

# Profile of children and adolescents during the pandemic: education

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A study made by the Institute for Mobility and  
Social Development – IMDS based on  
PNAD COVID19 – Nov 2020

Version 12 July 2021

# Education

Portrait of the 6-to-17-year-  
old population

## Children and adolescents between 6 and 17 years of age

- Access to school
- Network they attend
- Type of teaching during the pandemic
- Conditions for distance learning
- Student engagement

## Conditions and characteristics of this population during the pandemic

- Age groups
- Levels of schooling of head of household
- Education network
- Per capita household income
- Race or skin color
- Sex of child or adolescent
- *Bolsa Família*
- Emergency Aid

They were considered household residents having some degree of kinship with the person responsible or when sharing expenses<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Population under Study:</b>	<b>36.8 Million   17.4% of the Brazilian population</b>
<b>Attend school (enrolled):</b>	<b>35.4 Million   96.0% of the population under study</b>
<b>Public school network:</b>	<b>28.8 Million   78.2% of the population under study</b>
<b>Partial or total face-to-face schooling:</b>	<b>2.8 Million   7.5% of the population under study</b>
<b>Enrolled though not totally<sup>2</sup> face-to-face schooling:</b>	<b>34.5 Million   93.7% of the population under study</b>

<sup>1</sup> Those whose household condition was that of an aggregate, pensionist, house servant, or a relative of the house servant were not considered residents.

<sup>2</sup> But can receive activities.

# Conditions and characteristics of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17 (November 2020)

## Age groups

Between 6 and 9 years of age	12.8 M   35%
Between 10 and 14 years of age	14.6 M   40%
Between 15 and 17 years of age	9.4 M   26%

## Schooling of head of household

(I) – Incomplete Elementary or JHS or less	12.0 M   32%
(II) – Complete Elementary and JHS or incomplete High School	6.4 M   17%
(III) – Complete High School or incomplete undergraduate studies	13.0 M   35%
(IV) – Complete Graduate studies or higher	5,4 M   15%

## Skin color or race

Whites	15.2 M   42%
Blacks or Mixed Race	21.3 M   58%

## Per capita household income clippings<sup>3</sup>

poorest 10%	5.8 M   16%
poorest 20%	11.9 M   32%
richest 20%	4.2 M   11%
richest 10%	1.9 M   5%

## Sex of child or adolescent

Boys	18.8 M   51%
Girls	18.0 M   49%

## Child or adolescent where someone received

<i>Bolsa Família</i>	5.4 Million   15%
Emergency Aid	19.9 Million   54%

<sup>3</sup> Household income calculated with habitual labor income plus income from benefits other than Emergency Aid.

# Educational Data

Population aged  
6 to 17

## TOPICS – MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2020

### Indicators explored

- Enrolled
- Public Schools
- Partial or total face-to-face classes
- Were given school activities (including online classes)
- Percentage of students by time spent (days per week and hours per day) dedicated to weekly activities
- Average number of days engaged in weekly activities

### Clippings

- Brazil and Greater Regions
- Brazil and Units of the Federation
- Brazil under selected conditions and characteristics
- Brazil and Units of the Federation between 6 and 9 years of age
- Brazil between 6 and 9 years of age under selected conditions and characteristics
- Brazil and Units of the Federation between 10 and 14 years of age
- Brazil between 10 and 14 years of age under selected conditions and characteristics
- Brazil and Units of the Federation between 15 and 17 years of age
- Brazil between 15 and 17 years of age under selected conditions and characteristics

# Educational Data

Population aged  
6 to 17

## Why study about education based on PNAD COVID19

- PNAD COVID19 is an experimental survey of IBGE's, aimed at “estimating the number of people with referred associated symptoms of the flu syndrome in order to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian labor market.”
- Furthermore, the survey raises certain aspects related to educational activities unavailable in the PNAD-Contínua, which enable the identification of problems that may cause school dropout, aside from consequences for social mobility.
- However, special care should be taken due to the exclusive nature of these survey questions, and that is, **not to conclude that the identified problems were aggravated by the pandemic, as there is no basis for such a comparison.** Thus, we interpret it as a profile of social phenomena that may or may not be partially or totally explained by the pandemic.

More about PNAD COVID19: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/investigacoes-experimentais/estatisticas-experimentais/27947-divulgacao-mensal-pnadcovid2.html?=&t=o-que-e>

# Educational Data

Population aged  
6 to 17

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The main message from this collection is that access to and engagement in activities, measured by various indicators, of students with the school and with their activities, is strongly correlated to variables associated to household income and to the level of schooling of the head of household.**

This is significant since access and engagement are foretellers of the quantity and quality of schooling in the future, which is closely related to future income. In this way, PNAD COVID19 allows the observation of these indicators in greater detail than other household questionnaires, associating them to the factors<sup>1</sup> which can indicate causal mechanisms of (weak) social mobility.

### The main results observed were:

- The enrollment fee for students aged 6 to 17 in Brazil is 96%, with a variation between 88%, in Roraima and Amapá, and 98%, in Minas Gerais. Among households in the 10% poorest group and in the 10% richest group, this percentage varies 5 percentage points (p.p.), from 94% to 99%.

<sup>1</sup> For example, schooling of head of household, per capita income, education network (public or private).



# Educational Data

Population aged  
6 to 17

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2020, the percentage of face-to-face classes in Brazil was 8%. But **there were sizeable differences**: in Amazonas, 47%, the highest percentage; In Sergipe, only 1%.

- There are considerable differences when we look at the factors associated to mobility:
  - 6% for those residing with a head of household with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level education, as compared to 13% for those who have college degrees or higher;
  - Among the poorest 10%, 7% had face-to-face classes, a number that is 10 p.p. less than the richest 10%, at 17%;
  - There is a 10 percent point difference between students of the private and those of the public school network: 16% and 6%, respectively.

# Educational Data

## Population aged 6 to 17

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2020, the percentage of face-to-face classes in Brazil was 8%. But **there were sizeable differences**: in Amazonas, 47%, the highest percentage; In Sergipe, only 1%.

- Differences are even more accentuated for students between 6 and 9 years of age, which is worrisome, since it is an age group that lacks learning autonomy and is in the literacy phase, being face-to-face classes very important, if not essential for them:
  - The poorest 10%: 7%. The richest 10%: 21% -> 3 times more;
  - The percentage increases from 5% to 9% depending on whether the household receives Bolsa Família, respectively;
  - Difference of 6% to 14%, respectively, in households with the smallest or highest level of schooling of the head of household.

# Educational Data

## Population aged 6 to 17

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The percentage of students aged 6 to 17 who received school activities, including online classes, was as high as 70% in Bahia, Roraima, Pará and Amapá; even so, in the Southern Region States, in the Federal District, in Ceará and Rondônia, the percentage was more than 95%.

- Note also:
  - a difference of 10 p.p. between the smallest and highest level of schooling of the person responsible, the highest at 95%;
  - this distance increases even more when comparing the 10% poorest and richest, 83% and 97%, a difference of 16 p.p.;
  - 87% of public-school students, 9 p.p. less than private school students (96%);
  - the difference between Whites and Blacks is 7 p.p., 93% and 86%, respectively;
  - 8 p.p. difference between those who receive and those who do not receive *Bolsa Família*, with the advantage going to non-receivers, the same standard applying to those receiving Emergency Aid, with a difference of 6 p.p..

# Educational Data

## Population aged 6 to 17

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From the point of view of engagement, based on the percentage of students performing activities 5 or more days a week, the country has averaged 61%, but the variation between states is considerable - 31% in Roraima and 32% in Acre, as compared to 82% in the Federal District, with Ceará, Paraná and Goiás also above 70%.

- There are differences also between age groups: 58% among students aged 15 to 17, as compared to 62% for the remainder;
- The difference by level of schooling of the heads of household is also remarkable – 53% for those residing in homes where the head of household has at most incomplete Elementary or Junior High School level and 77% for those with college degrees or higher;
- The same occurs between the richest and poorest, with an even greater difference - 52% as compared to 84%;
- Public-school students, 56%, and private school students, 82%;
- Whites, 67%, as compared to 56% for Blacks;
- Differences of 10 p.p. for those who do or do not receive *Bolsa Família*, the same for Emergency Aid - those residing in households that did not receive any one of the two partook of more activities.

# Educational Data

Population aged  
6 to 17

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Doing an exercise that assumes desirable engagement (those who perform activities 5 or more days and for at least 5 hours a day), there is also a strong difference between the rich and the poor: 4% of the poorest, 21% of the richest.
- The minimum engagement being those who did not receive activities, received and did not perform, or received and performed activities on 1 day a week and up to 1 hour a day, there is an increase in the percentage by age group - 12% among students aged 6 to 14, compared to 16% for youngsters between 15 and 17 years of age. Inversely to the desirable engagement, the poorest (19%), public school students (15%), Blacks (16%) and BFP recipients (20%) and EA recipients (16%) are overrepresented.
- Most of the northern states (except RO and TO) and RN and BA are below the Brazilian average in terms of the average number of days in which they performed school activities per week.

# Educational Data

Population aged  
6 to 17

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- If we look at a "film" of July to November, we notice that the percentage of students who received activities and carried them out or were in face-to-face classes is considerably higher among the richest 20% than among the poorest 20% throughout the period, and even though growing in both groups, the discrepancy remains.
- The same occurs if we take into account the number of days and hours dedicated to school activities, with greater engagement among the rich and among those with more educated parents.

**All these elements of the portrait and of the film show us that during the pandemic, those with better socioeconomic conditions had more access and were able to keep their children and adolescents more focused on their studies.**

**These results serve as a warning of possible obstacles to social mobility and duplication of less favorable conditions between generations.**

**As a result, a show of public commitment is expected to correct these failures and inequalities in order to mitigate or limit these future consequences.**

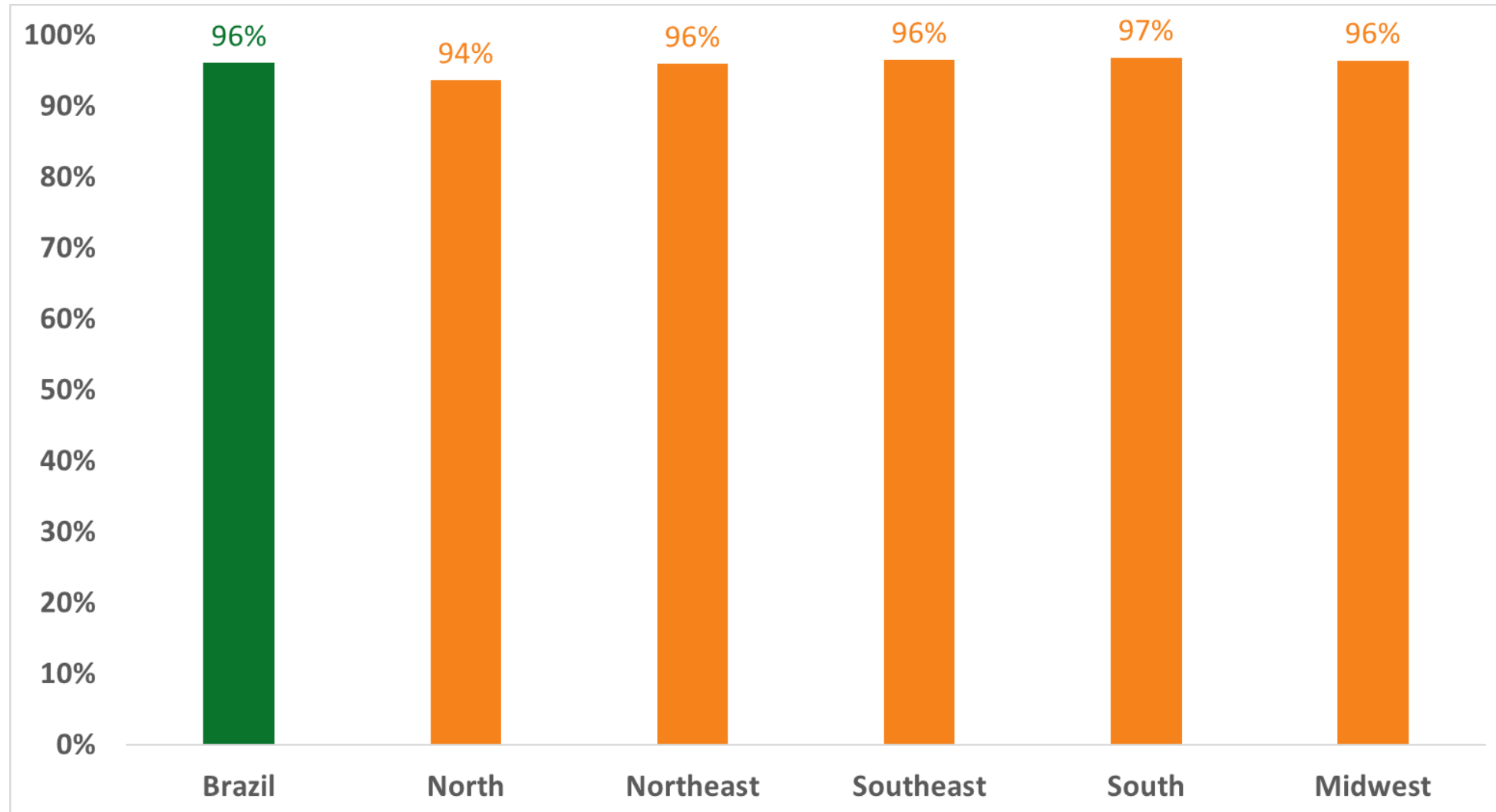
# Portraits of children and adolescents during the pandemic: education

## THE DATA

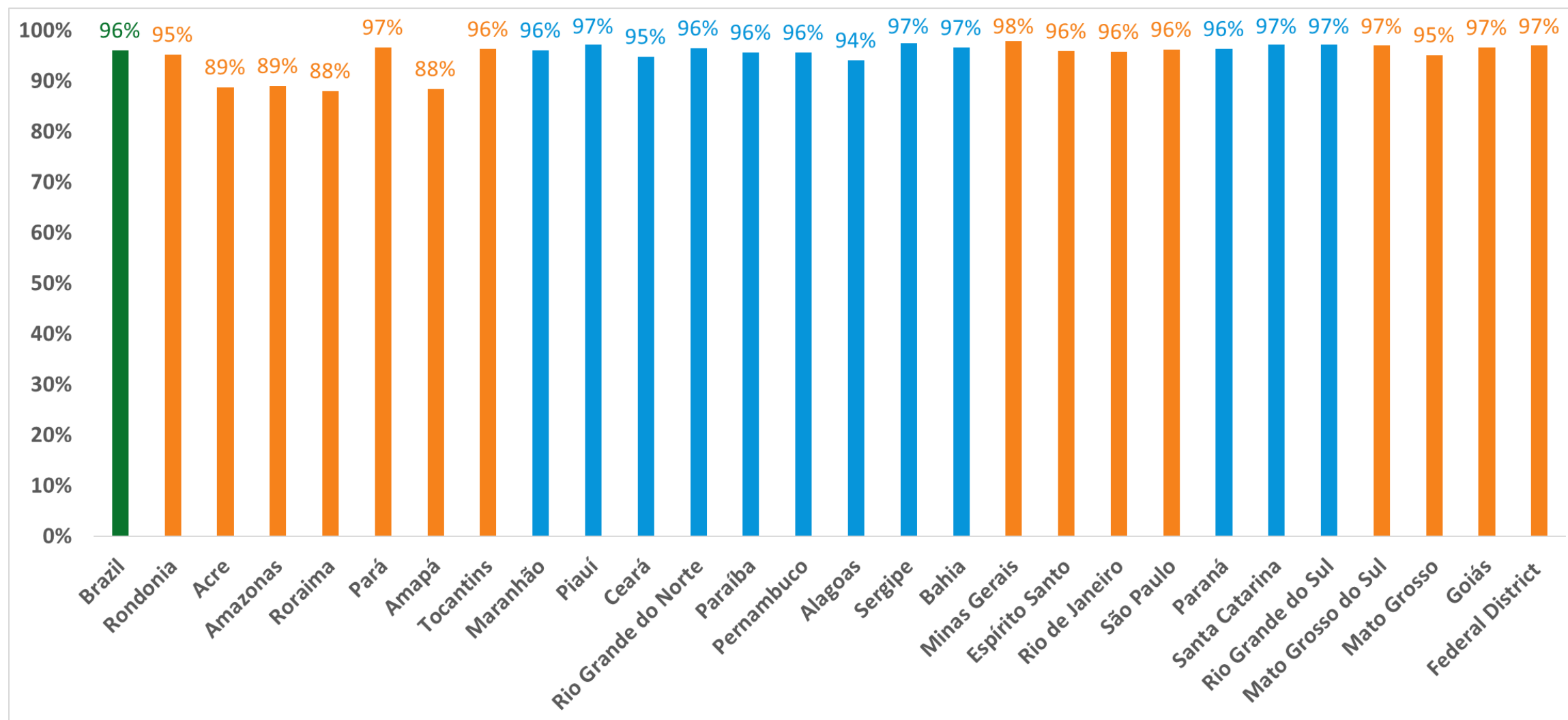
# Enrollments



## Percentage of enrollment in school (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Great Regions, Nov 2020

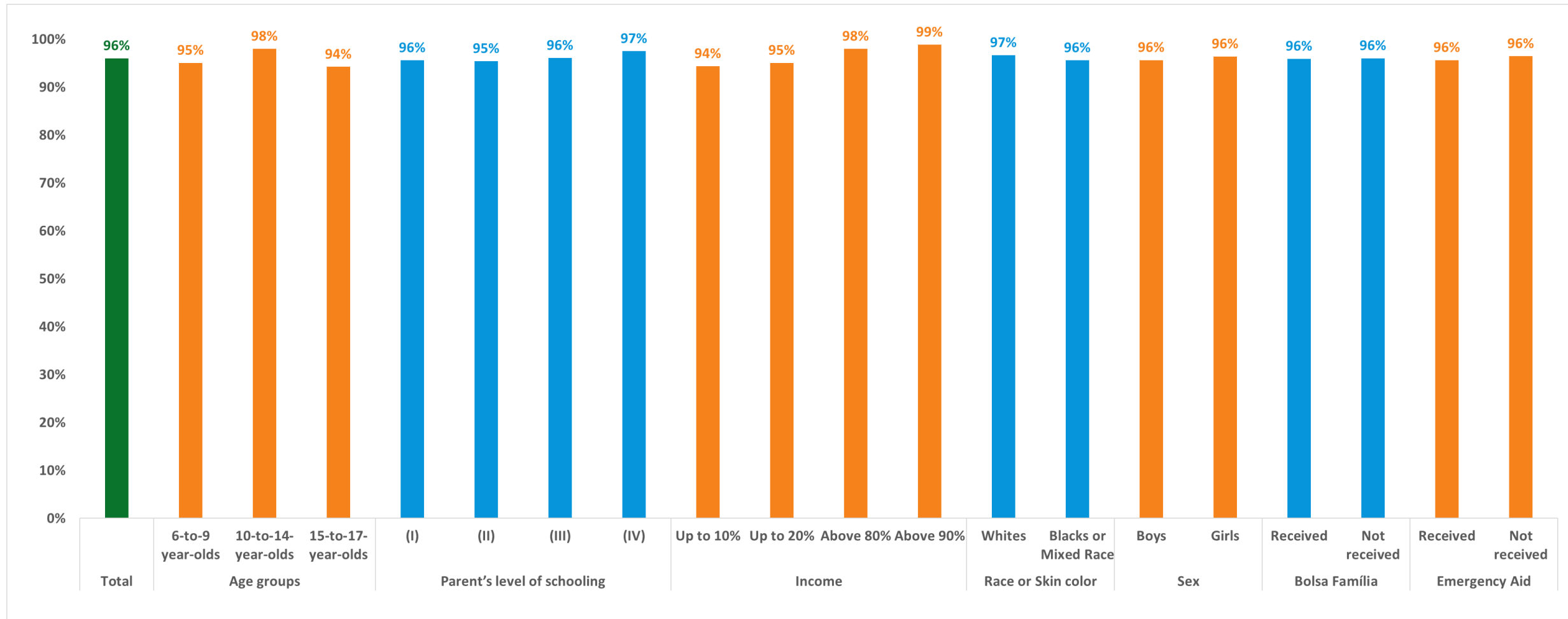


Percentage of school enrollments (6- to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020

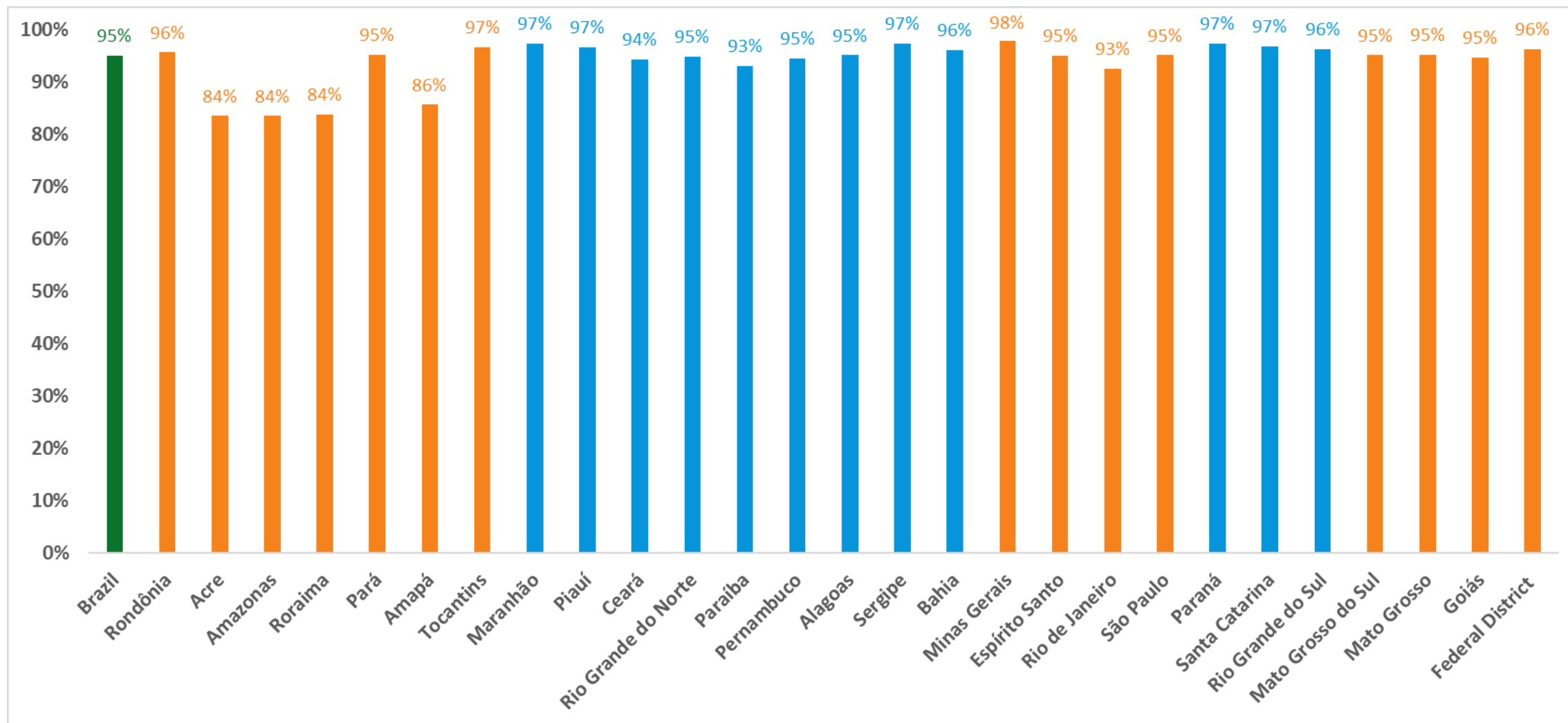


## Percentage of school enrollments (6-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov 2020

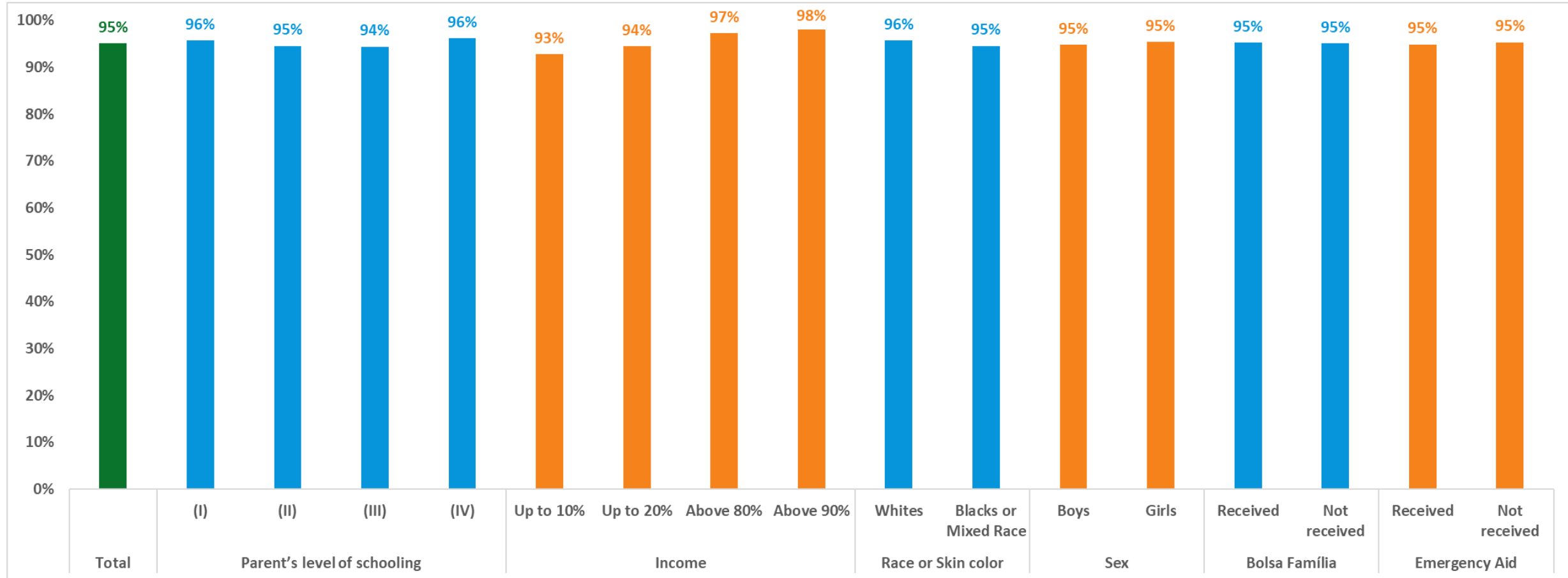
- There are no great differences in enrollment fees, even when comparing the very rich and the very poor



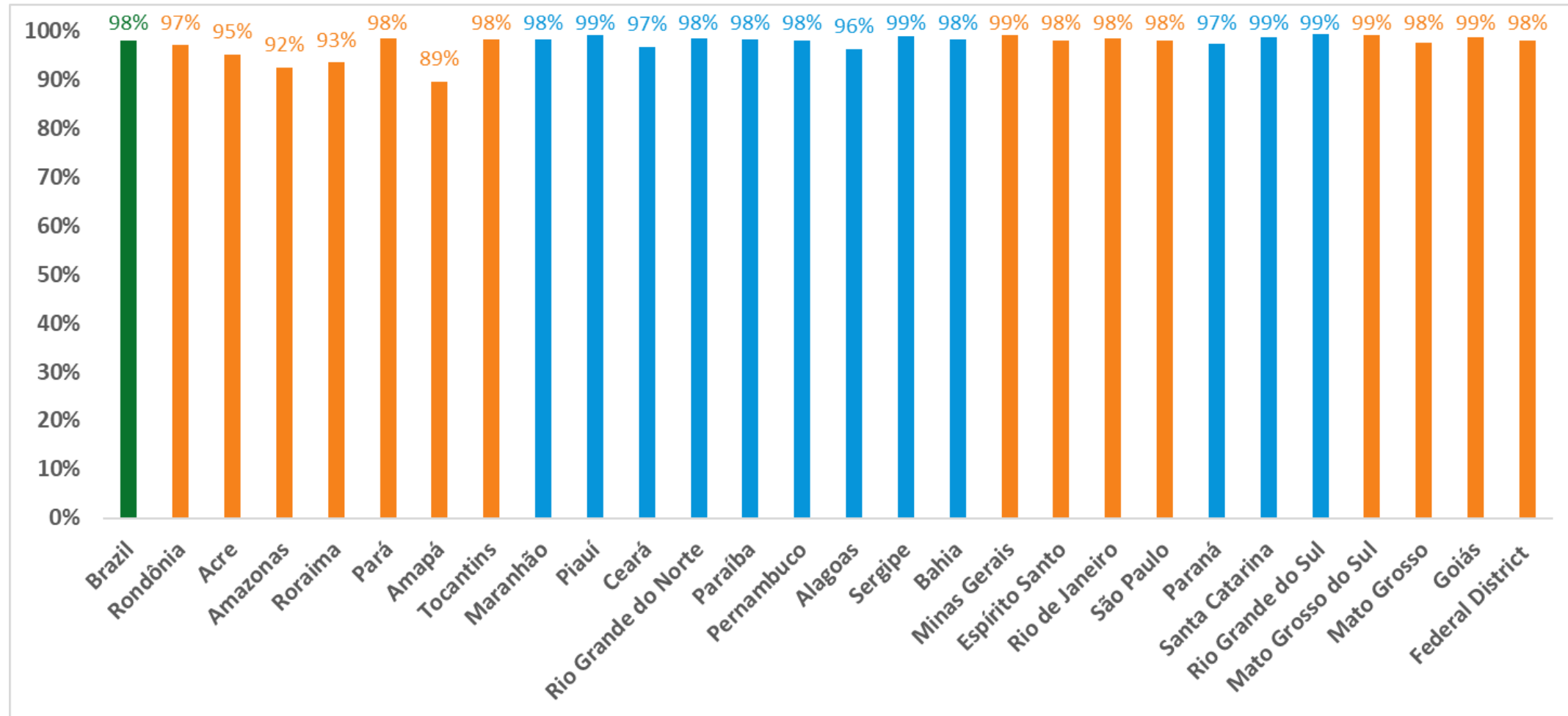
## Percentage of school enrollments (6-to-9-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov 2020



