Brazil

Brazil's Youth Statute (2013) defines youth as individuals between 15-29 years.

### DEFINITION OF YOUTH

#### Marriable Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Without Parental Consent</th>
<th>With Parental Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
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#### Criminal Responsibility

Minimum Age: 18

Adolescents (15-19 years) may be incarcerated in “flagrant delicto” cases for a maximum of 3 years. Source: Law of the Child and Adolescent (2002).

### SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

#### Net Enrolment Rates

- Secondary School: No data.
- Literacy Rates: 97.51% (Male 96.72%, Female 98.32%)

#### Tobacco Use

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once during the 30 days prior to the survey.

- Male: 28.7%
- Female: 30.8%

#### Prevalence of HIV

- Male: No data
- Female: No data

#### Youth Development

- Youth Development: 0.64

### YOUTH POLICY & LEGISLATION

While the national youth policy (2010) details case studies of all major youth programming, the Youth Statute (2013) details the principles and guidelines for public policies on youth, youth rights and the legal establishment of a National System of Youth and Youth Councils. According to the National Youth Secretariat (SNJ) a ten-year National Youth Plan is awaiting a vote in the House of Representatives. The SNJ notes that one thematic priority is “inclusion” and specific programs have been established, such as the National Youth Inclusion Programme, which promotes “education, professional development and digital inclusion.” In 2010, the Constitution of Brazil was amended to specifically include and protect youth in “The Family, Child, Adolescent, Youth and Elderly” chapter.

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**Is there a national youth policy?**

**Yes**

In 2010, a new youth policy was adopted, and the constitution was amended to include youth.
YOUTH & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The National Youth Secretariat (SNJ) has coordination responsibility for youth programming and policy. It is mandated to “formulate, coordinate, integrate and articulate public policies for youth.” The SNJ facilitates the Interministerial Committee for Youth Policy which is the “permanent body for management and monitoring of public policies of the Federal Government for youth” and the National Youth Council. The Youth Statute (2013) mandates the National System of Youth to “formulate and coordinate the implementation of National Youth Policy.”

YOUTH & REPRESENTATION

The National Youth Council, according to its Official Facebook Page is mandated to...

...formulate and propose guidelines for government action aimed at promoting public youth policies to develop studies and research on the socioeconomic reality of young people and promote exchanges between national and international youth organizations.

It has 60 members, with 20 government representatives and 40 from civil society. The Youth Statute (2013) allows for the creation of youth councils and the participation and representation of young people through government agencies.

YOUTH BUDGET & SPENDING

The Management Audit Report 2010 details the final expenditure of BRL 213.4 million (USD 88.9 million) for the National Youth Secretariat. The Management Report for the Year 2012 details specific project spending, but no overall figure.

According to the World Bank, Brazil spent 18.12% of its government expenditure and 5.82% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.