

Street-Working and Street-Living Children in Peru: Quantitative Report Cusco

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International Research on Working Children

NB: This report is a quantitative accompaniment to the IREWOC report: “Street-Working and Street-Living Children in Peru: Conditions and Current Interventions”

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1. Research question

The IREWOC Foundation conducted a background mapping study in 2009, in preparation for the IREWOC study “Street Children in Peru”. During this study, several organisations working with street children were interviewed and urgent research questions were discussed. There appeared to be a need for research on the characteristics of contemporary street children, their various backgrounds, their relations to the streets and their perceptions of their situation.

Following UNICEF, a distinction can be made between *children of the street* and *children on the street*, based on the extent to which the children have contact with their families. However, in reality boundaries between different groups of street children are not that clear. IREWOC therefore conducted a research focussing on all children who depend on the streets for survival.

The anthropological outline of the lives of street children formed a basis on which to answer the most urgent question within the Peruvian context: “which strategies have been successful in satisfying street children’s needs and which have proven to be unsuccessful?”

The research consisted of a quantitative and a qualitative section and took place in two Peruvian cities: Lima and Cusco. This report presents the quantitative data gathered in Cusco during three weeks in November 2009. Another report has been compiled for the data collected in Lima, during the same period. The data was called upon in the qualitative report “Street-Working and Street-Living Children in Peru: Conditions and Current Interventions”, which can be accessed on the IREWOC website (www.irewoc.nl).

2. Enquirers and questionnaire

6 enquirers administered questionnaires among a total of 343 street children.

The enquirers responsible for approaching and interviewing the children in Cusco were all Peruvians living in Cusco. They were male and female, students and graduates, between 22 and 34 years old. Most of them had experience in working with street children or working children. The enquirers worked in couples and were scheduled to work in one specific area. This way, they could become familiar with the neighbourhood and the children on the streets. The enquirers worked morning (8am-noon), afternoon (1pm-5pm) and evening shifts (after 5pm).

The questionnaire in Cusco was designed for this research specifically and contained 35 questions related to the child’s background, the current situation of the child, the consequences of his or her presence on the street, the reasons for being on the street and his or her needs and wishes. The questionnaire for Cusco can be found in Appendix A.

The enquirers always informed the child about the research and the purpose of it before questioning and respected the choice of anyone not willing to participate. Non-participation was usually due to a lack of trust or confidence (the child’s or the family’s); past experiences with police round-ups or forced institutionalisation of children have led to distrust of officials. Other children didn’t want to participate because it would detract from their time available for work. Some questionnaires were only partially completed, and a few were removed from the sample because they didn’t fulfil the general requirements.

3. Place and time of administering the questionnaires

Questionnaires were administered in three different areas of Cusco: Historical Centre, Wanchaq and Santiago. The three neighbourhoods are shown in Appendix B. A similar number of questionnaires were administered in each of the three neighbourhoods, with slightly more in the Centre. Most questionnaires were administered in the afternoons (42%), followed by the mornings (33%) and the evenings (25%). The youngest children (5-9 years old) were mostly found and surveyed in the afternoons, possibly because of their school hours in the mornings. Graph 1 shows the relation between “time of day” and the ages of the surveyed children. The majority of the questionnaires were administered on weekdays (80%) (page 10).

4. General data about the children included in the survey

Of all children who were surveyed by means of a questionnaire, 45% were girls and 55% were boys. 17% of all children were aged 5-9; 41% were aged 10-14 and 41% were between 15 and 17. Most street children are between 12 and 15 years old (49%). The specific age division of all children included in the survey is shown in Graph 2. Graph 3 shows the age groups according to sex (page 11).

5. Street child situation

5.1 Activities on the street

The majority of the street children in Cusco (45%) were interviewed while selling products on the street; street selling in fact appears to be the main activity for most street children in Cusco (54%). The second most common activity for street children is to work in services (24%), which include the sale of mobile phone minutes (51%), washing cars or windscreens (27%) and shoeshining (20%). Others are found singing or making music on the streets, in buses and bars (8%), posing for photos with tourists (3%), or they are just found playing and roaming around the streets (18%). The activities of street children are presented in Graphs 4a and 4b (page 12).

As Graph 5 shows, girls are more involved in sales on the street than boys and boys are more represented in services than girls (page 13). Both boys and girls increase their activities in services as they become older. It is mostly children in the youngest age category (5 to 9 years old) who are found predominantly playing on the streets. In this age category children either play on the street or sell a product, in many cases accompanied by a relative. 9% of the children perform “other activities”, such as accompanying a (working) relative, begging or stealing, acrobatics or juggling, or handing out leaflets.

When asked why they are involved in their particular activity, three answers were most commonly mentioned: because one of the parents told the child to do so (43%); because the child has to earn money for his or her basic needs (31%); or because the child wants or needs to help his or her family (20%). In practice, the children find it difficult to define the difference between “needing” to help their families and “wishing” to help. Children without family only work for their own basic needs.

The majority of the children perform their main activity alone (40%). Around one third of the children (31%) is accompanied by friends, another third works with adult relatives (28%) and 13% with minor relatives. As they become older, girls perform their activities on the street more and

more often on their own. On the contrary, boys are accompanied by friends more often as they age, and are less often with relatives. The trends are shown in Graph 6 (page 14).

5.2 Place to sleep

47% of the children included in the survey most often sleep at home with both (biological) parents; 22% lives at home with a mother; 5% with a father and 12% with other adult relatives, such as uncles, grandparents or older brothers or sisters. The remaining children live without adult relatives in a hostel or rented room (9%), in a shelter for street children (4%) or outside (1%). Thus more than half of the street children (53%) don't sleep with his/her nuclear family. The tendency to sleep somewhere other than the parents' or relatives' home increases with age and is much more present among boys than among girls.

In total we found 45 children who can be considered *children of the street*: children who sleep in a hostel or rented room, in a shelter for street children or outside. However, we expect the real number of children within this group to be twice as high; it is especially these children who were hard to reach by the survey.

Age and gender very much influence a street child's choice of sleeping place. All children aged 5-9 sleep in parents' or relative's home. Of all girls, only 6% sleep somewhere else, compared to 22% of the boys who sleep outside the home. For the children who sleep somewhere else, the most common place is a hostel or rented room (12% of all boys and 5% of all girls). Graphs 7 and 8 present the different choices of sleeping place (pages 15 and 16).

Of all children who sleep somewhere other than home, 41% argue that they have no family in Cusco. Others do not get along with (one of) their parents/relatives (12%); do not like being at home (12%); and like to meet friends at the alternative sleeping place (24%).

5.3 Time spent on the street

Most street children (57%) are found on the street any day of the week. However, a considerable number of children perform their street activities only during weekends (20%) and others only during the week (23%). Most children (55%) spend on average between 4 and 9 hours per day on the street, but 96 children of our sample (28%) said to spend between 10 to 24 hours on the street. On average, boys spend somewhat longer hours on the street than girls (Graph 9, page 17).

5.4 Earning and spending money on the street

The majority of the street children (85%) also earn money on the street; the others do not, and are thus either idle, or working (unpaid) with relatives/parents. Fewer girls than boys earn money and older children are more likely to earn than younger children. Younger children are more likely to help or just accompany their relatives. Girls between 5 and 9 years old most frequently don't earn money. The majority of the street children (36%) earn between 11 and 25 sol a day (between 2.50 and 6 euros). Earnings clearly increase with age. Graph 10 shows which children are most likely to earn money; Graph 11 shows the amounts of money they earn (pages 17 and 18).

Street children, who do not sleep at home, are more likely to earn money than children who live with their family. They also earn more money on average. Only 6% of the children who live without family work without earning money, compared to 15% of the children living with their family. Half of the children living with family earn between 0-10 sol per day and the other half earns more than 10 sol, with the majority earning between 11 and 25 sol. Among street children living without family, 81% earns more than 10 sol per day, and only 14% earns less.

Among all children who earn money on the street, more than half (53%) hand the money over to (one of) their parents. Among the girls, the percentage is even higher: 65%. The remaining street children spend most of their earned money on their own basic needs (24%), on (fashion) clothes or (luxury) articles (4%), on school articles (4%), videogames, pinball games or internet (2%), drugs or alcohol (1%) or they save their money (9%). Since fewer boys give money to their parents, more boys than girls spend on their own basic needs (Graph 12, page 18).

53% of children living with family hand over most of their money. Children without family spend most of their money on food and other basic necessities (55% of all children without family). 8% of the children without family spend most money on videogames and internet, compared to only 0.3% of the children living with their family.

6. Background of the street children in Cusco

6.1 Migration and family

The majority of the surveyed street children in Cusco are born in the province of Cusco (59%). Another significant percentage (28%) is born in the department of Cusco, but in another province. 12% of the children were born in another department of Peru. Graph 13 gives an overview (page 19).

At the moment of contact, almost all children (96%) were living in the province of Cusco. This means that a considerable number of the children have migrated to the province of Cusco during their life. Some have migrated recently while others came many years ago (Graph 14, page 19). Only a very small percentage (4%) still migrates to Cusco now and then to work or to join a relative on the street.

When looking at the background of the children's parents we see that most parents were born in another province of the department of Cusco (52% of the mothers and 46% of the fathers); some in the province of Cusco (28% of the mothers and 26% of the fathers) and a small number in another department of Peru (11% of the mothers and 15% of the fathers).

Among street children, the death of a father or mother is relatively high: 6% of the children have lost their mother and 10% have lost their father (children who lost both parents are included in both percentages). Only 75% of the street children with a mother have their mother living in the province of Cusco. Only 63% of the fathers live in the province of Cusco.

The family size of the children surveyed ranged from 1-12 children. The majority of the street children in Cusco come from a family with 3 children (27%). The average number of children is 4.14 per family. However, here we should keep in mind that as a result of broken families many children have half-siblings or step-siblings, some of which were counted in the survey, others perhaps not. Some of these half- and step-siblings may live with the child's family and others may not.

The majority of the surveyed street children (77%) claimed to see their relatives every day. However, 6% of the children never see their relatives. A considerable number of 66 children (19%) only sporadically see their families, and can be considered as *children of the street*. It's notable that this number ("no contact with family") is higher than the number of children who don't sleep at parents' or relatives' homes. This can be explained by the fact that some parents are rarely home. There was, however, also some confusion about the term "family": some interpreted this as "nuclear family", others as "any relative".

6.2 Education

Most of the street children (72%) attend school in addition to their work on the streets. 5%, all older than 17, have completed their education. 23% of the street children are not enrolled: 18% dropped out and 5% have never been to school. Graph 15 shows levels of enrolment (page 20).

School enrolment is higher for girls than for boys (respectively 80% and 65%); fewer girls drop out than boys (respectively 13% and 22%) and there are fewer girls than boys who have never been to school in their lives (respectively 3% and 7%). This could be explained by the fact that among all street children, there are very few girls who live on the street. Most girls work on the street and return home afterwards; these girls are more likely to be enrolled in education while the boys appear to be more exposed to "street life".

We see that school enrolment is highest in the age group 10-13 and lowest in the age group 14-17. Dropout numbers increase with age; 30% of the children between 14 and 17 years old are not in school because they dropped out. In all age groups we find children who have never been to school.

The reasons for street children not to be enrolled vary. The majority is not in school because (one of) their parents don't have enough money to pay for education (31%); 26% of the children argue that they have to work during school hours; 23% of the street children are not enrolled because they don't like school and 8% thinks he or she is not talented enough. Graph 16 shows the main reasons for non-enrolment (page 20).

There is a clear link between school enrolment and living with parents or other adult relatives. Of all children enrolled in education, only 4% (11 children) were living without adult relatives, while almost half (49%) of the children who aren't enrolled in education live alone. Family ties thus seem to influence school behaviour. 86% of the children who live with their family go to school. Of all children in our sample, 18 were still at primary level while already older than 13.