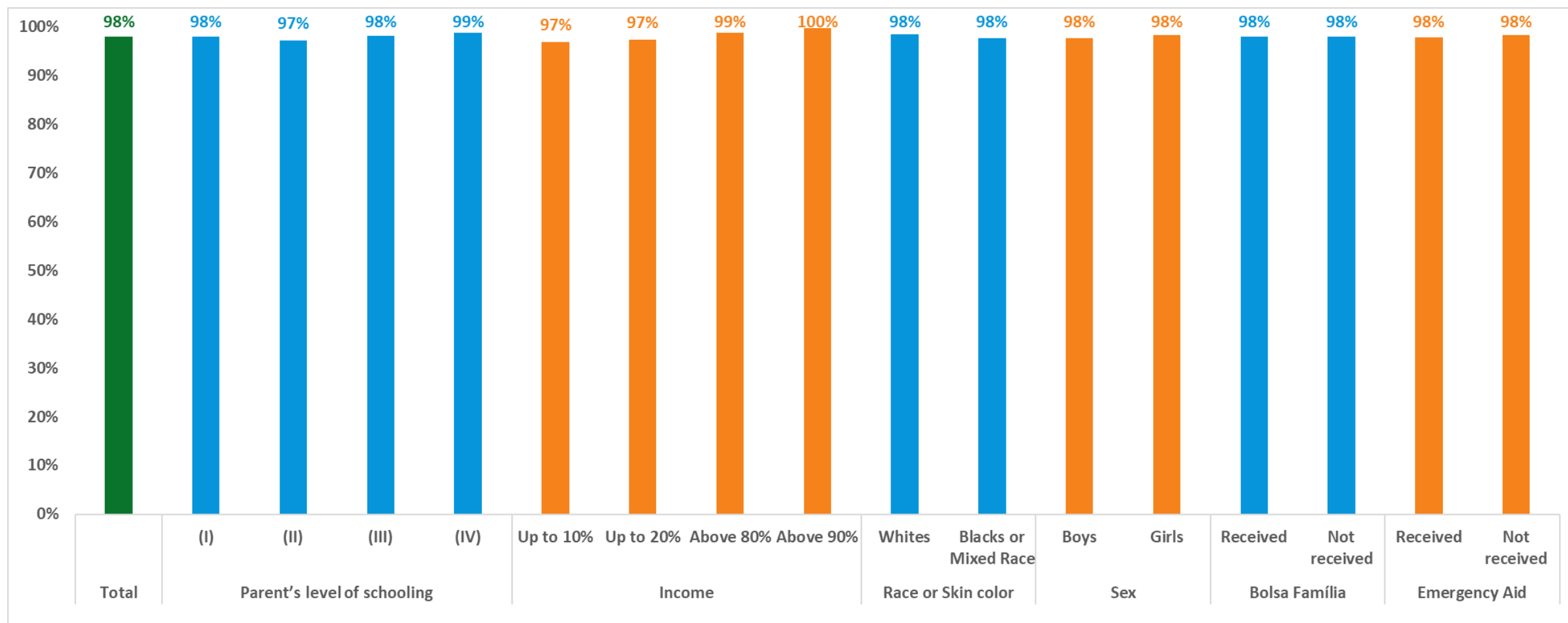
## Percentage of school enrollments (6-to-9-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov 2020



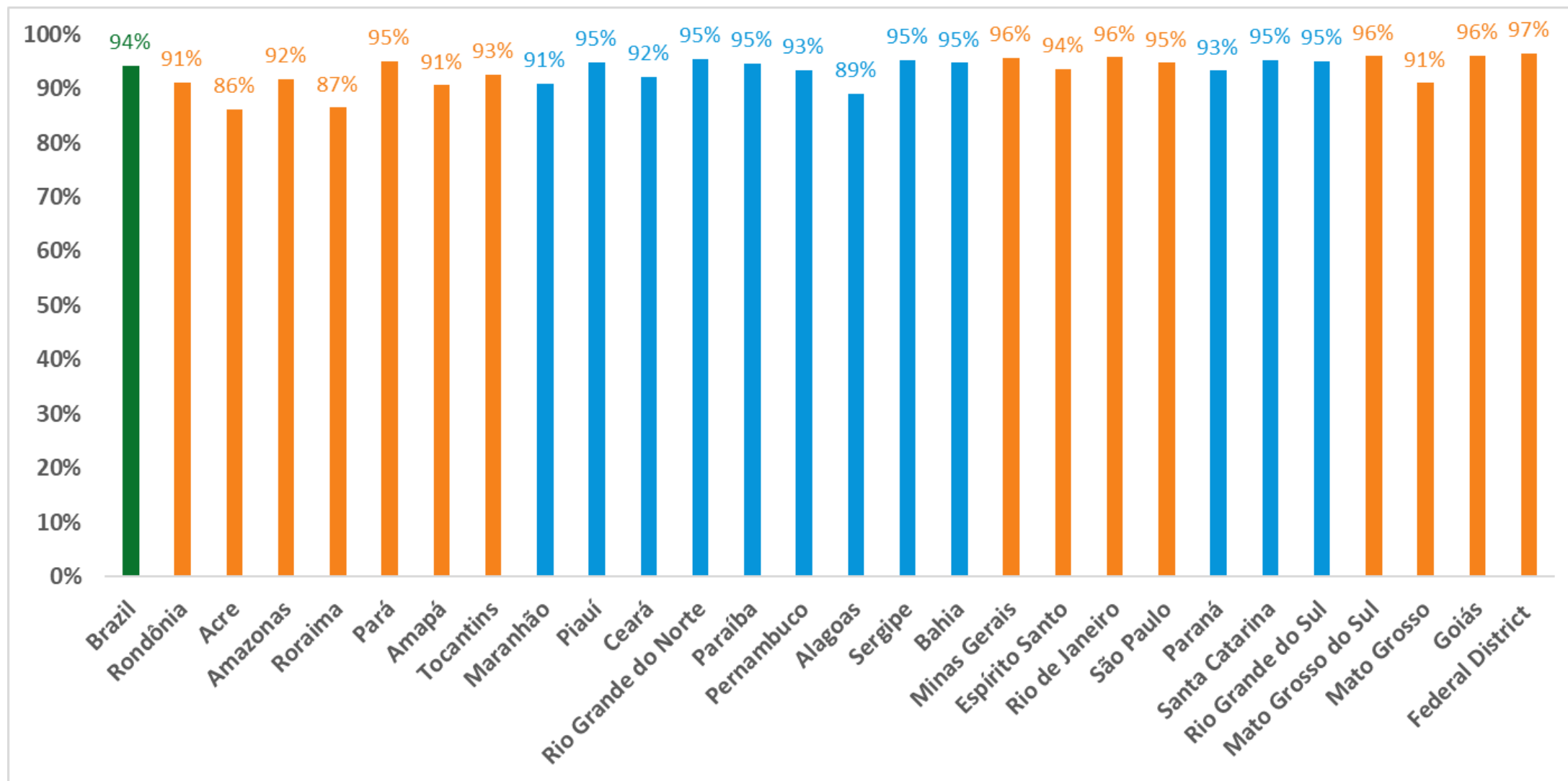
## Percentage of school enrollments (10-to-14-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



## Percentage of school enrollments (10-to-14-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020

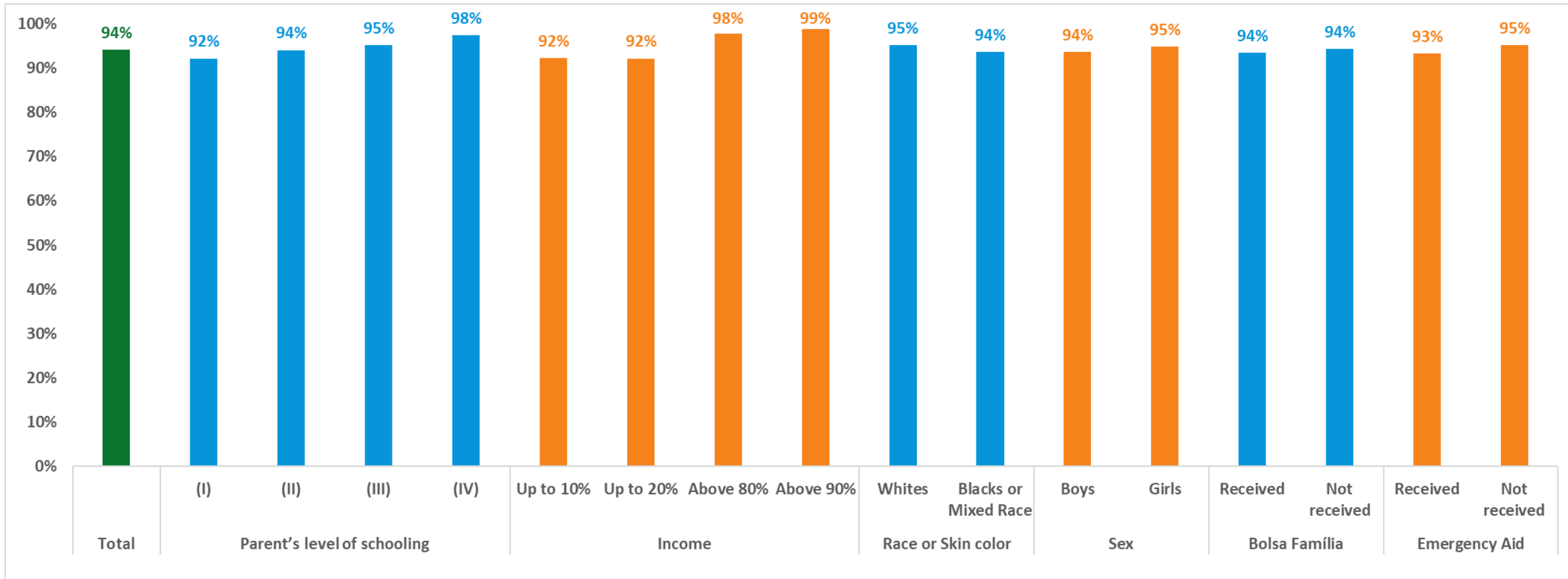


## Percentage of school enrollments (15-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020





## Percentage of school enrollments (15-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



# Public School System

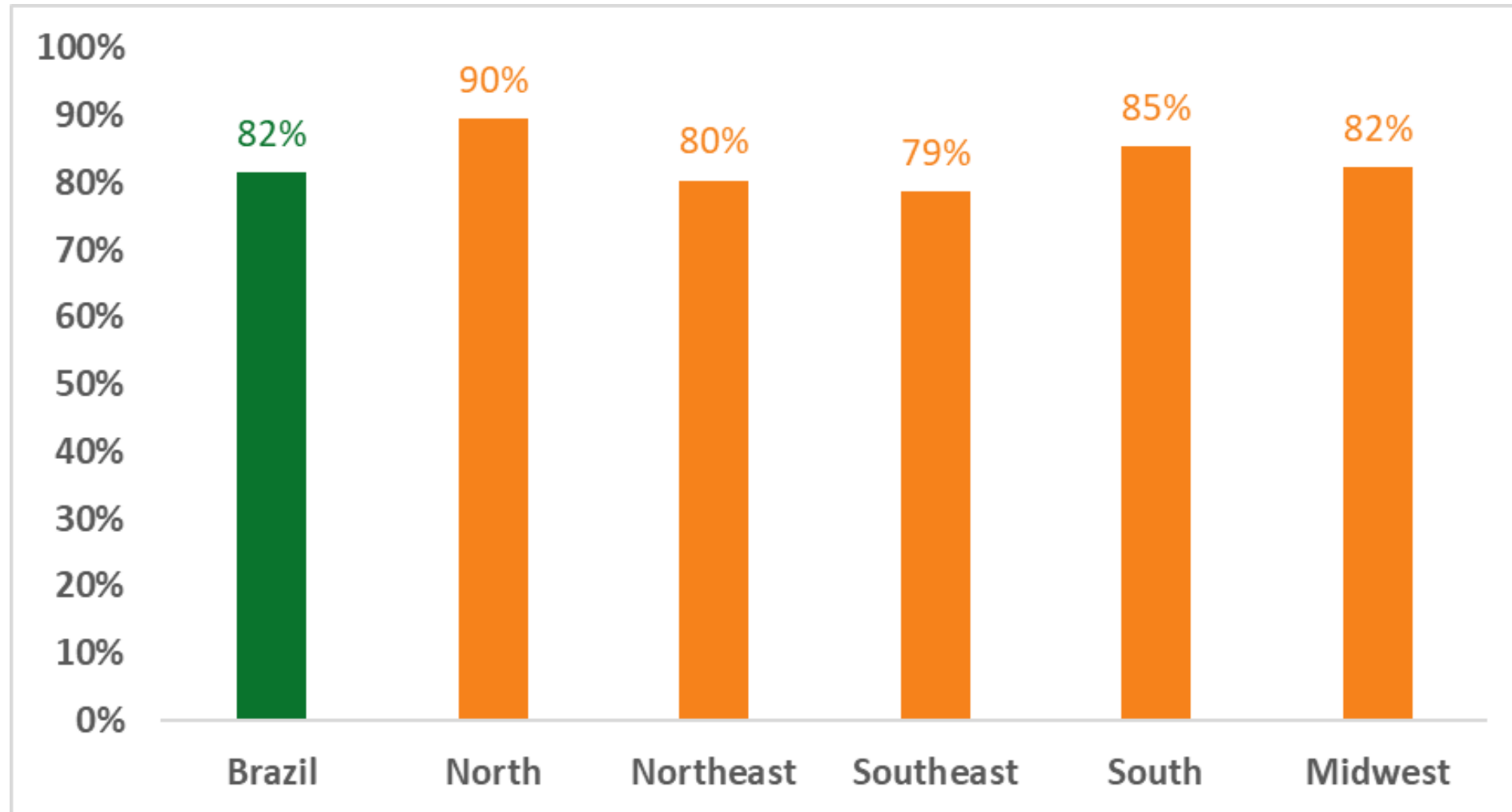
## STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

**Population in this study: 36.8 Million | 17.4% of the Brazilian population**

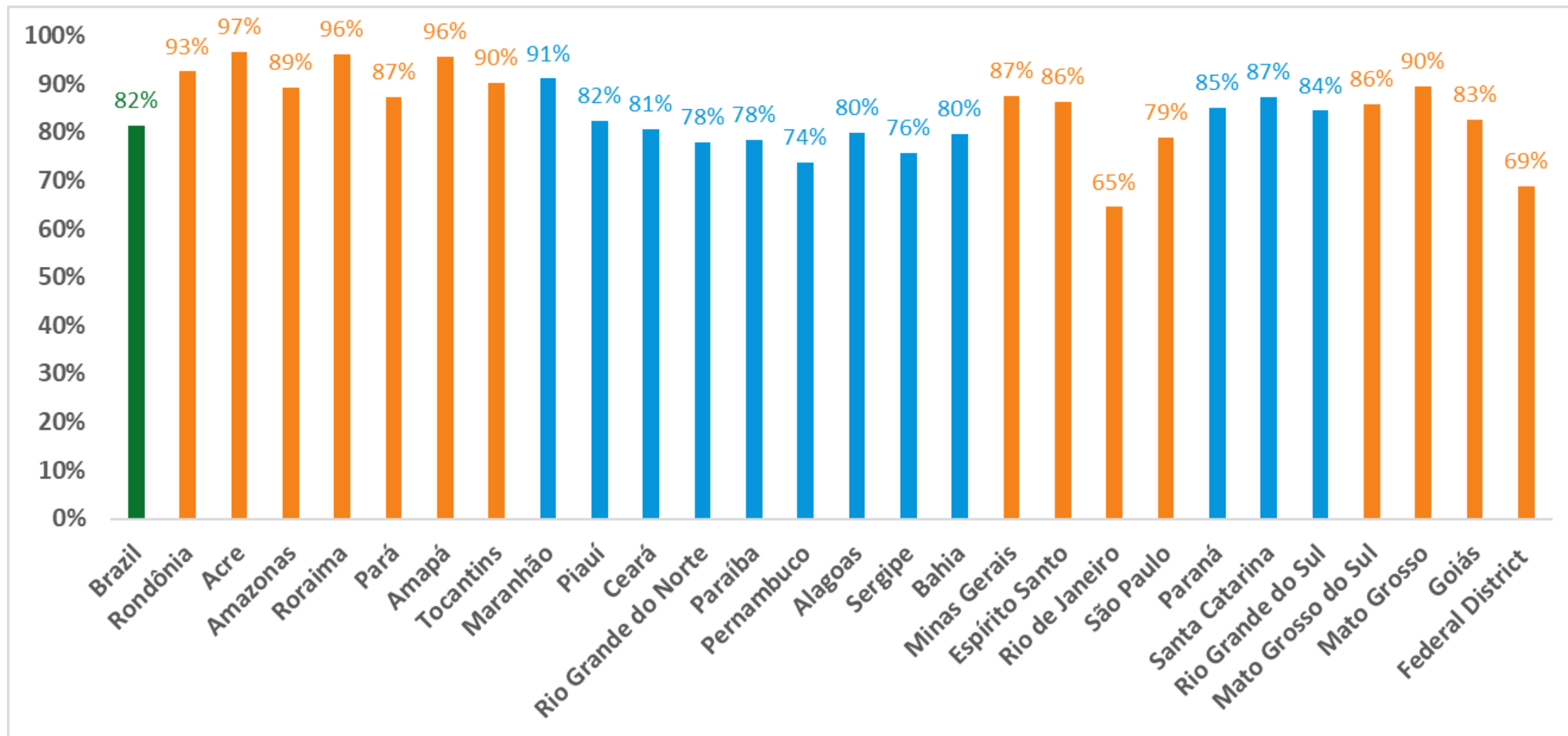
We shall follow 6-to-17-year-old children and adolescents who were attending school (enrolled) in November 2020.

**35.4 Million | 96.0% of the initial population in this study**

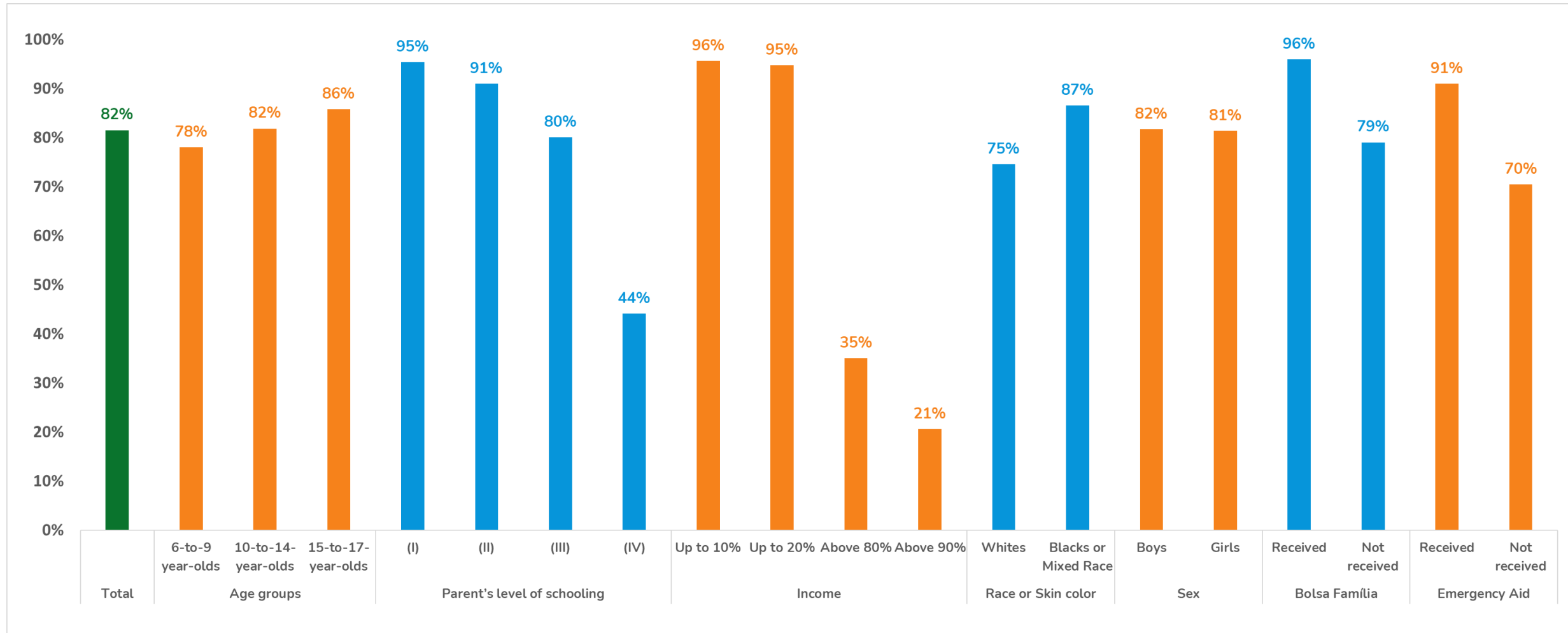
Percentage of students in the public school system (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Great Regions, Nov. 2020



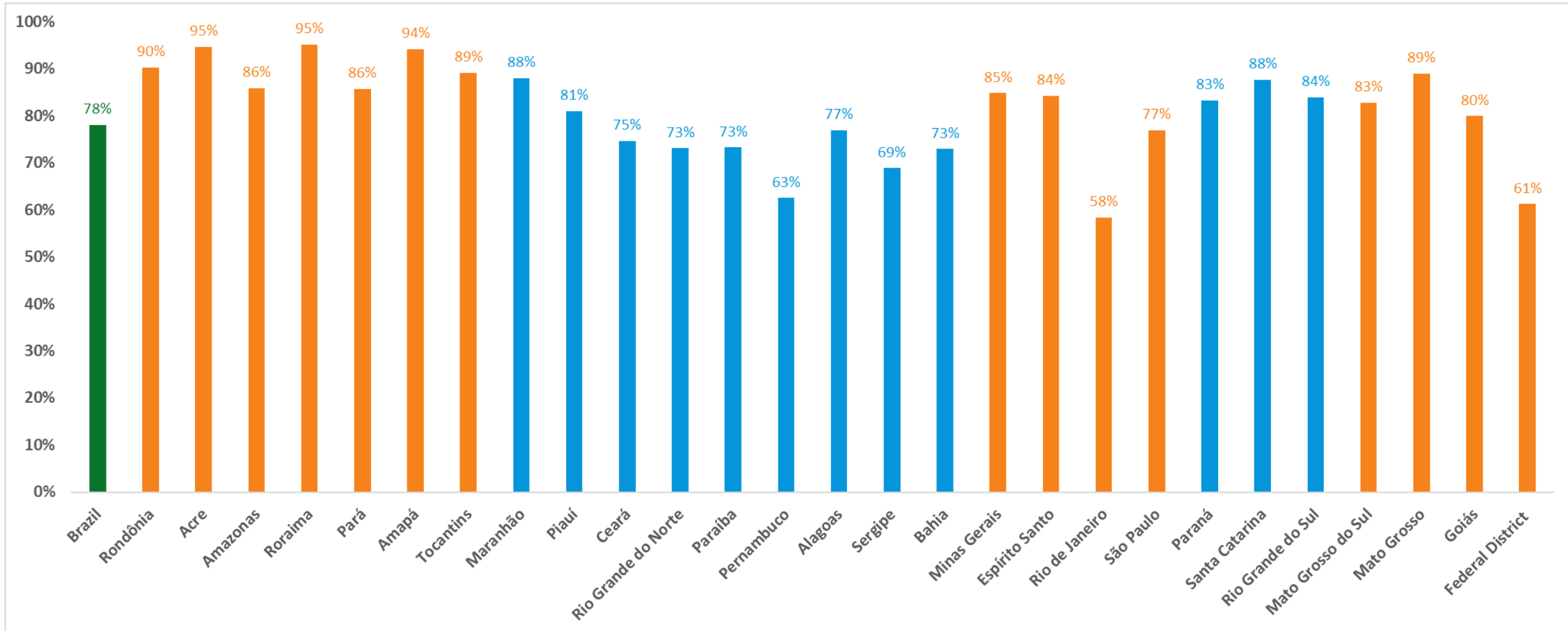
Percentage of students in the public school system (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



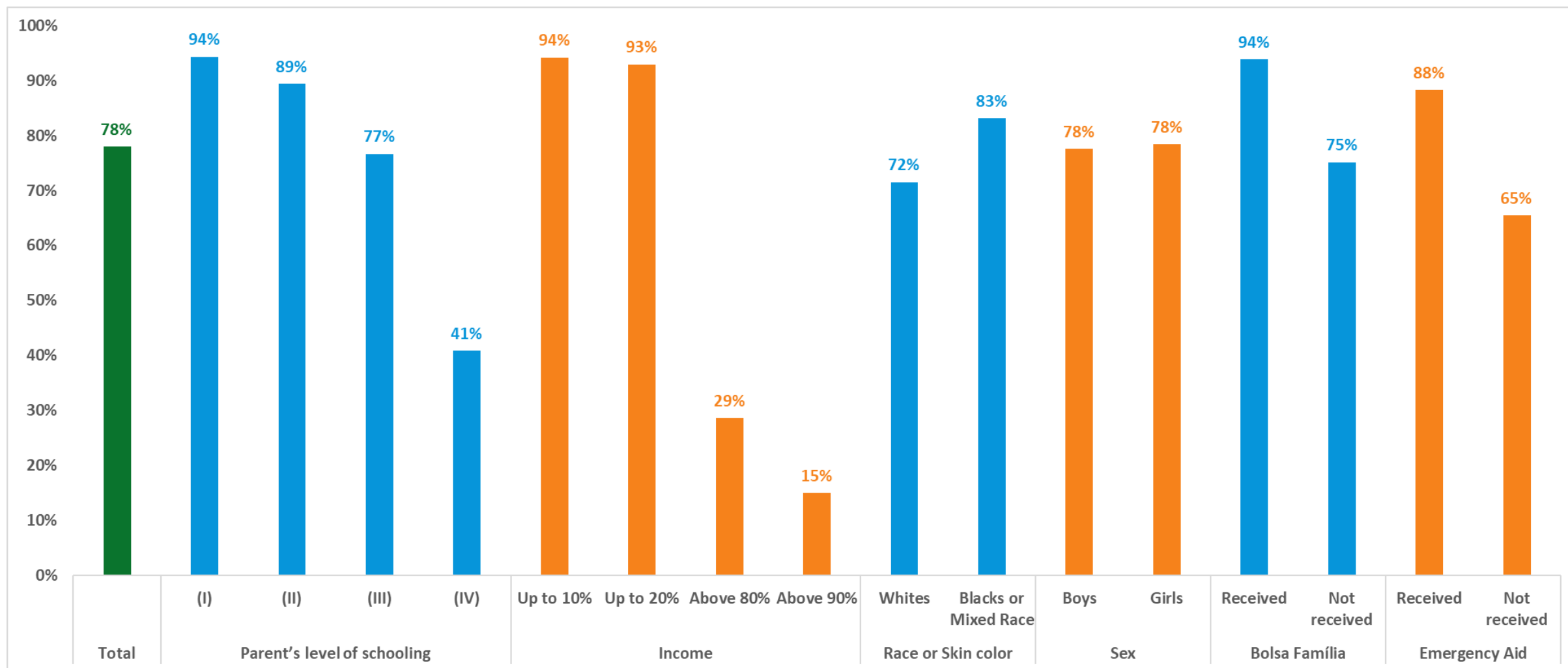
Percentage of students in the public school system (6-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students in the public school system (6-to-9-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020

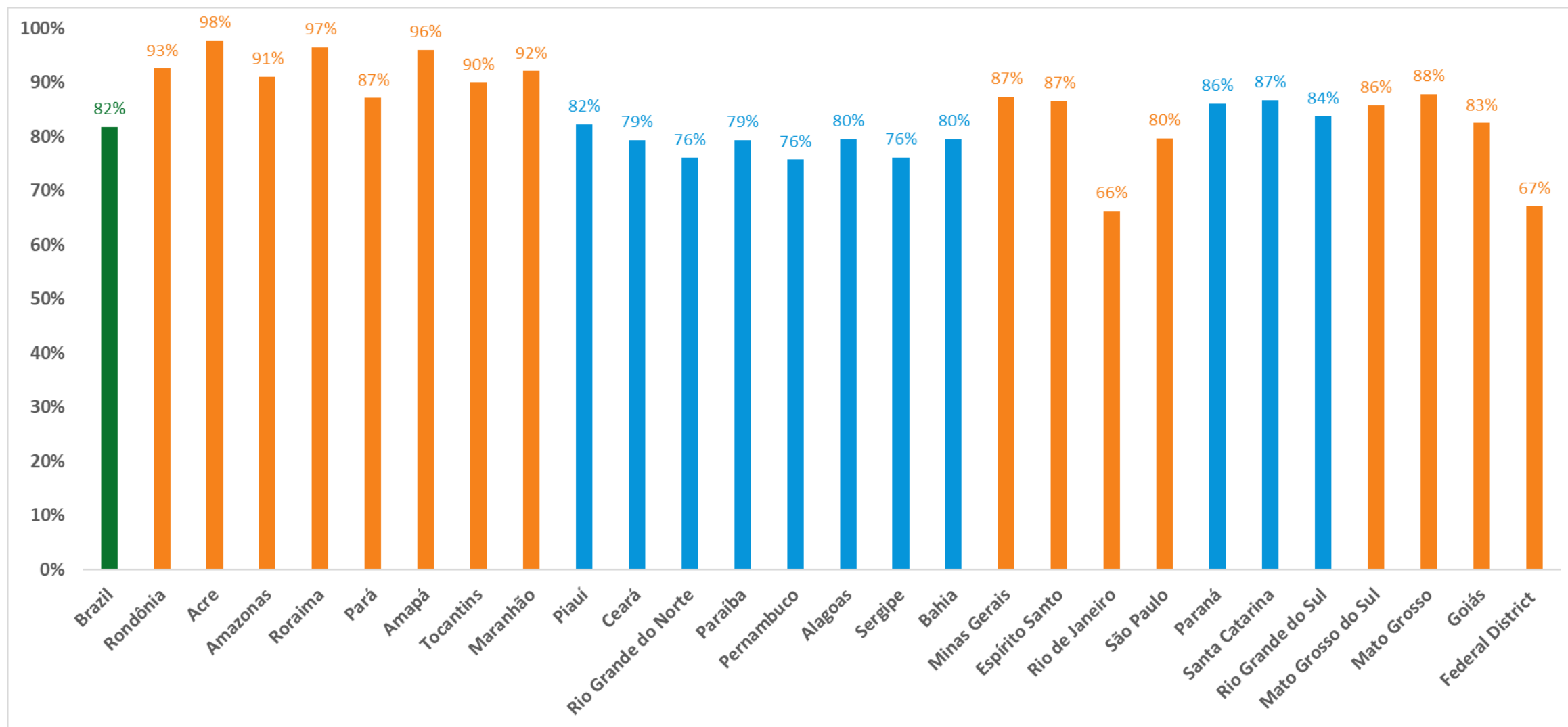


Percentage of students in the public school system (6-to-9-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020

