Emerging demands for public policies in Rio de Janeiro: Educational prevention of social risks

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Abstract

This paper disseminates some results of an international research on the social risk manifestations published in eight periodicals in Rio de Janeiro from July 2013 to December 2014. A sample of the research coincides with the population: 541 news, which constitutes 1255 analytical units. The methodology consisted of a content analysis of the news, using the Software Atlas. The quantitative results were presented from each one of the emerging categories. The results of the qualitative study were obtained by analysis of the most frequent categories of the social risks found. The press has been taken as the setting for the study for considering it as an important tool for analysis and discussion of the issue of social risk. The analysis of the news designed educational campaigns for prevention of social risk, targeting both the general public as well as the educational institution in charge of nurturing future Brazilian teachers, as they will be responsible for the education of newer generations in the prevention of social risk.

Keywords: Social risk, prevention, public policies, teacher education, content analysis

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1. Introduction

The written press can be understood as a work tool when one intends to carry out critical analyses of the social reality (Pallares Piquer, 2014). For this reason, newspapers and magazines in Rio de Janeiro are analyzed, from an educational point of view, to identify social risks (Bonilla Velez & Tamayo Gomez, 2015).

The media presents the manifestations of social risks under anthropological, sociological and political points of view; however, not in the educational point of view. Precisely, this lack of educational perspective is what hinders teachers to prevent the social risks in schools.

The scientific community is trying to overcome this weakness. To achieve this, a single definition of social risk has to be agreed upon. Until now, unanimously, it has only been conceived as an external circumstance, undesired, that negatively affects the individual; therefore, the issue should be addressed in terms of the educational system (Janczura, 2012; Quicios & Triguero, 2012).

The authors of this communication within the research network, Peysdra (International Investigation Network of Educational Prevention and Socio-communitarian Social Risk) took a step further to point out that social risk is the situation in which individuals who don't have their basic needs satisfied or who can't exercise their social rights are found.

From this double vision, in this treatise we indicate that the news appearing in the press of Rio de Janeiro about social risks, from July 2013 to December 2014; classify the news per theme, that is, categories; rank their importance and analyze manifestations of social risks in order to present certain perspectives and lines of preventive action.

2. Methodology applied

The research consisted of a quantitative analysis and a qualitative analysis. In this communication, the results of the quantitative study are presented. And based on the analysis of the most frequent categories, a qualitative study of social risks found, by means of content analysis is also shown.

2.1. Methodology, step by step

Pre-analysis. Pre-analysis results were consolidated in a sample with 1255 sampling units, extracted from 541 news published. The objectives are stated. The texts of the research were identified and selected. The sample to be analyzed was selected and existing bibliography on the theme was consulted.

Formation of a System of Categories. The theoretical coding techniques, open, axial and selective, drawn by Strauss and Corbin (2008) were followed. Starting from a qualitative analysis of periodicals news titles and subtitles, which followed an analytical induction strategy and using distinct codification techniques, the following system of categories was defined: Aggression; Drugs; Sexual violence; Street manifestations and protests that cause conflicts; Violence in school and surroundings; Discrimination; Children and youth delinquency and Violence associated to different situations of human rights violation. A series of logical rules was also obeyed: exhaustiveness, mutual exclusion, clearness, pertinence, usefulness and productivity (Hernández Sampieri, 2004; Ruiz, 2013).

Codification. Analysis identification codes were assigned to each category as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. System of Categories and Associated Codes Prepared by the authors (2015)

Categories	Associated Codes
Aggression	At school
	In family
	In the street
	Taking law into one's own hands
	Self-flagellation/suicide
Drugs	Drug dealing
	Types of drugs (crack, marijuana, alcohol and so on)
	Youth and drugs
	Youth as dealing leaders
	Police operation against drug dealing
Sexual violence	Sexual abuse/rape
	Sexual exploration/ child prostitution
	Sexual harassment
	Pedophilia/child pornography
	Sexting
Street manifestations and protests causing conflicts	Groups of manifestants
	Teachers' protests
	Conflicts between groups and police
Violence in school and surroundings	Shooting in the community
	Stray bullets
	Schools closed for security reasons
	Fear in school due to violence
	Assaults and robberies in school surroundings
	Student with weapon
Discrimination	Homophobia
	Religious bias
	Against 'favela' children
	Racism
	Bullying
Children and youth delinquency	Delinquent children and youth
Violence associated to different situations of human rights violation	Stories of abandonment
	Risky child labor
	Shelters presenting subhuman conditions (homeless)

