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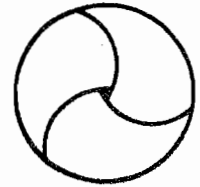
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Publication Date

1974-06-01

MONOGRAPH 18



METHODOLOGICAL NOTES ON
COMPLEX SURVEY RESEARCH
INVOLVING LIFE HISTORY DATA

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Monograph No. 18

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES ON COMPLEX SURVEY RESEARCH
INVOLVING LIFE HISTORY DATA

Supplement to Myths of Marginality:
Urban Poverty and Political Processes in Rio de Janeiro.
University of California Press, forthcoming 1975.
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June 1974

PREFACE

This is the methodological foundation of a study of migrants and squatters in Rio de Janeiro, and a concise presentation of the raw data from that research. Conducted in 1968-69, the study focused on a series of stereotypes regarding the nature of these squatters and poor suburban residents. Squatters (favelados) are illegal invaders of the land they live on; the "suburban" dwellers (suburbanos) own their own lots although these are merely small pieces of land without benefit of public services. Despite the legal distinction, the socio-economic levels of the two groups is comparable. I have called the prevailing stereotypes of these groups the "myths of marginality."

I conclude that the Brazilian urban poor are not marginal to society as generally presumed, but are integrated into it, albeit in asymmetrical manner detrimental to their own interests. The central dilemma is not the migrants' lack of integration in urban life but the terms of that integration. These terms are most fundamentally set by the fact that the favelados, rather than being marginal in the passive sense, are actively marginalized: they are not economically and politically marginal but exploited and repressed; and they are not socially and culturally marginal, but rejected and stigmatized.

The study indicates that these stereotypes are not only empirically false and analytically misleading but also tragic in their policy implications. They have been used as an ideological justification

for the eradication of the favelas and forced relocation of the favelados, thereby depriving hundreds of thousands of families of that which was most essential to them -- their homes and their communities.

What follows is a detailed description of the methods used to conduct this study. The specific design and content of the questionnaire (which operationalizes many of the concepts of marginality for the first time), the sampling procedures devised for a shantytown environment (where neither phone directories, registration lists, maps or even street addresses exist), and the techniques used in gathering and coding the life history data (which enable us to examine process rather than static states) should be useful to other investigators.

This supplement is divided into two parts. The first describes the process by which the study was done; and the second presents the actual survey instrument with the frequency distributions for each item, and displays the life history matrix and codes.

The findings from the study and the conclusions drawn from these are discussed in detail in my book, Myths of Marginality: Migration and Integration in a Brazilian City.*

* University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1975.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	ii
PART I: Description of the Methodology	v
Site Selection	1
Questionnaire Formulation	3
Life History Matrix	4
Final Survey Instrument	7
Drawing the Sample	9
Selection of Dwelling Units	10
Selection of Individuals Within Units	14
Recruitment and Training of Interviewers	16
Receptivity and Comprehension	18
Duration and Location	18
Completion Rates	19
Interviewer Checks	20
Coding, Editing and Processing	21
Final Thoughts	22
PART II: The Survey Instrument and the Frequency Distributions	25
Index of Variables	26
The Questionnaire/Codebook with Frequency Distribution	31
The Life History Matrix	99
Codes for the Life History Matrix	100

PART I

DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY

Site Selection

Rio de Janeiro with approximately 1 million of its people or 1/7 of its total metropolitan population living in some 300 favelas across the city was a natural choice for this study. While the city itself was growing at 2.7%/yr., these favelas and the surrounding suburbios were growing at an astounding 7.5%/yr. The vast proportion of this growth can be accounted for by the rapid cityward migration of the past decades.

Herded into flatbed trucks, crowded into railroad cars and buses, wearily finding their way on burro and foot, thousands of Brazil's poor stream daily into the cities, settling in favelas or suburbios. One of the first steps of the study was to wait at the truck stops, depots, and crossroads around Rio and trace the routes of the migrants (newcomers) in their search for shelter, jobs, companionship and social amenities. I began talking (in Portuguese) with the families as they arrived and followed them to their destinations. People who knew someone already living in the city embarked on the tedious process of discovering where that particular favela or suburbio was -- not an easy task -- and I went with them, gradually becoming more familiar with the range of possibilities. Those who knew no one, usually "camped out" on the site of a construction project if they were single men, tried to find dwelling as a housemaid if they were single women, or ended up in Albergue, a sort of state-run hostel for families picked up sleeping

on the streets, which provides them dormitory conditions for a week while they search for jobs and homes, then provides transportation back to the countryside if they fail.

After a number of weeks at this informal procedures, and combining my observations with what scarce documentation existed at public and private agencies, I was able to identify three distinct "urban environments" -- three separate social and geographic areas in which most first and second generation migrants lived. These were favelas on the hillsides in the midst of the commercial and wealthy residential area of the South Zone; the favelas in the more peripheral industrial North Zone, and the remote "suburbios" or satellite towns (dormitory cities) in the "Fluminense Lowlands" which offer a choice of very low-cost unserviced lots or illegal squatting. For the purposes of the study, I selected one favela typical of those in the South Zone -- Catacumba; one favela to represent those in the North Zone -- Nova Brasilia; and one municipality on the dormitory city area -- Duque de Caxias -- where I chose three favelas and five small legal neighborhoods of equal socio-economic level with the favelas for the study. In each area I became familiar with about 10-20 of the communities and eventually picked the three I did on the basis of typicality and already established relationships with some of the local residents. I then lived in each of these favelas or neighborhoods for a period ranging from a few weeks to several months.

Formulating the Questionnaire

During our first contacts with the three communities in September-October we tried to find out as much as possible about the local culture: how the social system was structured, what was important to people, how the political universe was perceived. At every point, we tried to keep from imposing our own thoughts on those of the favelados. A long period of participant observation and non-structured interviewing proved most valuable. After open-ended discussions with various types of people including long-time residents, leaders, and newcomers, we were ready to make a list of items which were emerging as especially interesting or important. By the end of February this had become the full-fledged, pre-test version of the questionnaire.

The pre-test was designed to minimize the effect of our (my) preconceptions and maximize the consideration of issues as self-defined by the favelados. The intent was to allow the manner in which the favelados structure their own world to determine the structuring of the final questionnaire.

The pre-test was extensive and every question was open-ended. (There were 66 items on General Background, 77 on Urban Experience, 43 on Values, Attitudes and Aspirations, and 80 on Political Attitudes and Behavior.) It took from two to six hours to complete and often demanded, two, or even three sessions.

During the second and third weeks of March, 1969, 41 of the pre-test questionnaires were administered -- 21 in Catacumba, 10 in Nova Brasilia, and 10 in Caxias. A simultaneous quota-sampling method was used to obtain the widest variation in length of time in the city (plus urban born), type of job, age, sex and position within the community.

For each question, the answers were gathered on separate sheets and then classified into mutually exclusive categories derived from the entire range of obtained responses. This was a crucial step to insure that the terms of reference for the study were an appropriate blend of local reality and scholarly concerns.

We next returned to the pre-test questionnaires and applied the newly-derived coding categories to each item. We keypunched the results and ran a simple analysis to see which items seemed to be "working." Those questions which were ambiguous, hard to understand, too politically sensitive, or which did not discriminate among the population were revised or dropped, as were those that seemed most distant from measuring the underlying concepts being sought.

The final product of this analysis was a revised questionnaire with most items in closed form. Devising the final instrument took the better part of April and May, 1969, during which time we also began sampling procedures and interviewer training.

There were two major changes in the instrument by this time. First, many political questions were dropped. Although innocuous by normal standards, many items such as direct questions on the 1964 coup, the 5th Institutional Act, or the present military regime had to be omitted. It was senseless to jeopardize the entire study over a few items, however interesting.

Life History Matrix

Second was the development and inclusion of a Life History Matrix. As the pre-test was being analyzed it became apparent that conventional techniques were sadly inadequate for tracing the migratory and occupational paths of respondents. Using three touchpoints on location, for

example, such as place of birth, place lived most of life, and present location did great disservice to the complexities of people's lives and classified together persons with quite different experiences. Furthermore, any more than three or perhaps four of these questions became boring and repetitious within the standard interview format.

A technique for analyzing the life histories of large samples designed by Balan, Browning and Jelin came to our attention.² After further testing and experimentation this became the first portion of the final questionnaire. It consisted of a large matrix including year-by-year migration, occupation, education and family histories. Interestingly, it helped a great deal in creating interview rapport. Filling out the matrix was a joint task and non-threatening. Reliability was excellent because memory could be aided by moving back and forth among the several areas of the respondent's life. Omissions and inconsistencies showed up easily and could be corrected immediately before proceeding to the next items.

During the interview, data were recorded in longhand on a series of pages which had the years 1904 to 1969 printed along the left hand margin and eleven major variables along the top, as shown in Figure 1. Each variable had a set of codes. The matrices were first transformed into numerical coded form on specially printed sheets arranged so that in each cell the respondent's age and the code number of the variables were already printed in, leaving just enough space for two additional digits for the variable content, as shown in Figure 2.

²Jorge Balan et al., "A Computerized Approach to the Processing and Analysis of Life Histories Obtained in Sample Surveys," Behavioral Science, Vol. 14 (1969), pp. 105-120.

Figure 1
Life History Matrix

Year	Age	MIGRATIONAL HISTORY					OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY				EDUC. HISTORY	FAMILY HISTORY
		(1) Name of Place	(2) Municipality	(3) State	(4) Size Classification Type Residence	(5) Reason for Move	(6) Type of Work	(7) Job Classification	(8) Job Location	(9) Reason for Job Change	(10) Schooling	(11) Marriages, Separations, Births, Deaths, etc.
1969												
1968												
1967												
1966												
.												
.												
.												
1904												

After recording the data about place of birth, only changes in any of the variables were entered. The left of the cells were left blank. In the next step, only those cells which had been completed, i.e., which represented changes, were transferred onto the standard IBM coding sheets for keypunching. For each person, then, there was

a set of chronologically-ordered six-digit fields (of varying lengths) affixed to the standardized data from his questionnaire.³

Figure 2
Life History Coding Sheet

Variable Number						
Age	01	02	03	04	05	etc.
01	0101--	0102--	0103--	0104--	0105--	
02	0201--	0202--	0203--	0204--	0205--	
03	0301--	0302--	0303--	0304--	0305--	
.
.
.
65	6501--	6502--	6503--	6504--	6505--	

Final Survey Instrument

The final survey instrument which appears with the frequency distributions below began with the life history matrix and included a revised version of the original four sections. Under General Background were included demographic information not covered in the Life History Matrix: details about job, household and living standards, and education, migration and occupation data on spouse, parents and eldest

³To be precise, in each 6 digit field, the first two digits represented the respondents' age, the second two the variable number in which the change had occurred, and the final two the coded content of that change. For example, the series 160108 would mean that at the age of 16 the person had moved his residence (variable 01) to the south zone of Rio (content code 08). See below for further details on coding and analysis.

children. The Urban Experience Section covered pre-migration contacts with the city, initial adaptation to the urban environment, interpersonal relations and integration into the community of the favela, voluntary association membership, type and degree of use of the wider urban context, heterogeneity of contacts, mass media exposure, etc. The Attitudinal and Value Section included aspirations, secularism, fatalism, family traditionalism, trust, universalism, propensity to accept innovations, optimism, achievement motivation, empathy, and authoritarianism. The Political Section included cognitive measures: (interest in politics, saliency of politics, degree of political information and opinion holding); behavioral measures of all types of participation, local and general; and evaluative measures (such as perceptions of the system, passivism, paternalism, efficacy, alienation, legitimacy, class consciousness, party affiliation and ideology).

An attempt was made to include items from similar studies of other areas for comparative purposes. Questions from Almond and Verba's Civic Culture, Kahl's The Measurement of Modernism, Inkeles' "overall modernity" scale, the Belo Horizonte Political Science Group's radicalism index, Fried's study of black migration to Boston, and others, were used. We discovered, however, that questions which grew from our own field experience worked best and made the most sense. Many of the standardized items, especially the "civic culture" variety, had to be eliminated altogether.

In addition to the individual questionnaire, a "Contextual Data" Interview Schedule was devised. This was given to a handful of what anthropologists call "key informants," people especially well-informed about the history of the community, and its present activities.

Questions dealt with the size and growth rates of the community in past and present; the location of regional groups within the favela, the general problems that newcomers face in adapting to the city; origins and history of the favela; extent of urban services, commercial enterprises, schools and medical services; membership, history and leadership of voluntary associations; the history of removal as it affected the local area; politicians who had helped the favela in the past and how; political events that had affected the community. This contextual questionnaire, with dozens of non-structured interviews, formed the basis of the descriptions of the three communities.

Drawing the Sample

A total of 750 persons were interviewed for the present study. Two hundred selected at random, and 50 leaders chosen by a reputational technique were interviewed in each of the three locations. The sample included men and women from 16 to 65 years old rather than the conventional "heads of household." This decision resulted from my conviction that urban and political life are not experienced in the same way by men and women, young and old. (Through sampling I hoped to increase analytical leverage on these convictions.)

Two hundred originally seemed a minimum sample size from each location given the kinds of multi-variate analysis I wished to pursue. By the time sampling decisions were made, however, it became clear that a random sample of 200 would yield only a tiny fraction of the really active elements in each area. We were interested in examining what kinds of urban experience were typical for these "deviant" men and women and decided, therefore, to do an additional purposive sampling of community leadership. Lists of all the leaders of the various groups,

clubs, associations and organizations in each place were compiled. These persons, and others at random, were then asked the names of other present or former leaders, people who had "taken an especially active role in favela life, were particularly well informed about local events, had been active in fights against removal, had taken part in election campaigns, or had launched petitions (for school or medical care, for example)." Fifty-eight names emerged in Catacumba, 61 in Nova Brasilia, and 73 in Caxias. In each case we listed the suggested elites in order of the frequency of their mention and the importance of their position and began interviewing from the top of the list until the quota of 50 was filled.

Selection of Dwelling Units

We settled on a cluster sampling procedure based on 200 dwelling units in each location. Our first problem was constructing sampling frames for each area that is, compiling a comprehensive list of either individuals or households in the 3 locations. Weeks were spent between agencies in search of maps, census data or aerial photographs which could serve the purpose.⁴ We finally obtained a series of aerial photographs from the Ministry of Mines and Energies. Since the exact process of sample selection differed according to the nature of the area, we will discuss them separately.

Catacumba. Because of its steep slope, Catacumba appeared on the Ministry photographs as one row of roofs and a series of blurry,

⁴In this process we visited the Fundacao Leon XIII, CODESCO, the Cooperativa Central de Abastecimento, the Secretary of Education of the State of Guanabara, IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), The Department of Engineering and Urbanism of the State of Guanabara, The Ministry of Mines and Energies, the Ministry of War, and the Geotechnique Institute, to mention only a few.

overlapping shapes beneath. We therefore had to rent a paddle boat on the lagoon from which we took a series of front-view photographs with a telephoto lens. When these were blown up and spliced together they permitted identification of almost every residence in the favela. The houses later chosen by the random sampling technique are numbered and colored in red dots, and those which were reserves (in case of substitutions) are shown in green. The major social institutions are labeled.

