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Understanding Children's Work
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# School to Work Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: an overview

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As part of broader efforts toward durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the interagency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project in December 2000. The project is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW project is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the project website at www.ucw-project.org.

This paper is part of the research carried out within UCW (Understanding Children's Work), a joint ILO, World Bank and UNICEF project. The views expressed here are those of the authors' and should not be attributed to the ILO, the World Bank, UNICEF or any of these agencies' member countries.

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# School to work transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: an overview

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ABSTRACT

While youth issues are subject of growing attention in the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region, data for indicators relating specifically to youth employment remain scarce in most SSA countries. There is therefore limited empirical basis for formulating policies and programmes promoting youth employment and successful school to work transitions. The study is aimed at beginning to fill this gap by generating and analyzing a set of youth education and employment indicators based on World Bank survey data for a subset of 13 countries in the Sub Saharan Africa region. Study findings highlight the disadvantaged position of young people in the labour force in the region. They face much higher levels of unemployment than their adult counterparts or young people in developed economies, and are much more concentrated in low skill and unstable informal sector work. Youth never attending school emerge as a particular policy concern. Uneducated youth appear to be stuck not only in low income jobs but also face a high risk of unemployment. The study places particular emphasis on measuring the initial transition from school to work for different groups of young people, and on identifying the factors affecting this transition. Results indicate that the average duration of the transition is very long in many SSA countries, suggesting young people in these countries are faced with substantial labour market entry problems upon leaving the school system.

# School to work transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: an overview

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# 1. BACKGROUND

1. Youth is a critical emerging development issue. As the international development community centres its attention on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), improving outcomes for children and youth – the groups most directly related to achieving these development goals – is a growing priority. Young people are especially vulnerable to exclusion from economic and societal resources, jeopardising their future prospects and overall national progress towards realising the MDGs.

2. Youth unemployment and underemployment represent growing concerns worldwide. According to ILO estimates, youth in 2002 made up 41 percent of the world's unemployed, 88 million persons in absolute terms. Young workers everywhere invariably have much higher rates of joblessness and much lower earnings than older workers. In many contexts, young people are also concentrated in low-skill informal work, or in hazardous forms of work that are ill-suited to their age and experience. Employment outcomes are typically worst for former child labourers and other early school-leavers, groups with least opportunity to accumulate the human capital needed for gainful employment.

3. The challenge of youth employment in Africa is especially large. In Sub-Saharan Africa, young people aged 15-24 years account for 36 percent of the working age population. Due to population pressure, the number of young people looking for work is expected to increase by 28 percent in the next 15 years, equivalent to about 30 million people. Failure to address youth employment issues will have serious consequences for the economy and society. Without opportunities for young people to earn a living, intergenerational cycles of poverty will persist, further affecting societies already made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and violence.

4. While youth issues are subject of growing attention, data for indicators relating specifically to youth employment remain scarce in most developing countries. There is therefore limited empirical basis for formulating policies and programmes promoting youth employment and successful school to work transitions.

5. This study is aimed at beginning to fill this gap by generating and analyzing a set of youth education and employment indicators based on World Bank Priority and KWIK survey data for a subset of 13 countries in the Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) region.[2] Particular emphasis will be placed on measuring the initial transition from school to work for different groups of young people, and on identifying the factors affecting this transition. Findings will be compared across the 13 countries.

6. The study is structured as follows. Section 2 provides a review of general youth employment concepts, indicators and measurement issues, as background for the discussion on youth employment in Sub Saharan Africa in the following sections. Section 3 presents a descriptive overview of the time use patterns of young people and how these patterns differ across countries and by residence, sex and age within countries. Section 4 examines investigates in further depth the status of young people in the labour market, and the extent to which they are disadvantaged vis-à-vis adult workers . Section 5 discusses the construction of a synthetic indicator measuring the duration and timing of the transition from school to work. Section 6 then applies this indicator to assess the transition to working life in the SSA regional context. Section 7 concludes and looks at areas of future research.

[2] Countries selected from inclusion in the report include: Burundi; Burkina Faso; Côte d'Ivoire; Cameroon; Ethiopia; Gambia; Kenya; Madagascar; Mozambique; Malawi; Sao Tome and Principe; Uganda; and Zambia .

## 2. THE AGGREGATE TRENDS

7. Countries in Sub Saharan Africa are overwhelmingly poor. Out of a total population of 650 million, 500 million are estimated to live on less than $2 a day and 300 million live below the poverty line of $1 a day. Over the last two decades, GNP per capita and private consumption have decreased on average in the region. In the past few years signs of a turn around are beginning to show, but with large variations. Countries like Uganda, Tanzania and Burkina Faso have experiences high per capita growth rates for more than 5 years; growth in other economies, like Nigeria, Zambia and Kenya have been stagnant while some countries, like Liberia and Burundi, are stuck in a poverty trap and a spiral of conflict and destruction (Betcherman et. al. 2005).

8. A small group of middle income countries in SSA has started a demographic transition to a lower fertility rate, but the region as whole still has some of the highest population growth rates in the world. The population in SSA is expected to reach 854 million by 2010, an increase of 200 million compared to the year 2000 (Fluitman, 2001). According to the ILO, the labour force in the region is estimated to be 300 million in 2001, and expected to grow to reach 400 million by 2011, adding, on average, an additional 10 million job seekers per year.

### 2.1 What are the labour market implications of the demographic pressure for youth in SSA?

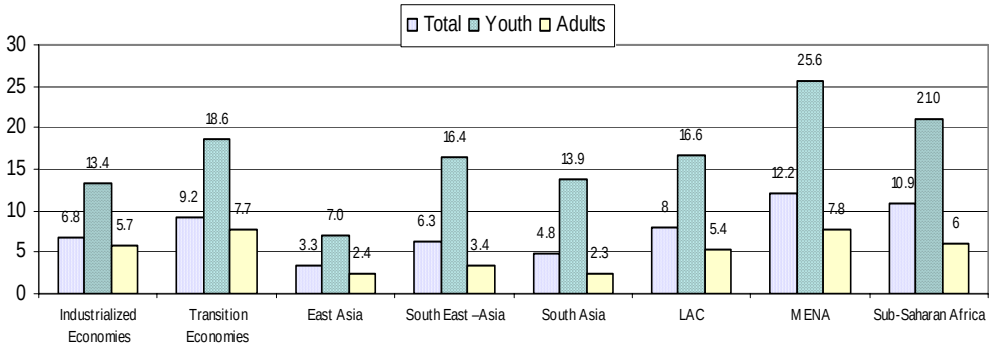
9. Generally, the traditional labour market concepts such as jobs, employment, unemployment, participation, wages, and earnings are difficult to apply to Africa. These concepts needs to be adapted to the realities of a labour force that is mostly working in family business (either as owner or unpaid family worker), and 50 percent working in agriculture mostly at subsistence levels, and two-thirds living in rural areas.

10. The estimated labour force participation rate for youth in SSA was above 60 percent in the last two decades, among the highest worldwide and second only to the youth participation rate in East Asia region. These estimates will be even larger if the labour force definition includes household chores activities undertaken by a significant proportion of women in the region. Each year, 500 thousands new entrants come into the labour market in Kenya, 700 thousands in Tanzania and more than 200 thousands in Zimbabwe (Haan, 2001). These large cohorts of youth entering the labour force will continue to add pressure to the labour market in the region.

11. SSA supplies the highest proportion of child labour in the world. The ILO (2003) estimated that around 38 million children between the ages of 5 to 14 are working. Put differently, about a quarter of the children population of that age in SSA are working compared to 18.7 percent in Asia and 17 percent in Latin America. A high proportion of African children leave school early to work. Among children aged 10—14 years, 31 percent are estimated to be working. In some countries, these numbers could reach even higher proportions, like 50 percent in Burundi. In West Africa, the need for children to work has led to child migration. In Benin, for example, 8 percent of children aged 6—16 years are reported to have left their parental household to work.