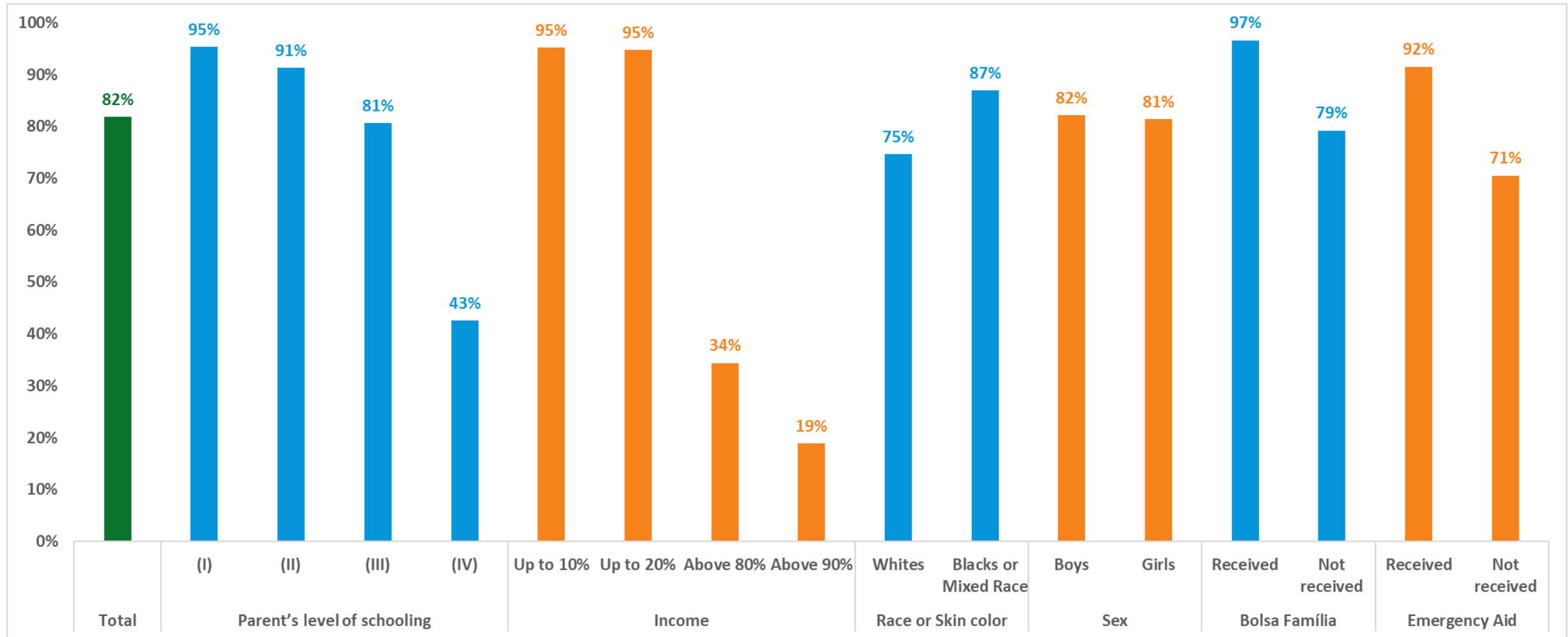




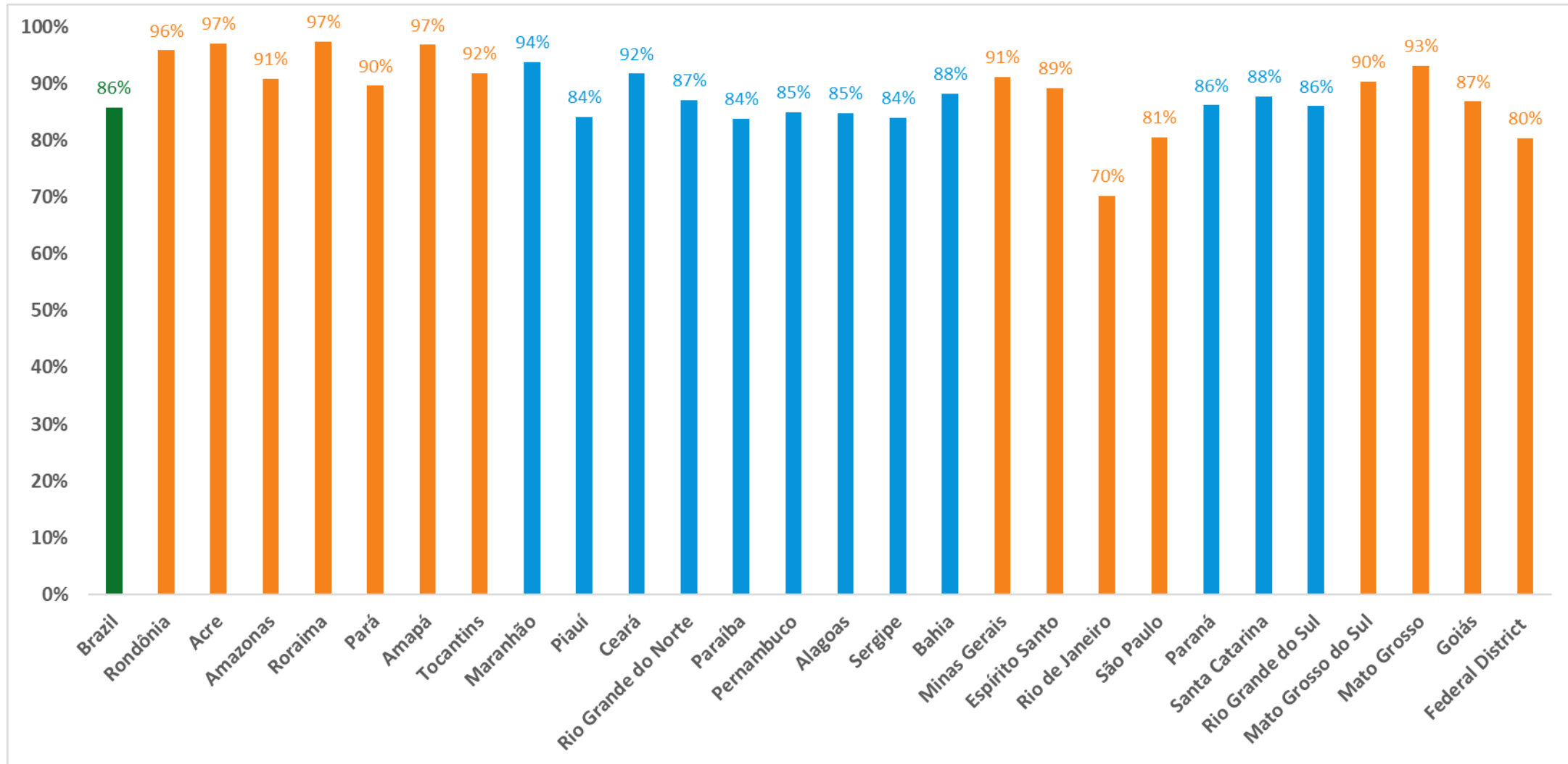
Percentage of students in the public school system (10-to-14-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



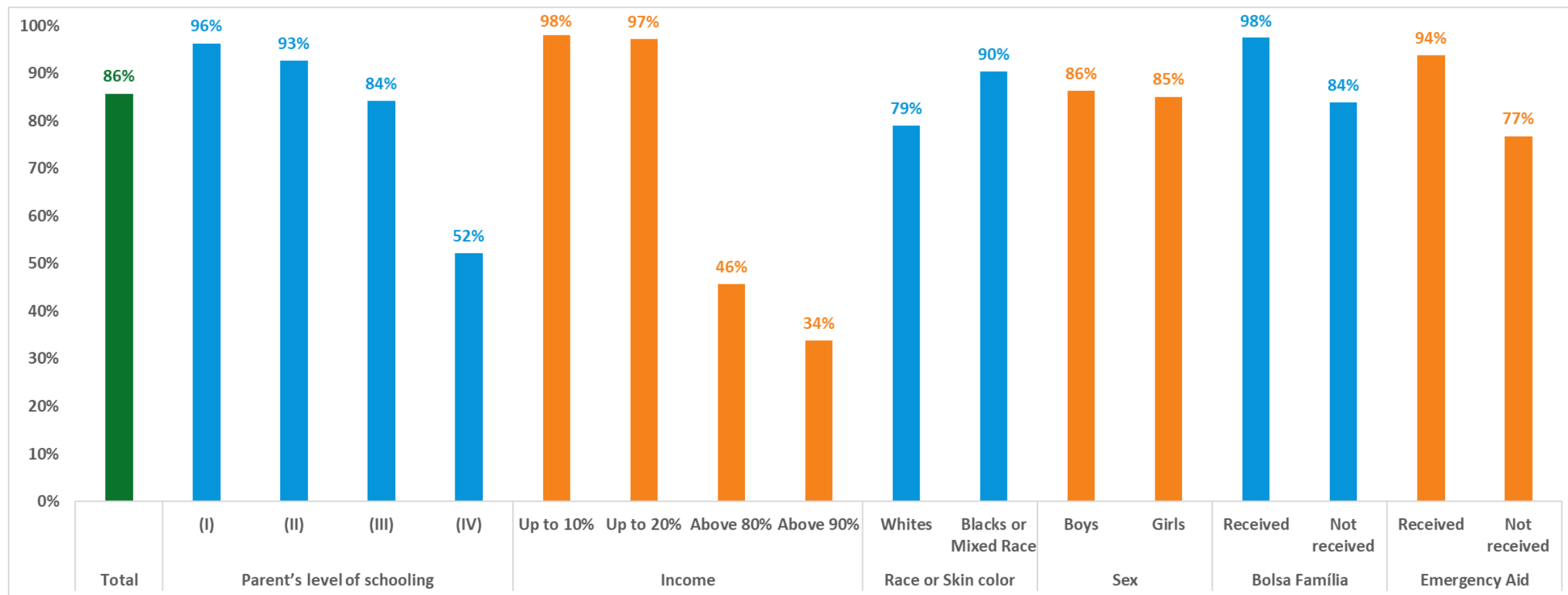
Percentage of students in the public school system (10-to-14-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students in the public school system (15-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020

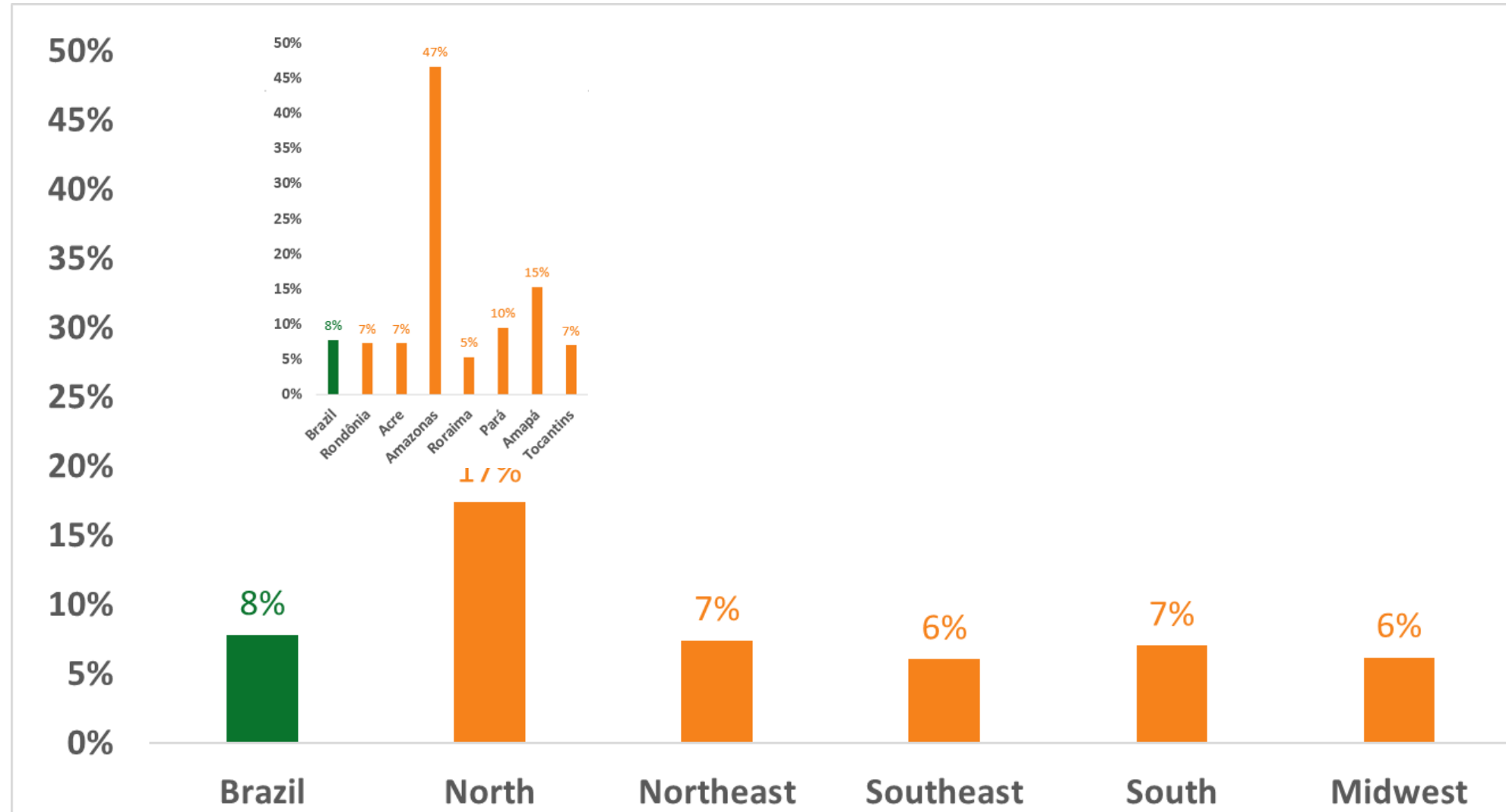


Percentage of students in the public school system (15-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020

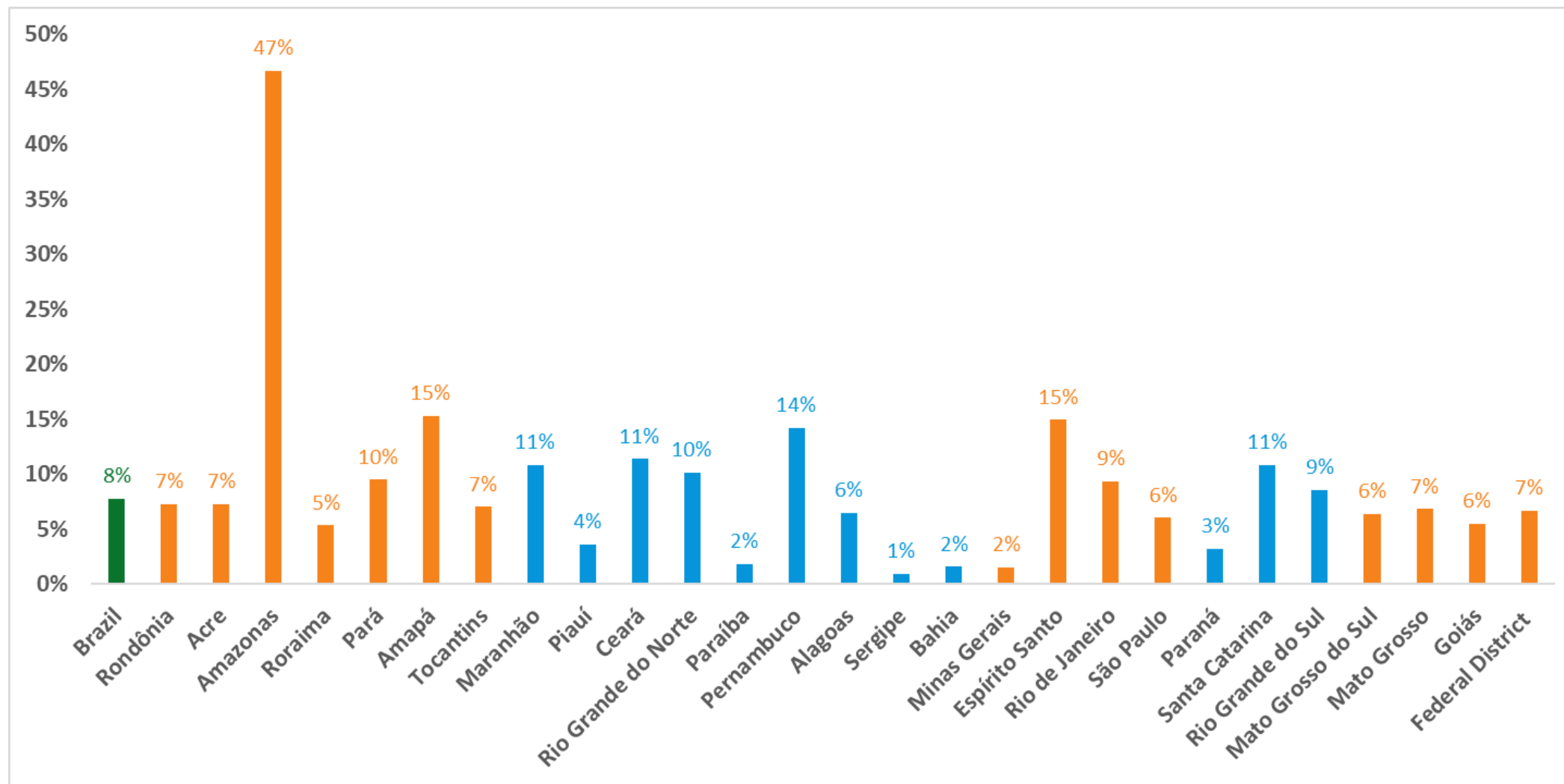


# Face-to-face Classes

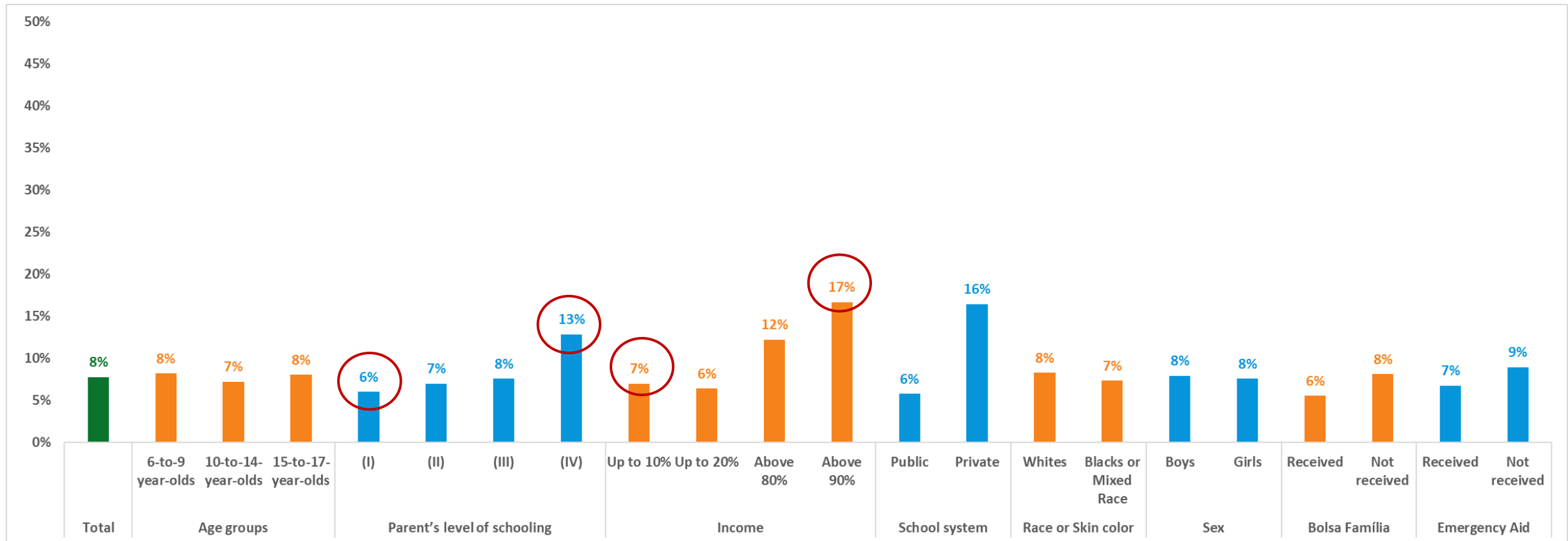
Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Great Regions, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020

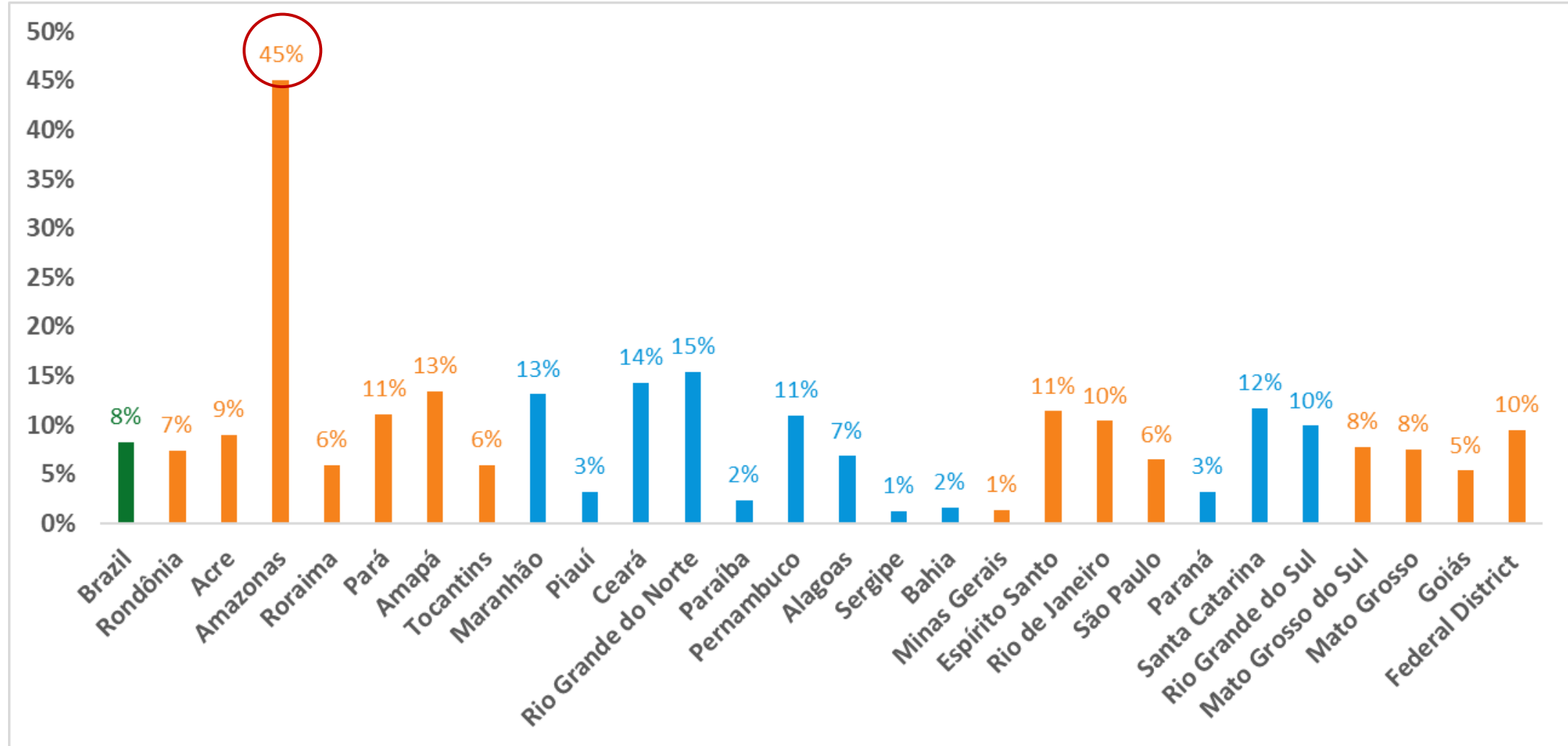


## Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (6-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020

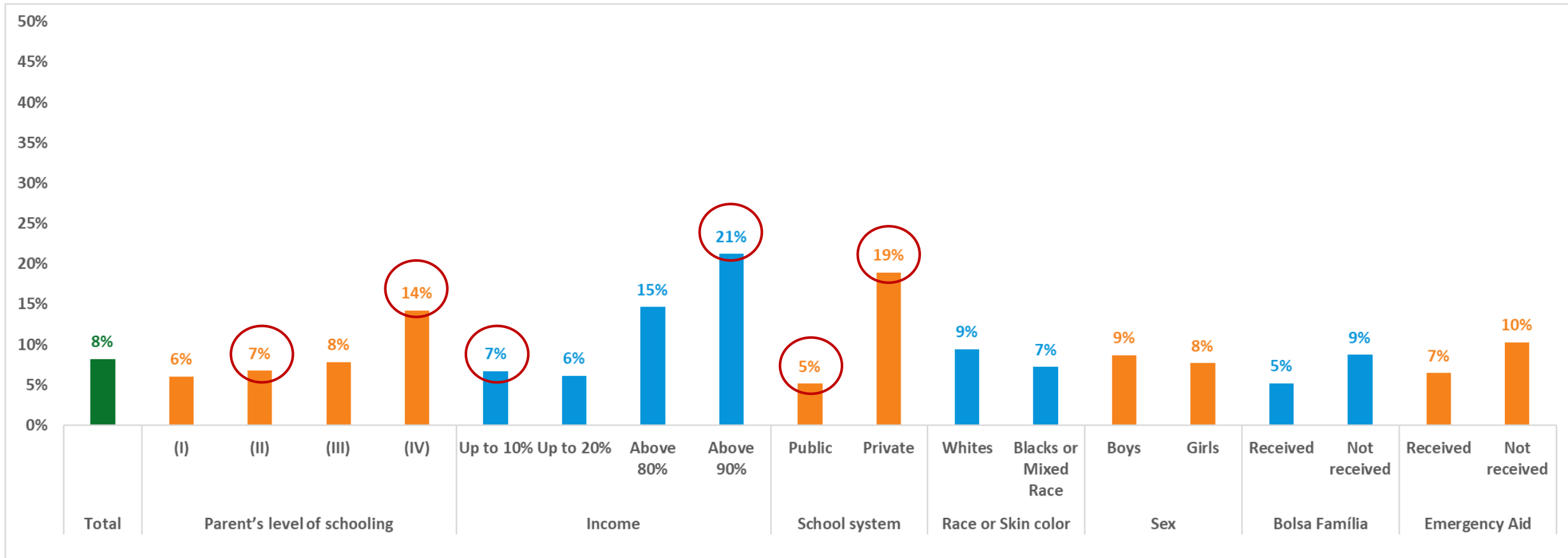




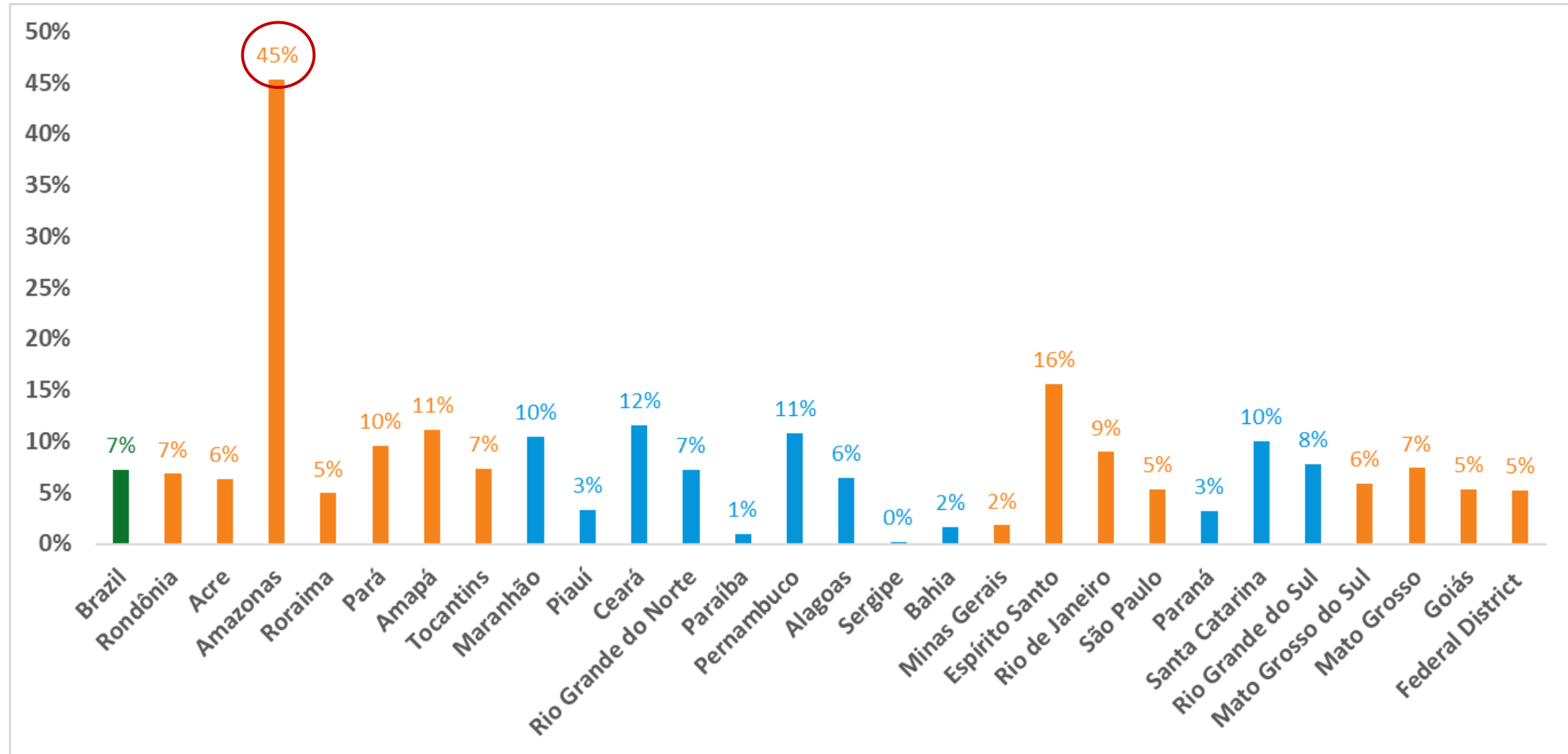
Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (6-to-9-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