Transparent paper was placed over the photographs and each shack sketched in and given a number. In a series of extensive walks, starting at each of the 15 entry points, we filled in those houses that had been hidden from view by other buildings, trees, or rocks. In this manner a total of 1457 houses were identified and numbered on our maps. Using a random numbers table we chose 200 of these to enter the sample with 50 more in reserve for substitution.⁵ We did a simple random sample in Catacumba as it seemed fairly homogeneous and those areas of better homes near the road were impossible to delineate with any degree of confidence.

Nova Brasilia. The aerial photographs of Nova Brasilia proved ideal for our purposes. The favela was clearly distinguishable from the air and when enlarged, each individual dwelling unit was also quite distinct.

Transparent paper was superimposed on the enlarged photograph and maps drawn accordingly. Two thousand, one hundred and twelve

⁵ Substitutions were to be made in case the chosen dwelling unit was vacant, or if the specific individual to be interviewed was unavailable due to illness, military service, travel, etc. After five unsuccessful attempts to locate the designated individual, we picked out a substitute household (in order of appearance on the list) and began the procedure again.

residences were identified, and follow-up walks were made along each of the paths to insure that every house had been counted.

Nova Brasilia is clearly divided into three subregions (corresponding to socio-economic status, and length of residence; and visible in the construction types from brick to wood to wattle and daub). We therefore decided to improve our sample reliability by taking a stratified rather than simple random sample.

Of the 2112 dwelling units in the favela, 671 fell into the highest SES category (the "good zone"), 952 into the intermediary classification (the "medium zone") and 489 into the newest (or "poor zone"). Choosing proportionately, again with the aid of a random numbers table, 64, 98 and 46 units were chosen in the good, medium and poor zones respectively, with the necessary reserves for substitution.

Caxias. In Caxias we decided to take advantage of the municipality's complete census data and detailed maps of residence locations to sample precisely according to our interests. The result was a multi-stage sample carried out as follows:

Stage 1: It was decided to sample only from the First District of the city. Other areas were deemed semi-rural and not part of the metropolitan area. All five sectors of the First District were given a chance to be included in the sample.

Stage 2: The five sectors were in turn divided into 32 neighborhoods. Of these, five were chosen on a purposive basis because they were known to be areas of great migratory influx, past and present, and because they had a socio-economic level comparable to that of the favelas. For this selection we used the huge "service maps" available

in the Prefectura. Each one showed the range of extension of a different service. We chose those neighborhoods that had the least number of paved roads, the poorest extent of light, water, sewage and drainage. We were familiar with most of the area from earlier visits so these decisions were relatively easy. A life-long resident of Caxias also advised us throughout the entire process.

In addition to the five legal neighborhoods, we selected the three principal favelas in Caxias. This choice was facilitated by the availability of other special maps showing the location and size of each favela.

Stage 3: Each of the neighborhoods and favelas is divided into large, often irregularly-shaped blocks called quadras composed of 10 to 350 houses. In this stage, ten of these blocks were chosen at random from each neighborhood and favela and the number of dwellings on the block recorded. This was done for convenience in interviewing as the neighborhoods cover vast expanses and it would have been difficult within time and money constraints to have sampled from dwellings spread out in every block.

Stage 4: The total number of dwellings from each of the ten blocks in the selected neighborhoods and favelas was calculated. The size of the sample from each neighborhood and the number of dwellings to be sampled from each block was determined proportionally in such a manner as to total 100 dwellings from all neighborhoods together and 100 from all dwellings from all the favelas. This gave equal numbers of persons with secure and insecure tenure for comparative purposes. Because the favelas are more dense than the neighborhoods, this gave

about equal numbers of dwellings in the five neighborhoods as in the three favelas.⁶

Stage 5: Once the numbers of dwellings to be chosen from each block had been determined, a random numbers table, along with census notebooks, maps and aerial photographs, was used to select and identify the 200 locations. Each number drawn was checked in the notebook from the corresponding neighborhood to verify that it represented a dwelling and that the dwelling was occupied. If two families lived there, a coin flip determined the one to be interviewed.

Selection of Individuals within Dwelling Units

The selection of residences was only an intermediate stage in the process since we were sampling individual adults, not households. To us households were merely convenient subclusters. We ascertained that the average number of adults age 16-65 per household was 2.5.⁷ A continuous list sampling frame was devised to pick the persons to be interviewed within each household. For each household chosen, the first step was to obtain the names of all adult residents. By re-arranging their first names in alphabetical order the list could

⁶The breakdown of the 200 dwellings was as follows:

<u>Neighborhoods:</u>	1. Vila Leopoldina.....	26
	2. Sao Sebastiao.....	20
	3. Vila Sarapui.....	11
	4. Centenario.....	26
	5. Olavo Bilac.....	17
	TOTAL	100
<u>Favelas:</u>	1. Vila Operaria.....	50
	2. Favela do Mangue.....	15
	3. Favela Central.....	35
	TOTAL	100

⁷Based on the Caxias census data, the 1960 Guanabara census which included data for the favelas, and our own investigations in each locale.

be conveniently randomized and then every second or third person alternately chosen, with the list continuing from household to household. The frame was set up as follows, shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Continuous List Sampling Frame

List of Adults by First Name in Order of Age Starting with Eldest			Identification of the Residence	Relisting of Adults in Alphabetical Order by First Name		
First Name	Age	Sex	House Number	First Name	No.	Chosen Person
Carlinhos	50	M	186	Carlinhos	1	x
Nadir	34	F	186	Nadir	2	
Jose	47	M	275	Antonio	3	x
Maria	38	F	275	Jose	4	
Antonio	16	M	275	Maria	5	
Joao	28	M	586	Cecelia	6	x
Cecelia	24	F	586	Joao	7	
Miriam	17	F	586	Miriam	8	x
Rafael	38	M	1407	Odete	9	
Odete	35	F	1407	Rafael	10	
Edgar	60	M	883	Edgar	11	x
						.
						.
						.
						N

Upon arrival at the residence, the interviewer stated his purpose briefly. Most were already aware of the study so little explanation was needed. He then said that to pick the person(s) to be interviewed he needed the names of all adults in the household. He listed these in order of age and after the last one drew a distinct wavy line across the page. The residence identification was indicated in the center column. Then the names were alphabetized and transcribed into the right column. Check marks were indicated beforehand by every second and third entry alternately to keep the ratio of 2.5. The person whose

name appeared next to the check was the one to be interviewed. Sometimes the name of the one or two adults in a small household would fall between check marks. In these homes only an abbreviated questionnaire concerning demographic data was administered. When more than one person in a household was indicated, both were interviewed separately but preferably on the same day to minimize contamination.⁸

Interviewing

Recruitment and Training of Interviewers. It was evident from the start that I could not administer 750 questionnaires without help. Some had warned me against using students as interviewers but I wished to have as much participation in the study as possible at every phase, which meant avoiding commercial "market research" types of interviewers. I visited all the Social Science Departments in the major universities of Rio and held open meetings or recruitment sessions in which I explained my research interests in detail and indicated that those who wished were encouraged to contribute to the study at all levels. At that time, the last week in January, the only major decision already taken had been the choice of the three locations. With my limited budget I could pay only a minimal fee for each interview. In these meetings then, it was stressed that payment would be primarily in the experience itself. This tended to reduce the numbers of interested students by half, but self-selection is often the best type.

Over 100 students were trained in the course of six months.

The formal part of the training was an intensive "theory and methods"

⁸ Sampling procedures were initiated in mid-February, 1969, when I hired two young architects, with experience in favelas through CODESCO to help me with the mapping of the favelas. We worked through July when final interviewing began, thus covering a time span of six months on the task.

course which took about two months. Those who remained interested at its conclusion, again about half, participated in the formulation of the pre-test, its application, coding and analysis and the development of the final survey instrument. For practice each trainee administered one questionnaire to a colleague and two or three to favela residents in locales not included in our study.⁹

Keeping the momentum of the research going so that students did not lose interest was a major problem at this stage. There was a fairly high turnover rate throughout the study as the novelty wore off and it was discovered how difficult the task was going to be. Particular discouragements were the long climbs up the hillsides and necessity of weekend and evening interviewing to catch working men at home. New interviewees were constantly recruited and trained, necessitating the repetition of the entire process described above several times over.¹⁰

The final interviewing was carried out in July, August, and September, 1969.¹¹ Catacumba took three weeks, Nova Brasilia four

⁹ Most difficult for interviewers to master was the Life History Matrix, but with sufficient practice it began to go smoothly. I went over each practice questionnaire in detail with the interviewer and we discussed problems and difficulties at length. Training was also given in the use of the Continuous List Sampling Frame.

¹⁰ From the checks we have run in the analysis (where we control for the specific interviewers and their lengths of tenure, etc.) there did not seem to be any biasing of the data or loss in quality accruing from the high turnover rate.

¹¹ In order to protect the interviewers we took the precaution of providing each one with a printed "Declaration," bearing his name, and stating that he was cooperating on a "study of the 'Impact of Urban Experience' under the direction of Janice Perlman, with the collaboration of IBAM (The Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration) and the Getulio Vargas Foundation Research Center." These were signed by Lordello de Mello, the Executive Director of IBAM, and by Aluzio Pinto, the Director of the Research Center of the F.G.V.

As it turned out these were rarely, if ever, needed but were a useful precaution given the conditions under which we were working, and gave the interviewers a sense of legitimacy and security.

and Caxias five because of the progressively greater distances, sizes of the communities and complexities of the samples.

Receptivity and Comprehension. Great care was taken to prepare the communities for the influx of researchers (limited to no more than a dozen at any one time). Partly because of our many prior conversations with local residents, but mostly because of their native friendliness, interviewers were very well received and interviewing went even better than was hoped. Eighty-two per cent of the random sample were judged receptive and enthusiastic either from the start or after some initial reluctance. Only 9% remained suspicious or reluctant throughout and only one interview had to be terminated because of blatant hostility. The figures for the elite sample are almost identical on these points. Furthermore, a full 91% of random and 87% of elite samples were judged to have responded "openly and honestly to all of the questions."

Comprehension, however, varied greatly between random and elite samples. Just over half of the random sample "seemed to understand all the questions," compared with 86% of elite. One in five of the general populace "failed to understand many questions," whereas none of the elite did.

Duration and Location. Interview time ranged from a half hour to three hours, with an hour and a half the average. Elite interviews took consistently more time because they had more to say on each item, and demanded fuller explanations. Locations varied between the two samples as well. Whereas 91% of random interviews were conducted in the respondent's home, only 61% of elite interviews were. The remaining elite interviews were distributed equally between place of work and public places, Association Headquarters, bars, etc.

It was considerably easier to locate the individuals in the random sample. Three quarters of them were found at home and interviewed on the first attempt, and most others on the second visit. In contrast, less than two thirds of the leaders were located on the first try. Some required as many as six or seven attempts. It is an interesting comment on life in the favela that, although interviewers tried to be alone with the respondent, this was found to be impossible in 80% of cases among the general population, and 70% of cases among elites.

Completion Rates. Refusal rates were remarkably low: .5%, 2.5% and 1.5% for Catacumba, Nova Brasilia and Caxias respectively. The leadership sample in each area refused at modestly higher rates: 4%, 6% and 4%. Leaders were more likely to be busy or feel they had something better to do with their time. They were somewhat more wary of giving information on their beliefs and behavior as well. Those most eager to cooperate may well have been the more conformist and system-supportive types; and perhaps the more anti-establishment and critical leaders, few though they may be, were among the ones choosing not to be interviewed. Although this is interesting to note in passing, the refusal rates were so small that it could hardly have made a difference statistically.

More common than refusal was finding an indicated dwelling closed up or having no one at home, usually because of traveling, hospitalization, army service or work patterns which included evenings. Combining these failures to locate subjects with refusals and the occasional interrupted interview gives overall substitution rates of 5% and 16% for random and elite in Catacumba, 15% and 22% for Nova Brasilia, and 18% and 40% for Caxias. The last figure is high because

time was short and, as we had compiled a long list of leaders, we could afford the liberty of not returning for multiple tries without reducing the number of elites in the sample. The higher substitution rate among elite samples was mirrored in the three stratified areas of Nova Brasilia where those rates increased with the status of the area. Substitution rates also increased proportional to distance from the center of Rio partly because of difficulty of access for repeated visits, especially in evenings. No systematic bias seems to have been caused by this, however.

A final comment concerns the numbers of households with no persons interviewed and those with two or three. If the sampling ratio of 2.5 adults per household were correct, the number of cases of each kind would balance out exactly. This was almost the case, but the estimate turned out to be a little on the low side perhaps, as a few more non-interviews than multiple-interviews were reported.

Interviewer Checks

The first precaution against interviewer bias was taken during the training course when we discussed the various -- usually inadvertent -- tendencies to impute consistency where there is none, to fulfill stereotypic expectations, and to "correct" for apparent skewness in the overall population distributions. We also discussed how to avoid the more blatant forms of bias -- body signals, verbal approval, etc.; and finally the problem of outright cheating. It was decided that interviewers should be dispersed randomly throughout the favela instead of being assigned to one area or a specific type of person so that coded interview numbers could be used in later analysis to catch systematic bias.

We also made it clear that at least 10% of the people interviewed would be revisited, ostensibly to thank them for their help, but actually to see if the interviewer had really located the house and spoken with the persons indicated by the randomization procedure.

Finally, in each community, we set up some sort of headquarters from which interviewers were assigned houses and to which each set of three interviews was returned upon completion. This gave us a chance to look over each one as it came in and catch any gross errors while there was still time to return for corrections.¹²

Coding, Editing and Processing

There were only a few open-ended questions and occupational or residential items that had to be coded. Two of the items had to be totally recoded when the original codes proved an unsatisfactory match to the type and range of responses. This was possible because we had taken the precaution in all important items of writing the answers verbatim into the questionnaire before checking one of the pre-specified coding categories. When codes did not work it was thus possible to return to the individual responses, formulate a more appropriate set of categories and apply them.

Coding and editing began in August when the full set of interviews from Catacumba had been completed. It then proceeded simultaneously

¹²In Nova Brasilia and Caxias we discovered a series of houses which were clearly indicated in the sample but which no one had visited. They were mostly in high, inaccessible places. We finally traced them all to one girl who had entered the group late. She admitted to completing the interviews with any person conveniently at hand, saying she didn't see what difference it made. She was dismissed from the project, the interviews she had done discarded, and the correct respondents located and interviewed -- a depressing incident.

with interviewing. Three persons worked on it full time through mid-October when the questionnaires were taken to a local IBM office to be keypunched and verified. By then I had two full time research assistants. We checked each interview for coding and editing once again before they were sent to be keypunched.

The data was eventually transferred onto a small magnetic tape in which form it was transported back to the United States. For each of the 750 respondents there were five cards in standard format corresponding to the questionnaire and an additional two to twenty-two free fields corresponding to the Life History Matrix.

The cards had to be re-verified in the United States when a number of errors were discovered. They were further "cleaned" using the interactive systems ADMINS and programs written to check consistency in the life history information. When the data were ready for use, some five months later, they were input into the "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences" program (SPSS) for analysis. More than 170 new variables were created according to specifications on the life history strings, which were input as well. Reliability and validity checks were highly satisfactory. The findings and substantive analysis are reported in Myths of Marginality.

Final Thoughts

Being a foreigner emerged as something of an advantage. If a Brazilian university student had spent as much time as I asking questions, attending local festivals, parties, religious cults and political meetings, it would have seemed suspicious. Any native Brazilian would instantly betray by dress, speech and manner his or her class background and people would have been uneasy if the expected role relationships were altered.

