

Youth At Risk, Social Exclusion, and Intergenerational Poverty Dynamics: A New Survey Instrument with Application to Brazil

by

Dorte Verner¹ and Erik Alda

Abstract

This paper addresses the underlying causes of problems and risks faced by poor and excluded people, focusing on youth of 10-24 years of age. We develop a survey instrument that addresses poverty in broad sense including hunger, early pregnancy and fatherhood, violence, crime, drug use, low levels of social capital, and low educational attainment. The paper also sheds light on intergenerational transfer of risks that are considered to induce poverty, e.g. in early pregnancy and education attainment. We document simple findings based on the survey data gathered in three poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza in the Northeast Brazil. Our main findings show that: (i) poor youth are at considerable risk of growing up without their father—only 7 percent grow up with their father present in the household; (ii) the intergenerational transmission of low education attainment is at play, but it is diminishing; (iii) the risk of early pregnancy and fatherhood is large; 31 percent of the youth had their first child before age 16, triple that of the adult population; (iv) the risk of sexual abuse and violence within the household exists—6 percent of the youth answered that they had their first sexual relationship with a family member and 13 percent grow up in household with violence; (v) the social capital levels are low—only five percent of the youth and 9 percent of the adults have measurable social capital; and (vi) the risk of growing up in a violent neighborhood is large—59 percent of the youth claim that they live in a violent neighborhood, 80 percent feel unsafe in their neighborhood and 50 percent feel unsafe at home.

World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3296, May 2004

The Policy Research Working Paper Series disseminates the findings of work in progress to encourage the exchange of ideas about development issues. An objective of the series is to get the findings out quickly, even if the presentations are less than fully polished. The papers carry the names of the authors and should be cited accordingly. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper are entirely those of the authors. They do not necessarily represent the view of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. Policy Research Working Papers are available online at <http://econ.worldbank.org>.

¹ The authors would like to thank Josbertini Clementino, Egidio Guerra, Virginia Martins, and the members of MH2OCE and IPOC for their invaluable contribution to this project. We would also like to thank the people in the neighborhoods who helped elaborate this survey instrument which helps us to better understand the issues faced by youth and adults in poor urban neighborhoods.

1. Introduction

This paper is an attempt to contribute to the ongoing debate and discussion of the underlying causes of problems and risks faced by poor and excluded people. The paper has three objectives: first, to develop a survey instrument which would allow us to address possible risk factors commonly found among poor and excluded people, including youth; second, to document some of the simple findings based on the application of the survey in three poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza in the Northeast Brazil; and finally, to address intergenerational transfer of poverty and risk.

The motivation behind the developed survey is the growing concerns over widespread and deep poverty in broad sense and the limited knowledge of many of its elements, such as hunger, early pregnancy and fatherhood, violence, crime, drug use, low education attainment, low levels of social capital and the intergenerational transfer of each of these risks, and their causes and effects. Poverty is not only a state of existence but also a process with multiple dimensions and complexities. Usually, it is characterized by deprivation, vulnerability (low capacity to cope with risks), and powerlessness (Lipton and Ravallion 1995; Sen 1999). These characteristics impair people's sense of well-being. Poverty can be chronic and transient, but transient poverty, if acute, can trap succeeding generations. The poor adapt all kinds of strategies to mitigate and cope with poverty. Hence, to understand poverty it is essential to examine the social and economic context.

Two groups of key factors that affect individual behavior relate to the characteristics of the household and those of the area where the home is located. Such characteristics include, for example:

- Living in highly densely populated areas that lack basic infrastructure and social services;
- Being unemployed or underemployed;
- Experiencing high levels of domestic and neighborhood violence;

- Attaining low levels of education;
- Experiencing high rates of early female pregnancy and male fatherhood;
- Accumulating low levels of social capital.

This paper presents a survey instrument developed to identify factors that influence the well-being of young people and adults in poor neighborhoods and aims to increase our knowledge-base on youth-at-risk, inter-generational transfer of risk, and social inclusion or the lack hereof. For this purpose, the survey is divided in five main areas: i) socio-economic background; ii) education; iii) health and sexuality; iv) social capital and violence; and v) employment and economic activity. Although some sections of the questionnaire can be considered sensitive issues, it is imperative to note that they may have a large impact on the youth and other population groups' livelihood in poor urban areas. Moreover, in order to define policies to tackle the youth-at-risk problem, social inclusion, and other social problems, sensitive issues need to be addressed. Furthermore, by interviewing both youth and adults, data allow us to evaluate the possibility of intergenerational transfers of poverty and risk.

The paper is organized in four sections, including this introduction. Section two presents the survey instrument's contents and methodology for its application. Section three gives simple tabulations of the survey data collected in poor neighborhoods in the Northeast Brazil and highlights information that is useful as background and for further data analyses. Section four presents the main conclusions and recommendations. Finally, Appendix A presents the questionnaire in both English and Portuguese language.

2. Survey Instrument and Implementation Process

This sub-section is organized in two sections and addresses the development of the survey instrument and the implementation process.

2.1 Survey Instrument

The limited knowledge of youth and the risks faced by this group led us to focus on the 10-24 year olds. The definition of youth varies from country to country, city to city, and maybe even from neighborhood to neighborhood. The United Nations (UN) defines youth as the group of 15-24 year olds.² We used the UN's 24 years of age as the upper limit. In Brazil, the official age of entering into the labor force is 10 years of age. Therefore, 10 years of age is set as the lower limit within this group. Moreover, many issues that influence the well being of youth may begin at this age. In Brazil, as elsewhere, the age group of 10-24 year olds is far from a homogeneous group.

The survey instrument was developed with the idea of obtaining information about the livelihood in the very poorest urban neighborhoods and subsequently to analyze issues related to youth-at-risk, social exclusion and risk of intergenerational transmission of poverty. The developed survey instrument contains a total of 61 questions, covering five major areas: i) socio-economic background; ii) education; iii) health and sexuality; iv) social capital and violence; and v) employment and economic activity. The questions were initially drawn and developed from three sources: two available surveys and personal experience in poor urban neighborhoods in Brazil, and then modified throughout the pilot experience. The majority of the questions are developed from qualitative work in poor urban neighborhoods in the Northeast Brazil. The general information questions are based on the Brazilian Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS).³ The questions on social capital are based on a survey instrument developed by Martin Paldam⁴. In addition to the questionnaire, direct dialogue was established with youth, other neighborhood members, and NGOs in the poor neighborhoods, which allowed us to learn about issues that are important in the dwellers' lives.

The socio-economic section of the survey includes questions about the respondent, the family, the home and people in the household, whether parents of the respondent are alive, and whether they are living in the household. The section on education includes questions on the level of

² Source: <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/forum/>

³ See <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/>

⁴ See for example: http://www.econ.au.dk/Vip_htm/mpaldam/homepage.htm

education of the respondent and his/her parents. We also address non-school related topics such as extracurricular activities (mainly cultural activities and sports), ⁵ and whether he/she receives government provided social assistance. Section three of the survey deals with the questions on health and sexuality issues. We ask the respondent on whether he/she has ever, or in the last year, experienced hunger, and if affirmative, how he/she copes with hunger. In addition, we ask about the ideal age for initiation of sexual activities, actual first sexual relationship, with whom he/she had the first sexual experience. Furthermore, we ask about the age of the respondent when his/her first child was born alive. The section on social capital and violence includes questions on drugs use, frequency of use, and ways and means to obtain drugs. We also ask about trust in local, municipal, and other organizations in the neighborhood, trust in other dwellers, and own level of organization. The final section, which covers the areas of employment and economic activity, includes questions on current employment status, income, sector employment, and means of transportation to and from work.

As mentioned above, some issues addressed may be considered to be sensitive in the local context, accordingly, the phrasing and language used in the questionnaire were carefully chosen to mitigate any complexity the sensitivity might cause. In addition, the survey team worked together with psychologists with experiences with youth from low-income areas who helped design some of the potentially sensitive questions

2.2 Implementation of the Survey Instrument

Key issues in the implementation of the survey are tackled through the formation of the team, sampling, and organization of the fieldwork. Each of these areas is described in the following three sub-sections.

⁵ Physical activity among youth offers immediate health benefits such as improving strength and endurance, helping to build stronger bones and muscles, and help reducing anxiety and stress. However, further research is needed to be done to assess whether physical activity has results on preventing or minimizing youth violence and other risk factors for this group.

Team and organization

This study was facilitated by two sets of teams. The research team was composed of statisticians from the local university, psychologists, NGOs, Human Rights spokesmen and women, youth and other people living in the selected neighborhoods (see below).

