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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

HOMELESS TEEN GIRLS: SOCIAL-AFFECTIVE NETWORK AND RESILIENCE* GAROTAS ADOLESCENTES EM SITUAÇÃO DE RUA: REDE SOCIOAFETIVA E RESILIÊNCIA CHICAS ADOLESCENTES EN LA SITUACIÓN DE LA CALLE: RED SOCIAL-AFECTIVA Y RESILIENCIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to know the social-affective network of street girls and their influence on resilience. *Method*: this is a quantitative, descriptive, exploratory, observational, cross-sectional study of 25 adolescent girls aged 10-17 in a municipal shelter. Data were collected with the Map of the Five Fields, according to the perspective of Human Development Bio-ecology. Descriptive and inferential statistics with 95% confidence were used. *Results*: the average age was 14 years and the average time on the streets was two years; stood out the fields Shelters, Family and Street. More satisfactory relationships were obtained in Shelters, emphasizing educators in supporting resocialization. The street was shown to be a driving force for solidarity for survival, but a space for interpersonal violence and crime. There was a gap in the performance of the school. *Conclusion*: it was concluded that the socio-affective network was dysfunctional, limiting the resilience potential of adolescent. *Descriptors*: Adolescent; Homeless Youth; Human Ecology; Psychological Resilience; Social Networking; Violence.

RESUMO

Objetivo: conhecer a rede socioafetiva de garotas adolescentes em situação de rua e sua influência na resiliência. *Método*: trata-se de um estudo quantitativo, descritivo, exploratório, observacional, transversal com 25 garotas adolescentes entre os 10 aos-17 anos acolhidas em um abrigo municipal. Coletaram-se dados com o Mapa dos Cinco Campos, conforme a perspectiva da Bioecologia do Desenvolvimento Humano. Utilizou-se a estatística descritiva e inferencial com 95% de confiança. *Resultados*: encontraram-se média de idade de 14 anos e tempo médio nas ruas de dois anos; destacaram-se os campos *Abrigos*, *Família* e *Rua*. Obtiveram-se mais relacionamentos satisfatórios em *Abrigos*, ressaltando-se os educadores no apoio à ressocialização. Mostrou-se a *Rua* impulsora de solidariedade para a sobrevivência, mas espaço de violência interpessoal e de delitos. Percebeu-se lacuna na atuação da *Escola*. *Conclusão*: concluiu-se que a rede socioafetiva mostrou-se disfuncional, limitando o potencial de resiliência das adolescentes. *Descritores*: Adolescente; Ecologia Humana; Jovens em Situação de Rua; Rede Social; Resiliência Psicológica; Violência.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: conocer la red socioafectiva de las niñas de la calle y su influencia en la resiliencia. *Método:* este es un estudio cuantitativo, descriptivo, exploratorio, observacional, transversal de 25 adolescentes de 10-17 años en un albergue municipal. Los datos fueron recolectados con el Mapa de los Cinco Campos, de acuerdo con la perspectiva de la Bioecología del Desarrollo Humano. Se utilizaron estadísticas descriptivas e inferenciales con un 95% de confianza. *Resultados:* la edad promedio fue de 14 años y el tiempo promedio en la calle fue de dos años; se destacaron los campos *Refugios, Familia* y *Calle.* Se obtuvieron relaciones más satisfactorias en los *Refugios*, enfatizando a los educadores en el apoyo a la resocialización. Se demostró que la calle era una fuerza impulsora de la solidaridad para la supervivencia, pero un espacio para la violencia y el crimen interpersonales. Hubo una brecha en el desempeño de la *Escuela. Conclusión:* se concluyó que la red socioafectiva era disfuncional, limitando el potencial de resiliencia de las adolescentes. *Descriptores:* Adolescente; Ecología Humana; Jóvenes sin Hogar; Red Social; Resiliencia Psicológica, Violencia.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the 1950s, research on human behavior in adverse situations has focused on both the personal characteristics of individuals and the environmental situations in which they move. These studies began in the field of sociology, resulting in the concept of human resilience, a construct that later became part of health research and practice. 2

After several evolutions of the concept, it is considered that resilience is the ability of the individual to develop positive adaptation and overcome, despite the adverse situations experienced. It is a dynamic process resulting from the interaction of genetic factors, partly determinants of temperament, with diverse environmental factors, positive or risk, both individual and collective.¹⁻²

Risks or adversities are the individual or community characteristics that increase the chance of a physical or psychosocial problem. This category includes limited cognitive or social skills, dysfunctional family, psychoactive abuse, parental or community violence, extreme poverty, loss of loved ones, and ineffective network of socio-affective support.³⁻⁴

The effects of adversity with the protective factors are reduced, these being constituted by individual or environmental attributes. Among the individuals, impulse control, high self-esteem, empathy, good cognitive ability, autonomy, problem-solving capacity, future project and social competence stand out. Protective environmental factors are considered healthy relationships in various contexts, the certainty of affection and attention and being able to count on efficient social-affective support network, among others.^{1,3-4}

More clearly, interactions between positive and risk factors are observed through the Bioecological Theory of Human Development (BTHD)⁵.