As a foreigner I was an unknown. My friendliness and interest came as a pleasant surprise. Curiosity seemed natural in someone from a faraway place. There was neither deference nor condescension. I was able to ask certain political questions, for example, that would have seemed either ludicrous or suspicious for a Brazilian, but from me, were passed off as ignorance or innocence. I explained my presence by saying I was trying to learn about life in the city and about how it differed from the places these people had lived before. As this was a topic of general interest, no one thought it strange. At later points there was even a certain amount of jealousy on the part of people who had not been interviewed.

I also found being a woman somewhat of an advantage. Since women in Brazil don't fit into any of the investigative "expert" roles such as politician, civil servant, or journalist, it was relatively easy to ask what might have been sensitive questions and to be considered non-threatening or even inconsequential. Being a woman worked to my advantage not only in the favela but within the world of government. My non-threatening role coupled with a certain mechanistic machismo on the part of the Brazilian bureaucrat allowed access to official documents, maps, and aerial photographs that had been denied to previous researchers.

From the outset I worked closely with Brazilian students, involving them in the crucial decisions of the study. Most important was the constant advice of a full-time Brazilian research assistant who had been my student in a methodology course in Rio. Her common sense, professional competence and keen knowledge of Brazilian culture were invaluable in attuning the study to local realities. I was

committed to working closely with Brazilians for two reasons. First, although many Brazilian students are deeply dedicated to social change, they often have had little or no direct experience outside their own social strata. For them, involvement in the favela would be educational and eye-opening. The work would also provide useful lessons in research techniques not available in the traditional curriculum of a Brazilian university. Second, I wanted to avoid the syndrome of foreign scholars who descend upon a country and imagine that because they have studied it, or even lived there, they have the same understanding and sensitivity to nuances as those who have grown up in the culture. In my opinion, the more chance for Brazilians to contribute to the study, despite class differences, the better it would be. Deviating from standard practice among foreign scholars I made sure that copies of the raw data were left in Brazil with those involved in the study, and as analysis progressed on both sides we exchanged ideas and findings.

PART II
THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT
and the
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

INDEX OF VARIABLES

<u>Variable Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Face Sheet Data	31
Location	31
Type of Sample	32
I. <u>Background Data</u>	35
A. General data on interviewee	35
Sex of respondent	35
Race of respondent	35
Relationship to head of family	35
Religion of respondent	36
B. Data on parents	36
Father's and mother's birthplace	36
Size of father's and mother's birthplace	37
Father's and mother's education	38
Father's and mother's occupation	39
C. Data on Spouse	39
Spouse's birthplace	39
Size of spouse's birthplace	40
Spouse's education	40
Spouse's occupation	40
Location of spouse's occupation	41
D. Data on children	42
Number of children	42
Information about two eldest children: (age, sex, locale, type of residence, schooling, work, contribution at home)	42
E. Data on Work	46
Earnings from principal occupation	46
Time in commuting to job	47
Location of customers	47
Worry about losing job	47
Other sources of income	48
Earnings from other sources	48

Specific odd-jobs	49
Earnings from odd-jobs	49
Difficulty in doing odd-jobs	50
Total family income	50
Loans, debts, and installments?	50
Amount of installments	51
Number of times unemployed	51
Support of family when unemployed	51
Property owned	52
Using property	52
F. Characteristics of the household	53
Origin of present home	53
Who built present home?	53
When was it built?	53
When purchased?	53
Worth of present home	55
Rent on home	55
Location of owner	55
Construction materials	56
Home improvements	56
When improvements were made	56
Number of stories of house	57
Number of rooms of house	57
Number of people living in house	57
Source of water	58
Presence of bathroom	58
Type of sewage system	58
Presence of electricity	58
Possession of iron, radio, sewing machine, television, refrigerator	58
II. <u>Urban Experience</u>	59
Frequency of contact with city from origin	59
Reasons for contact	59
A. Adaptation	60
Support when coming to Rio	60
Friends/relatives already living in Rio	60
Reason for choice of residence in Rio	61
Length of time before finding work	61
Source of first Rio job	62
Return to home town?	62
Want to move back to place of origin	62
Economically better off	63
Things liked most about city life	63
Things liked least about city life	63
B. Interpersonal relations	64
Where two best friends live	64
Frequency visiting these friends	64

Where two favorite relatives live	64
Frequency visiting these relatives	64
People you can count on	66
Sense of unity with people	67
Perception of mutual help	67
 C. Use of urban context	 67
Familiarity with surroundings	67
Place where food is purchased	68
Place where clothing is purchased	68
Medical services	68
Sources of entertainment	68
Place where children study	69
Use of credit	69
Is barrio more expensive or cheaper	69
Perceived exploitation in favela	69
Consulting a lawyer	70
Contact with government agencies	70
Where money is borrowed from	70
Reason for borrowing money	71
 D. Communications	 71
Contact with media	71
Favorite media content	72
Interest in world vs. local events	72
 E. Information level	 72
Knowledge of helpful politician	72
" " " Governatorial candidates	72
" " " President	73
" " " political parties	73
" " " current war	73
" " " USA President	73
Contact with officials and leaders	74
 F. Voluntary Associations	 74
Voluntary associations	74
Membership in Residents' Association	75
Reason for lack of membership	75
Aid for Association	75
Perceived Association benefit	76
 G. Removal	 76
Perception of local land ownership	76
History of favela removal threat	76
Residents' response to removal threat	77
Respondents' participation in the above	77
Opinion on solving removal problem	77
Perception of agencies involved in removal	78
Desire to move to certain areas	78

III. <u>Modernization</u>	79
What do you want most in life?	79
A. Aspirations	79
What to do with large sum of money	79
What is desired for children	80
What is adequate schooling	81
B. Fatalism	81
Sense of fate vs. determination	81
Avoidance vs. approach orientation	81
C. Secularism	81
Religiosity	81
Attendance at church	82
Religion and virtue - attitude	82
What is good for Brasil	82
D. Universalism/particularism	82
Preference in hiring - family/merit	82
E. Family traditionalism	83
Marital choice for women	83
Population planning attitude	83
F. Scientific orientation	83
Opinion on genetic engineering	83
Old vs new methods	84
G. Protestant Ethic	84
Job values	84
H. Optimism	85
Perceptions of progress over time	85
I. Empathy	86
Openness to foreign thought	86
What would you do if you were President of Brasil?	86
J. Authoritarianism	87
Wisdom of older people	87
Arguing with boss	87
Notions of strong/weak people	88
IV. <u>Politicization</u>	89
A. Political Saliency	89

	30
Desired political involvement	89
Remoteness of government - federal	89
Remoteness of government - state	89
Involvement in favela problems	90
B. Universalism	90
Source of political information	90
Qualities for officials	90
C. Participation	91
Direct political activity - types	91
D. Opinion leadership	92
Are you a source of political information	92
E. Paternalism	92
Attitude towards political involvement	92
Responsiveness of government	92
F. Efficacy	93
Chances of Influence on government	93
Personal voice in government	93
G. Legitimacy - alienation	93
Sensitivity of officials	93
H. Perception of system	94
Are voters wise?	94
Perceptions of chances for social mobility	94
Perceived social class	94
Most helpful authorities	95
Perception of racial prejudice	95
I. Party affiliation	95
Support of particular parties	95
J. Ideology	96
Foreign influence in Brazil	96
Perceived change needed	96
Illiterate people voting	96
Perception of foreign business investment	97
What is best for Brazil?	97
Post-Interview Questions	97
Codes for Life History Matrix	100

QUESTIONNAIRE/CODEBOOK

THE IMPACT OF URBAN EXPERIENCE

Interviewer's Name: _____
 (name) (number) 6,7

Date: _____
 (day of week) 8 (day) 9,10 (month) 11

1. Interviewee's Name: _____
 (no code) (Given name only)

2. Identification of Residence: _____
 (no code)

3. Location:

Code	Location	Random	Elite
1	Catacumba	33.4	33.3
2	Nova Brasilia	33.2	33.3
3	Olavo Bilae	3.0	4.7
4	Vila Leopoldina	4.5	2.0
6	Sarapui	1.8	2.0
7	Sao Sebastiao	3.2	2.0
8	Favela of Manque	3.0	8.7
5	Parque Beiramar	8.3	10.0
9	Centenarido	4.5	2.0
0	Favela Central	5.0	2.0

Caxias { Neighborhoods {

Favelas {

4. Type of Sample

1. Random 600 cases
2. Elite 150 cases

FACE SHEET1. Start of Interview:

1. Before 8:00 A.M.
2. 8:00 - 10:00 A.M.
3. 10:00 - 12:00 A.M.
4. 12:00 - 2:00 P.M.
5. 2:00 - 4:00 P.M.
6. 4:00 - 6:00 P.M.
7. 6:00 - 8:00 P.M.
8. 8:00 - 10:00 P.M.
9. After 10:00 P.M.

2. Duration of Interview:

1. Less than 30 min.
2. 30-44 min.
3. 45-59 min.
4. 1 hr. - 1:14 min.
5. 1:15 - 1:29
6. 1:30 - 1:44
7. 1:45 - 1:59
8. 2:00 - 2:29
9. 2:30 or more

3. Location of the Interview:

1. Interviewee's home
2. Residence of another person
3. Interviewee's place of work
4. Other (specify _____)

4. Attempts Necessary to Obtain Interview:

Note: Count the number of contacts made with the interviewee or any other person in his home or place of work.

1. Succeeded on 1st try
2. Succeeded on 2nd try
3. Succeeded on 3rd try
4. Succeeded on 4th try
5. Succeeded on 5th try
6. Succeeded on 6th try
7. Succeeded on 7th try or more

5. Presence of Others:

1. Interviewee alone
2. Only children present
3. Other adults present but not participating in the interview
4. Other adults present and participating without creating problems
5. Other adults present and participating creating problems

6. Interruptions:

1. No interruptions
2. Interrupted and continued later
3. Interrupted and not completed

7. Receptivity:

1. Interviewee seemed receptive and enthusiastic the entire time
2. Interviewee seemed quite receptive and enthusiastic at the beginning but lost interest or became suspicious
3. Interviewee seemed a little reluctant (suspicious) at the beginning, but became more receptive
4. Interviewee seemed reluctant and suspicious the entire time
5. Interviewee was so suspicious and hostile that the interview had to be terminated

8. Honesty:

1. Interviewee seemed to respond honestly to all the questions
2. Interviewee seemed to respond honestly to the majority of questions, but not to all, for example: (specify)

3. Interviewee seemed to respond dishonestly to many questions

9. Comprehension:

1. Interviewee seemed to understand all the questions
2. Interviewee seemed to understand the majority of questions, but not all; for example: (specify) _____

3. Interviewee did not understand many of the questions

10. Please note any other observations:

PART I: BACKGROUND DATAA. DATA ON INTERVIEWEENote: (Fill in items 1 and 2 without asking)

1. Sex:	R	E
1. Masculine	40.7	91.3
2. Feminine	59.3	8.7
2. Race:		
1. Negro	20.2	12.0
2. Mulatto	29.9	23.3
3. White	49.8	64.7
3. What is your relationship to the head of the family?		
01. Grandparent of family head	.2	0
02. Grandparent of spouse of family head	.3	.7
03. Parent of family head	1.0	.7
04. Parent of family head's spouse	.8	0
05. Aunt or uncle of family head	.3	0
06. Aunt or uncle of family head's spouse	.2	0
07. Head of family	35.9	86.0
08. Spouse of family head	38.4	5.3
09. Brother or sister of family head	1.3	0
10. Brother or sister of family head's spouse	1.0	0
11. Cousin of family head	.2	0
12. Cousin of family head's spouse	.3	0
13. Child of family head	15.2	6.7
14. Niece or nephew of family head	1.7	0
15. Grandchild of family head	.2	0

	R	E
16. "Padrasto" of husband (best-man)	0	0
17. "Padasto" of wife (maid-of-honor)	0	0
18. "Cunhados" (brother-in-law)	.7	.7
19. Son-in-law	.3	0
20. "Compadres" (honorific friend)	.2	0
21. Adopted child	.2	0
22. Friend or acquaintance	1.5	0
23. Other	.2	0

4. What is your religion?

1. None	5.9	10.7
2. Catholic	71.9	66.4
3. Assembly of God	9.9	3.4
4. Baptist	4.8	2.7
5. Spiritist	3.8	11.4
6. Other (specify) _____	3.7	4.7
<hr/>		
8. Refused to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	0	0

B. DATA ON PARENTS:

5. & 7. Where was your father (mother) born? (specify) _____

(father)

(mother)

What state is it in?

	5. Father		7. Mother	
	R	E	R	E
01. Guanabara	1.8	3.5	1.2	4.2
02. State of Rio	30.4	28.9	31.3	29.2
03. Minas Gerais	21.6	13.3	23.3	16.0
04. Espirito Santo	6.1	5.6	8.4	6.9
05. San Paulo	.7	0	.2	0

06.	Rio Grande do Sul	.7	0	.9	0
07.	Santa Catarina	.6	0	.4	0
08.	Parano	0	.7	.2	0
09.	Federal District	0	0	0	0
10.	Golas	0	0	.0	.7
11.	Mato Grosso	.2	0	.2	0
12.	Bahia	3.1	4.2	2.5	4.9
13.	Sergipe	1.1	1.4	.9	1.4
14.	Alagoas	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.1
15.	Paraiba	14.6	10.7	14.6	11.1
16.	Rio Grande do Norte	2.2	3.5	2.0	3.5
17.	Pernambuco	5.0	7.7	5.0	7.6
18.	Ceara	5.0	2.8	3.9	2.1
19.	Maranhao	.7	0	.5	0
20.	Piaui	.4	0	.2	.7
21.	Para	.4	0	.4	0
22.	Amazonas	.7	.7	.4	.7
23.	Rondonia	0	0	0	0
24.	Acre	0	0	0	0
25.	Amapa	0	0	0	0
26.	Rio Branco	0	0	0	0
27.	Fernando Noronha	0	0	0	0
28.	Foreign (not born in Brazil)	3.3	11.9	2.1	9.0
99.	Don't know	1	3.4	.9	3.0

6. & 8. (6. Father) (8. Mother) Is it a big city (or state capital), a municipal seat, a village or small town, or countryside (or farmland)?

	6. Father		8. Mother	
	R	E	R	E
1. State capital or big city	11.9	12.8	12.7	12.1
2. Municipal seat	18.7	20.8	20.7	19.5
3. Village or small town	21.1	22.1	24.9	28.9

4. Countryside or farm	25.6	23.5	24.7	24.8
5.	.2	0	0	0
9. Don't know	21.4	17.4	16.1	11.4
0	1.2	3.4	.8	0

[Note: Questions 9 through 12 should be asked in reference to the persons that brought up the interviewee if the real parents were dead or absent.]

9. & 10. Did your father (mother) go to school? (If "No" or "Briefly," Can he (she) read and write?)

