

# School dropout of adolescents and young people Recent scenario in Brazil

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A study based on the Continuous PNAD

May 2022

# Overview

## ➤ Goals:

- Present evidence that fosters reflection on the issue of school dropout;
- Analyze the issue of dropout associated with the household context and its relationship with social mobility.

## ➤ Data sources:

- **IBGE:** Continuous PNAD.

# Context

- The formation of human capital of children and adolescents is strongly influenced by household income as it is well established by the evidence. Being education the most important component of human capital, since it strongly correlates with future income, looking thoroughly to the association of schooling and household income is essential to understand the the intergeneration process leading to social immobility.
- To analyze the situation of young people out of school, the statistics of this study are presented according to variables associated with household income, personal characteristics and the level of education of the person responsible for the household.
- The aim is to understand the relationships of these aspects with the situation and educational trajectory of children, adolescents and young people and, if possible, to identify which factors play a more relevant role.

# Route

- In this publication, dropout will be presented for **socioeconomic cutouts of schooling of the head of household and per capita household income**, in order to understand whether school dropout occurs in a similar way among the different groups. Both sections disregard those adolescents and young people who are responsible for the household, so that it is possible to think about the intergenerational relationship between the **family/household context** and the statistics of interest in this study;
- The indicators will highlight the educational situation of adolescents and young people in Brazil: they will show the distribution of those who did not complete basic education, but were still seeking training, as our **interest group** is made up of those who **did not complete basic education** (i.e., **did not complete High School**) and those who were **out of school (dropped out)**;
- We will look at the reason stated by these adolescents and young people for having left school. At this stage, in addition to the cutouts for analysis according to the family/home context, the gender and area of residence cutout also presents points of prominence. For example, for women, the relevance of performing care activities is almost 10 times greater than for men;
- We will then look at **the position in the occupation** of adolescents and young people in Brazil identifying the differences between population groups by socioeconomic cuts of interest, such as the education of the head of household and income groups.

# Executive Summary

## PERCENTAGE OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE OUT OF SCHOOL

In 2020, 6% of adolescents and young people aged 15 to 17 years (about 0.6 million people), did not attend school and had not completed basic education. For this study, those who were in this situation (**out of school without having completed basic education**) will be considered as **dropouts**;

Among the other age groups, this result is higher: 16% of young people aged 18 to 19 years and 21% of young people aged 20 to 21 did not attend school and did not complete basic education;

- Adolescents and young people living with guardians with lower levels of education are dropped out in a higher proportion in 2020. The percentage of 15 to 17 years old who were school dropouts was more than double among those who lived with household guardians with incomplete high school level or less (8%) in relation to those who lived with guardians with complete high school or more (3%), a five p.p difference. In the other age groups, the percentage difference is even greater;
- The analysis from income groups shows the same pattern for dropout youths living in households belonging to the 40% poorest, compared to those among the 40% richest households.

# Executive Summary

## MAIN STATED REASON FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

When asked why they had left school in 2019, the main justifications, regardless of population cutouts, were lack of interest, need to work, and pregnancy;

- It is noteworthy that the reasons for having left school in which women are predominant are related to the performance of care activities, whether pregnancy, care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities, or care of the home.

## LEVEL OF EDUCATION AT WHICH THEY STOPPED STUDYING

50% of adolescents and young people living with less educated parents, dropped out school with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School. This proportion among those who live with guardians with complete High School or higher is 35%, still a large fraction.

- Most young people living with more educated guardians stopped studying with incomplete High School, representing 40% of them compared to 28% of the group with less educated guardians;
- The income cutouts present a similar scenario: among the 40% lowest per capita household incomes, 52% drop out with incomplete Elementary or Junior High School and 27% with incomplete High School. Among the top 40 percent incomes, those percentages are 33% and 39%.

# Executive Summary

## POSITION IN THE OCCUPATION OF THOSE WHO DROPPED OUT

With regard to the position in the occupation of young people aged 15 to 19 who dropped out, in 2019, 47% were out of the workforce – that is, they did not work and did not seek employment;

- 64% of women aged 15 to 19 who dropped out were out of the workforce. This percentage was 34% for men. These results talk to those previously verified about the reason for having left school: while the need to work was predominantly a reason for men, the performance of care and pregnancy activities were mainly for women;
- Finally, the percentage of non-white (except indigenous and asian) dropouts outside the workforce is higher – 48% – when compared to Whites – 41%.

# Introduction to the problem

Educational situation of adolescents and young people in  
Brazil – school dropout in Brazil:

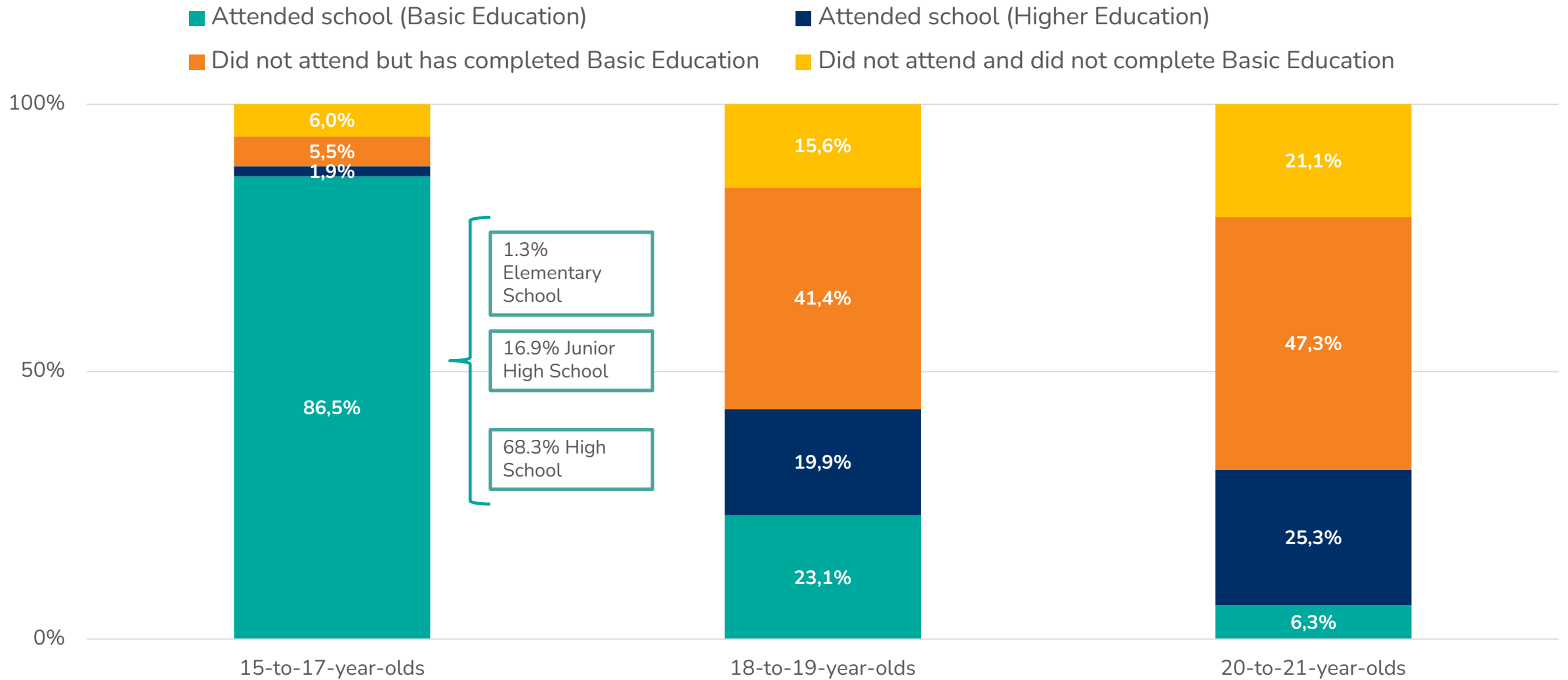


# Study population (2020)

	Go to school – BE* (44.1% of young people)	Attend school – HE** (14.1% of young people)	Do not attend school, but completed BE (28.4% of young people)	Do not attend school and have not completed BE (13.3% of young people)	Total (100% of young people)
15-to-17-year-olds	8,032,134	176,581	515,126	560,126	9,283,967
18-to-19-year-olds	1,481,736	1,276,970	2,656,637	999,395	6,414,738
20-to-21-year-olds	433,212	1,729,226	3,231,942	1,445,194	6,839,575

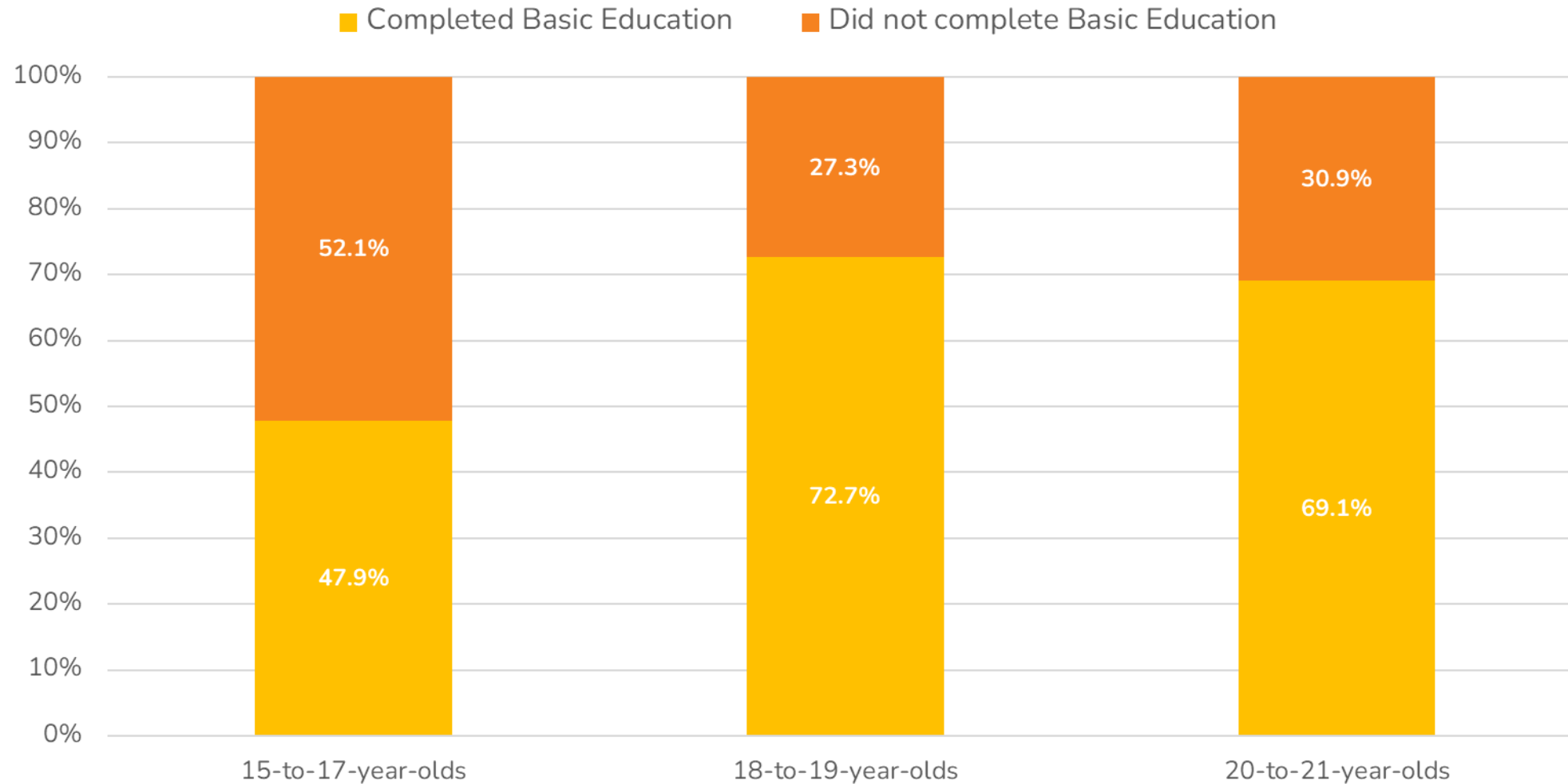
	Not responsible*** (95% of young people)	Responsible*** (5% of young people)	Total (100% of young people)
15-to-17-year-olds	9,195,812	88,155	9,283,967
18-to-19-year-olds	6,136,872	277,866	6,414,738
20-to-21-year-olds	6,134,231	705,344	6,839,575

\***Basic Education (BE):** compulsory and free phase from 4 to 17 years of age, covers early childhood education, Elementary and Junior High School, and High School.  
 \*\***Higher Education (HE).** \*\*\* **(not) responsible for the household unit where she (or he) lives.**