Analysis and Interpretation based on the codes and categories. A quantitative analysis was made which, combined with the use of conceptual networks, resulted in a qualitative analysis of contents, thus obtaining an overview of the problem surveyed. This analysis was conducted using ATLAS/TI 7.4 software and statistical package SPSS 20.0. For this treatise, methodologically, a manifest level of news analysis was conducted and a latent level of information is presented.

3. Research sample

3.1. Sample selection

This sample coincides with the population of news published in Rio de Janeiro (Newspapers: O GLOBO, EXTRA, MEIA HORA, O DIA, EXPRESSO and magazines: EPOCA, ISTO E and VEJA) in the second semester of 2013 and throughout 2014 on social risks manifestation. See Table 2 and Fig.1.

Table 2. Sample selection Prepared by the authors (2015)

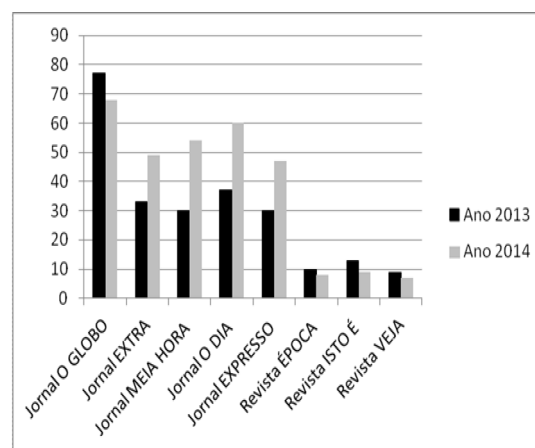| Periodicals consulted	Number of news on social risks published		
2013-2014	2013	2014	Total
O GLOBO	77	68	145
EXTRA	33	49	82
MEIA HORA	30	54	84
O DIA	37	60	97
EXPRESSO	30	47	77
EPOCA MAGAZINE	10	8	18
ISTO E MAGAZINE	13	9	22
VEJA MAGAZINE	9	7	16
Total	239	302	541

Fig. 1. Sample selection Prepared by the authors (2015)

3.2. Units of analysis

Each periodical news is broken down in several units of analysis. News titles, subtitles and other divisions, and their summaries are analyzed separately. Finally, the analysis units studied totaled 1255 and are distributed as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3. Units of analysis Prepared by the authors (2015)

Periodicals consulted (2013-2014)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
O GLOBO	400	31.9%
EXTRA	140	11.2%
MEIA HORA	181	14.4%
O DIA	258	20.5%
EXPRESSO	144	11.5%
EPOCA MAGAZINE	45	3.6%
ISTO E MAGAZINE	47	3.7%
VEJA MAGAZINE	40	3.2%
Total	1255	100.0%

3.3. Content analysis

According to the objectives of the research and consistent with the methodology applied, two levels of analysis were defined (manifest and latent). For each level, the types of units of analysis, the analysis techniques, and the methodology adopted to analyze data are indicated. All these data are specified in Table 4.

Table 4. Levels of analysis Prepared by the authors (2015)

Level of analysis	Units of analysis	Techniques used	Software tools used in the analysis
Manifest	Titles, subtitles and others	Quantitative analysis, starting from: -Thematic analysis based on the elements indicated by Colle (2015): frequency list, theme identification and classification, context words. -Analysis of multiple answers for analysis of categories. Ruiz (2013)	SPSS version 20.0
Latent	Summary of news content	Qualitative analysis based on: - Qualitative analysis of textual data using theoretical codification. Strauss and Corbin (2008), Northcutt and McCoy (2004)	ATLAS/TI version 7.4