	9. Father		10. Mother	
	R	E	R	E
01. Never attended school cannot read or write	41.0	30.2	62.2	53.0
02. Attended school briefly -- but still cannot read or write	2.2	.7	1.8	1.3
03. Never attended school-- but can read and write	10.2	7.4	6.7	8.7
04. Elementary school incomplete	23.7	26.2	18.2	21.5
05. Elementary school completed	7.0	16.8	2.3	8.7
06. Junior high school "ginasio" (or equivalent technical or commercial course) incomplete	1.0	2.7	1.2	.7
07. Junior high school complete	.8	.7	.3	0
08. High school "colegio" (or equivalent) incomplete	.2	0	.3	0
09. High school completed	.3	1.3	0	0
10. University incompleted	.5	.7	0	0
11. University completed	.7	2.0	0	0
99. Don't know	11.9	9.4	6.5	4.7
0 Does not apply	.3	0	.3	0

11. & 12. What kind of work did your father (mother) do during most of his (her) life? (specify) _____ (father)
 _____ (mother)

	11. Father		12. Mother	
	R	E	R	E
Agriculture	53.9	46.0	36.5	26.0
Other				
Never worked	3.3	7.3	29.9	42.7

[Note: Occupations to be coded after interview.]

C. DATA ON SPOUSE:

[Note: If single, go to Question 20]

13. Where was your spouse born? (specify):

What state is it in?

	R	E		R	E
01. Guanabara	7.6	12.8	16. Rio Grande do Norte	2.4	4.5
02. State of Rio	26.2	24.8	17. Pernambuco	7.3	3.8
03. Minas Gerais	19.1	15.0	18. Ceara	4.9	.8
04. Espirito Santo	8.4	12.0	19. Maranhao	.7	1.5
05. San Paulo	.2	.8	20. Piaui	.2	.8
06. Rio Grande do Sul	.2	0	21. Para	.4	1.5
07. Santa Catarina	.2	0	22. Amazonas	.2	0
08. Parano	0	0	23. Rondonia	0	0
09. Federal District	0	0	24. Acre	0	0
10. Golas	0	0	25. Amapa	0	0
11. Mato Grosso	.2	.8	26. Rio Brabco	0	0
12. Bahia	3.3	.8	27. Fernando Noronha	0	0
13. Sergipe	1.1	3.0	28. Foreign (not born in Brazil)	1.6	3.0
14. Alagoas	2.0	5.3			
15. Paraiba	13.6	9.0	99. Don't know	2.0	0

14. Is it a big city, municipal seat, village or small town or countryside (or farm)?

	R	E
1. State capital or big city	24.3	27.3
2. Municipal seat	23.0	31.1
3. Village or small town	21.7	22.7
4. Countryside or farm	21.9	13.6

9. Don't know	9.1	4.5
---------------	-----	-----

15. Did she (he) go to school?

	R	E
01. Never attended school--cannot read or write	24.0	17.3
02. Attended school briefly--but still cannot read or write	5.4	4.5
03. Never attended school--but can read and write	10.1	6.8
04. Elementary school incomplete	40.6	39.1
05. Elementary school completed	14.5	24.1
06. Junior high school "ginasio" (or equivalent technical or commercial course) incomplete	3.0	3.8
07. Junior high school complete	1.5	3.0
08. High school "colegio" (or equivalent) incomplete	0	0
09. High school completed	.2	0
10. University incompleted	0	.8
11. University completed	0	0

99. Don't know	1.3	0
	N=(528)	(150)

16. Does she (he) work?

	R	E
1. Yes	66.7	31.3
2. No (Go to Question 19)	33.3	68.7
	N=(438)	(131)

17. What kind of work? (specify):

	R	E
01 Professional occupations	3%	8
02 Administrators, direction, businessmen	0	0
03-15 Office workers	3	2
16-19 Other non-manual jobs	15	28
20-22 Transportation jobs	7	2
23-28 Public and private security jobs	4	4
29-39 Specialized labor	7	0
40-46 Semi-specialized labor (construction)	18	4
47-63 Other semi-specialized (manual)	13	10
64 Artisans, craftsmen	0	0
65-73 Domestic service	15	32
74-85 Non-specialized manual	8	8
86-90 Primary	2	0
91-95 Unemployed, not working	4	0
99 Don't know	.3	0
00 Does not apply	50.37	73.37
	of total	of total
	random	elite
	sample	sample
	N=(298)	(40)

18. Where is the job located?

	R	E
1. Inside the "favela" (or "bairro")	11.4	35.7
2. Just on the outskirts of the "favela" (or bairro)	25.2	26.2
3. In the center of the city (Rio)	15.0	9.5
4. In the center of Caxias	6.9	7.1
5. Elsewhere	39.3	21.4
9. Don't know	2.7	0
	N=(299)	(40)

D. DATA ON CHILDREN:

[Note: If there are none, go to Question 20.]

19. How many children (living) do you have?

	R	E
1. None	24.6	13.7
2. One	12.6	14.4
3. Two	16.3	18.0
4. Three	13.3	17.3
5. Four	11.5	11.5
6. Five	5.0	7.9
7. Six	4.7	6.5
8. Seven	4.8	4.3
9. Eight or more	7.2	6.5
	N=(557)	(139)

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR TWO ELDEST CHILDREN.

[Note: Only fill in data concerning the two eldest children,
16 or over, beginning with the elder.]

Age	Sex	Locale	Type of Residence	Schooling	Work	Contributes at Home
1st						
2nd						
(35-38)	(39-40)	(41-44)	(45-46)	(47-50)	(51-54)	(55-56)

[Note: Code above table after the interview; go on to Question 20.]

CODES:

35-38	Code for age of each	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
		R	E	R	E
	16	2.7	5.3	3.0	1.4
	17	2.3	4.7	1.5	2.0
	18	2.0	.7	1.5	1.3
	19	2.2	4.0	2.2	1.3

	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
	R	E	R	E
20	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.7
21	2.0	4.0	1.5	1.3
22	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.3
23	1.0	0	.3	1.3
24	2.5	2.0	1.0	0
25	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.0
26	.5	.7	.5	2.0
27	1.2	.7	.8	0
28	1.0	.7	.8	2.7
29	1.2	2.0	.5	.7
30	1.3	2.0	.5	.7
31	.3	1.3	.5	0
32	.2	1.3	0	.7
33	.3	1.3	1.0	.7
34	.8	1.3	.3	0
35	.8	0	.3	.7
35+	2.0	2.1	.7	0

39-40 Code for sex

	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
	R	E	R	E
1. Masculine	49.1	50.8	47.6	57.1
2. Feminine	50.9	49.2	52.4	42.9
N=	175	61	124	35

41-44 Code for Locale

	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
	R	E	R	E
01. Catacumba	21.5	24.6	21.5	26.5
02. Nova Brasilia	23.3	31.1	26.4	38.2
03. Olavo Bilac	1.2	0	.8	0
04. Vila Leopoldina	0	1.6	.8	0
05. Parque Beiramar	3.5	3.3	5.0	0
06. Sarapui	2.9	0	3.3	0
07. Sao Sebastiao	2.3	1.6	4.1	0

	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
	R	E	R	E
08. Zona Sul (South Zone Rio)	3.5	0	0	0
09. Centro (Central Rio)	0	1.6	.8	0
10. Zona Norte (North Zone Rio)	2.9	1.6	5.0	0
11. Suburbios da Guanabara (outskirts)	8.1	4.9	7.4	2.9
12. Center of Caxias	1.7	1.6	.8	0
13. Other part of Caxias	5.2	4.9	6.6	11.8
14. Other part of Baixada Fluminense	2.9	6.6	1.7	2.9
15. Niteroi	0	0	1.7	0
16. Outskirts of Niteroi	1.2	1.6	0	0
17. Outside the Greater Metropolitan Area of Rio	12.2	8.2	9.1	5.9
18. Favela of Manque	.6	3.3	0	5.9
19. Centenario	3.5	3.3	2.5	5.9
20. Favela Central	3.5	0	2.5	0
99. Don't know	.8	0	1.0	0
	N= (172)	(61)	(121)	(34)

45-46	Code for Type of Residence	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
		R	E	R	E
1.	Street, i.e., no residence	0	0	0	0
2.	On job site	4.1	0	4.2	0
3.	Rented room, pension, or hotel	1.2	0	2.5	0
4.	Tenement building "casa de comodos"	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.9
5.	Hut or shack on invaded land "barraco"	59.3	59.0	63.9	61.8
6.	Rented apartment or house	12.0	11.5	7.6	11.8
7.	Own apartment or house	19.2	26.2	20.2	23.5
8.	Other	1.2	1.6	0	0
9.	Don't know	3.0	0	2.5	0
		N= (167)	(61)	(119)	(34)

47-50	Code for Schooling	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
		R	E	R	E
01.	Never attended school-- cannot read or write	6.7	3.3	13.2	0
02.	Attended school briefly-- but still cannot read or write	3.0	0	0	0
03.	Never attended school--but can read and write	1.2	3.3	3.4	3.0
04.	Elementary school incomplete	38.6	26.7	44.1	36.4
05.	Elementary school completed	32.7	33.3	24.6	30.5
06.	Junior high school "finasio" (or equivalent technical or commercial course) incomplete	10.5	15.0	6.8	12.1
07.	Junior high school complete	.6	8.3	2.5	3.0
08.	High school "colegio" (or equivalent) incomplete	1.8	0	1.7	6.1
09.	High school completed	.6	6.7	0	6.1
10.	University incompleted	.6	0	0	0
11.	University completed	0	3.3	0	3.0
99.	Don't know	4.1	0	4.2	0

51-54	Code for Occupation	<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
		R	E	R	E
01	Professional	3.5	8.5	1.4	9
02	Admin., directors, businessmen	0	0	0	0
03-15	Office workers	4.0	0	2.2	9
16-19	Other non-manual	10.5	11.5	9.3	15.8
20-22	Transportation	2.5	3.2	2.2	5.2
23-28	Public and private security	4.4	5.5	7.2	5.2
29-39	Specialized labor	6.9	18.0	5.7	10.5
40-46	Semi-specialized labor (construction)	11	6.3	12.2	5.2
47-63	Other semi-specialized	17	20.4	19.2	29
64	Artisans, craftsmen	0	0	0	0
65-73	Domestic service	25	11.5	28.7	5.2
74-85	Non-specialized manual	4.9	8.6	7.2	5.2

		<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
86-90	Primary	3.5	3.2	1.4	0
91-95	Unemployed, not-working	4.9	3.2	2.1	0
99	Don't know	1.5	0	1.4	0
		N=(122)	(35)	(84)	(21)
00	Does not apply	80%	77%	86%	86% of
		of	of	of	total
		total	total	total	elite
		random	elite	random	sample
		sample	sample	sample	

55-56 Code for Contributing to Household Income

		<u>1st oldest</u>		<u>2nd oldest</u>	
		R	E	R	E
1.	Yes	40.2	28.6	40.9	38.2
2.	No	59.1	69.6	58.3	58.8
	N.D.	.6	2.0	.9	2.9

E. DATA ON WORK:

[Note: If Interviewee is unemployed ask about his last job.]

20. Do you get paid per job, per hour, per day, per week or per month?

		R	E
1.	Per job or task	10.4	13.8
2.	Per hour	6.4	10.3
3.	Per day	10.2	8.3
4.	Per week	18.0	7.6
5.	Per month	50.5	51.7
6.	It varies, it depends	4.4	8.3

21. In general, about how much do you earn per month from your principal occupation?

		R	E
1.	80 contos or less (1/2 min. salary or less)	31.3	3.4
2.	81-160 contos (1/2 - 1 M.S.)	35.5	15.2
3.	161-240 contos (1 - 1-1/2 M.S.)	19.1	23.4
4.	241-320 contos (1-1/2 - 2 M.S.)	9.2	16.6

	R	E
5. 321-400 contos (2 - 2-1/2 M.S.)	3.0	17.2
6. 401-470 contos (2-1/2 - 3 M.S.)	.4	6.2
7. 471-620 contos (3 - 4 M.S.)	1.2	6.9
8. 621-780 contos (4 - 5 M.S.)	.2	3.4
9. More than 780 (more than 5 M.S.)	0	7.6
22. How much time does it usually take you to arrive at your job?		
	R	E
1. Less than 1/2 hour	50.5	62.1
2. About 1/2 hour	17.2	11.4
3. About 1 hour	15.3	12.1
4. About 1-1/2 hours	4.7	5.0
5. About 2 hours	2.9	2.9
6. More than 2 hours	.8	1.4
7. It varies; it depends	8.6	5.0
23. Where do most of your customers live?		
	R	E
1. Inside the favela (bairro)	11.2	23.1
2. Outside the favela (bairro)	28.6	33.8
3. Both places	5.8	4.6
9. Don't know or not applicable	54.4	38.5
24. (If working) Is the possibility of your losing your job a major worry, a worry but not the main one, or doesn't it bother you?		
	R	E
1. Major worry	44.4	38.2
2. A worry but not the main one	24.3	23.6
3. Not a worry	29.3	38.2
9. Don't know	2.3	0
	N=(345)	(123)

25. In addition to your main job do you have any other regular job or do any odd-jobs ("biscate")?

	R	E
1. Has another source of regular income. (Ask questions 26 and 27)	3.6	11.4
2. Does odd-jobs ("biscate") (Ask questions 26-30)	10.5	12.1
3. Both	.2	1.4
4. Neither (go to question 31)	85.7	75.0

26. (If he has another source of regular income) Which? (Only note the most important) Specify: _____

	R	E
1. Other regular employment	20.8	27.3
2. Part of a business	12.5	4.5
3. Rent from a car or truck	0	4.5
4. Rent from rooms	4.2	22.7
5. Retirement payments	29.2	18.2
6. Other	33.3	22.7
	N=(24)	(22)

27. About how much did you earn last month from this source?

	R	E
1. 40 contos or less	14.3	0
2. From 41-80 contos	10.7	9.1
3. From 81-160 contos	42.9	27.3
4. From 161-240 contos	21.4	36.4
5. From 241-320 contos	10.7	4.5
6. From 321-480 contos	0	18.2
7. From 481-640 contos	0	4.5
8. From 641-800 contos	0	0
9. Over 800 contos	0	0
	N=(28)	(22)

[Note: If no odd-jobs, go to Question 31.]

28. (If he does odd-jobs) Which? Specify: _____
 (Only note the most important.)

		R	E
01	Professional	3.3	0
02	Admin., directors, businessmen	0	0
03-15	Office workers	2.2	0
16-19	Other non-manual	7.7	20.0
20-22	Transportation	0	7.3
23-28	Public & private security	0	7.3
29-39	Specialized labor	4.4	7.3
40-46	Semi-specialized labor (construction)	15.3	35.4
47-63	Other semi-specialized	15.3	9.3
64	Artisans, craftsmen	2.2	0
65-73	Domestic service	24.0	7.3
74-85	Non-specialized manual	22.5	7.3
86-90	Primary	0	0
91-95	Unemployed, not working	2.2	0
99	Don't know	0	0
		N=(55)	(15)
00	Does not apply	91% of total random sample	90% of total elite sample

29. About how much did you earn from odd-jobs last month?

		R	E
1.	20 contos or less	29.1	5.9
2.	From 21-40 contos	20.0	11.8
3.	From 41-60 contos	7.3	11.8
4.	From 61-80 contos	9.1	5.9
5.	From 81-120 contos	18.2	23.5
6.	From 121-160 contos	10.9	11.8
7.	From 161-240 contos	3.6	17.6
8.	From 241-320 contos	1.8	5.9
9.	More than 320 contos	0	5.9
		N=(55)	(17)

30. Would you consider it easy or difficult to do more of this odd-jobbing? (to expand the "biscate")

	R	E
1. Easy to do more	49.1	27.8
2. Difficult to do more	49.1	66.7
9. Don't know or refused to answer	1.8	5.6

31. Could you tell me more or less what the total income of your family is? (That is, adding the money that each person contributes to the household, plus that from your own main job and the other sources mentioned above, how much is there in total each month?)