According to the model of this theory, human development results from the reciprocal and

continuous interaction between the individual and the environments in which he lives, constituting four basic pillars: Person, Process, Context and Time, whose characteristics are detailed.⁵

- 1. *Person*: refers to the individual characteristics that arise, evolve or change through interaction with environmental elements, contributing to the individual's own development;⁵
- 2. *Process*: These are psychic mechanisms inherent in interpersonal relationships and the social dimension, which allows the assimilation of cultural values, contributing to the construction of identity and lifestyles;⁵
- 3. Context: refers to the environment in which the subject is inserted, according to Bronfenbrenner, as frames nested together (Figure 1). In the nearest environment, or Microsystem, there are increasingly complex activities and interactions, various roles and important interpersonal relationships, these also being called proximal processes. In this central context we find the individual and the nuclear family with their figures of models, symbols and language. 5

The next context, Mesosystem, follows as a set of microspaces in which the developing person transits and is inserted at some point. It consists of extended family, neighborhood, school, friends, church, work, safety or environmental violence. Then there is the Exosystem, in which the person is not directly inserted, but whose functioning acts directly on the individual and the community, such as public policies and the socio-affective support network. It is then located the broader system, Macrossystem, encompassing the former and consisting of ideologies, cultural values, beliefs, peace or war of the nation. ⁵

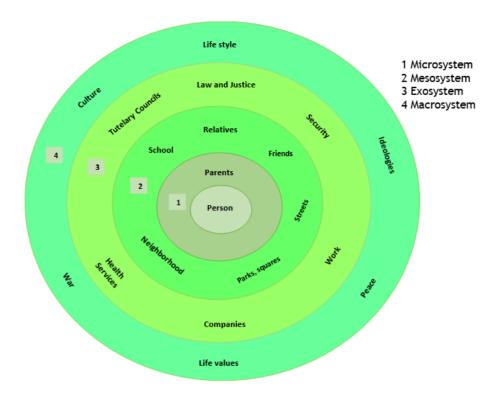


Figure 1. Context structures in development bioecology. Source: Prepared by the authors adapted.⁵

4. Time: This is the last component of the Bioecological Theory, which refers to the rapid and intermittent duration of events or relationships (micro-time), going through events with periodicity and routine in days and weeks (meso-time), until prolonged historicity, from childhood to future expectations, including behavior that recurs or evolves from one generation to another (macro-time). ⁵

It is called social-affective support network, participant of Human Bioecology, the set of significant people, institutions and systems, affective bonds built and perceived by the individual. It presents itself with a dynamic dimension, changing over time, based on affective exchanges and diversity of roles, such as changes in power, mutual respect and actions of individuals throughout their lives. This network includes the nuclear family's ties with relatives and friends, connection with significant adults and institutions such as schools and shelters. 4-6

It is well known that a well-formed support network can catalyze the function of empowering coping of adversity, even in very harmful conditions and in highly vulnerable populations.⁴⁻⁶

Among the very vulnerable crowds are children and adolescents, who make the streets their main context of life, calling themselves "in a street situation". Its worldwide prevalence is estimated to be around 150 million, being higher in underdeveloped or emerging countries.⁷

There are several complex contributing factors to removal from home: dysfunctional family; violence; psychoactive abuse; loss of parent; informal job search, and may or may not maintain any link with the family nucleus.^{4,8}

There are few references to street children and adolescents in Brazil. In 2010, the First National

Census on Street Children and Adolescents was surveyed in 75 cities, including all Brazilian capitals. A total of 23,973 individuals were accounted for, of which 627 were concentrated in Pernambuco, where males (71.8%), ages between 12 and 15 years (45.13%) stood out, almost half self-declared brown or white. brunette and the vast majority had some family bond.

In December 2018, the authors of this study identified in the Virtual Health Library (VHL), 202 national articles with this theme, considering the last 15 years, and only seven referred to the Northeast. Therefore, the importance of further research on this population.