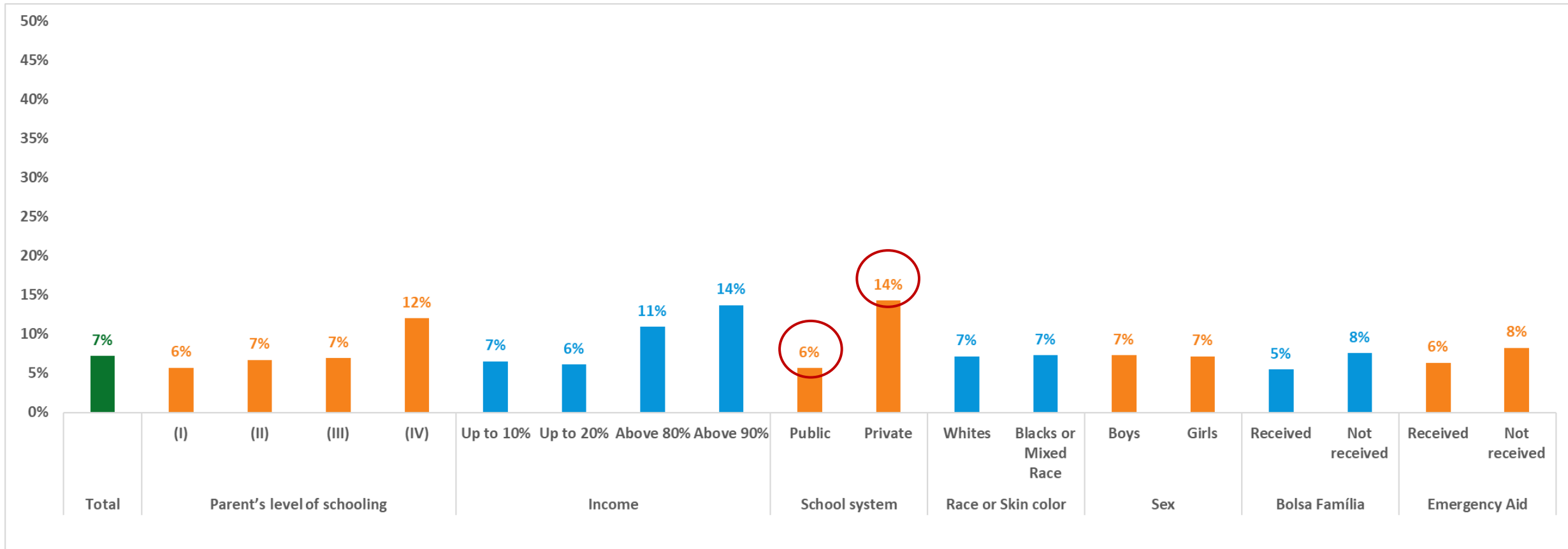
Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (6-to-9-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



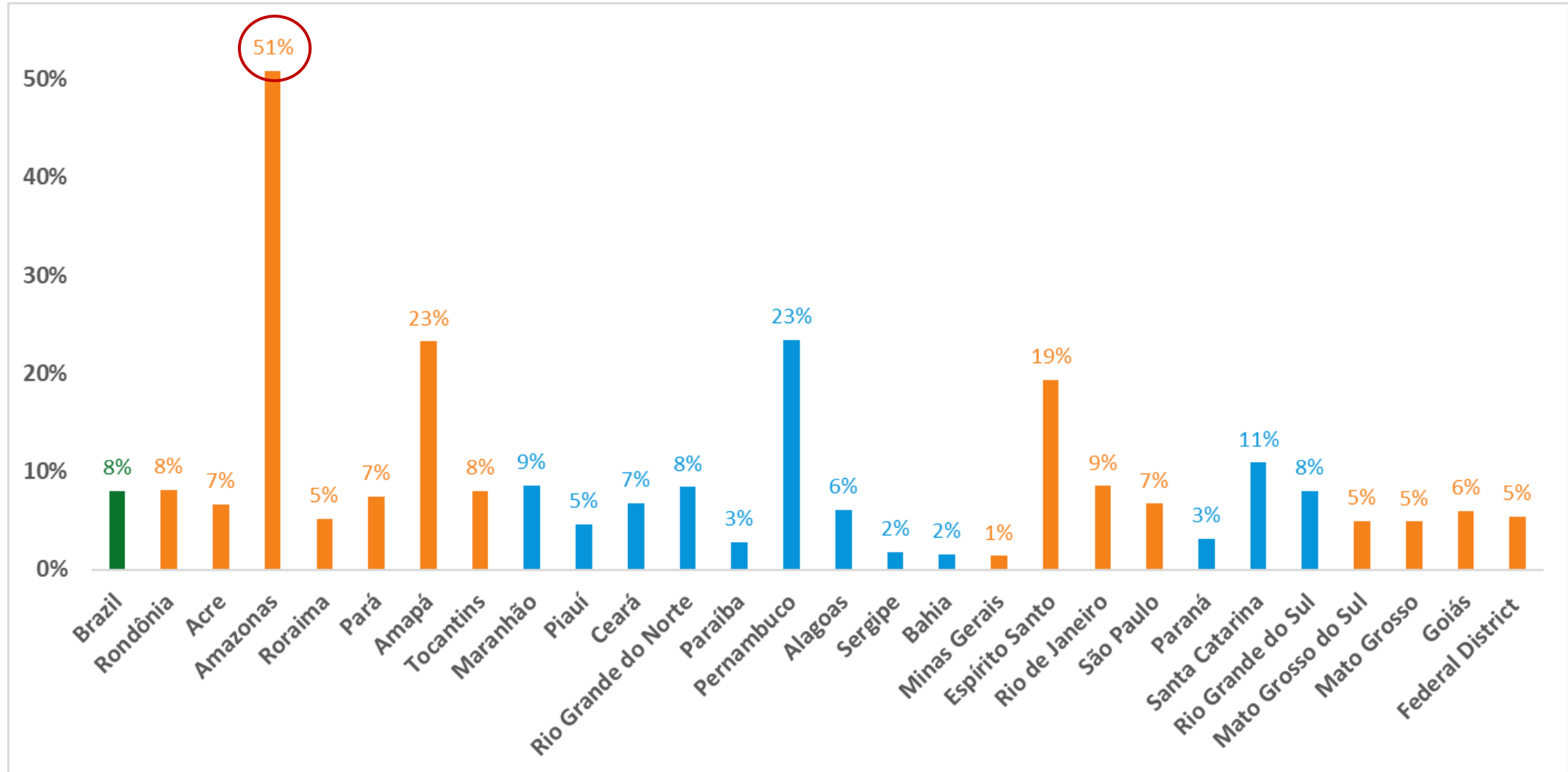
Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (10-to-14-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



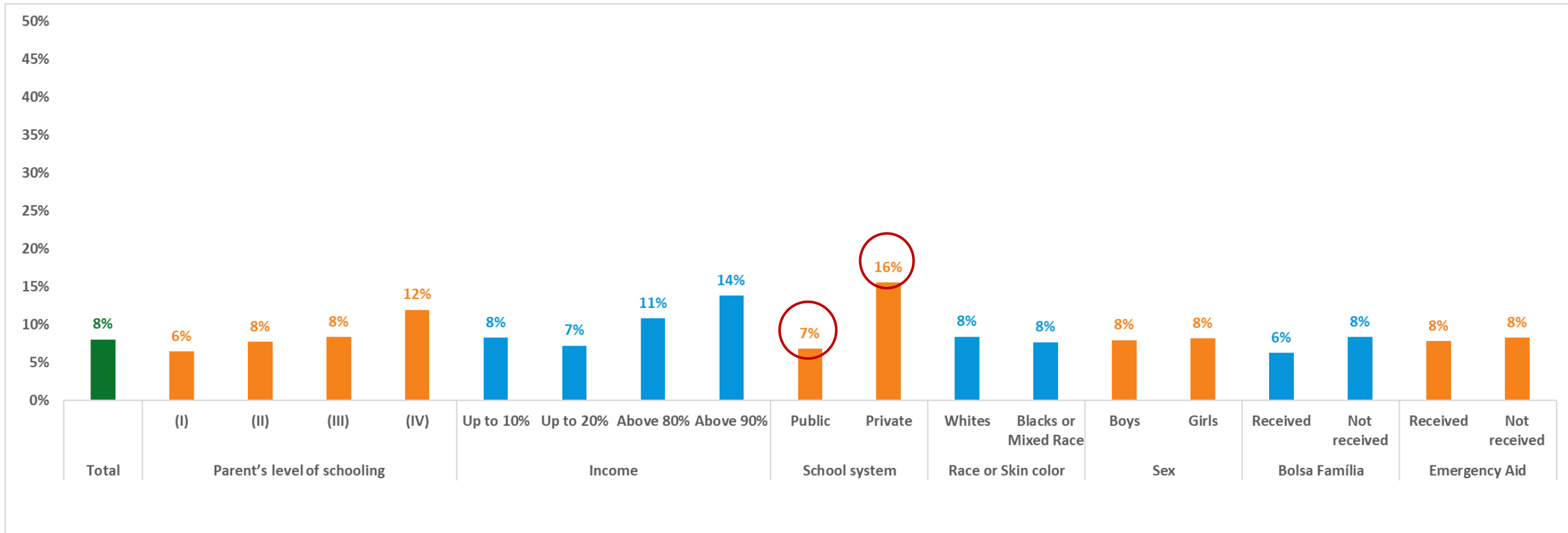
## Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (10-to-14-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



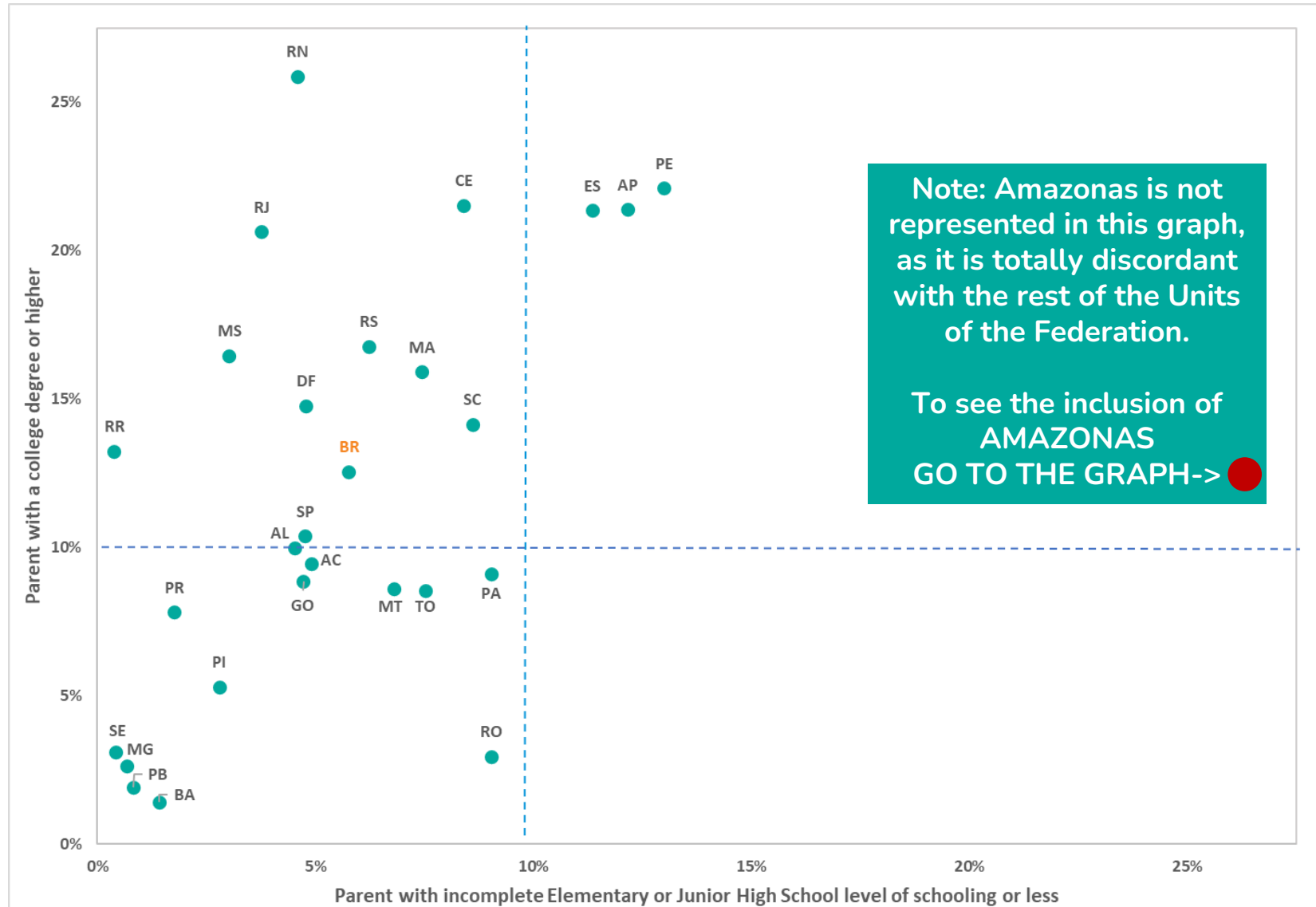
Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (15-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students with face-to-face classes (15-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students with face-to-face classes by parent's level of schooling (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and UF, Nov. 2020



## Technical information:

Each point on the graph represents a Unit of the Federation.

## How one should read the graph:

Each point (UF) associates the percentage of students that had face-to-face classes to the level of schooling of the head of household.

Thus, for example, in Rio Grande do Norte, one can see that less than 5% of the students, whose parents did not complete the Elementary or Junior High School level, had face-to-face classes. But if their parents had a college degree or higher, this percentage would be greater than 25%.

## Commentary:

For parents with low levels of schooling, only in 4 states did the percentage of their children and adolescents rise above 10%. For children of parents with more schooling, in 14 states (52%) the percentages rise above 10%.

Obs.: The questionnaire refers to the person **responsible for the household**. In this and in the remaining similar slides we use the term **“parent”** to designate this person.

# School Activities



### **FIT TO RECEIVE SCHOOL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING ONLINE CLASSES)**

**Population in this Study: 36.8 Million | 17.4% of the Brazilian population**

We shall continue with 6-to-17-year-old children and adolescents who were attending school in November 2020 and were not totally in face-to-face classes.

**34.5 Million | 93.7% of the initial population in this study**

### RECEIVED SCHOOL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING ONLINE CLASSES)

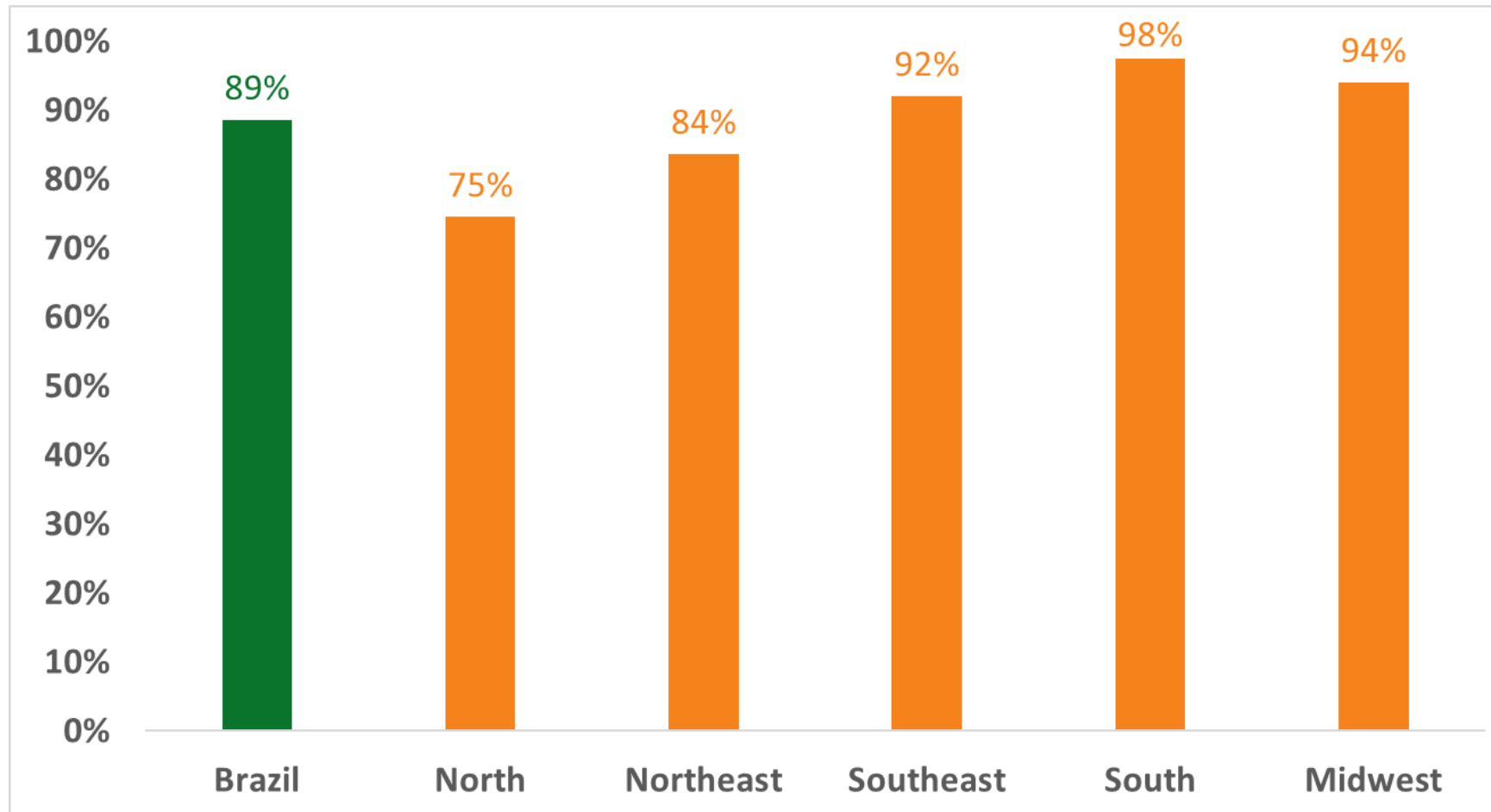
**Access to activities:** the questionnaire does not allow the identification of reasons why they were not received.

#### Possibilities:

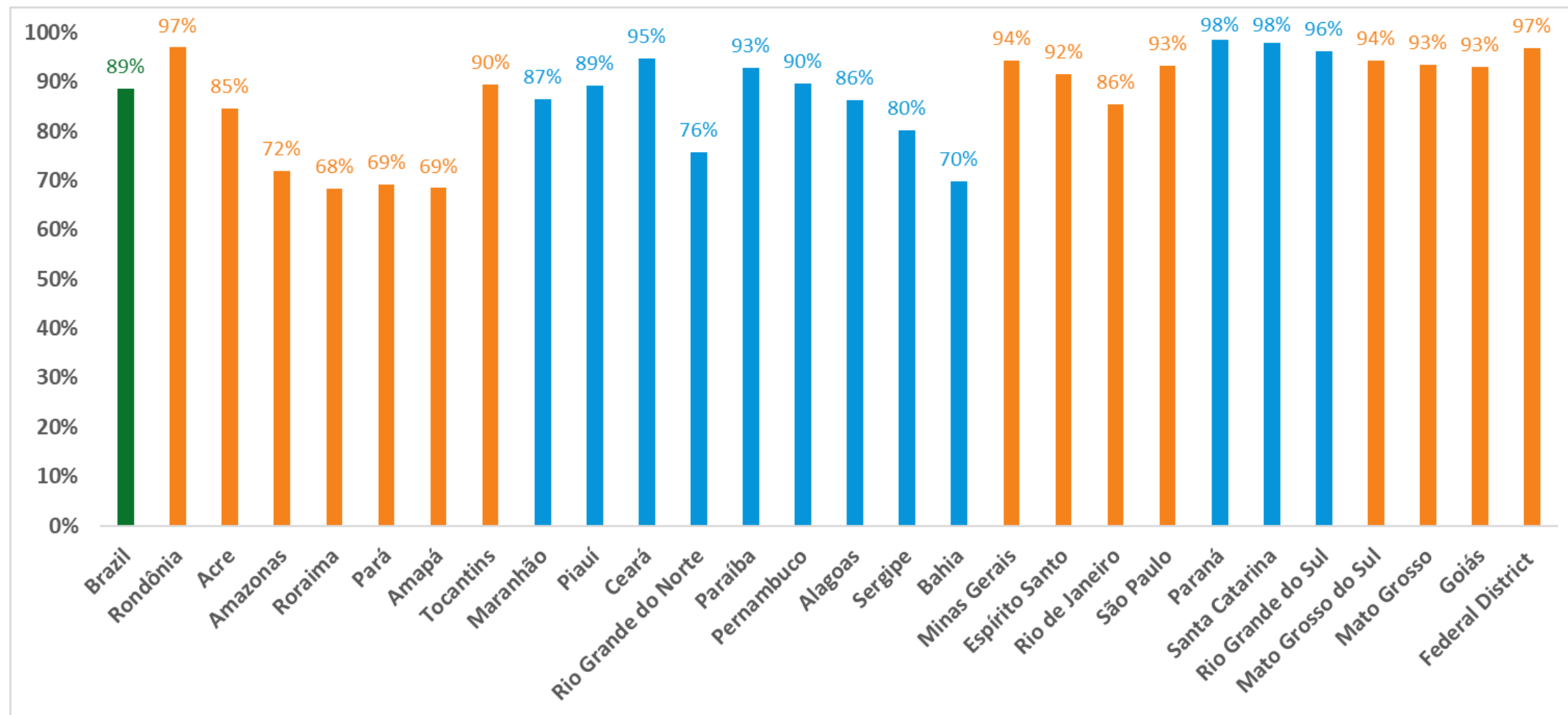
- The school did not make them available
- The school did make them available though the student was unaware of this
- The school did make them available, but the student was unable to access them
- Respondents were unaware of the availability of activities\*

(\*) The respondent is the person who answers the questionnaire, though not necessarily the same person to whom the question refers to.

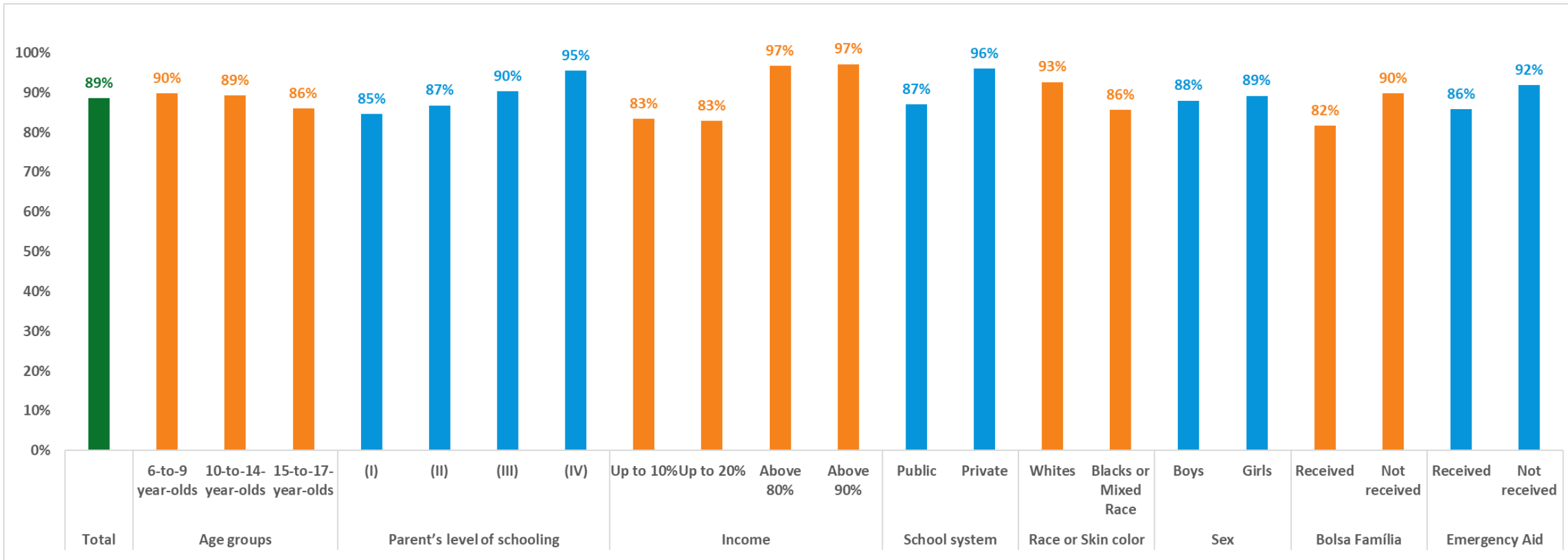
Percentage of students who received school activities (6-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Great Regions, Nov. 2020



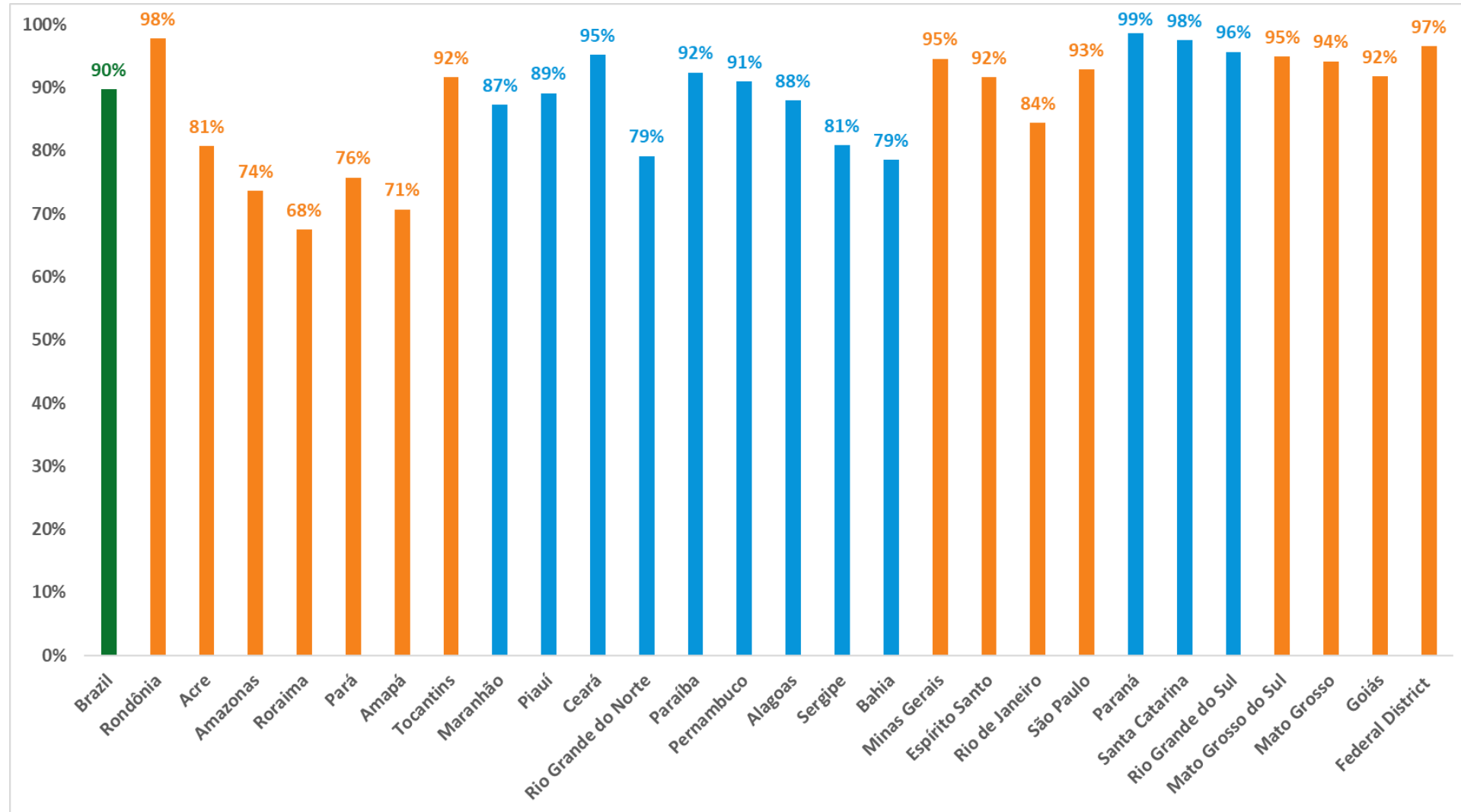
Percentage of students who received school activities (6-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



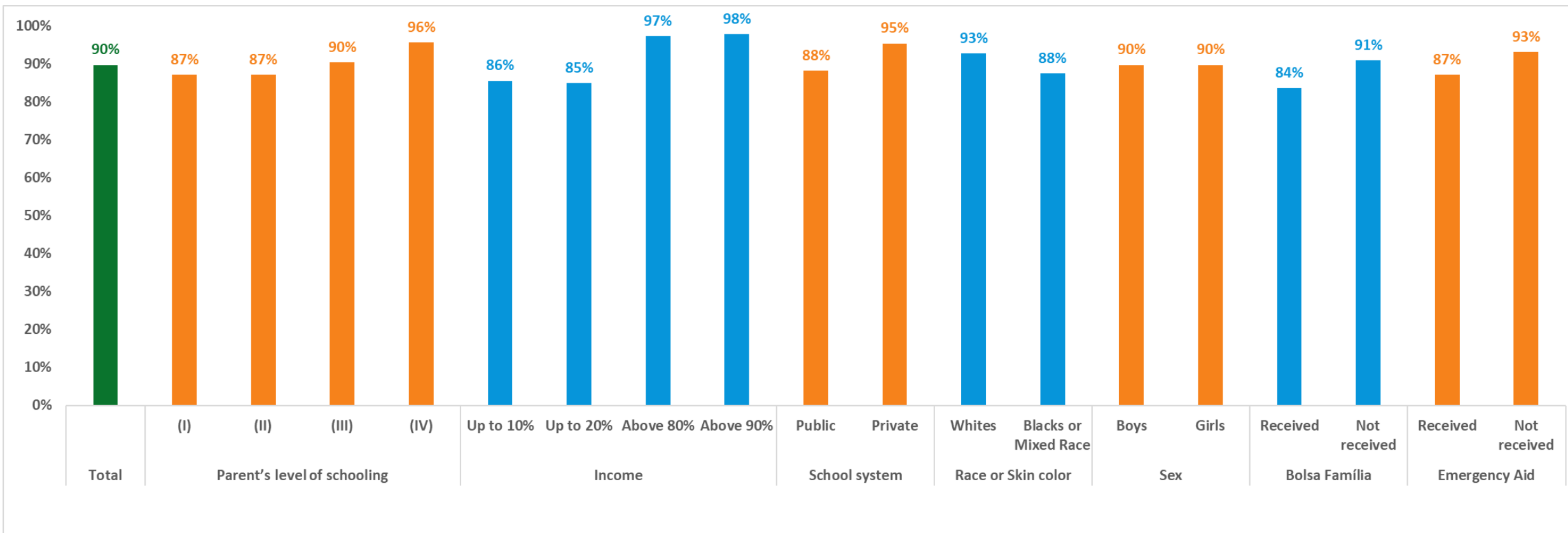
Percentage of students who received school activities (6-to-17-year-olds):  
selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



