

= University of Campinas =

The University of Campinas (Portuguese : Universidade Estadual de Campinas) , commonly called Unicamp , is a public research university in the state of São Paulo , Brazil , and one of the best universities in the country and in Latin America .

Established in 1962 , Unicamp was designed from scratch as an integrated research center unlike other top Brazilian universities , usually created by the consolidation of previously existing schools and institutes . Its research focus reflects on almost half of its students being graduate students , the largest proportion across all large universities in Brazil , and also in the large number of graduate programs it offers : 153 compared to 70 undergraduate programs . It also offers several non @-@ degree granting open @-@ enrollment courses to around 8 @,@ 000 students through its extension school .

Its main campus occupies 3 @.@ 5 square kilometres (860 acres) located in the Barão Geraldo district , a suburban area 12 kilometres (7 @.@ 5 mi) from the center of Campinas , and , built shortly after the creation of the university . It also has satellite campuses in Limeira , Piracicaba and Paulínia , and manages two technical high schools located in Campinas and Limeira . Funding is provided almost entirely by the state government and , like other Brazilian public universities , no tuition fees or administrative fees are charged for undergraduate and graduate programs .

Unicamp is responsible for around 15 % of Brazilian research , a disproportionately high number when compared to much larger and older institutions in the country such as the University of São Paulo . It also produces more patents than any other research organization in Brazil , being second only to the state @-@ owned oil company , Petrobras . Multiple international university rankings place it amongst the best universities in the world , with QS placing it in the Top 200 globally and ranking it the 11th best university under 50 years , and in 2015 it was rated as the best university in the country by Brazil 's Ministry of Education .

= = History = =

= = = 1960s : Foundation = = =

In the early 1960s the Government of the State of São Paulo planned to open a new research center in the interior of the state to promote development and industrialization in the region , and commissioned Zeferino Vaz , founder of the University of São Paulo 's School of Medicine in Ribeirão Preto , to organize it . In parallel , a medical school was being planned in Campinas , a demand from the local population that dated from the early 1940s . The School of Medicine of Campinas was created by law in 1959 , but actual implementation never took place .

The new university was created by law on December 28 , 1962 , but effective functioning begun in 1966 . Before that , only the School of Medicine functioned . In April of 1963 the first vestibular , the general admissions exam , happened , with 1 @,@ 592 candidates competing for 50 spots in the medicine program . The first lecture in the newly created University of Campinas took place on May 20 of the same year . By 1965 , the organizing commission for the new university started looking for a location for a new campus .

A large area comprising 110 hectares (270 acres) was donated by the Almeida Prado family , located in a valley in the district of Barão Geraldo in the city of Campinas , near the intersections of multiple highways . Until then , Barão Geraldo was a small village surrounded by farmland , in particular sugar cane plantations . The new development brought dramatic change to the district , resulting in entire new neighborhoods being zoned , planned and built , usually by the same Almeida Prado family .

Work on the new campus begun on October 5 , 1966 , and the first building completed was the Institute of Biology , followed by administrative buildings . In the same year , Zeferino Vaz was nominated the rector . In parallel to the new campus , new units were opened in other cities , absorbing local schools . The Dental School of Piracicaba was absorbed in 1967 , and in 1969 the

== 1970 ? 1990 : Growth and crisis ==

Over the following two decades , the new university expanded rapidly . The campus quickly grew to 19 institutes and schools , and after Zeferino Vaz died in 1981 was named after him . With the campus construction completed , the School of Medical Sciences (formerly the School of Medicine of Campinas) was moved into the new campus , and its teaching hospital , Hospital de Clínicas , became the largest public hospital in the region .

Expansion on the campus continued rapidly , with new buildings , institutes and expansions being added nearly every year . But by the late 1970s , the university faced a crisis . During its fast expansion , it relied on draft bylaws , mostly borrowed from the University of São Paulo , and lacked formal internal regulations with the aging Zeferino Vaz , while no longer the rector , acting as a moderating force between parties with conflicting interests , in particular the leftist academic community and the State 's government , appointed by the conservative military regime ruling the country .