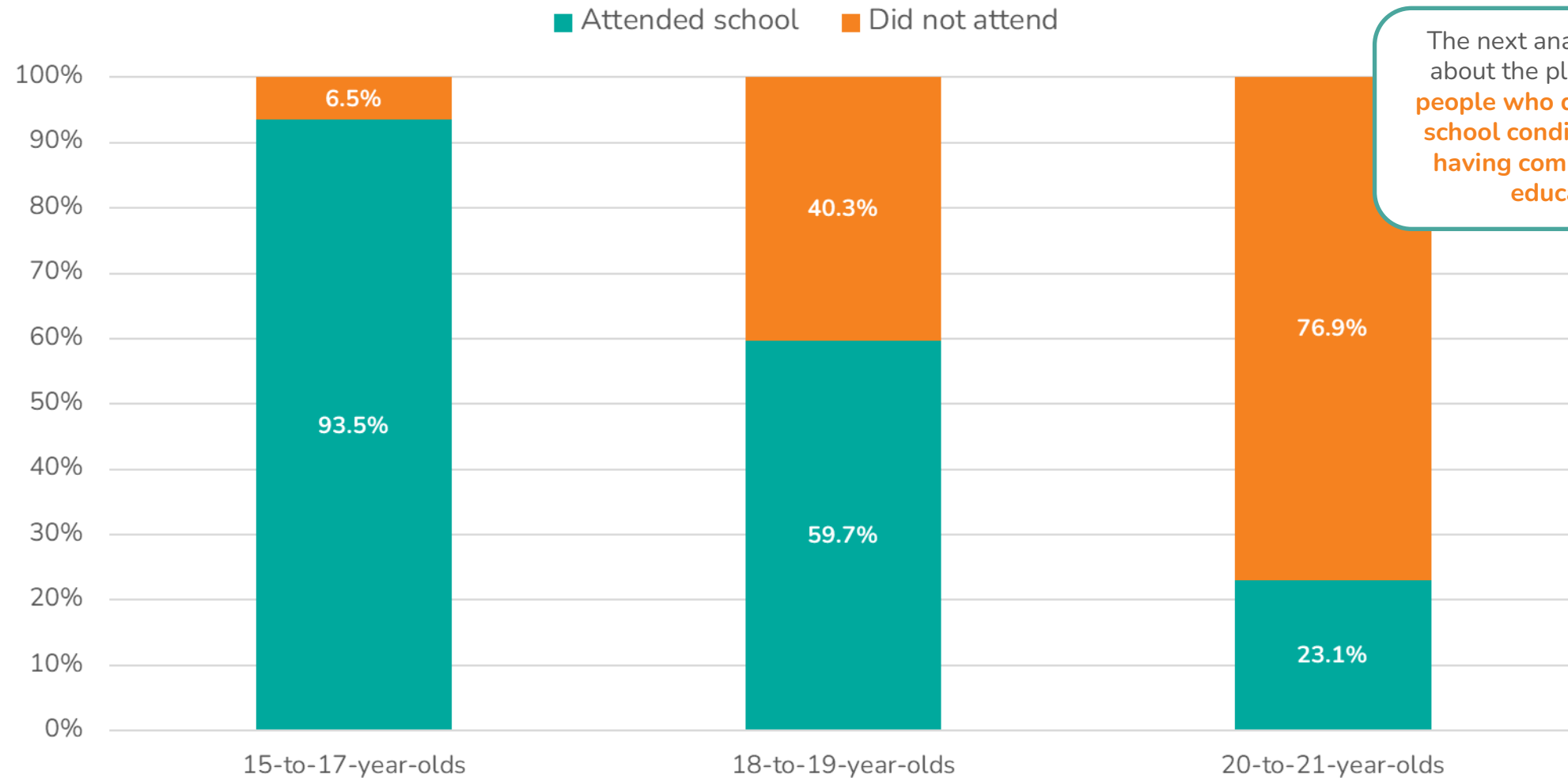
\*Population: all people in the age group.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: Microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, Visit 5 (2020) – IBGE.



\*Population: people who are out of school, by age group.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, Visit 5 (2020) – IBGE.



The next analyses will be about the plot in **orange**: people who did not attend school conditional on not having completed basic education.

\*Population: people who have not completed basic education, by age group.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, Visit 5 (2020) – IBGE.

# Does dropout occur in similar ways among the different population groups?

Comparing groups based on the criteria of income and education of the guardian

# Study population (2020)

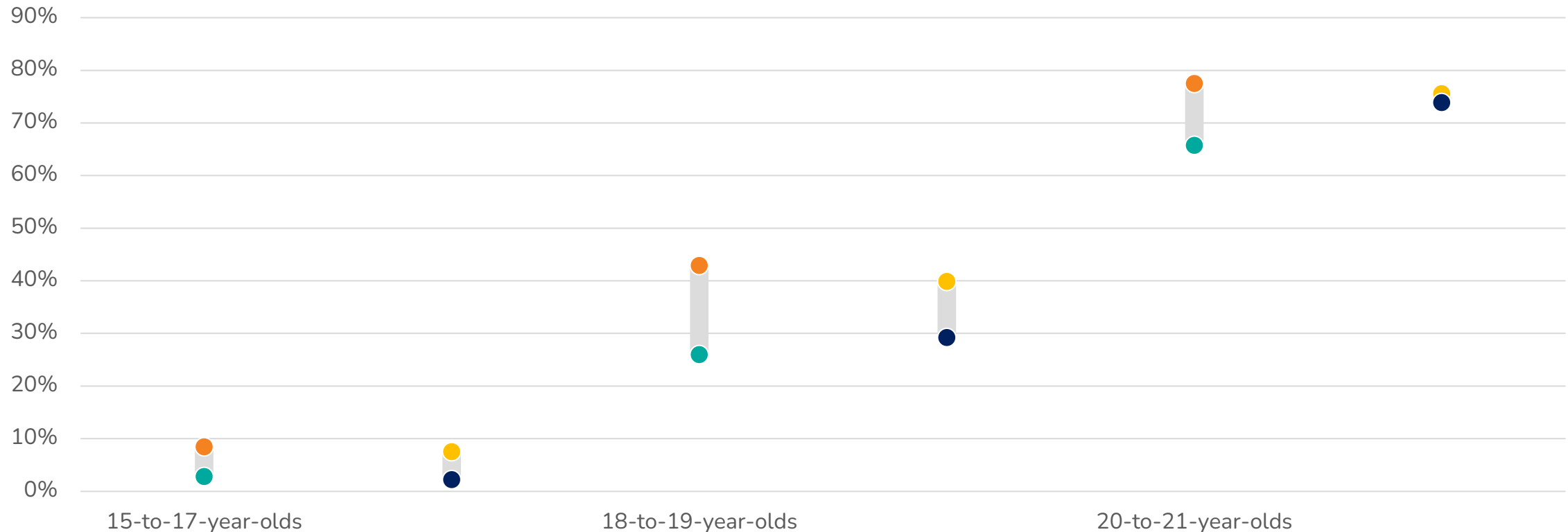
Adolescents and young people who have **not completed basic education**, among those not responsible for the household

For socioeconomic cutouts of schooling of the person responsible for the household and income, those responsible for the household will be disregarded.

	Education of the guardian		Income distribution	
	Incomplete High School or less	Complete High School or more	40% lower incomes	40% higher incomes
15-to-17-year-olds	4,994,898	3,517,641	4,921,691	1,900,956
18-to-19-year-olds	1,728,353	611,426	1,467,703	377,280
20-to-21-year-olds	1,275,048	334,708	1,018,129	248,893

### Percentage of adolescents and young people who did not attend school (2020)

- Guardian with incomplete High School level or less
- Guardian with complete High School level or higher
- 40% highest incomes
- 40% lowest incomes



\*Population: people who have not completed basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by age group and schooling of the responsible or group of the distribution of per capita household income.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from the Annual Continuous PNAD, Visit 5 (2020) – IBGE.

# Reason for being out of school

Main reason stated by adolescents and young people for being out of school\* according to socioeconomic characteristics

\* The reason for being out of school may be diferente than the reason for being dropped out, since the time of the actual dropout and of the interview are not the same.