7. Consequences of life on the street

Most children who live and/or work on the street feel generally safe on the street. However, still a considerable number of street children (107 out of 339) do not feel safe. The feeling of danger is more dominant for girls than for boys. Children of all age groups feel more or less equally safe (Graph 17, page 21).

Cusco's historic centre was considered to be the most unsafe neighbourhood for street children: 42% of the children generally felt unsafe there. This is remarkable since this is also the area in Cusco with most security forces. On the other hand, their presence could also be the exact reason for the feelings of danger: 40% of the street children consider police to be the biggest threat on the street.

Drug use is common for 14% of the street children (46 children), while 86% claimed to never use any drugs. Drugs are mostly used by street children who usually sleep in places away from their family (67% of all drug users). Of all children who sleep at their relatives' home, only 5% use drugs, compared to 63% of the children who sleep somewhere else.

The most common drugs among street children in Cusco include alcohol (consumed by 31 children), terokal (glue) (25 cases), cigarettes (9 cases), marihuana (7 cases) and cocaine-based paste (PBC, 2 cases). The use of different drugs is shown in Graph 18 (page 21).

A large number of children claimed to not experience any real problems on the streets (33%). This percentage, however, is much lower among children who live without family and thus are on the street more often: only 16%. Others mentioned insults and abuse (23%), health problems (12%) and the inability (hindrance) to work (8%). Graph 19a presents the problems mentioned by the children (page 22).

Children living without family experience the most physical violence (14% compared to 6% of the children with family) and experience a lack of money as a bigger problem than children with families do (respectively 16% and 4%). Health problems and the inability to work are mostly mentioned by children who live with family.

The main perpetrators of abuse and violence towards the children are the police, the watchmen or other security forces on the street. 40% of the street children argued that these individuals bother them most. One third of the children did not complain of being bothered. Others (26%) said to be harassed by other children or youngsters, by adults with businesses (such as union leaders or rival sellers), by passing adults or gangs (Graph 19b, page 23).

8. Needs and wishes of street children

We also asked street children about their most urgent needs, the things they like and dislike and the wishes they have for their (future) lives. Interestingly 36% of the children claimed that the street is their favourite place to be. Other places they like include school (32%) and their parents' house (22%) (Graph 20, page 24).

However, a distinction between children of and on the street is in place. Children living with their family value the street and their parents' house almost equally. The majority of them mentioned school as their most favourite place (37% of all children living with parents). For children living on the street the street is by far their favourite place (73%). Only four children (8%) mentioned the school or their parents' house.

There is also a clear difference between boys and girls. Girls in the age groups 10-13 and 14-17 prefer school to the street, and girls between 10 and 13 also prefer their parents' house to the street. However, for boys in all age categories, the street is by far their favourite place to be.

Of all the surveyed street children, only 20 (6% of all children) had ever slept in a shelter for street children. Among them were only 4 girls. The opinion these children have about the shelter (most of them referring to Qosqo Maki) is generally positive. They mentioned that people who work in the shelter treat them well, that they like the recreational activities, that people who work in the shelter help them to solve their problems, and they like the facilities such as food, beds and water. Only three children mentioned a negative aspect of the shelter; these were all related to the behaviour of the other child users of the shelter.

42% of the street children find fights and violence the most urgent problem. Others include poverty (21%), discrimination (16%), family problems or lack of family contact (20%), and drug use (7%). These and other problems are shown in Graph 21 (page 24).

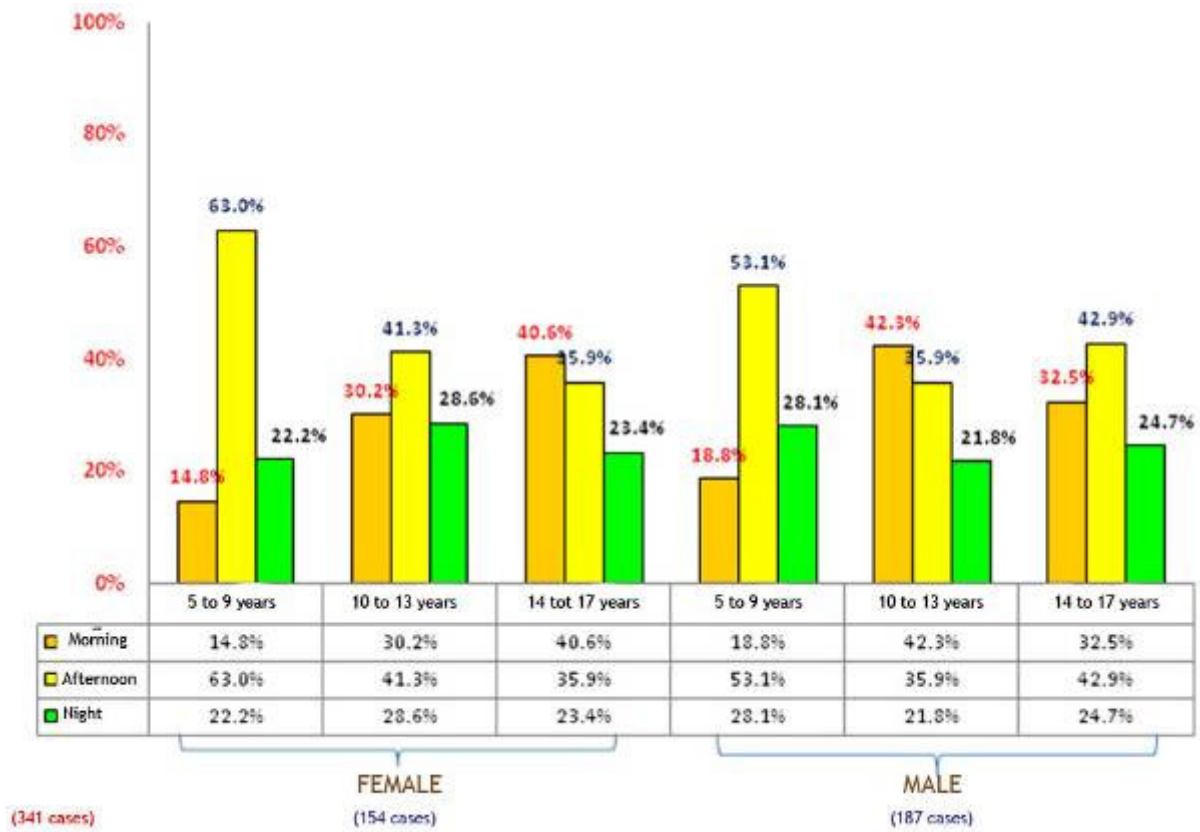
Also here we see differences between boys and girls. Violence and fights are significantly problematic for all children, but girls are much more concerned with family problems, while boys see poverty and discrimination as more urgent. More boys than girls identify drug use as their main problem (respectively 19 and 3).

When we asked the children what it is they would most like in their lives, most of them wanted education (56%) (Graph 22, page 25). They referred not only to primary and secondary education, but also to tertiary education. Through a professional career, they argued, they would be able to get a good job and escape poverty. Other children wished to have more money (32%), which they feel would let them work less, and solve all other problems. The third most urgent wish of street children was better family relations (26%).

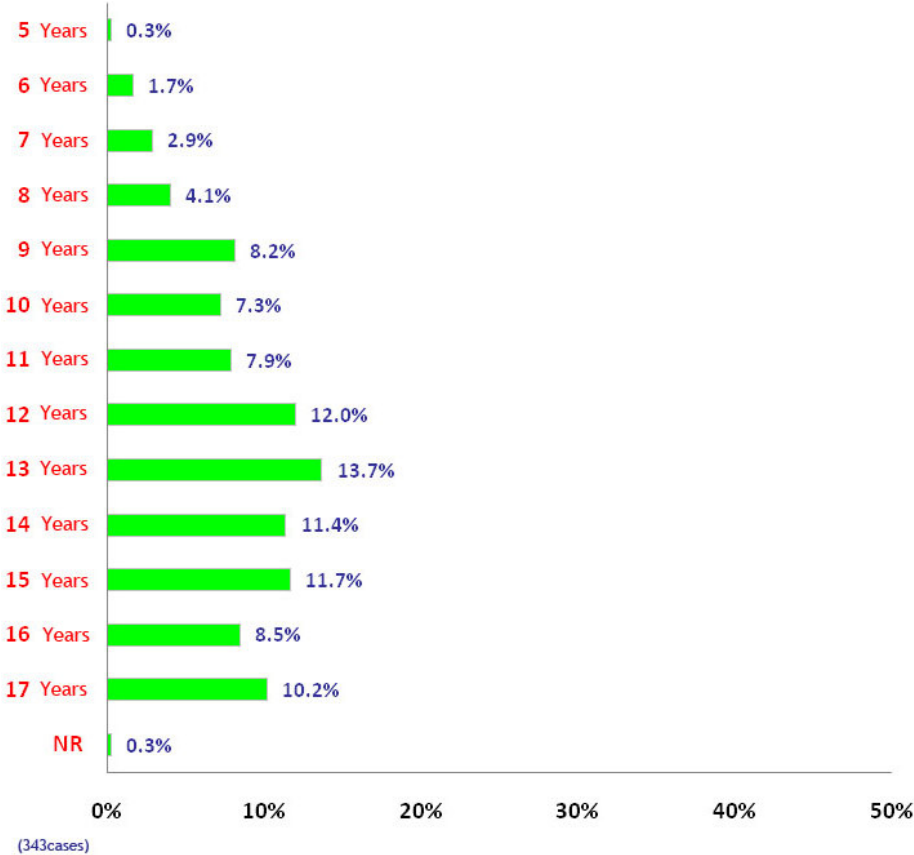
Again, education is more important for girls than for boys. The wish for money increases with age. Other wishes included: “being with their family”, “having a house of their own”, “being someone in life” and “a stable job for their parents”. Children living on the street tend to attach more value to money and family relations than children living at home. Also “more or better friends” was mentioned more often by street children than by children living with their family. Education is more often mentioned by children living with their relatives than children living without relatives.

Street children in Cusco, when they have a problem, mostly ask adult relatives for help (59%), followed by friends (22%) and minor relatives (16%) (Graph 23, page 25).