12. Older cohorts aged 15 to 24 years have also seen their labour market outcomes deteriorate over the last two decades. The ILO (2004) estimated that in 2003, more that 18 million youth in SSA were unemployed. Increasing 32.5 percent between 1993 and 2003, and reaching an unemployment rate of 21 percent.

*Figure 1.* Regional unemployment rates, total, youth and adults, 2003



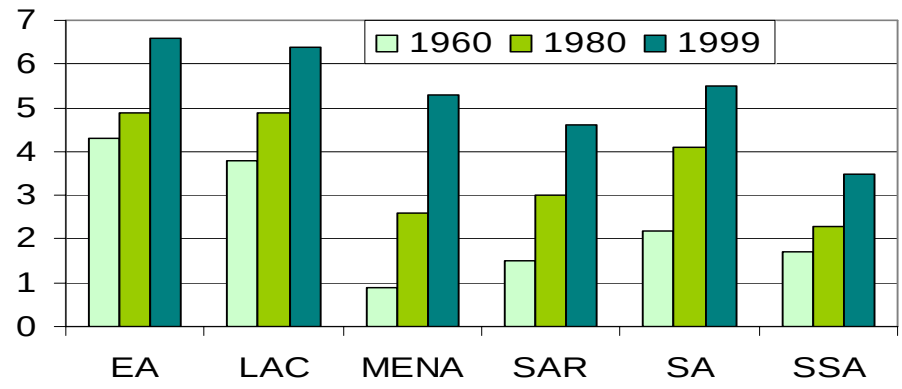

13. Figure 1 shows how the estimated youth unemployment rate in SSA is among the highest in the world; only MENA has a large youth unemployment rate. It also shows that youth unemployment rate in SSA is 3.5 times higher the adult unemployment rate, reflecting the relative disadvantage of this cohort in the job market in Africa.

14. The regional aggregation hides important country variation in youth unemployment rate. A close look at a sample of selected countries in SSA shows that the unemployment rate could exceed 30 percent in countries like Mozambique and Kenya with high urban unemployment rate. At the same time, countries like Burkina Faso and Uganda with large rural sector have a relatively low youth unemployment rate (Figure 1).

## 2.2 What are the links with education?

15. The labour force in SSA is poorly educated relative to the rest for the world. Since the 1960s, many African countries have undertaken major education expansion; however, the economic stagnation in the 1970s and the decline that followed in the 1990s has slowed down this expansion. Figure 2 shows how education levels in SSA were comparable to regions like MENA and SA in the 1960s. But due to a slow expansion, by the end of the past century SSA lagged behind all other regions in the world in terms of years of schooling.

*Figure 2.* Average years of schooling, by region and year

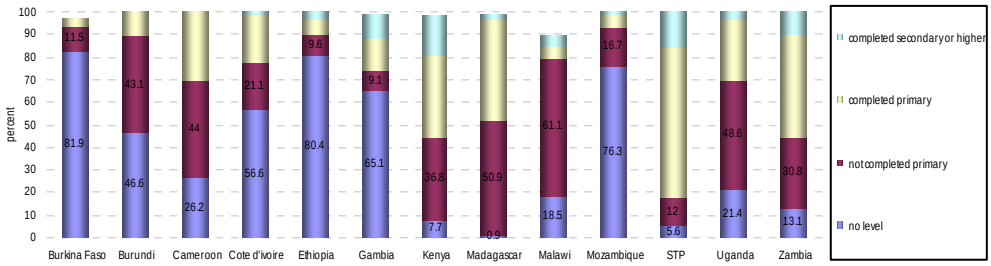



16. Other indicators of the quality of human capital are alarming as well. Despite an improvement in the late 1990s, the primary enrolment rates in SSA in 1995 fell below those in 1980. Female enrolment is very low, less than 50 percent of the total at the primary and secondary level and just 35 percent at higher education levels. This slow progress is also reflected in a persistent high illiteracy rate at around 18 percent for

young men and 27 percent for young women, second only to youth in the South Asia region. Mixed outcomes are expected in the coming decade. By providing nearly free and universal education, countries such as Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania expect to lower the illiteracy rate in the labour force down to less than 10 percent by 2015. Others, such as Ivory Coast and Ethiopia are still projecting about 30 percent illiteracy rate of their female labour force by 2015.

17. Several have argued that the low stock of human capital in SSA (documented above) seems a natural cause for the SSA region's lack of economic progress (Freeman and Lindaur, 1999). A great deal of micro and macro evidence has been accumulated linking education, productivity and growth. Better understanding of the relationship between education and labour market outcomes for youth could shed light on the validity of this hypothesis.

*Figure 3.* Educational attainment of non-student youth, SSA region



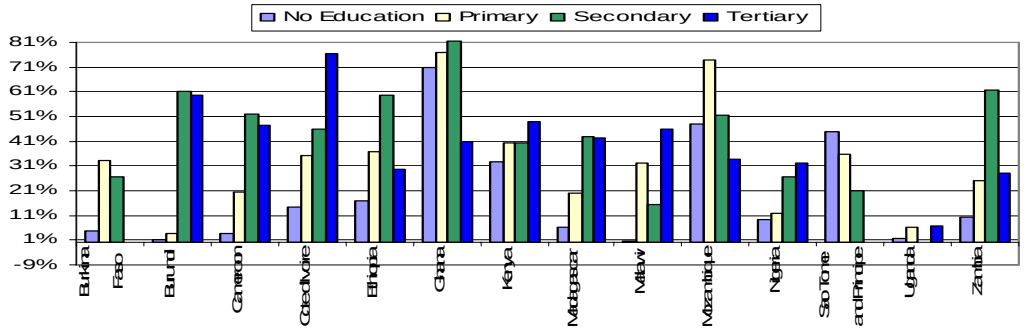

18. Figure 3 depicts the levels of educational attainment of non-student young people in the SSA region. It indicates two broad groups of young people in the labour market: (1) those with relatively high educational attainment who are transitioning from school to work and (2) those with little or no education who transition very early into the labour market, as child labourers. The latter group predominates in all countries except Kenya, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zambia, underscoring the general low level of human capital accumulation among SSA youth.

## 2.3 Returns to education

19. Returns to education, based on micro evidence by Psacharaopolous (1994), have been regarded as being high when compared to other regions in the world. The highest returns were estimated to be for primary school education. Others, however, like Bennell (1996) and Glewwe (1991), argued that Psacharopolous' conclusion rely heavily on dated studies and unreliable data, and that more careful Mincer type estimation of returns to education reveals modest effects. These results are more consistent with the observed stagnation or decline in school enrolment in several SSA countries. Furthermore, these estimates are based on wage earners, who in SSA constitute a small segment of the workforce.

According to Collier and Gunning (1997), there is no statistical finding that supports education effect on raising farm productivity in SSA. Finally, Glewee (1991) also estimated increasing returns to secondary and post secondary education. While these convexities in the earning profile could reflect the scarcity of skilled labour, some exacerbated by the brain drain of international migration, it could also reflect the strong selectivity bias and the lack of control for school quality.

*Figure 4.* Unemployment rate for youth, by educational attainment, SSA countries




20. An alternative view of the role of education is the link between education and unemployment. There is lot of evidence worldwide that higher education attainment leads to better employment outcomes such as higher wages and lower unemployment rate. For youth however, this relationship is not always evident. Figure 4 shows how in some countries in SSA, higher educational attainment in the form of secondary and tertiary education does not lead to a decrease in the unemployment rate for youth. Youth with secondary and tertiary education in countries including Burundi, Cameroon, Madagascar, Kenya, Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire have higher rate of unemployment compared to youth with lower educational attainments.