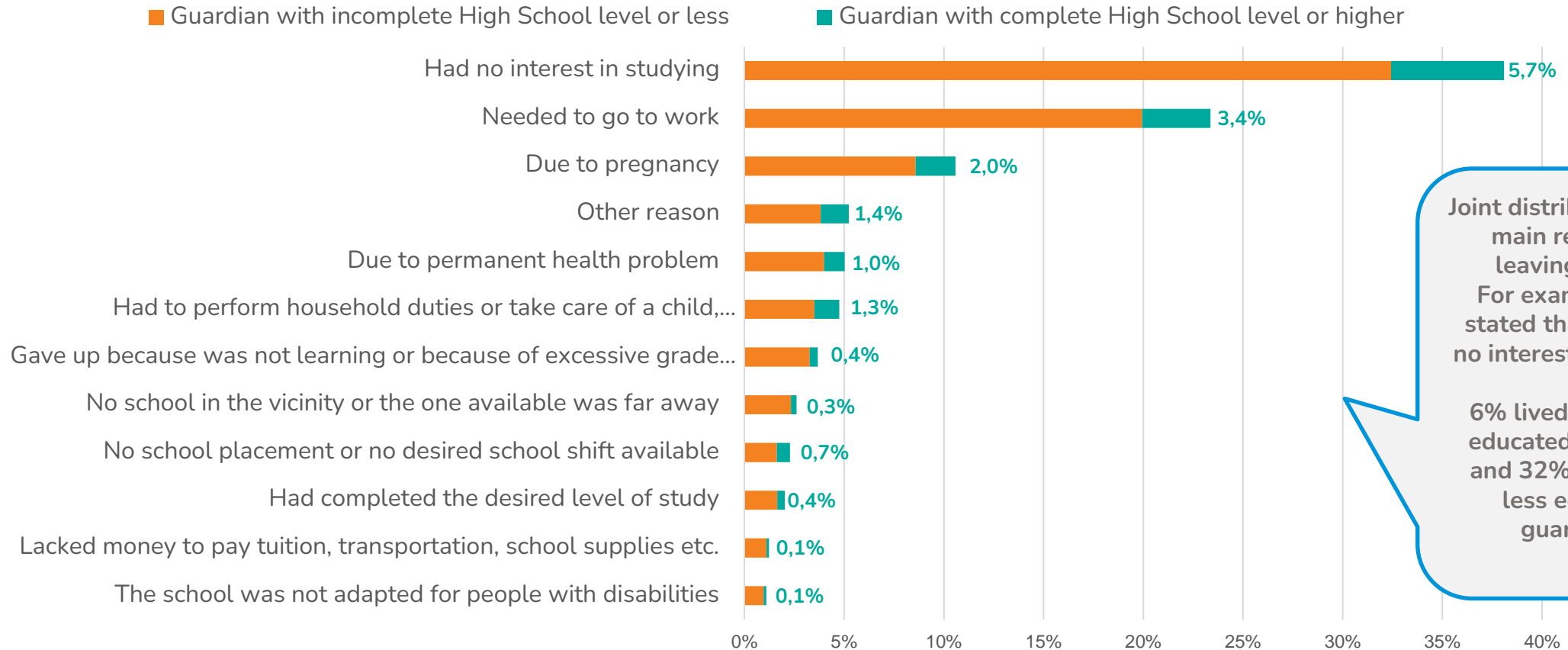


# Study population (2019)

## Adolescents and young people who dropped out school

15-to-19-year-olds	Gender		Area of residence	
	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
	1,111,835	810,842	468,349	1,454,328
15-to-19-year-olds	Education of the guardian		Income distribution	
	Incomplete high school or less	Complete high school or higher	40% lower incomes	40% higher incomes
	1,472,880	296,675	1,286,113	194,795

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young people from 15 to 19 years to have left school according to the guardian's schooling (2019)



Joint distribution of the main reason for leaving school. For example, 38% stated that they had no interest in studying - 6% lived with more educated guardians and 32% lived with less educated guardians.

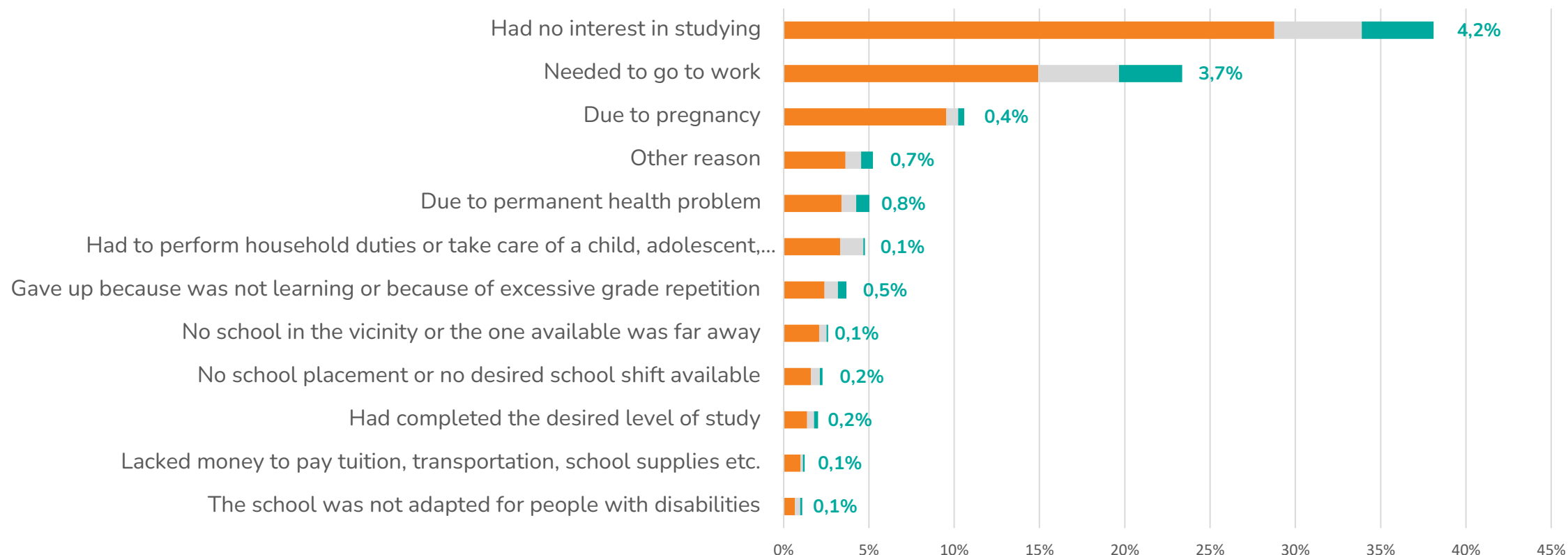
\*Population: people aged 15 to 19 years who dropped out, among those not responsible for the household, by level of education of the guardian.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young people aged 15 to 19 years to have left school according to income distribution (2019)