4. Results analysis

Table 5. Emerging categories of the study and their frequency

Emerging categories of the study	f	%
1. Aggression	165	13.1%
2. Drugs	145	11.6%
3. Sexual violence	304	24.2%
4. Manifestations and protests in the streets, causing conflicts	152	12.1%
5. Violence in school and surroundings	351	28.0%
6. Discrimination	38	3.0%
7. Children and youth delinquency	67	5.3%
8. Violence associated with different situations of human violation	33	2.7%
Total	1255	100.0%

Prepared by the authors (2015)

Table 5 shows the general distribution of news per category. In Rio de Janeiro, there is a high frequency of periodicals publishing information on violence in school and its surroundings (28%) and on sexual violence (24.2%), thus constituting the first group of most frequent news. Other two groups also appear, which presented in order of appearance in the press: aggression manifestations (13.1%), street manifestations and protests causing conflicts (12.1%) and drugs (11.6%), and the group of children and youth delinquency (5.3%), discrimination/bias (3%) and violence associated with different

situations of humans rights violation (2.7%), which are presented with regard to percentages of appearance in publications, showing a larger percentage compared to the others. Fig. 2 shows the representation of categories.
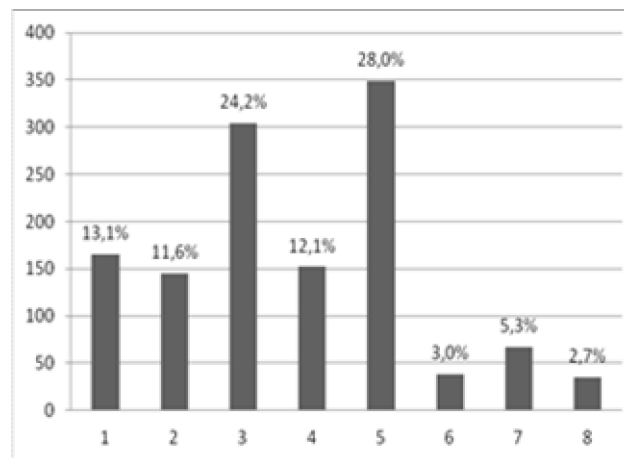

Fig. 2: Emerging categories of the study Prepared by the authors (2015)

The category of social risk manifestations related to violence in school and its surroundings (28%) primarily gathers news about schools that suspend classes due to security issues in the surroundings, the fear that the whole school could be affected due to violence, occurrence of shootings in the community and stray bullets that wound and kill, assaults and robberies occurring in schools surroundings and students who use guns in school.

The second category of significant interest in the global set of data refers to sexual violence manifestations (24.2%), comprising: sexual abuse/rape, sexual exploration/child prostitution, sexual harassment, pedophilia/child pornography and sexting. For this type of violence, children and youth are usually more victims than perpetrators. These manifestations occur in society, in general, and also in families and schools.

Aggression represents the third category (13.1%), which gathers news about possibilities of such occurrences in the family, school or street, but also about aggression to the person, or self-flagellation, which can lead, in higher levels, to suicide and to the form of aggression called "take the law into one's own hands", involving groups of justice makers who decide to implement justice on their own. The emphasis on these contents is found more in newspapers than in magazines.

The fourth category in importance presents social risk manifestations revealed in street manifestations and protests, causing conflicts (12.1%). And Drugs represent the fifth category in importance in press (11.6%): drug dealing, types of drugs, consumption, acquisition and distribution of drugs by children and teenagers, as well as the position of youths responsible for drug dealing. Police actions in poor neighborhoods and communities, most of the times causing conflicts, is also part of the news on the theme.

5. Study view per category

5.1. Aggression

The objective of this category is reflected in which events does aggression to children and adolescent occur and how is it produced. Results are shown in Table 6 and the network prepared for aggression and its components (Diagrams) is presented in the Figures 3 and 4.