	R	E
1. 80 contos per month or less	2.9	.7
2. 81-160 contos	18.8	4.1
3. 161-240 contos	26.0	18.4
4. 241-320 contos	19.4	13.6
5. 321-400 contos	15.0	19.0
6. 401-470 contos	6.9	10.9
7. 471-620 contos	6.2	14.3
8. 621-780 contos	1.5	4.1
9. More than 780 contos	3.3	15.0

32. Are you paying any loans, debts, or installments? Which?
(Note: Code only the main one.)

	R	E
1. None	51.8	37.2
2. Debt to the local store ("tendinha")	1.5	1.4
3. Debt to another person	2.4	1.4
4. Installments on clothes or shoes	10.4	8.1
5. Installments on household appliances or furniture	23.9	28.4
6. Payments on the "barraco" (shack)	1.3	2.0
7. Payments on a plot of land	4.4	10.1
8. Payments on a private house or apartment	.5	2.7
9. Other (specify) _____	3.9	8.8

33. (If paying installments) How much do you pay on installments each month?

	R	E
1. 20 contos or less	27.7	10.8
2. From 21-40 contos	28.4	17.2
3. From 41-60 contos	24.5	18.3
4. From 61-80 contos	7.8	15.1
5. From 81-100 contos	5.3	9.7
6. From 101-120 contos	1.8	8.6
7. From 121-160 contos	2.5	12.9
8. From 161-240 contos	.7	6.5
9. More than 240 contos	1.4	1.1

34. How many times have you been unemployed for more than six months?

	R	E
1. Never	69.3	78.3
2. Only once in my life	21.3	13.3
3. 2 times	5.6	3.5
4. 3 times	1.5	2.8
5. 4 times	.8	.7
6. 5 times	.2	1.4
7. 6 times	.6	0
8. 7 times	.2	0
9. 8 times or more	.6	0

35. The last time you were unemployed, how did you manage to support your family? (Code only the main form of support.)

	R	E
1. With illness compensation payments	5.0	9.5
2. With rents from properties	1.1	2.4
3. With social security pension	5.0	14.3
4. With help of spouse, children or other relatives	45.3	21.4
5. Odd-jobbing	19.3	31.0
6. Buying on credit	2.8	2.4
7. Borrowing money	.6	0
8. Selling things	.6	2.4
9. Other (specify) _____	20.4	16.7

36. Do you own any property? What?

	No		Has 1		Has 2		Has 3 or more	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
6. Barraco (shack)	29.9	27.3	69.4	71.3	.7	.7	0	.7
7. Shop within favela	92.0	86.0	8.0	13.3	0	.7	0	0
8. Store	98.3	94.7	1.5	5.3	0	0	.2	0
9. Car/truck	98.8	88.0	1.2	11.3	0	.7	0	0
10. Land without building	85.8	78.7	13.2	17.3	.8	2.7	.2	1.3
11. Land with building	97.0	91.9	2.8	6.1	.2	1.4	0	.7
12. House or apartment	91.6	83.8	7.7	14.9	.3	.7	.3	.7
13. Other	99.6	97.2	.4	2.8	0	0	0	0

[Note: If "Yes" to items 10, 11, or 12, ask Question 37, if "No" go on to Item 38.]

37. Why aren't you living there? Specify. _____

	R	E
1. Because we don't have money to build a house there	50.0	45.5
2. Because it isn't urbanized there (doesn't have water, electricity, sewage)	10.4	4.5
3. Because it's too far away from our work. We would waste too much time and money in transportation.	17.9	27.3
4. Because there are no urban services there (schools, hospitals, etc.)	1.9	2.3
5. Because there's no commerce nearby for necessary shopping	0	0
6. Because of the lack of excitement, recreation and diversion	.9	2.3
7. Because it's too far from friends and family	3.8	0
8. Because we prefer staying where we are and earning some extra money by renting-out our house or apartment.	4.7	6.8
9. Other (specify): _____	10.4	11.4
	N=(106)	(44)

F. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

38. Did you build your home yourself, buy it, rent it, borrow it, or inherit it?

	R	E
1. Constructed it (ask questions 39 and 40)	38.9	60.0
2. Bought (ask questions 41 and 42)	41.1	32.7
3. Rented (ask questions 43 and 44)	11.3	3.3
4. Borrowed (go to Question 45)	5.2	.7
5. Inherited (go to Question 45)	1.9	1.3
6. Other (Specify): _____ _____	1.7	2.0

39. (If built) Who built it?

	R	E
1. Interviewee and/or spouse	31.7	45.7
2. Interviewee and/or other relatives	36.2	17.0
3. Interviewee with friends and relatives (Mutirao)	11.7	19.1
4. Constructed and paid for job	12.1	14.9
5. Other (specify) _____ _____	8.3	3.2

N=(240) (94)

9. Don't know 0 0

40. And when was it constructed? [Note: Code by the last 2 digits of the year of construction, and go on to Question 45.]

(see next page)

41. (If purchased) When did you buy it? [Note: Code by the last 2 digits of the year.]

(see next page)

40. & 41.

Year	<u>Constructed</u>		<u>Bought</u>	
	R	E	R	E
Thru 1935	1.0	0	.4	.7
36	.2	0	0	0
37	.3	0	0	0
38	.2	.7	0	0
39	.2	0	.2	0
40	.5	0	0	.7
41	.5	0	0	0
42	.2	0	.2	0
43	.2	0	.2	0
44	.7	0	0	.7
45	.2	0	0	1.3
46	.2	2.0	.2	0
47	.2	.7	0	.7
48	0	.7	.3	0
49	.8	0	.5	0
50	0	.7	.2	0
51	.2	0	.3	0
52	.7	1.3	.5	.7
53	.5	.7	.3	.7
54	.7	2.0	.8	.7
55	.3	1.3	.5	0
56	.3	4.7	.5	0
57	1.5	5.3	.8	.7
58	2.5	2.7	3.5	.7
59	2.5	4.0	1.0	.7
60	1.0	4.0	2.2	.7
61	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.3
62	3.2	6.7	1.8	.7
63	4.2	4.0	1.8	4.7
64	3.0	4.0	4.2	1.3
65	3.0	3.3	2.0	4.0
66	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.0
67	3.0	4.7	5.3	4.0
68	2.7	4.0	4.2	2.7
69	.7	0	3.5	.7
M.D. 00	59.8	36.7	58.6	68.0

42. How much is it worth today?

	R	E
1. 500 contos or less	11.3	3.9
2. 501-750 contos	8.6	2.6
3. 751-1000 contos	12.3	1.3
4. 1001-1500 contos	14.0	11.7
5. 1501-2000 contos	14.0	11.7
6. 2001-2500 contos	5.3	6.5
7. 2501-3500 contos	11.0	19.5
8. 3501-5000 contos	8.6	7.8
9. More than 5000 contos	15.0	35.1
	N=(301)	(77)

[Note: Go to Question 45.]

43. (If rented) How much do you pay in rent each month?

	R	E
1. 10 contos or less	9.9	0
2. 11-15 contos	7.0	0
3. 16-20 contos	2.8	0
4. 21-30 contos	12.7	0
5. 31-40 contos	16.9	20.0
6. 41-55 contos	14.1	40.0
7. 56-75 contos	26.8	20.0
8. 76-100 contos	2.8	0
9. Over 100 contos	7.0	20.0
	N=(71)	(5)

44. Where does the owner live?

	R	E
1. Within the "favela" (bairro)	54.0	15.4
2. Outside the "favela" (bairra)	32.0	53.8
9. Don't know	14.0	30.8
	N=(71)	(5)

45. Is your residence made of:
- | | R | E |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| 1. Wattle and daub | 12.5 | 6 |
| 2. Wood | 30.6 | 19.5 |
| 3. Brick | 46.2 | 67.1 |
| 4. Mixed materials | 7.9 | 7.4 |
| 5. Other (specify) _____ | .3 | 0 |
| 0 | 2.5 | 0 |
46. Have you made any improvements on your home?
- | | R | E |
|---------------------------------|------|------|
| 1. Yes (Ask following question) | 49.2 | 67.8 |
| 2. No (Go to Question 48) | 48.2 | 31.5 |
| 0 | 2.5 | 0 |
47. When did you make this improvement? [Note: Code by the last 2 digits of the year.]

Year	R	E
1949	0.4	0
50	0	0
51	0.4	0
52	0	0
53	0	0
54	0	0
55	0	1.0
56	1.1	1.0
57	0.4	0
58	1.1	1.0
59	1.7	1.0
60	1.5	2.0
61	2.2	2.0
62	1.7	0
63	3.2	3.0
64	4.9	7.0
65	5.3	9.0
66	12.4	4.8

Year	R	E
67	14.8	18.0
68	25.8	26.0
69	23.6	25.0
	N=(284)	(101)
does not apply	52% of total random sample	33% of total elite sample

48. How many stories does your house have? [Note: Only ask if necessary]

	R	E
1. 1 story	85.6	80.7
2. 2 stories	13.4	18.0
3. 3 stories or more	1.0	1.3

49. How many rooms do you have? [Note: Count all rooms except the bathroom.]

	R	E
1. 1 room	7.9	2.7
2. 2 rooms	17.1	10.0
3. 3 rooms	28.9	19.3
4. 4 rooms	27.3	33.3
5. 5 rooms	12.5	22.0
6. 6 rooms	4.2	6.7
7. 7 rooms	.7	4.0
8. 8 rooms or more	1.5	2.0

50. How many people are presently living in your household?
(including interviewee)

	R	E
1. 1 person	2.2	2.0
2. 2 people	9.5	6.0
3. 3-4 people	26.3	28.0
4. 5-7 people	36.8	40.7
5. 8-10 people	17.9	16.7
6. 11-13 people	5.0	5.3
7. 14-16 people	1.5	1.3
8. 17-20 people	.8	0
9. 21 or more people	0	0

51.	The water that you use at home is from:	R	E		
	1. A collective well or spigot	48.2	30.7		
	2. A well or spigot in the back yard	21.7	14.7		
	3. Indoor water service	27.4	53.3		
	4. Other (specify) _____	2.7	1.3		
52.	Do you have a bathroom in your house?	R	E		
	1. No	14.9	3.3		
	2. Yes -- in the back yard	32.5	27.7		
	3. Yes -- inside the house	51.9	74.0		
	4. Other (Specify) _____	.7	0		
53.	The sewage system is:	R	E		
	1. Open sewage channels	29.3	16.0		
	2. Cesspool-type system	12.7	12.7		
	3. Enclosed sewer pipes	56.9	70.7		
	4. Other (specify) _____	1.2	.7		
54.	Do you have electricity in the house?	R	E		
	1. No	29.3	2.7		
	2. Yes -- an extension from another house or "cabine"	23.2	21.3		
	3. Yes -- C.E.E. -- from the Light Commission or Residents' Association	42.8	68.7		
	4. Other (specify) _____	4.7	7.3		
55.	Do you have:	Yes		No	
		R	E	R	E
	35. Electric Iron	68.6	94.7	31.4	5.3
	36. Radio	75.4	89.3	24.6	10.7
	37. Sewing Machine	53.2	66.7	46.8	33.3
	38. Television	25.6	60.0	74.4	40.0
	39. Refrigerator	31.0	67.3	69.0	32.7

PART II: URBAN EXPERIENCE

Now I'd like to speak to you about your life here in Rio and
in _____

(Present locale)

[Note: Only ask Questions 1 and 2 to those who were born or raised in the countryside, on a farm, in a small town or in a village. Otherwise, begin with Question 3; if born in Rio, begin with Question 11.]

1. When you lived in _____ how
(Name of place where born or raised)
- | | R | E |
|--|---------|------|
| frequently did you go to the nearest city? | | |
| 1. Never | 23.6 | 16.3 |
| 2. A few times a year | 21.4 | 26.7 |
| 3. A few times a month | 23.2 | 24.4 |
| 4. A few times a week | 16.3 | 18.6 |
| 5. Every day | 10.4 | 14.0 |
| 9. Don't know | 5.9 | 0 |
| | N=(337) | (86) |
2. What did you usually go into the city for? (Principal reason)
Specify _____
- | | R | E |
|---|------|------|
| 1. Work-related reasons (to do business, sell produce, etc.) | 17.3 | 26.4 |
| 2. Educational reasons (school, training, etc.) | .4 | 0 |
| 3. To obtain documents, see a lawyer, consult some governmental agency, go to a bank or credit agency | .4 | 1.4 |
| 4. Shopping | 46.9 | 37.5 |
| 5. Health reasons (see doctor, go to clinic, hospital, etc.) | 2.0 | 1.4 |
| 6. Recreation | 18.9 | 25.0 |

	R	E
7. To visit friends or relatives	6.3	5.6
8. To go to church	7.9	2.8
9. For military service	0	0
	N=(254)	(72)

A. ADAPTATION

[Note: Only ask Questions 3-10 to those born outside the area of Greater Rio. Otherwise go to Item 11.]

3. When you came to Rio, did you come alone or with other people?

	R	E
1. Alone	22.1	41.7
2. With friends and/or acquaintances	7.6	7.1
3. With brothers or sisters	6.0	4.7
4. With wife (or husband)	6.8	3.9
5. With spouse and children	14.7	11.8
6. With parents (and other siblings)	23.5	20.5
7. With other relatives	11.6	8.7
8. With boss	4.4	.8
9. Other (Specify) _____	3.4	.8
	N=(502)	(127)

4. Did you already have relatives or friends living here?

	R	E
1. Yess -- both relatives and friends	23.2	22.7
2. Yes -- relatives	55.1	45.3
3. Yes -- friends	5.4	10.2
4. No -- neither friends or relatives	16.2	21.9
9. Don't know	0	0
	N=(499)	(128)

5. You've already mentioned where you went to live when you first arrived in Rio; what made you choose that particular place?
(Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Because it was the house of a relative	41.0	28.1
2. Because it was near the house of a relative	8.8	18.7
3. Because it was the house of friends	4.4	7.0
4. Because it was near the house of friends	2.4	2.3
5. Because it was near or at the site of work	19.6	21.1
6. Because it was the least expensive place available	7.8	10.2
7. Because it was the only place that he knew of (or the 1st place suggested by anyone)	7.6	4.7
8. Because there was most freedom there	.4	1.6
9. Other	8.0	6.3
	N= (500)	(128)

6. Did you start looking for work immediately? How long did it take to find work?

	R	E
1. Didn't look for work right away	35.0	21.8
2. Took less than one month	44.2	63.0
3. Took about one month	6.1	3.4
4. Took about two months	3.0	2.5
5. Took about three months	2.8	4.2
6. Took about four months	1.6	0
7. Took about five months	1.4	1.7
8. Took about six months	.5	1.7
9. Took seven months or more	5.4	1.7
	N = (428)	(119)

7. How did you get your first job in Rio? (Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Came with job already pre-arranged	13.4	10.9
2. Through relatives	27.1	22.7
3. Through friends	36.4	33.6
4. Alone	15.6	22.7
5. Through newspaper	3.4	7.8
6. Through employment agency	.7	0
7. Through a social work or assistance bureau	3.2	2.3
8. Other	0	0
	N=(409)	(128)

8. Since you've been in Rio have you ever returned to your home town?

	R	E
1. Never	51.7	28.1
2. Once or twice	25.5	32.0
3. A few times in his life	13.8	25.8
4. A few times a year	8.4	9.4
5. Once a month	.4	3.9
6. A few times a month or more	.2	.8
	N=(501)	(128)

9. Would you like to go back there to stay?

	R	E
1. Yes, very much	15.0	13.3
2. Maybe; it depends	11.2	18.0
3. No	73.7	68.7
9. Don't know	1	1

10. In comparison to your relatives and friends who didn't come to Rio, do you consider yourself economically better-off or worse-off?