The interview team was composed of one general coordinator and three neighborhood coordinators. The neighborhood coordinators recruited interviewers in each of the neighborhoods. IPOC (*Instituto de Pesquisa Organizada do Ceará*⁶-*Institute of Organized Research of Ceará*), a local NGO operating in the poor neighborhoods, led the interview process. Both the pilot and final interviews were carried out by youth from the neighborhoods (see below).⁷ Some of the interviewers were part of the MH2OCE (*Movimento Hip-Hop Organizado do Ceará- Organized Hip-Hop Movement of Ceará*), an organization which has contributed in reducing violence in poor neighbors in Fortaleza. As MH2OCE works with local gangs and their members, this arrangement facilitated the team's access to the most violent areas of the neighborhoods, and, therefore, could negotiate access to areas under the control of violent groups, especially rival gangs.⁸

Before the initiation of the fieldwork, IPOC held classroom training for all survey workers in which the purpose of this work was outlined and basic information about the neighborhoods and dwellers was provided. Having IPOC involved in this preparation stage was important as they speak the "same language" as the people in poor urban neighborhoods, and, therefore helped modify the questions so that they could be more easily understood by the respondents. The training also served to detect areas in which changes needed to be made before piloting the survey.

⁶ IPOC is a neighborhood organization that does surveys and opinion research in the areas where they are present. They use members of the same neighborhood to do their work to ease and have more assurance that the information that they obtain from subjects interviewed is more trustful than if a stranger to the neighborhood was gathering data.

⁷ To be an interviewer, it was of utmost importance to be able to read and write correctly. All of the researchers had finished primary education, 40 percent had completed secondary education, and the other 60 percent were in the process of finishing secondary school. It took extensive visits to each of the neighborhoods and work with the team of psychologists to find the best matches.

⁸ Without the partnership with IPOC it would have been extremely difficult to get information in some areas as they were extremely violent and the team had to negotiate access to such areas.

Sampling

The sampling methodology was developed based on geographical and socio-economic information about the neighborhoods, residences and dwellers. The first step in the sampling process was to select a group of potential neighborhoods. The following criteria were applied for the selection:

- Low and middle HDI⁹ (Human Development Indicator, developed by UNDP)
- Average population of 20,000 people
- Geographical location (North, East and West of Fortaleza)
- Presence of violence reduction groups, such as MH2OCE

The neighborhoods selected were Autran Nunes, Edson Queiroz, and Pirambú. The second step was to select a representative sample of households.¹⁰ For this purpose, detailed maps of the neighborhoods were obtained from the municipal government (*Secretaria de Infraestrutura da Prefeitura*). The final step was to define the sample size to interview and the sequence of interviews. Each neighborhood had around of 4,500 houses and around 500 questionnaires were applied in each of the neighborhoods. As a result, the sample contains about every ninth household in each of the three neighborhoods.

Field work

Prior to the general application of the survey, pilot interviews were conducted in order to test the questionnaire as well as its feasibility, appropriateness of the language, and timing during the day to carry out interviews. The pilot took place on June 16-17, 2003. One of the main findings of the pilot was that applying questionnaires only in the morning, due to safety reasons, would bias the survey results, limiting the profile of the majority of the respondents to be either students or unemployed. To reduce this bias, it was decided to send the team twice a day, in the morning and

⁹ This information was supplied by the Secretariat of Planning of the municipal government of Fortaleza (*Secretaria de Planejamento e Orçamento da Prefeitura de Fortaleza*).

¹⁰ We defined household as any group of persons, not necessarily related by blood or marriage, occupying the same structure and sharing household resources, such as food and bedding.

in the evening. In the evening, those who work day shifts would have returned home and also, those who work night shifts would still be home getting ready to go to work. Another problem that the team encountered was that during the weekends, violence levels tended to be higher than during the week. This naturally resulted in reducing, for safety reasons, the number of interviews conducted on the weekends.

The interviews were conducted during June 19-29, 2003 by five interviewers in each of the three neighborhoods. The coordinators divided the neighborhood in quarters based on the available maps, and each interviewer carried out the interviews in the respective quarter throughout the day. Each interviewer completed around 10 questionnaires daily under close supervision of the team coordinators.

3. Background Information on Urban Neighborhoods and the Northeast

The Northeast Brazil is home to around 50 percent of the poor people in Brazil. About 20 million people live below the poverty line (food-only) in the region. Headcount poverty in the Northeast is among the highest in Brazil and its primary causes include adverse climate conditions (semi-arid), low levels of human capital, low levels of economic development and, sometimes, clientelistic oriented governments and lack of good governance.

The survey was implemented in Fortaleza, the capital of the state of Ceará in the Northeast Brazil and the fifth largest city in the country (IBGE 2000). Fortaleza has 2.1 million inhabitants and when the metropolitan area is included its population adds up to 2.8 million.¹¹ The city is located in the northern part of the state and limits the Atlantic Ocean to the north and east. Fortaleza covers an area of 336 square kilometers and is divided into 6 regions according to the Regional Executive Secretariat (*Secretaria Executiva Regional*). Fortaleza has 402 shantytowns

¹¹ Fortaleza's Metropolitan Region consists of nine municipalities which are: Aquiraz, Caucaia, Euzébio, Fortaleza, Guaiúba, Itaitinga, Maracanaú, Maranguape, and Pacatuba.

(favelas),¹² of which 82 were classified as risk areas by the *Polícia Militar* (Military Police) in 2002.

The state of Ceará has one of the lowest HDI among Brazil's 27 states. However, it is the state that has improved the most in terms of human development measured by the HDI during 1991-2000. Ceará's HDI increased from 0.593 in 1991 to 0.700 in 2000 (see Table 1).

State	HDI 1991	HDI 2000
Brazil	0.696	0.766
Pernambuco	0.620	0.705
Rio Grande do Norte	0.604	0.705
Ceará	0.593	0.700
Bahia	0.590	0.688
Sergipe	0.597	0.682
Paraíba	0.561	0.661
Piauí	0.566	0.656
Alagoas	0.548	0.649
Maranhão	0.543	0.636
Federal District (Brasilia)	0.799	0.844

Source: *Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano no Brasil*, UNDP.

During 1991-2000, the municipality of Fortaleza improved its HDI slightly less than the state as a whole; the HDI increased from 0.717 to 0.786 (see Table 2). However, it is important to note that large disparities are observed when disaggregating the HDI by neighborhood.

¹² Source: IBGE. IBGE defines a *favela* or abnormal housing agglomeration as at least 51 houses without access to basic services and without land title to the properties or recent documentation.

¹³ See *Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano Do Brasil*, 2003 that describes the calculation of the municipal HDI indicator (HDI-M).

City	HDI 1991	HDI 2000	Population
Sao Paulo	0,804	0,841	10,434,252
Rio de Janeiro	0,798	0,842	5,857,904
Salvador	0,751	0,805	2,443,117
Belo Horizonte	0,791	0,839	2,238,526
Fortaleza	0,717	0,786	2,141,402
Brazil	0,696	0,766	137,953,959 (urban)

Source: *Atlas do Desenvolvimento Humano no Brasil*, UNDP.

In fact, the most developed neighborhood in Fortaleza has a HDI comparable to that of industrialized countries (0.916), while the least developed neighborhoods have a level of development comparable to that of countries in sub-Saharan Africa (0.338).¹⁴ The three neighborhoods included in the survey— Autran Nunes, Edson Queiroz, and Pirambú— were among the poorest in Fortaleza (see Table 3). The following three sections describe each neighborhood in more detail.

Neighborhood	Region	HDI	Total Population	
			Male	Female
Autran Nunes	III	0.380	10,418	10,905
Edson Queiroz	VI	0.500	9,590	10,701
Pirambú	I	0.391	8,844	9,609

Source: *Secretaria de Planejamento e Orçamento/ Prefeitura de Fortaleza* and Census 2000.

Pirambú

Pirambú is located in the northern part of Fortaleza. This shantytown was developed mainly by people migrating from rural areas in Ceará and other northeastern states in search for higher standard of living, employment, and other opportunities. As Pirambú grew bigger and expanded

¹⁴ Source: *Dados da Defesa Civil do Município*.

along the shoreline, the greater Pirambú area has become one of the biggest shantytowns in South America with over 300,000 dwellers. In 2000, Pirambú had a population of 18,453 people. As shown in Table 4, the public services offered to the population by the State and Municipal governments are not enough to cover all the needs of Pirambú's residents.

