

How to nurture the potential and protagonism of young people in the YAE

The **YAE (Youth and Adult Education)** is a path for almost

1.5 million Brazilian students, aged between 15 and 29, to complete primary and secondary school.

Different social indicators play a role in increasing the likelihood that **young people withdraw from school** during their educational career:

10 million

young people aged 14-29 **have not completed secondary education in Brazil.** ¹

RACE

As a result of racism, **a more vulnerable social environment** hinders the access and retention of black students:

71,7%

of out-of-school youth **are black and brown.** ¹

The age-grade distortion rate is **among black students**, while this figure drops to 11.7% among whites. ²

21,4%

Sources: ¹ PNAD Education 2019 - IBGE; ² Education Observatory, with data from the 2020 School Census.

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Poorer students who drop out of school to provide for their families are more likely to discontinue their education:

39% of young people **had to disrupt their education** to work; ¹

Young people aged 15 to 25 in households that have been affected by income cuts are

2,3%

more likely to drop out of school. ³

Sources: ¹ PNAD Education 2019 - IBGE; ³ Income Shocks and School Dropouts in Latin America - World Bank 2018; ⁴ Synthesis of Social Indicators 2019 - IBGE.

GENDER

Gender inequality and violence make it even harder to stay in school:

11,5% of women reported household chores as the main reason for having dropped out or having never attended school; ¹

30% of mothers up to 19 years old did not complete primary school; ⁵

82% of trans people leave secondary school between the ages of 14 and 18. ⁶

Sources: ¹ PNAD Education 2019 - IBGE; ⁵ Abriq Foundation 2018; ⁶ National Network of Trans People of Brazil 2017.

DISABILITY

Lack of inclusion and accessibility is a barrier for young people with disabilities:

67% of the population with a disability have not attended school or have incomplete primary education; ⁷

Only **40%** of the country's public schools **are accessible.** ⁸

Sources: ¹ PNAD Education 2019 - IBGE; ⁷ National Health Survey (PNS) - IBGE; ⁸ School Census 2021 - INEP.



Social and economic markers often prevent young people from completing primary and secondary education at the appropriate time.



For a portion of them, YAE is the most viable alternative to formal schooling.

Young people aged 15 to 29 represent **53%** of YAE enrollments ¹

Source: ¹ PNAD Education 2019 - IBGE;



With coordinated initiatives and strategies, it is possible to reduce inequalities and enable YAE youth to reach their potential in different contexts.

Actions to promote transformation

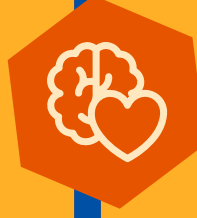


Opportunity Youth in YAE

Participants are young people aged 15 to 29 in a situation of social vulnerability



Impact across different dimensions



PERSONAL EMPOWERMENT



HEALTHY SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS



CONNECTION AND BELONGING AT SCHOOL



SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



LEADERSHIP



HIGHER EDUCATION



ENTRY INTO THE LABOR MARKET



The strategies presented here were developed based on the experience of the **Jovens Construtores Program (PJC)**, together with Educação de Jovens e Adultos (Youth and Adults Education), and in partnership with the Municipal Education Secretariat of Rio de Janeiro. The PJC was designed by the **YouthBuild** organization. In Brazil, it is carried out by **CEDAPS**.

The Program contributes to the **personal and professional growth of young people living in and around favelas.**

Impact data of Program youth participants ⁹

80% consider going to university

75% are enrolled or intend to enroll in a vocational course in the next 24 months

75% of young people are working or studying

Source: ⁹ Impact evaluation of the Jovens Construtores Program based on a randomized controlled trial - Instituto Jones dos Santos Neves.

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