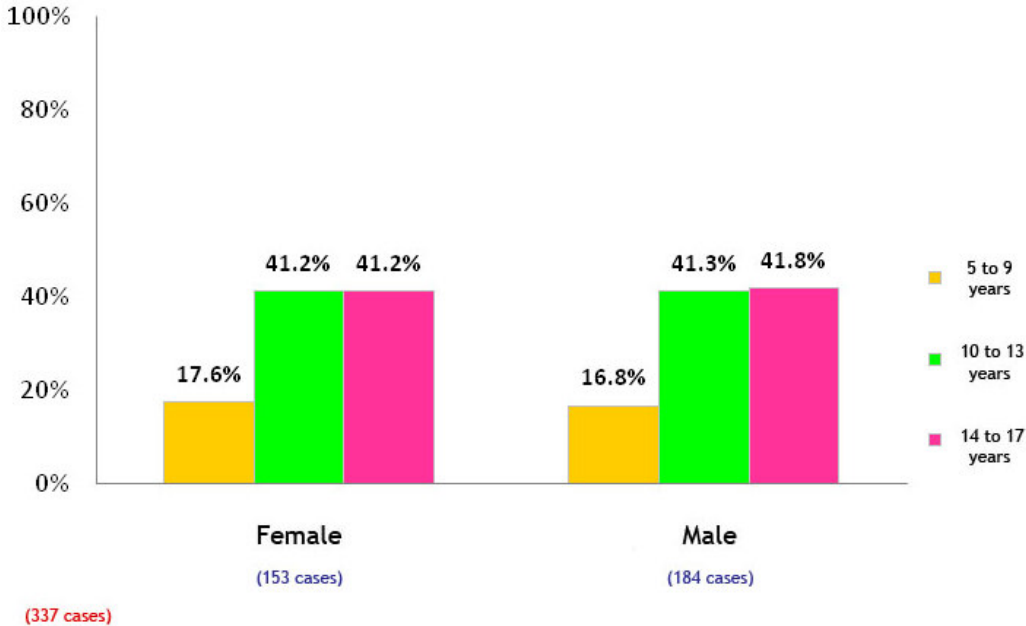
Graph 1: Part of the day in which questionnaires were filled in, according to sex and age



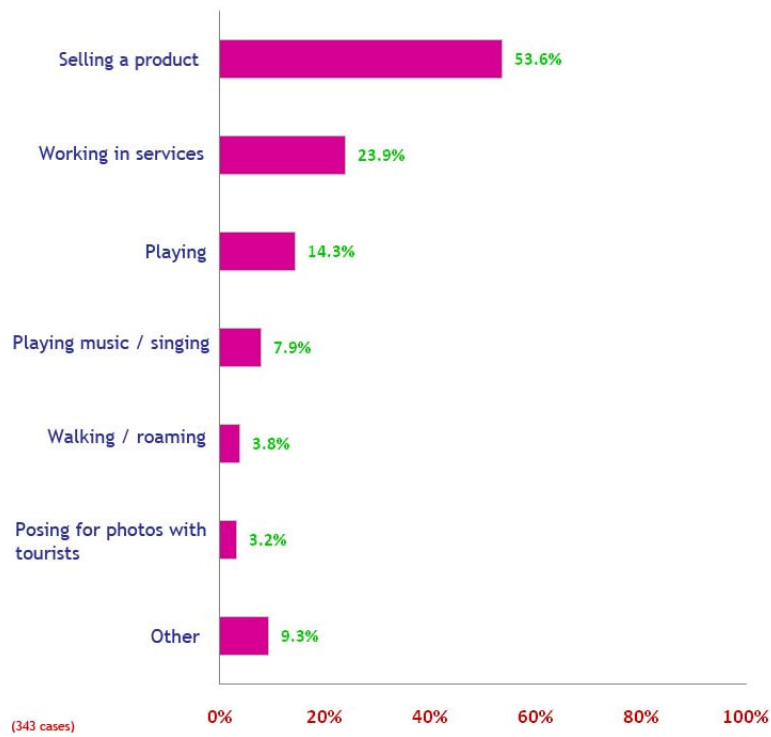
Graph 2: Age of surveyed children



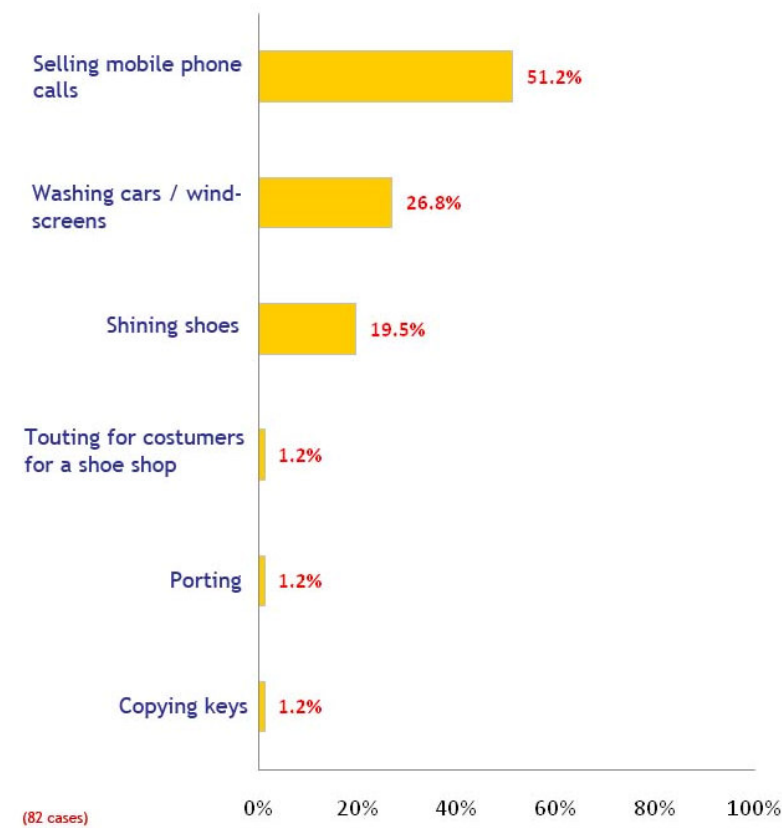
Graph 3: Age of surveyed children, according to sex



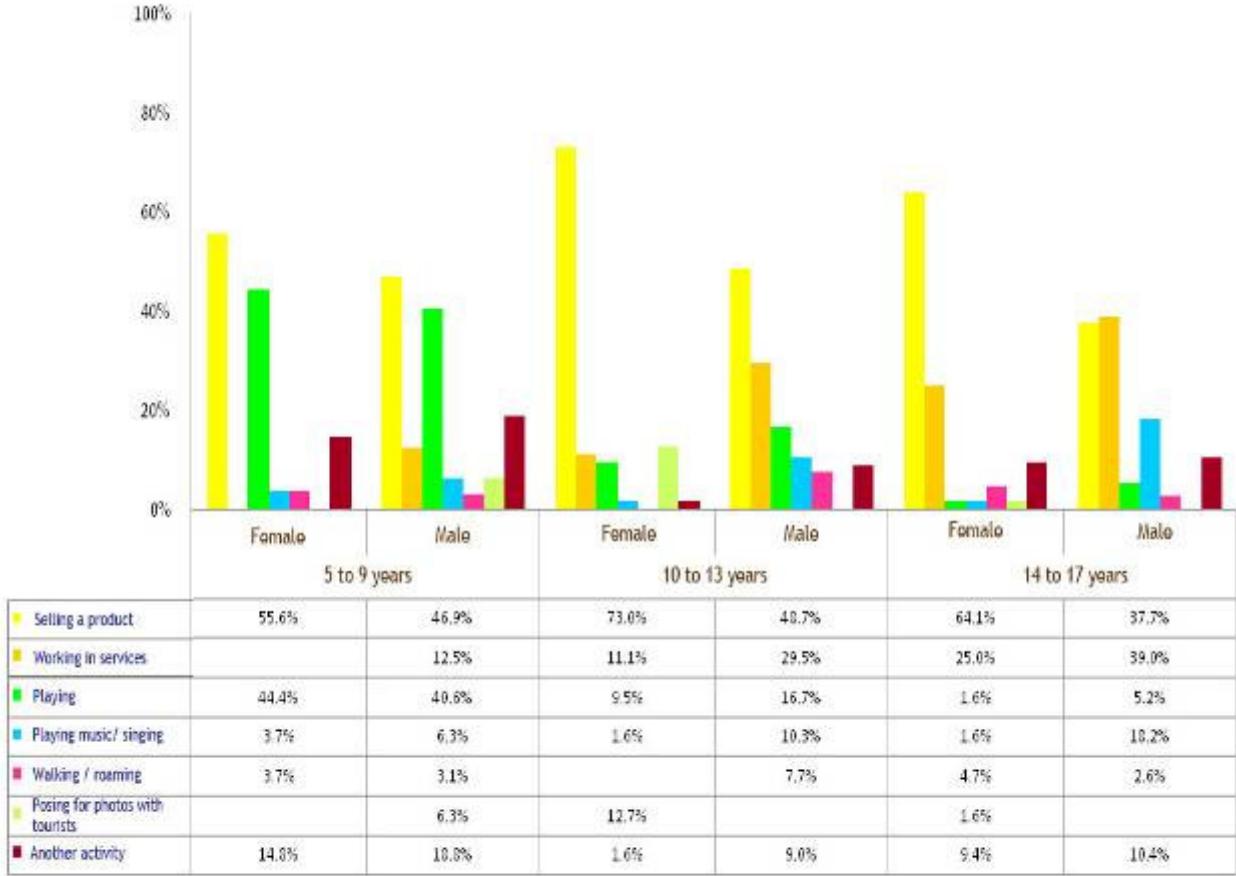
Graph 4a: Activities of street children



Graph 4b: Types of services that street children are involved in



Graph 5: Most common activity on the streets, according to age and sex



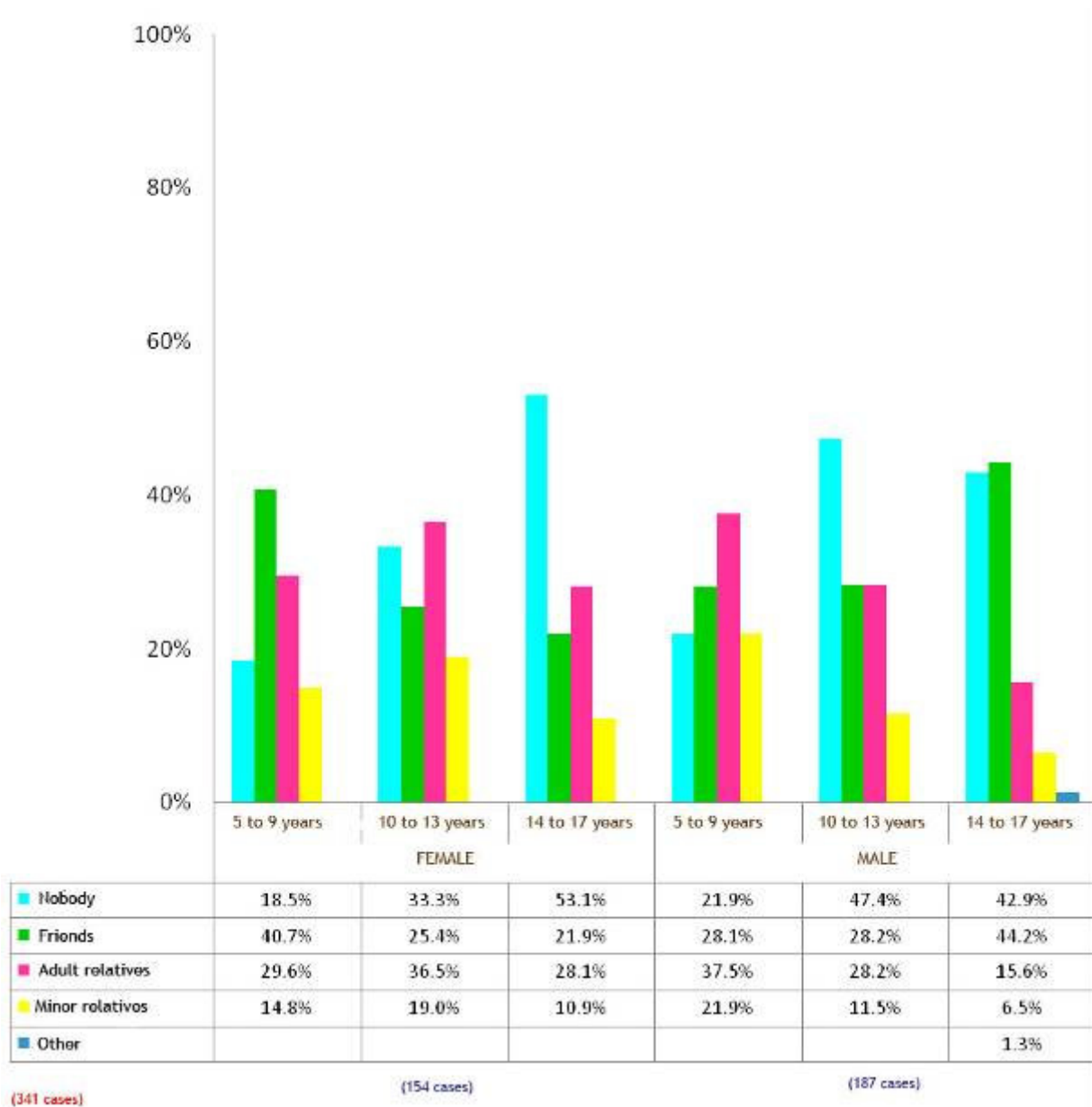
(341 cases)