Autran Nunes

Autran Nunes is located in the eastern part of Fortaleza. This neighborhood is densely populated in a rather small geographical area. In 2000, Autran Nunes had 21,323 people and is the largest neighborhood in terms of the size of the population amongst the three surveyed neighborhoods. This neighborhood also has the lowest HDI (0.380) and is the least equipped in terms of public infrastructure and services (see Table 4). As in Pirambú, infrastructure and basic living conditions in Autran Nunes are quite precarious.

Neighborhood	Infrastructure
Pirambú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Health Centers • 1 Community Center • 1 Kindergarten • 3 Schools • 1 Citizen Center
Autran Nunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Health Centers • 6 Kindergartens • 5 Schools
Edson Queiroz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Center of Professional Initiation • 1 Health Center opened to the local community, some services in this center are freely offered by the <i>Universidade de Fortaleza</i> (UNIFOR). • 10 Schools
Source: <i>Secretaria de Planejamento e Orçamento/ Prefeitura de Fortaleza</i>	

Edson Queiroz

Edson Queiroz is located in the western part of Fortaleza. It is the largest of the three surveyed neighborhoods in geographical terms. In 2000, Edson Queiroz had a population of 20,291 people. This neighborhood has benefited greatly from the urban growth in Fortaleza. It hosts the largest private university in Fortaleza (UNIFOR), a large shopping and commercial area, and some of the state government buildings. This has brought improvements to the area, for example, in terms of child care and health care centers. These improvements, in return, may have attracted people with more skills while given new opportunities to old dwellers and, as a result, contributed to the improved HDI. The HDI in Edson Queiroz (0.500) is the highest of the three surveyed neighborhoods (see Table 3).

In terms of infrastructure, Edson Queiroz is one of the better-equipped neighborhoods in Fortaleza (see Table 4). In recent years, the neighborhood has benefited from investments from both the government and private sector.

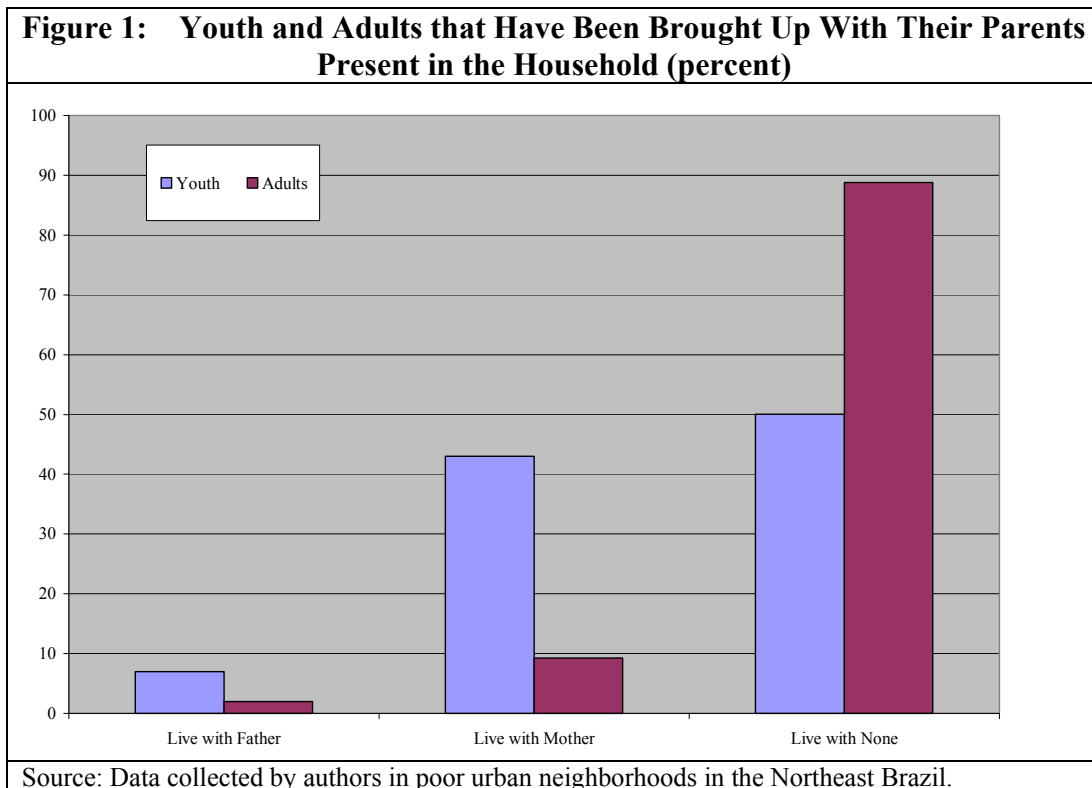
3. Simple Tabulations of Findings

This section presents several striking findings based on simple tabulations of data collected in the above-mentioned poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza. We cannot use these simple findings to establish correlations or causality. It requires further analyses of data to shed light on determinants of risks and other statistical correlations. The findings are organized in accordance with the five thematic areas of the questionnaire: (1) socio-economic background; (2) education; (3) health and sexuality; (4) violence and social capital; and (5) and employment and economic activity. All the numbers in the below sections refer to the survey data collected in Fortaleza.

3.1 Socio-economic background

The sample contains 765 youth (between 10 and 24 years of age) and 725 adults (above 24 years of age). The age in the sample is self-reported. The gender distribution of the sample is 53 percent males and 47 percent females. The composition of the race turned out to be: 40 percent white, 45 percent *pardo*, 10 percent Afro-Brazilian, 1 percent Asian, and 3 percent Indian (self-reported).

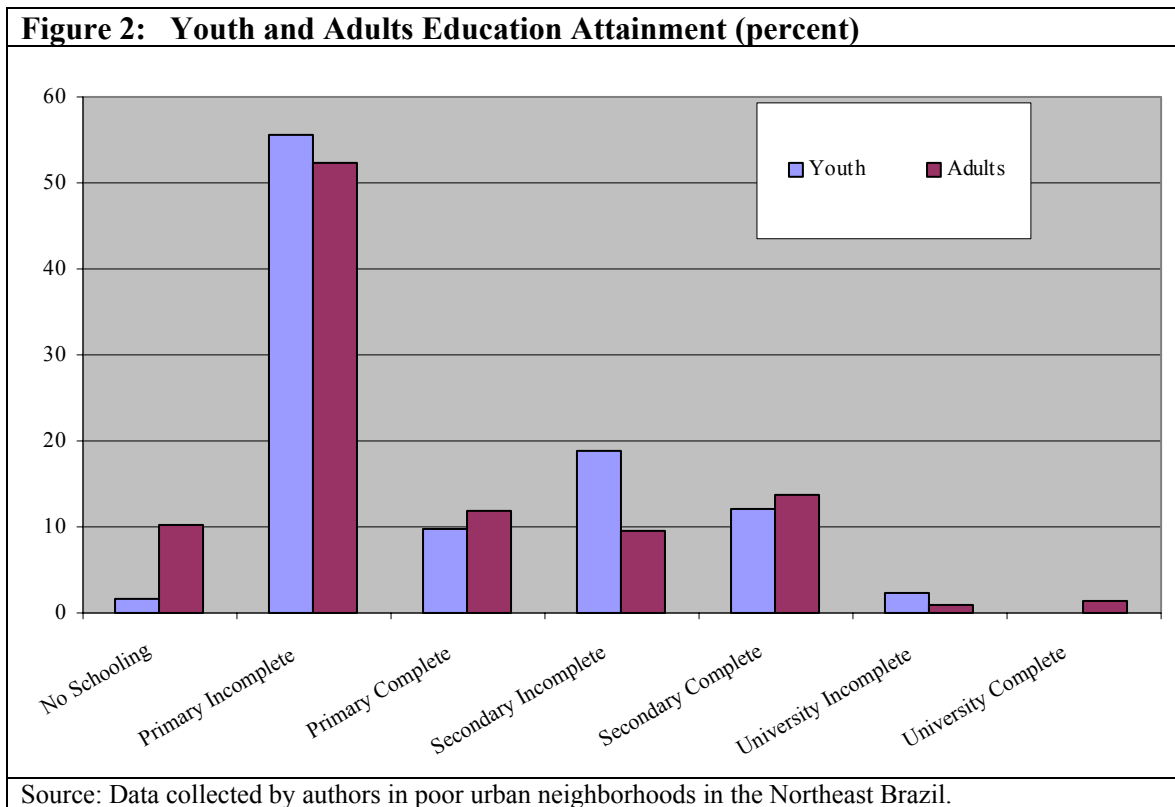
Youth in poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza are at considerable risk of growing-up without parents and, in particular, growing-up without their father in the household. Only 7 percent of the youth are growing up with their biological father and 57 percent with their biological mother (see Figure 1).