## 3. OVERVIEW OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S TIME USE PATTERNS

21. The time use profiles of young people in the SSA region appear to depend considerably on their specific country of residence. Table 1, which breaks the youth population down into five unique activity categories – only in education; combining education and employment; only in employment;[3] unemployed;[4] and inactive[5] - illustrates this point.

22. Involvement in employment varies from three-fourths of young people in Burkina Faso to just one-fifth in Ethiopia, Mali and Mozambique. Unemployment[6] is almost nonexistent among 15-24 year-olds in Burundi and Malawi (one percent of this age group), but affects over 10 percent of young people in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. Levels of *joblessness* (defined as the sum of unemployed and inactive) arguably a better measure of youth employment disadvantage,[7] are much higher, owing to the significant proportion of young people that are inactive, i.e. absent from both the labour force and education. Joblessness exceeds one fifth in seven of the 14 countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya,

[3] An employed person is a one who fulfils any of the following:-a) paid employment; b) at work; c) with a job but not at work at present. This includes persons waiting to rejoin employment. This category includes employers or persons in self-employment. This category of persons should include unpaid family labour who holds a job in a market-oriented establishment irrespective of the number of hours worked during a reference period. However, some countries prefer for special reasons to set a minimum time criterion of the inclusion of unpaid family labour among the employed. Usually, if person works for more than 7+ hours a day, they are considered employed

[4] An unemployed person is a person who fulfils either or all of the following criterion: - a) Without work; b) Currently available for work or; c) Seeking work by taking necessary steps to seek paid employment such steps include applying for jobs, registered in an agency.

[5] An "inactive" person is a person who is neither in the labour force (employed or unemployed) nor in education.

[6] As measured by the unemployment ratio (i.e., unemployed as a proportion of the population) rather the unemployment rate (i.e., unemployed as a proportion of the labour force). See discussion in Section XX.

[7] Joblessness, unlike unemployment, has the advantage of reflecting both unemployed and discouraged workers who have left or not entered the workforce.

Malawi, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe; only in one (Burundi) is less than 10 percent of young people jobless.

*Table 1.* Time use patterns, youth aged 15-24 years, by country

| Country | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness (4)+(5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive[b] | Total | |
| Burkina Faso | 11,04 | 0,95 | 77,84 | 4,22 | 5,94 | 100,00 | 10,16 |
| Burundi | 25,48 | | 70,32 | 0,76 | 3,43 | 100,00 | 3,43 |
| Cameroon | 32,24 | 2,27 | 42,99 | 12,62 | 9,87 | 100,00 | 22,49 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 25,46 | | 47,36 | 9,57 | 17,60 | 100,00 | 17,6 |
| Ethiopia | 17,84 | | 19,72 | 3,97 | 58,47 | 100,00 | 58,47 |
| Gambia | 28,43 | 1,08 | 37,25 | 1,50 | 31,74 | 100,00 | 33,24 |
| Kenya | 41,97 | | 20,79 | 10,47 | 26,77 | 100,00 | 26,77 |
| Madagascar | 23,28 | 2,30 | 62,41 | 8,94 | 3,07 | 100,00 | 12,01 |
| Malawi | 42,29 | 0,38 | 21,38 | 1,42 | 34,53 | 100,00 | 35,95 |
| Mozambique | 18,28 | 0,61 | 21,58 | 14,75 | 44,78 | 100,00 | 59,53 |
| STP | 23,31 | 1,55 | 31,27 | 11,29 | 32,58 | 100,00 | 43,87 |
| Uganda | 34.04 | 9.66 | 48.23 | 0.73 | 7.35 | 100 | 8.08 |
| Zambia | 29,52 | 0,62 | 38,62 | 11,40 | 19,84 | 100,00 | 31,24 |

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

23. Education involvement also varies widely, but does not exceed 50 percent in any of the 14 countries. There is a degree of (negative) correlation between school attendance and work across the countries considered, but this correlation is generally not strong. Education and employment do not appear complementary, as we observe a relatively small number of individuals combining school and work. This fact is surprising, and may merely reflect the nature of the data available.

Table 2. Time use patterns, young people aged 15-24 years, by *sex* and country

| Country | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | Joblessness | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) Only in education | | (2) Combining[a] | | (3) Only in employment | | (4) Unemployed | | (5) Inactive[b] | | Total | | (4)+(5) | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Burkina Faso | 13.7 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 80.0 | 75.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 14.9 |
| Burundi | 28.4 | 23.1 | | | 67.4 | 72.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Cameroon | 36.3 | 28.4 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 45.0 | 41.0 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 28.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 33.8 | 17.8 | | | 49.7 | 45.2 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 37.0 |
| Ethiopia | 22.3 | 13.7 | | | 25.5 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 48.7 | 67.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 72.1 |
| Gambia | 37.8 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 31.7 | 42.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 27.5 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 37.0 |
| Kenya | 48.4 | 36.0 | | | 23.5 | 18.3 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 18.0 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 45.7 |
| Madagascar | 25.1 | 21.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 64.2 | 60.7 | 5.9 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 16.2 |
| Malawi | 54.8 | 31.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 23.3 | 19.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 19.1 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 48.6 |
| Mozambique | 26.1 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 27.7 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 16.8 | 32.6 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 72.6 |
| STP | 24.3 | 22.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 45.6 | 16.9 | 13.1 | 9.5 | 15.3 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 59.4 |
| Uganda | 38.6 | 29.7 | 14.7 | 4.8 | 41.8 | 54.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 10.7 | 100 | 100 | 4.8 | 11.2 |
| Zambia | 37.2 | 22.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 37.8 | 39.3 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 37.6 |

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

Table 3. Time use patterns, young people aged 15-24 years, by *residence* and country

| Country | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | Joblessness | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) Only in education | | (2) Combining[a] | | (3) Only in employment | | (4) Unemployed | | (5) Inactive[b] | | Total | | (4)+(5) | |
| | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U | R | U |
| Burkina Faso | 4.3 | 34.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 89.6 | 36.6 | 1.3 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 27.8 |
| Burundi | 23.3 | 58.6 | | | 73.9 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 26.6 |
| Cameroon | 23.7 | 48.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 55.2 | 20.1 | 9.5 | 18.5 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 29.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 14.9 | 34.8 | | | 69.1 | 28.3 | 4.1 | 14.4 | 11.9 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 37.0 |
| Ethiopia | 12.1 | 46.1 | | | 18.4 | 26.4 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 67.5 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 27.6 |
| Gambia | 20.5 | 37.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 56.0 | 16.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 21.1 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 45.5 |
| Kenya | 45.4 | 27.3 | | | 17.2 | 36.2 | 8.3 | 19.6 | 29.1 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 36.5 |
| Madagascar | 16.9 | 39.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 72.3 | 37.1 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 21.4 |
| Malawi | 40.5 | 55.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 22.3 | 14.8 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 35.7 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 36.9 | 29.1 |
| Mozambique | 14.9 | 29.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 22.0 | 20.2 | 8.4 | 36.1 | 54.3 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 48.9 |
| STP | 14.7 | 29.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 35.4 | 28.4 | 15.3 | 8.6 | 33.7 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 40.3 |
| Uganda | 32.7 | 40.6 | 10.9 | 3.5 | 51.7 | 31.7 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 21.9 | 100 | 100 | 4.7 | 24.2 |
| Zambia | 25.4 | 35.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 53.1 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 19.8 | 14.8 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 47.3 |