(59 cases)

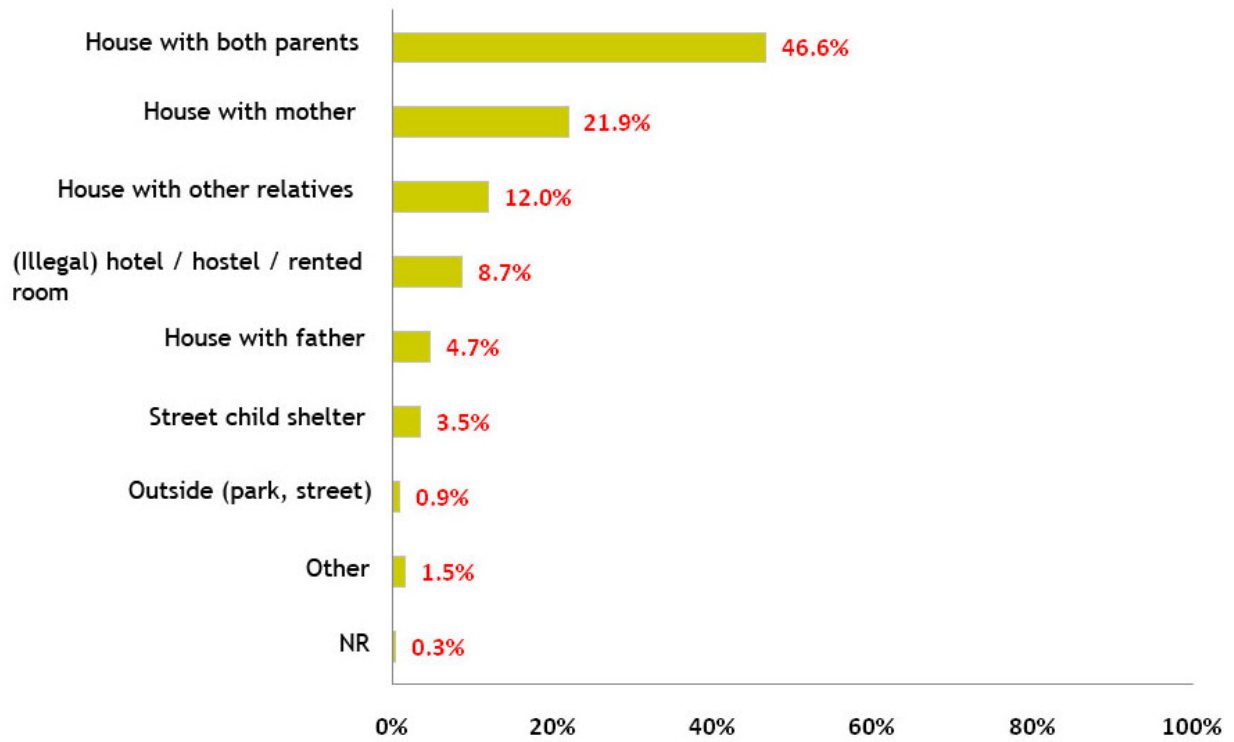
(141 cases)

(141 cases)

Graph 6: Who are the children accompanied by during their work? - according to sex and age

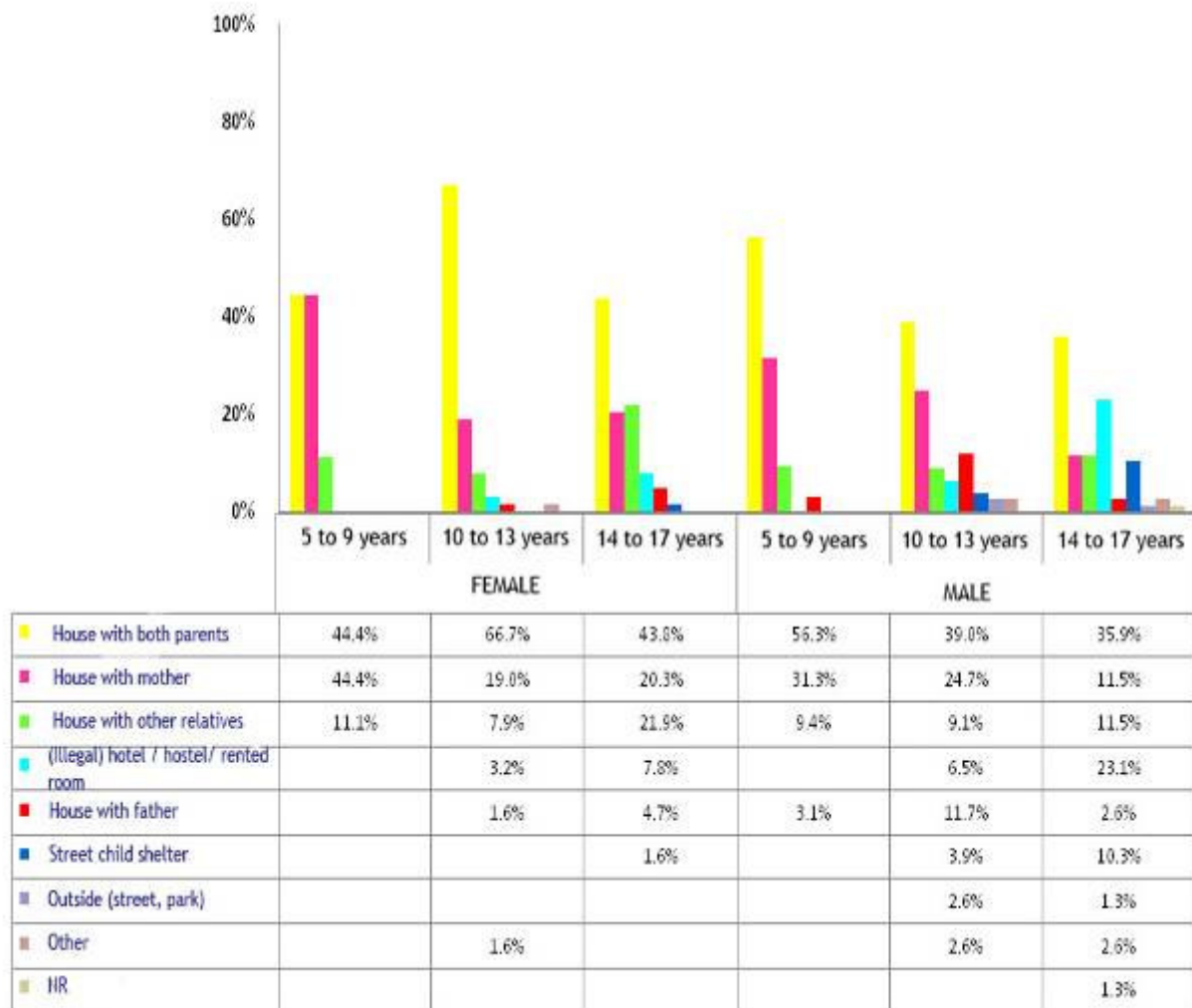


Graph 7: Most common sleeping places



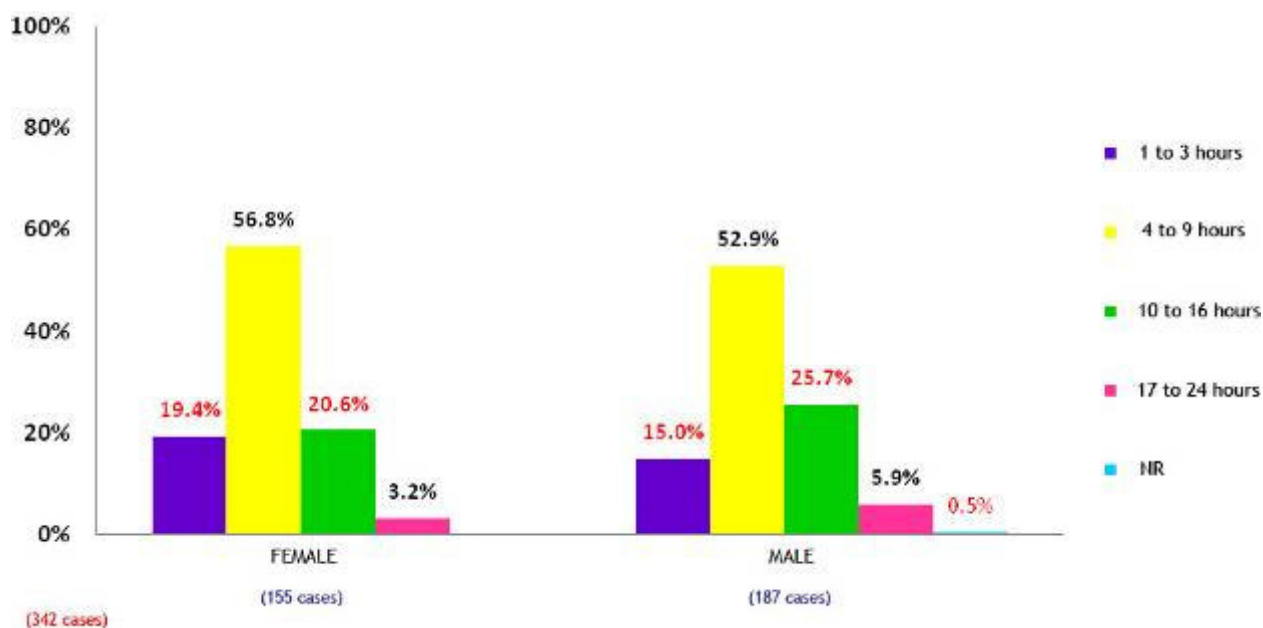
(343 cases)

Graph 8: Most common sleeping places, according to sex and age



(341 cases)

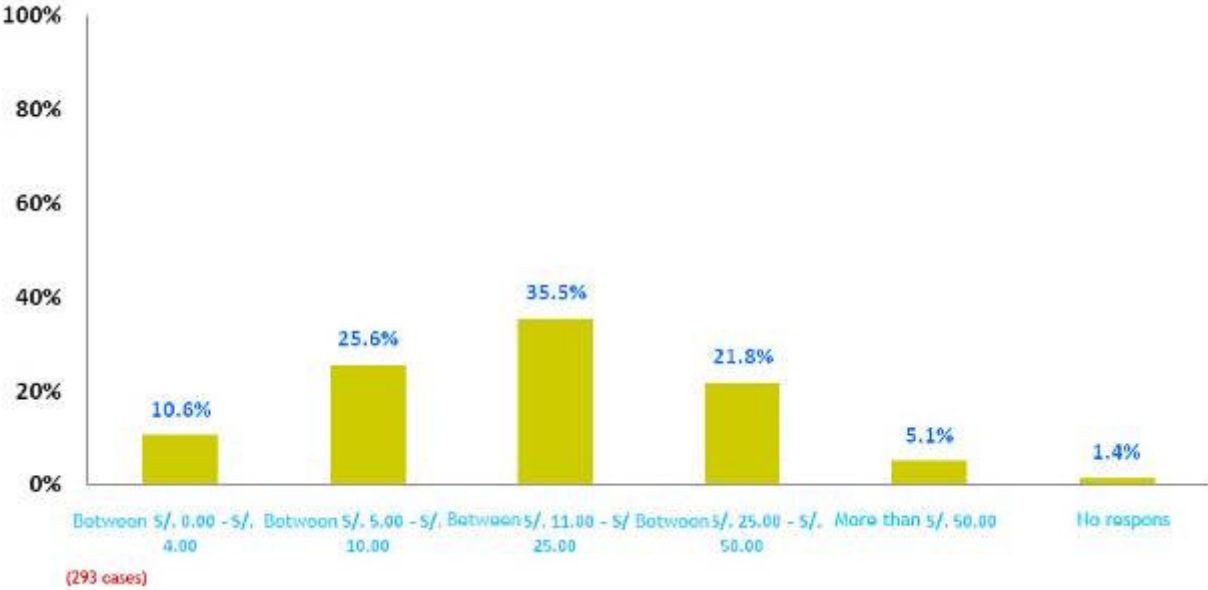
Graph 9: Time spent on the street per day, according to sex