3.2 Risk of low education attainment

Existing studies have shown that children raised in poor households face a large risk of achieving a low level of educational attainment and dropping out of school. The intergenerational transfer of low levels of education is high in poor households. Parents with little school attainment tend to raise children that also obtain little formal schooling. A large share of the fathers and mothers of the youth have never attended school, 19 and 23 percent, respectively. An even greater share of the parents of the adults did not attend school (48 percent).

The data reveal that 71 percent of the fathers of the youth have not completed primary education compared to 84 percent of fathers of the adults. This compares to 76 percent of the mothers of the youth that have not completed primary education and 88 percent of the mothers of the previous generation. Hence, in poor urban neighborhoods the mothers have acquired slightly more education than the fathers over the past generations.



In the surveyed neighborhoods in Fortaleza, two percent of the youth never attended school while 63 percent of them currently attend school (see Figure 2). Among the non-school attending youth, 10 percent give financial difficulties as the main reason for not attending school. Although public education is free in Brazil, school materials and clothing can add up to a considerable sum of money for a poor family and, therefore, constrain poor youth's school attendance. Moreover, although cash-transfer programs that condition school attendance of children are available to poor households, relatively few have benefited in the very poor urban neighborhoods (24 percent). Another important reason for not attending school was the lack of interest; around 19 percent of the youth answered that they do not attend school because they are not interested.

The youth also answered questions on their time allocation to different activities and labor market participation. While not in school, 31 percent of the youth answered that they watch television. Sports are the most popular activity, as 46 percent of the youth population answered that they practice sports.

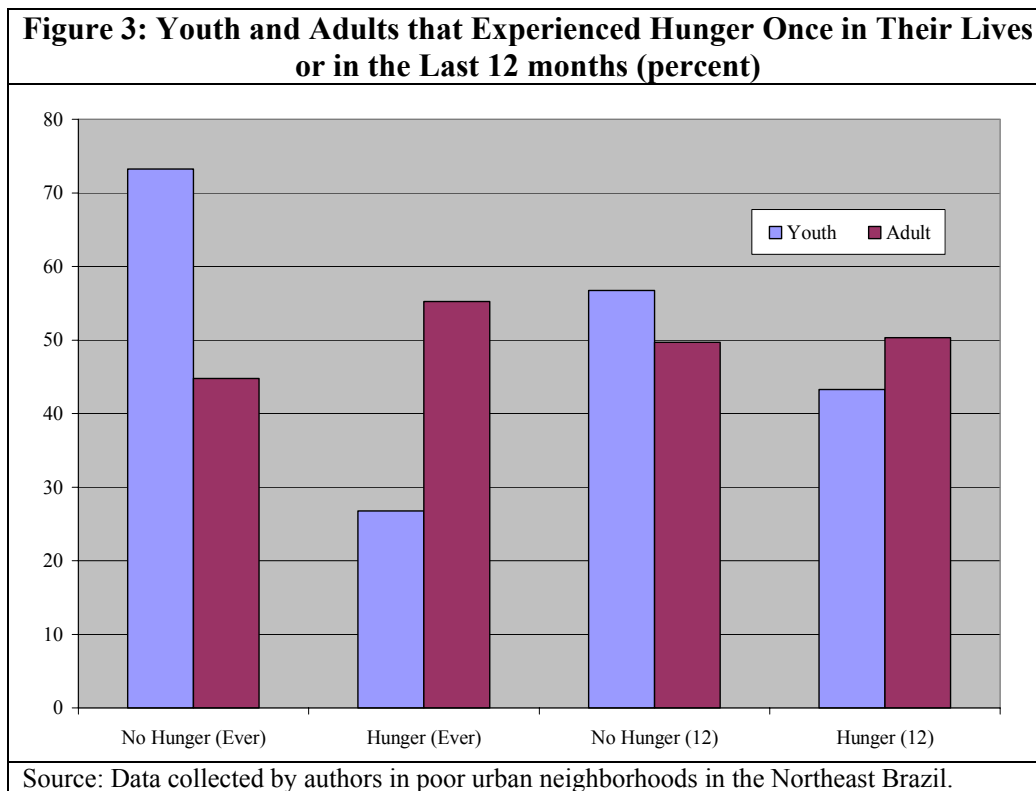
In many poor countries, one of the main reasons for low school attendance and high dropout rates of the youth relates to the children or youth entering into the labor force. However, our data reveal that this is not the case in the very poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza as only 17 percent of the youth participate in the labor market.

3.3 Hunger, Sexual Activity and Drug Related Risks

In poor areas, health related risks are usually abundant and, unfortunately, Fortaleza is not an exception.

Hunger

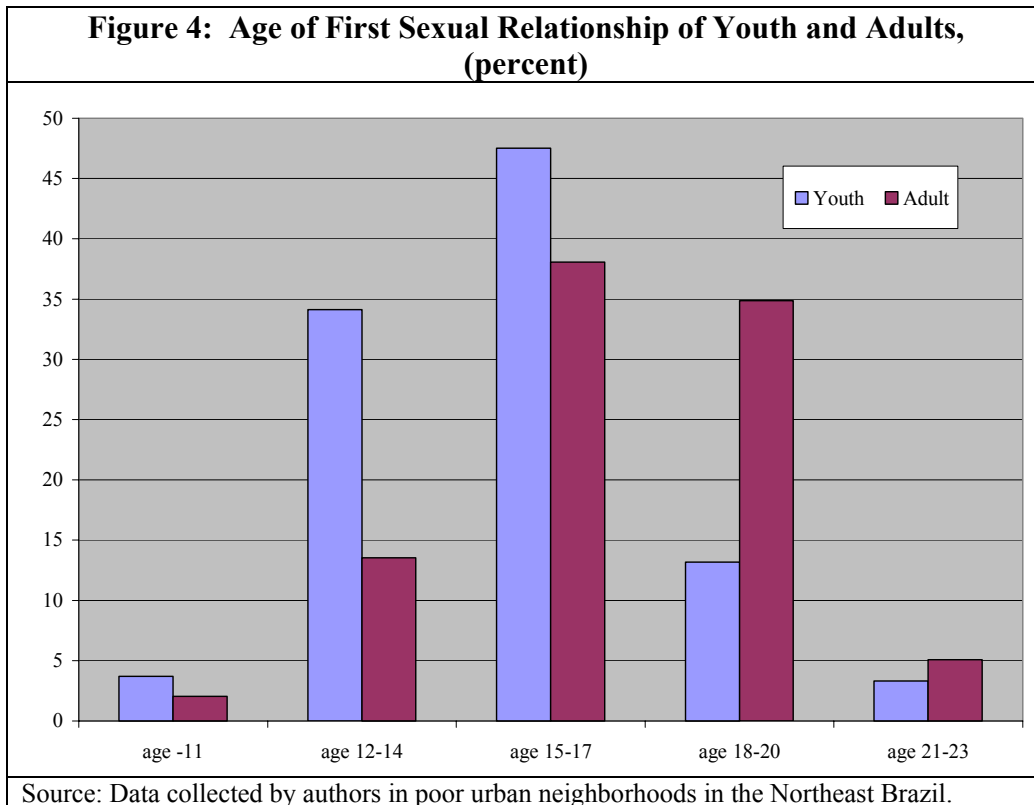
The risk of experiencing hunger is large in many areas of Brazil. In the poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza, 27 percent of the youth answered that they experienced hunger at least once in their life, while 55 percent of the adults did. Among those youth who experienced hunger, 43 percent did so in the last 12 months (see Figure 3). They cope with the feeling of hunger by sleeping and going out. Examination of general nutrition status, which should involve weighing and measuring, is not within the scope of this study.