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

Table 4. Time use patterns, by *age group* and country

| Country | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | Joblessness | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) Only in education | | (2) Combining[a] | | (3) Only in employment | | (4) Unemployed | | (5) Inactive[b] | | Total | | (4)+(5) | |
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-19 | 20-24 |
| Burkina Faso | 14.2 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 76.1 | 80.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 100 | 100 | 8.6 | 12.3 |
| Burundi | 31.5 | 16.1 | | | 64.3 | 79.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 100 | 100 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Cameroon | 43.4 | 19.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 33.7 | 53.8 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 100 | 100 | 19.7 | 25.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 34.1 | 14.4 | | | 39.9 | 56.8 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 16.7 | 18.7 | 100 | 100 | 26.0 | 28.7 |
| Ethiopia | 25.5 | 6.3 | | | 13.1 | 29.7 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 100 | 100 | 61.4 | 64.0 |
| Gambia | 40.3 | 13.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 29.7 | 46.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 27.6 | 36.9 | 100 | 100 | 29.1 | 38.5 |
| Kenya | 64.9 | 11.2 | | | 10.0 | 35.3 | 8.5 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 40.3 | 100 | 100 | 25.1 | 53.5 |
| Madagascar | 36.0 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 49.9 | 77.0 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 100 | 100 | 10.4 | 13.9 |
| Malawi | 64.4 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 35.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 26.2 | 43.8 | 100 | 100 | 26.7 | 46.3 |
| Mozambique | 28.5 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 34.2 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 44.9 | 44.7 | 100 | 100 | 59.5 | 59.6 |
| STP | 37.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 18.2 | 47.0 | 13.2 | 9.0 | 29.5 | 36.3 | 100 | 100 | 42.7 | 45.3 |
| Uganda | 47.33 | 14.5 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 33.0 | 70.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 100 | 100 | 6.9 | 9.8 |
| Zambia | 46.0 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 26.9 | 52.5 | 9.0 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 23.0 | 100 | 100 | 26.2 | 37.2 |

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

24. These aggregates mask large variations in young people's time use by residence, sex and age (Tables 2-4). Starting with residence, young people in rural areas use their time very differently from their counterpart in urban areas in all 13 countries. Compared to rural youth, urban young people benefit from greater educational opportunities, staying in school longer and joining the labour force at a later age. For the 15-24 years age group as a whole, education involvement in much higher for urban youth (Kenya and Mozambique excepted), and employment involvement is much lower (Kenya and Ethiopia excepted). Consistently with a Harris-Todaro model, unemployment is more common among urban youth (Sao Tome and Principe excepted), presumably because of the wage differentials between the urban and rural sector. In six of the countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gambia, Malawi),

rural youth unemployment is two percent or less. There is no clear pattern by residence in terms of inactivity; rates of inactivity are higher among urban young people in eight of the countries, while in the five others the opposite holds true. [8]

25. Gender also appears to be an important factor in young people's time use patterns. In all 13 countries, males are more likely than females to continue their education into youth. Differences by sex in education involvement are often stark: males' education enrolment is double that of females in Mozambique, and is almost double that of girls in Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia and Ethiopia. Only in two countries, Sao Tome and Principe and Madagascar, does female education participation approach that of males. Females, on the other hand, are significantly over-represented among "inactive" young people in most of the countries, a category that includes household chores and other forms of non-economic work typically assigned to females.[9] Male employment exceeds female employment with the exceptions of Burundi, Gambia and Zambia, though the differences are not always large. There is no clear pattern by sex in terms of unemployment. In sum, large differences in favouring males in education are balanced off by large differences "favouring" females in inactivity, while differences by sex in labour force involvement are generally smaller no systematic pattern across countries seems to emerge from the data.

26. Most obviously, time use differs with age, as the 15-24 years age range is a period of transition from adolescence to adulthood, and from education to working life. Comparing teenagers[10] and young adults,[11] there are large differences in involvement in education, with relatively few persons continuing education beyond their teens into young adulthood. Young adults are more represented in the labour force (both employed and unemployed[12]) and the inactive. The differences by age are most pronounced in countries such as Kenya and Malawi, where initial education enrolment is relatively high; they are least pronounced in countries such as Burkina Faso and Ethiopia, where initial school enrolment is very low and the transition to work begins at an early age.

27. Figure 5 illustrates how time use changes across the 15-24 years age range in more detail. It indicates that while almost all young people leave school in this age range, a large proportion has not yet settled into employment. The next section examines the labour market status of young people, and the labour market disadvantages they face in comparison to adults and young people in developed economies.

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[8] The issue of inactivity among youth is very important for its economic and social consequences and will require and in depth analysis that is beyond the scope of the present paper. Differences by residence in the composition of the inactive also merit investigation. In rural areas, where service coverage is typically less extensive, a larger proportion of "inactive" young people might in fact be performing chores such as water collection and fuel wood fetching. In urban areas, on the other hand, where the burden of household chores is typically lower, discouraged workers might constitute a larger proportion of the inactive….

[9] Some forms of economic work, e.g., water fetching, are also reflected in this category.

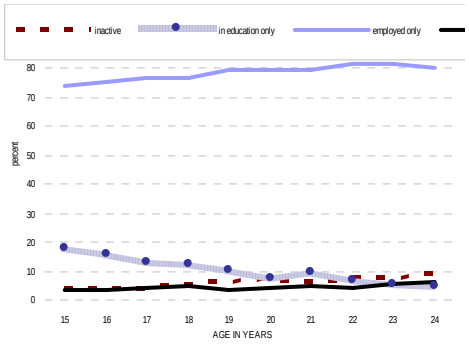
[10] "Teenagers" refers to the 15-19 years age group.

[11] "Young adults" refers to the 20-24 years age group.

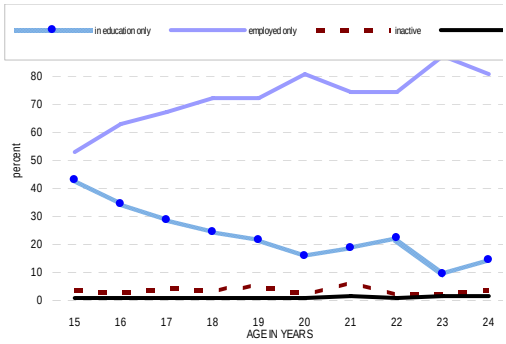
[12] But as discussed in Section 4, the unemployment *rate,* i.e., unemployment as a proportion of the total labour force in the same age group, is actually higher for teenagers. This is a reflection of the fact that teenagers are more likely to be in education and therefore outside of the labour force…