OBJECTIVE

• To know the social-affective network of street girls and their influence on resilience.

METHOD

This is a cross-sectional, descriptive, exploratory, observational and quantitative study. It was held in a municipal shelter in Recife, a metropolis of northeastern Brazil, where homeless teenage girls from 12 to 17 years of age were voluntarily welcomed. The objective was family and social reintegration, with about 90 new cases a year (Recife Social Welfare Institute, internal document). Eventually, younger girls were allowed to have sisters stay together, in accordance with the Child and Adolescent Statute (CAS).¹⁰

The study was carried out with a convenience sample, considering girls sheltered between September 2009 and January 2010, with a trajectory on the streets for at least one month. Household shelters were excluded for other reasons and those under psychoactive effects at the time of the research. Each participant was

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investigated once, individually and in a private room.

A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect sociodemographic variables and the social-affective network was evaluated by the Map of the Five Fields (MFF).¹¹ This is a felt board with a diagram of six concentric circles divided into five fields, representing the contexts Family, Friends, Relatives, School, Other locations. The shelter camp was added and friends and relatives met¹² socially vulnerable Brazilian children, maintaining the five spaces or contexts (Figure 2).

The MFF was performed with representative images of adults, adolescents and children, printed on velcro-based cards, and placed in the fields according to the participant's choice, represented by a figure in the center of the board. The first and second levels are understood as closer relations. the third and fourth corresponding to the most distant and the last level to broken contacts.¹¹ The participant was asked to indicate satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the people represented.

The quantitative MFF assessment was based on the frequency of people in the total map, levels and each field, as well as frequency by age group (adult, adolescent, child). For the qualitative assessment, the following are considered: a) the frequency of relationships with satisfaction and breakdowns; b) citation of parental figures (mother, father, surrogates); c) the Proximity Factor (PF), representing the degree of attachment of the participating person to the persons mentioned.¹¹

The PF of each field was calculated by the following operations: the number of people mentioned in the first level was multiplied by eight and by four, those placed in the second level; the number of people represented at the third level, the fourth level, one and the fifth, was multiplied by two. The PF of each field was obtained by dividing the sum of this calculation by the number of people in the respective field. The total PF of the map was calculated by summing all five fields. It is known that the higher the value of this factor, the higher the citation of positive interpersonal relationships in the respective context.¹¹

The database was calculated and the results were tabulated. In the descriptive and inferential analysis, Epi-Info, version 3.5.3, and SPSS, 13.0, both for Windows and Excel 2011 software were used. The socio-demographic variables in absolute and relative frequencies, trend measures central and dispersal. Chi-square and Chi-square for Trend tests were used to verify the existence of differences between categorical variables. Comparison with more than two groups of

variables was performed with the Kruskal Wallis Test for non-normal distribution. The Spearman Correlation Test was applied to verify the existence of correlation between independent variables of interest with the PF. The 95% confidence interval was considered in all applied tests (significance level 0.05).

The authorization was obtained from the Recife Municipal Institute of Social Assistance and the approval of the Research Ethics Committee of the Institute of Integral Medicine. Fernando Figueira, Imip, in Recife, under protocol No. 1497-09. The rules of Resolution 196/96 of the National Research Ethics Commission (CONEP), updated by Resolution 466/12, followed. From each participant, a Consent Form was obtained and, to ensure confidentiality, were given codenames. The resources of the neighborhood health unit were made available to all participants or not of the study.

RESULTS

Four adolescents refused to participate and one was excluded if they were of legal age. The sample was completed with 25 girls whose main characteristics are distributed in table 1. An average age of 14.2 years was verified; most of them self-identified as brown (70.8%) and black (20.8%) and the largest origin was from the metropolitan area of Recife (76.0%). Average schooling was observed around four years of study.

Regarding the age of leaving the home, most of them were between nine and 12 years old (70.8%). Domestic violence (56.0%) was attributed as the main reason for evasion. of the mother and also of the brothers or the stepfather. Domestic fights, freedom seeking, mother's abandonment of home, expulsion from home, accompanying a crack-using sister were also mentioned.

Sexual abuse was reported by eight adolescents, perpetrated by stepfather (six cases) or uncle, however, not being the reason for evasion. Time spent on the streets between five months and seven years.

The use of psychoactive, licit or illicit was scored in almost all participants (21 out of 25), predominantly tobacco (95.2%), crack (71.4%), solvents (glue, "loló"); 66.7%) and marijuana (57.1%), however, reported alcohol use in only six cases. They also mentioned the mixture, according to them, a compound of cannabis and cocaine or cannabis with crack. Simultaneous use of more than one substance, as registered, in all users.