Sexual Activities

In poor urban areas, the risk of engaging in sexual activities at an early age is large. Answers reveal that 19 percent of the youth suggest that ideally a sexual relationship should start at age 15 or younger. Only 9 percent of the adult population shares this opinion. Hence, the vast majority

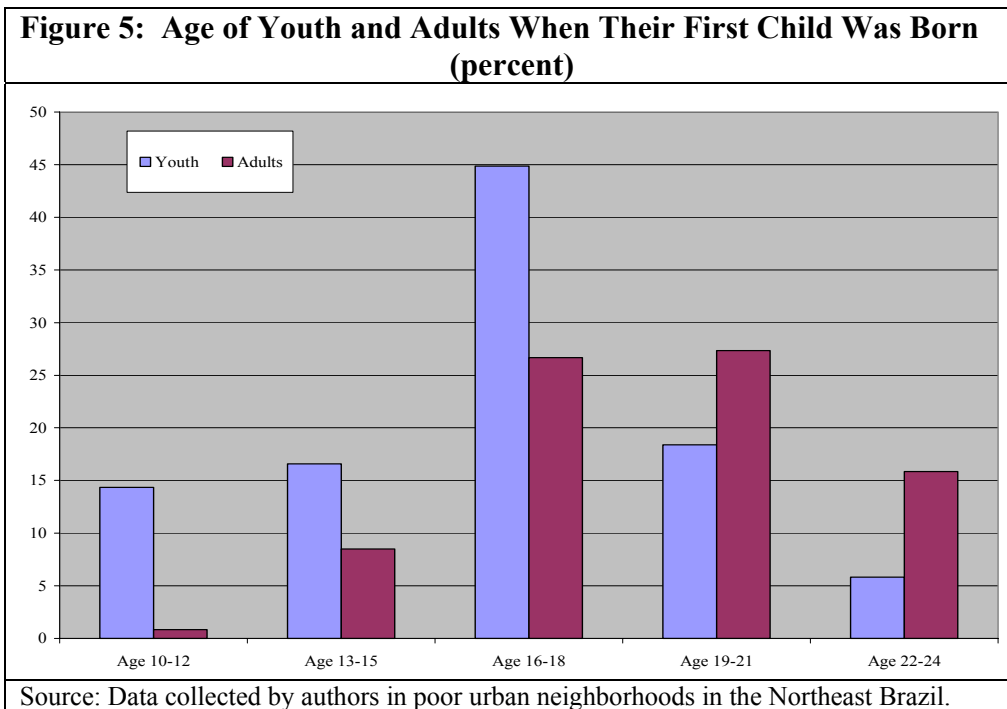
suggests that sexual activities should not be initiated in early teenage years. However, the reality demonstrates a very different picture; 61 percent of the youth answered that they had their first sexual relationship before age 16 compared to 29 percent of their parents (see Figure 4), indicating that the intergenerational risk transfer of early sexual engagement is at play and it is increasing across generations.



The survey reveals that 33 percent of the youth do not use any contraceptives, meaning that they are exposed to considerable risk of contracting HIV/Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases.

The youth are also at considerable risk of early pregnancy and fatherhood. Among the youth under 25 years of age, 31 percent had their first-born child before age 16. This is three times more than that of the adult population, where only 9 percent had their first-born child before age 16 (see Figure 5). Again, the intergenerational transfer of risk is strong.

The risk of sexual abuse is also high in the poor neighborhoods according to data. Data indicate that 6 percent of the youth had their first sexual relationship with a family member. One poor explanation is because of the precarious housing and high occupancy per room.



Drug Use

In many Brazilian shantytowns, drugs are fairly easily accessible. The risk of falling into drug use is therefore large. Data reveal that 34 percent of the youth population are taking or have taken soft or hard drugs. Moreover, 14 percent answered that they take drugs on a daily basis.

3.4 Risk of experiencing violence and accumulating little social capital

Violence and social capital are often inter-related. Areas with high level of social capital and where strong social networks exist often have a lower level of neighborhood violence than those where social capital is scarce. If violence levels are high, it can cause a significantly negative impact on the stock and accumulation of social capital. Moser and Holland (1997) argue that violence in Latin America and the Caribbean countries has eroded social capital in diverse ways: violence prevents neighborhood members from meeting locally and it prevents individuals (especially women) from going to work and, therefore, inhibiting the evolution of social network. In addition, Baker (2001) finds in urban Uruguay that lack of social networks can make the entry into the formal labor market very difficult: “Most unskilled jobs, both in the formal and informal sector, are filled through informal family and social networks. For those living in marginal neighborhoods, these networks are weak, and do not lead to contacts which can help individuals find employment.” Furthermore, violence increases school dropout rates (especially from night school) and impairs the coverage of health services.

The social capital literature often measures social capital by the level of organization of the neighborhood members. If a neighborhood is well organized and the levels of trust and networking are strong enough, members of the neighborhoods can decide to act collectively and set norms and rules to fight against crime and violence, and, thus, generating stronger social capital. The whole society becomes a single group where the social relationships foster collective action to decrease and prevent violence and crime within the neighborhood.

When measuring the level of social capital by participation in organizations in the three neighborhoods in Fortaleza, the risk of accumulating little social capital measured by membership of one or more organizations is high. Only five percent for the youth and 9 percent of the adult populations are members of one or more organizations, including the church.

The risk of growing-up in a neighborhood with violence is great in poor neighborhoods. Data reveal that 59 percent of the youth claim that they live in a neighborhood with violence or high

level of tension that may invite violence. Violent gang activities are prevalent and 73 percent of the youth answered that their neighborhood had experienced gang fights in the last 12 months. Concomitantly, the lack of safety in the neighborhood is clearly expressed by the dwellers in general. Only 15 percent of the youth and 16 percent of the adults feel safe in their neighborhood. Finally, 47 percent of the youth and 55 percent of the adults do not feel safe in their own home.

We also address the issue of why the youth would engage in violent activities. Slightly less than half of the youth population (47 percent) answered that family problems are the main reason for violent activities. Other 23 percent suggest that lacking opportunities are the main reason to engage in violent activities.

The risk of domestic violence is also present in the neighborhoods. Around 13 percent of the youth claim that they grew up in a household with violence and their father or brothers were the principal committers of domestic violence. Thirteen percent may seem low, but given the fact that only 7 percent grew up with their father in the household, this number holds a significant meaning. (see section 3.1).

3.5 Risk of Unemployment

A good job is a well-paid job that, as a bare minimum, lifts the household out of income poverty. Hence, sufficient income to pay for basic needs such as food, shelter, education and health care are key to sustainable poverty reduction at the household level. Unfortunately, the data from the three poor urban neighborhoods in Fortaleza reveal that the dwellers do suffer from lack of employment opportunities.

The youth and adults face substantial risk of being unemployed and underemployed. The data show that 58 percent of the youth population did not work at any point during the last 12 months and almost half of the adult respondents (48 percent) did not work during the last 12 months.

Moreover, only 11 percent of the youth had their workbook signed by the employer, that is, contributed to pension and other social benefits and received at least a minimum salary in 2003.¹⁵

Unemployment rates are high among the low and unskilled segment of Brazilians. The youth are particularly hampered by the lack of jobs in poor neighborhoods. Even skilled young people have very few job opportunities. In Fortaleza, as elsewhere in Brazil, youth unemployment rate is much higher than adult unemployment. In the poor neighborhoods, 39 percent of the youth declared themselves unemployed compared to 28 percent of the adult population. Moreover, in many households, not a single adult has a job. Hence, there is no income arriving on a regular basis to sustain the household.

Given that very few young people have a decent level of formal education, on-the-job or other forms of training may enhance their opportunities. Data reveal that only 38 percent of the youth have obtained some kind of training, although 87 percent indicate that training would enhance their opportunities obtaining a job.

Finally, anecdotal evidence indicates that the more skilled youth group, for example the group that has completed secondary education, does not search for work and look for opportunities outside their neighborhood and nearby area because they lack money for transportation. Some of the young dwellers mentioned that a simple bus ticket could solve some of the youth unemployment problems they face.

4. Conclusion

In low-income areas in Brazil, similar to the rest of the developing countries, youth from poor households face a considerable number of risks that their peers from middle class or rich households do to a far less extent. This paper presents a survey instrument that sheds light on some of the risk factors that poor youth face and the intergenerational transfer of these risks, e.g.

¹⁵ In 2003, one minimum salary was R\$240.00 in Fortaleza (Source: Diario O Povo).

early pregnancy, low education attainment, and drug use. The key findings based on our survey data collected in Fortaleza, the Northeast of Brazil are the following.

