Children's and youth education, digital access and inclusion in Latin America

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EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON POPULATION, EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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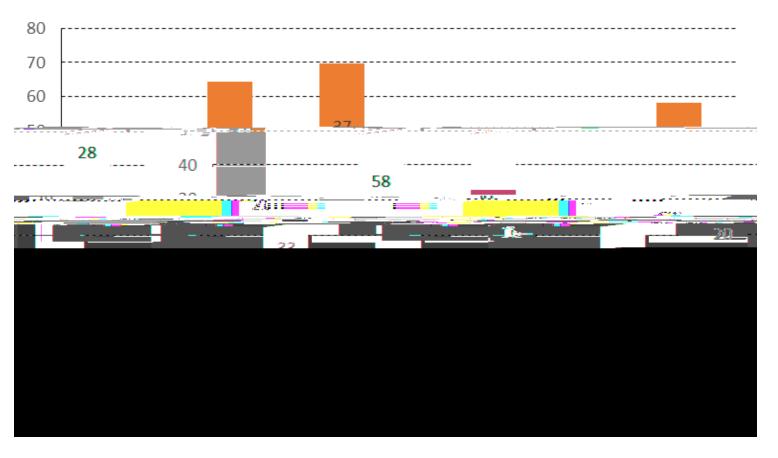
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Schoolchildren in Latin America and the Caribbean were among the most affected by the disruption of face-to-face education during the pandemic

TIME OF COMPLETEOR PARTIAL CLOSURE OF FACE-TO-FACE EDUCATION, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, FROM FEBRUARY 16, 2020 TO MARCH 3, 2022 (IN NUMBER OF WEEKS)



Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions in the world with the longest interruption of face-to-face education: on average, close to 70 weeks of total or partial interruption.

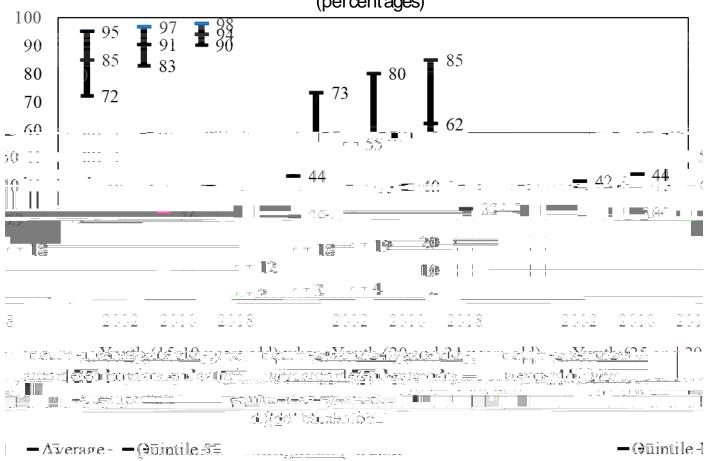
Gaps in the development of cognitive skills, loss of learning opportunities and the risk of increased school dropout have been generated

School is a fundamental place for the integral wellbeing of children: protection of other fundamental rights of children

Source: Economic Commission for Latin

Despite the advances made prior to the pandemic, significant educational inequalities were still being faced

Latin America (18 countries): young people who have completed primary, secondary and higher education, by age group and income quintile, around 2002, 2010 and 2019 (percent ages)



In the last 20 years, the region has shown great **progressin the proportion** of young people completing some form of education

Progress is unequal and the gaps are particularly evident from secondary school onwards

The gap in the completion of secondary education between those from households in the richest quintile and the poorest quintile is 46 percentage points in 2019

Higher education completion levels were almost nil (between 2% and 4%) in the lower-income youth population

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

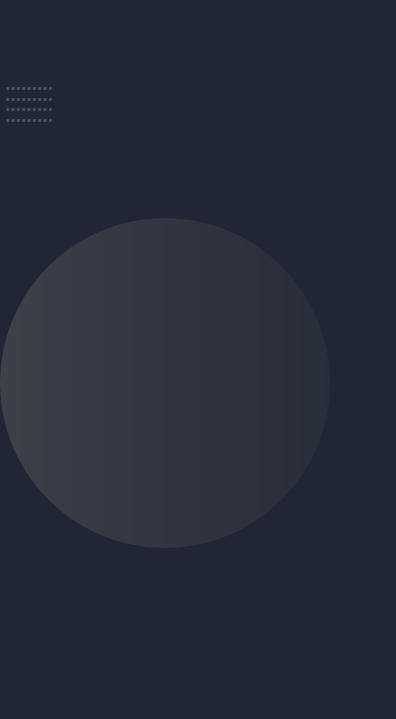


We were not prepared for the continuation of online studies: it is urgent to advance in the universalization of digital access

In 2019, 33% of children and youth (between 5 and 20 years old) in these 10 countries lived in households without Internet access

Access was also very unequal among the countries and by socioeconomic level: on average, 53% of people aged 5 to 20 in the lowest income quintile had access to the Internet at home, compared to 93% of those in the highest income quintile

In addition to effective connectivity, the **unequal distribution**





Thank you

