



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Socioeconomic Profile

of the Maceió Lagoon Region



ONU HABITAT
POR UM FUTURO URBANO MELHOR



ALAGOAS
GOVERNO

Socioeconomic Profile of the Maceió Lagoon Region

The **Socioeconomic Profile** is a household sample survey to collect primary data in places of interest to public authorities or other local actors. The methodology **aims to characterize the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population, as well as their perception regarding the provision of services and quality of life.**

Between 2022 and 2023, the methodology was **implemented in the lagoon region of Maceió, a vulnerable area of the city with around 120 thousand people.** Its results allow the identification of the potentialities and challenges of the investigated neighborhoods, contributing to evidence-based decision-making and formulation of public policies aligned with local demands, and the reduction of socio-spatial inequalities.

METHODOLOGY

The sampling plan for the Socioeconomic Profile was defined to represent the population residing in the neighborhoods analyzed, according to the Brazilian Deprivation Index (BDI), characterized by high and low deprivation.

Data from the 2010 Demographic Census and from the household totals by 2019 street sides from Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) were used to draw the sample from census sectors in the region. For the purposes of constructing post-stratification weights, data from population projections according to sex and age from the WorldPop project for the year 2020 were used.

Universe

- Resident population, in 2022, in the Bom Parto, Levada, Ponta Grossa, Prado, Trapiche da Barra and Vergel do Lago neighborhoods

Target group

- Residents, aged 14 or over

General data collected

- 4,470 households visited
- 1,200 households interviewed
- 3,467 residents.

Other methodological aspects are described in the Report of the Socioeconomic Profile.

BRIEF CHARACTERIZATION OF THE LAGUNAR REGION

The lagoon region of Maceió is surrounded by Lagoa Mundaú and has a relevant environmental, economic, and cultural value in the population's daily routine, in addition to being part of the Environmental Preservation Area of the Estuarine Complex Lagunar Mundaú-Manguaba (CELMM), in which activities related to fishing and shellfish extraction are carried out to guarantee the subsistence of several families.

Consisting of mangroves, wetlands, and canals that have undergone various interventions, the six neighborhoods analyzed in the research are occupied mainly by a vulnerable population that lives in social housing complexes, irregular occupations or inadequate housing and suffers from the absence or precariousness of infrastructure and public services.

EXPLORATION OF ROCK SALT AND THE LAND SUBSIDENCE

Since the 1970s, the area has also been used for rock salt exploitation. This economic activity has caused a series of socioeconomic, urban and environmental impacts in the capital Maceió and its surrounding Metropolitan Region. With the soil subsidence that occurred from 2018 onwards, around 55 thousand people have already left their homes, drastically reducing urban life in the five affected neighborhoods, most of which are located in the lagoon region.



- Limites municipais
- Área urbana
- Corpos d'água
- Rios e riachos
- Região Lagunar
- Limites dos bairros
- Cursos d'água
- Vias principais
- Vias locais
- Área construída

0 250 500 m

Forma IBGE, 2017B, ANA, 2023, CEP/LAGUNAR, 2023.
IBGE, 2010, 2023, 2023, 2023, 2023.
Elaboração: ONA Habitat, 2023.
Projeção: SIRGAS 2000 / UTM 22S

Map of
the Maceió
lagoon
region

RESULTS OVERVIEW BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Bom Parto

37,2%



young people aged 15 to 29 without study and work opportunities

52,7%



depend on public transport

31,4%



between 10 and 17 years old attend schools in other neighborhoods

27,1%



aged 14+ play sports in other neighborhoods

70,2%



households connected to the water supply network

In the lagoon region they are 90%

73,6%

households close to areas with sewage or open waste disposal

25,2%

households without waste collection at the door or deposited in a regular location

57,7%

reported that waste collection occurs less than once a week



Main reported issues:

poor quality of health services (51,8%)

public transport offer (45,5%)

violence (28,3%)

open sewage (28,0%)

61,0%

perceive daily violence and crime



19,2%

have not seen police or public security agents in the last few six months



Main reasons for leaving the neighborhood:

land subsidence (34,9%)

violence (11,3%)

