# "O Brasil é o país do futuro, e sempre será..."



Discussion materials—25 May 2011

#### To start us off...

- 7<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world in 2010 (Source: IMF)

#### - Demographics

- Population of 191 million, of which 81% live in urban areas
- 8 urban areas in top 100 world list by population: only China (14), USA (13), India (10) have more

#### Politics

- Presidente Dilma Rousseff leads a centre-left coalition of 10 parties
- Elected for a 4 year term in late 2010

#### Brazil in the tenties

- The focus of sporting attention...
- 2014 Football World Cup
- 2016 Rio Olympics

Which is the only BRIC that is based on a western democratic state...?



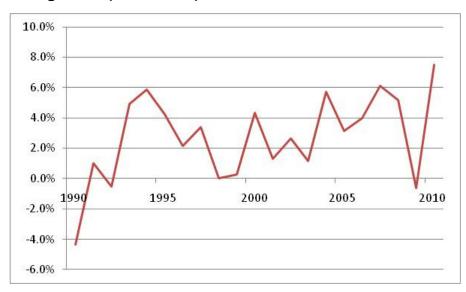
Ranking	Urban area	Pop. Millions
7	New York	20.7
8	Sao Paulo	20.4
22	Rio de Janeiro	12.0
32	London	8.5
51	Belo Horizonte	5.9
81	Barcelona	4.2
82	Porto Alegre	4.1
87	Salvador	3.9
90	Recife	3.9
92	Sydney	3.7
93	Fortaleza	3.7
98	Curitiba	3.5

# We've come a long way...

- Brazil emerged relatively unscathed from the global financial crisis
- Record growth in 2010
- Benign official forecasts for 2011-2014 at c. 5% yoy growth

- Brazilian Real has been free floating since 1999
- Strong performance in last 3 years
- But currently fears of a bubble: Economist suggests Real is 30% overvalued

#### **GDP growth (1990-2010)**



#### Exchange rate (GBP:BRL) – last 10 years



#### ...but much still to do

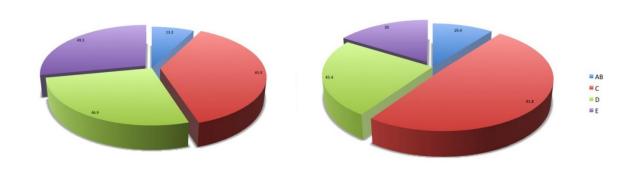
#### Wealth distribution

0-5.9 6-11.9 12-21.9 22-31.9

32-40.9

# Brazil's wealth map GDP per capita compared by state Roraima Amapa Pernambuco Rio Grande do Norte Ceara Amazonas Para Amazonas Para Amazonas Para Amazonas Para Amazonas Para Amazonas Para Maranhao Alagoas Sergipe Bahia Mato Grosso do Sul Mato Grosso Espirito Santo

#### The rise of the Brazilian middle class – 2003 vs. 2008



#### **Income distribution**



#### Unequal stakes Gini coefficient\*, latest year available Brazil Nepal China United States Philippines Thailand Malaysia Cambodia Vietnam India Indonesia Taiwan South Korea Pakistan Japan Germany Source: ADB \*0=perfect equality; 1=perfect inequality

Rio De Janeiro

Rio Grande do Sul

Source: Brazil Institute of Geography and Statistics

# From emerging to emerged ...

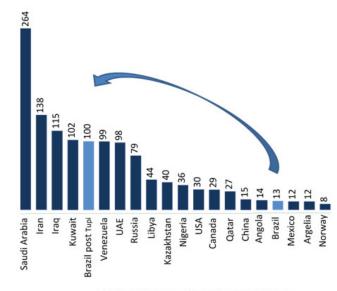
- Relative stability, both politically and economically, underpins PACII: a huge federal infrastructure investment program
  - Low inflation 5-6%
  - Low external debt 15% of GDP

 Tremendous growth in oil and gas industry due to offshore developments

PAC II – It's big, it's bold, it's about time...