After Zeferino 's death in 1981 , a conflict took place between the university 's General Coordinator , appointed and backed by the government , and the Directive Council , composed of directors of the different institutes . The rector introduced new rules reducing the power of the General Coordinator . As retaliation , the State 's government removed 6 members of the Directive Council , replacing them with people from the state 's Education Council , loyal to the governor , Paulo Maluf .

Tensions between the academic community and the government @-@ appointed counselors increased , with the future Minister of Education , Paulo Renato Costa Souza , then president of the Faculty Association , classifying the episode as a " white intervention " . Following the dismissal of several institute heads and members of the administration , the administrative workers went on strike , with the support of students and faculty . With activities in the university frozen by the strike , the governor declared a formal intervention in the university in October 1981 .

Despite the police @-@ backed intervention , the university continued on strike . The appointed institute heads failed to break the stalemate between internal and external forces , and by early 1982 , discussions begun on a new list of candidates to the rectorship . Eventually , José Aristodemo Pinotti , a former dean of the School of Medical Sciences generally considered a moderate , was selected by the academic community and accepted by the governor . In the following week , on April 19 , 1982 , the intervention was lifted , and academic activities resumed normally .

After the crisis , Unicamp saw a period of renewal and restructuring . In 1983 the bylaws were rewritten , ensuring the autonomy of the academic community , and the new management structure for the campus was implemented . In 1986 the newly created University Council replaces the previous Directive Council as the supreme body of the university . The last years of the 1980s saw a reformulation of the admissions exam , expansion of the laboratories and the completion of the first units of the student housing .

== 1990 onwards ==

With a new administrative structure capable of supporting continuous growth and with its autonomy secured , Unicamp went through a period of consolidation in the 1990s . There was an increase in night programs , created to provide an alternative for low @-@ income students who had to work during the day , and to increase utilization of classrooms and the existing infrastructure , reaching one third of total available places .

The period also saw an expansion of the technology industry in the region , centered around Unicamp , with Motorola , IBM , Solectron , Lucent Technologies and many others set up research labs and production centers in the region driven by the large number of highly qualified students graduating every year , culminating in the opening of the Institute of Computing in 1996 .

In the 2000s Unicamp consolidated itself as one of the leading research and education centers in

Latin America but also brought new challenges : just as with other public universities in Brazil , the high payroll costs (over 90 % of the total budget) constrain investment and expansion . This is further aggravated by the economic depression that Brazil is facing since 2014 , the largest in the country 's history .

= = Campus = =

= = = Main campus = = =

The flagship campus of the University of Campinas is located in the district of Barão Geraldo , 12 kilometres (7 @. @ 5 mi) from the center of Campinas . It currently occupies an area of 350 hectares (860 acres) situated in a valley surrounded by gentle rolling hills and is bounded on the west by the urban area of Barão Geraldo , on the south and east by farmland and to the north by a lake and a new industrial park built in the 2000s .

= = = = Design = = = =

The campus has a unique design , with the main library , student service buildings and restaurant in a central circular plaza , and most of the academic buildings located in blocks emanating from the center in a radial fashion . The different areas of study are grouped in larger sections , but neighboring other areas with which they share similarities : the philosophy buildings mark the frontier between human sciences , mathematics and economics , while the School of Food Engineering is bordered by the chemical engineering and biology buildings . The architect responsible for the overall design of the campus was João Carlos Bross .

Streets are named after significant contributors to each field , including Elis Regina and Carlos Gomes Streets , a Brazilian singer and a composer , respectively , Alan Turing Avenue and others .

= = = = History = = = =

The area occupied by the campus was part of the much larger Rio das Pedras farm , owned by the prominent Almeida Prado family . To set up a new campus , Zeferino Vaz was looking for a large , flat area in the outskirts of the city , where he would have the freedom to design the campus and its surroundings from scratch . Interested in developing the area of the farm around Barão Geraldo , the family donated an initial area of 110 hectares (270 acres) to the university . The remainder of the farmland was eventually zoned and developed into multiple neighborhoods , but the main historical farmhouse and its surroundings remain , now a protected heritage site and a natural reserve .