	R	E
1. Much better off	34.6	41.9
2. A little better off	36.4	33.3
3. A little worse off	6.6	8.5
4. Much worse off	7.4	3.1
5.	1.8	3.1
9. Don't know	13.2	10.1
	N=(504)	(126)

11. In general, what do you most like about life in the city?
(Specify) _____

(Code first thing mentioned)	R	E
1. Job opportunities and/or better economic-financial conditions	33.8	41.3
2. Educational opportunities	5.0	3.3
3. Availability of medical services	6.0	3.3
4. Availability of urban services	4.0	9.3
5. Liberty, independence, etc.	3.4	6.7
6. Excitement, recreation and diversions (dances, movies, soccer, beach, carnival, etc.)	27.8	28.0
7. Church	5.2	.7
8. Other	4.2	5.3
9. Nothing -- dissatisfied with all aspects of city (or doesn't know)	10.6	2.0

12. What is it you least like about the city? Specify: _____

	R	E
1. Unemployment	3.9	3.3
2. High cost of living	8.6	4.0
3. Specific conditions of the favela or neighborhood (condition of sewerage, electricity, water, garbage-collection, paths of access, households).	16.9	11.3

	R	E
4. Malfunctioning of urban services (transport, commerce, etc.)	6.9	12.0
5. Lack of friendship, unity, etc.	2.2	4.0
6. Bustle of the city (dances, carnival, games, etc.)	16.8	20.7
7. Violence and immorality (fights, crimes, corruption, nudity, drunkenness, etc.)	15.1	20.0
8. Other (specify) _____	2.5	5.3
9. Nothing; satisfied with all aspects of city life (or don't know)	26.2	19.3

B. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

[Note: Fill-in the answers to items 13-16 in the table below and code afterwards.]

13. Where do your two best friends live?
14. How often do you usually visit them?
15. Where do your two favorite relatives live?
16. How often do you usually visit them?

Friends	Locale	Never	Every	Every	Every	Every
		(1)	Year	Month	Week	Day
(52-54) 1st						
(55-57) 2nd						
Relatives	Locale	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(58-60) 1st						
(61-63) 2nd						

Visiting Frequency

[Note: For Locale, use code to Question 41-44, Part I.]

(See codes on p. 70)

13. & 14.

Code	Where 1st best friend lives		Where 2nd best friend lives		How often visit 1st best friend		How often visit 2nd best friend	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
00	13.2	16.0	19.7	20.0	0	0	0	0
1	15.2	12.7	12.9	13.3	12.3	7.1	11.5	9.2
2	18.0	18.7	16.7	15.3	11.4	7.9	13.7	9.2
3	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	15.2	19.0	15.8	11.7
4	2.8	1.3	2.8	1.3	21.6	19.0	21.2	24.2
5	3.3	5.3	3.2	5.3	39.5	46.8	37.7	45.8
6	1.7	0	1.7	.7				
7	1.8	1.3	2.2	.7				
8	6.0	9.3	6.0	7.3				
9	1.0	.7	.3	1.3				
10	6.0	10.0	6.2	8.7				
11	5.0	6.0	5.3	4.0				
12	2.0	2.0	1.5	4.0				
13	5.2	6.0	4.3	6.7				
14	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.0				
15	.8	.7	1.0	0				
16	.3	0	.3	0				
17	7.8	4.0	7.0	3.3				
18	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.3				
19	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.3				
20	1.8	0	1.8	0				

(See codes on p. 70)

15. & 16.

Code	Where 1st relative lives		Where 2nd relative lives		How often visit 1st relative		How often visit 2nd relative	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
00	8.2	5.3	14.4	8.7	0	0	0	0
1	10.5	13.3	9.7	11.3	16.7	16.1	17.5	16.1
2	13.0	10.0	12.5	10.0	23.1	18.2	23.7	19.0
3	.8	.7	1.0	1.3	18.7	23.1	19.3	21.2
4	1.3	.7	1.2	1.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	11.7
5	2.0	3.3	1.3	3.3	28.7	30.1	26.8	32.1
6	.5	1.3	.7	.7				
7	1.5	.7	1.2	.7				
8	5.7	2.7	4.3	1.3				
9	.5	.7	.5	.7				
10	7.7	13.3	7.8	8.7				
11	10.4	14.7	9.5	12.7				
12	2.3	2.0	2.3	4.7				
13	5.2	3.3	5.0	4.7				
14	5.8	4.0	5.3	4.0				
15	2.5	.7	2.8	1.3				
16	.3	.7	.3	.7				
17	18.7	18.7	17.5	20.0				
18	.3	2.0	.3	2.0				
19	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.0				
20	1.2	0	.8	0				

17. How many of your neighbors and friends who live here can you count on when you need them: none, a few, most, or all?

	R	E
1. None	11.7	5.4
2. A few	43.6	29.5
3. Most	22.6	31.5
4. All	20.9	33.6
9. Don 't know	1.0	0

18. Do you feel that the people who live here are united or do they lack unity among themselves?	R	E
1. Very tightly united	51.3	51.0
2. More or less united	27.8	27.5
3. Lack unity	18.6	20.1
9. Don't know	2.2	.7
19. (If born outside Rio) In comparison with your home town, do you feel that there is more or less mutual help here among neighbors and friends?	R	E
1. Much more help here	38.7	41.3
2. A little more help here	17.7	19.0
3. A little less help here	10.8	9.5
4. Much less help here	19.4	10.3
5. Same	3.7	13.5
9. Don't know	9.6	5.6
	N=(526)	(129)

C. USE OF URBAN CONTEXT

20. Are you familiar with: the part of the favela (bairro) around your house, the entire favela (bairro), the surroundings of the favela, or practically all of Rio?	R	E
1. The part of the favela (bairro) near the house	19.6	4.0
2. The entire favela (bairro)	5.4	8.0
3. Surrounding area of the favela (bairro)	30.3	14.0
4. Almost all of Rio	44.7	74.0

There are various things that people do all the time -- such as go shopping, go to the Doctor's, go out, etc. Now I'd like to know if you generally do these things within the Favela, in the surrounding area of the Favela, or in the center of Rio?

(For Caxias, read: within the "bairro" in the center of Caxias, or in the center of Rio)

21. Where do you usually go to buy food?	R	E
1. Within the favela (bairro)	28.2	22.8
2. Surroundings of the favela (bairro)	29.6	29.5
3. Center of Caxias	25.7	23.5
4. Center of Rio	2.7	1.3
5. Other (specify) _____	13.8	22.8
22. Where do you usually go to buy clothing?	R	E
1. Within the favela (bairro)	7.9	4.7
2. Surroundings of the favela (bairro)	20.5	20.1
3. Center of Caxias	24.4	28.2
4. Center of Rio	23.4	24.8
5. Other (specify) _____	23.8	22.1
23. Where do you usually go when someone in your home gets sick?	R	E
1. Within the favela (bairro)	4.4	6.1
2. Surroundings of the favela (bairro)	29.5	21.1
3. Center of Caxias	21.7	19.0
4. Center of Rio	9.3	10.9
5. Other (specify) _____	35.0	42.9
24. Where do you usually go when you want to enjoy yourself?	R	E
1. Within the favela (bairro)	26.7	25.5
2. Surroundings of the favela (bairro)	18.7	15.3
3. Center of Caxias	11.3	16.8
4. Center of Rio	8.9	4.4
5. Other (specify) _____	34.4	38.0

25. (If has children) Where do (did) most of your children study?

	R	E
1. Within the favela (bairro)	19.9	19.6
2. Surroundings of the favela (bairro)	47.1	40.2
3. Center of Caxias	8.2	5.6
4. Center of Rio	1.5	3.7
5. Other (specify) _____	23.3	30.8
	N=(331)	(107)

26. When necessary, do you buy on credit at the grocery, butcher or shops here in the favela (bairro)?

	R	E
1. Yes	35.3	48.7
2. No	64.7	51.3
8. Refused to answer	0	0
	N=(598)	(150)

27. Are things here in the favela (bairro) more expensive or cheaper than in other places?

	R	R
1. More expensive	70.5	61.8
2. About the same	24.4	32.4
3. Cheaper	4.0	4.7
9. Don't know	.7	1.3

28. Do you think that there are any people here in the favela (bairro) that exploit others? Who? (Specify) _____

	R	E
1. No -- no one exploits others	36.1	34.9
2. Yes -- the people in the Commission of Light or Residents' Association	4.3	8.1
3. Yes -- the people who control the water supply	.3	1.3
4. Yes -- the merchants, owners of shops, bars, etc.	48.0	38.3

	R	E
5. Yes -- the owners of the shacks	.3	.7
6. Yes -- various; or all	4.0	4.7
7. Yes -- other	.8	4.7
8. Refuse to answer	4.7	5.4
9. Don't know	1.3	2.0
29. Have you ever consulted a lawyer?	R	E
1. Yes	19.1	40.3
2. No	80.4	59.7
3. Refuse to answer	0	0
30. Did you ever go to any government agency to help solve a problem, for example: Ministries, Social Security Agencies, or Housing Agencies?	R	E
1. Yes (specify) _____	34.3	63.1
2. No	65.4	36.2
8. Refuse to answer	.2	0
31. The last time you needed to borrow money, who did you get it from?	R	E
1. Never borrow money	42.3	31.5
2. From relatives	19.6	12.1
3. From neighbors or friends	21.4	21.5
4. From co-workers in their job	2.3	4.0
5. From their boss	9.5	13.4
6. From merchants	.7	1.3
7. From a bank, or the "caxias economica" loan association	1.5	8.7
8. Other (specify) _____	2.2	7.4
9. Refuse to answer	.5	0

32. What did you borrow money for? Specify _____

	R	E
1. To pay debts or loans	9.9	17.8
2. For basic necessities (food, clothing, medical expenses, etc.)	51.0	31.7
3. For consumer goods (electric appliances, furniture, car, etc.)	3.8	5.0
4. To make household improvements	4.1	11.9
5. To buy a new house (shack, apartment, private house, or land plot for building a home)	5.2	8.9
6. To improve his professional situation (specialized training, expand or reform workshop, store, etc.)	1.7	5.9
7. To begin a new business (buy a store, workshop, taxi, building goods or stock, etc.)	1.7	3.0
8. Other	22.0	14.9
9. Refuse to answer	.6	1.0
	N=(346)	(103)

D. COMMUNICATIONS

33. To find out what's happening or just for fun, how often do you usually listen to the radio, watch television, read a newspaper or magazine, or go to the movies?

	Never		A Few Times in my Life		A Few Times a Year		A Few Times a Month		A Few Times a Week		A Few Times a Day	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
14. Radio	10.0	3.3	5.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	6.5	8.0	19.4	24.7	56.7	58.7
15. Television	31.4	15.3	14.5	7.3	6.5	4.7	10.4	6.7	12.4	26.0	24.7	40.0
16. Newspaper	43.4	15.3	11.7	5.3	6.2	7.3	12.4	12.0	12.7	22.7	13.6	37.3
17. Magazines	52.2	40.0	12.7	15.3	6.9	17.3	12.5	13.3	10.2	8.7	5.5	5.3
18. Movies	42.0	29.3	26.5	34.0	14.4	16.7	14.1	12.0	3.0	8.0	0	0

34. What type of program or news do you like best: political, criminal, sports, religious, or entertainment?	R	E
1. Political	3.9	24.8
2. Criminal	4.9	2.7
3. Sports	14.1	22.1
4. Religious	18.2	8.1
5. Entertainment (serials, music, humor, panels, etc.)	49.5	37.6
9. Has no preference	9.4	4.7
35. Are you more interested in what's happening around the world, in Brazil, or here in Rio?	R	E
1. World	4.7	6.0
2. Brazil	43.7	54.7
3. Rio	27.7	20.7
9. Has no preference	23.9	18.7

E. INFORMATION LEVEL

36. Could you mention the name of any politician who is helping or has helped the people here? (Specify) _____		

	R	E
1. Correct	41.6	76.5
2. Wrong	3.3	2.0
8. Refuse to answer	1.3	4.0
9. Don't know	53.3	17.4
37. How are they going to hold the next elections for Governor? (Specify) _____		

	R	E
1. Correct	3.0	22.8
2. Wrong	2.2	3.4
8. Refuse to answer	.7	2.7
9. Don't know	93.6	69.8

38. Who is the President of Brazil? Specify _____		
	R	E
1. Correct	59.7	94.6
2. Wrong	4.3	.7
	.5	0
8. Refuse to answer		
9. Don't know	35.5	4.0
39. Could you name the political parties that exist today in Brazil? Specify _____		
	R	E
1. Correct	11.7	60.4
2. Wrong	8.5	5.4
8. Refuse to answer	0	2.0
9. Don't know	79.8	32.2
40. Where is there war in the world today? Specify _____		
	R	E
1. Correct	33.8	68.5
2. Wrong	6.9	6.0
0.	0.2	0
8. Refuse to answer	0	.7
9. Don't know	59.2	24.8
41. Who is the President of the United States? Specify _____		
	R	E
1. Correct	13.4	44.3
2. Wrong	4.2	6.0
8. Refuse to answer	0	1.3
9. Don't know	82.4	48.3

42. Have you ever had the chance to speak with:

	Never		A Few Times in my Life		A Few Times a Year		A Few Times a Month		A Few Times a Week		Every Day	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
(27) Army Officials	74.9	41.9	13.5	25.7	3.3	13.5	3.5	6.8	2.0	5.4	2.7	6.8
(28) Industrial- ists	73.6	34.9	16.2	26.8	3.8	10.7	2.8	12.1	1.2	7.4	2.3	8.1
(29) Political leaders	86.3	50.0	8.8	20.0	3.3	11.3	.5	6.7	.8	5.3	.2	6.7
(30) Student leaders	93.7	80.0	3.7	14.0	1.2	2.7	.5	2.0	.5	0	.5	1.3
(31) Foreigners	68.6	39.2	14.4	25.7	4.2	10.8	3.0	10.1	4.2	3.4	5.7	10.8

F. VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

43. Are you a member of any:

	(1) No		(2) Yes		(3) Leader	
	R	E	R	E	R	E
(32) Church	53.8	66.7	44.7	30.0	1.5	3.3
(33) Spiritist Center	86.6	82.0	13.0	16.0	.3	2.0
(34) Sport Club	92.3	70.0	7.5	21.3	.2	8.7
(35) Recreation Club	95.7	72.0	4.3	20.0	0	8.0
(36) Samba School	97.0	95.3	3.0	4.0	0	.7
(37) Resident's Association	78.3	28.7	20.9	34.7	.8	36.7
(38) Light Commission	85.8	76.0	14.2	22.7	0	1.3
(39) Labor Union	91.0	73.3	8.9	23.3	.2	3.3

[Note: If he is a member of any Resident's Association, ask Question 44; if not, ask Question 45.]