■ 40% lowest incomes    ■ 20% middle incomes    ■ 40% highest incomes

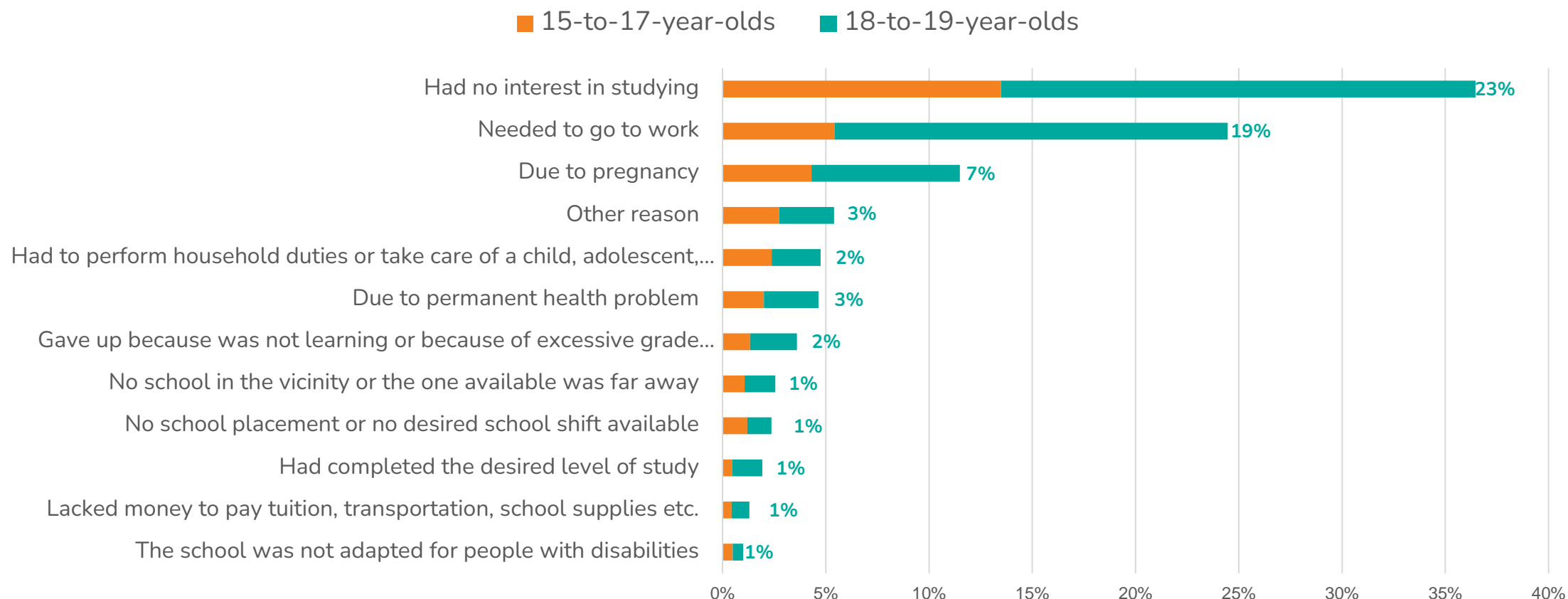


\*Population: people aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by groups of distribution of per capita household income.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young people aged 15 to 19 years to have left school, by age group (2019)

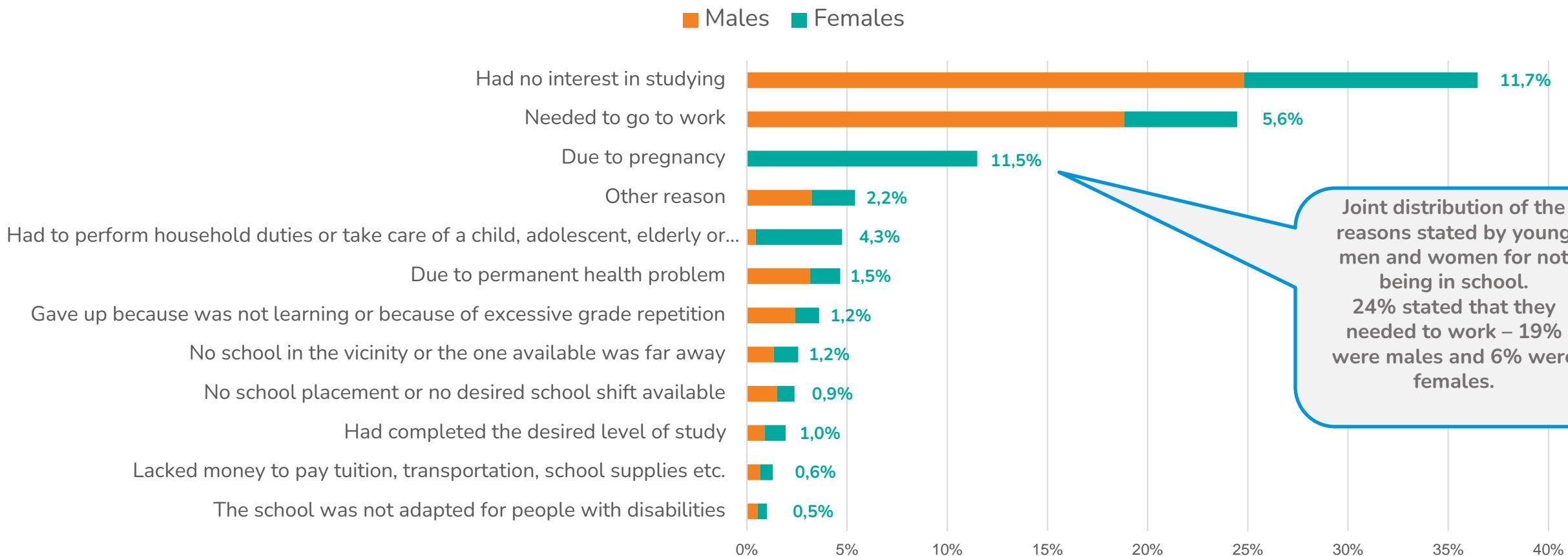


\*Population: 15-to-19-year-olds who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by age group.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young people aged 15 to 19 years to have left school, by gender (2019)