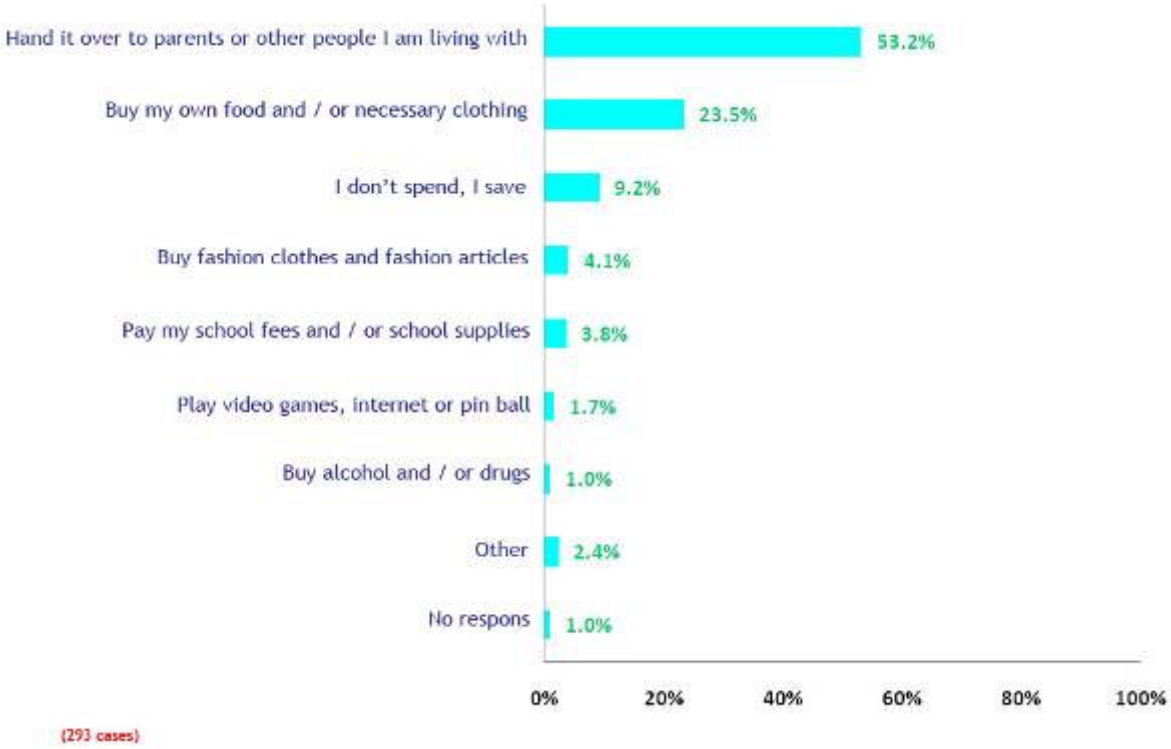
Graph 10: Earning money on the street



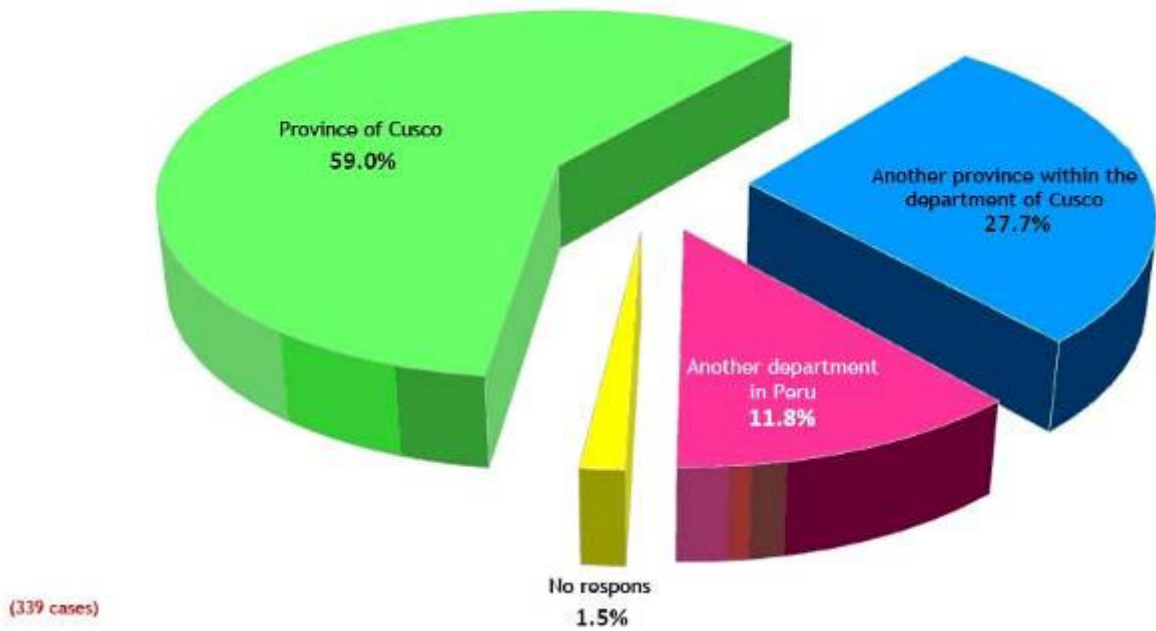
Graph 11: Amount of money earned by street children



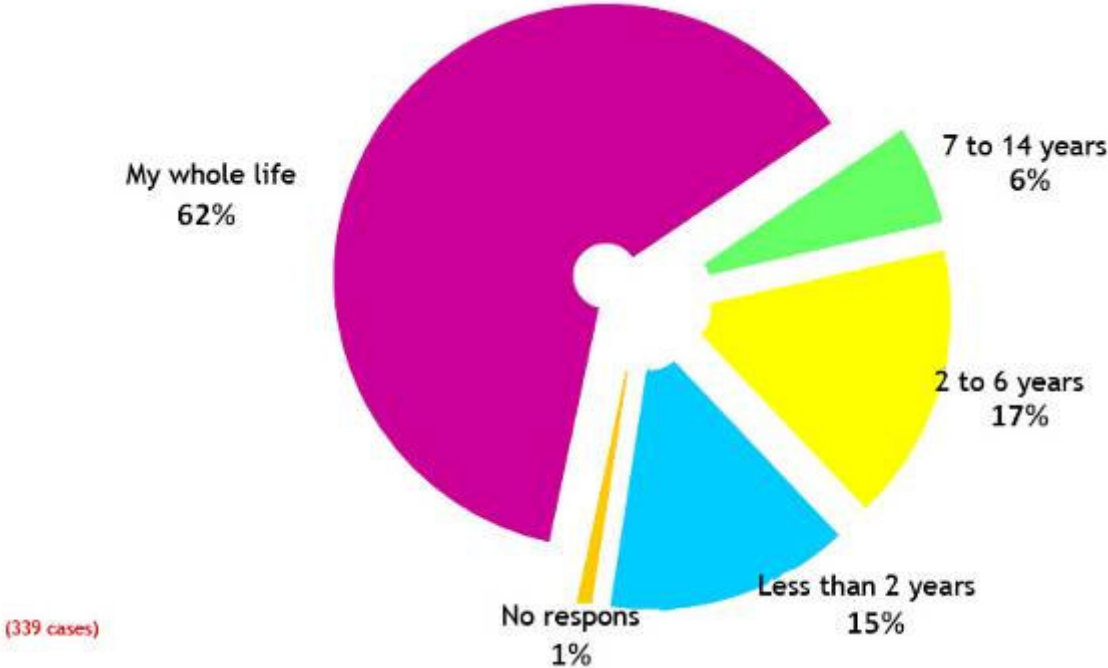
Graph 12: What do street children spend most of their money on?



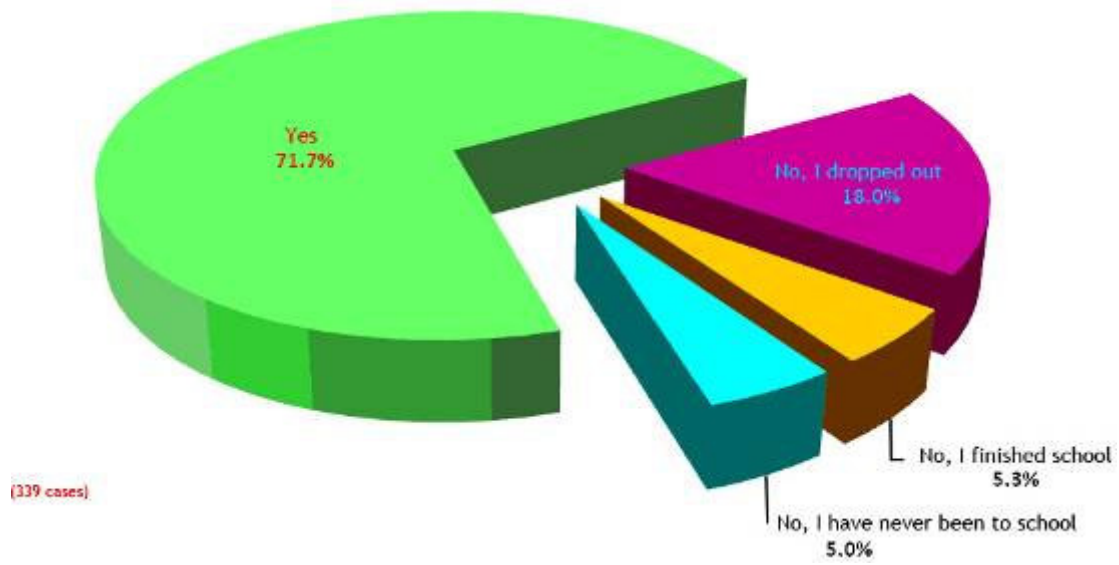
Graph 13: Place where street children are born