44. Why are you a member of the Resident's Association?	Specify	
	R	E
1. Social reasons	16.2	25.0
2. Service benefits (i.e., medical, dental, and social worker's assistance, etc.)	27.2	19.2
3. Neighborhood benefits -- to protest common injustices, to work at improving the community	43.4	50.0
4. Other	13.2	5.8

45. Why aren't you a member of the Resident's Association?	Specify	
	R	E
1. There is no Association in the area	24.7	25.6
2. Lack of interest, lack of time, dislike of involvement, preference for staying at home	34.4	18.6
3. Lack of money for monthly dues	10.0	2.3
4. Association is badly organized, doesn't offer real benefits, is not worth the effort, doesn't work, doesn't do anything, etc.	11.1	18.6
5. Association doesn't represent the interests of all of the residents, but only of a small group (the directors and leading clique).	2.5	11.6
6. Other	10.0	18.6
8. Refuse to answer	.2	2.3
9. Don't know	7.2	2.3
	N= (445)	(44)

[Note: Only ask Questions 46 and 47 if there is a Residents' Association in the Community.]

46. Did the Association ever help you in any way? (Specify)		
	R	E
1. No	87.4	51.1
2. Yes -- indirectly (by improving the community)	5.1	23.7
3. Yes -- directly (personal help to him or family)	5.8	23.7
4. Other	.2	1.5
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	1.5	0
	N=(540)	(132)

47. Do you think that the Association works for the good of all the residents? (Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Yes -- works for all	48.8	76.1
2. Yes -- works for the majority	8.7	6.7
3. No -- works only for a minority, for a few	14.3	9.7
4. No -- doesn't work for anyone	7.2	3.0
8. Refuse to answer	0	3.0
9. Don't know	20.9	1.5
	N=(538)	(132)

[Note: Only ask Questions 48-54 if it is a "Favela."]

G. REMOVAL

48. Who is the owner of the lands of the favela? (Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Correct	21.8	50.8
2. Wrong	6.6	4.7
8. Refuse to answer	.4	1.6
9. Don't know	71.2	43.0
	N= (502)	(129)

49. Do you know if the favela has ever been threatened with removal?

	R	E
1. Yes	59.5	81.1
2. No	16.4	12.6
8. Refuse to answer	.4	1.6
9. Don't know	23.6	4.7
	N= (502)	(128)

50. (If it has been) What did the residents do? (Specify)

	R	E
1. Got together all the residents and protested, made up a petition or other forms of protest	8.6	20.6
2. Went to the government (governor), and asked for intervention	16.8	40.2
3. Solved the problem through the pull of an influential friend or acquaintance ("pistalao")	5.0	18.7
4. Didn't do anything due to lack of access to the government	12.8	9.3
5. Didn't do anything because of fear of repressive measures	7.3	2.8
6. Collaborated with the government	.3	0
7. Other	4.7	.9
8. Refuse to answer	.3	1.9
9. Don't know	44.2	5.6
	N=(384)	(108)

51. (If lived there at the time) Did you participate or not?

	R	E
1. Didn't participate at all	87.5	57.0
2. Participated in the general activities	7.1	24.7
3. Participated in the leadership and organization	0	14.0
8. Refuse to answer	3.9	4.3
9. Don't know	1.1	0
	N=(281)	(94)

52. What do you think could be done now concerning the problem of removal?

	R	E
1. Get together all the residents and protest, make up a petition or other forms of protest	4.4	4.0
2. Go to the government (governor), and ask for intervention	16.9	17.7
3. Solve the problem through the pull of an influential friend or acquaintance ("pistalao")	1.0	.8
4. Don't do anything due to lack of access to the government	11.9	13.7

	R	E
5. Don't do anything because of fear of repressive measures	6.5	8.1
6. Collaborate with the government	18.3	25.0
7. Other	6.9	19.4
8. Refuse to answer	1.0	1.6
9. Don't know	33.1	9.7
	N=(499)	(124)

53. Which agency has authority over the removal of favelas? (Specify)

	R	E
1. Correct	3.0	18.6
2. Wrong	4.6	10.9
8. Refuse to answer	0	.8
9. Don't know	92.0	69.8
	N=(499)	(124)

54. Would you like to leave here to live in "Cidade de Deus, Vila Kennedy, Cordovil" etc? Why? (Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Yes -- because it's urbanized there, the houses will be legally ours, and they are better	19.8	12.7
2. Yes -- because the atmosphere is better	6.8	.8
3. If it's obligatory you have to go; there's no use having an opinion because it's a government order	3.7	5.6
4. No -- because I've become accustomed to where I am, I have everything here that I like and need, including my friends and relatives	16.7	25.0
5. No -- because the atmosphere there is bad -- it's disorganized and chaotic; it will become an urbanized favela much worse than this. Also, there's not enough activity and diversion out there	3.3	4.0
6. No -- because you have to pay rent	7.0	1.6
7. No -- because there are no schools, hospitals, stores, churches, and other urban conveniences	5.0	7.3
8. No -- because it's too far from work and transportation is too expensive and inconvenient	36.0	40.9
9. Don't know or refuse to answer	4.0	1.6
	N=(508)	(126)

PART III: MODERNIZATION

Now that we've discussed your life, your family,
your work, and your neighborhood, I'd like to
know your opinion about some more general topics.

1. What do you most want in your life?

(Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Answer related to the social or political system of the country or the world (example: better employment opportunities for the lower class, progress for Brazil, peace in Vietnam, etc.)	.8	4.7
2. Education for his children or himself	10.4	12.1
3. Professional fulfillment (to have a special skill or career)	7.7	14.8
4. Money or material possessions (house, car, electric appliances, etc.)	35.3	26.2
5. Intangible values (health, peace, happiness, tranquility, God's protection, family unity, etc.)	39.7	35.6
6. Other	5.0	6.0
7. Nothing - satisfied as is	1.0	.7
9. Don't know	0	1.0
	N=(595)	(145)

2. If you won 50 million cruzeiros in the lottery, what would be the first thing you'd do with the money? (Specify) _____

	R	E
1. Invest for the future (put it in a bank, buy stocks, etc.)	10.4	8.7
2. Invest in education for his children or himself	1.8	2.0
3. Improve occupational situation (start a store, buy taxi, amplify a garage or workshop, etc.)	6.4	8.7

	R	E
4. Improve residential situation (buy a house or plot of land, improve or add to existing residence, etc.)	67.9	59.7
5. Pay back debts and/or loans	.8	.7
6. Buy consumer goods (household appliances, furniture, car, etc.)	1.8	4.7
7. Help relatives	3.3	2.0
8. Other	5.2	12.1
9. Don't know	2.2	.7

3. What do you most want for your children?

(Specify) _____

Note: (If he doesn't have children, ask Questions 3 and 4 in the conditional)

	R	E
1. Education	42.7	41.8
2. Professional fulfillment (a career or specialization)	11.5	10.6
3. Money or material possessions (house, car, electric appliances)	6.4	6.4
4. Intangible values (health, peace, happiness, etc.)	37.0	36.2
5. Other	1.2	4.3
6. Nothing - satisfied as is	0	0
9. Don't know	1.2	.7
	N=(570)	(142)

*4. If schools were free and had enough vacancies for everyone, how much schooling do you think children of a family like yours should have?

	R	E
1. Through Primary School	7.4	4.7
2. Through "Ginasio" (Jr. High)	22.4	11.4
3. Through "Cientifico" (High School)	11.4	10.1
4. Through University	49.8	61.7
5. Other (Specify) _____	5.9	8.1
9. Don't know	8.4	4.7
5. Do you think that everything that happens in a person's life is because somehow it had to happen, or does it depend on what the person does to get what he wants?		
	R	E
1. Had to happen	59.8	38.3
2. Depends on what a person does	41.3	61.7
9. Don't know	3.5	0
6. Which of these sayings do you agree with more?		
	R	E
1. "Don't look for a rash to scratch" (Meaning - Don't look for trouble)	50.8	50.3
2. "He who has no dog, hunts with a cat" (Meaning - If one approach is blocked, try another way to achieve your results)	46.7	47.0
9. Don't know	2.5	2.0
7. Before coming to Rio were you more or less religious than you are now?		
	R	E
1. Much more religious before	31.3	24.2
2. A little more religious before	23.2	24.2
3. A little less religious before	12.9	14.5
4. Much less religious before	16.7	8.9
5. The same (Use <u>ONLY</u> if respondent refuses to choose one of above options even after many repetitions)	15.7	28.2
	N=(504)	(125)

8. How frequently do you attend church, cults, or sessions?		
	R	E
1. Never	9.9	14.1
2. A few times in my life	16.9	17.6
3. A few times per year	20.1	26.8
4. A few times per month	22.1	23.5
5. Once a week	19.6	7.4
6. A few times a week	8.2	6.0
7. Every day	3.2	4.7
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	0	0
*9. Do you think a man can be truly good without having any religion at all?		
	R	E
1. Yes	65.7	73.8
2. No	32.9	24.2
9. Don't know	1.2	1.3
*10. Which do you think is most important for the progress of Brazil: the hard work of the people, a good government, God's help, or good luck?		
	R	E
1. The hard work of the people	9.9	20.1
2. A good government	24.4	34.2
3. God's help	60.7	38.3
4. Good luck	4.5	4.7
9. Don't know	.5	2.7
11. If you could hire someone to work with you, would you give preference to a relative or a stranger who was more efficient?		
	R	E
1. Always to relative	31.8	16.8
2. Probably to the relative	15.6	13.4
3. Probably to the stranger	24.1	24.8
4. Always to the stranger	25.3	41.6
9. Don't know	2.5	2.7

12. Do you think that girls today should be free to choose their boyfriends without the advice of their family?		
	R	E
1. Yes	61.2	60.4
2. No	36.0	34.9
9. Don't know	2.5	4.7
*13. With which of these two opinions do you agree more?		
	R	E
1. Some people say that it's necessary for a couple to limit the number of children so they can better raise and educate those they already have.	71.0	77.2
2. Others say that it's wrong for a couple to purposely limit the number of children.	29.0	22.1
9. Don't know	0	.7
*14. Scientists are studying such things as what determines whether a baby is a boy or a girl and how a seed turns into a plant. Do you think that these studies are:		
	R	E
1. All very good (beneficial)	42.0	58.0
2. All somewhat good (beneficial)	20.2	18.0
3. All somewhat harmful	11.7	5.3
4. All very harmful	11.9	10.6
9. Don't know	13.5	8.0

- *15. Two boys are in the fields trying to discover a way to grow more corn with less hours of work.
1. The father of one boy said: "That is a good thing to think about. Tell me your thoughts about how we should change our ways of growing corn."
 2. The father of the other boy said: "The correct way to grow corn is the way we have always done it. Talking about these changes is a waste of time and doesn't accomplish anything."

Which father said the wiser words?

	R	E
1. The first father	51.0	66.4
2. The second father	43.8	31.5
9. Don't know	5.2	2.0

16. In general, if you had your choice would you prefer a job where you earned a lot but had a very demanding boss, or one in which you earned less and had more freedom?

	R	E
1. More money with demanding boss	29.1	49.7
2. Less money with more freedom	67.4	49.0
9. Don't know	2.7	1.3

	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
	Much Better		A little Better		A Little Worse		Much Worse		Same	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
17. Compared to 5 years ago, do you think life in Brazil now is:	23.4	16.0	18.2	10.0	8.9	12.7	31.4	36.7	18.1	24.7
18. Compared to 5 years ago, do you think that <u>your</u> life now is:	10.4	3.3	14.0	10.0	7.4	12.0	38.5	35.3	29.8	39.3
19. Do you think that 5 years from now <u>life in Brazil</u> will be:	19.3	14.7	11.6	5.3	14.8	10.0	33.7	31.3	20.6	38.7
20. Do you think that 5 years from now your life will be:	7.5	4.7	8.4	9.3	15.7	11.3	33.0	33.3	35.3	41.3

5. The same (Use only if necessary)

	R	E
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	0	0

*21. If you were to meet a person who lives in another country very far away, could you understand his way of thinking?

	R	E
1. Yes	26.6	57.7
2. No	61.7	34.2
9. Don't know	11.7	7.4

22. What would you do if you were President of Brazil?
(Specify) _____

(Write all Responses Fully.)

Code A: (Code by the absolute number of measures mentioned)

	R	E
1. None	20.1	19.5
2. One measure	47.5	43.6
3. Two measures	21.1	18.1
4. Three measures	8.7	8.7
5. Four measures	1.5	7.4
6. Five measures	.2	1.3
7. Six measures or more	.2	.7

Code B: (Code by content of first measure mentioned)

	R	E
1. "Improve Brazil"; make the country great, see to the progress of the nation, the well-being of Brazilian people, etc.	18.8	27.7
2. "Help the Poor"; improve the life of the poor people	39.8	14.6
3. "End Crime"; do away with thievery, corruption, vagrancy, etc. (Any MEASURE OF MORAL CHARACTER -- including those relating to faith, church, religion and/or peace, tranquility, calm, etc.)	3.3	3.1

	87 R	E
4. "Do the Same Thing as the Present Government" or the same as Costa y Silvi, maintain the present situation..	3.7	7.7
5. "Improve Conditions in the Countryside" agrarian reform, droughts, hunger in the rural areas, agricultural development, etc.	2.9	11.5
6. "Improve Urban Services" - transportation, hospitals, shopping facilities, etc.	1.7	3.1
7. "Lower the Cost of Living" - more employment, better salaries, lower prices, etc.	20.8	19.2
8. "Develop Education" - more schools, free schools, schools of different types for all people, etc.	6.7	13.1
9. "Improve Specific Condition of the Favela (or Favelados)" - improve housing, put in stairs, improve access, water supply, sewage, electricity, garbage collection, etc.	2.3	0
	N=(520)	(130)

Now I'm going to read you three statements and I'd like to know whether you agree or disagree with each one:

23. Older people are always right	R	E
1. Agree totally	56.5	40.9
2. Agree somewhat	26.1	32.6
3. Disagree somewhat	8.0	12.0
4. Disagree totally	8.2	14.0
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	1.0	1.0
24. An employee can argue with his boss	R	E
1. Agree totally	15.9	30.2
2. Agree somewhat	26.6	30.9
3. Disagree somewhat	13.7	11.4
4. Disagree totally	42.3	26.8
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	1.2	.7

25. People can be divided into two groups: the strong
and the weak

	R	E
1. Agree totally	42.5	34.2
2. Agree somewhat	11.5	8.7
3. Disagree somewhat	7.4	6.7
4. Disagree totally	28.4	47.7
8. Refuse to answer	.2	.7
9. Don't know	9.5	2.0

PART IV: POLITICIZATION

- *1. Have you ever gotten so involved (enthusiastic or angered) over some political issue that you really wanted to do something about it?

	R	E
1. Frequently	1.3	6.0
2. A number of times	2.5	8.7
3. Rarely	6.2	14.1
4. Never	86.5	69.1
8. Refuse to answer	0	.7
9. Don't know	3.3	1.3

2. Can the decisions of the Federal Government directly affect you or are they too far removed from your daily life?

	R	E
1. Can affect me	31.8	48.0
2. Are too far removed	48.8	46.7
8. Refuse to answer	0.0	2.0
9. Don't know	19.4	3.3

3. And what about the decisions made by the State Government?

	R	E
1. Can affect me	39.5	50.3
2. Are too far removed	40.6	43.6
8. Refuse to answer	.2	2.7
9. Don't know	19.7	3.4

4. Are you in on the problems and what they are trying to do about them here in the favela (bairro)?

	R	E
1. Yes	29.3	63.8
2. No	58.2	31.5
8. Refuse to answer	.2	2.0
9. Don't know	12.0	2.7

5. What do you most rely on to find out about politics? (Specify): _____

	R	E
1. Talking with relatives	7.2	3.4
2. Talking with friends, colleagues, acquaintances	8.7	13.4
3. Talking with religious leaders	2.0	.7
4. Talking with leaders of associations	1.0	1.3
5. Talking with political leaders	2.3	10.7
6. Radio, television, or newspaper	28.9	43.0
7. Nothing - (I'm not interested in politics, etc.)	26.8	13.4
8. Refuse to answer	1.7	6.0
9. Don't know	20.9	7.4

- *6. What qualities should a person have to achieve an important public office: come from an important family, be honest, be well-known and popular among the people or have high education and special knowledge?