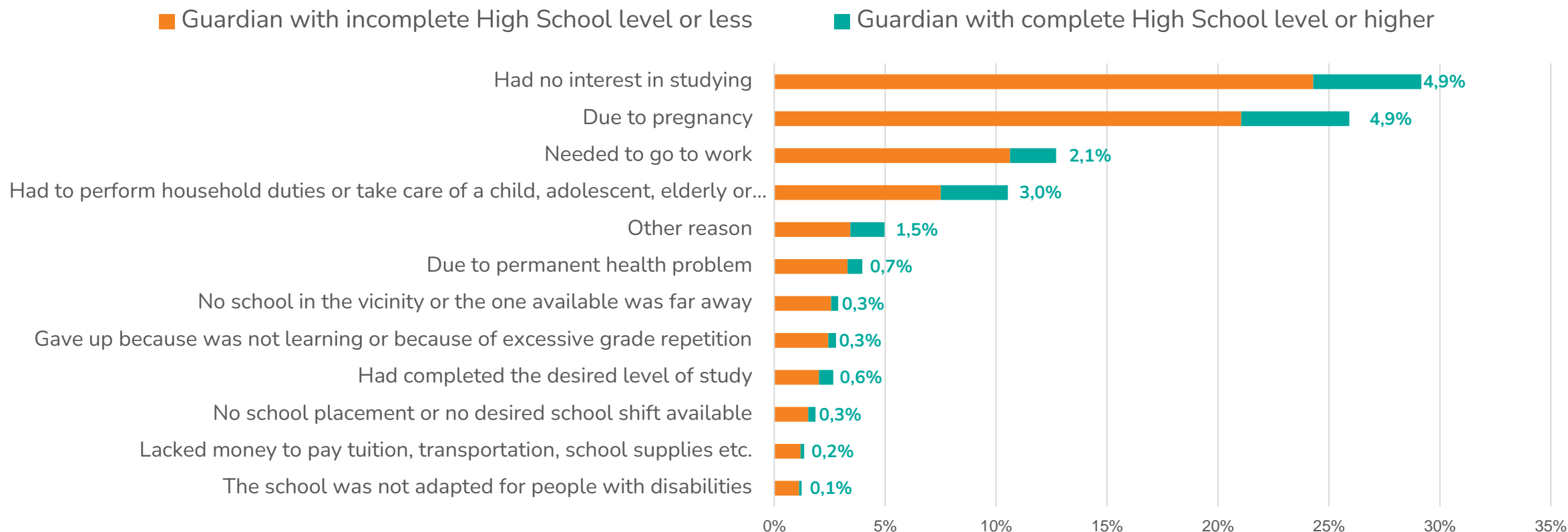
Joint distribution of the reasons stated by young men and women for not being in school. 24% stated that they needed to work – 19% were males and 6% were females.

\*Population: people aged 15 to 19 who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, by gender.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young women from 15 to 19 years to have left school according to the guardian's schooling (2019)

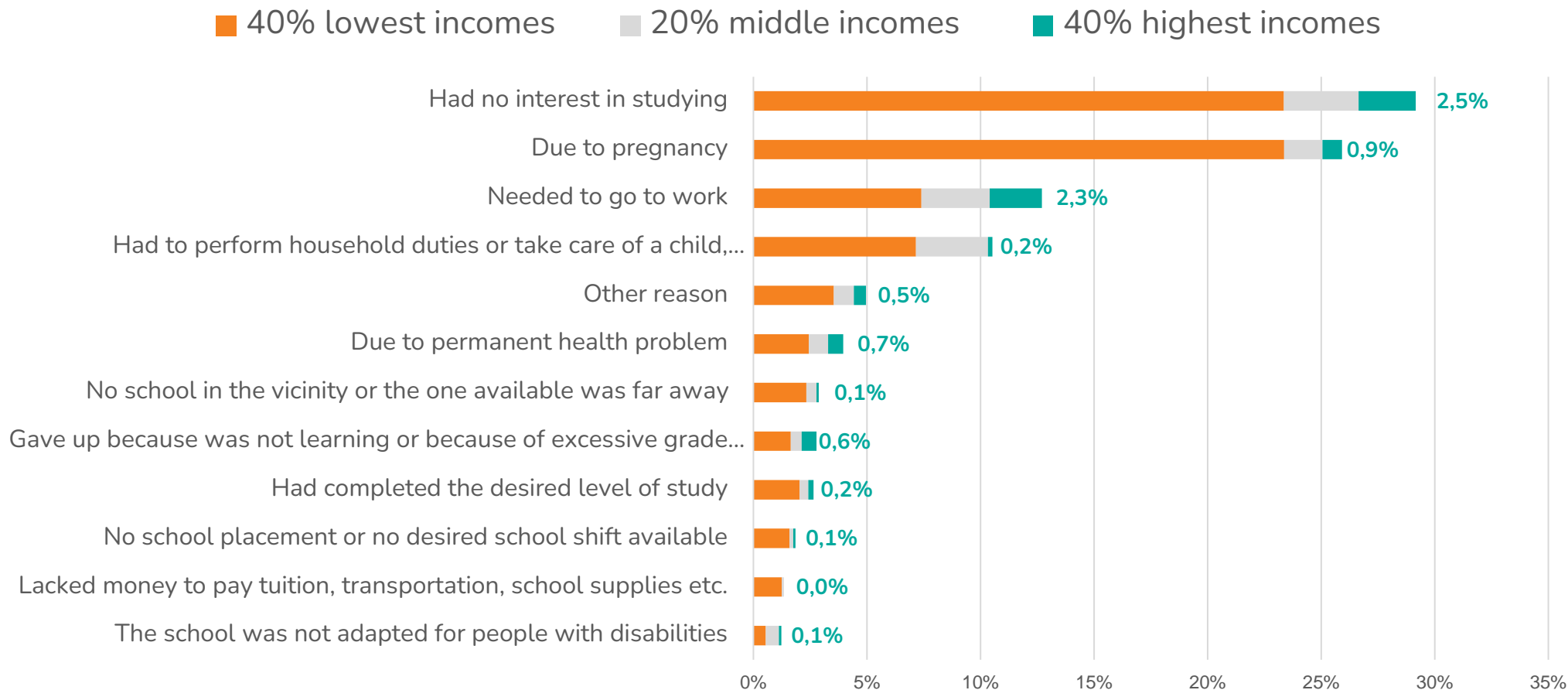


\*Population: teenage women aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by level of education of the guardian.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2 (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young women aged 15 to 19 years for having left school according to income distribution (2019)