*Figure 5.* Changes in the time use patterns of young people, by age and country

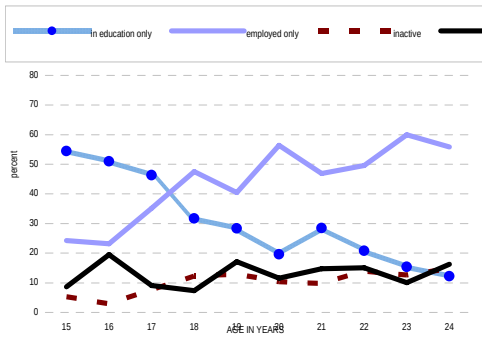
(a) Burkina Faso



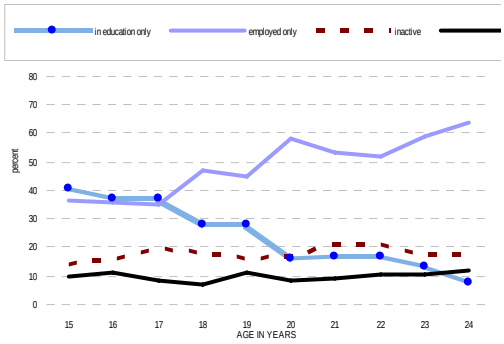

(b) Burundi



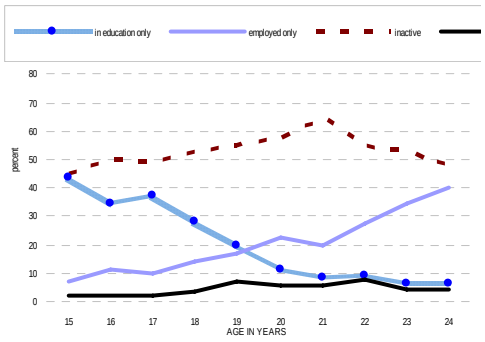

(c)Cameroon



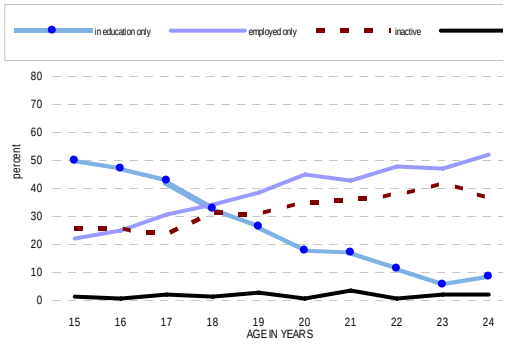

(d) Cote d'Ivoire



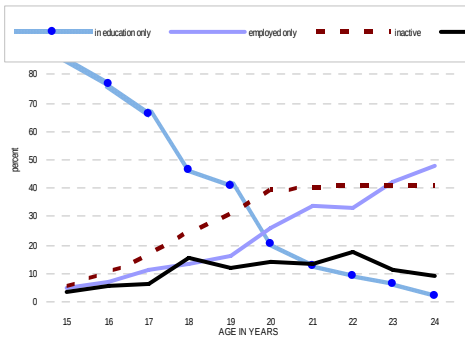

(e)Ethiopia



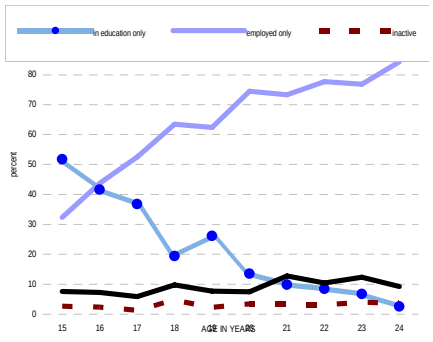

(f) Gambia



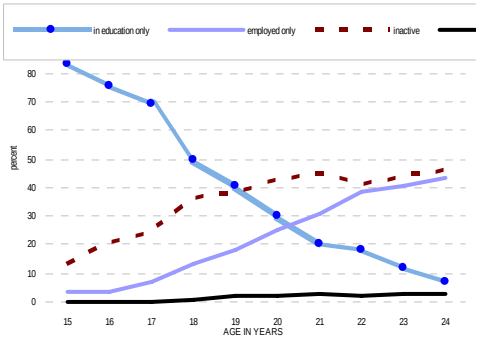

(h) Kenya



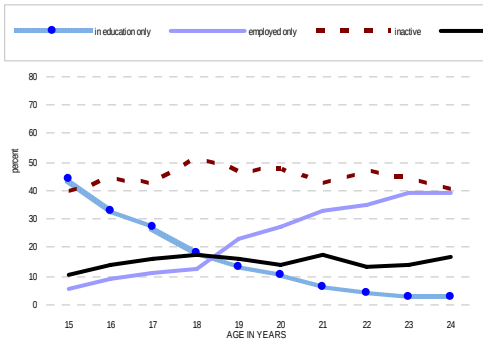

(i) Madagascar



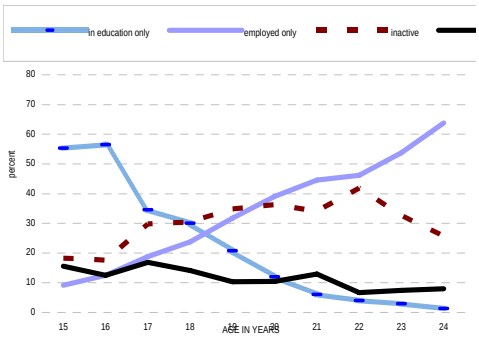
(j) Malawi



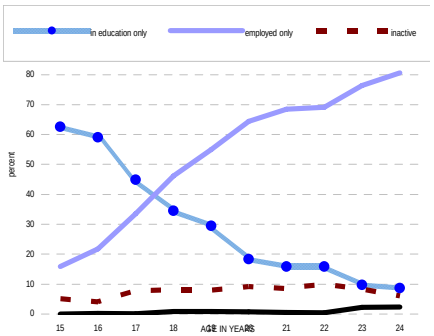

(k) Mozambique



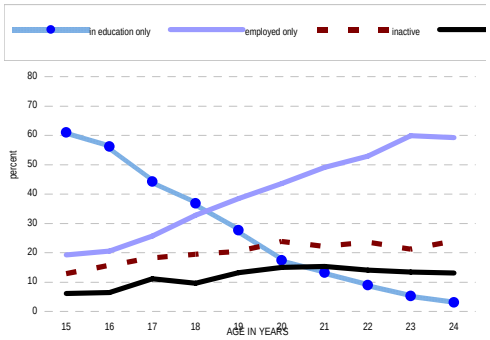

(l) Sao Tome and Principe




(m) Uganda




(n) Zambia




Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

# 4. STATUS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR MARKET

## 4.1 Youth unemployment

28. Youth unemployment is the most important and common measure of youth labour market status. The effects of prolonged unemployment early in a person's working life are well-documented: it may permanently impair his or her productive potential and therefore employment opportunities, and can lead to serious social adjustment difficulties. Early experiences in the labour market can significantly influence lifetime patterns of employment, pay and unemployment. In the SSA context, whether or not a young person has a job can often determine which side of the poverty threshold a household lies. Youth unemployment is included as an

indicator for monitoring the UN Millennium Development Goal to "develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth."[13]

29. Youth unemployment estimates need to be interpreted with caution, however, particularly in the absence of information on unemployment dynamics. Low outflows from unemployment and long spell durations are likely to indicate employment problems, but high outflows and short spell durations may merely reflect active search on the part of youth for their "preferred" work. The negative effects of unemployment are therefore largely associated to prolonged spells of unemployment, rather than the incidence of unemployment *per se*. In the SSA context, evidence suggests that many young people face prolonged spells of unemployment and/or joblessness in transiting from school to work, as discussed in Section 6 below.

30. It is important to note however that youth unemployment rate does not provide a full description of youth difficulties in the labor market. In fact, in countries with widespread poverty, looking at the unemployment might be misleading since most youth cannot afford to remain unemployed and their difficulties in the labor market might be better reflect by the quality of employment and/or other measure of under employment. In other middle to high income countries, the unemployment rate for some youth groups could reach high levels, but these unemployed as a proportion of the overall youth population (unemployment ratio) could be very small reflecting the particular nature of unemployment among possibly a privileged group of young men and women.

