

Generations without work or studies broke records in epidemic, says FGV – News

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According to a survey conducted by the Center for Social, the epidemic formed a part of the so-called “name-name generation” – young people between the ages of 15 and 29 who do not study or work – breaking a historical record in 2020. for. The policies of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV Social) were released this week.

The survey shows that this percentage was 29.33% in the second half of 2020, the highest since the series’ start in 2012. In the second half of last year, the percentage of youth without a job or study dropped, but it was still 25.5%, equivalent to saying that a quarter of young Brazilians finished the year without work or school.

The survey recorded the lowest percentage ever, 20.76%, during 2014.

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

“These shocks can leave lasting scars, the so-called scar effects, on the trajectory of social uplift for an entire generation”, they say in the study.

School dropout dropped

The survey also noted a drop in dropout rates during the epidemic, which reached the lowest level in the series in the last quarter of 2020, with 57.95% among 15- to 29-year-olds. This percentage stood at 62.2% at the end of 2019.

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

Uneducated youth, women and household heads face more problems

The survey also identified the groups that are most vulnerable to employment and lack of study. The survey found that the most vulnerable are those who do not have education (66.81%); Northeast (32%), women (31.29%), blacks (29.09%), residents of the periphery of Brazil’s largest metropolises (27.41%) and heads of families (27.39%).

“Apart from traditionally excluded groups, the fact that the largest incidence of name-names is in people with low education and the main providers of families has implications for the future of these young people and entire families”, the study concludes .