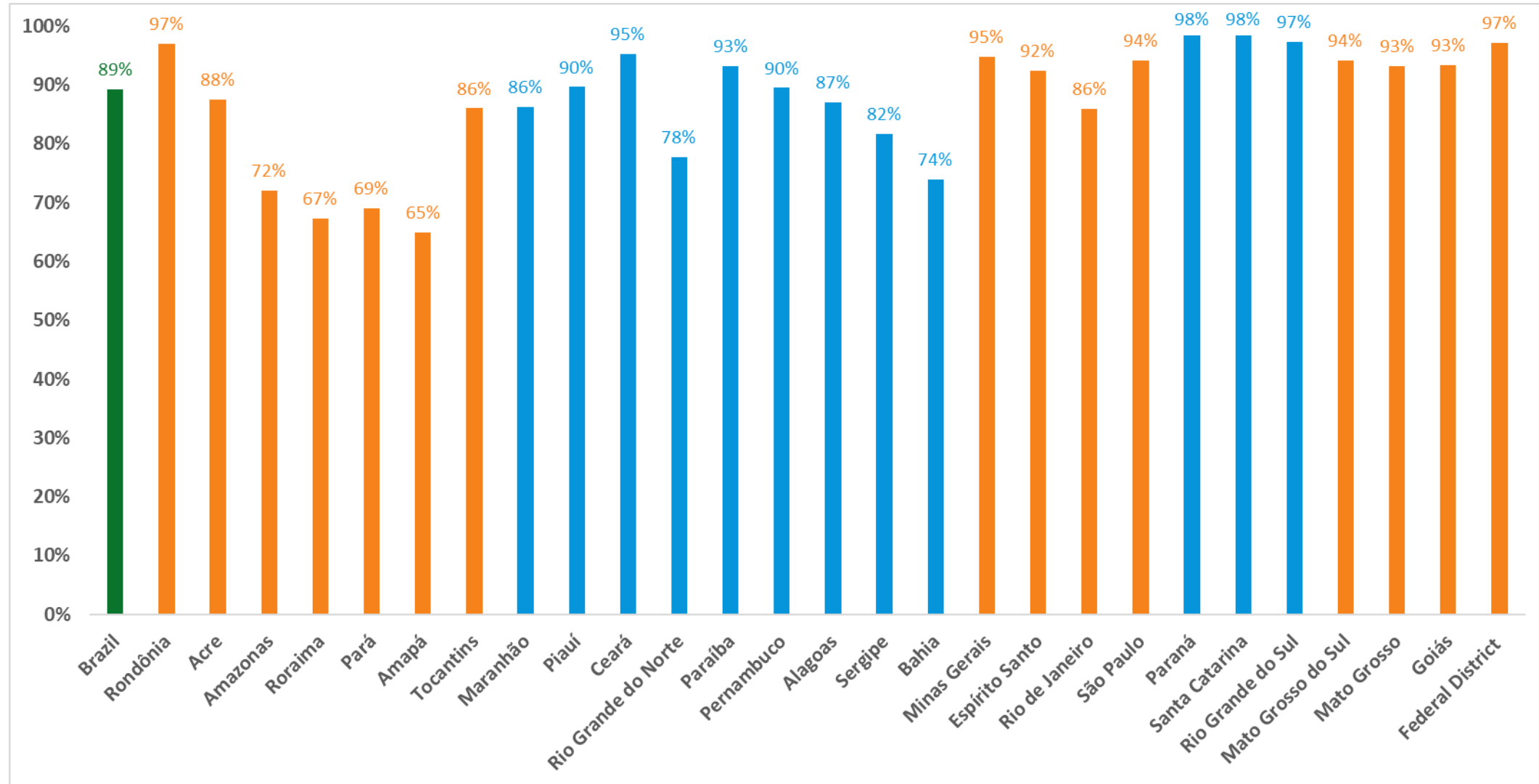
Percentage of students who received school activities (6-to-9-year-olds): Brazil and UFs, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students who received school activities (6-to-9-year-olds):  
selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020

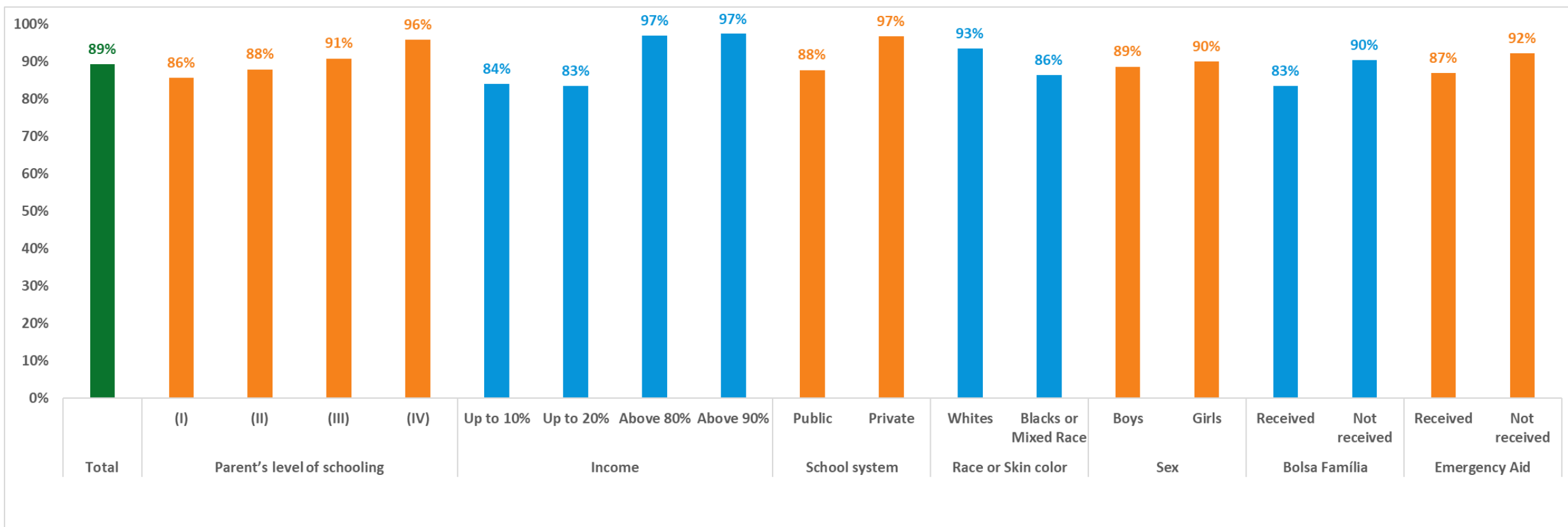


Percentage of students who received school activities (10-to-14-year-olds): Brazil and UFs, Nov. 2020

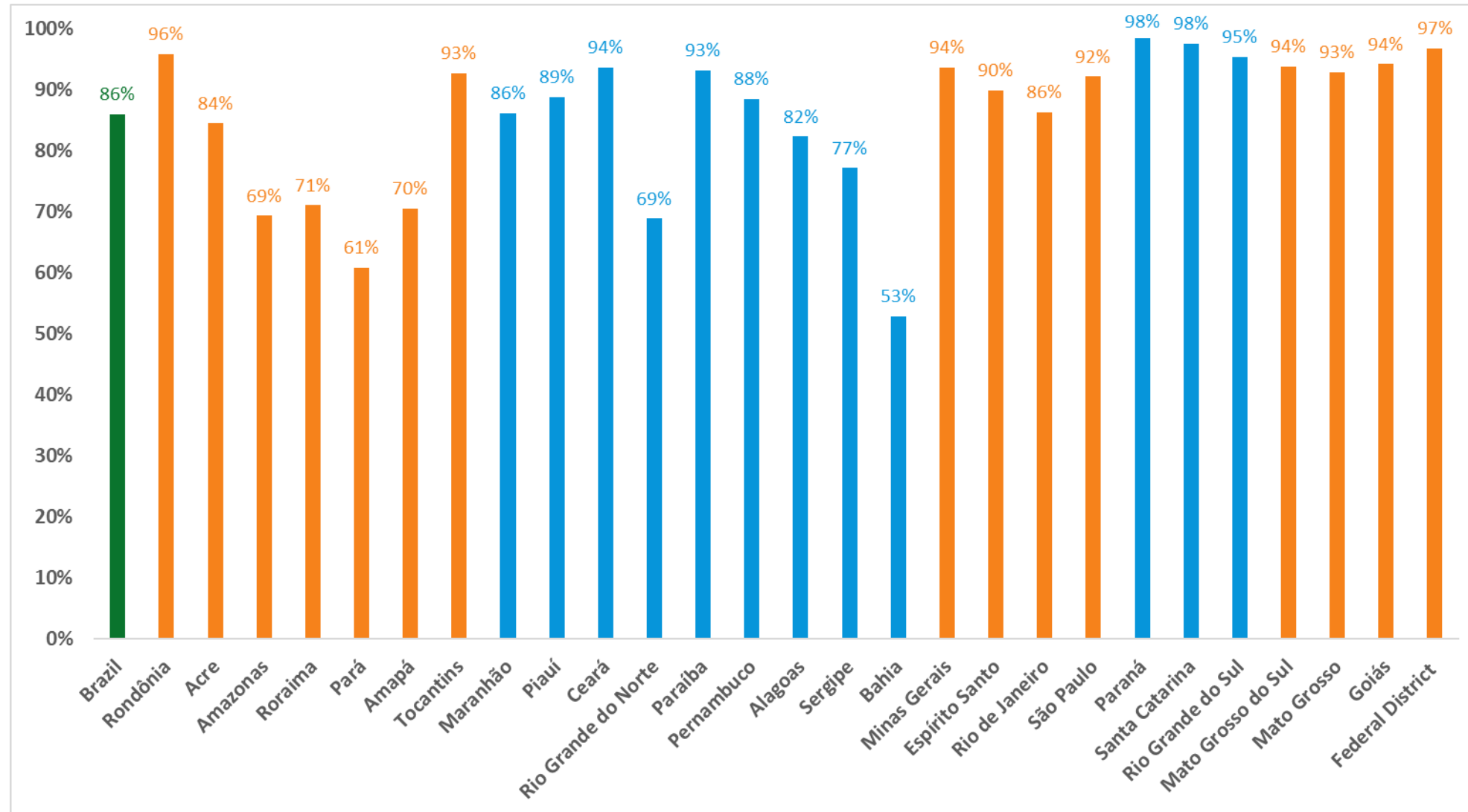




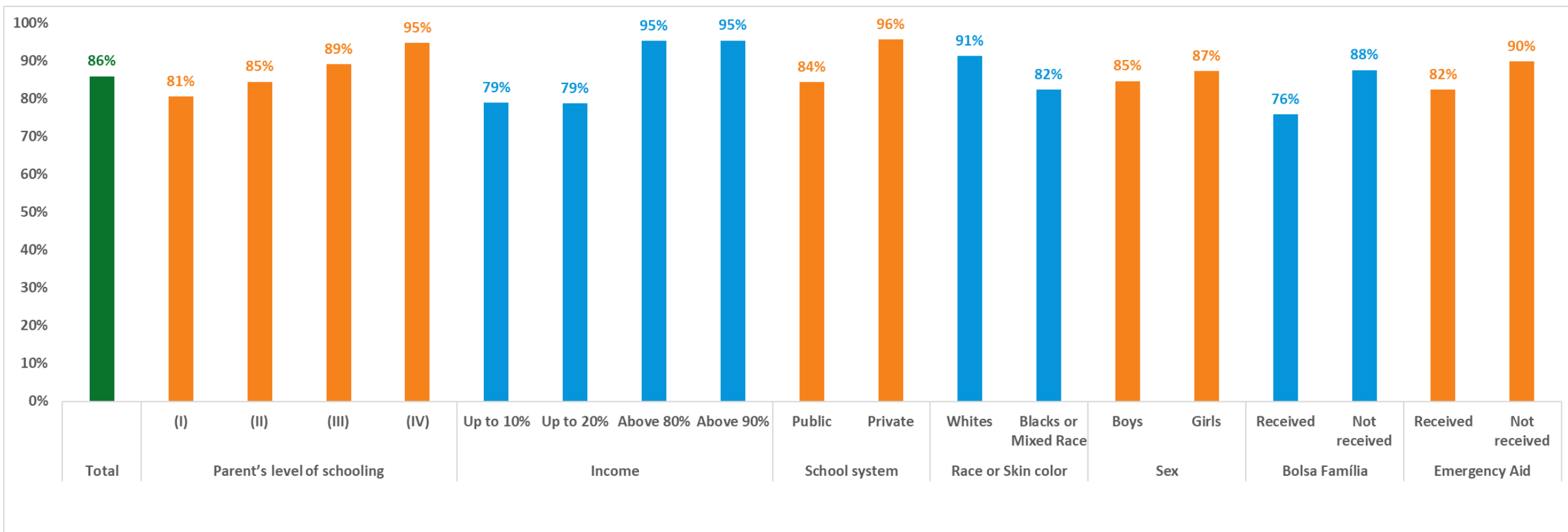
Percentage of students who received school activities (10-to-14-year-olds):  
selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



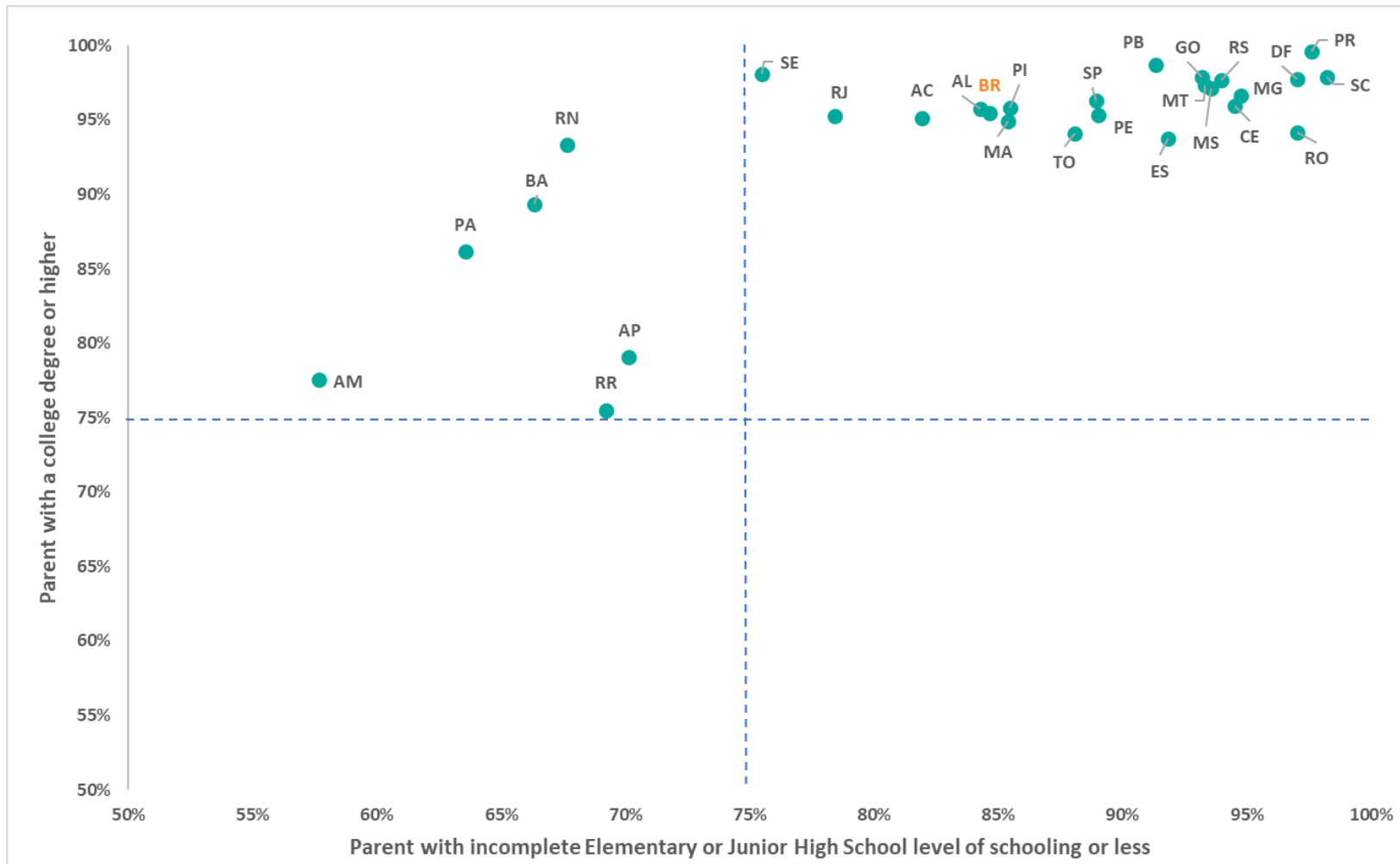
Percentage of students who received school activities (15-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and UFs, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students who received school activities (15-to-17-year-olds):  
selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



Percentage among students who **received school activities** by parent's level of schooling (6-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020

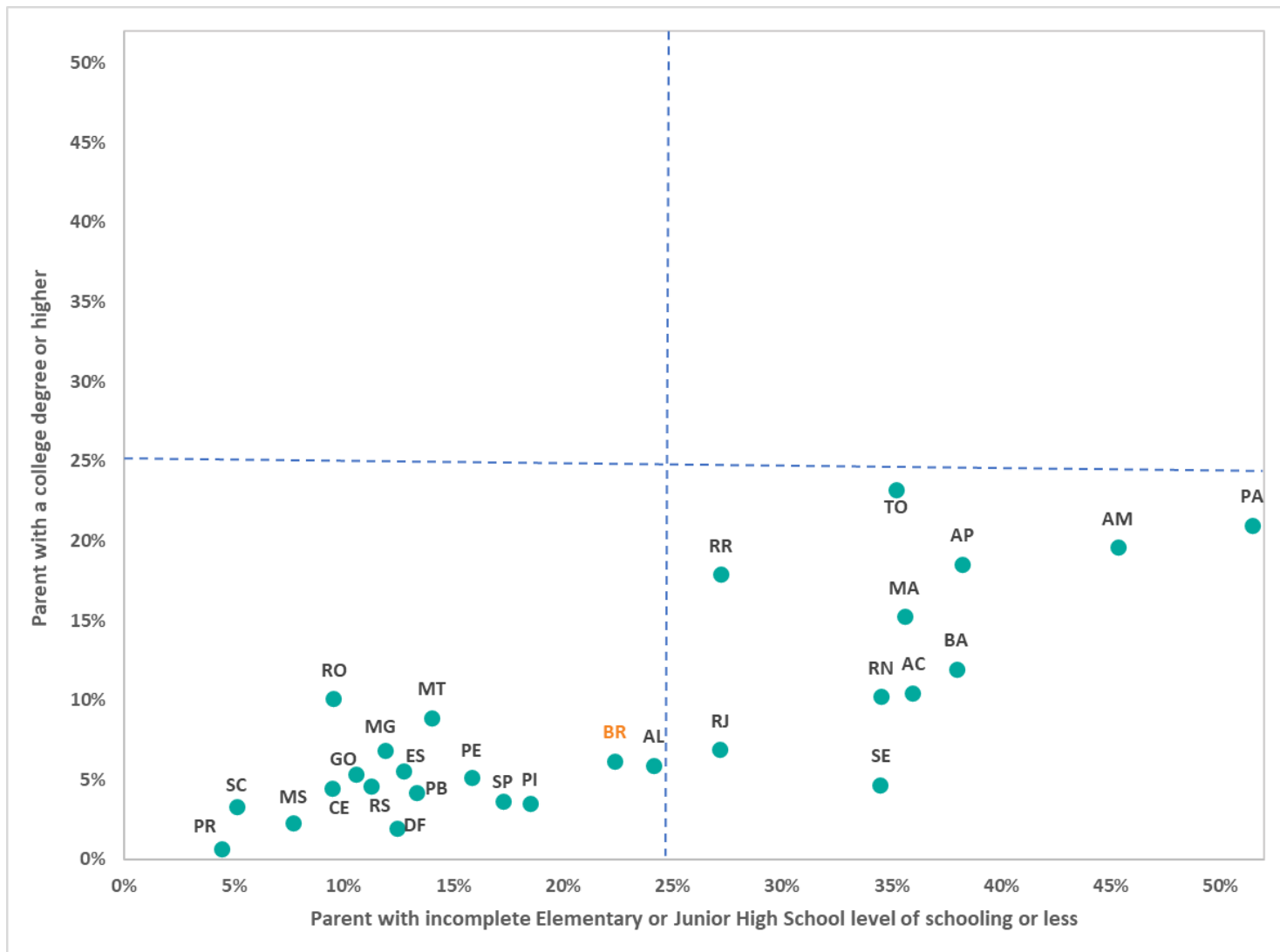


## Commentary:

The data show two very distinctive groups: in the upper left-hand quadrant, there are the states in which less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of students received activities in November 2020, if their “parents” had low level of schooling. But if their parents had a college degree or higher, then at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  received school activities, and in some states this percentage was higher than 85%.

In most states (21 states) at least 90% of children whose parents had high level of schooling received school activities during the same period.

Average percentage of students in distance or hybrid learning, who **did not receive activities** or who **did receive but did not do the activities**, by the parent's level of schooling (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and UFs, average between July and November 2020



## Commentary:

The data show that:

- According to the Brazilian average, almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the students whose “parents” had not completed Elementary or Junior High School did not receive activities or did not do them. But for those whose “parents” had a college degree or higher, this percentage is slightly higher than 5%;
- In 11 states, the percentage for the first group fell between 25 and 50%, whereas for the second group, it was always below 25%;
- On average, the percentage of children of “parents” with low level of schooling that were left with no activities of any intensity were at least double that of children of parents with high levels of schooling.

# Engagement: Number of Days

### DAYS IN WHICH ACTIVITIES WERE DONE PER WEEK

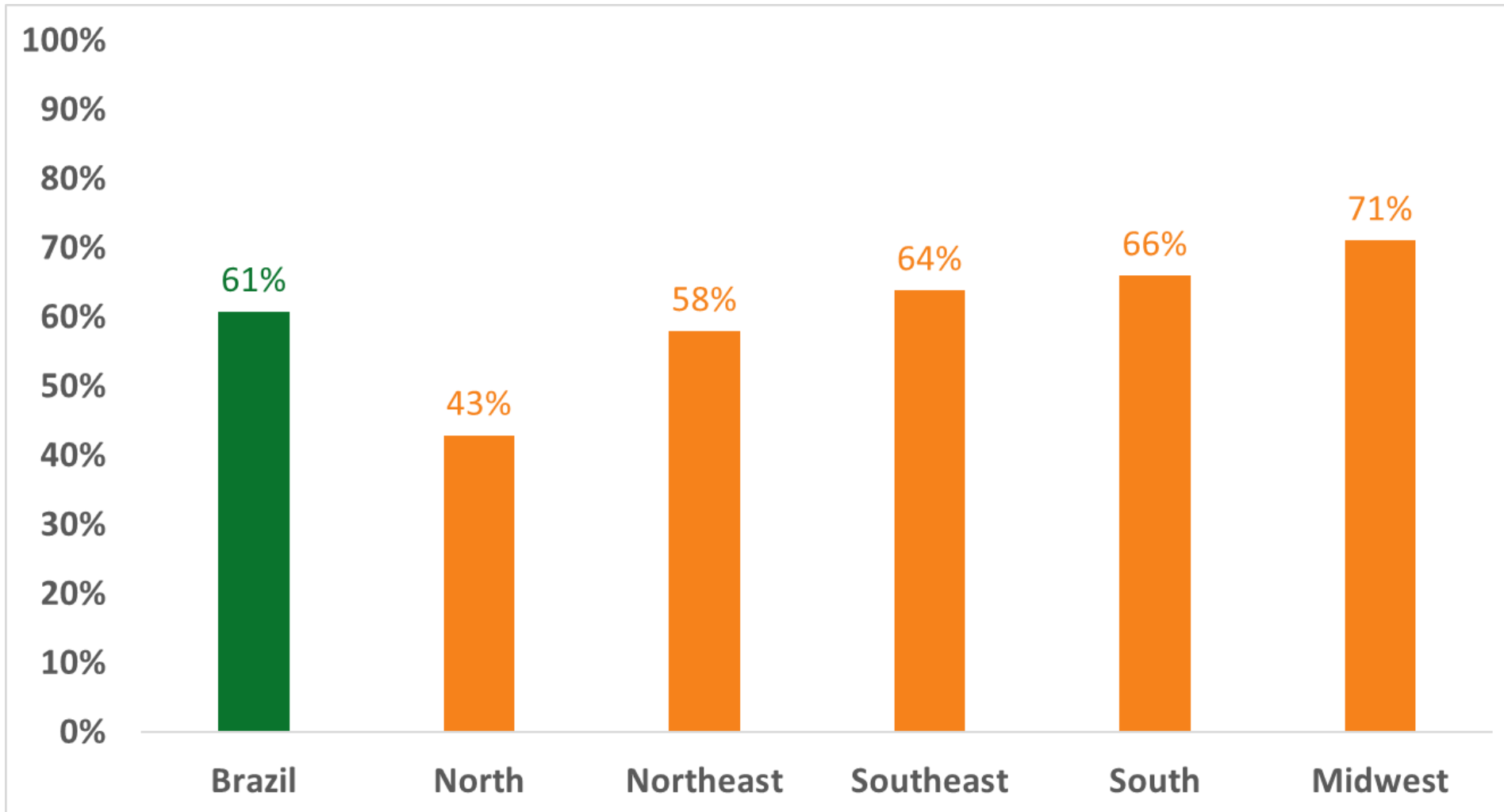
- Those that received and did the activities answered in number of days. Options: 1 day; 2 days; 3 days; 4 days; 5 days; and 6 or 7 days (calculated as 6 days)
- For those that did not receive or who did receive activities but did not do them, it was defined as 0 days per week.

Recalling the population in the Study:

Enrolled and not totally in face-to-face classes

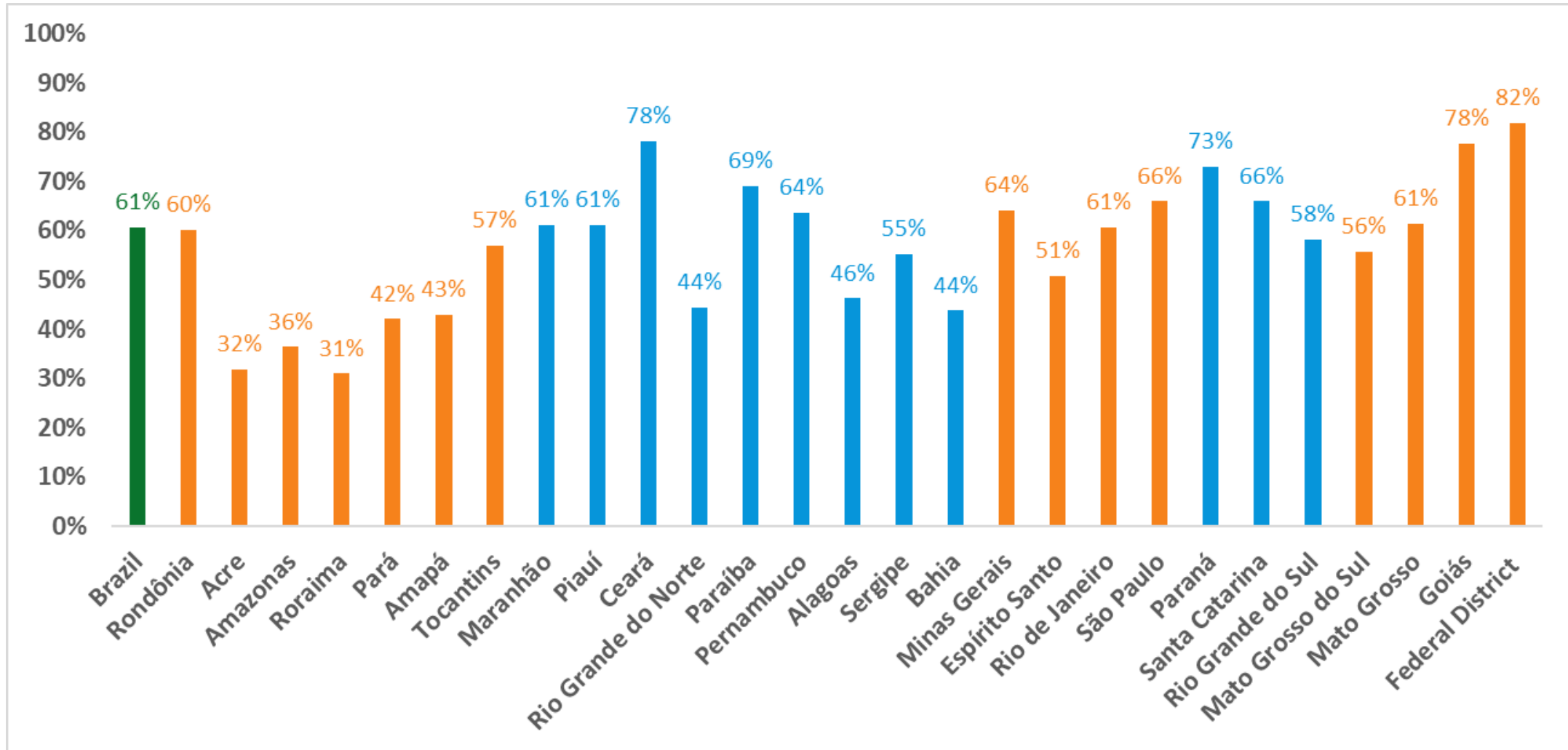
**34.5 Million | 93.7% of the initial population in the study**

Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (6-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Great Regions, Nov. 2020





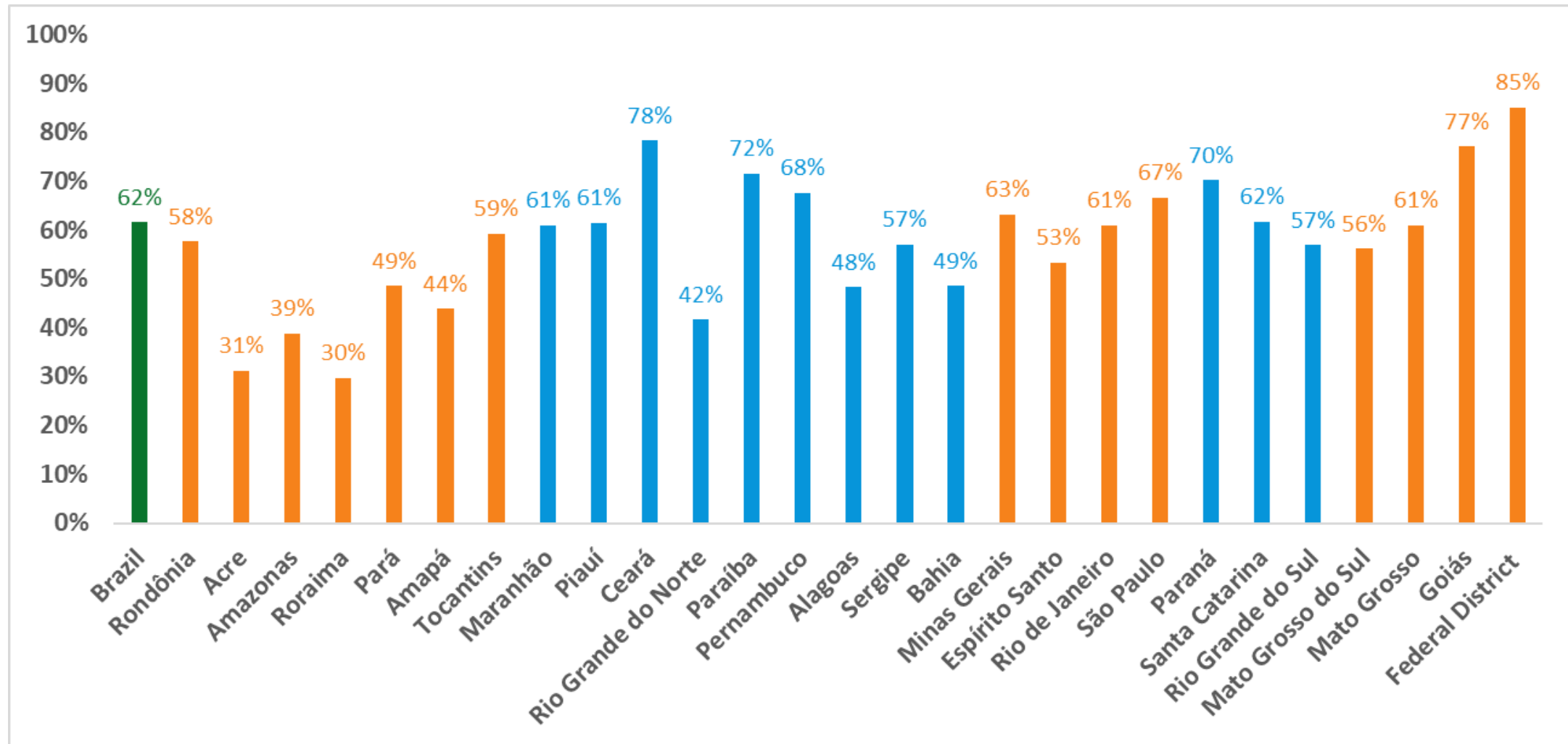
Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