*Table 5.* Youth unemployment, inactivity and jobless indicators, by age group and country

| Country | Unemployment ratio (as proportion of total population in the same age range) | | | | Unemployment rate (as proportion of total workforce in the same age range) | | | | Inactivity(1) (as proportion of population in same age group) | | | | Joblessness(1) (as proportion of population in same age group | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-24 | 25-50 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-24 | 25-50 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-24 | 25-50 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 15-24 | 25-50 |
| BF | 3,8 | 4,7 | 4,2 | 1,9 | 4,7 | 5,5 | 5,1 | 2,0 | 4,7 | 7,6 | 5,9 | 6,5 | 8,5 | 12,3 | 10,1 | 8,4 |
| Burundi | 0,6 | 1,1 | 0,8 | 1,2 | 0,8 | 1,4 | 1,1 | 1,2 | 3,6 | 3,1 | 3,4 | 1,9 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 3,1 |
| Cameroon | 11,9 | 13,5 | 12,6 | 3,6 | 24,4 | 19,7 | 21,8 | 4,3 | 11,9 | 12,2 | 9,9 | 13,4 | 23,8 | 25,7 | 22,5 | 17,0 |
| CI | 9,2 | 10,0 | 9,6 | 7,7 | 18,7 | 15,0 | 16,8 | 9,0 | 16,7 | 18,7 | 17,6 | 12,9 | 25,9 | 28,7 | 27,2 | 20,6 |
| Ethiopia | 3,0 | 5,5 | 4,0 | 4,4 | 18,6 | 15,6 | 16,9 | 7,3 | 58,5 | 58,5 | 58,5 | 39,0 | 61,5 | 64,0 | 62,5 | 43,4 |
| Gambia | 1,4 | 1,6 | 1,5 | 8,0 | 4,4 | 3,2 | 3,8 | 9,4 | 27,6 | 36,9 | 31,7 | 14,4 | 29,0 | 38,5 | 33,2 | 22,4 |
| Kenya | 8,5 | 13,2 | 10,5 | 5,6 | 45,9 | 27,2 | 33,5 | 8,6 | 16,7 | 40,3 | 26,7 | 35,0 | 25,2 | 53,5 | 37,2 | 40,6 |
| Madagascar | 7,7 | 10,4 | 8,9 | 7,8 | 12,5 | 11,8 | 12,1 | 8,2 | 2,7 | 3,5 | 3,1 | 4,0 | 10,4 | 13,9 | 12,0 | 11,8 |
| Malawi | 0,5 | 2,5 | 1,4 | 1,6 | 5,3 | 6,5 | 6,0 | 2,7 | 26,3 | 43,8 | 34,5 | 39,2 | 26,8 | 46,3 | 35,9 | 40,8 |
| Mozambique | 14,6 | 15,0 | 14,8 | 8,8 | 54,7 | 30,2 | 40,0 | 13,3 | 44,9 | 44,7 | 44,8 | 33,1 | 59,5 | 59,7 | 59,6 | 41,9 |
| STP | 13,2 | 9,0 | 11,3 | 3,2 | 40,5 | 15,5 | 25,6 | 4,4 | 29,5 | 36,3 | 32,6 | 26,6 | 42,7 | 45,3 | 43,9 | 29,8 |
| Uganda | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.24 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 3.8 |
| Zambia | 9,0 | 14,2 | 11,4 | 6,6 | 24,5 | 21,2 | 22,5 | 7,9 | 17,2 | 23,0 | 19,8 | 15,8 | 26,2 | 37,2 | 31,2 | 22,4 |

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

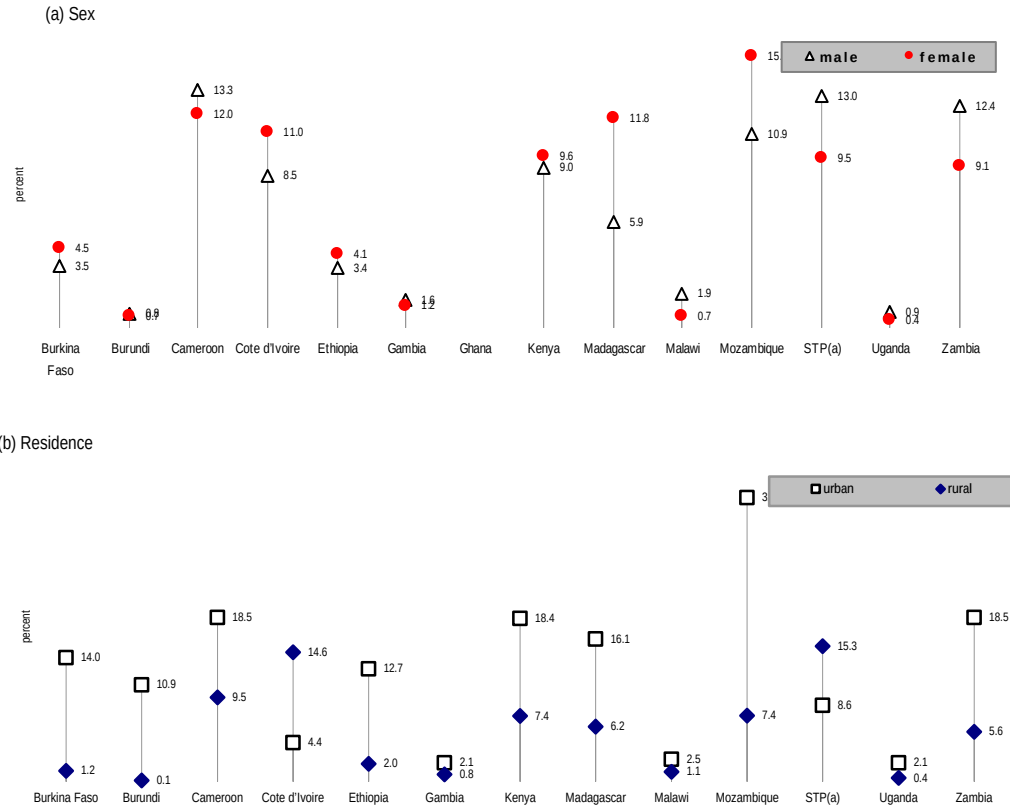
31. Table 5. Youth unemployment, inactivity and jobless indicators, by age group and countryprovides estimates of the youth affected by unemployment as a proportion of the total youth population (i.e., unemployment *ratio*). There is again large variation across the 14 countries: at least one in ten young people are unemployed in seven of the countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Zambia), but in three others (Burundi, Malawi, and Gambia) less than two percent of total 14-25 year-olds is unemployed. The picture changes somewhat when unemployment as a proportion of the workforce (i.e., unemployment *rate*) is looked at (Table 5).

[13]See http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp.

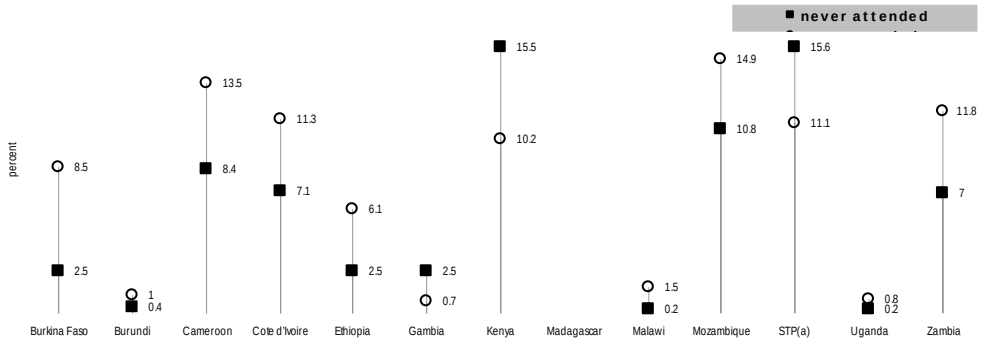
32. Unemployment as a proportion of population is generally higher for young adults compared to teenagers, not surprising considering that teenagers are more likely to be still in school and not yet in the labour force (Table 5). Teenagers once in the workforce, however, often face greater difficulties in finding employment than young adults in the labour force. Therefore, while the employment *ratio* of young adults is greater than for teenagers in all but Sao Tome and Principe, the unemployment *rate* of young adults is less than that of teenagers in all but Burkina Faso, Burundi and Malawi.