Table 6. Aggression Prepared by the authors (2015)

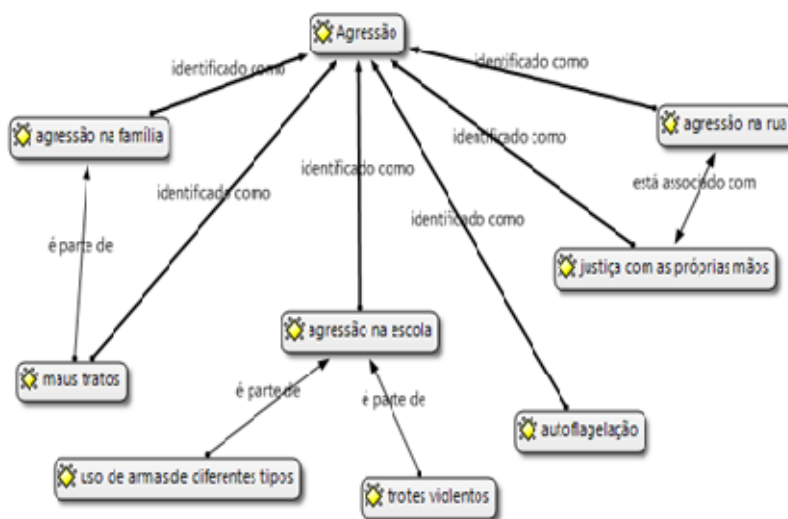| Aggression	F	%
1. At school	30	18.2%
2. In family	39	23.6%
3. In the street	39	23.6%
4. Taking law into one's own hands	44	26.7%
5. Self-flagellation/suicide	13	7.9%
Total	165	100.0%

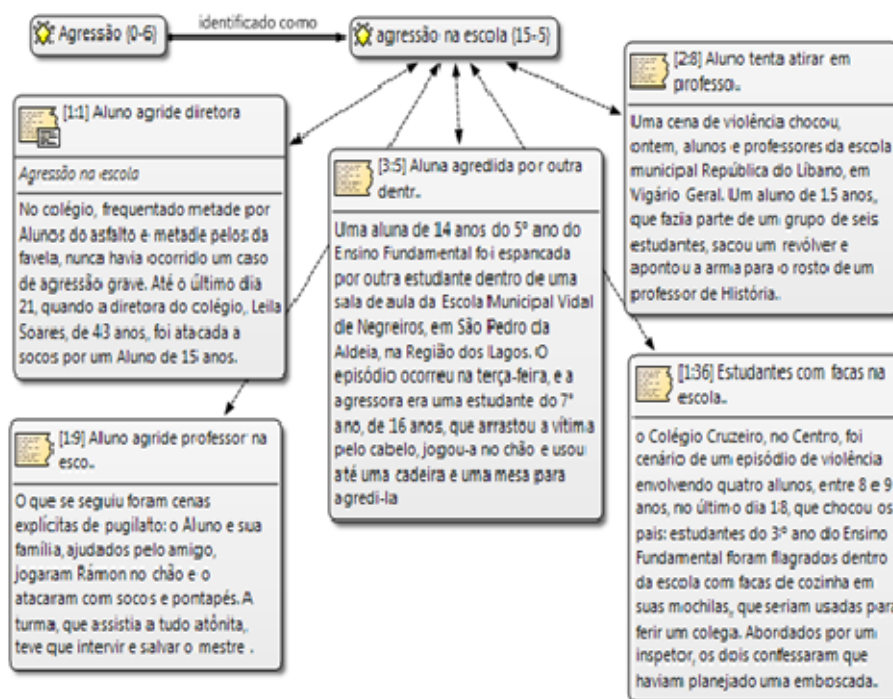Fig. 3. Aggression network Prepared by the authors, 2015

Fig. 4. Aggression in school network Prepared by the authors (2015)

5.2 Drugs

Results are shown in Table 7 and in the Figures 5 and 6.

Table 7. Drugs Prepared by the authors (2015)