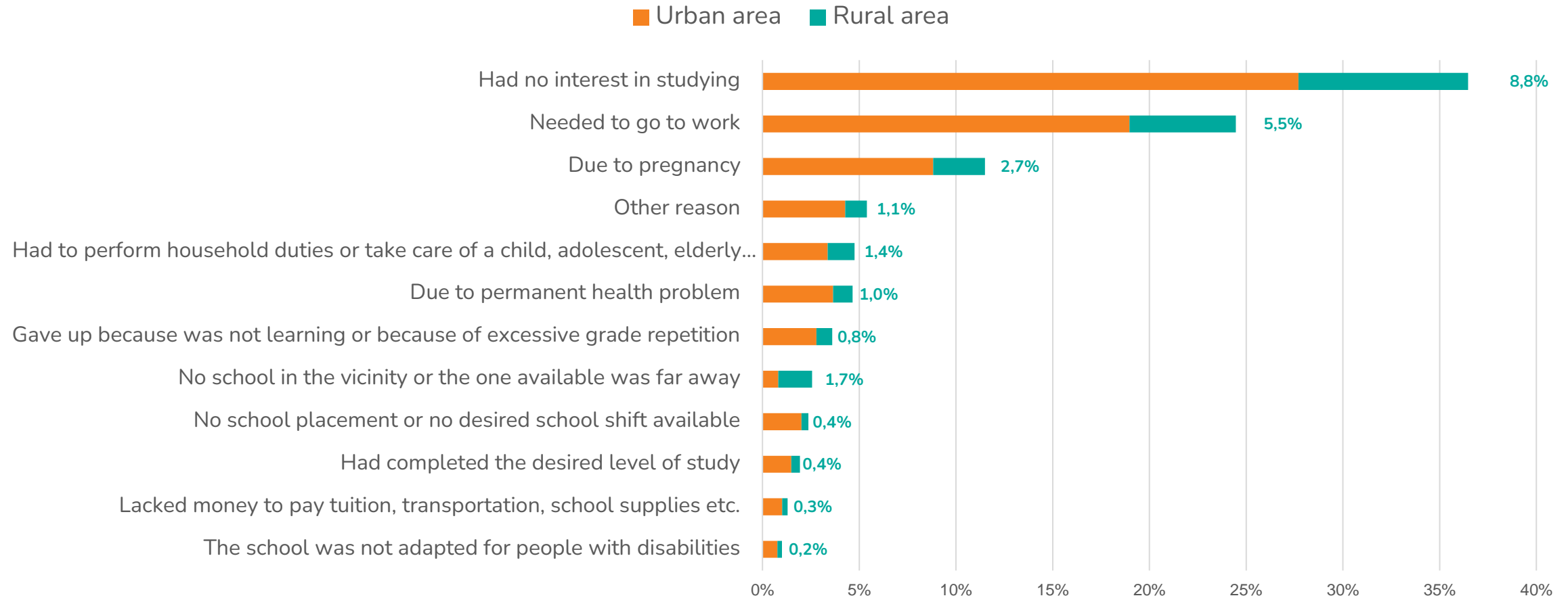


\*Population: young women aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by groups of distribution of per capita household income.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

## Main reason stated by adolescents and young people aged 15 to 19 years to have left school, by area of residence (2019)



\*Population: young people aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, by area of residence.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

\*\*\*They are considered "care activities": they had to perform household chores or take care of children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.



# What level of education has been achieved by those who have stopped studying?

Comparing different groups by income and guardian's schooling criteria

# Study population (2020)

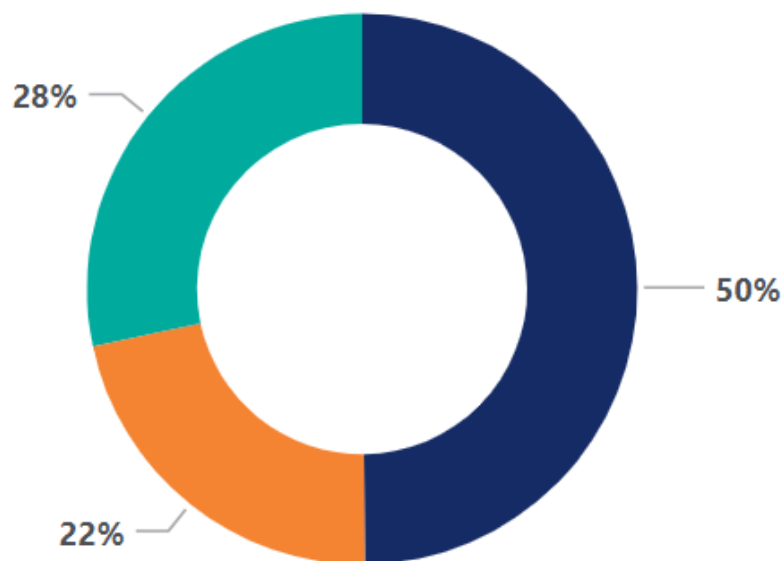
Adolescents and young people who have **not attended school and have not completed basic education**, except for those responsible for the household

For socioeconomic cutouts of schooling of the person responsible for the household and income, those responsible for the household will be disregarded.

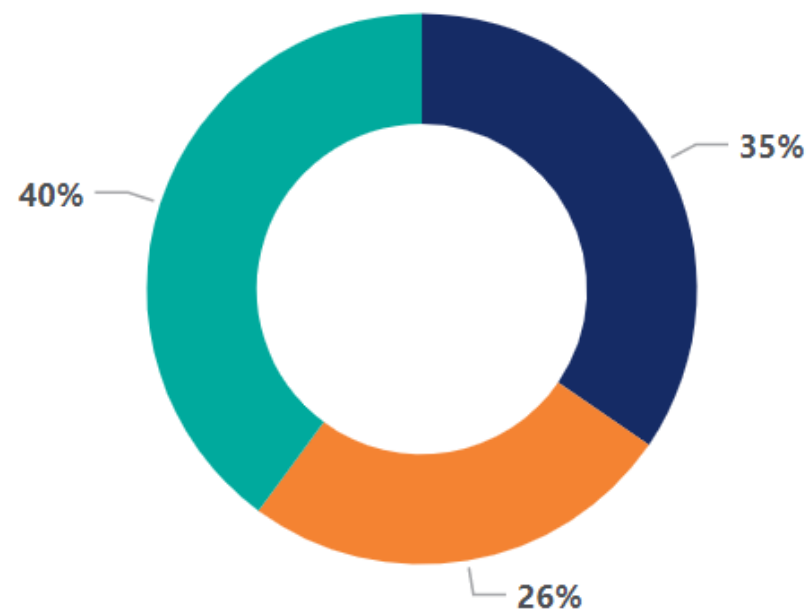
15-to-19-year-olds	Education of the guardian		Income distribution	
	Incomplete High School or less	Complete High School or higher	40% lower incomes	40% higher incomes
	1,164,099	257,149	969,689	159,108

## Level of education achieved by young people aged 15 to 19 according to the level of education of the guardian (2020)

**Guardian with incomplete High School level or less**



**Guardian with complete High School level or higher**



● Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School 
 ● Complete Elementary and Junior High School 
 ● Incomplete High School

\*Population: people aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by the schooling of the person responsible for the household.

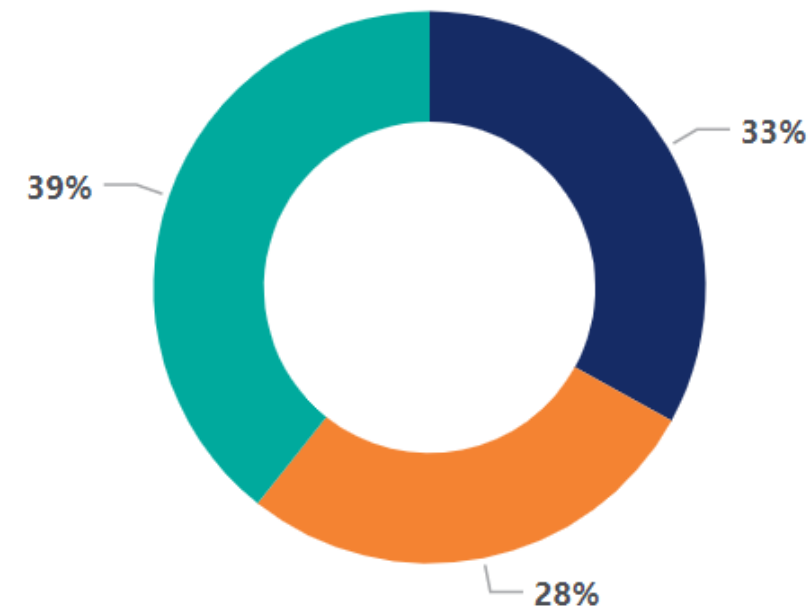
\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, Visit 5 (2020) – IBGE.