33. Differences in unemployment by sex are noteworthy in five of the countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia), but there is no systematic pattern in terms of labour market advantage; females are more likely to be affected by unemployment in the former three and males in the latter two (Figure 6).

*Figure 6.* Unemployment ratios, young people aged 15-24 years, by sex, residence, school ever attendance and country



(c) School ever attendance




Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

34. Urban youth are much more likely to be unemployed than their rural counterparts in all but Côte d'Ivoire and Sao Tome and Principe (Figure 6), underscoring the fact that youth unemployment is overwhelmingly an urban phenomenon in the SSA region. The difference in youth unemployment by residence is generally very large: the unemployment ratio for urban young people is at least triple that of rural young people in six of the countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia) and at least double that of rural young people in three others (Cameroon, Kenya and Madagascar). These figures highlight the different nature of the rural and urban labour markets for young people, and in particular the important role that the agriculture sector plays in absorbing young rural workers. Not surprisingly, differences by residence are largest in the countries in which the agriculture sector is most important .

35. Unemployment does not appear to be strongly correlated with whether or not a young person has had some exposure to schooling. Indeed, a larger proportion of youth with at least some schooling is affected by unemployment than of those with no schooling in eight of the 14 countries (Figure 6), even though a smaller proportion of school entrants compared to non-entrants are in the labour force.

36. Before leaving the discussion of youth unemployment, it is important to note that these unemployment measures understate the total extent of the youth unemployment problem, for several reasons. First and most importantly, they fail to capture discouraged workers who have given up seeking work or who have never entered the labour market because of meagre job prospects. Discouraged workers account for a part of the young people found in the "inactive" category (see below). Secondly, and of particular relevance in the SSA context, they fail to capture the group that is simply too poor to be unemployed, and which therefore must take up work regardless of its quality or level of remuneration.

37. Thirdly, these youth unemployment indictors do not reflect underemployment. According to the very broad definition of employment used in generating estimates of employment, anyone who is undertaking economic activity for an hour or more during the reference week is considered employed even if he or she is actively looking for additional work. It is likely, particularly in the SSA region context, that many young people are technically categorised as employed, but are putting in fewer hours than they desire.

## 4.2 Youth inactivity

38. A very large proportion of the youth population is also "inactive", i.e., neither in education nor in the labour force (which encompasses unemployed people too), in several SSA countries. This group is also likely to be at risk of encountering difficulties in finding and sustaining stable employment. At least one-fifth of young people are inactive in eight of the 14 countries; inactivity is highest in Ethiopia and Mozambique, at 59 and 45 percent of the 15-24 years age group, respectively. Inactivity appears to have an important gender dimension: female youth are more likely to be inactive than their male counterparts in all 13 countries.

39. To what extent do inactive youth represent discouraged workers as opposed to persons involved in non-economic work or non-work activities? Unfortunately, the data do not permit the drawing of a clear line between the two possibilities. Most "inactive" young people indicate spending time on non-economic work (i.e., fetching water, fetching wood, cooking, child care and housekeeping), but this is also case for young people in the labour force, and therefore does not necessarily reflect a choice of domestic work over labour market involvement.

40. The issue of inactivity among young people is very important for its economic and social consequences and will require an in depth analysis that is beyond the scope of the present paper.

## 4.3 Youth employment characteristics

41. Obtaining employment *per se* is an insufficient condition for a successful entry into the labour market. The most vulnerable population segments simply cannot afford to be unemployed, and must accept work regardless of how difficult, hazardous, socially unacceptable or poorly paid. Therefore, indicators reflecting the conditions of the employed are also critical to assessing the labour market status of young people. Specific work quality indicators, including work intensity, job tenure, contractual and benefits coverage, workplace safety conditions, etc., are unfortunately beyond the scope of the datasets for the 13 countries. Data from the selected countries do, however, allow for the construction of an indicator of the general modality of work performed.

42. Workers fall into four main modality groups: waged employment,[14] informal sector employment,[15] self-employment[16] and employer, of which the first three are of relevance for the 15-24 years age group in the SSA region. The distribution of youth workers across these groups again depends to a large extent on their country of residence (Table 7). Informal work accounts for the overwhelming majority of youth workers in Burkina Faso, Burundi and Uganda, and also predominates in Madagascar.

---

[14] Waged employees are all persons in paid employment and remunerated by wages and salaries. Another form of payment may be commission from sales, price-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments. Basic remuneration is not directly dependent upon on revenue of the unit one works for but on the explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contract. May be a regular employee with a fixed-term contract or without limits of time or a casual worker without a contract.

[15] Employed by Informal sector is anyone employed in a semi-organized unit; can be legally registered or not. At an operational level, the ILO informal sector surveys define the informal sector employment to consist of all: a) own-account workers, b) unpaid family workers who work for 7+ hours per day and c) Employers and employees in establishments with less than 5 or 10 persons engaged. Paid domestic workers are excluded.

[16] Self-employed is a person who performs some work for profit or family gain either in-cash or in-kind. The remuneration is dependent upon profits derived from the goods and services produced (own consumption from enterprise is considered part of profits). The incumbent makes operational decisions affecting the enterprise or may delegate decisions while retaining the responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. This is a one-person business and may include contributing family workers.

In Cameroon, Malawi and Mozambique self employment is most important, while in Ethiopia and Sao Tome and Principe waged employment is preponderate. Both self and informal employment is important in Gambia, Kenya and Gambia. With some exceptions, waged work plays a more important role in urban areas and informal (primarily agricultural) work in rural areas.

*Table 6.* Employment characteristics, 15-24 years age group, by country

| Country | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Waged | Informal | Self | Other | Waged | Informal | Self | Other |
| Burkina Faso | 0.4 | 94.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 57.0 | 14.4 | 0.7 |
| Burundi | 1.8 | 83.3 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 31.3 | 19.6 | 43.3 | 5.8 |
| Cameroon | 6.3 | 18.1 | 68.8 | 6.8 | 15.3 | 56.9 | 22.0 | 5.9 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethiopia | 55.6 | 24.8 | 16.2 | 3.4 | 16.2 | 38.2 | 23.3 | 22.3 |
| Gambia | 1.2 | 53.1 | 45.0 | 0.8 | 42.3 | 20.7 | 34.7 | 2.4 |
| Kenya | 16.4 | 40.0 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 53.3 | 25.4 | 0.2 |
| Madagascar | 5.9 | 69.7 | 23.5 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 58.7 | 18.2 | 3.8 |
| Malawi | 15.0 | 7.1 | 74.5 | 3.3 | 63.8 | 6.8 | 19.8 | 9.5 |
| Mozambique | 11.8 | -- | 86.7 | 1.5 | 40.2 | -- | 53.5 | 6.3 |
| STP | 59.5 | 34.3 | -- | 6.2 | 66.3 | 24.3 | -- | 9.5 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | 3.1 | 60.4 | 36.1 | 0.4 | 40.9 | 9.6 | 46.1 | 3.5 |

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets

43. What do these breakdowns by modality say about employment quality? The generally low level of waged employment, even in urban areas, is significant given that waged employment is typically the most sought-after form of work among young people, and is most likely to offer a measure of stability and some form of benefits coverage.[17] The high level of informal employment in most countries also constitutes a quality concern. Informal work in rural settings is mainly associated with agriculture, and is typically low paid and seasonal. In urban settings, informal work frequently means insecure, non-family work in settings where labour and safety regulations do not apply, leaving workers susceptible to workplace exploitation. In both urban and rural settings, work in the informal economy is generally a poor alternative to formal sector employment. A high rate of involvement in self-employment (e.g., Cameroon, Malawi and Mozambique) can also be a sign of labour market entry difficulties. Evidence from South Africa, for instance, suggests that most young people are motivated to start their own businesses because of limited opportunities in the rest of the labour market.