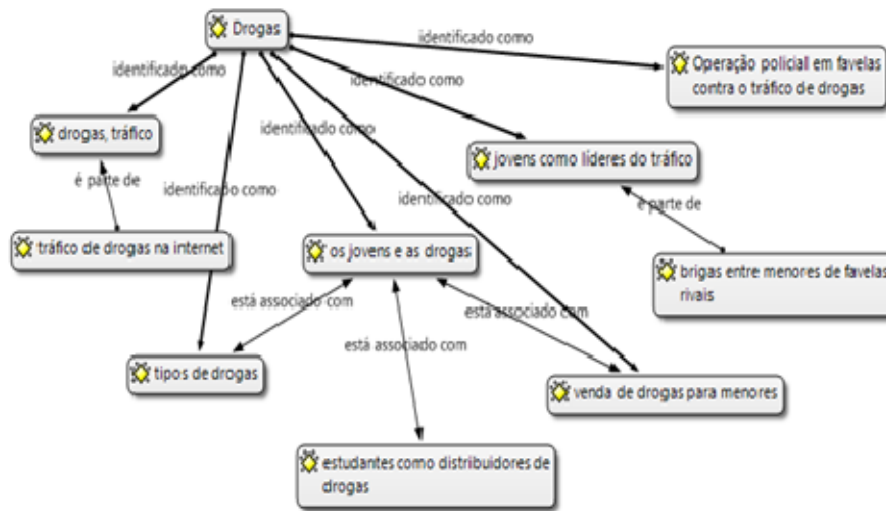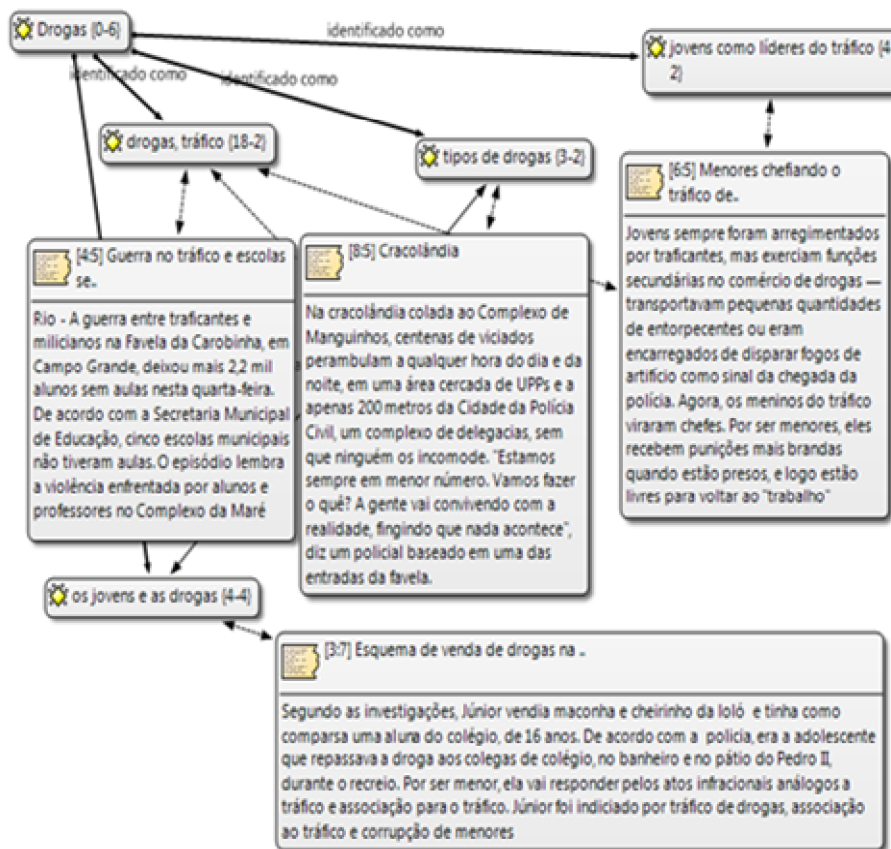| Drugs	f	%
1. Drug dealing	60	41.4%
2. Types of drugs (crack, marijuana, alcohol and so on)	26	18.0%
3. The youth and the drugs (acquisition, consumption and distribution)	14	9.6%
4. Youth as leaders in drug dealing	13	9.0%
5. Police operation against drug dealing	32	22.0%
Total	145	100.0%

Fig. 5. Drugs network Prepared by the authors (2015)

Fig. 6. Drugs information network Prepared by the authors (2015)

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5.3 Sexual Violence

The objective of this category is to identify what types of violence occur involving children and adolescents. Results found comprise five components and are shown in Table 8 and in Fig.7.