Sexual activity was found in almost all (22/25) and most were classified as heterosexual (86.3%). Regarding reproductive health, four pregnant women, three mothers, two unsafe abortions and one suspected pregnancy were recorded.

Table 1. Distribution of adolescents according to age, color, origin, education, age and reasons for homelessness, time on the streets, use of psychoactive drugs, sexual orientation and reproductive health. Recife (PE), Brazil, 2010.

Characteristics Ν % Average ad Age group (years) 14.2±3.1 10-13 8 32.0 14-17 17 68.0 Self-referenced color a 17 Brown 70.8 20.8 Black 5 White 2 8.4 Origin 19 76.0 Recife Interior 5 20.0 Other state 1 4.0 Years of study 2-5 17 68.0 4.2±1.9 6-8 24.0 6 2 Did not study 8.0 Age during home evasion (years)^b 9-12 17 70.8 1.4 +/- 2.8 13-15 7 29.2 Time in the streets < 2 years 12 48.0 2.2±1.8 ≥ 2 years 13 52.0 Reasons for evasion of home c 14 56.0 Getting beaten up my family^d Search for freedom 3 12.0 2 Fights at home 8.0 2 Staying with a sister in the street 8.0 Other 6 6 24.0 Psychoactive usef

100.0

95.2

71.4

66.7

57.1 28.5

19.0

86.3

13.7

18.2

13.6

9.1

4.5

21

20

15

14

12

6

4

19

3

4

3

2

1

^aOne didn't answer. ^bOne didn't remember. ^cThere were two simultaneous reasons. ^dMother(6); Siblings(5); Stepfather(3). ^eGrandmother's Death (1); Companion kicked out (1); No electricity at home (1); I preferred places with lots of people (1). ^fConcerning the 21 adolescent users. ^g Mixed (4 - cocaine cannabis or cracked cannabis). ^hConcerning 22 Sexually Active Teens.

There was a high dropout rate in the various shelters through which the girls traveled, some with more than 20 entries and exits. The main cause of this dropout was the search for drugs (75.0%), but also the lack of vocational education and the discontinuity of art activities, such as painting or popular dance.

Simultaneous use

Self-reported Sexual Orientationh

Tobacco

Crack

Solvent Marijuana

Alcohol

Bisexual

Pregnant

Mother

Heterosexual

Reproductive health

Suspected pregnancy

Unsafe abortion

Other

The most frequent composition of the family of origin revealed the presence of mother and children (28.0%), followed by reconstituted homes (24.0%). An average of five children per family and many relatives were recorded, exemplified by grandparents, aunts and cousins.

As for the father figure, more than half of the adolescents (13/25) did not know their father, five

were not in contact with their parents and eight parents were deceased, most of them due to traffic accidents and homicides. Regarding the mother figure, five mothers died due to "disease", two without contact with their daughter and one crack-using parent. The occupations of these parents were informal trade and low-skilled jobs.

The elaboration of the MFF started by the majority of participants in the Family field (56.0%), followed by Rua (16.0%), while the Friends / Relatives and Shelters fields were tied in the third. choice (12.0% each), with the School being the first field in only one case.

A total of 1096 people were mentioned in the total socio-affective network (Table 2), with an

average of 43.8 (\pm 24.5) per adolescent. There was a higher frequency of citation in Shelter (25.6%), followed by Family (21.1%) and Street (18.1%), with the lowest representations in School (17.9%) and Relatives / Friends. (17.3%), with statistically significant differences (chi-square for trend, X2T = 26.85; p = 0.001).

Regarding the age group of people on the map, more representations of adults were observed, especially in Shelter (146; 27.1%) and Family (120; 22.3%); Peers were mainly mentioned in Shelter (129-27.7%), Rua (109- 23.4%) and School (20.9%), and the largest representation of children in Family (51.1%). Statistical significance was found for such differences ($X^2T = 30.79$ in adults; $X^2T = 40.21$ in adolescents and $X^2T = 58.63$ for children; p <0.001 in these three categories).

In the structuring of the MFF (Table 2), the mother was the first most mentioned person in the total group (28.0%), being also the most represented in the Family field (56.0%), while in Shelter, were the educators (54.2%). In the Rua space, the same reference (40.0%) was observed for friendships with adolescents and adults, while

aunts (30.6%) stood out in the Friends and Relatives field, highlighting the teachers (59.1%) in the School space. Statistical significance was recorded for such differences, except in the Friends / Relatives field (X2T = 2.69; p = 0.100).