With the land secured , the campus was designed in a way to ensure the maximum collaboration between the different sciences , with buildings laid along radial streets emanating from a central circular plaza , which also hosted administrative buildings . The layout of the campus would eventually be used on the design of the university 's logo , created by Max Schiefer , which is essentially a simplified map of the core circle of the campus . This design is similar to the University of California , Irvine campus , build around the same time .

Construction started in 1966 , with General Castello Branco , the first president of Brazil 's military regime , laying the cornerstone of the Institute of Biology , which was inaugurated in 1968 , and classes started in the new campus on the following year . In 1971 the area of the campus was expanded by 130 hectares (320 acres) , more than doubling its size , to accommodate the move of the School of Medical Sciences , until then located across several buildings in Campinas , to the new campus . This expansion saw the construction of a massive public hospital , the Hospital das Clínicas (HC) , which began serving the public in 1979 .

While initial construction was considered complete by 1978 , the campus has grown through continuous addition of new buildings and institutes . In 2014 , after years of negotiation , the

university decided to buy the Argentina Farm , located on the east side of the campus , increasing the total area by 60 % to 350 hectares (860 acres) . This purchase will allow for expansion of the medical sciences and athletics areas , as well as new laboratories .

===== Medical center =====

Unicamp 's main campus houses the School of Medical Sciences ' teaching hospital , the Hospital das Clinicas . Construction started in 1975 and the hospital opened its first clinics and patient facilities in 1979 , but was only fully operational in 1985 , when the School of Medical Sciences was transferred from Campinas ' maternity to the new campus .

The hospital has almost 1 @, @ 000 beds , and serves half a million people every year through Brazil 's unified public health system , SUS , performing on average 40 surgeries and 13 births every day . In the 2000 's , the hospital was changed from a primary and secondary care to a specialized tertiary care center , receiving complex cases from other hospitals and clinics in the region , but around 60 % of patients in the hospital are still cases that could be handled by local health centers .

The hospital directly employs 3 @, @ 100 people , and also serves as a practice center for the university 's faculty and a training and residency center for the students of medicine , nursery and speech therapy .

===== Synchrotron lab =====

While not part of Unicamp , the National Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS) is a research institution focused on physics , structural biology and nanotechnology that maintains close ties with the university and is operated as part of the National Center for Research in Energy and Materials (CNPEM) . The laboratory was designed in 1983 and began operating in 1997 , located next to the main campus . The LNLS has Latin America 's only particle accelerator , a synchrotron , used as a synchrotron light source designed and built in Brazil for various physical , chemical , geological , and biological studies .

===== Limeira =====

Unicamp 's presence in Limeira , a city about 50 kilometres (31 mi) from Campinas , dates from the late 1960s , when the young university absorbed the Engineering School of Limeira , which became the School of Civil Engineering . While this school was eventually transferred to the Campinas campus in 1989 , new programs were launched by the university in Limeira , creating CESET , the School of Technology of Limeira , which still exists and is located near the center of the city , focused on technical higher education .

In 2008 Unicamp decided to establish a new campus in Limeira , and in 2008 the School of Applied Sciences was created , offering programs such as public administration , business management , nutrition and industrial engineering . The total undergraduate class size for the new campus is 480 students per year .

===== Piracicaba =====

In 1967 Unicamp absorbed the School of Odontology of Piracicaba , founded in 1955 and located 50 kilometres (31 mi) northwest of the main campus in Campinas . With over 1 @, @ 000 students , the school was initially located in a historic building near the center of the city , and in the 1970s a new campus was built , occupying an area of 60 hectares (150 acres) in what was then the outskirts of the city , and a short distance from USP 's ESALQ .

===== Paulínia =====

In the neighboring city of Paulínia , the university operates a multidisciplinary research center

focused on biosciences , acquired in 1986 from Monsanto and integrated into the university as CPQBA . As part of the acquisition , Unicamp gained access and continued research into subjects previously explored at the center , specially agricultural sciences . Research is usually funded by external parties , such as companies and other universities .

