phone: 0800 48 0120
Companies
Rua Timbó, 1630 - Glória
Phone: +55 (47) 3451-7000

SCGÁS

(Companhia de Gás de Santa Catarina)
Rua Antônio Luz, 255
Hoepcke Business Center
Phone: +55 (48) 3229-1200 (Florianópolis)
Fax: +55 (48) 3229-1230
www.scgas.com.br

SÃO JOSÉ MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Av. Getúlio Vargas, 238 - Downtown
Phone: +55 (47) 3441-6666
Fax +55 (47) 3441-6563

MATERNITY AND PEDIATRICS HOSPITAL

Rua Araranguá, 554 - América
Phone: +55 (47) 3145-1600
Fax: +55 (47) 3145-1666

REGIONAL HOSPITAL

Rua Xavier Arp - Iriú
Phone: +55 (47) 3461-5700

DARCY VARGAS MATERNITY

Rua Miguel Couto - Anita Garibaldi
Phone: +55 (47) 3461-5700

UNIMED HOSPITAL CENTER

Rua Orestes Guimarães, 905 - América
Phone: +55 (47) 3441-9555

DONA HELENA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Rua Blumenau, 123 - América
Phone: +55 (47) 3451-3333

BETHESDA HOSPITAL

Rua Conselheiro Pedreria, 624
Pirabeiraba District
Phone: +55 (47) 3434-1311

USEFUL/EMERGENCY	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	194
AIRPORT	+55 (47) 3481-4000
CENTRAL POST OFFICE	+55 (47) 3433-1574
WATER AND SEWAGE	0800 6430 195
AMBULANCE / EMERGENCY CARE	192
FIREFIGHTERS	193
CELESC / ELECTRICITY	0800 48 0120
CIVIL DEFENSE	199
TRAFFIC POLICE STATION	+55 (47) 3436-1961
SPECIAL POLICE STATIONS FOR ASSISTING WOMEN	180
REGIONAL OFFICES FOR LABOR COMPLAINTS	158
DETRAN	154
CALL TO MAKE A COMPLAINT	181
DONA HELENA HOSPITAL	+55 (47) 3451-3333
MATERNITY AND PEDIATRICS HOSPITAL	+55 (47) 3145-1600
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL	+55 (47) 3441-6666
REGIONAL HOSPITAL	+55 (47) 3461-5500
UNIMED HOSPITAL	+55 (47) 3441-9555
IBAMA	152
ITTRAN	+55 (47) 3431-1500
DARCY VARGAS MATERNITY	+55 (47) 3461-5700
24-HOUR ER / EAST	+55 (47) 3427-5406
24-HOUR ER / NORTH	+55 (47) 3419-0404
24-HOUR ER / SOUTH	+55 (47) 3466-0055
PROCON	151
MILITARY POLICE / PARAMEDICS	190
CIVIL POLICE	197
FEDERAL POLICE	194
STATE HIGHWAY POLICE	198
FEDERAL HIGHWAY POLICE	191
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICE	+55 (47) 3269-7111
RADIO TAXI	+55 (47) 3433-4444
STATE REVENUE SERVICE (OFFICER ON DUTY)	1528
HIGHWAY	+55 (47) 3433-2991
SECRETARIAT FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	+55 (47) 3433-7717
SECRETARIAT FOR PUBLIC SAFETY	+55 (47) 3451-8174
SECRETARIAT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	100
8TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION	+55 (47) 3431-8700
62ND INFANTRY BATTALION	+55 (47) 3433-2399
SANITARY SURVEILLANCE	150

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