The functionality of the socio-affective network was analyzed according to the following items: a) degree of proximity of the parents; b) quality of relationships; c) number of people per level in the camps; d) Proximity Factor by Field.

As for the proximity of the parents (item a), it was recorded that the mother was articulated with a high frequency of satisfaction (88.0%), being represented almost always at the first level of Family, while the father figures (60.0%) dispersed at various levels of the same field, including disruptions. Nine stepparents were represented, six in the last circle, only one at the nearest level and one former stepfather at the fourth level. Only two stepmothers were quoted at distant levels by conflicts with their stepchildren.

Table 2. Structural distribution of the Five Field Map according to the frequency of people and the first person named in the fields. Recife (PE), Brazil, 2010.

Pe	nily	-	People in	the field	- Shelter	People in the field - Street								
N	%		M-SD *	N	%	M-SD*		N		%	M-SD*			
231	21.1		9.2 ± 7.5	281	25.6		11.2 ± 8.4	198		18.1	7.9 ± 5.5			
1st person cited					1st	person cit	ed	1st person cited						
Person cited	N	%	Value-p ** < 0.001	Person cited	N	%	Value-p**< 0.001	Person cited	N	%	Value-p ** 0.001			
Mother	14	56.0		Educator	13	54.2		Adult	10	40.0				
Relative ^b	6	24.0		Adolescent	7	29.2		Adolescent	10	40.0				
Other ^c	5	20.0		Otherd	4	16.6		Other ^e	5	20.0				
Pe	ola	People	e in the fi	eld - Friend	ls and relatives ^a	People in the network - Total								
N		%	M-SD *	N		%	M-SD *	N		%	M-SD*			
196		17.9	7.8 ± 7.4	190		17.3	7.5 ± 4.4	1096		100.0	43 ± 24.5			
1st person cited					1st	person cit		1st person cited						
Person cited	N	%	Value-p ** 0.001	Pessoa citad	la N	%	Value-p ** 0.100	Person cited	N	%	Value-p ** 0.064			
Teacher	13	59.1		Aunt	7	30.6		Mother	7	28.0				
Adolescent	6	27.3		Adolescent	5	21.7		Relative ^h	6	24.0				
Other ^f	3	13.6		Grandmother	5	21.7		Adult	4	16.0				
				Other ^g	6	26.0		Other ^h	8	32.0				

*Mean and standard deviation. **Chi-square for trend. ***aFields not always populated by all participants. bGrandmother(1), Sibling(2), Niece(2), Father(2), Aunt(1). cHusband(1), Stepmother(1), Emília Doll(1). dDoctor(2), Cook(1), boyfriend 1). eBoyfriend(3), Husband(1), cousin(1). bJirector, (1), servant (1), doll(1). gAdult person(3), councilor(1), cousin(1), doll(1). bJirector, (2), educator(2), father(1), stepfather(1), husband(1), doll(1).

Regarding the quality of the relationships (Item b of table 3), satisfactory interrelationships were mentioned, especially in the fields Family (71.9%) and Shelter (67.6%), highlighting the unsatisfactory ones in Rua (43.9%), School (38.8%) and Shelter (32.4%), with significant differences ($X^2 = 21.85$; p <0.001).

Among the satisfactory relationships, mothers, siblings, children, relatives, some parents and a husband were represented, as well as shelter educators, a guardian counselor and the doctor. Friends, teenagers or adults, who helped them on the streets, were also mentioned: the bonfire compadre (northeastern custom of the June parties), the "pimp" (pimp), an Emilia doll and a dog. They remembered deceased people: grandparents and mothers, an aunt who was a victim of femicide by her husband, and a friend cruelly murdered by drug dealers.

Negative relationships articulated with conflicts of adolescents with family members, with their peers or police were found, due to jealousy, drugs, theft of belongings, disputes for boyfriend, rape for conflicts with the law and bullying, without any intervention of the teachers.

According to the proximity levels in the fields (Item c of table 3), the highest average of people in the first level (N1) of the Family space (4.2 \pm 2.5) was recorded, followed by the Shelter N1. (4.1 \pm 2.7). At the last level (N5), corresponding to the disruptions, the highest average of citations in Rua (3.0 \pm 3.4) and Shelter (2.7 \pm 3.9) was observed. Significance was found between these different citations only in N1, according to the nonparametric Kruskal Wallis test (F = 11.573; p = 0.02).