Table 8. Sexual Violence Prepared by the authors (2015)

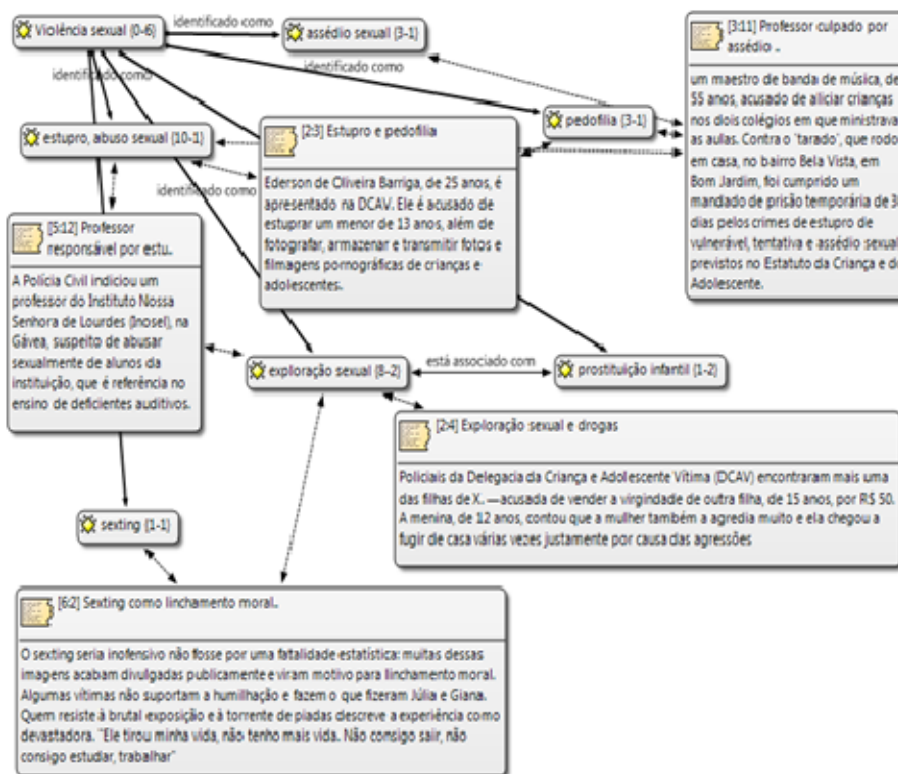| Sexual violence	f	%
1. Sexual abuse/rape	216	71.0%
2. Sexual exploration/child prostitution	28	9.2%
3. Sexual harassment	12	4.0%
4. Pedophilia/child pornography	41	13.5%
5. Sexting	7	2.3%
Total	304	100.0%

Fig. 7. Sexual violence information network Prepared by the authors (2015)

5.4 Street manifestations and protests causing conflicts

This category shows how street manifestations and protests causing conflicts are presented in the press. Quantitative results obtained are shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Street manifestations and protests causing conflicts Prepared by the authors (2015)

Street manifestations and protests causing conflicts	f	%
1. Groups of manifestants	72	47.4%
2. Teachers' protests	26	17.1%
3. Conflicts among groups and police	54	35.5%
Total	152	100.0%

5.5 Violence in school and its surroundings

This category is intended to emphasize the presence of news on violence in schools and surroundings in the different publications analyzed during the study period. Results found are shown in Table 10 and in Fig. 8.

Table 10. Violence in school and surroundings Prepared by the authors (2015)