PAC 2 INVESTMENTS in US\$ billion (R\$ billion)					
PAC 2 INITIATIVES	2011-2014	POST-2014	TOTAL		
BETTER CITY	31.3 (57.1)	-	31.3 (57.1)		
BRINGING CITIZENSHIP TO THE COMMUNITY	12.6 (23.0)	-	12.6 (23.0)		
HOUSING	152.5 (278.2)	-	152.5 (278.2)		
WATER AND LIGHT FOR ALL	16.6 (30.6)	-	16.6 (30.6)		
TRANSPORTATION	57.3 (104.5)	2.4 (4.5)	59.7 (109.0)		
ENERGY	255.3 (465.5)	343.9 (627.1)	599.2 (1,092.6)		
TOTAL	526.0 (958.9)	346.4 (631.6)	872.3 (1,590.5)		

#### Tupi or not Tupi, there is no question...



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2009.

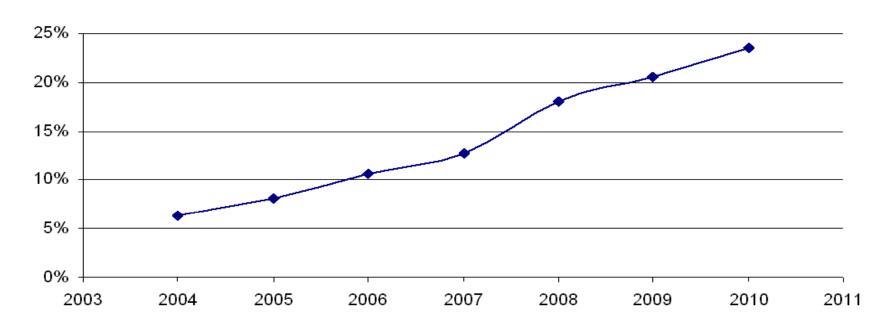
# English in the Brazilian education system

Student age (years)	Education stage	Responsible Body	English
7 – 10	Primary - Fundamental I	Municipalities	Optional
11 – 14	Primary - Fundamental II	Municipalities	Compulsory
15 – 17	Secondary	State	Compulsory
17 +	Tertiary	Federal	N/A

- Not dissimilar to many western European countries
- The reality is that students coming out of state school system are typically at A2 level
- There is a thriving private English language school market (Cultura Inglesa, Wizard, Alumni, Yazigi, CCAA)