In decreasing order, the total values of the Proximity Factor (item d) were revealed, as shown in Table 3: in the Family field (130.5), with mothers and siblings at the closest levels; Shelter (116.9), with many quotes from early-stage educators; School (113.1) and Street (112.8), the latter with representations of adults and adolescents considered friends or partners; Finally, Friends and Relatives (108.0). However, the Kruskal Wallis test did not indicate significance (F = 2.26; p = 0.69). Figure 2 shows the MFF of two participants of this study.

Table 3. Functional distribution of the social-affective network according to the quality of relationships, people by level of proximity in the field and the Proximity Factor. Recife (PE), Brazil, 2010.

	Family			Shelter		Street		School				Friends/Re	Network/Total			Value-p			
	N	%	N		%	N		%	N		%	N	9	6	N	9	%	N	. %
Relationship																			
Quality																			
Satisfactory	166	71.	9 19	0	67.6	111		56.1	120		61.2	143	7	75.3	730	(66.6		
Unsatisfactory	65	28.1 91			32.4	87		43.9	.9 76		38.8	47 24.7		24.7	366	33.4			
Total	231	231 100.0 281		1	100.0	198	198 100.0		196	6 100.0		190	0 100.0		1096	100.0			
	N	%	$M-SD^a$	N	%	M-SD ^a	N	%	M-SD a	N	%	M-SD a	N	%	M-SD ^a	N	%	M-SD a	Value-p
People / Level in SD field ^a																			
First	106	25.5	4.2±2.5	102	24.6	4.1±2.7	62	14.9	2.4±1.5	75	18.1	3.0±3.6	70	16.9	2.8±2.4	415	100.0	83.0±17.7	0.02c
Second	49	22.8	1.9±2.5	66	30.7	2.6±3.0	27	12.6	1.1±1.7	30	13.9	1.2±1.8	43	20.0	1.7±2.0	215	100.0	43.0±14.1	0.29 ^c
Third	13	11.1	0.5±1.4	31	26.5	1.2±2.3	22	18.8	0.9±1.6	23	19.7	1.0±1.9	28	23.9	1.1±1.8	117	100.0	23.4± 6.2	0.61 ^c
Fourth	14	18.9	0.6±1.8	14	18.9	0.6±1.4	12	16.2	0.5±1.2	23	31.1	1.0±2.3	11	14.9	0.4±1.0	74	100.0	14.8±4.3	0.96 ^c
Fifth	49	17.8	2.0±3.0	68	24.7	2.7±3.9	75	27.3	3.0 ± 3.4	45	16.4	1.8±3.4	38	13.8	1.5±2.7	275	100.0	55.0±14.1	0.22 ^c
Proximity factor																			
Minimum		1.6		(0		0					0			8,0				
Maximum		8.0			8.0		8.	0		8.0		8.0			32.2				
M - SD^a	5.2±2.0			4.7±2.3		4.5±2.5		4.5±2.9		2.9	4.3±2.4		$23.2 \pm 8.$			0,69°			
Total		130.	5		116.9		11	12.8		113.	1	108	3.0		581.3	}			

^aMean and standard deviation. ^b Chi-square test. ^c Kruskal-Wallis Test.



Girl A: 12 years old Proximity Factor: 8



Girl B: 14 years old Proximity Factor: 38

Figure 2. Map of the five fields prepared by two teenagers. Recife (PE), Brazil, 2010.

According to the Spearman correlation test, there was no significant correlation of PF with age (r = -0.04; p = 0.86), time on the streets (r = -0.19; p = 0.35) and education (r = -0.30; p = 0.12).

DISCUSSION

From the perspective of Human Bioecology, ⁵ important elements of the socio-affective network for resilience, both negative and positive, were identified. The practical importance of this bioecological model is perceived, allowing to highlight beyond the risk factors in the context of the map.

It was noted that the researched group offered difficult access, with large evasion of the shelter, explaining the limited number of participants. However, important conclusions were recorded about the elements of the social-affective network, organized according to the precepts of Human Bioecology.⁵

t was emphasized, in the Person element, that the adolescents had characteristics of high vulnerability: coming from violent families; low education level; early abandonment of the home; diverse trajectories on streets and highways and most with unprotected sexual activities. These characteristics are limiting to the development of resilience.

In studies with adolescents with similar characteristics, this type of profile actually has a negative impact on cognitive and social skills, reproductive and mental health, often leading to depression and suicide, as well as victimization due to multiple forms of violence, including by militias.^{4,8,13}

It was noted that most participants classified themselves as brown and black, coinciding with the First National Census Survey on Street Children and Adolescents, ⁹ with the highest percentage in Pernambuco (65.8%) of minors of the same race, color and age as the adolescents studied.