Level of education achieved by young people aged 15 to 19 according to income distribution (2020)

40% lowest incomes



40% highest incomes



● Incomplete Elementary or Junior High School ● Complete Elementary and Junior High School ● Incomplete High School

\*Population: people aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education, except for those responsible for the household, by group of distribution of per capita household income.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, Visit 5 (2020) – IBGE.

What is the position in  
occupation of adolescents  
and young people who have  
dropped out?

# Study population (2019)

Adolescents and young people who **did not attend school and did not complete basic education**

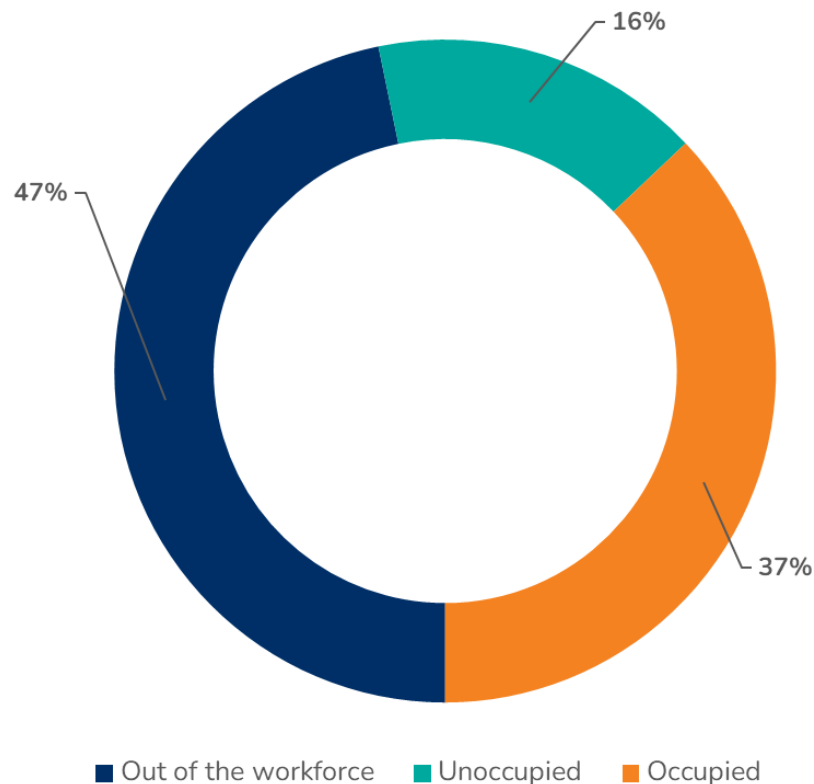
	Gender		Skin color or race	
	Males	Females	Whites	Blacks
<b>15-to-19-year-olds</b>	1,111,835	810,842	494,652	1,409,621

Adolescents and young people who **did not attend school and did not complete basic education**, except for those responsible for the household

For socioeconomic cutouts of the education of the person responsible for the household and income, those responsible for the household will be disregarded.

	Education of the guardian		Income distribution	
	Incomplete High School or less	Complete High School or higher	40% lower incomes	40% higher incomes
<b>15-to-19-year-olds</b>	1,472,880	296,675	1,286,113	194,795

## Position in the occupation of adolescents and young people from 15 to 19 years of age (2019)



99% of adolescents and young people who are out of school and have not completed basic education also do not attend a professional qualification course.

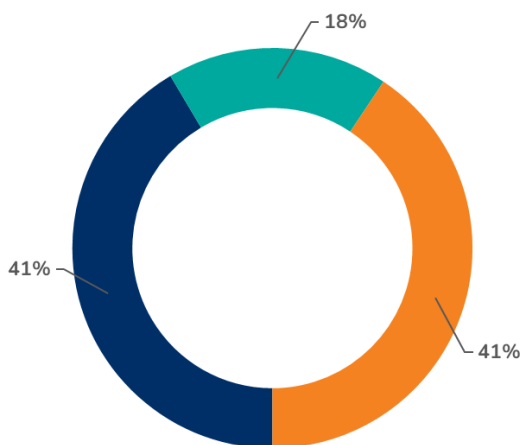
\*Population: young people aged 15 to 19 years who did not attend school and did not complete basic education.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual Continuous PNAD, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.

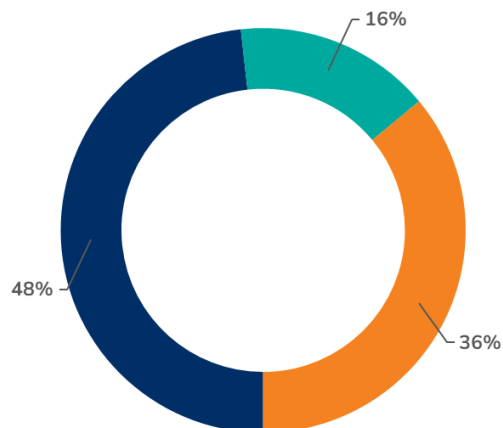
## Position in the occupation of adolescents and young people from 15 to 19 years of age (2019)

By skin color or race

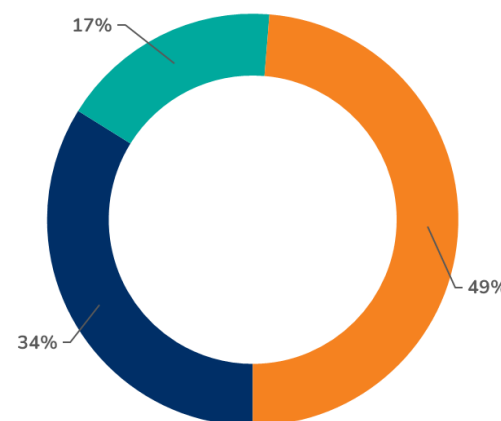
Whites



Blacks

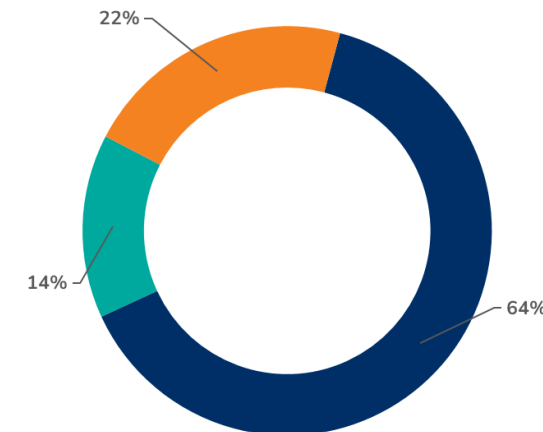


Males



By gender

Females



■ Out of the workforce ■ Unoccupied ■ Occupied

28% of young women who dropped out are out of the workforce but reported that they had left school because of pregnancy or to perform household chores, caring for children, adolescents, the elderly or people with disabilities.

\*Population: people aged 15 to 19 who did not attend school or complete basic education, by gender and skin color or race.

\*\*The information is relative to the reference date of the survey. Source: microdata from Annual PNADC, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (2019) – IBGE.





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in Brazil

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