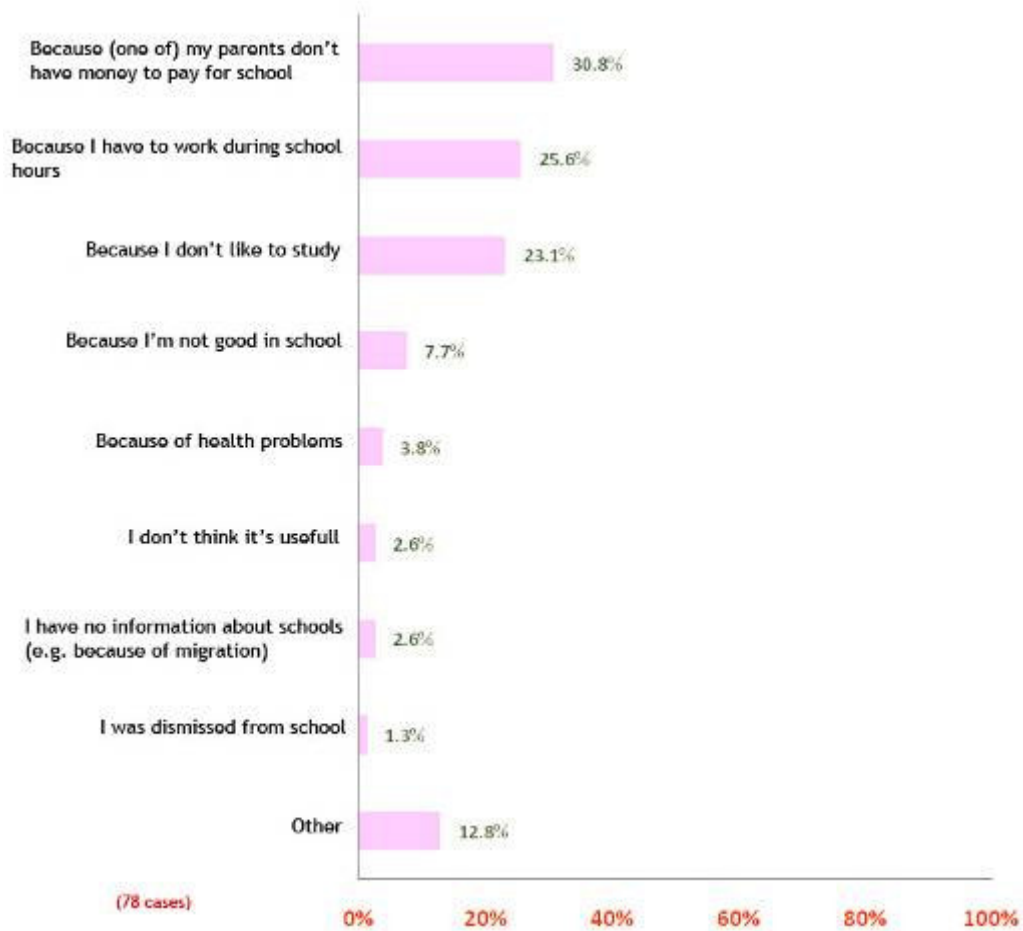
Graph 14: Years that street children have been living in Cusco



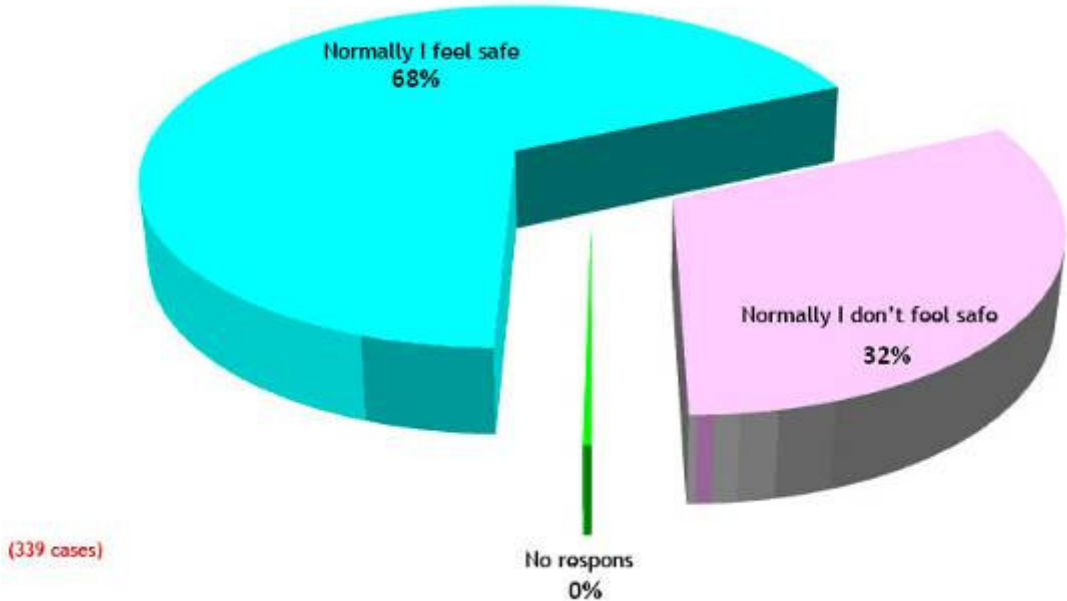
Graph 15: School enrolment



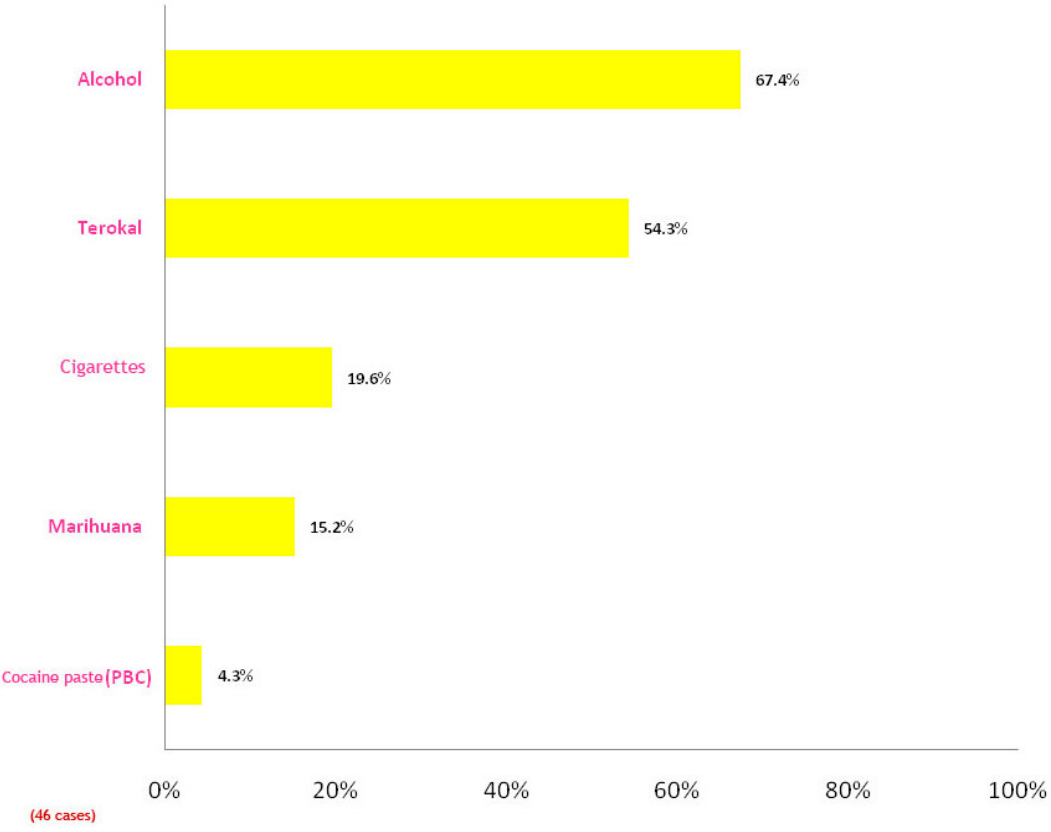
Graph 16: Reasons for not being in school



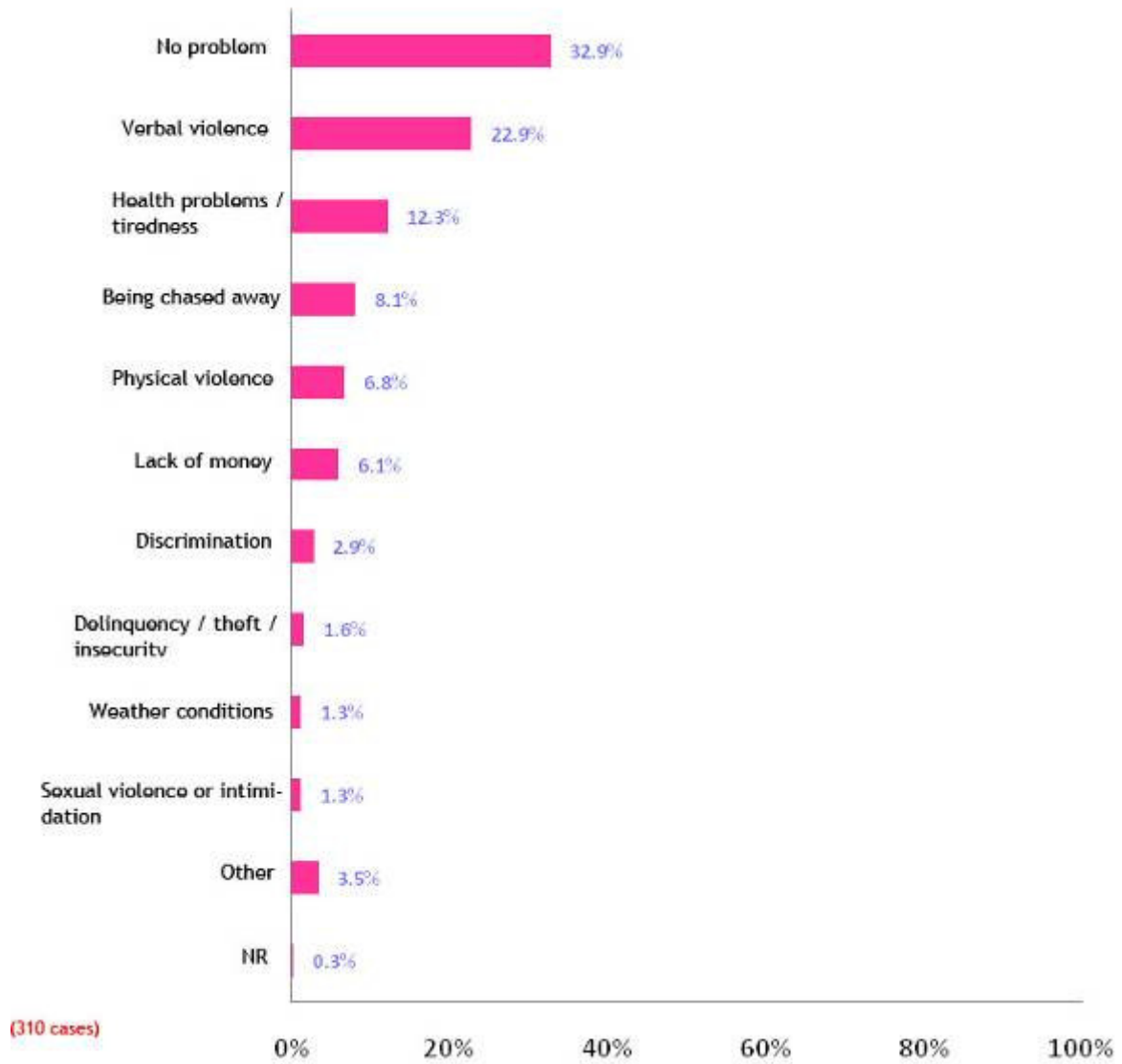
Graph 17: Feelings of safety on the street