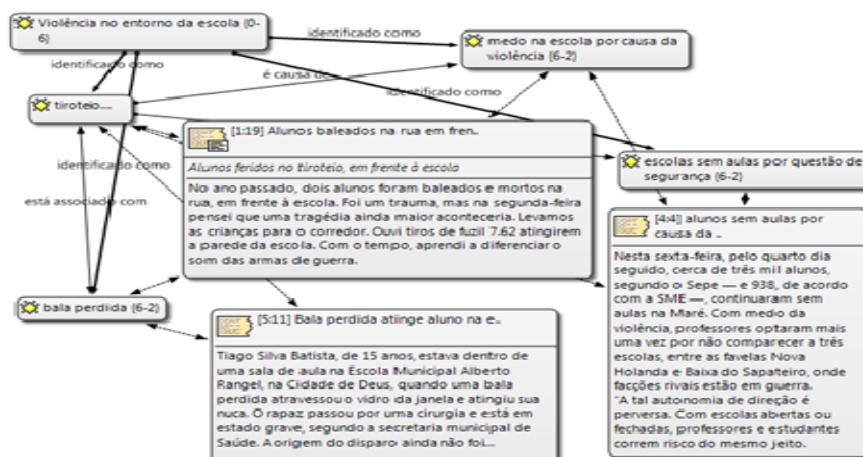| Violence in school and surroundings	f	%
1. Shootings in the community	216	35.0%
2. Stray bullets	75	21.4%
3. Schools without classes for security reasons	85	24.2%
4. Fear in school due to violence	45	12.8%
5. Assaults and robberies in school surroundings	15	4.3%
6. Students with weapon	8	2.3%
Total	351	100.0%

Fig. 8. Violence in school and its surroundings information network Prepared by the authors (2015)

5.6 Discrimination

This category present news with biased contents, containing discrimination, in periodical publications during the period analyzed. Results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Discrimination Prepared by the authors (2015)

Discrimination	F	%
1. Homophobia	11	28.9%
2. Religious bias	15	39,5%
3. Favela children	1	2.6%
4. Racism	5	13.2%
5. Bullying	6	15.8%
Total	38	100.0%

5.7 Children and youths delinquency

This category shows how the press presents children and youths delinquency actions. Within the general study, this category is represented in 67 sample units which, against all news on social risk manifestation, is also placed in the lower third, with 5.3% of results. Their content reveals actions of children and adolescent's offenders, in conflict with the law, which are directly associated to other categories like aggression, drugs, sexual violence, violence in school and surroundings, discrimination and violence associated to different situations of human rights violation.

Probably due to that, as independent category, the results found were lower, considering the interconnection with news from other categories. It's worth reminding that in Rio de Janeiro state, the number of youths in conflict with the law, forwarded to the Prosecutors' Office or to the General Department for Social-educational Actions (Novo DEGASE), has been increasing considerably as compared with 2010. The relation of these youths with drug dealing and practice of robbery is responsible for most detentions, according to survey by Novo Degase (SOCIOEDUCACAO, 2013).

5.8 Violence associated to different situation of human rights violation

This category comprises contents of news published showing violence situations involving violation of human rights. Results are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12. Violence associated to different situation of human rights violation Prepared by the authors (2015)

Violence associated to different situation of human rights violation	f	%
1. Stories of abandonment	21	63.7%
2. Risky child labor	9	27.2%
3. Shelters present subhuman condition (homeless)	3	9.1%
Total	33	100.0%

This is the last category mentioned, with little importance in social risk manifestation categories. Its contents comprise stories of abandonment (63.7%), news about risky child labor, with 27.2% of results, and situations that reveal shelters in subhuman conditions to serve homeless people (9.1%). These last situations appeared only in three news reports. This category also involves other categories, particularly with themes related to discrimination, drugs, sexual violence and violence in family and children and youth delinquency.

Data from the Map of Violence 2014, in Brazil (Waiselfisz, 2014), show that drugs are the chief cause for the abandonment of children and adolescents in the country. Research shows that 80% of the 46 thousand cases of children and adolescents being taken to institutions that shelter this population are associated to use of drugs by parents, thus confirming the relation of "stories of abandonment" with "drugs". With regard to child labor, it is important to stress that the Brazilian national research – "National Research per Domiciles Sample" (PNAD), carried out by IBGE (2012),

which presents the dimension of child labor in Brazil, indicates that in 2012 there were 3.5 million children and adolescents up to 17 years old working in Brazil. From these, 81 thousand are between 5 and 9 years old. These data show that the Brazilian society should seriously reflect on the need to create actions for social risks prevention, focused on any situation that leads to violation of human rights.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the synthesis of the analysis of chief social risk manifestations studied in Rio de Janeiro presented may contribute to building educational strategies to prevent social risk. The analysis of the news indicate that, proportionally, all emerging categories, except for street manifestations and protests that cause conflicts, represent a large volume of news in each of the five newspapers analyzed, except for the three magazines:

Violence in schools and surroundings appeared in 351 sample units (28% of the 1255 news) and is the first most mentioned category, represented in results related to shootings and stray bullets; schools without classes for security reasons; fear in schools due to violence; assaults and robberies in school surroundings and students who use weapons. Very often, school becomes the scenario of conflicts, for which it is not the only responsible factor, however it can't escape from the task of preventing and finding solutions, shared with families and society.