- Poor youth are at considerable risk of growing up without their father; only 7 percent grow up with their father present in the household.
- The intergenerational transmission of low education attainment is at play, but it is diminishing; two percent of the youth never attended school, compared to 19 and 23 percent of their mothers and fathers, respectively.
- Poor people are at considerable risk of hunger and malnourishment; 27 percent of the youth and 55 percent of the adults experienced hunger at least once in their life and 43 percent of the youth did so in the last 12 months.
- Risk of early pregnancy and fatherhood is large; 31 percent of the youth had their first child before age 16. This is triple that of the adult population, where only 9 percent entered into parenthood before age 16.
- Risk of sexual abuse and violence within the household exists; six percent of the youth answered that they had their first sexual relationship with a family member and 13 percent grow up in household with violence.
- The youth are at risk of falling into drug use; 34 percent of the youth population are taking or did take drugs and 14 percent use drugs on a daily basis
- Social capital levels are low; only 5 percent of the youth and 9 percent of the adults have measurable social capital. Moreover, 35 percent have no confidence in the other dwellers of the neighborhood.
- Risk of growing up in a violent neighborhood is large; 59 percent of the youth claim that they live in a violent neighborhood, 80 percent feel unsafe in their neighborhood and 50 percent feel unsafe at home.
- The risk of engaging into violence is considerable and 47 percent of the youth claim that family problems are the main reason for youth engaging in violent activities, while 23 percent suggest that lacking opportunities in general is the main reason.
- Risk of unemployment and is huge; 39 percent of the youth declared themselves unemployed compared to 28 percent of the adult population.

Finally, our research clearly shows that youth are not the problem but a product of their environment. They react mostly rationally to the situation as also found by Correia and Cunningham (2003) in the Caribbean. In Brazil as elsewhere, many risk factors such as crime and violence generate huge losses in benefits to individuals and society as a whole.

References

Baker, Judy. 2001. *“Social Exclusion in Urban Uruguay”*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Barker, Gary, and Miguel Fontes. 1996. *“Review and Analysis of International Experience with Programs Targeted on At-Risk Youth”*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Correia, Maria, and Wendy Cunningham. 2003. *Caribbean Youth Development: Issues and Policy Directions*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.

Hjøllund, Lene, Martin Paldam, and G. T. Svendsen. 2001. *“Social Capital in Russia and Denmark: A Comparative Study”*. Aarhus, Denmark, mimeo.

Lipton, Michael, and Martin Ravallion, 1995, “Poverty and Policy” in *Handbook of Development Economics*, ed. By Jere Behrman and T.N. Srinivasan, Vol. 3B, (Amsterdam; Elsevier).

Moser, Caroline and Jeremy Holland. 1997. *“Urban Poverty and Violence in Jamaica”*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/forum/>

<http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/>

http://www.econ.au.dk/Vip_hm/mpaldam/homepage.htm

<http://www.ibge.gov.br>

<http://www.pnud.org.br>

<http://www.opovo.com.br>

Appendix A.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEWER CODE

DATE: ____/____/____

RESPONDENT'S BASIC INFORMATION

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Age:

Contact:

Telephone:

Sex: a. () Male
b. () Female

Race: a. () White
b. () Black
c. () Mulatto
d. () Asian
e. () Native Indian

Marital Status: a. () Single
b. () Married
c. () Divorced
d. () Separated
e. () Widowed
f. () Other

Number of Children (dependent): _____

Section 1- SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

1. How many rooms does your house have?

a. 1 d. 4 g. 7 j. 10
b. 2 e. 5 h. 8 k. 11
c. 3 f. 6 i. 9 l. 12 or more

Obs. (# of bathrooms) -

2. Situation in the household

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| a. Head of Household | d. Brother | g. Other Relative | j. Grandfather |
| b. Father | e. Son/Daughter | h. Friend of family | k. Other |
| c. Mother | f. Partner | i. Domestic employee | |

3. How many people living in the household are:

- a. 0 to 5 years old
- b. 6 to 14 years old
- c. 15 to 24 years old
- d. 25 to 40 years old
- e. Over 40 years old

4. Which one of your parents is alive?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a. Father | c. None |
| b. Mother | d. Don't know |

5. Which one of them live with you in this residence?

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a. Father | c. None |
| b. Mother | |

SECTION 2 - EDUCATION

6. What is the level of education of both your father and mother?

	Father	Mother
Illiterate	a	i
Incomplete Elementary School	b	j
Complete Elementary School	c	k
Incomplete Intermediate 2nd cycle	d	l
Complete Intermediate 2nd cycle	e	m
Incomplete University Degree	f	n
Complete University Degree	g	o
Don't know	h	p

7. Do you attend or attended school?

- a. Yes, I attend (Public School)

- b. Yes, I attend (Private school)
- c. Yes, I attended (Public School)
- d. Yes, I attended (Private School)
- e. No, I never attended school

8. I response to the question before was NO- Why don't you attend school?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a. I work | e. Violence in the school |
| b. Finished grade that I wanted | f. Violence in the neighborhood |
| c. Financial difficulties | g. I married |
| d. I do not have an interest in school | h. Other |

9. What is your level of education?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Illiterate | e. Complete Intermediate 2nd cycle |
| b. Incomplete Elementary School | f. Incomplete University Degree |
| c. Complete Elementary School | g. Complete University Degree |
| d. Incomplete Intermediate 2nd cycle | |

10. During what shift do you go to school?

- a. Morning
- b. Afternoon
- c. Night

11. Do you receive any type of scholarship (Bolsa Escola, Bolsa Alimentação, etc)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. In case response is YES - What type of scholarship?

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Bolsa Escola | c. Bolsa de Estudo | e. Crédito Educativo |
| b. Bolsa Alimentação | d. Agente Jovem | f. Other |

13. What do you do when you are not in school? (Can have more than one response)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Work | d. Watch TV or listen to radio |
| b. Training Courses | e. Hang out with friends |
| c. Study at home or with friends | f. Other () |

14. Do you practice any type of cultural activity?

- a. Yes
- b. No

15. Do you do any sports?

- a. Yes
- b. No

SECTION 3 – HEALTH

16. Have you ever suffered from hunger in your life?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If not, go to question # 19

17. Have you ever suffered from hunger in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No

18. What do you do when you are hungry and have nothing to eat?

- a. Sleep
- b. Go out
- c. Drink
- d. Do drugs
- e. Other ()

19. How many times have you been pregnant- or your partner (girlfriend, wife)?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5
- f. 6
- g. 7
- h. 8
- i. 9
- j. 10
- k. 11 or more
- l. Never

Obs. (Number of wives/girlfriends and children) -

20. If response to last question was YES - What was your age when you had your first son born alive?

_____ years old

21. What method do you use as a contraceptive?

- a. Female Sterilization
- b. The Pill
- c. Foam or Vaginal Gel
- d. Contraceptive injections
- e. Diagram
- f. IUD
- g. Condom
- h. Table, calendar
- i. Coitus Interruptus
- j. Male Sterilization
- k. Other methods ()
- l. None

22. What age do you think is the ideal age to start having sexual relationships?

_____ years old

23. At what age did you have your first sexual relationship/encounter?

- a. _____ years old
- b. I never had a sexual relationship/encounter?

24. Who did you have your first relationship/encounter with?

- a. boyfriend/girlfriend
- b. Friend
- c. Husband/wife
- d. Relative
- e. Other ()

25. Do you currently take or took drugs?

- a. Yes, I did
- b. I currently do
- b. Never did take drugs

In case response to last question was NO, go to question #30

26. What type of drug do you do or did? (Can have more than one response)

- a. Marihuana
- b. Alcohol
- c. Cocaine
- d. Cologne spray
- e. Crack
- f. Lolo
- g. Ruphinol
- h. Artanhe
- i. Cigarette
- j. Glue
- k. Other

27. How often do you do drugs?

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly
- d. Rarely

28. How do you obtain or obtained the drugs?

- a. Friends buy it
- b. I buy them with money that I earned at work
- c. Other ways ()

29. What is your monthly spending amount on drugs?

_____R\$

SECTION 4 - SOCIAL CAPITAL AND VIOLENCE

30. How many voluntary/community organizations are you a member of?

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|---------------|
| a. 1 | d. 4 | g. 7 | j. 10 |
| b. 2 | e. 5 | h. 8 | k. 11 or more |
| c. 3 | f. 6 | i. 9 | l. None |

31. In general, do you think that you can trust people in your neighborhood?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Very few, you have to be careful

32. How much confidence do you have in the following institutions?

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all
32.1. Legal System	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.2. Police	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.3. Local Administration	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.4. Government	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.5. Community Leader	a.	b.	c.	d.