	R	E
1. Come from an important family	4.3	6.7
2. Be honest	38.1	36.2
3. Be well-known and popular	4.5	4.7
4. Have high education and special knowledge	48.3	51.0
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	4.5	1.3

7. Did you ever:

	Never		Once		A few times		Many times		Refuse to answer	
	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
(18) Vote in an election?	59.8	20.0	8.0	9.3	15.5	14.7	16.7	56.0	-	-
(19) Sign a petition	88.3	63.3	6.4	12.0	3.5	13.3	1.8	11.3	-	-
(20) Attend a political meeting	95.3	75.0	1.3	4.7	2.7	8.1	.7	12.2	-	-
(21) Work for a candidate	93.6	65.1	4.3	10.7	1.3	14.1	.7	10.1	-	-
(22) Participate in a demonstration	81.1	56.4	5.2	5.4	9.9	13.4	3.8	24.8	-	-

8. Do people often ask your opinion about elections, candidates, or political problems in general?		
	R	E
1. Frequently	2.5	22.1
2. Sometimes	5.4	5.4
3. Hardly ever	9.4	16.8
4. Never	79.6	55.0
8. Refuse to answer	.3	0
9. Don't know	2.8	.7
9. Do you think that every Brazilian should participate (take part) in political life or that politics should be left in the hands of the politicians?		
	R	E
1. Every Brazilian should participate	30.9	57.0
2. Politics should be left in the hands of the politicians	60.5	39.6
8. Refuse to answer	.2	.7
9. Don't know	8.4	2.4
10. Do you think that the government provides the people with the things they need or that the government only provides things when the people demand them?		
	R	E
1. The government provides when the people need	38.8	47.7
2. The government only provides when the people demand	43.1	34.2
3. The government doesn't provide in either case	8.5	12.8
8. Refuse to answer	1.8	4.0
9. Don't know	7.4	1.3

11. Do you think you can do something to influence the government or do you think there's no possibility of influencing?

	R	E
1. Can do something	16.9	31.5
2. Have no influence	73.6	61.1
8. Refuse to answer	.5	3.4
9. Don't know	9.0	3.4

Now I'd like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following three statements.

12. We can't really have any say (voice) in what the government does.

	R	E
1. Agree totally	53.7	39.6
2. Agree somewhat	9.7	12.1
3. Disagree somewhat	8.0	8.1
4. Disagree totally	17.7	31.5
8. Refuse to answer	.2	4.0
9. Don't know	10.7	4.7

13. The people in the government really try to understand and solve our problems

	R	E
1. Agree totally	36.0	44.3
2. Agree somewhat	24.6	28.9
3. Disagree somewhat	6.5	8.1
4. Disagree totally	23.4	14.1
8. Refuse to answer	1.0	2.0
9. Don't know	8.4	2.0

14. In general, the Brazilian people don't yet have the ability to vote wisely.

	R	E
1. Agree totally	33.1	47.7
2. Agree somewhat	16.2	10.1
3. Disagree somewhat	6.7	5.4
4. Disagree totally	31.1	30.2
8. Refuse to answer	.2	1.3
9. Don't know	12.4	5.4

15. Do you think that your son and the son of a businessman have the same chance to get ahead (succeed) in life?

	R	E
1. Have the same chance	49.3	59.7
2. Don't have the same chance	45.3	36.9
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	5.4	2.7

16. Nowadays one hears a lot of talk about social classes. Of the classes below which would you say was yours?

	R	E
1. Upper class or rich	.7	0
2. Poor class	22.1	5.4
3. Lower middle class	6.9	11.4
4. Working class	39.6	37.6
5. Upper middle class	1.8	2.7
6. Proletariat	25.9	42.3
8. Refuse to answer	0	0
9. Don't know	3.0	.7

17. Of the authorities below, which can most help people like yourself? (Read all five alternatives)

	R	E
1. President of the Republic	24.2	30.2
2. Governor of the State	32.8	32.9
3. Residents' Association	7.7	4.7
4. State Deputies or City Councilmen	7.0	7.4
5. Religious leaders	7.7	7.4
6. None of them	11.2	6.7
8. Refuse to answer	.2	2.0
9. Don't know	9.2	8.7

18. Some people say that in Brazil there is no racial prejudice. Others say that there is definitely racial prejudice but that it appears in subtle and devious ways. What do you think?

	R	E
1. There is racial prejudice	51.5	57.7
2. There is no racial prejudice	42.8	39.6
8. Refuse to answer	.2	.7
9. Don't know	4.8	2.0

19. Which political party did you use to support?

	R	E
1. UDN: National Democratic Union	6.5	8.1
2. PTB: Brazilian Labor Party	29.1	47.0
3. PSD: Social Democratic Party	9.2	10.1
4. PSP: Social Progressive Party	1.0	2.0
5. Other (Specify) _____ _____	1.5	6.0
6. No preference	37.8	23.5
8. Refuse to answer	.5	.7
9. Don't know	14.5	2.0

20. Do you think there is any foreign influence on what happens here in Brazil? (If Yes) Is it good or bad for the country?

	R	E
1. No	30.4	16.8
2. Yes - and it's good for the country	18.1	32.0
3. Yes - and it's bad for the country	22.6	36.8
4. Yes - but it's neither good nor bad	.2	0.7
8. Refuse to answer	2.0	7.0
9. Don't know	26.6	7.0

21. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

	R	E
1. There's no use in "hot towels" (meaning palliatives): only a deep change which goes to the root of our problems can solve them, or	27.9	23.5
2. It's an illusion to try and solve Brazil's problems all at once: small modifications if well done, can solve many of these problems.	52.8	63.8
8. Refuse to answer	.7	3.4
9. Don't know	18.2	9.4

22. What is your opinion about illiterate people voting?

	R	E
1. Illiterates should have the same rights as those who know how to read and write - they should be allowed to vote, or	40.8	38.9
2. Illiterates don't have the ability (capacity, conditions) to vote	56.0	58.4
8. Refuse to answer	0	.7
9. Don't know	2.8	1.3

23. There are many foreign businesses in Brazil (for example: Esso, Texaco, Atlantic, Sears, Shell, etc.). Are they here primarily to help Brazil's progress, to take care of their own interests, or to exploit the Brazilian people?

	R	E
1. Help Brazil's progress	32.3	30.9
2. Take care of their own interests	31.1	34.2
3. Exploit the Brazilian people	21.7	28.2
8. Refuse to answer	.8	2.0
9. Don't know	13.4	4.7

24. In your opinion which would be best for the development of Brazil: a government which would make big changes, small changes, or no changes at all?

	R	E
1. Big changes	58.4	61.0
2. Small changes	22.2	24.7
3. No changes	9.4	5.3
8. Refuse to answer	.7	3.5
9. Don't know	8.7	6.0

END OF THE INTERVIEW

Now we are finishing up our conversation, but before we part I'd like to ask you three general questions

1. If we were to ask your spouse (fiancee, girl friend, boy friend) these same questions, do you think he (she) would have:

	R	E
1. All the same opinions as yours	19.7	25.5
2. Mostly the same opinions as yours	22.7	26.8
3. Mostly different opinions from yours	25.3	22.1
4. All different opinions from yours	10.0	6.0
9. Don't know	15.1	13.4
0.	7.2	6.0

2. And if we spoke with other people here in

(Name of place)

	R	E
1. Many would have different opinions from yours	41.5	33.3
2. A few would have different opinions from yours	16.6	26.7
3. Many would have the same opinions as yours	19.4	21.4
9. Don't know	21.9	25.4

3. And if we went to the place where you came from,
and spoke to the people there

	R	E
1. Many would have different opinions from yours	34.1	33.9
2. A few would have different opinions from yours	14.3	16.5
3. Many would have the same opinions as yours	25.1	21.3
9. Don't know	26.3	28.3

N=(506) (128)

LIFE HISTORY MATRIX

MIGRATIONAL HISTORY

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

Year	Age	(01) Name of the Place	Municipi- ality	(02) State	(03) Size Classi- fication	(04) Type of Residence	(05) Reason for the Move	(06) Type of Work	(07) Classi- fication of Job	(08) Location of Job	(09) Reason for Job Change	(10) Educa- tional History	(11) Family History
1969													
•													
•													
1955													
1954													
1953													
1952													
1951													
1950													
1949													
1948													
1947													
1946													
1945													
1944													
1943													
1942													
1941													
1940													
•													
•													
1904													

CODES FOR LIFE HISTORY MATRIX

(01) Name of Place

- 01 - Catacumba
- 02 - Nova Brasilia
- 03 - Olavo Bilac
- 04 - Vila Leopoldina
- 05 - Parque Beiramar = Vila
Operaria Caxias
- 06 - Sarapui
- 07 - Sao Sebastiao
- 08 - Zona Sul
- 09 - Centro
- 10 - Zona Norte
- 11 - Suburbios da G.B.
- 12 - Centro de Caxias
- 13 - Outro bairro de Caxias
- 14 - Baixada Fluminense menos Caxias
(i.e., Nova Iguacu, Nilopolis e Sao Joao de Meriti)
- 15 - Niteroi
- 16 - Periferia de Niteroi
- 17 - Fora da area do Grande Rio
- 18 - Mangue
- 19 - Centenario
- 20 - Favela Central

- 99 - Don't know

(02) State

- 01 - Guanabara
- 02 - Estado do Rio
- 03 - Minas Gerais
- 04 - Espirito Santo
- 05 - Sao Paulo
- 06 - Rio Grande do Sul
- 07 - Santa Catarina
- 08 - Parana
- 09 - Distrito Federal
- 10 - Goias
- 11 - Mato Grosso
- 12 - Bahia
- 13 - Sergipe
- 14 - Alagoas
- 15 - Paraiba
- 16 - Rio Grande do Norte
- 17 - Pernambuco
- 18 - Ceara
- 19 - Maranhao
- 20 - Piaui
- 21 - Para
- 22 - Amazonas
- 23 - Rondonia
- 24 - Acre
- 25 - Amapa
- 26 - Rio Branco
- 27 - Fernando de Noronha
- 28 - Estrangeira

- 99 - Don't know

(03) Classification

- 10 - State Capital or Large City
- 20 - Municipal Seat
- 30 - Village or Small Town
- 40 - Countryside or Farm

(04) Type of Residence

- 10 - Street
- 20 - Work site
- 30 - Rented room in family house, "pension," hotel, etc.
- 40 - Tenement slum ("casa de comodos, cabeza de porco, cortico")
- 50 - Shack, hut, improvised dwelling - on illegally occupied land ("Barraco")
- 60 - Rented house or apartment
- 70 - Private house or apartment
- 80 - Other

(05) Reason for Move

- 10 - Economic - Financial reasons, Job opportunities, etc.
- 20 - Availability of urban services (school, professional training, transportation, commercial convenience, etc.)
- 30 - Attraction of the city (excitement, adventure, freedom, independence, broader horizons, etc.)
- 40 - Health problems (availability of medical services, clinics, specialists, etc.)
- 50 - Family reasons (to join a relative, because of a family fight, etc.)
- 60 - "Acts of God or Government" - climatic conditions such as floods, droughts, lands not producing or removal of the favela, or tearing down of the tenement
- 70 - Military service
- 80 - Job transfer or firing
- 90 - Other

(06) Type of Job

Group I:

01 - Professional occupations

Group II:

02 - Administrators, directors, large-scale businessmen

Group III:

03-15 - Office workers

Group IV:

16-19 - Other non-manual jobs

Group V:

20-22 - Transportation jobs

Group VI:

23-28 - Public and private security jobs

Group VII:

29-39 - Specialized labor (manual jobs requiring special training)

Group VIII:

40-46 - Semi-specialized jobs linked to construction industry

Group IX:

47-63 - Other semi-specialized manual jobs

Group X:

64 - Artisans and craftsmen

Group XI:

65-73 - Domestic service jobs

Group XII:

74-85 - Non-specialized manual jobs

Group XIII:

86-90 - Primary occupations (fishing, hunting, mining, farming, animal-raising)

Group XIV:

91-95 - Unemployed or not working

99 - Don't know

(07) Job Classification

- 10 - Own boss, works for himself
- 20 - Employee in large factory (100 or more workers)
- 30 - Employee in medium factory (6-100 workers)
- 40 - Employee in small factory (5 or less workers)
- 50 - Employee but not in a factory

(08) Job site

- 01 - Catacumba
- 02 - Nova Brasilia
- 03 - Olavo Bilac
- 04 - Vila Leopoldina
- 05 - Parque Beiramar
- 06 - Sarapui
- 07 - Sao Sebastiao
- 08 - Zona Sul
- 09 - Centro
- 10 - Zona Norte
- 11 - Suburbios da Guanabara
- 12 - Centro de Caxias
- 13 - Outro bairro de Caxias
- 14 - Baixada Fluminense exceto Caxias (i.e., Nova Iguacu, Sao Joao de Meriti e Nilopolis)
- 15 - Niteroi
- 16 - Periferia de Niteroi
- 17 - Fora da area do Grande Rio e no mesmo local da moradia
- 18 - Fora da area do Grande Rio e nas redondezas da moradia
- 19 - Fora da area do Grande Rio e longe da moradia (na cidade mais perto, ou no centro da cidade)
- 20 - Mangue
- 21 - Centenario
- 22 - Favela Central

- 99 - Don't know

(09) Reason for Change

- 10 - Economic-financial reasons (to earn more, etc.)
- 20 - Work conditions (atmosphere, hours, type of work, treatment of workers, etc.)
- 30 - Fired, laid off, or released for not having working papers
- 40 - Family-related reasons
- 50 - Health-related reasons
- 60 - Failure of the company or reduction in size of work-force
- 70 - Retired
- 80 - Military service
- 90 - Other

(10) Educational History

- 01 - Never attended school and cannot read or write
- 02 - Attended school but cannot read or write
- 03 - Never attended school but learned to read and write
- 04 - Elementary school - first grade
- 05 - Elementary school - second grade
- 06 - Elementary school - third grade
- 07 - Elementary school - fourth grade
- 08 - Elementary school - fifth grade
- 09 - Admissions Course for Junior High School
- 10 - Junior High School - first year
- 11 - Junior High School - second year
- 12 - Junior High School - third year
- 13 - Junior High School - fourth year
- 14 - High School - first year
- 15 - High School - second year
- 16 - High School - third year
- 17 - University
- 18 - Adult literacy course
- 19 - Specialization Course at work (on-the-job-training)
- 20 - Specialization Course outside of present job
- 21 - Other courses
- 99 - Don't know

(11) Family History

- 01 - Father died
- 02 - Mother died
- 03 - Left home
- 04 - "Married" (not necessarily legally)
- 05 - Separated, divorced, etc.
- 06 - Widowed
- 07 - Had son
- 08 - Had daughter
- 09 - Child died