Sexual violence is reflected on 304 sample units, approximately 24% of the total of news, being the second most mentioned category. It usually involves news published in chief titles and comes along with graphic images, including themes like sexual abuse/rape, pedophilia/child pornography, sexual exploration/child prostitution, sexual harassment and sexting. It's important to emphasize that, often, such manifestations occur in families and schools.

Aggression is shown in 165 sample units, contextualized, approximately, in 13% of the 1255 news, containing information along with images that make us reflect on the importance of the theme, which seems to be leaving, little by little, the silence, and appearing more in the press. Within this category aggression in the family and in school, aggression in the street and the results of 'taking the law into one's own hands' and self-flagellation are described.

Street manifestations and protests that cause conflicts are represented in 152 sample units (12% of the total), being the fourth most mentioned category and the only one that proportionally represents a high volume of news in each of the three magazines analyzed. It includes contents on groups of manifestants, conflicts between groups and Police, and teacher's protests. Like sexual violence, this category usually comprises news in chief titles, along with graphic images.

Drugs are represented in 145 sample units, that is, 11.6% of the total, and is the fifth category in the whole set of news. Its content is related to other categories, chiefly aggression, violence in school and surroundings, and children and youths delinquency. This category comprises: drug dealing, types of drugs, children and adolescents involved with drugs and Police action against drug dealing.

In smaller proportions, within the last third of references, children and youths delinquency (67 sample units, which represents 5.3% of the total) is outstanding, including actions of youths in conflict with the law and its content is related to other categories, chiefly aggression, violence in school and surroundings, sexual violence and violence associated with situations of human rights violation; discrimination (38 sample units with 3% of the total), represented by religious bias, homophobia, racism, and bullying (this latter presenting direct relation with aggression, since verbal or psychological aggression is also considered) and violence associated with different situations of human rights violation (33 sample units, that is, 2.7% of the total). All categories analyzed are certainly associated with situations of human rights violation; however, news concerning stories of abandonment, child labor and shelters under subhuman conditions to serve homeless are grouped into this category.

The analysis of each emerging category reveals the need for an integrated and shared study of all categories, aiming the prevention of social risks. Social risk manifestations are present in the society routine, and that's why we should study it in order to prevent them and establish educational intervention actions. Newspapers and magazines represent an important tool of analysis and discussion of social risks theme; however, educational prevention campaigns geared towards the society showing what can be done against violence are lacking. It's important to learn and discuss the news published, as well as reflect on the consequences for families, school and society in general in order to promote a culture of peace, respect to differences and building of citizenship.

The Brazilian society, particularly in Rio de Janeiro, must face education strategically. It is the responsibility of all to claim the improvement of educational services, as well as to solve the constraints that prejudice the ideal development, imposing social risks and vulnerability to their direct and indirect publics. The school role is to act and be qualified; families must participate, governments must invest and qualify and the public opinion must inspect and denounce; civil society must be mobilized and the whole society must be aware of the role of education as the right way to achieve long-lasting harmony and integration of the whole society.

Teachers' actions on the immediate reality should be made along with reflection and research, to avoid the risk of termination in situations where problems to be solved are always arising. These actions require the support of the whole educational community, families, government and society, based on principles of education for peace and full citizenship, required as a basic measure to achieve dignity.

This study ratifies the hypothesis adopted that teachers should be qualified to take on the prevention of social risks. Therefore, teacher training programs are very important for providing the right social perception of problems, involving the promotion of permanent discussions to create educational strategies for prevention and intervention in social risks. Social risks prevention should be urgently treated in the Brazilian society by educating and proving the competence of teachers of the newer generation.

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