Domestic violence, especially perpetrated by the mother, was reported as the leading cause of homelessness. Similar results are found in other studies,¹⁴⁻⁶ corroborating the greater likelihood of breaking up with the family when there is abusive behavior on the part of those responsible, especially the mother figure.

It can be thought, then, that abandoning environments with excessive affective and material misery, risks to real or psychic death, worked as a coping strategy to the adversities in the studied population. Other authors agree with this opinion in the specialized literature.^{14,16}

Adolescents living on the streets are known to have a high prevalence of psychoactive involvement due to psychological dysfunctions and "street economy", driving drug trafficking.^{4,14,17-8}

In the study described, the use of psychoactive drugs in greater proportions than in general was highlighted, especially tobacco, crack and marijuana, a fact that coincides with national studies on adolescents in the same vulnerable situation, which highlighted a significant increase in the use of tobacco and crack.^{8,17} It can be assumed that this increase is due to the greater availability of substances or the increase of this population on the streets.

However, there was a low prevalence of alcohol intake compared to the same studies, 8,17 leading us to think that socially acceptable answers were chosen by the participants.

In the process element (personal interrelationships), important conflicts were perceived between adolescents and parents, serving as models for the negative transgenerational transmission of behavior. highlighting domestic violence, the psychoactive drugs and even the abandonment of the home. by mom or dad.

It can be inferred that the gaps in these proximal processes have become relevant to interpersonal relationships outside the home, with a gradual assimilation of a new culture and a sense of belonging to other groups, thus legitimizing the homeless situation throughout the microtime and same time.

It was understood that the researched adolescents did not maintain family ties, except for rare visits of mother or aunt during the shelters. Discordant results were found in similar studies, whose adolescents lived with their families in up to 50% of cases. ^{15,17} Therefore, we can deduce how intense the parental affective distancing was in the studied group, consolidating the socialization on public roads with total disruption of contact with family members.

A systematic review and another study on adolescents with high vulnerability, both international, showed the presence of sexual violence before evasion, between 40.0% and 60.0% of the cases. 13-4

It was observed in the research in question that only eight girls reported incestuous abuse. It can be conjectured that such low prevalence is linked to the trivialization of violence against women, culturally assimilated as inherent to the male gender, or by denial of occurrence, using silence for the integrity of the victims themselves.

In research by Cyrulnik, ¹ French scholar on resilience, the denial of adversity aims to protect the victim, preserve his image and dignity, reinforcing the possibility posed.

It was demonstrated the existence of esteem and solidarity to survive outdoors, violence and hunger, according to the records of positive interpersonal processes between the participants and other adolescents or adults in the streets, as well as the positive bonds with various professionals during their stay in shelters. Therefore, affectionate relationships were built along the trajectories in the micro-times and meso-times, inferring that the girls had certain positive social skills, bases for resilience.

It is noteworthy that adults with a positive role model are well regarded, contributing to social skills and resilient development, reinforcing the conjecture mentioned above.¹

It is pointed out that the context element undergoes dynamic changes for institutionalized adolescents, making the Shelter space a central microsystem and including interactions with the family of origin in the mesosystem.¹⁹

In fact, a variation in the dynamics of the fields Family and Shelter was observed, sometimes with greater representation of one, sometimes of the other context. It is noteworthy that the mother stood out as the first and most cited person in the entire network, despite mentioning domestic violence, especially perpetrated by the parent, as the main reason for evasion of home.

It may be thought that this incongruent result originates in the idealization of the mother figure and the desire to have a well-formed family group or the existence of more consistent bonds with substitute people, such as aunts, grandparents, other adults, lending themselves as positive models in the different trajectory environments.

These possibilities are reinforced with a study on resilience in children and adolescents separated from families during the war, pointing to the symbolic reconstitution of family belonging through bonds with other adults, relatives and neighbors, mentally elaborating another reference in the healthier environment.¹

The space Rua was envisioned as a mesosystem of functional incongruity, consisting interrelationships of protection, solidarity and affection, but also the negativity of sexual and offenses. Thus. exploitation demonstrated that adolescents would need more positive social competence when on public roads, remembering the opportunity for effective socioeducational strategies when in the shelter microsystem.

In national works, details of the difficult reality of these girls in public spaces, 5,8,17 corroborating the importance of a well-articulated support network and strategies to empower positive resilience factors.