= = = COTUCA and COTIL = = =

In addition to the higher education programs , Unicamp is also responsible for running and funding two technical high schools , the Technical High School of Campinas (COTUCA) and the Technical High School of Limeira (COTIL) . Cotuca was located for 50 years in a historical building near the center of the city built in 1918 which also housed Unicamp for a brief period before the current campus was built . In 2014 it was transferred to the main campus as the old building went through renovations . Both schools are amongst the best public high schools in the country , and are highly competitive , with admissions done through a selection exam open to middle @-@ school students .

= = Organization and administration = =

Similarly to other Brazilian institutions , Unicamp is composed of several semi @-@ autonomous teaching units , designated as schools and institutes . Each unit is headed by a director from the faculty , equivalent to a dean , elected by the faculty and student representatives .

The university 's administration is structured in a way similar to other public universities in Brazil . The supreme decision body is the University Council (CONSU) , composed of all deans , plus several representatives from the academic community , students , administrative staff and the external community . The council meets roughly 4 to 5 times per year , ruling on high level administrative decisions such as approving the budget and has the final word in internal administrative processes . Routine administration is left to the rector , similar to a university chancellor in English @-@ speaking countries , and the rectorate .

= = = Rectors = = =

The rector is chosen by the governor of the State of São Paulo from a list of 3 candidates elected by the university 's community , including students and administrative staff . Traditionally , the governor always selects the candidate with the largest number of votes , but it retains the power to choose a different one should it decide to do so . The rector serves for a term of 4 years before a new election is held , and can not be reelected in the following term . Zeferino Vaz was the first rector and held the position for 12 years until his mandatory retirement .

Zeferino Vaz (1966 ? 1978)

Plínio Alves de Moraes (1978 ? 1982)

José Aristodemo Pinotti (1982 ? 1986)

Paulo Renato Costa Souza (1986 ? 1990)

Carlos Vogt (1990 ? 1994)

José Martins Filho (1994 ? 1998)

Hermano Tavares (1998 ? 2002)

Carlos Henrique de Brito Cruz (2002 ? 2005)

José Tadeu Jorge (2005 ? 2009)

Fernando Ferreira Costa (2009 ? 2013)

José Tadeu Jorge (2013 ? present)

= = = Schools and Institutes = = =

Unicamp is composed of a total of 24 units , 10 of which are institutes and 14 are schools . The university is also home to 22 interdisciplinary centers which conduct research and outreach on

topics ranging from dance (such as LUME) to computing and education (such as NIED) .

Unicamp is also responsible for two technical high schools , the Technical High School of Campinas (COTUCA) and the Technical High School of Limeira (COTIL) .

= = = Funding & financial information = = =

Like other public universities in Brazil , Unicamp is almost entirely funded by the government , in this particular case of the State of São Paulo . Funding is provided mainly from sales taxes , but a small percentage of total budget is obtained from donations , paid extension programs and corporate sponsors .

The total budget proposed for 2016 is of R \$ 2 @. @ 3 billion , a decrease by almost 7 % in real terms when compare to 2015 . Fixed costs (payroll , interest and debt service) will account for 92 @. @ 2 % of the government funding . And additional 4 % is spent on student assistance and 2 % on utilities .

A problem faced by Unicamp , and other public universities in Brazil , is the high dependency on economic conditions , that directly impact tax earnings , while most of the expenses , payroll specially , are indexed to inflation . While not as critical as in similar universities (at the University of São Paulo payroll accounted for over 106 % of the total funding available in 2014) , Unicamp currently faces a funding crisis , with total funding expected to decrease in real terms while payroll , which takes around 85 % of total university funding , is expected to increase in line with inflation . This situation is aggravated by the long @-@ running trend of raising staff salaries above inflation as a response to the annual strikes led by the workers ' union , STU .

= = Academics = =

At Unicamp , academic studies are usually divided into four main areas : exact sciences (which includes formal and physical sciences) , human sciences (roughly equivalent to social science , including Arts) , biological sciences (roughly equivalent to life sciences) and technologies (including engineering and technical studies) . This division reflects on how the university are structured how the campuses was designed .