# A growing language travel market...

#### **Evolution - Brazilians in exchange programs abroad**



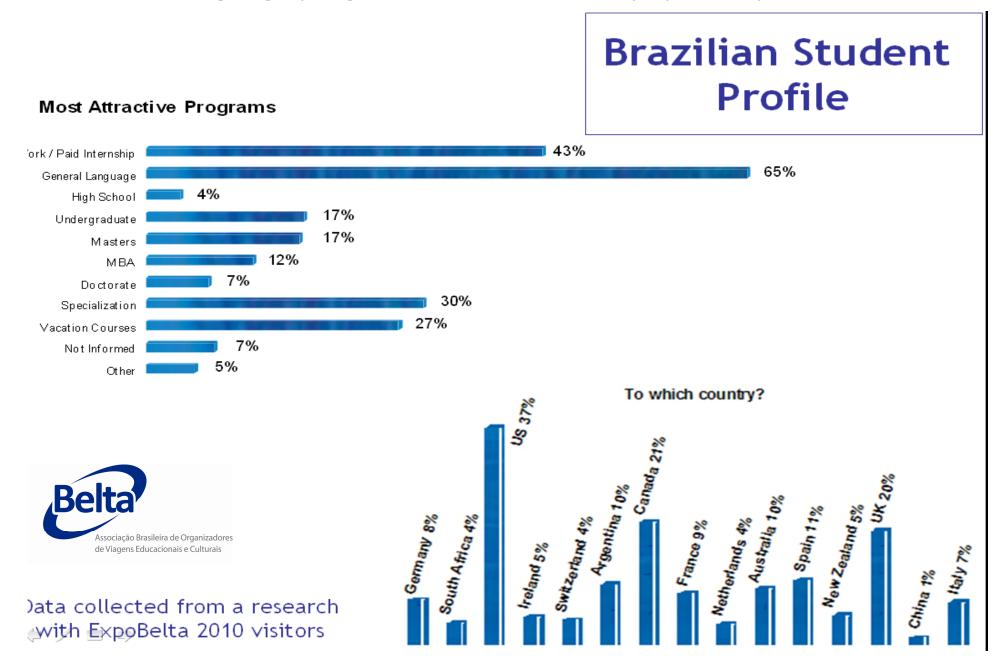
Average growth of 40% a year

18% growth in 2008/9, in spite of the world crisis

An estimated growth of around 238% in 2010 in relation to 2004



### Language programs to the UK are a popular option...



## But, oh dear...!

	2009			2008			Increase / decrease		Posn. change
Saudi Arabia	181,386	9.5%	1st	127,510	7.0%	4th	53,877	42.25%	3
Italy	169,821	8.9%	2nd	145,057	7.9%	3rd	24,764	17.07%	1
Spain	167,692	8.8%	3rd	149,314	8.2%	2nd	18,378	12.31%	-1
South Korea	133,689	7.0%	4th	171,146	9.4%	1st	-37,456	-21.89%	-3
Turkey	124,879	6.6%	5th	120,127	6.6%	5th	4,752	3.96%	0
Rest of Europe	109,816	5.8%	6th	110,923	6.1%	6th	-1,107	-1.00%	0
Colombia	108,349	5.7%	7th	110,325	6.0%	7th	-1,976	-1.79%	0
Rest of Middle East	105,210	5.5%	8th	90,062	4.9%	11th	15,147	16.82%	3
Brazil	93,552	4.9%	9th	100,499	5.5%	8th	-6,947	<i>-6.91%</i>	-1
France	84,312	4.4%	10th	85,462	4.7%	12th	-1,150	-1.35%	2

(Source: EnglishUK)

- UK losing market share
  - 7% decline in UK vs. 18% increase in overall Brazilian language travel
- Possible explanations
  - Global financial crisis
  - Impact of PBS during 2Q 2009
- And all of this pre-B1 minimum T4 GSV (March 2010), SELTs (April 2011), no right to work (July 2011)...

# The Student expects...

- Brazilians are multicultural, which means that they are quick to adapt to change, communicate and easily integrate with other cultures

#### What do they expect:

- Language development
- Affordable price
- Good teacher and native
- Appropriate teaching methodology
- Fulfil expectations
- Conversation Opportunities
- Mix of Cultures in classroom

- Suitable material
- Infrastructure
- Modern Equipment
- Well located
- Facilities: common room, library, internet
   Wi-Fi
- Helpful Staff

# Trends analysis

- Brazilians are western consumers
- Adult short courses are now really an option in December/January and July
- Typical adult student profile:
  - Undergraduates: taking a 'gap' year before resuming studies
  - Graduates: taking time off before embarking on career
  - Professionals: taking a career break (sometimes with blessing of employer) to remove the 'English glass ceiling'
- Juniors becoming more prevalent

The demand is there – but does UK plc really want to capture it...

### Looking to the future...

- The underlying demand remains, but regulatory changes will be responsible for reducing the UK's market share of the Brazilian language travel market
- Long term enrolments will decline in 2011:
  - Changes to T4 GSV entitlements: obvious reduction in adult demand as a result of
     (a) SELT requirement and (b) no right to work
  - Introduction of ESVV: uptake slow, requirements vary and are unclear
- Short-term enrolments (e.g. < 12 weeks) likely to increase
  - Two main seasons: Brazilian summer (between New Year and Carnaval), European summer (July – August)
  - Junior groups and professionals market will still grow strongly
- Longer term, more specific demand (i.e. not only English language) demand generated by:
  - Brazil 2014
  - Rio 2016

# Preliminary conclusions

- Macroeconomic environment is favourable for sustainable medium-term growth
- Despite much work still to do, Brazilian middle class is emerging and is growing quickly
- The downside risks still exist, but are fewer in number than in previous years
- The state education sector is poor, but a thriving private sector is available to those that can afford lessons
- Brazilian language travel students are no longer the 'lucky few' they are western consumers that are more demanding than ever before
- Recent regulatory changes to EFL in the UK mean that UK's market share is likely to decline
  - Fewer long-term students
  - More short-term students