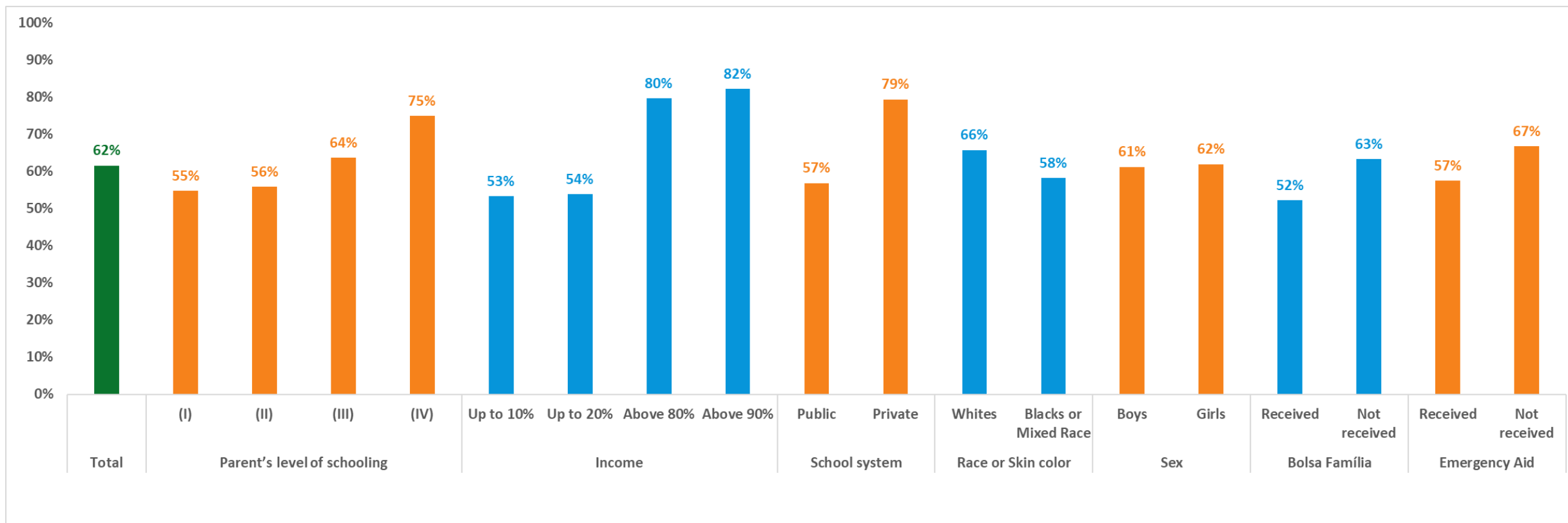
Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (6-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



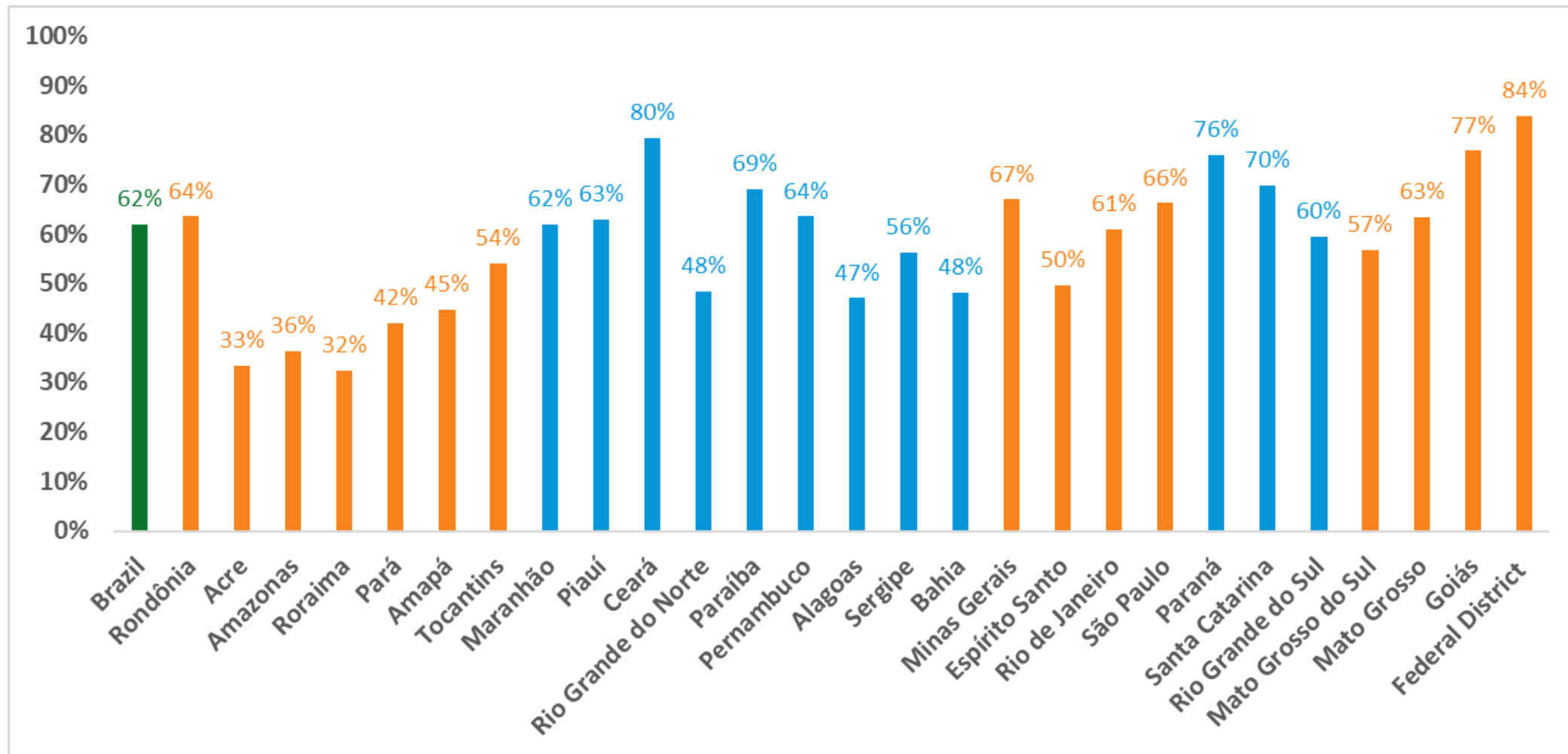
Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (6-to-9-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



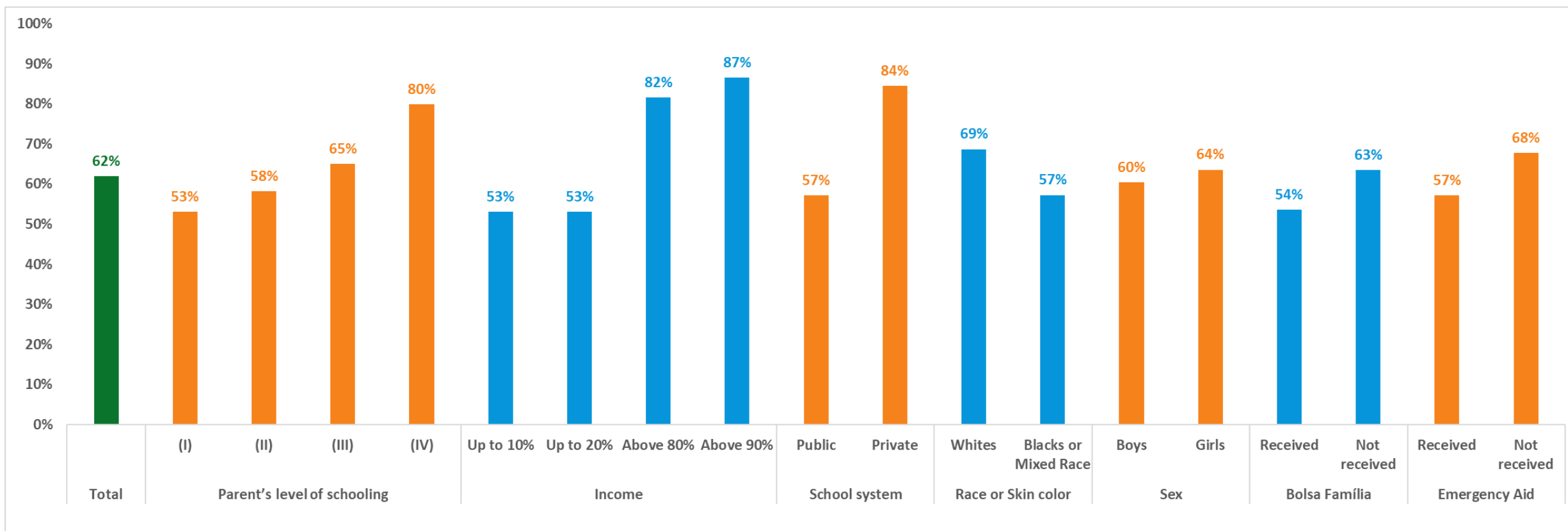
Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (6-to-9-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



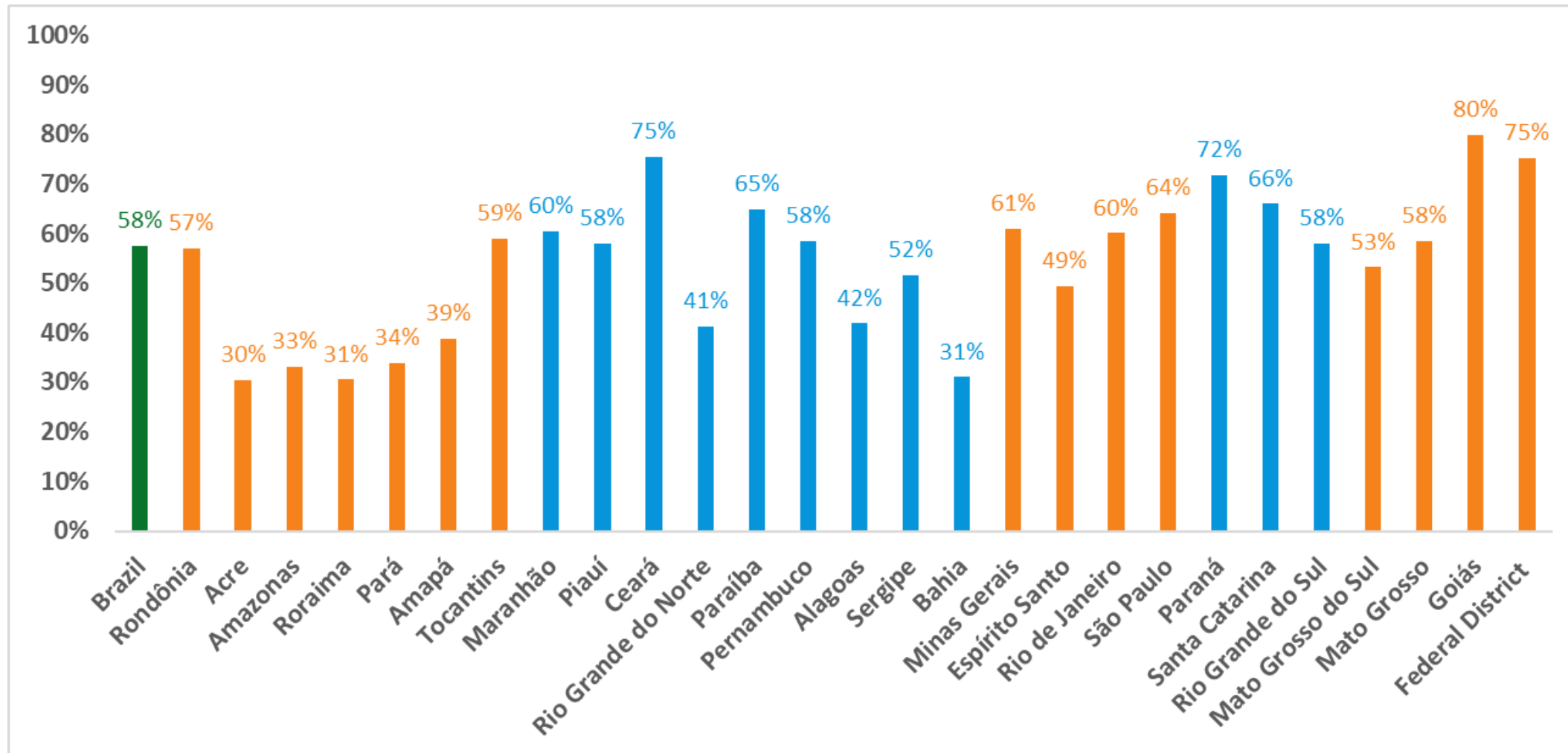
Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (10-to-14-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



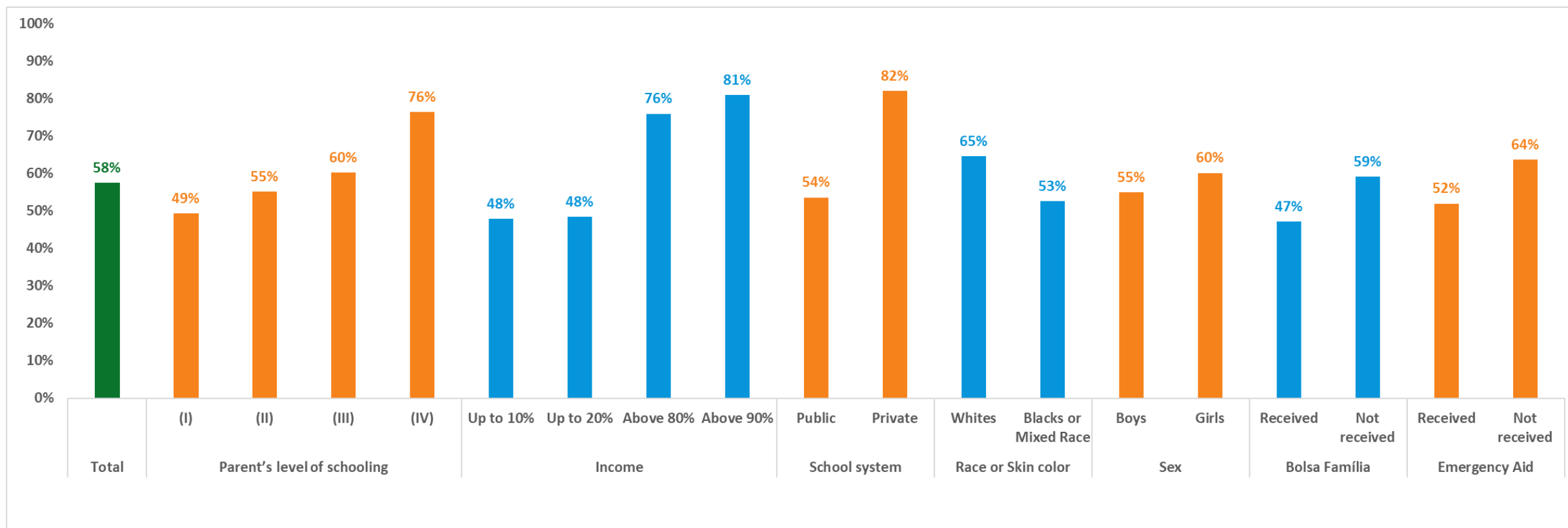
Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (10-to-14-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (15-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020

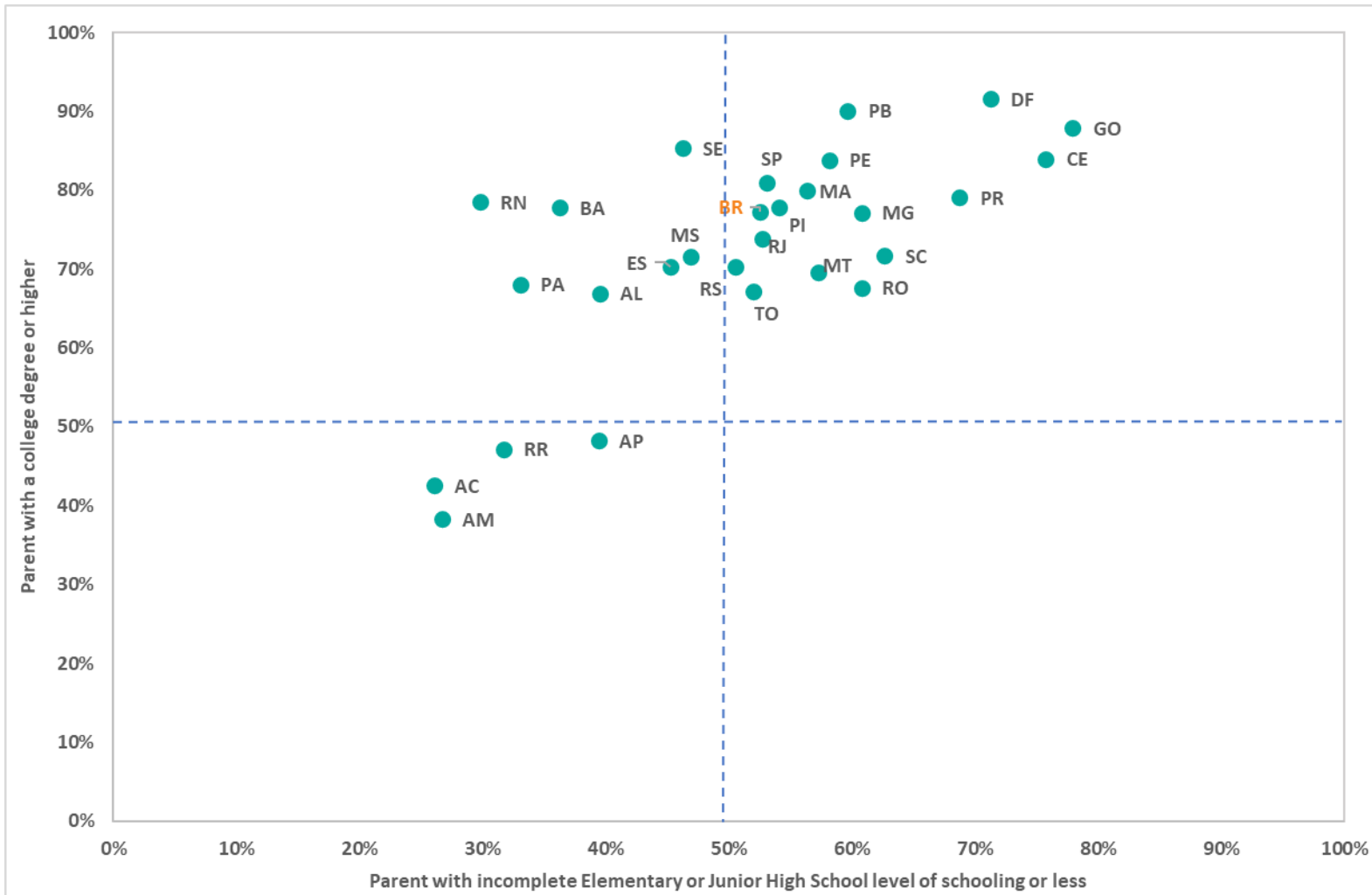


Percentage of students who **did school activities 5 or more days a week** (15-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020





Percentage of students (6-to-17-year-olds) who **did school activities 5 or more days a week**, per parent's level of schooling:  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



## Commentary:

The data shows two distinctive groups: in the upper left-hand quadrant, there are states in which less than 50% of students received school activities in November 2020, if their “parents” had a low level of schooling. But if the parents had at least a college degree, then more than 2/3 had school activities and in some states, this percentage surpassed 85%.

In the lower left-hand quadrant, there are states which, regardless of the parent’s level of schooling, less than 50% received school activities.

# Intensity of School Activities

## DAYS AND HOURS IN WHICH STUDENTS DID ACTIVITIES PER WEEK

- Those that received and did the activities, they answered in number of **days**. Options: 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; and 6 or 7 days (calculated as 6 days)
- For those that did not receive or who did receive activities but did not do them, it was defined as **0 days** per week.
- Among those that received and did the activities, the answers for **hours** of study were categorical: Options: less than 1 hour; from 1 hour to less than 2 hours; from 2 hours to less than 5 hours; 5 hours or more.
- For those that did not receive or who did receive activities but did not do them, it was defined as **0 hours** per day.

Based on enrollments that were not totally face-to-face [ **34.5 Million | 93.7% of the initial population in the study** ]

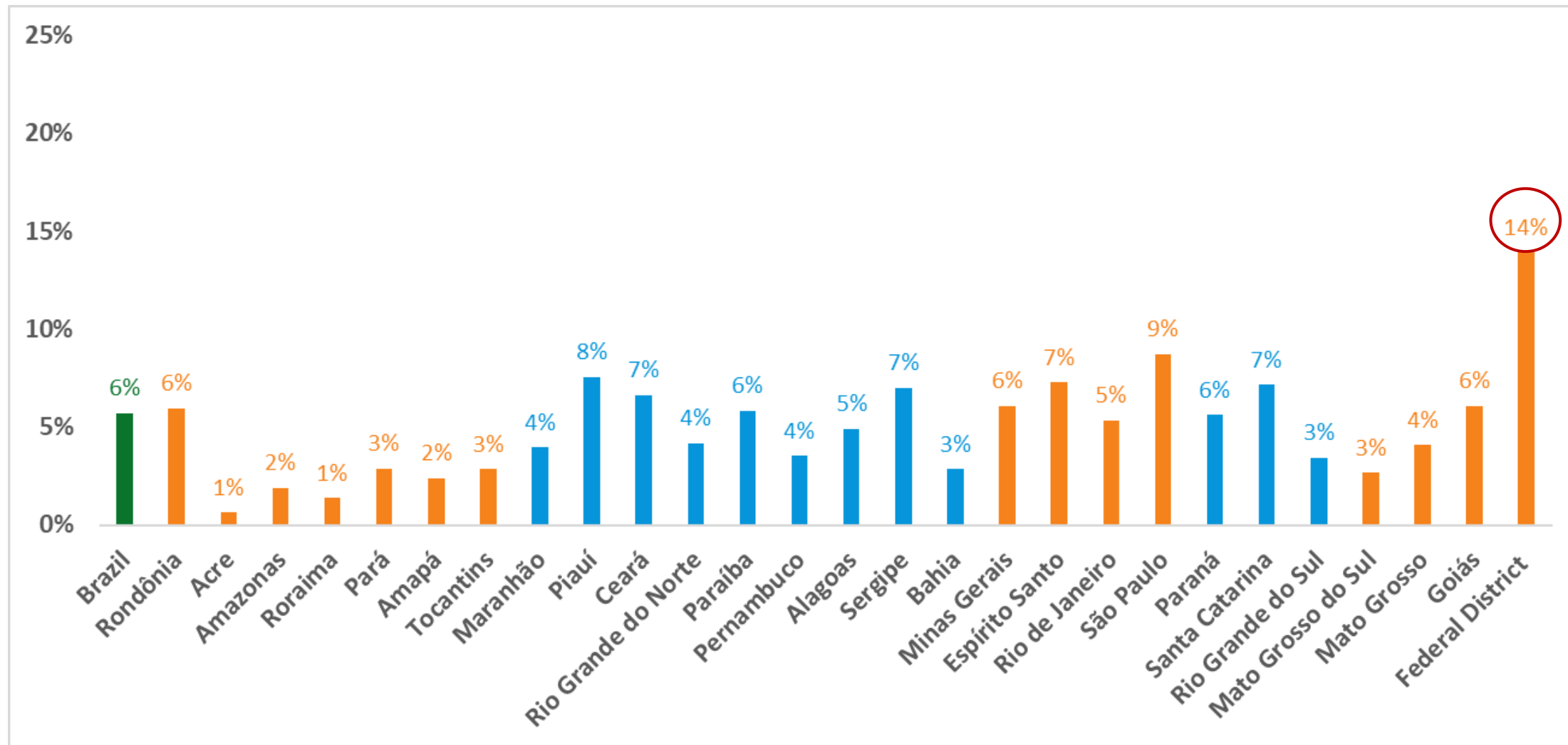
We defined **desired engagement** as: those that declared having received and having done the activities at least 5 days a week and at least 5 hours a day (normal school-day study load)

**1.9 Million | 5.7 %**

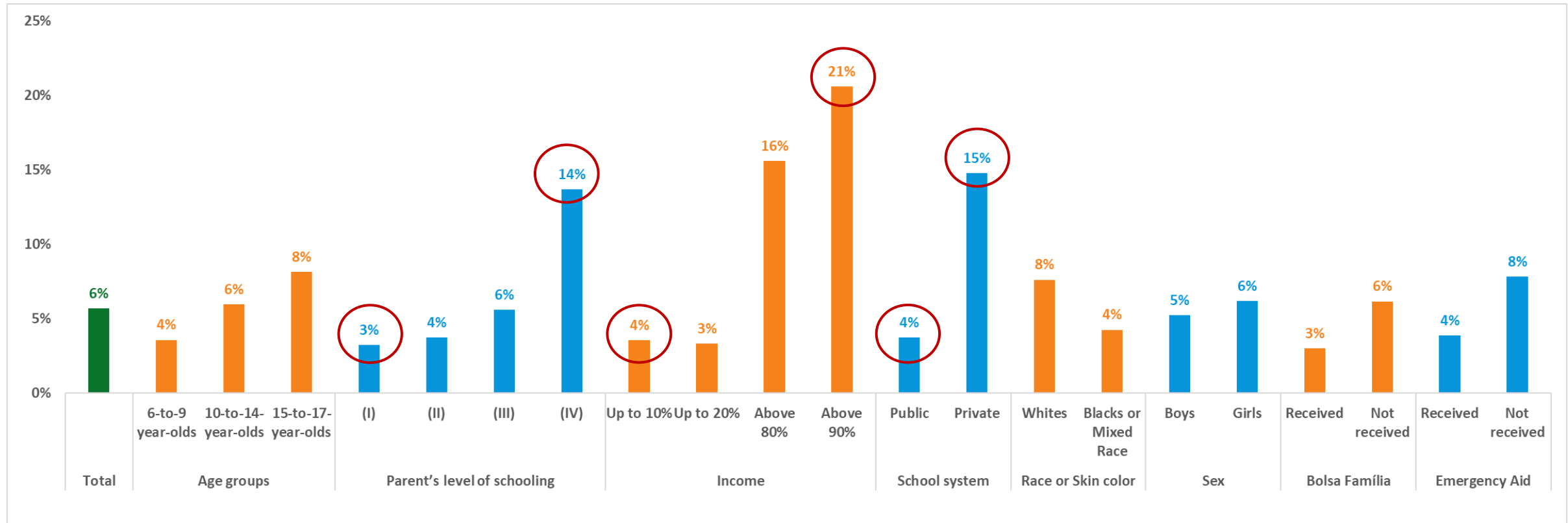
And **minimum engagement** as: those that declared not having received any activities, those having received but not having done them and, last of all, those that had received and had done activities 1 day a week in up to 1 hour a day.