33. Do you think that in this neighborhood people generally trust each other in matters of lending/borrowing?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know

34. In the past 30 days, did you ask for a loan?

- a. Yes
- b. No

35. Who did you borrow money from?

- a. Bank
- b. Local Lender
- c. Friend
- d. Relatives

36. What was the amount of the loan?

_____ R\$

37. Suppose that someone in your family suffered a loss. In that situation, who do you think would assist him/her financially?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a. Nobody | h. Local Authorities |
| b. Family | i. Patron/Employer/Benefactor |
| c. Neighbors | j. Political Leader (Deputado/Vereador) |
| d. Friends | k. Mutual support group to which s/he belongs |
| e. Religious Leader or group | l. Government |
| f. Community Leader | m. Other |
| g. Police | n. Don't know |

38. In general, do you agree with the following (Can have more than one response):

- a. Most people in this neighborhood only look after their families and are not too worried about the neighborhood
- b. Members in this neighborhood are honest and can be trusted
- c. People are only interested in their own welfare
- d. People in this neighborhood are more trustworthy than others
- e. If I have a problem, there is always someone to help you
- f. Most people in this neighborhood are willing to help if you need it
- g. This neighborhood has prospered in the past five years
- h. If you lose your purse/wallet in the neighborhood, someone will see it and return it to you

39. Is there violence in your house?

- a. Yes
- b. No

40. In case the response to last question was YES -Who practices violence in your house?

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|----------|
| a. Father | d. Uncle | g. Other |
| b. Mother | e. Grandparents | |
| c. Brother | f. Partner | |

41. How would you describe life in the community regarding violence?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a. There is no tension (heavy environment) | c. There is tension with violence |
| b. There is tension, but there is no violence | d. Don't know |

42. In the past 12 months, were there groups that used violence against other groups in the neighborhood?

- a. Yes, frequently
- b. Yes, occasionally
- c. No, Never

43. In comparison to last year, how would you describe the levels of violence in the neighborhood?

- a. Increased a great deal
- b. Increased a bit
- c. They are at the same level
- d. Decreased a bit
- e. Decreased a great deal
- f. Don't know

44. How, in relationship to violence, you and your family feel when you are at home?

- a. Very unsafe
- b. Unsafe
- c. More or less safe
- d. Safe
- e. Very safe
- f. Don't know

45. In general, how would you describe the neighborhood's safety in regards to crime and violence?

- a. Very unsafe
- b. Unsafe
- c. More or less safe
- d. Safe
- e. Very safe
- f. Don't know

46. In the past year, how many times you or a member of your family was a victim of violence and/or crime?

- a. Several Times
- b. Some times
- c. A few times
- d. Once
- e. Never

47. Do you know the MH2OCE?

- a. Yes
- b. No

48. Has the MH2OCE helped strengthen trust in the community to fight against violence?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't Know

49. In your opinion, what are the main reasons that make the youth enter the world of violence?

- a. Family Problems
- b. Identity and Respect
- c. Seek protection
- d. Lack of opportunities
- e. Other

SECTION 5 - EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

50. Did you already participate in a professionalization course?

- a. Yes
- b. No

51. Do you think that the professionalization course helped or would help you to get a job?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know

52. Did you work in the past 12 months?

- a. Yes
- b. No

53. What is your current job?

- a. Work with signed book
- b. Work without signed book
- c. Self-employed
- d. I do small jobs of _____
- e. I have been unemployed for _____ months
- f. Retired

54. How many hours per day do you spend or spent at work?

_____Hours

55. What means of transportation do you use to get to work?

- a. Walk
- b. Own car or motorcycle
- c. Public transportation
- d. Bicycle
- e. Do not commute to go to work
- f. Other

56. Did you receive food voucher or basic food basket in the last 30 days?

- a. Yes
- b. No

57. In the past 30 days, was there any money left that you earned in your work or business?

- a. Yes
- b. No

58. What was the amount?

R\$

59. How often do you get paid?

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Bi-weekly
- d. Monthly

60. What is the total monthly income in your family?

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. R\$ 0-100 | e. R\$ 400-500 | i. R\$801-900 |
| b. R\$101-200 | f. R\$501-600 | j. R\$901-1.000 |
| c. R\$201-300 | g. R\$601-700 | k. R\$1.001-1.200 |
| d. R\$300-400 | h. R\$701-800 | l. More than R\$1.200 |

61. What is the minimum monthly salary that you would accept to work?

R\$ _____

QUESTIONÁRIO DE PESQUISA

CÓDIGO DO ENTREVISTADOR

DATA: ____/____/____

INFORMAÇÕES BÁSICAS SOBRE O ENTREVISTADO

Nome:

Endereço:

Telefone:

Idade:

Contato:

Telefone:

Sexo:

a. () Masculino

b. () Feminino

Cor:

a. () Branca

b. () Negra

c. () Parda

d. () Amarela

e. () Indígena

Estado Civil:

a. () Solteiro

b. () Casado

c. () Divorciado

d. () Separado

e. () Viúvo

f. () Outros

Quantidade de filhos (dependentes) : _____

Seção 1- DADOS SÓCIO-ECONÔMICOS

1. Quantos cômodos existem no seu domicílio?

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|---------------|
| a. 1 | d. 4 | g. 7 | j. 10 |
| b. 2 | e. 5 | h. 8 | k. 11 |
| c. 3 | f. 6 | i. 9 | l. 12 ou mais |

Obs. (No.de banheiros) - ____

2. Condição na unidade domiciliar em relação ao chefe da casa

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------------------|----------|
| a. Chefe | d. Irmão | g. Outro parente | j. Avô |
| b. Pai | e. Filho(a) | h. Amigo da família | k. Outro |
| c. Mãe | f. Companheiro | i. Empregado domestico | |

3. Com relação a idade das pessoas que moram com você, quantas possuem:

- a. Até 5 anos
- b. Entre 6 e 14 anos
- c. Entre 15 e 24 anos
- d. Entre 25 e 40 anos
- e. Acima de 40 anos

4. Quais dos seus pais estão vivos?

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| a. Pai | c. Nenhum |
| b. Mãe | d. Não sabe |

5. Qual deles moram no seu domicílio?

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| a. Pai | c. Nenhum |
| b. Mãe | |

6. Qual é o grau de instrução de seu pai e da sua mãe?

	PAI	MÃE
Analfabeto	a	i
Ensino Fundamental incompleto (1o. Grau)	b	j
Ensino Fundamental Completo (1o. Grau)	c	k
Ensino médio incompleto (2o. Grau)	d	l
Ensino Médio completo (2o. Grau)	e	m
Educação superior incompleta (universitário)	f	n
Educação superior completa (universitário)	g	o
Não sabe	h	p

SEÇÃO 2 - EDUCAÇÃO

7. Você frequenta ou frequentou a Escola?

- a. Sim frequento (escola pública)
- b. Sim frequento (escola particular)
- c. Sim frequentei (escola pública)
- d. Sim frequentei (escola particular)
- e. Não, nunca frequentei

8. Caso responda NÃO à pergunta anterior - Por que não frequenta a escola?

- a. Trabalha
- b. Concluiu a série desejada
- c. Dificuldades financeiras
- d. Não tem interesse
- e. Violência na escola
- f. Violência no bairro
- g. Casou
- h. Outros

9. Qual é o seu grau de instrução?

- a. Analfabeto
- b. Ensino Fundamental incompleto (1o. Grau)
- c. Ensino Fundamental Completo (1o. Grau)
- d. Ensino médio Incompleto (2o. Grau)
- e. Ensino Médio completo (2o. Grau)
- f. Educação superior incompleta(universitário)
- g. Educação superior completo (universitário)

10. Que turno frequenta ou frequentou a escola?

- a. Manhã
- b. Tarde
- c. Noite

11. Recebe bolsa/auxilio (bolsa escola, bolsa alimentação, etc)?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

12. Caso responda SIM à pergunta anterior - Que tipo de bolsa?

- a. Bolsa escola
- b. Bolsa alimentação
- c. Bolsa de estudo
- d. Agente Jovem
- e. Crédito educativo
- f. Outra

13. O que você faz quando não está na escola? (Pode ter mais de uma resposta)

- a. Trabalha
- b. Faz Cursos
- c. Estuda em casa ou com amigos
- d. Assiste TV ou escuta o rádio
- e. Fica com amigos
- f. Outros ()

14. Você pratica alguma atividade cultural?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

15. Você pratica algum esporte?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

16. Você já passou necessidade (fome) na sua vida?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

Caso não, passe para a pergunta 19

17. Você passou necessidade (fome) nos últimos 12 meses?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

18. O que você faz quando passa necessidade e não tem nada para comer?

- a. Dorme
- b. Sai
- c. Bebe
- d. Droga-se
- e. Outros ()