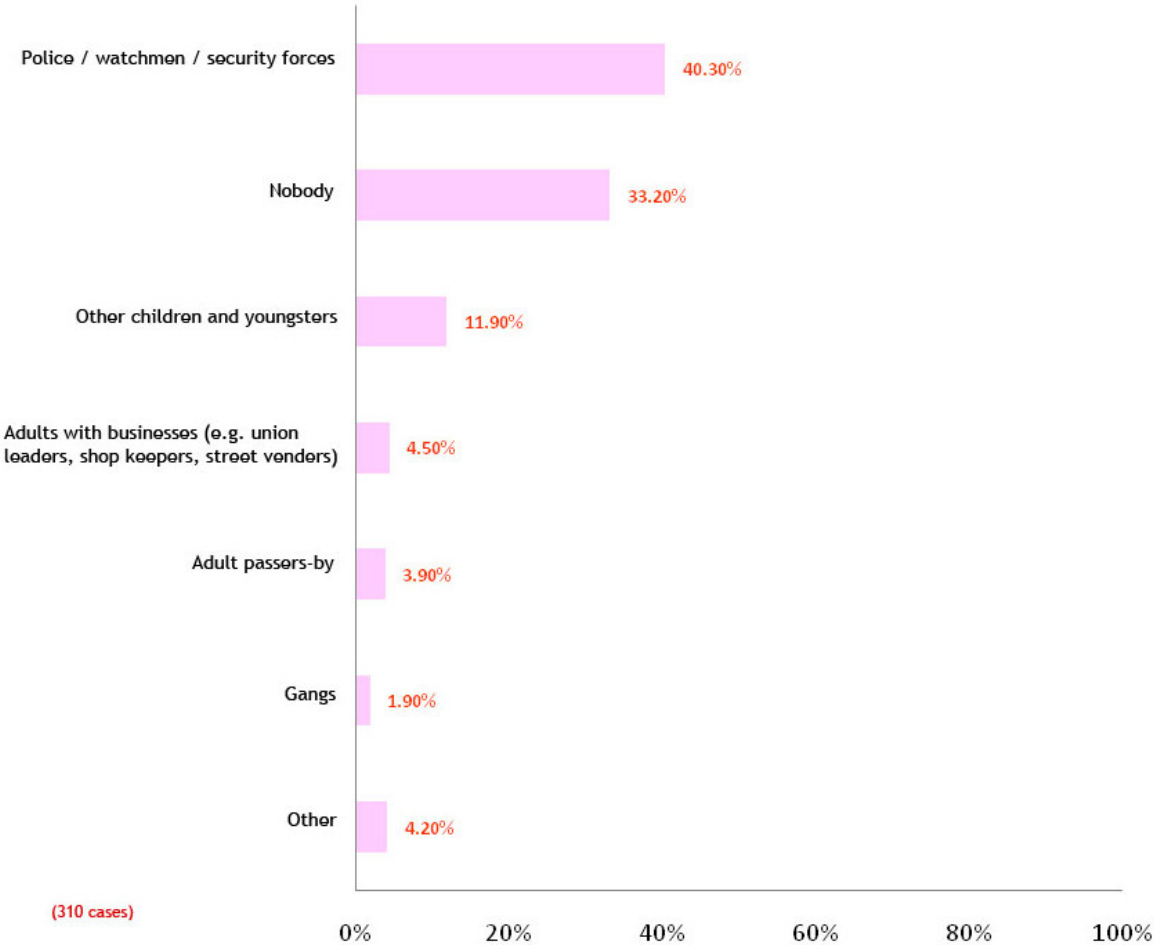
Graph 18: Drug use among street children



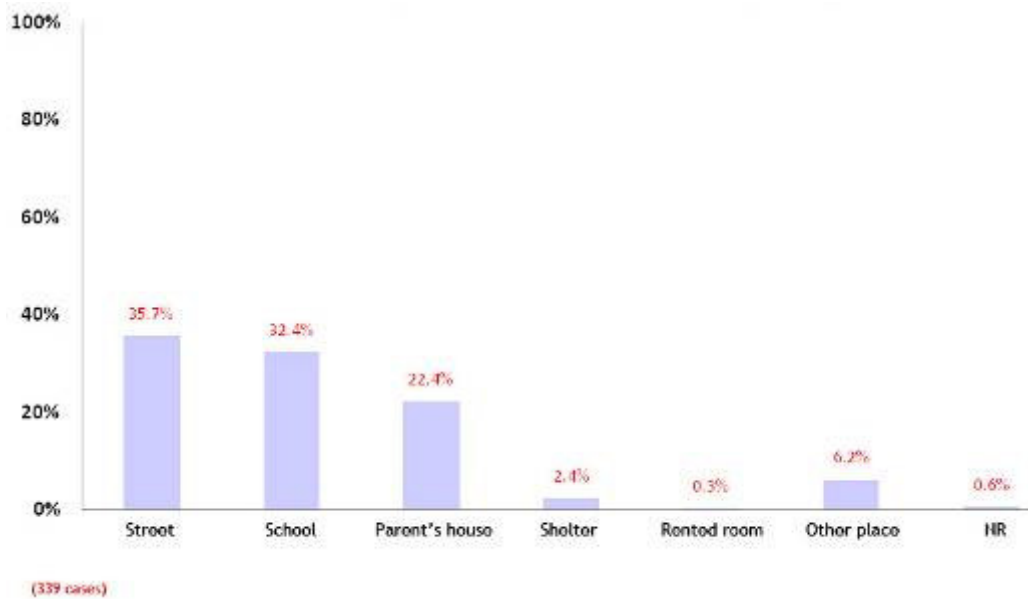
Graph 19a: Main problems on the street



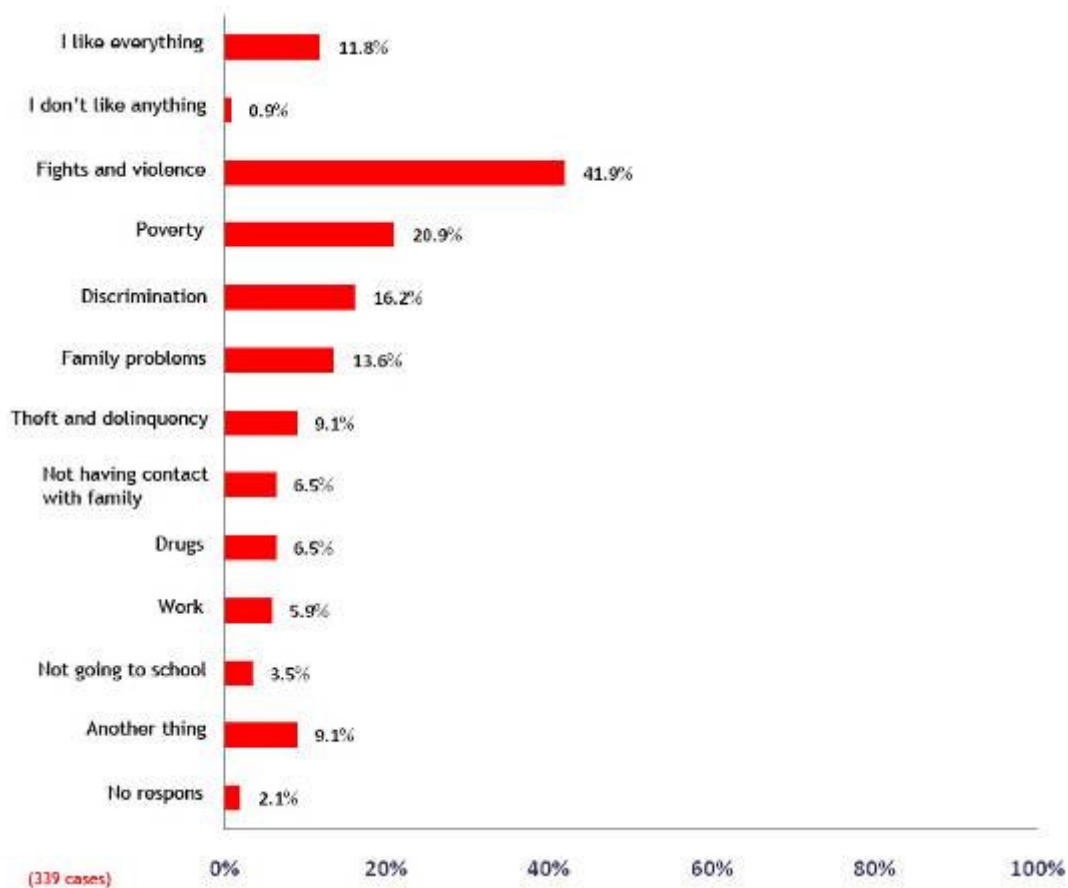
Graph 19b: People or groups who harass street children



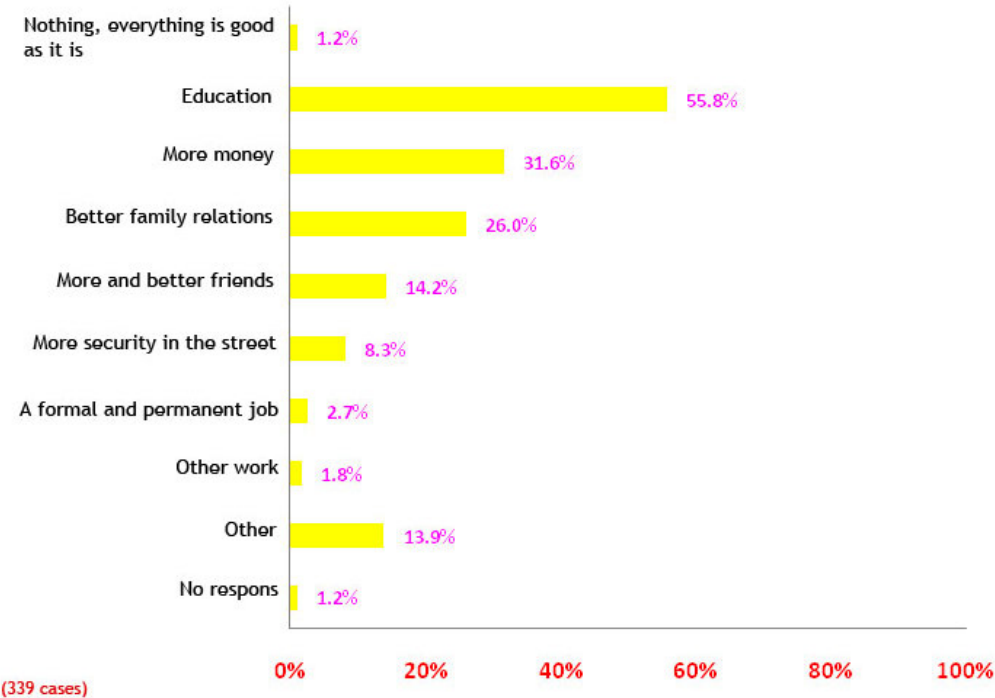
Graph 20: Favourite places for street children to be



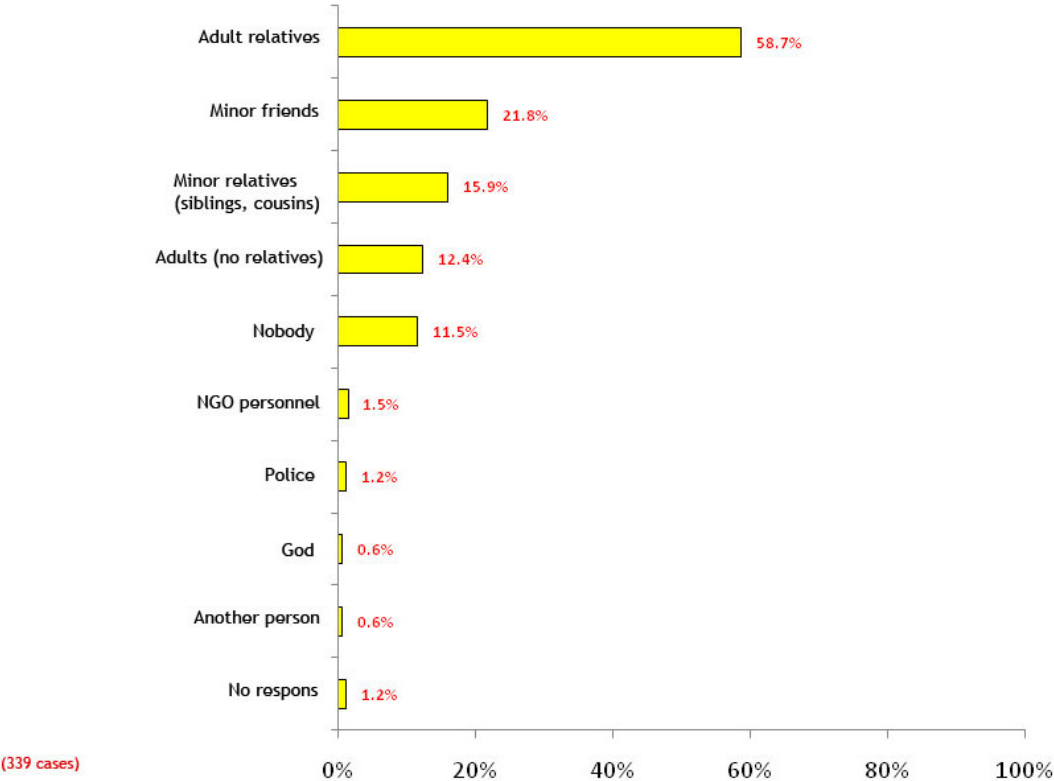
Graph 21: Things that street children don't like in their lives



Graph 22: Things that street children would like to have in their lives



Graph 23: People whom street children ask for help



Appendix A

ENCUESTA CUSCO

A APLICAR A TODOS Y TODAS LOS NINOS Y NINAS MENORES DE 18 ANOS QUE SE
ENCUENTRAN EN LA CALLE.