**4.5 Million | 13.1%**

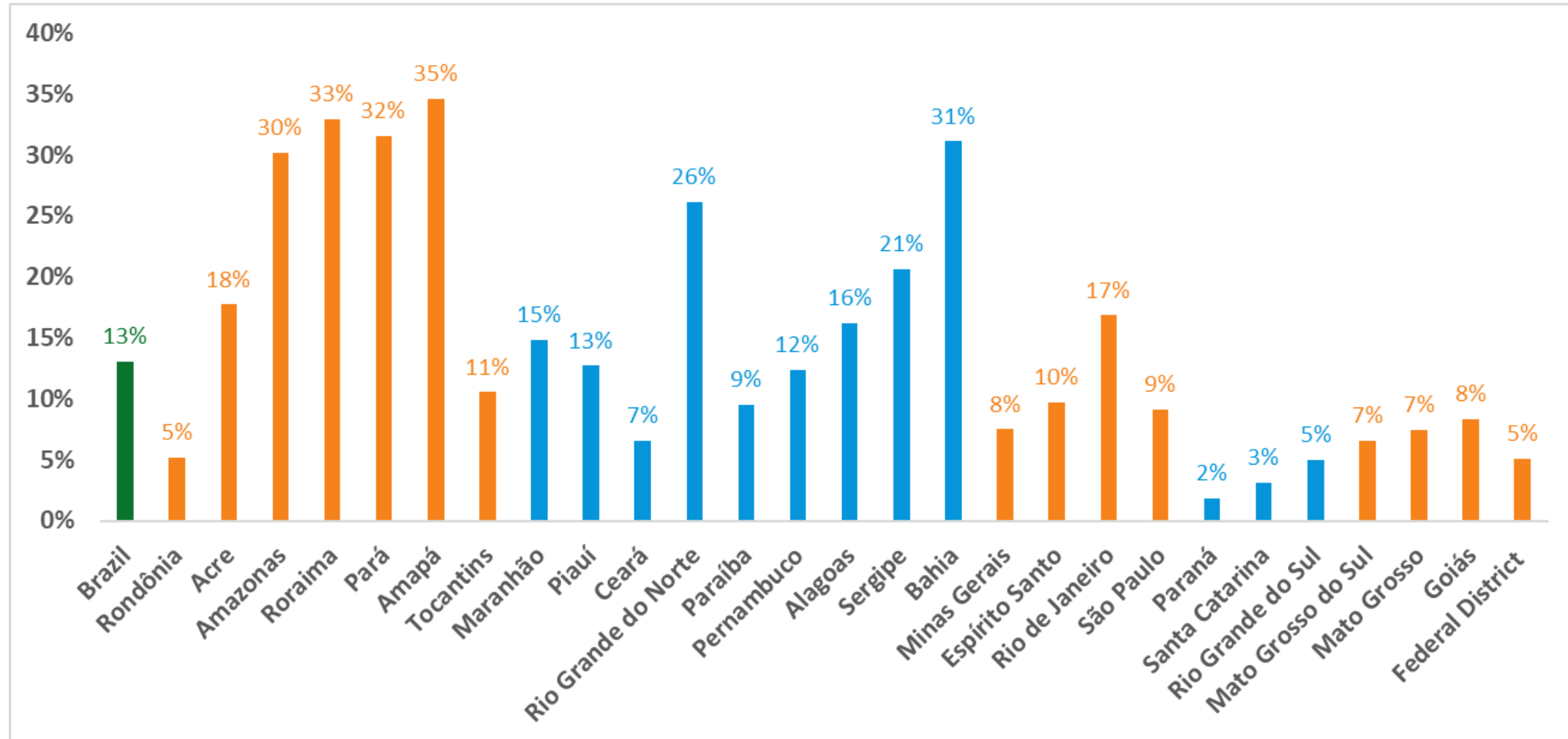
Percentage of those with desired engagement (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



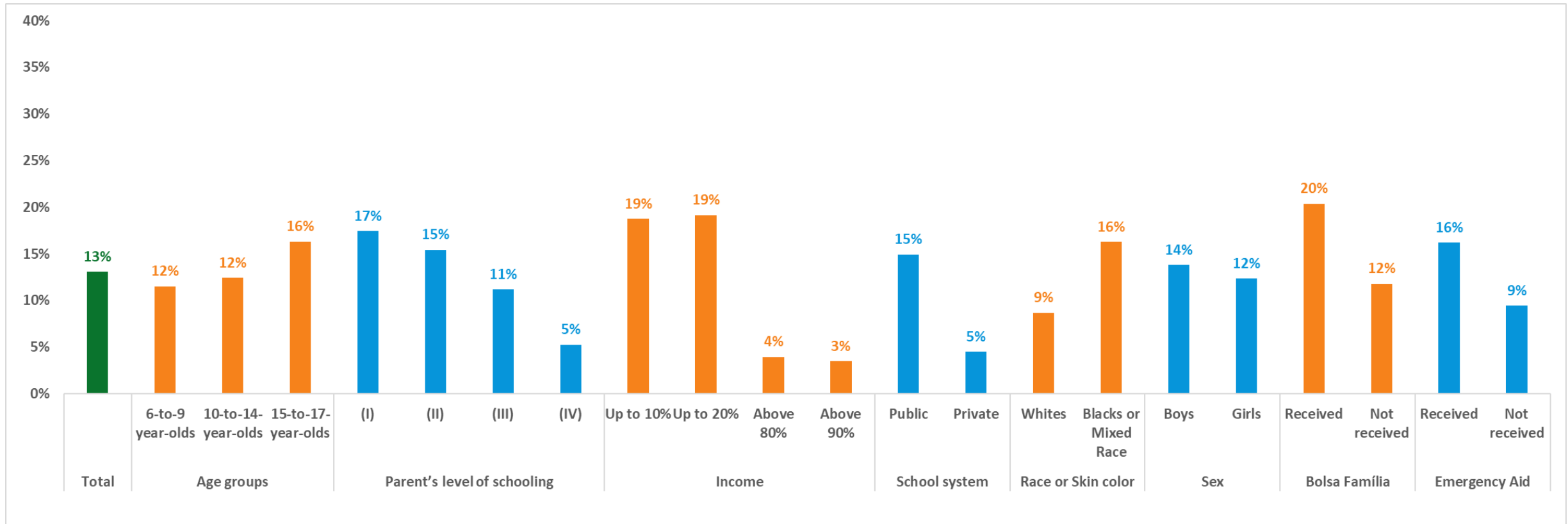
Percentage of those with desired engagement (6-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



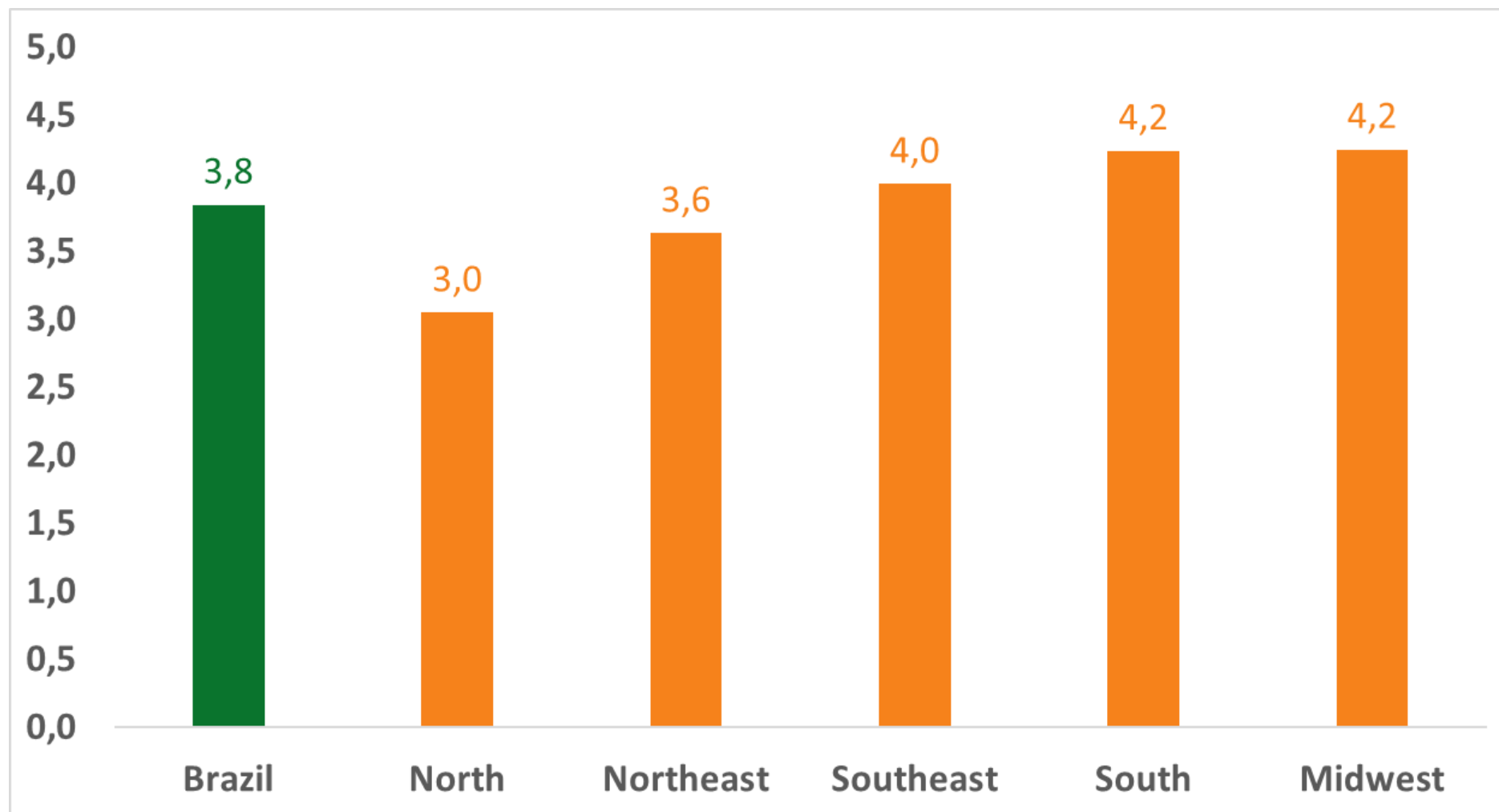
Percentage of those with minimum engagement (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



Percentage of those with minimum engagement (6-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020

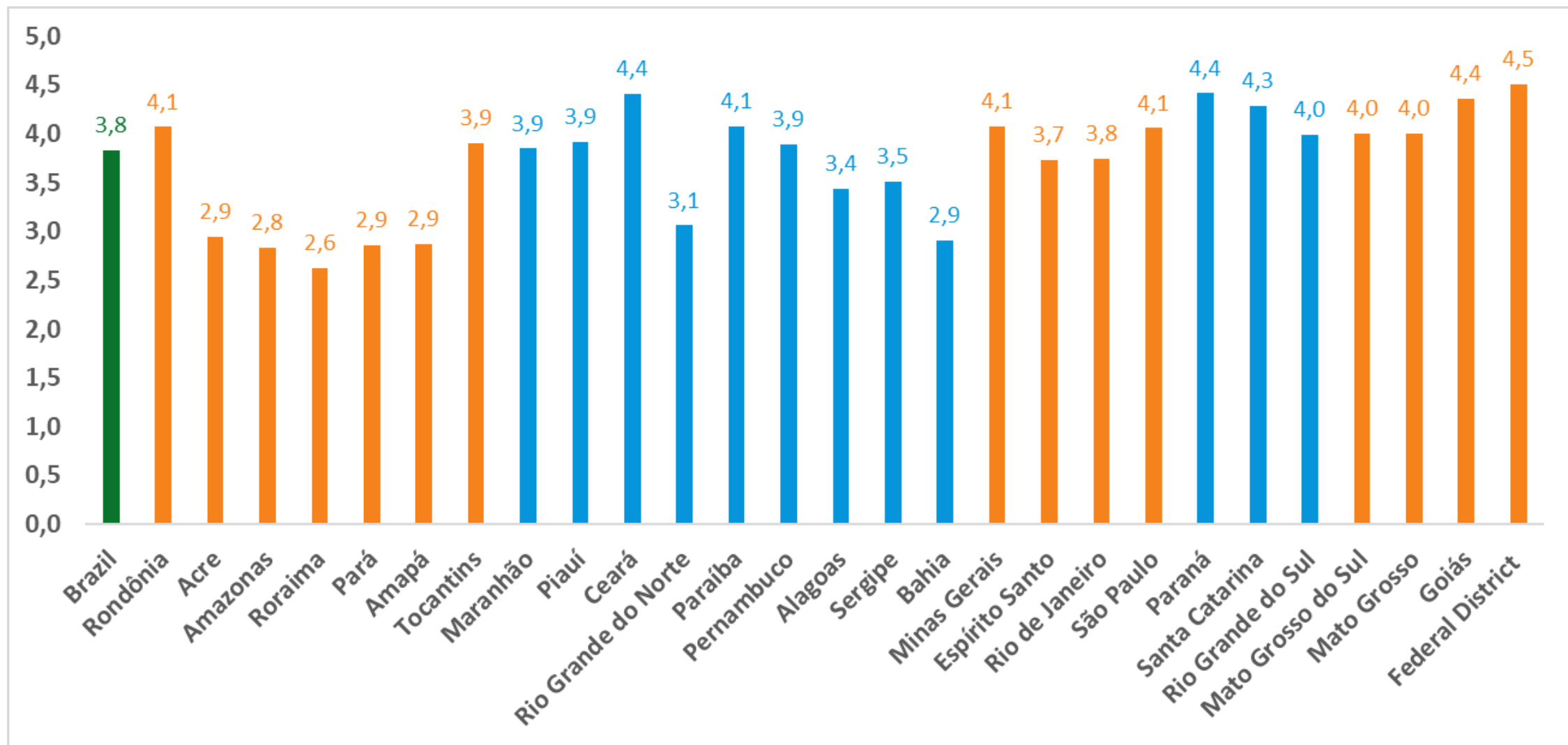


Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (6-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Great Regions, Nov. 2020

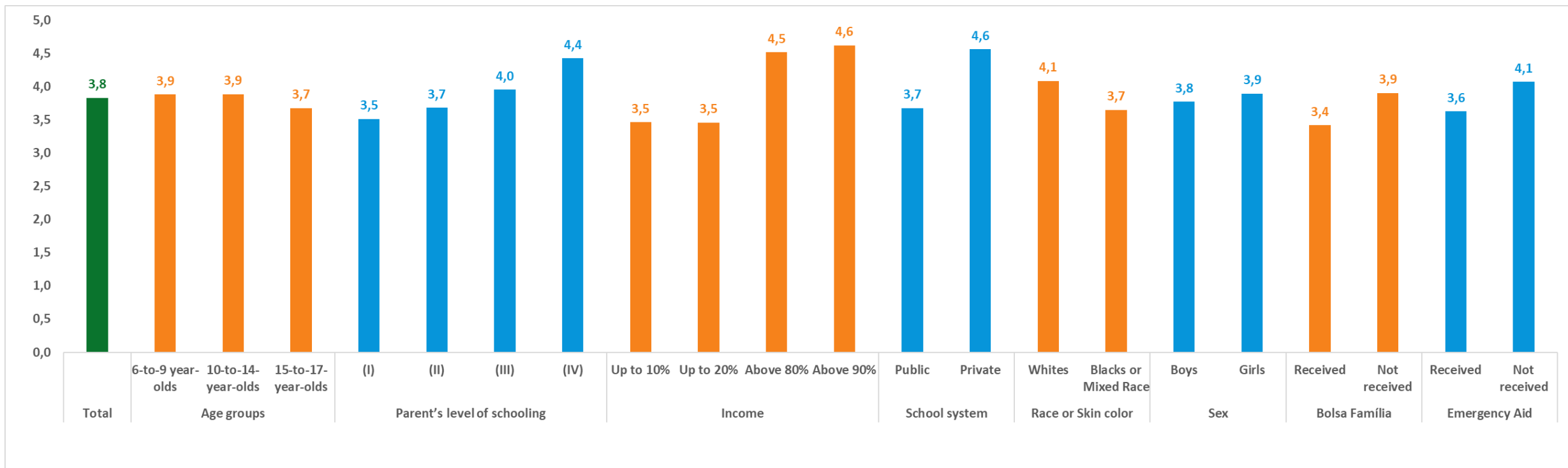




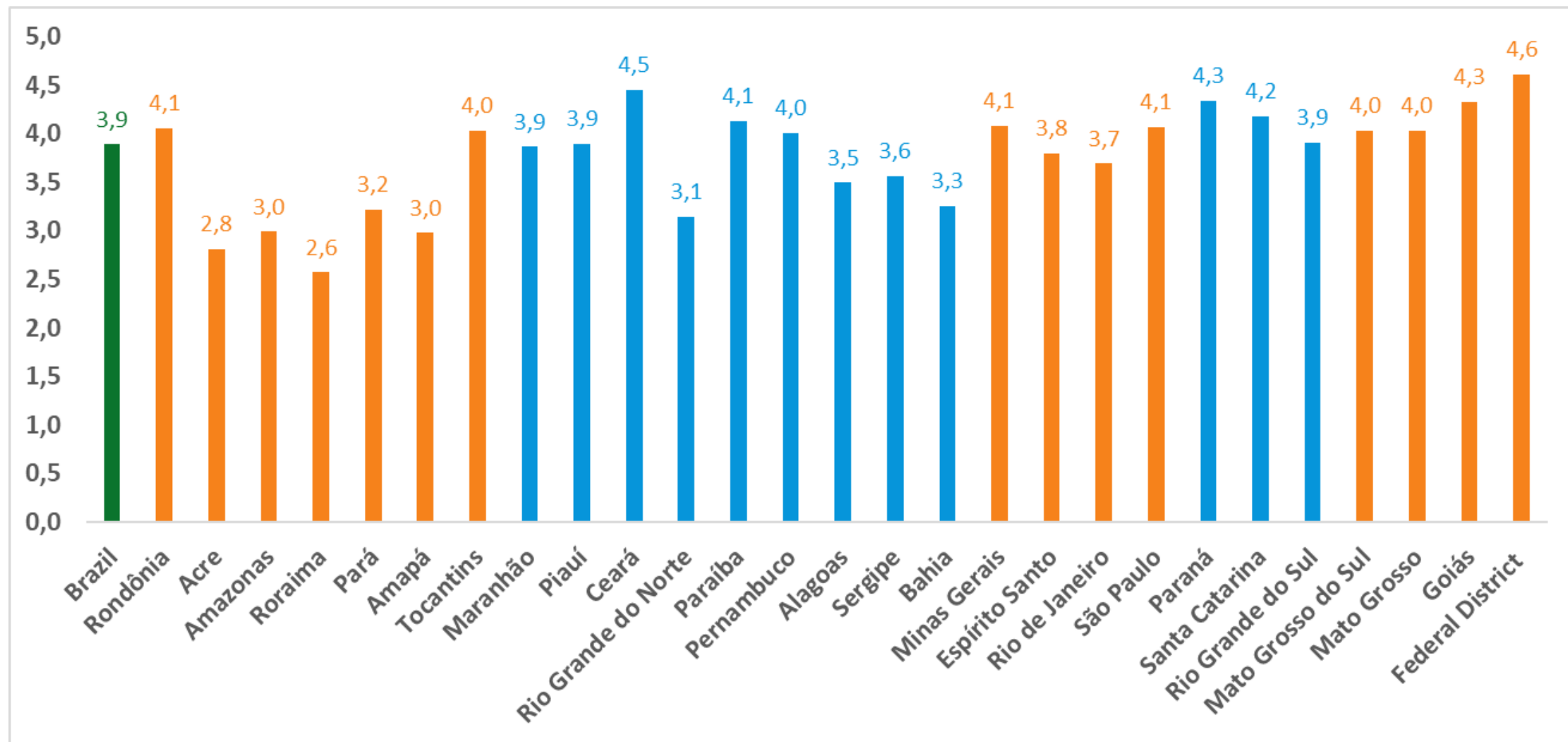
Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (6-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and UFs, Nov. 2020



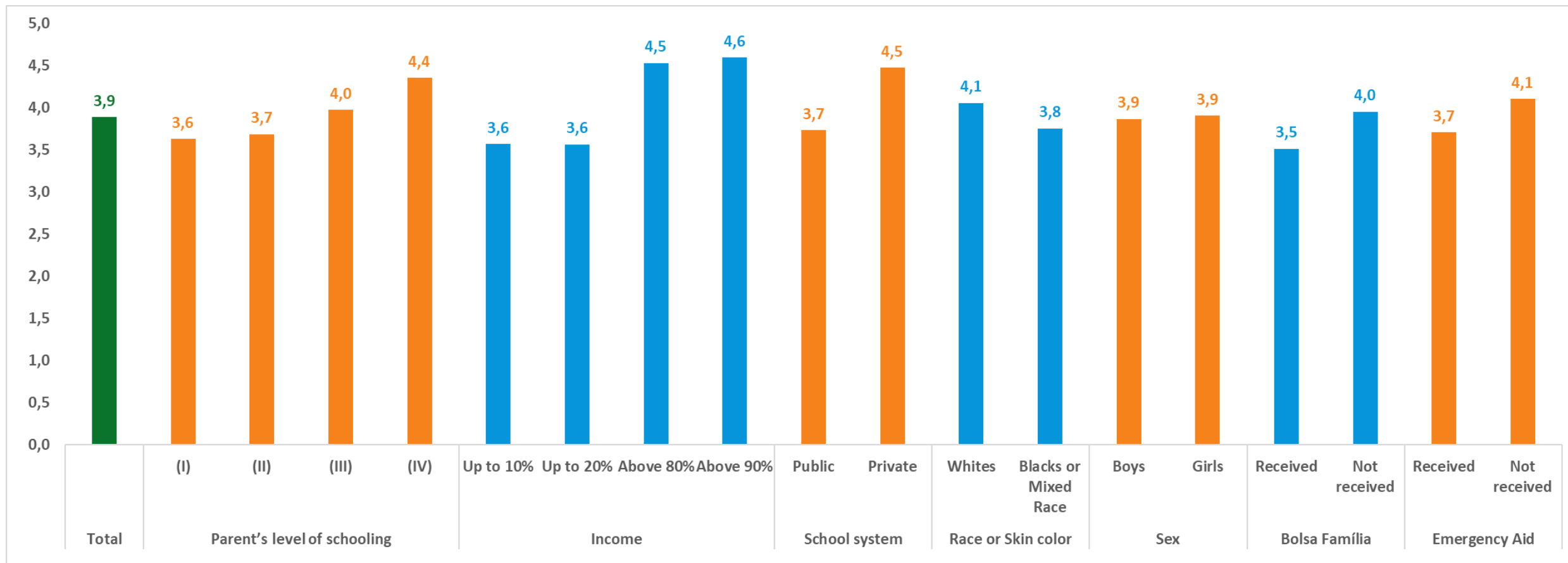
Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (6-to-17-year-olds):  
selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



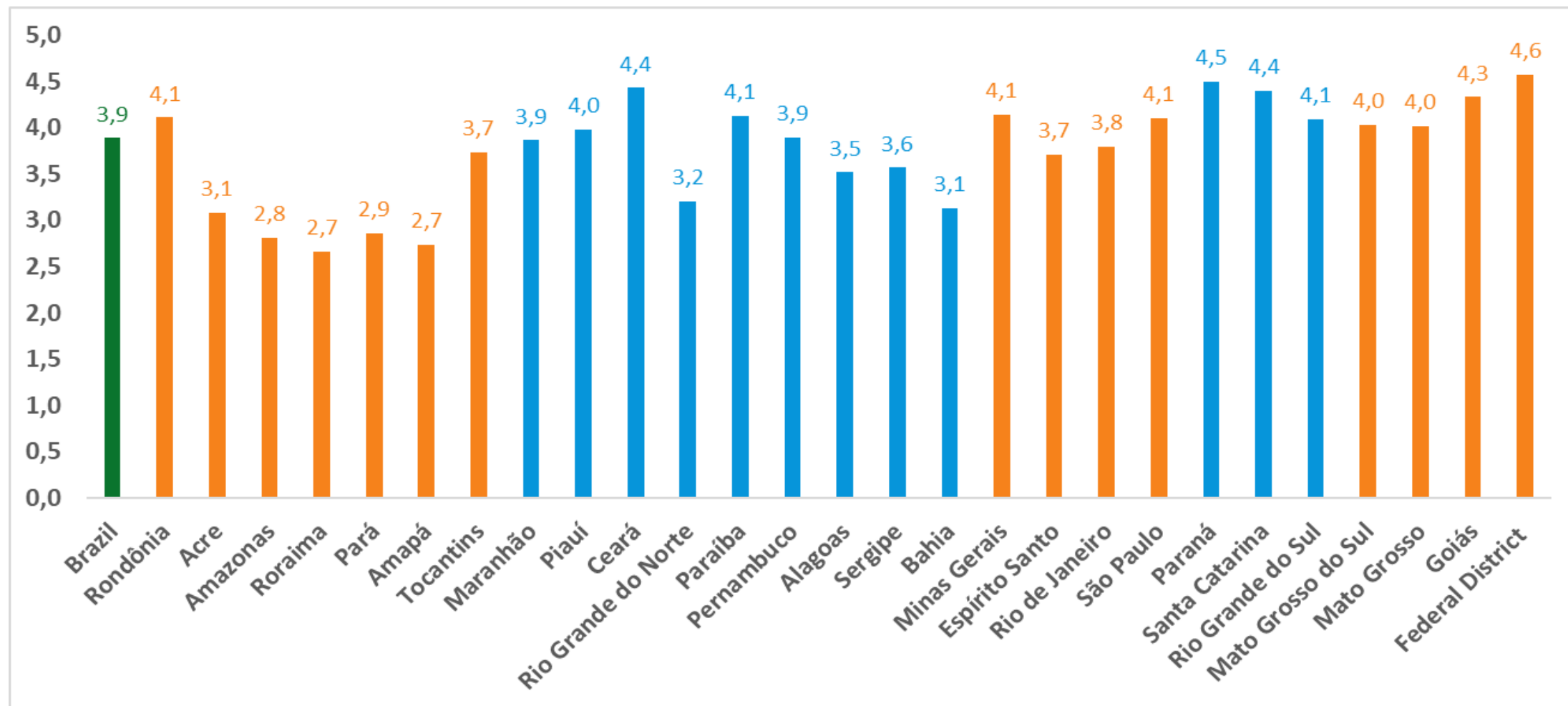
Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (6-to-9-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



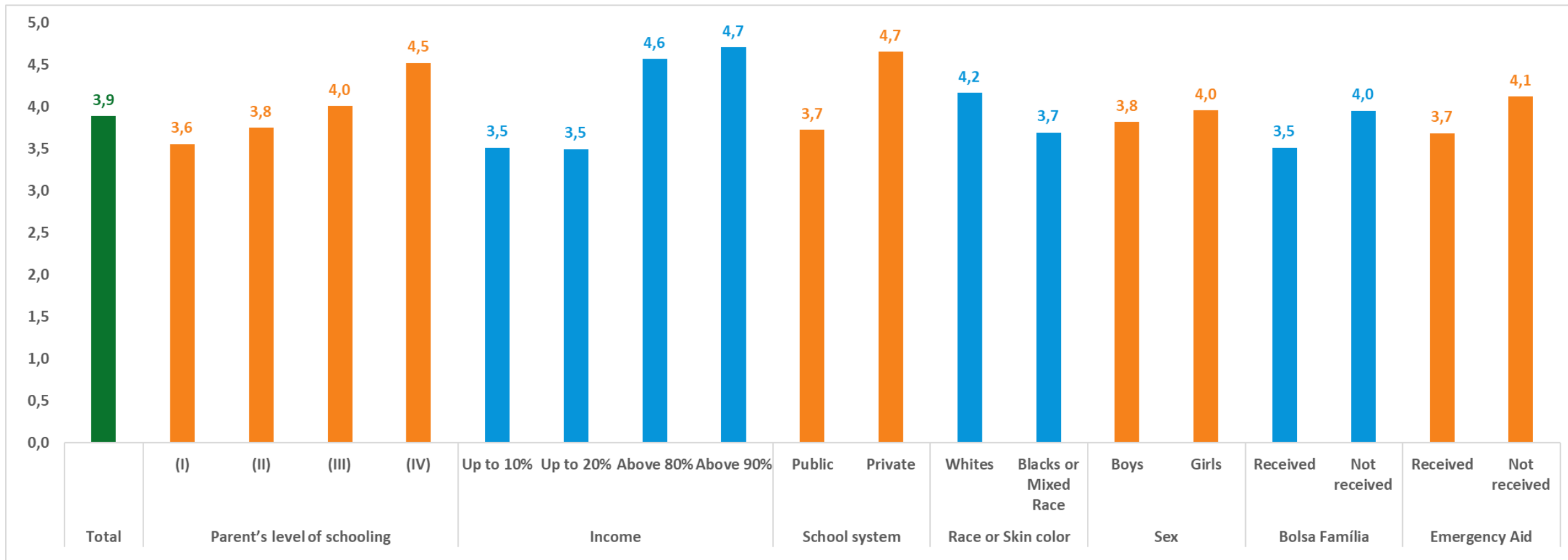
Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (6-to-9-year-olds):  
selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



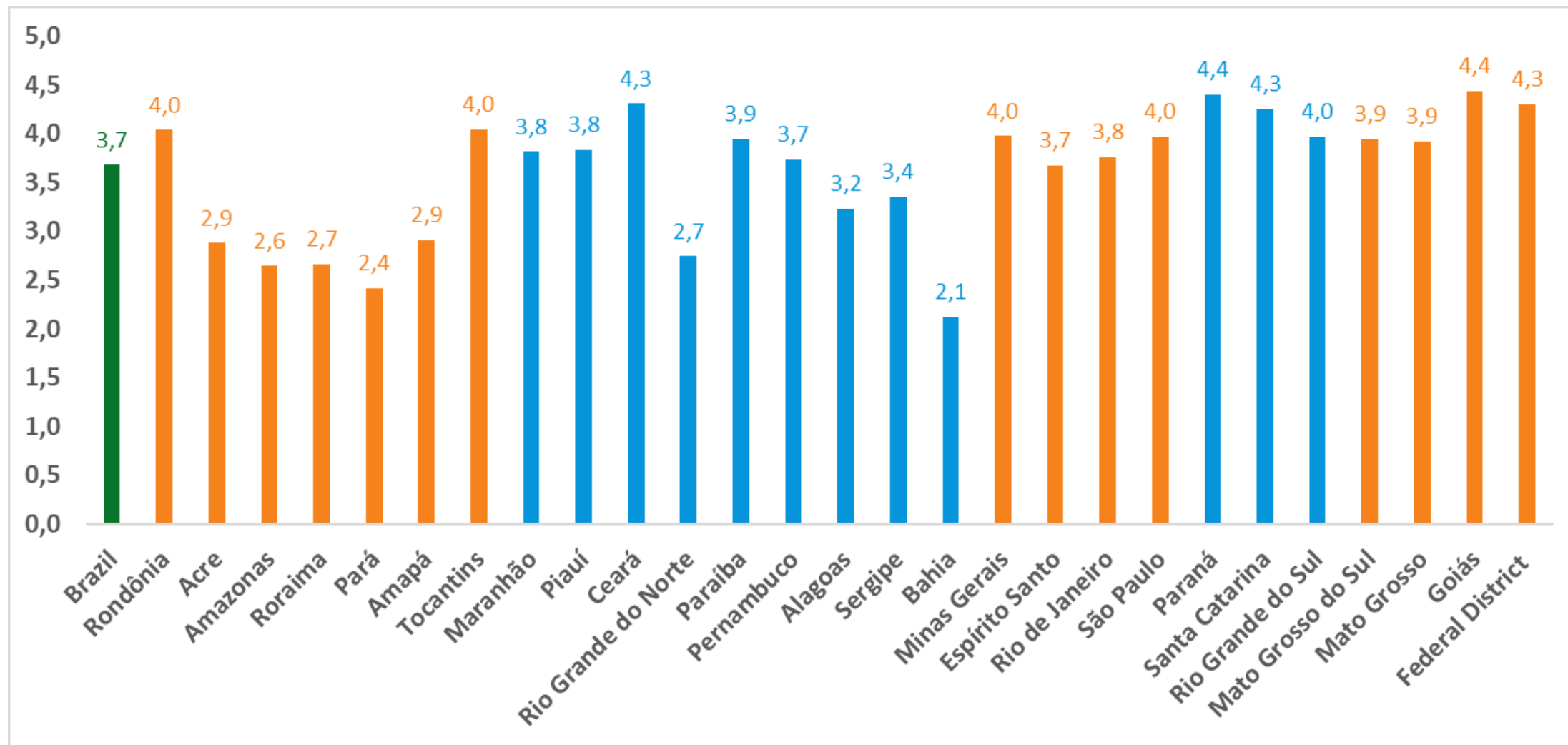
Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (10-to-14-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



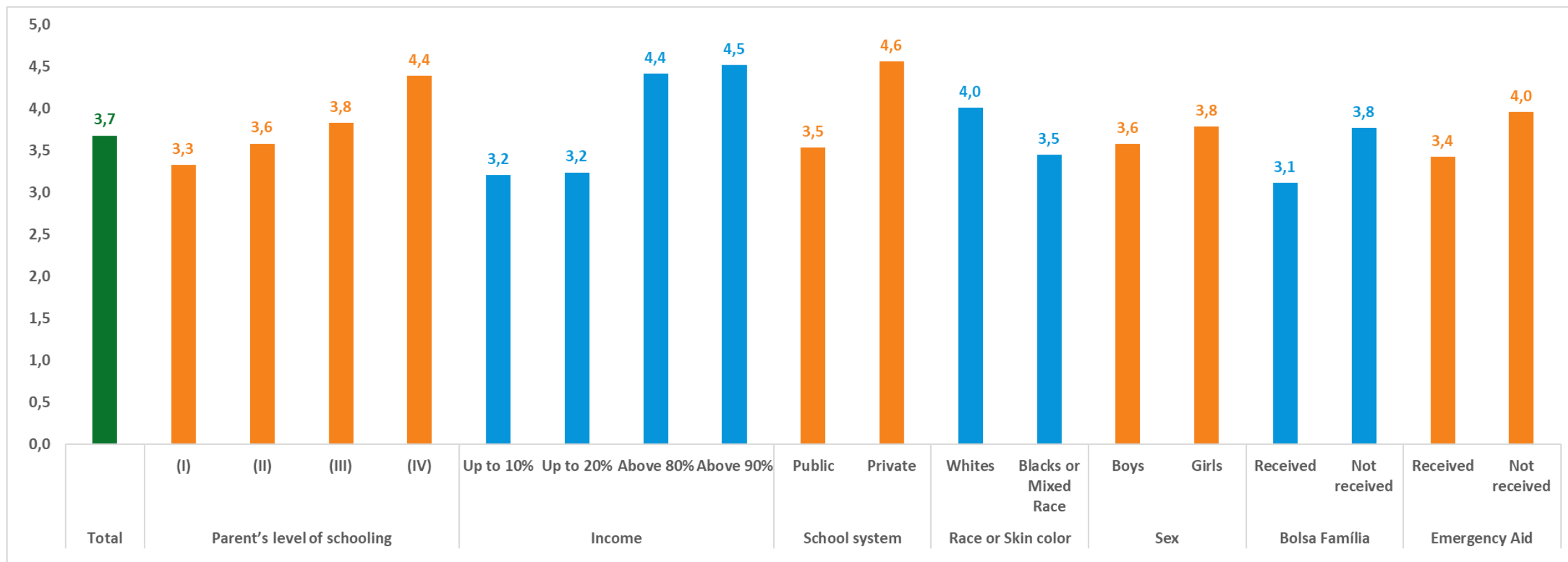
Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (10-to-14-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020



Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (15-to-17-year-olds):  
Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



Average number of days in which students did school activities per week (15-to-17-year-olds): selected features, Brazil, Nov. 2020





## AN EDUCATION PANEL IDENTIFIED DURING THE PANDEMIC

In the months of May and June, **no questions were asked** in the Survey questionnaire about contact with the school (Block A).