= = = Undergraduate programs = = =

Unicamp offers 70 different degree @-@ granting undergraduate programs , covering nearly all different areas of science . Completing an undergraduate program grants either a bachelor 's degree or a licentiate degree , although some programs offer both degrees . In line with the Brazilian educational system , no graduate education is required to practice any profession , including law and medicine , so undergraduate programs vary in length to provide all the necessary training . Most programs at Unicamp last a total of 4 years , with engineering programs typically lasting 5 years and medicine lasting 6 years .

The academic year is aligned with the calendar year , with classes usually starting in late February , and ending in early December , the beginning of summer in Brazil . The year is divided into two semester terms , and all courses are a semester long . While there is a suggested curriculum for each program , students are free to choose any classes to attend during a specific semester , and class attribution is done in the basis of grade average , with higher @-@ graded students having priority when choosing classes .

Students are admitted to a single program and are expected to take all the classes required to complete that program in the number of semesters prescribed , although they can take 50 % longer before facing administrative measures . While each program is usually managed by a single school or institute (exceptions apply , such as Computer Engineering , co @-@ managed by the Institute of Computing and the School of Electrical and Computer Engineering) , classes are usually ministered across different institutes or schools .

Program class sizes usually range between 30 and 60 students per year for each program , but

some programs can have over 100 students per year , and are named by the year of admission : the class of 2015 is composed of all students entering in the year of 2015 , regardless of the program length or expected graduation . There is no campus @-@ wide graduation ceremony , with each school or institute conducting its own .

= = = Graduate programs = = =

Unicamp offers 153 postgraduate programs , with about half of those being masters , serving almost 16 thousand students , one third of which come from outside the State of São Paulo , and around 5 % are international students . Just as with undergraduate studies , students pay no tuition fees . While the programs are coordinated by the rectorship , the individual institutions have a lot of freedom on defining the focus , length and admission process of each program .

= = = Extension programs and community outreach = = =

Unicamp offers over one thousand extension programs to the community , with different levels of minimum requirements (high school degree , undergraduate degree , etc .) and across all areas of study , focusing mainly on specialization courses and community outreach . The programs are mainly coordinated by the Pro @-@ Rectorate for Extension and Outreach (Pró @-@ Reitoria de Extensão e Assuntos Comunitários , PREAC) . PREAC aims to promote actions of extension and culture through integration with society , disseminating and acquiring knowledge through the academic community .

Specialization programs are either offered by Unicamp 's extension school , Extecamp , or directly by the schools and institutes . In the past 25 years , over 100 @,@ 000 students have been reached and in 2014 , Unicamp joined Coursera and currently eight online courses are being offered , two of them are between the most popular Coursera courses in Brazil . Outreach actions take a variety of forms , including events , publications , technological , educational , cultural and social products and services . The Department for Cultural Development hosts several events , usually open for the surrounding community . Events are also held at the Casa do Lago Cultural Space and at the Cultural Center for Social Inclusion and Integration .

Every year , Unicamp also hosts an open doors event (Unicamp de Portas Abertas , UPA) , in which the main campus is visited by over 50 thousand high school students from across the country . The event provides presentations and discussions on the role of the university in the society , as well as career presentations and tours , with the students visiting several areas of the university and gaining a better understanding of the different areas of study .

= = = Faculty = = =

Unicamp employs close to 1 @,@ 800 professors , nearly all with at least a doctoral degree . The faculty career is structured in three major tiers :

Doctor Professor (Professor Doutor , equivalent to assistant professor) : candidates must have a doctoral or equivalent degree

Associate Professor (Professor Associado) : candidates must have a Livre Docente title , similar to the German Habilitation

Tenured Professor (Professor Titular) ? MS @-@ 6 (top rank , only MS @-@ 6 professors are allowed to hold positions such as Dean of a Faculty / School or Rector of the University)

Hiring is done through a civil service examination , including a written test , a teaching examination , academic history analysis and other additional criteria . The same process is required for professors changing tiers : an associate professor pursuing a tenure position must go through the same examination process compete with other external candidates for the position . The two initial tiers also include sub levels , and professors are promoted between them for merit . Monthly starting salary for a full @-@ time assistant professorship is around R \$ 10 thousand , and for a tenured position around R \$ 15 thousand . Uniquely among public universities in Brazil , Unicamp has a

career focused on full @-@ time research . Currently there are approximately 100 full @-@ time researchers at the university .