RESULTS OVERVIEW BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Levada

50,8% young people aged 15 to 29 without study and work opportunities

59,0% people work informally

56% pre-teens are out of school (10 to 11 years old)

45,8% households connected to the general water supply network

15,5% septic tank

40,4% households use the rudimentary septic tank

6,5% throw sewage directly into the river, lake or sea

73,6%

homes are close to areas with open sewage or open garbage disposal



48,7%

people reported that their homes are always or often flooded when it rains



51,4%



households with power outage (lack of electricity) (at least once a week, more than once a month or at least once a month)

11,9%



households receive mail at another address

Main reported issues:

• flooding of roads (56,2%)

• poor quality of health services (36,1%)

• lack of leisure, sport and culture (34,4%)

• poor quality of education (32,6%)

• violence (22,9%)

22,2%

people reported, in the last three months, the lack of food on some days



8,9%

almost everyday

70,6%

perceive violence and crime in everyday life on the neighborhoods



Main reasons for leaving the neighborhood:

• desire to have a better income or social position (20,5%)

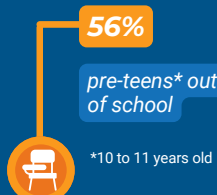
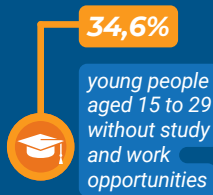
• home size (17,9%)

• flooding (16,3%)

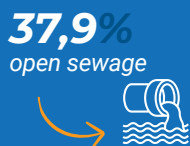
• violence (14,4%)

• don't like the neighborhood (7,8%)

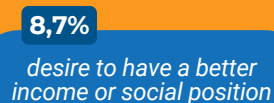
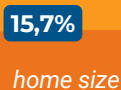
RESULTS OVERVIEW BY NEIGHBORHOOD



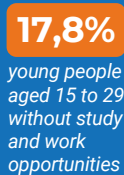
Main reported issues:



Main reasons for leaving the neighborhood:

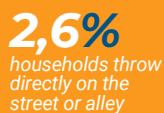


RESULTS OVERVIEW BY NEIGHBORHOOD



main reported issues:

- violence (32,6%)
- high leisure, sport and culture (35,2%)
- street lighting (24,3%)
- asphalt and roads paving (22,5%)



reported that someone in the household was a victim of verbal aggression



of physical aggression



main reasons for leaving the neighborhood:

- home size (19,1%)
- desire to have a better income or social position (19,0%)

RESULTS OVERVIEW BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Vergel do Lago

31,2%

young people aged 15 to 29 without study and work opportunities

35,6%

people reported a power outage (lack of electricity) at least once a month

9,6%

people reported lack of food on some days

10,8%

households have sewage thrown directly into the street or alley

11,0% households without waste collection at the door or deposited in a regular location



74,8% households reported that waste collection occurs less than once a week



28,4% people reported that the streets flood when it rains



22,4% people reported that their homes always or often flood when it rains



1.47

main reported issues:

open sewage (44,4%)

flooding of roads (41,8%)

poor quality of health services (30,5%)

street lighting (23,2%)

other issues (25,5%)

77,0% perceive the presence of violence and everyday crime in the neighborhood



37,9% reported having been victims of robbery and 30.1% of theft



Main reasons for leaving the neighborhood:

desire to have a better income or social position (16,7%)

home size (11,5%)

violence (9,5%)

RESULTS OVERVIEW BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Ponta Grossa

28,3%

young people aged 15 to 29 without study and work opportunities

72%

population has birth certificate

15,9%

households were occupied

Main reported issues:

29,3
Poor quality of health services

27,1
flooding of roads

24,0
public lighting

23,8%
open sewage

20,4
violence

13,4% residents reported a lack of food on some days



Main reasons for leaving the neighborhood:

desire to have a better income or social position (19%)

home size (18,6%)

violence (7,7%)