In this sense, the fundamental role of professionals in the network's institutions was noticed, reflecting on the greater number of satisfactory relationships in the shelter field, as a consequence of the positive ties with educators, cooks, psychologists, doctors and social workers.

However, polarization was also shown in this shelter space, a consequence of dissatisfaction with contention and competition among the adolescents themselves, as well as the absence of cultural activities and short-term incomeenhancing education. Once again, there is a need for programs with well-educated educators, good working resources and interconnection with other sectors, such as education, culture, health, justice, for the success of social and behavioral rehabilitation.

this The importance of inter-sectoral perspective was evidenced in an international systematic review, showing that institutionalized adolescents are better off with actions based on trust, confidentiality, and non-judgment, prioritizing the most evident needs. Several modalities of psychotherapy are also indicated in resocialization strategies behavioral. psychodynamic, motivational interviewing or family therapy.²⁰

It also confirms the foundation of this intersectoral approach with international and national studies, highlighting the need for teams well engaged in human rights, articulated with health care, access to school and family interactions, not forgetting the duties of institutionalized adolescents. Therefore, it constitutes a set of actions aimed at enhancing resilience. ^{5-6,13}

In the research described, the School field was evaluated as the least functional field, being dropped out due to violence, including bullying, and the absence of appropriate interventions. These factors are seen as contributing to the low level of education of the group, imposing limitations on resilience.

Similar results were found in national studies and in an international systematic review of homeless adolescents, with low attendance and dropping out when teacher-student interaction was imposed without affective reciprocity or when appropriate interventions were not performed.^{4,8,13}

The extent of the vulnerable school-student relationship with an international survey of teenage girls on trajectories in the streets of Tel Aviv, Israel was also confirmed. Those with feelings of homelessness due to peer prejudice, without the proper support of teachers, were evaded from school.¹⁶

More satisfactory relationships were found in the research in the Shelter and Family fields, emphasizing the importance of the welcoming function, differentiated listening and mediating actions for these girls in the Shelter microsystem, thus strengthening the elements of the resilience: improved self-esteem; communication for nonviolence and family approach. Earlier, the possibility of idealizing proximal processes within the family was mentioned.

Unsatisfactory interpersonal relationships were highlighted, especially in the Shelter and in the Street, representing in these spaces conflicts and confrontations, including with police officers, reflections of inadequate experiences from home, with the non-acceptance of limits and norms and the inclusion in the violent culture, which perpetuated themselves on public roads and institutions.

It is noted in national studies that these individuals develop in contexts of extreme vulnerability from home, naturalizing violent reactions and perceiving behavioral inadequacies in a minimized way.²¹⁻²

It was noted the element of Time sewing the stories, since the disassociation of the family, through the acquisition of identity "in a homeless situation", fleeting interpersonal relationships, evasions and returns to the shelters and the disengagement of the School (micro-time and meso-time), in addition to the transgenerational transmission of inappropriate parent behavior, repeated in daughters - early pregnancies, psychoactive abuse, violence, low education (macro time).

It refers to the passage of time as a promoter of social competence, with the possibility of evolution from more positive experiences. However, the need for effective institutional support to strengthen the potentials of people in high vulnerability is reinforced. 8,14,20

Figure 2 shows the difference in quality of the two networks, noting that, in the greater number of proximal processes of adolescent A, there are many disaffects (levels farther from the fields), resulting in a much lower PF than the other, participant B. One can imagine the latter's most positive perception of relationships, producing a

network with elements supposedly more beneficial to her resilience.

The absence of statistical significance in some results is explained by the fact that a limited sample was analyzed, resulting in little statistical force. Even so, one can think of the affective memory of old proximal processes and the power of new and positive ties for empowering resilience over micro and meso time.

Limiting factors of the research were the operational difficulties in reaching a more representative sample and the absence of a control group for comparability, although the results on the socio-affective network and the influence on girls' resilience were not impossible.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that the socio-affective network of the studied adolescents was dysfunctional, but positive elements were found in the adolescents themselves and in the contexts of the trajectories for the development of resilience.

The biggest flaws in the effectiveness of the activities offered in the shelters and in articulation with other support institutions were revealed, highlighting the ineffectiveness of the school field.

Important elements of resilience were the affectionate relationships on the streets, the work of dedicated educators and the ideal of adolescents to have a loving and functioning family.

Studies of a qualitative approach are indicated to expand the knowledge about such population. Above all, urgent actions are recommended to revitalize the social-affective network, avoiding the crystallization of the marginal life of these girls.

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