= = = Library system = = =

The university 's library system (Sistema de Bibliotecas da Unicamp ; SBU) comprises a large central library named in honor of César Lattes , and 27 other satellite libraries , located in the individual institutions , housing over 1 million volumes , in addition to hundreds of thousands of ebooks and academic journals . The system was officially created in 1983 , aggregating the several independent libraries that operated across the university . The large central library was inaugurated six years later , in 1989 .

The library system is automated and its collections may be accessed and searched on the Internet . Its Digital Library section supports a database with more than 25 @,@ 000 dissertations presented in the university , as well access to the largest electronic libraries of academic journals in the world . It also includes several historical libraries and media archives focused on specific authors and topics , such as the Edgard Leuenroth Archive and collections honoring César Lattes , Sérgio Buarque de Holanda , Monteiro Lobato and others .

= = Admissions = =

= = = Undergraduate programs = = =

Similarly to other Brazilian public universities , admissions to undergraduate programs are through a comprehensive general examination , called vestibular . While other Brazilian public universities , specially federally managed ones , which use the National High School Exam (ENEM , in Portuguese Exame Nacional do Ensino Médio) as an entrance exam , Unicamp has its own national entrance exam applied yearly by its Vestibular Commission (COMVEST , in Portuguese Comissão Permanentes para os Vestibulares) in two rounds . Generally , the first round happens in November and is a test composed of 90 multiple @-@ choice general knowledge questions . Students applying to programs that require specific skills (such as music , architecture , dance , and others) must take a specific knowledge test even before the first phase .

Selection in the admissions process is program @-@ specific . Applicants that score a minimum standardized grade in the first round are selected to participate in the second round , which takes place over three days in January , where they must answer 48 short @-@ answer written questions , plus write two long @-@ form essays , on themes selected by the evaluation board .

The Unicamp national exam is very competitive and is considered one of the most difficult in Brazil . In 2015 there were 77 @,@ 145 applications for only 3 @,@ 320 possible places , with 23 candidates competing for each position in an undergraduate program , an average acceptance rate of 4 @.@ 3 % . The exam covers all topics taught in the Brazilian high school system , including Portuguese , mathematics , Brazilian and world history , geography , biology , physics , chemistry , sociology , philosophy , arts and English . Despite that , questions in the exams are generally interdisciplinary .

The most competitive undergraduate programs are Medicine with a 0 @.@ 5 % acceptance rate , Architecture and Urbanism with 0 @.@ 6 % , and Communication with 2 % . Such high competitiveness leads many students to take preparatory courses during or after the last regular high school year called cursinhos in Portuguese , generally privately offered or managed by some association or organization . Many private cursinhos have special classes focused on highly competitive programs like medicine , making them very expensive . It is common to find students admitted in Medicine , Engineering and other programs after several years of preparatory courses .

While the selection process is need @-@ blind and race @-@ blind , most of the best high schools and preparatory schools in Brazil are private and very expensive , and represent a majority of admissions in Brazilian public universities , leading to increased inequality in the country . To

remedy this , Unicamp introduced in 2004 the Social Inclusion and Affirmative Action Program (PAAIS , in Portuguese Programa de Ação Afirmativa e Inclusão Social) that allows high schoolers coming from public schools to receive a bonus score in their overall vestibular score . While not focused on racial and ethnical factors , over the years , the PAAIS initiative has increased the number of admission of minorities from public high school , especially black and native @-@ Brazilians , historically the most economical and social fragile groups in Brazil . With this program , around 30 % of admissions come from public schools , and the participation of minorities increased from 10 % to around 30 % .

= = = Graduate programs = = =

Unlike undergrad admissions , there is no single admission process for graduate students . Each institution inside Unicamp has its own set of procedures , which usually include an admissions exam which can be specific for Unicamp or a standard exam applied across the country (such as ANPEC (in Portuguese) for economics , and PosComp (in Portuguese) for computer science . Besides the exam , the process usually includes an academic history analysis , interviews and in many cases requires a submission of a research project to be undertaken during the graduate studies .