Socioeconomic Profile

Potentials and Challenges of the Maceió Lagoon Region



ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Potentials	Challenges
96% of the population has a CPF (Individual Taxpayer Registration)	88.7% of the population has ID
93.2% of the population has a Birth Certificate	21% of the population with CNH (driver's license)



ERRADICAÇÃO DO ANALFABETISMO E AUMENTO DA QUALIFICAÇÃO EDUCACIONAL

Potentials	Challenges
The main way of accessing school is by walking or by bicycle, carried out by 76.7% of children and adolescents, except in Bom Parto and Levada	32% of people between 10 and 11 years of age do not attend school
93.2% of the population has a Birth Certificate	The literacy rate is 87% (below the average for the municipality of Maceió with 93.5%)
	29% of the population aged 60 and over cannot read and write (the value is above the reality of the capital with 18.9%)



DECENT EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME CREATION, ESPECIALLY FOR THE YOUNG POPULATION

Challenges
31.7% of young people aged 15 to 29 have no study or work opportunities. (percentage above Maceió, with 28.6%)
48% of the population is employed (percentage below Maceió, with 64.9%)
96.2% of women performed domestic tasks in the reference week, only 79.1% of men did so
Majority of households are headed by women (62.1%) and their employment level is 37.2%
50.8% of employed women receive between half and one minimum wage
The proportion of men who receive two or more minimum wages (17.0%) is higher than that of women (9.8%)
48.5% of people work informally
33.1% of young people between 18 and 24 years old are out of the labor force and 21.3% of them are unemployed

Socioeconomic Profile

Potentials and Challenges of the Maceió Lagoon Region



WELFARE SYSTEM

Potentials	Challenges
37% of households receive Retirement and/or Pension	24.3% of households have access to the Bolsa Família Program
	36.6% of households are served by the Health Program Family (PSF)
	3.7% CRIA Card
	3.1% Leite Program
	2,2% Escola 10 Card



PUBLIC SPACES AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO SPORTS, CULTURE AND LEISURE PRACTICES

Potentials	Challenges
78.4% of people who practice physical activities use their own neighborhood as place	only 22.1% of the population over 14 years old does physical activities
	only 41.1% of the population over 14 years old usually goes to the beach, river or lake
	5.7% of the population over 14 years old participates in artistic and cultural activities (museum, theater and dance shows)



BASIC SANITATION, WASTE COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DRAINAGE

Potentials	Challenges
90% of households supplied by the water system	65% of homes are connected to the sewage system
97.1% of households with electricity	29.2% of households separate waste for recycling, giving destination for him
94% of households with regular waste collection at the door or in some warehouse	16.9% of households are on streets that flood in rainy periods
98.5% of households use cooking gas as fuel	57.2% of households are in areas where there is sewage or open waste
92% of households have proof of residence in the name of the resident	

Socioeconomic Profile

Potentials and Challenges of the Maceió Lagoon Region



NEIGHBORHOOD PERCEPTION AND URBAN SERVICES

Potentials	Challenges
attributes with greater presence in neighborhoods:	attributes with less presence in neighborhoods:
business (90%)	areas for sports or physical exercise(49,8%)
health center (88%)	leisure spaces (46,7%)
transport (78%)	employment opportunity (47,9%)
green areas (62%)	Residents classified it as Very Bad or Bad:
residents rated it as Very good or Good:	job or employment opportunity in the neighborhood (63,0%)
local business (68%)	wheelchair ramp (60,0%)
waste collection from the neighborhood surrounds (73,0%)	street sewage (51,0%)
	bike lanes, bike paths and sidewalks (97%)
	street/alleys lighting (49,0%)
	cleaning of streets/alleys (56,0%)



LAND TENURE MANAGEMENT AND HOUSING INADEQUACY

Potentials	Challenges
first way of occupying homes was by property purchase (85,5%)	58.4% of homes registered with a registry office
51% of owned homes already paid or in process of payment	14% of homes have a receipt
96.8% of masonry homes with cladding on the external walls	7% of homes have a promise to purchase and sell (pre-contract agreement)
	3% of homes do not have documentation
	9.3% of homes with excessive density



