

Generation without work or studies breaks record in pandemic, says FGV – News

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The pandemic has caused the so-called “nem-nem generation” – a segment of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 who neither study nor work – to break a historic record in 2020, according to a survey by the Center for Social's guidelines Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV Social) were released this week.

The poll shows that percentage was 29.33% in the second half of 2020, the highest since the series began in 2012. In the second half of last year, the percentage of young people out of work or study fell, but it was still 25.5%, meaning that a quarter of young Brazilians ended the year without work or school.

The lowest percentage ever recorded in the survey was 20.76% in 201

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According to the economist Marcelo Néri, director of FGV Social and responsible for the survey, the study shows the high vulnerability of young people in times of crisis.

“These shocks can leave a lasting mark, the so-called scar effect, on the path of social advancement for an entire generation,” he says in the study.

School dropouts fell off

The survey also found a decline in the dropout rate during the pandemic, hitting 57.95% among 15- to 29-year-olds, the lowest level in the series in the last quarter of 2020. At the end of 2019, that percentage was 62.2%.

For the researcher, the combination of a lack of job opportunities with lower school fees (automatic participation and approval) may explain this lower dropout rate.

Uneducated youth, women and heads of households suffer more

The survey also identified the groups most vulnerable to job and study shortages. The survey found that people without education are most at risk (66.81%). Northeast Europeans (32%), women (31.29%), blacks (29.09%), residents of the periphery of the largest Brazilian metropolises (27.41%) and heads of families (27.39%).

“In addition to traditionally excluded groups, the fact that most nem-nem are among those with lower education and main family providers has implications for the future of these young people and entire families,” the study concludes.