= = Student life = =

= = = Housing = = =

Similarly to other Brazilian universities , Unicamp offers no large @-@ scale in @-@ campus housing , and most students live either near the campus or in Campinas . A student tradition in Brazil , inherited from the Portuguese universities , is the república , a fraternity @-@ style private housing where multiple students rent large houses or apartments and live together . Dues to the suburban campus and the large number of students coming from other cities , repúblicas play a key role in the student life , serving as centers for social life , parties and also study and work areas . While some repúblicas have existed for decades , sometimes moving from one house to another , most are formed by students in the same or similar classes , and last for a few years .

Besides repúblicas , studio apartments are very common around the university . While more expensive than the shared houses , they afford more privacy and have more flexible contracts , are well as being furnished .

= = = University housing = = =

Unicamp provides a limited amount of free housing to low income students in the Student Residence compound . Built in 1992 , it is located near the center of Barão Geraldo , about four kilometers from Unicamp , and is served by a university shuttle that takes student to the campus and back free of charge . The compound has 226 houses of 60 square metres (650 sq ft) , with a capacity of four students per house , and 27 studios of 46 square metres (500 sq ft) , for couples with children , a total of 904 vacancies in houses and 54 adults in the studios . Assignment criteria is means @-@ based , with lower income students receiving priority .

The Student Residence supports several cultural projects developed by voluntary and worker students and open to the participation of internal and external community . It encourages interdisciplinary training and integration between the resident students and the external community . The diversity of races and cultures , brought by colleagues from other states and countries is an advantage for the residents who live in the house , facilitating full citizenship , through the exercise of their rights and duties within the community .

= = = University restaurants = = =

There are multiple restaurants operated and subsidized by the university serving only the academic community . Commonly called bandeirão (" large tray " in Portuguese) due to the metal trays used to serve the students , the restaurants provide up to three meals per day , each one costing R \$ 2 , a price that has not been updated in over a decade , despite the strong inflation . The main bandeirão is located near the center of the circular campus , receiving students from all different areas of the university and acting as the informal social heart of the university where events , parties and political campaigns are announced to the students .

The restaurants at the University are staffed with nutritionists and food engineers , often students at the university , offering balanced menu that meets the nutritional needs of the university population , serving over 10 thousand meals per day at the main campus . The menu usually consists of rice and beans , a traditional staple food in Brazil , a type of meat (chicken , beef , sausage , pork , etc .) , textured soy protein for vegetarians , salad , juice , and dessert .

There are three such restaurants in the main campus , with two additional restaurants located in the Limeira and Piracicaba campuses . In all of them access is restricted to those who have a university @-@ issued smart card ID , which is also used to pay for the food . In addition to the subsidized restaurants , there are several smaller , privately ran restaurants across the campus and many more located in Barão Geraldo , often just a short walk away from the campus .

= = = Athletics = = =

There are no university @-@ sponsored athletic programs at Unicamp , and sporting competitions , either internal or played with other schools , are entirely organized by the students . The Liga das Atléticas da Unicamp , a university @-@ wide league of the different athletic associations , is responsible for organizing internal sporting events , such as the Unicamp Olympics .

In addition to internal competitions , there are multiple external competitions between several universities focused on different areas of study : in the Intermed medical students from different universities compete against each other , and in the Engenharíadas , engineering students gather to play sports . The games are usually held in the city of one of the participating universities over a long weekend , with students being housed in public schools , farms and hotels .

The university has a sports center with courts for basketball , volleyball , a full size regulation football field , an athletics field with running tracks , a competition swimming pool , a covered gymnasium for indoor spectator sports , attached to a convention center .

= = In popular culture = =

= = = Varginha incident = = =

Unicamp is generally regarded by the Brazilian population as Brazil 's Area 51 , with the government running a secret underground area purportedly called Pavilion 18 , located under the Institute of Chemistry . In 1996 there were reports of an extraterrestrial sighting in the city of Varginha , commonly called the Varginha Incident , followed by additional reports of military intervention in the region and that the extraterrestrial would have been taken to the secret Pavilion 18 area at Unicamp .