Nombre encuestador:
Día y Fecha:
Número de encuesta para hoy:
Ubicación (zona y calle):
Turno y Hora:

El niño/a

Nombre (opcional):
Género <input type="checkbox"/> masculino <input type="checkbox"/> femenino
Edad (años cumplidos) años
Ya te han entrevistado en estas semanas? <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No
Quieres participar en le encuesta? <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No, porque.....
(También si no quiere participar, trata de preguntar y llenar las preguntas 1 a 7)

Comentarios introducción:

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Situación de calle

	1. Qué hace el niño/a en el momento del encuentro? (no preguntar sino observar!) Ponga un x si lo hace en este momento	2. Cual actividad es la que más haces en la calle? (más de una respuesta posible)
Jugar		
Pasear/ vagar		
Vender un producto (cual?		
Prestando un servicio (cual? ...		
Pedir / mendigar		
Malabares		
Prostitución		
Robar		
Tocar música		
Otro (cual?		

	3. Quien te acompaña cuando haces esta actividad principal? Ponga un x si lo acompañan (más de una respuesta posible)
Nadie	
Amigos/amigas	
Familiares adultos	
Familiares menores	
Otro (quien?	

	4. Cual es el lugar donde duermes más frecuente? (ponga un x en un solo lugar)
Casa con ambos padres	
Casa con mi mama sola	

Casa con mi padre solo	
Casa con otros familiares (quienes:	
Casa hogar	
Afuera (calle, parque) (donde:	
Un hotel, hostel o cuarto alquilado (donde:.....	
Un edificio vacío	
Otro: (donde?	

5. Cuándo estas en la calle? solo días en el fin de semana solo días de semana
 días de semana y fin de semana

6. Cuánto tiempo pasas normalmente en la calle por día? 1-3 horas 4-9 horas
 10-16 horas 17-24 horas

7. Cuánto es tu ingreso promedio por día? 0-4 so 5-10 sol 11-25 sol
 25-50 sol > 50 sol

	8. En qué es lo que más gastas el dinero que ganas? (ponga un x en un solo lugar)
Dar a (uno de) los padres o familiares con quienes vive	
Comprar mi propia comida y/o ropa necesaria (necesidades básicas)	
Comprar ropa de moda o artículos de moda (celular, Mp3, al gusto)	
Pagar escuela o artículos necesarios (uniforme, libros, etc.)	
Comprar alcohol o droga	
Jugar video juegos, Internet o pin Ball	
No gasto, ahorro	
Otro: (qué?	

Comentarios situación de calle:

Características / antecedentes del niño

9. Dónde naciste? <input type="checkbox"/> Provincia de Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otra Provincia del Dpto Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otro Dpto del Peru <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
10. Donde vives ahora? <input type="checkbox"/> Provincia de Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otra Provincia del Dpto Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otro Dpto del Peru
11. Por cuánto tiempo ya vives en? <input type="checkbox"/> desde siempre <input type="checkbox"/> Hace 7-14 años <input type="checkbox"/> Hace 2-6 años <input type="checkbox"/> Hace < 2 años
12. Dónde nació tu madre? <input type="checkbox"/> Provincia de Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otra Provincia del Dpto Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otro Dpto. del Peru <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
13. Dónde nació tu padre? <input type="checkbox"/> Provincia de Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otra Provincia del Dpto Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otro Dpto del Peru <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
14. está viva tu madre? <input type="checkbox"/> si <input type="checkbox"/> no (saltea preg. 15) <input type="checkbox"/> no sé
15. Dónde vive tu madre? <input type="checkbox"/> Provincia de Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otra Provincia del Dpto Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otro Dpto del Peru <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
16. Está vivo tu padre? <input type="checkbox"/> si <input type="checkbox"/> no (saltea preg. 17) <input type="checkbox"/> no sé
17. Dónde vive tu padre? <input type="checkbox"/> Provincia de Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otra Provincia del Dpto Cusco <input type="checkbox"/> Otro Dpto del Peru <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
18. Cuántos hermanos son? (tú incl.) Hermanos yhermanas
19. Qué tan frecuente ves a tus familiares? <input type="checkbox"/> cada día <input type="checkbox"/> 1-6 días por semana <input type="checkbox"/> entre 1 vez por semana y 1 vez por mes <input type="checkbox"/> menos de una vez por mes <input type="checkbox"/> nunca
20. Qué familiares vez con mayor frecuencia? <input type="checkbox"/> familia nuclear entera (padre, madre, hermanos) <input type="checkbox"/> madre <input type="checkbox"/> padre <input type="checkbox"/> familiares de mi edad (hermanos, primos) <input type="checkbox"/> otro:
21. Vas al colegio? <input type="checkbox"/> si <input type="checkbox"/> no, nunca he ido (saltea pr. 22) <input type="checkbox"/> no, terminé de estudiar <input type="checkbox"/> No, dejé de estudiar
22. En qué grado estás / quedaste? grado
Comentarios características / antecedentes:

Consecuencias

23. Te sientes seguro/a en la calle?		<input type="checkbox"/> Generalmente Si	<input type="checkbox"/>
Generalmente no			
		24. Usas algún tipo de droga o alcohol? (más de una respuesta posible)	
Alcohol			
Marihuana			
Terokál			
Pasta (pbc)			
Otro (qué?.....)			
No, nunca uso droga o alcohol			

		25.Cuál es el problema que más te afecta en la calle? (ponga un x en un solo lugar)	
Me dan golpes, patadas, jaladas de cabello			
Me insultan			
Me tocan o violan sexualmente			
Tengo problemas de salud			
Hay discriminación (prefieren otros a mi)			
Falta de dinero			
Otro: (qué?			
		26. Quién(es) te molestan más en la calle? (ponga un x en un solo lugar)	
La policía / serenazgo / guachimán			
Niños, niñas, jóvenes individuales que pasan			
Pandillas			
Adultos que pasan			
Adultos con negocios (dueños de tienda, líder del sindicato, etc.)			
Otro: (qué?			
Comentarios Consecuencias			

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Razones que definen la situación actual del niño/a

27. Por qué haces.....? (tu actividad principal en la calle, vea preg. 2) (Pregunta abierta, no leer respuestas)	Ponga un x si lo menciona (más de una respuesta posible)	Comentarios
Porque me lo dijeron (uno de) mis padres		
Porque me lo dijo otra persona (quien?.....)		
Porque tengo que ganar dinero para mis necesidades básicas		
Porque quiero ganar dinero para comprar lo que quiero		
Porque no encuentro otro trabajo		
Porque no puedo ir al colegio		
Porque encuentro amigos aquí		
Porque no me gusta estar en mi casa		
Porque así se gana dinero fácilmente		
Otro: porque.....		

28. Por qué duermes en (pr. 4) (Pregunta abierta, no leer las respuestas!)	Ponga un x si lo menciona (más de una respuesta posible)	Comentarios
No aplica porque vive con su familia nuclear		
Porque (uno de) mis padres vive en otro sitio		
Porque no me llevo bien con (uno de) mis padres/ familiares		
Porque (uno de) mis padres se murieron		
Porque no tengo familia en Cusco		

Porque me lo dijeron (uno de) mis padres		
Porque me lo dijo otra persona (quien?.....)		
Porque encuentro amigos aquí		
Porque no me gusta estar en mi casa		
Otro: porque		

29. Por qué no estudias en un colegio? (Vea pr. 20, <i>Solo para los que no estudian</i> . Pregunta abierta, no leer las respuestas!)	Ponga un x si lo menciona (más de una respuesta posible)	Comentarios
Porque (uno de) mis padres no tienen dinero para pagar el colegio		
Porque tengo que trabajar durante horas del colegio		
Porque no me gusta estudiar		
Porque no soy bueno/a en estudiar		
Porque pienso que no es tan útil		
Porque no sé nada de colegios (por ejemplo debido a migración)		
Otro: porque		

Necesidades y deseos

30. Cuál es el lugar donde más te gusta estar? <input type="checkbox"/> la calle <input type="checkbox"/> una casa hogar <input type="checkbox"/> la casa de mis padres <input type="checkbox"/> el colegio <input type="checkbox"/> Otro lugar (donde?.....)		
(Vea Preg. 4. <i>Solo para los que duermen a veces en una casa hogar de niños</i> . Pregunta abierta, no leer las respuestas!)	31. Qué te gusta de la casa hogar donde duermes (a veces)? (de 1 a 3 respuestas posible)	32. Qué NO te gusta de la casa hogar donde duermes (a veces)? (de 1 a 3 respuestas posible)
La gente que trabaja ahí me trata bien		
Porque la gente me ayuda con mis problemas		
Los otros chicos/ chicas me caen bien		
Las facilidades son buenas (comida, cama,		

agua)		
Las actividades recreativas (deporte, campamentos, etc)		
La protección / seguridad		
La falta de protección/ la inseguridad		
La libertad / nadie me molesta		
La falta de libertad/ las reglas		
La gente que trabaja ahí no me caen bien		
La gente que trabaja ahí no me ayuda bien		
Los otros chicos/as no me caen bien		
Las facilidades no son buenas		
Otro: porque.....		

	33. Qué NO te gusta de tu vida? (pregunta abierta, de 1 a 3 respuestas posible)	Comentarios
La discriminación		
La droga		
Las peleas / la violencia		
La problemas familiares		
El trabajo		
No tener contacto con mi familia		
No ir al colegio		
La pobreza		
Otro: (que?.....		

	34. Qué quisieras en tu vida (qué mejoraría tu vida?) (pregunta abierta, de 1 a 3 respuestas posible)	Comentarios
Educación		

Más dinero		
Mejores relaciones familiares		
Seguridad en la calle		
Más/ mejores amigos		
Otro (que?.....)		

	35. Cuando tienes un problema, a quién(es) pides apoyo? (pregunta abierta, de 1 a 3 respuestas posible)	Comentarios
Familiares adultos		
Familiares no adultos (hermanos, primos)		
Amigos (no adultos)		
(personas de) ONGs		
Adultos no familiares		
Policía		
Turistas		
Otro: (quién?.....)		

MUCHAS GRACIAS!!

Appendix B