# Thank you

Nick Bray – Managing Director, London Study Centre

E – n.bray@lscuk.co.uk

M - 07748 148021

Paula Camargo – Diretora Acadêmica, London Connexion

E – <u>paula@londonconnexion.com.br</u>

T - +5511 2373 9100

# Increase in Undergraduates

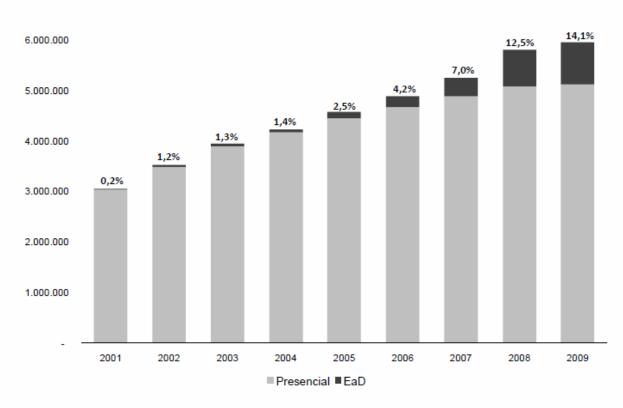


Gráfico 3 – Evolução do Número de Matrículas de Graduação por Modalidade de Ensino – Brasil – 2001-2009

Fonte: Censo da Educação Superior/MEC/Inep/Deed

#### Increase in the number of Universities

#### 1 Instituições

O Censo da Educação Superior de 2009 registrou a participação de 2.314 IES, o que representa uma variação positiva no número de instituições em relação ao ano de 2008 e a confirmação da tendência de crescimento na década (Gráfico 1).

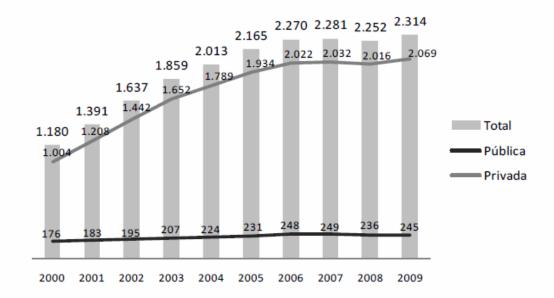


Gráfico 1 – Evolução do Número de Instituições de Educação Superior – Brasil – 2000-2009

Fonte: Censo da Educação Superior/MEC/Inep/Deed

# Top 10 courses

Tabela 4 – Os Dez Maiores Cursos de Graduação em Número de Matrículas por Modalidade de Ensino – Brasil – 2009

Graduação: Presencial e a distância					
Curso	Matrículas	%			
Total	5.954.021	100			
1 Administração	1.102.579	18,5			
2 Direito	651.730	10,9			
3 Pedagogia	573.898	9,6			
4 Engenharia	420.578	7,1			
5 Enfermagem	235.804	4,0			
6 Ciências Contábeis	235.274	4,0			
7 Comunicação Social	221.211	3,7			
8 Letras	194.990	3,3			
9 Educação Física	165.848	2,8			
10 Ciências Biológicas	152.830	2,6			
Outros Cursos	1.999.279	33,6			

	Presencial					
	Curso	Matrículas	%			
	Total	5.115.896	100			
1	Administração	874.076	17,1			
2	Direito	651.600	12,7			
3	Engenharia	419.397	8,2			
4	Pedagogia	287.127	5,6			
5	Enfermagem	235.281	4,6			
6	Comunicação Social	205.409	4,0			
7	Ciências Contábeis	205.330	4,0			
8	Educação Física	163.528	3,2			
9	Letras	145.241	2,8			
10	Ciências Biológicas	133.204	2,6			
	Outros cursos	1.795.703	35,1			

	Educação a Distância					
Cu	rso	Matrículas	%			
Total		838.125	100			
1 Pedagogia		286.771	34,2			
2 Administraçã	0	228.503	27,3			
3 Serviço Socia	ıl e orientação	68.055	8,1			
4 Letras		49.749	5,9			
5 Ciências Con	tábeis	29.944	3,6			
6 Matemática		23.774	2,8			
7 Ciências Biol	ógicas	19.626	2,3			
8 História		16.864	2,0			
9 Comunicação	Social	15.802	1,9			
10 Ciências amb		13.091	1,6			
Outros cursos	S	85.946	10,3			

Fonte: Censo da Educação Superior/MEC/Inep/Deed