SEÇÃO 3 - SAÚDE

19. Quantas vezes você esteve grávida - ou a sua parceira (namorada, esposa)?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5
- f. 6
- g. 7
- h. 8
- i. 9
- j. 10
- k. 11 ou mais
- l. Nenhuma

Obs. (Número de mulheres e filhos) -

20. Caso responda SIM à questão anterior - Qual a sua idade quando teve seu primeiro filho nascido vivo?

_____anos

21. Que método utiliza com mais frequência para evitar filhos?

- a. Esterilização feminina
- b. Pílula
- c. Espuma ou geléia vaginal
- d. Injeções anticoncepcionais
- e. Diafragma
- f. DIU
- g. Camisinha
- h. Tabela, ritmo, calendário
- i. Coito interrompido
- j. Esterilização masculina
- k. Outros métodos ()
- l. nenhum

22. Qual a idade que você considera ideal para o primeiro relacionamento sexual?

_____anos

23. Qual a idade que você teve seu primeiro relacionamento sexual?

- a. _____anos
- b. Não teve nenhum relacionamento sexual

24. Com quem foi o seu primeiro relacionamento sexual?

- a. Namorado(a)
- b. Amigo(a)
- c. Marido/esposa
- d. Parente
- e. Outro ()

SEÇÃO 4 - CAPITAL SOCIAL E VIOLÊNCIA

25. Você usa ou já usou alguma droga?

- a. Já usei
- b. uso
- c. Nunca usei

Caso não, passe para a pergunta 30

26. Que tipo de droga usa ou usou? (Pode ter mais de uma resposta)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| a. Maconha | e. Craque | i. Cigarro |
| b. Bebida (Álcool) | f. Lolo | j. Cola |
| c. Cocaína | g. Ruphinol | k. Outra |
| d. Lança Perfume | h. Artanhe | |

27. Qual a periodicidade que você usa drogas?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Diariamente | c. Mensalmente |
| b. Semanalmente | d. Raramente |

28. Como você consegue ou conseguiu as drogas?

- a. Amigos compram
- b. Eu compro com dinheiro que ganhei com meu trabalho
- c. Outra forma ()

29. Quanto você gasta mensalmente com drogas?

_____ R\$

30. Você é membro de quantas organizações voluntárias/comunitárias?

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|---------------|
| a. 1 | d. 4 | g. 7 | j. 10 |
| b. 2 | e. 5 | h. 8 | k. 11 ou mais |
| c. 3 | f. 6 | i. 9 | l. Nenhuma |

31. Em geral, você acha que muitas pessoas na comunidade são de confiança?

- a. Sim
- b. Não
- c. Poucas, tem que ter cuidado

32. Qual o nível de confiança que você tem nas seguintes Instituições?

	Alto	Médio	Baixo	Nenhum
32.1. Justiça	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.2. Polícia	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.3. Prefeitura	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.4. Governo	a.	b.	c.	d.
32.5. Lider. Comunitaria	a.	b.	c.	d.

33. Você acha que na sua comunidade as pessoas podem confiar de pedir e emprestar dinheiro?

- a. Sim c. Não sei
b. Não

34. Nos últimos 30 dias, você já pediu algum empréstimo?

- a. Sim
b. Não

35. Você pediu dinheiro emprestado a quem?

- a. Banco c. Amigo
b. Agiota d. Parente

36. Qual foi o valor do empréstimo?

_____ R\$

37. Vamos supor que alguém da sua família sofreu uma dificuldade. Nesta situação, quem você acha que ajudaria?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a. Ninguém | h. Prefeitura |
| b. Família | i. Patrão/Empregador |
| c. Vizinhos | j. Liderança Política (Deputado/Vereador) |
| d. Amigos | k. Apoio de grupo que ele(a) pertencesse |
| e. Liderança religiosa ou grupo | l. Governo |
| f. Liderança comunitária | m. Outros |
| g. Polícia | n. Não sabe |

38. Em geral, você concorda com o seguinte (Pode ter mais de uma resposta):

Sim Não

- a. As pessoas buscam o bem-estar para sua família e não tem muita preocupação c/a comunidade
- b. As pessoas na comunidade são honestas e se pode confiar nelas
- c. As Pessoas só tem interesse nelas mesmo
- d. As Pessoas desta comunidade são de mais confiança que as de outras comunidades
- e. Se tiver um problema aqui na comunidade, sempre tem alguém para ajudar
- f. Muitas pessoas tem vontade de ajudar se precisar realmente
- g. Esta comunidade tem prosperado nos últimos 5 anos
- h. Se alguém perder a carteira alguém vai encontrá-la e devolver

39. Tem violência na sua casa?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

40. Caso responda SIM à pergunta anterior - Quem pratica a violência na sua casa?

- a. Pai
- b. Mãe
- c. Irmão
- d. Tio
- e. Avô
- f. Companheiro
- g. Outro

41. Como você descreveria a vida na sua comunidade em relação a violência?

- a. Não tem tensão (clima pesado)
- b. Tem tensão, mas não tem violência
- c. Tem tensão com violência
- d. Não sabe

42. Nos últimos 12 meses, tiveram grupos que usaram a violência contra outros grupos da comunidade?

- a. Sim, com frequência
- b. Sim, ocasionalmente
- c. Não, Nunca

43. Em comparação ao ano passado, como você avalia os níveis de violência na comunidade?

- a. Aumentaram bastante
- b. Aumentaram um pouco
- c. Estão no mesmo nível
- d. Diminuíram um pouco
- e. Diminuíram bastante
- f. Não sabe

44. Como, em relação a segurança, você e a sua família se sentem quando estão em casa?

- a. Muito inseguro
- b. Inseguro
- d. Seguro
- e. Muito seguro

- c. Mais ou menos f. Não sabe

45. Em geral, como você descreveria a segurança da comunidade em relação ao crime e violência?

- a. Muito inseguro d. Seguro
b. Inseguro e. Muito seguro
c. Mais ou menos f. Não sabe

46. No último ano, quantas vezes você ou alguém da sua família foi vítima da violência e/ou crime?

- a. Várias vezes d. Uma vez
b. Algumas vezes e. Nenhuma vez
c. Poucas vezes

47. Você conhece o MH2O?

- a. Sim
b. Não

48. O MH2O tem ajudado a reforçar os laços de confiança da comunidade para lutar contra a violência?

- a. Sim c. Não sabe
b. Não

49. Em sua opinião, quais são as razões principais para os adolescentes entrarem na violência?

- a. Problemas na Família d. Falta de oportunidades
b. Identidade e respeito e. Outro
c. Buscar proteção

SEÇÃO 5 - TRABALHO E ATIVIDADE ECONÔMICA

50. Você já participou de curso de profissionalização?

- a. Sim
b. Não

51. Você acha que curso de profissionalização te ajudou ou te ajudaria a arranjar um trabalho?

- a. Sim c. Não sabe
b. Não

52. Você trabalhou nos últimos 12 meses?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

53. Qual sua atual ocupação?

- a. Trabalho c/ carteira assinada
- b. Trabalho s/ carteira assinada
- c. Trabalho por conta própria
- d. Apenas faço "bicos" de _____
- e. Estou desempregado há _____ meses
- f. Aposentado / pensionista

54. Quantas horas por dia você dedica ou dedicou ao trabalho?

_____ Horas

55. Que meio de transporte utiliza para ir ao trabalho?

- a. A pé
- b. Carro ou motocicleta particular
- c. Transporte coletivo
- d. Bicicleta
- e. Não se desloca
- f. Outro

56. Recebeu vale alimentação/refeição ou cesta básica nos últimos 30 dias?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

57. Nos últimos 30 dias sobrou algum dinheiro que você ganhou no seu trabalho ou seu negócio?

- a. Sim
- b. Não

58. Qual foi o valor?

_____ R\$

59. Como você recebe seu pagamento? (Periodicidade)

- a. Diariamente
- b. Semanalmente
- c. Quinzenalmente
- d. Mensalmente

60. Qual a renda mensal familiar do seu domicilio?

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| a. R\$ 0-100 | e. R\$ 400-500 | i. R\$801-900 |
| b. R\$101-200 | f. R\$501-600 | j. R\$901-1.000 |
| c. R\$201-300 | g. R\$601-700 | k. R\$1.001-1.200 |
| d. R\$300-400 | h. R\$701-800 | l. Acima de R\$1.200 |

61. Qual o menor valor mensal que aceitaria receber para trabalhar?

_____R\$

WB105749
C:\Youth at risk survey instrument-- WP--Feb 24.doc
February 25, 2004 10:50 AM