**From July to October, the following questions were asked:**

- Do you attend school or college? If yes, then continue
- Were school activities made available at home and did you do them? If yes to both, then continue
- How many days did you spend doing the activities?
- How many hours did you spend doing the activities?

**In November, more questions were added:**

- If you are attending school, is it public or private?
- If you are attending school, are classes face-to-face? If yes, finish here; if not, then continue
- Were school activities to be done at home made available? If not, then continue
- Reasons for not doing any activities

# Data on Education: Film

Population aged  
6 to 17

## AN EDUCATION PANEL IDENTIFIED DURING THE PANDEMIC

### Indicators

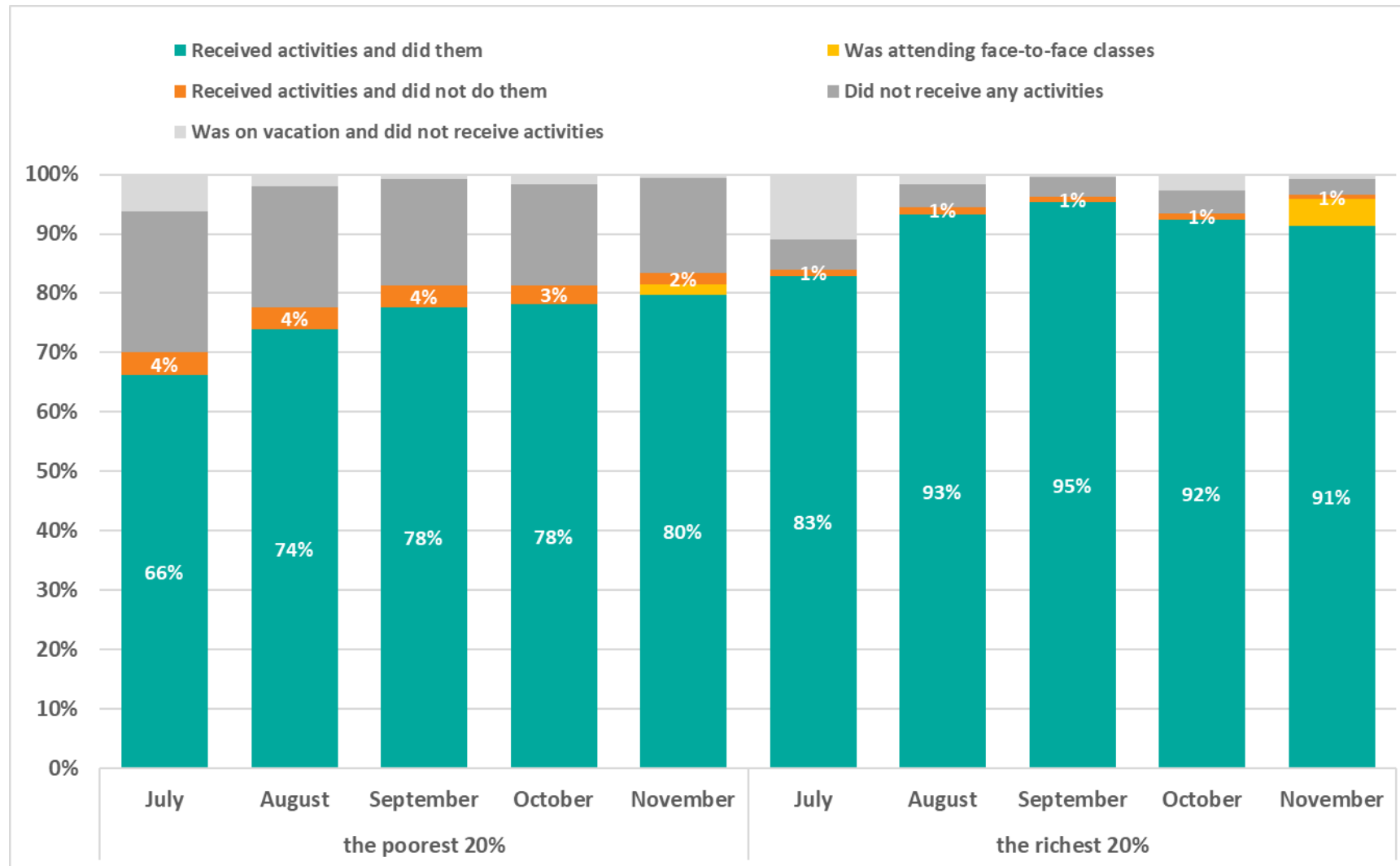
- Availability of activities
- Days spent on them
- Engagement

### Clippings

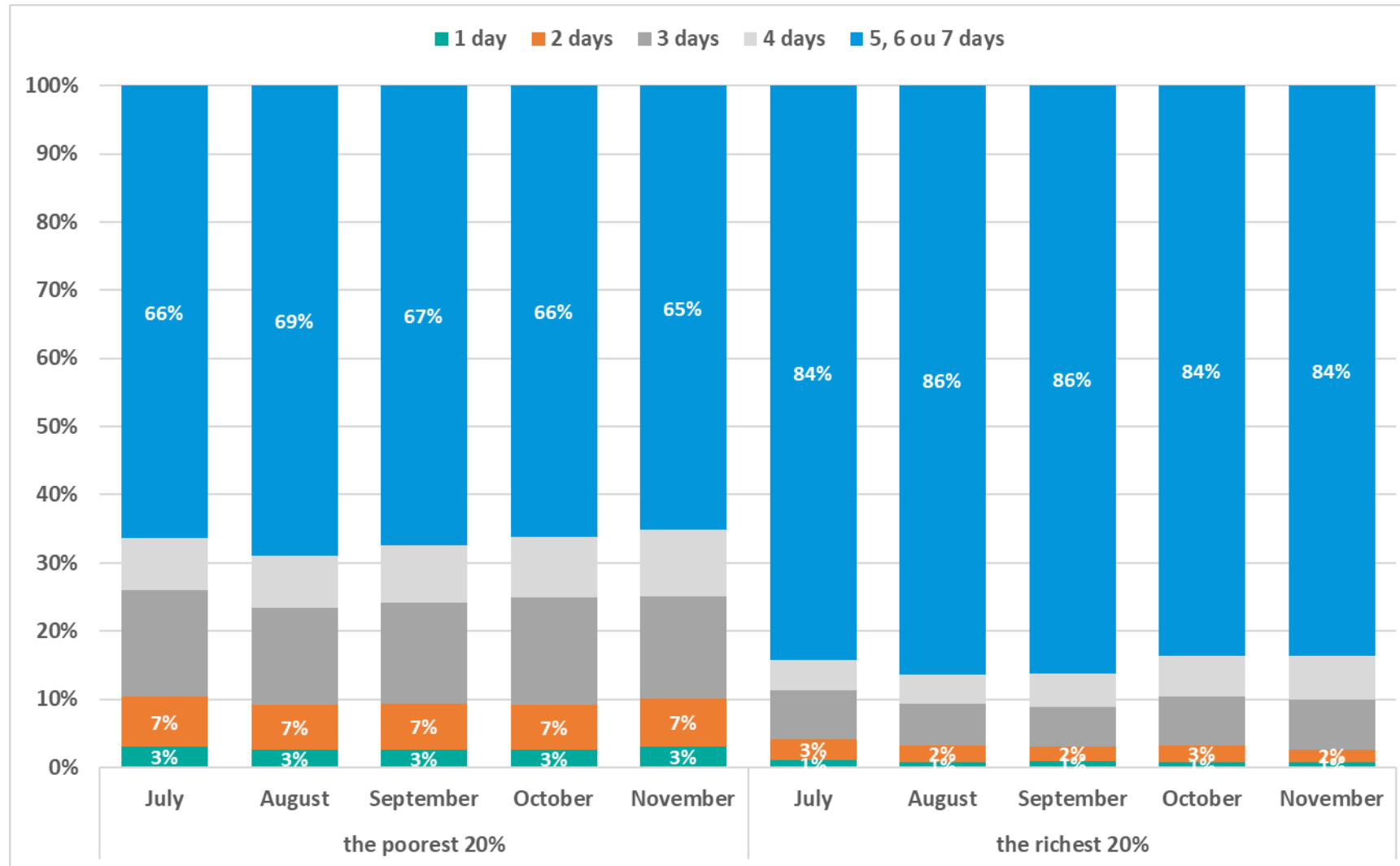
- Lowest and highest per capita household income quintile
- Levels of schooling of head of household

Note: In November, students who were attending face-to-face classes were added to the 5-or-more-day category and to the 5-or-more-hour category so as to measure engagement.

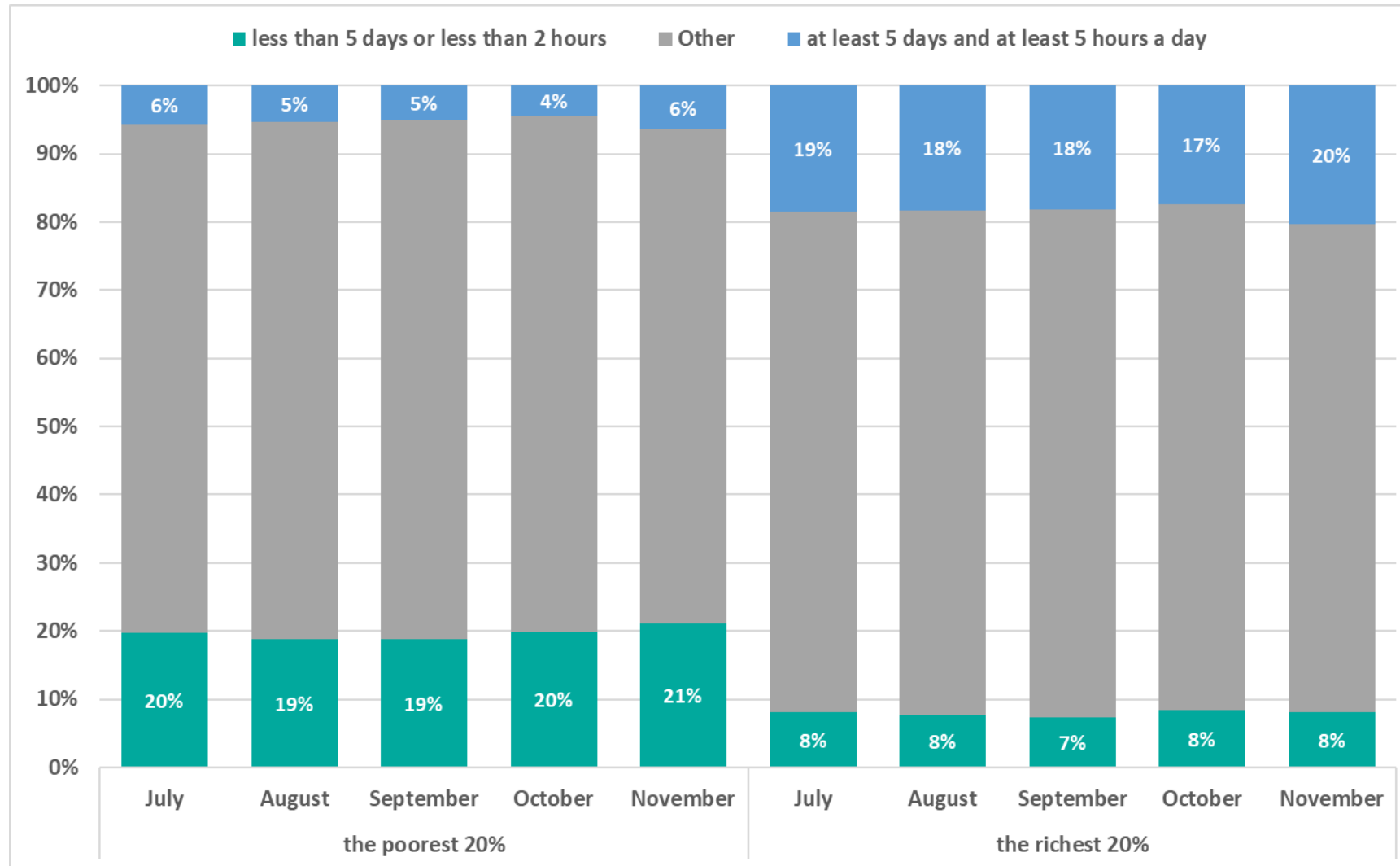
Distribution of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, according to the availability of activities to be done at home, by per capita household income: Brazil



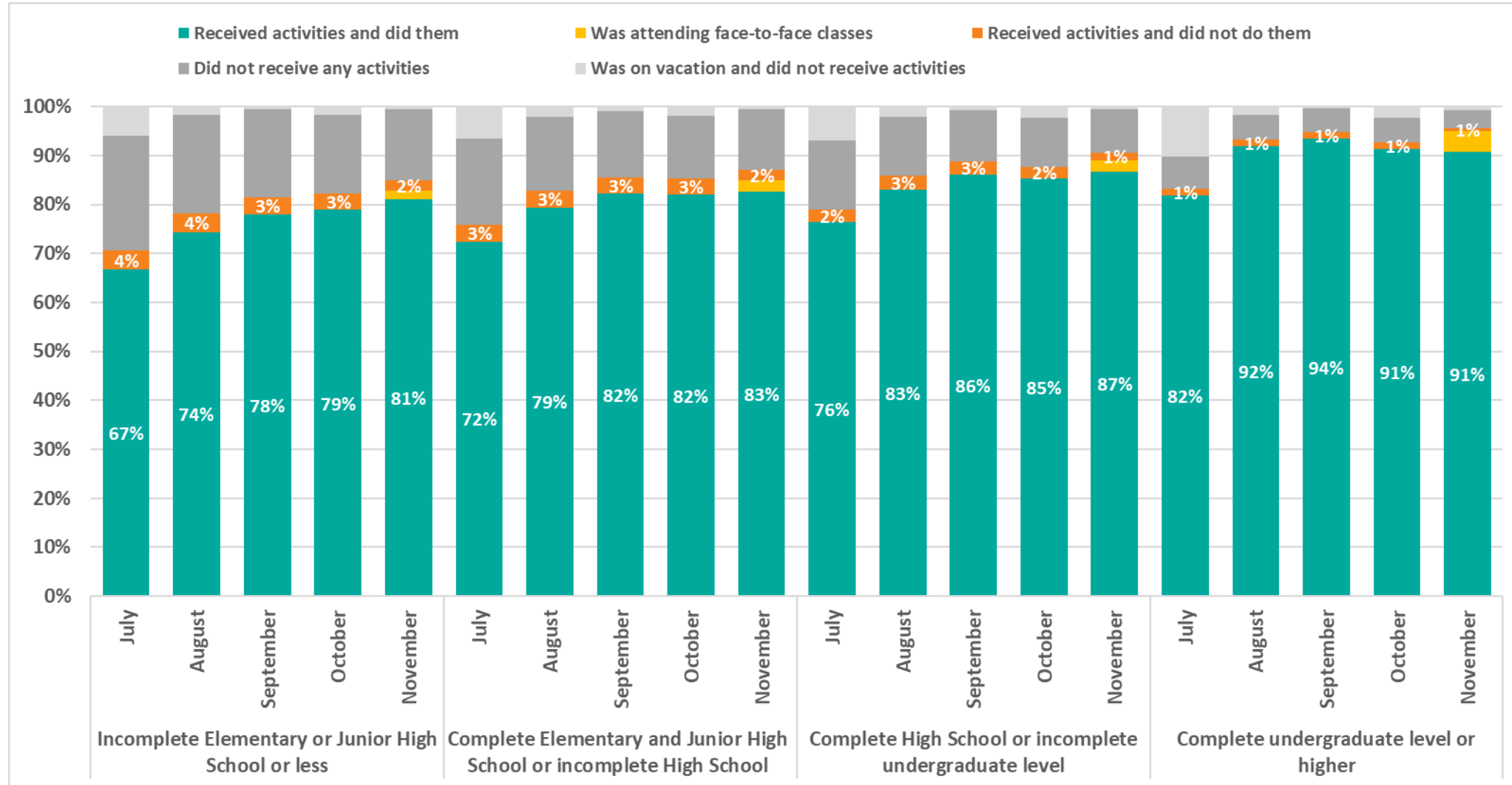
Distribution of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, according to the number of days spent on school activities, by per capita household income level: Brazil



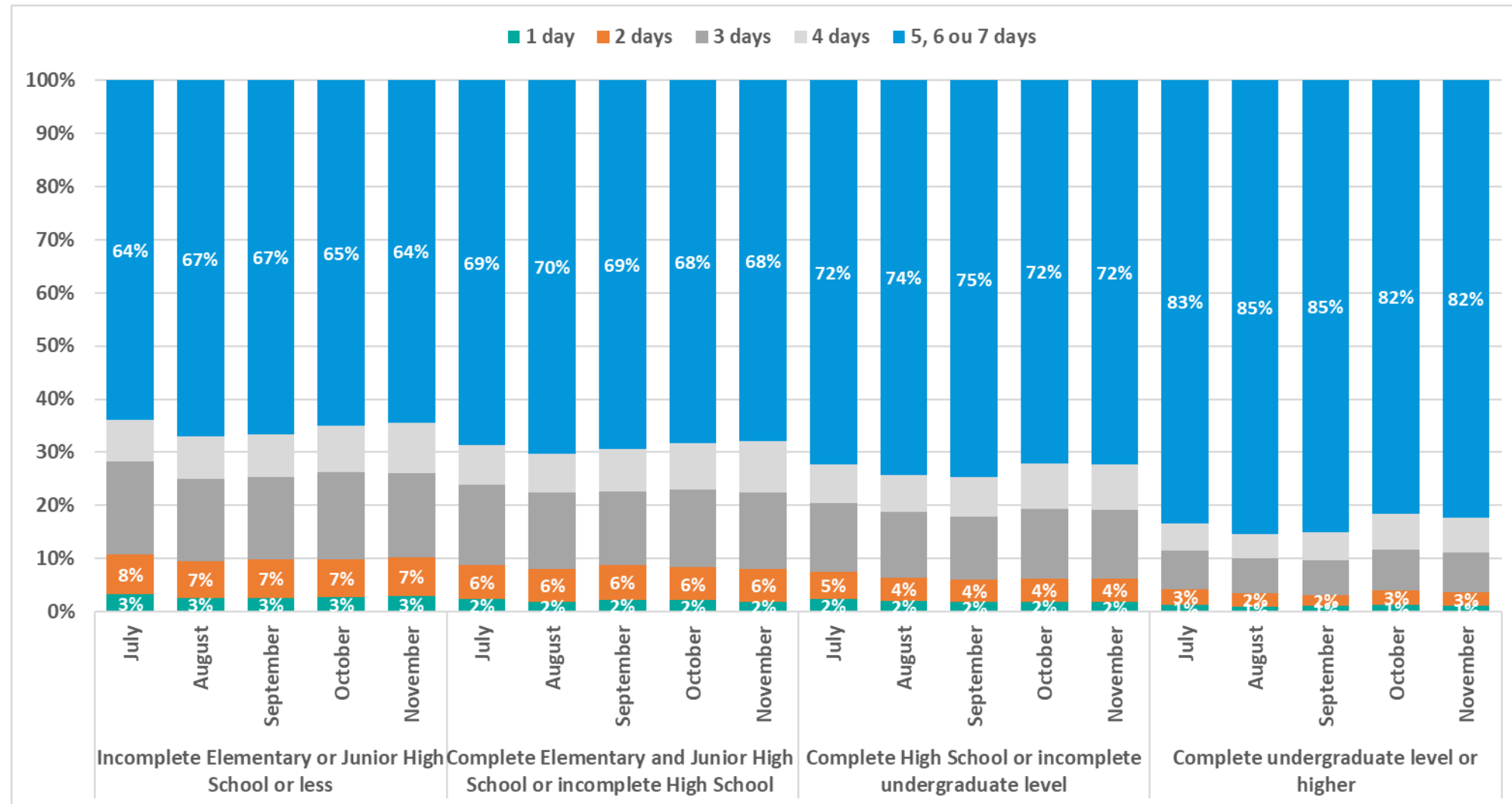
Distribution of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, according to the number of days and hours spent on school activities, by per capita household income level: Brazil



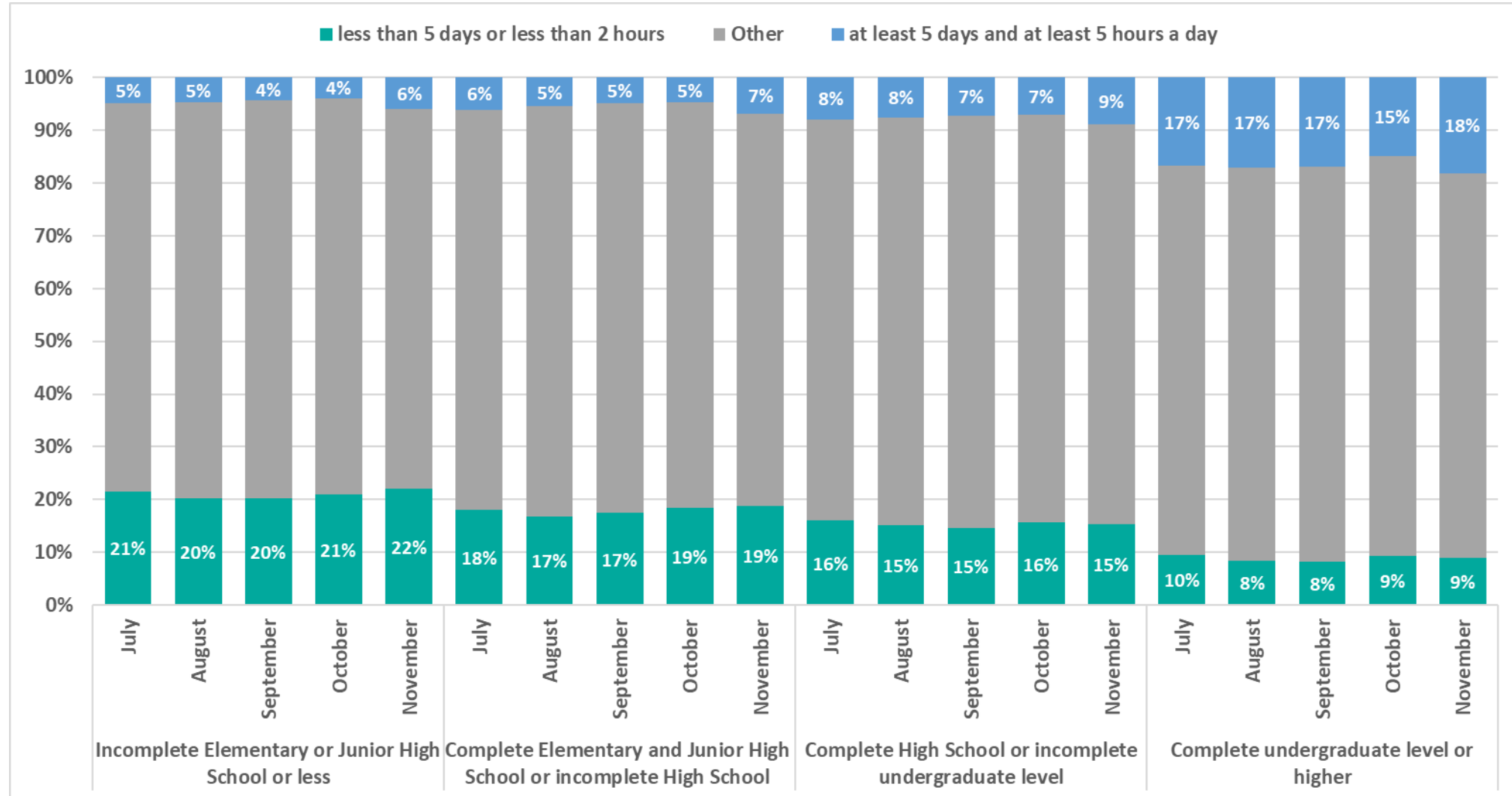
Distribution of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, according to availability of school activities to be done at home, by parent's level of schooling: Brazil



Distribution of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, according to number of days spent on school activities, by parent's level of schooling: Brazil



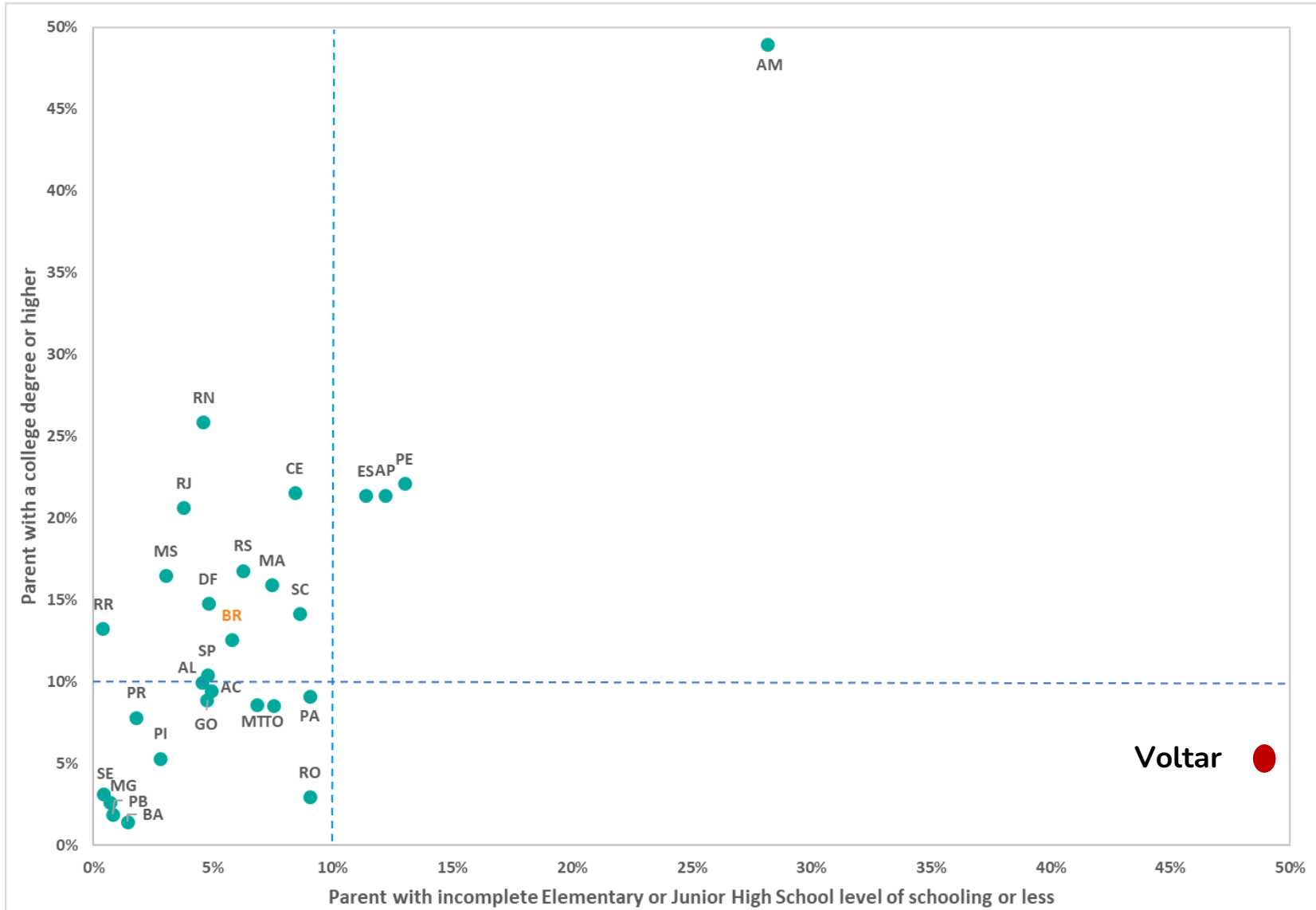
Distribution of children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, according to the number of days and hours spent on school activities, by parent's level of schooling: Brazil





# Appendix

## Percentage of students with face-to-face lessons by parent's level of schooling (6-to-17-year-olds): Brazil and Units of the Federation, Nov. 2020



### Technical Information:

Each point on the graph represents a UF.

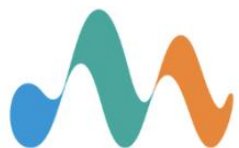
### How to read the graph:

Each point (UF) associates the percentage of students that attended face-to-face lessons with the level of schooling of the head of household.

Thus, for example, in Rio Grande do Norte, one observes that less than 5% of students, whose “parent” had not completed Elementary or Junior High School, attended face-to-face classes. But if their “parent” had a college degree or higher, this percentage would be higher than 25%.

### Commentary:

It is only in 4 states that “parents” with low levels of schooling have children and adolescents going to school at higher than 10 percentage points. For children of “parents” with greater schooling, 14 states (52%) have percentage points higher than 10%.



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Profile of children and adolescents during the pandemic: education

July 2021

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Rio de Janeiro

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