PERCEPTION OF BELONGING AND LOCAL IDENTITY

Potentials	Challenges
55.2% of respondents have no interest in leaving where they live	44.8% of people are interested in leaving where they live
Main reason? liking the neighborhood (90.3%)	26.9% of people from Bom Parto want to leave due to land subsidence

Socioeconomic Profile

Potentials and Challenges of the Maceió Lagoon Region



ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Potentials	Challenges
92% of people manage to reach a healthcare unit emergency within half an hour	4.7% of people reported that someone in their household had symptoms of nausea, vomiting or abdominal pain
75.6% of households obtained medical care when they needed it	13.6% cases of diarrhea
	9.9% of cases with symptoms of shortness of breath
	48.0% of cases of dengue, Zika, Chikungunya or yellow fever
	11.8% cases of asthma or bronchitis
	6.5% of cases of symptoms of itching, scabies or lice
	15% of people reported that they did not or never achieved the care they needed
	15.1% of people mentioned knowing a case in the neighborhood, or in their own home of someone who committed suicide in the last ten years



CHALLENGES IN FIGHTING HUNGER

68.6% of households report concerns that they will run out of food before they can buy or receive more food	13.8% of people reported that they stayed without eating or only having a single meal all day because they had no money to buy food
---	---



SECURITY POLICIES TO INCREASE THE FEELING OF SECURITY

Potentials	Challenges
85.2% of people did not fail to attend a leisure activity for lack of security	56% of people perceive the presence of violence and crime in the everyday life of the neighborhood
91.2% of people were never prevented from going to work for lack of security	30.3% of people feel insecure and 20.8% very insecure as they move at 10 pm in their neighborhoods
88.1% students have never been prevented from attending an education institution due to lack of security	
85.2% of people feel safe or very secure when transiting on foot at 10am in your neighborhood	

Socioeconomic Profile

Potentials and Challenges of the Maceió Lagoon Region



INCLUSION, EQUITY AND TOLERANCE

39% of people agree or fully agree that women have the same opportunities and are treated on equal conditions as men	36,0% das pessoas concordam ou concordam totalmente que as mulheres são tratadas com respeito como qualquer morador
33.0% of people agree or fully agree that women can hold any position of leaders and have responsibility in any area they decide	36.0% of people agree or fully agree that women are treated with respect like any resident
39.0% of people agree or fully agree that black and indigenous people are treated with respect like any resident	34.0% of people agree or fully agree that black and indigenous people can hold any position of leaders and have responsibility in any area they decide
29.0% of people agree or fully agree that black and indigenous people can study and have a professional career	43.0% of people agree or fully agree that LGBTQia+ people are treated with respect like any resident
37.0% of people agree or fully agree that people LGBTQia+ can hold any position of leaders and have responsibility in any area they decide	30.0% of people agree or fully agree that LGBTQia+ people can study and have a professional career
48.0% of people agree or fully agree that the quality of life has improved in their neighborhood in the last ten years	

Final considerations

The analysis of the sample data from the Socioeconomic Profile of the Maceió Lagoon Region highlights similar socio-territorial inequalities between the six neighborhoods analyzed. Based on the population's perceptions and their experiences on various topics, it was also possible to identify local heterogeneities and levels of deprivation. For example, neighborhoods such as Bom Parto, Levada and Vergel do Lago presented the worst results in themes crucial to sustainable development, such as education, employment and income, health, urban services.

The results presented here, as well as those from the Participatory Rapid Map (PRM), indicate that the implementation of public policies in these territories must be prioritized taking into account their potential and challenges, and above all, the impact on improving the population's living conditions. of the lagoon region and the capital Maceió as a whole.

visaoalagoas2030.al.gov.br



VISÃO ALAGOAS

2030

Estratégia Urbana
Inclusiva e Sustentável



Scan
to know
more

Keep accompanying us!

- @onuhabitatbrasi
- onuhabitatbr
- @onuhabitatbr
- /onuhabitatbrasil

ONU HABITAT
POR UM FUTURO URBANO MELHOR



ALAGOAS
GOVERNO