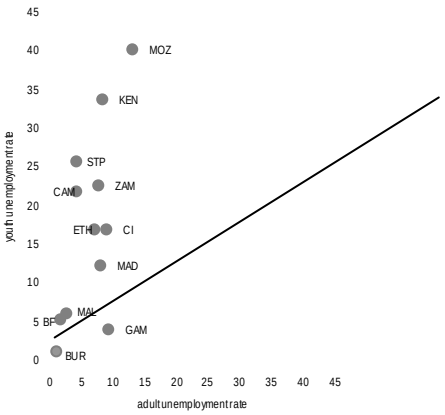
## 4.4 Youth labour market disadvantage

44. Comparing youth and adult unemployment rates provides some indication of the extent to which young workers are disadvantaged in relation to their adult counterparts in securing jobs. As shown in Figure 7, the youth unemployment rate exceeds the adult rate in all countries but Burundi and Gambia. Young workers appear particularly disadvantaged in Cameroon and Sao Tome and Principe, where the youth unemployment rate is more than five times that for adults. Youth unemployment does not appear to be correlated with adult unemployment, suggesting

[17] This is not necessarily the case, however, as waged work also captures casual workers without contracts.

that factors unique to the youth labour market are important in driving youth unemployment. A detailed analysis of the causes of youth unemployment, however, is beyond the scope of the current study.

*Figure 7.* Youth versus adult unemployment




Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets

45. SSA countries show a higher (sometimes much higher) ratio of youth to adult employment with respect to OECD countries (Gambia and Burundi again excepted) (Figure 8). What is also striking in the comparison with OECD countries is the large variation that we observe between African countries. The reasons for this variation are not immediately apparent and merit more detailed investigation, both in terms of data and of determinants.

*Table 7.* Youth[(a)] versus adult[(b)] employment characteristics, by country

| Country | Modality | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Waged | | Informal | | Self | | Other | |
| | youth | adult | youth | adult | youth | adult | youth | adult |
| Burkina Faso | 3,24 | 7,55 | 90,85 | 59,29 | 5,82 | 32,49 | 0,09 | 0,68 |
| Burundi | 1,66 | 5,78 | 85,26 | 39,51 | 12,84 | 54,22 | 0,24 | 0,49 |
| Cameroon | 8,18 | 16,43 | 26,12 | 14,5 | 65,7 | 69,07 | | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethiopia | 46,69 | 75,68 | 27,81 | 16,95 | 17,84 | 3,75 | 7,67 | 3,63 |
| Gambia | 10,07 | 19,22 | 46,07 | 13,83 | 42,73 | 65,82 | 1,13 | 1,12 |
| Kenya | 17,94 | 30,83 | 44,41 | 19,74 | 37,59 | 48,64 | 0,07 | 0,79 |
| Madagascar | 7,78 | 15,93 | 68,08 | 31,12 | 22,78 | 50,63 | 1,36 | 2,32 |
| Malawi | 18,82 | 26,68 | 7,12 | 5,11 | 70,28 | 64,89 | 3,77 | 3,33 |
| Mozambique | 15,13 | 16,61 | | | 53,45 | 69,56 | 1,19 | 0,47 |
| STP | 63,21 | 57,79 | 28,8 | 41,53 | | | 7,99 | 0,68 |
| Uganda | 3,24 | 7,55 | 90,85 | 59,29 | 5,82 | 32,49 | 0,09 | 0,68 |
| Zambia | 9,54 | 23,85 | 51,76 | 16,85 | 37,79 | 58,3 | 0,91 | 1 |

Notes: (a) 15-24 years age group; (b) 25-50 years age group; (c) As reflected by average weekly working hours.

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets

46. The analysis of this section clearly indicates that young people, and particularly urban young people, face a difficult labour market situation. Their unemployment and jobless rates are much higher than those of adults and of the youth in more developed countries. They must rely much more than their adult counterparts on informal work

lacking in basic job protections and benefits. The disadvantaged position of youth in the labour market can be associated with, or even due to, a difficult or inefficient transition from school to the labour market. The next section looks at this issue by constructing an indicator of the duration of the school to work transition. As will be apparent later, such a measure is not able to tell us where the problem lies *per se*, but it is a first and necessary step in order to understand the process by which young people transit to working life.

## 5. THE TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK

47. Based on the discussion in Section 2, it should be clear that the transition from school to work is by no means a linear well defined process, with individuals leaving school once and for all, possibly searching over a certain period of time before landing in their first job, the latter being a definite port of entry into employment for life. Perhaps the start point of this transition is well defined if individuals never re-enter school and if school attendance is universal. The greatest difficulty arises if one tries to define the end point of this transition. Individuals might alternate periods of employment to periods of unemployment, change jobs or possibly even stay out of work for the rest of their life.

48. Young individuals might take up temporary jobs, work in the household farm or enterprise or devote to household chores for lack of better work opportunities or for the potential return these initial work experience have in terms of future employment and income prospects. These problems are particularly relevant in developing countries where women's labour force participation (at least in the market) is low, individuals often associate work to schooling, and , most important, underemployment, self employment, home production, and casual employment are widespread. The process is made even more complex by the fact that school leaving time is endogenous and most likely influenced by the expectation about the transition to work and the kind of job that will be obtained at the end of the transition. A better understanding to this transition period would require integrating the analysis of optimal school leaving age with that of employment search and labour force participation.[18]

49. Although in principle very important, the issues highlighted above make relatively little sense when one is confronted with the data, especially the ones from developing countries. In most cases the data provide only information on whether an individual in school and/or in employment (perhaps distinguishing between market and non-market work). In the next section, hence, we develop a simple indicator that in view of data limitations does not make justice of the issues raised above.

### 5.1 Building a simple indicator of the school to work transition

50. In this section, we develop a simple indicator of transition from school to work that should be comparable across countries. In order to describe the transition process from school to work we derive the distribution of school leaving age and the distribution of age of entry into the first job. As a synthetic indicator of this transition we compute the difference between the average school leaving age and the average age of first entry into work.

51. We are not the first ones to attempt to describe the school to work transition process. For example OECD (1998a, 1999, 2000) uses the age at which 50 per cent of

[18] In a companion paper we are trying to approach these issues using a real option approach.

individuals are in employment to determine the end point of the transition. Measures of transition based on such definition implicitly assume that the overall portion of individuals getting into employment is above 50% (otherwise no transition would be ever completed) and that the overall proportion of individuals who enter in employment in any given country is roughly comparable (otherwise this indicator is biased by the overall differences in participation across countries). None of these assumptions is likely to be true, especially in developing countries. Similar problems occur when estimating the starting point of the transition. For example, OECD indicators implicitly assume that all children do transit through the school system and that the vast majority of them stays in school at least until the end of compulsory school. An assumption that can be hardly maintained in most developing countries.

52. While the assumptions at the base of the OECD indicator arguably represent no much of a problem in developed countries , they might be a serious source of bias, as just mentioned, in comparing data from developing countries with very different levels of overall labour market participation in adulthood, especially among women, and of school attendance.

53. Below we try to circumvent these problems by standardizing our measures of school to work transition to the population at risk, i.e. those who indeed eventually transit trhough school and participate to the labour force.

54. Ideally to model the transition process from school to work, one would need longitudinal data with detailed job history information that follow individuals from childhood into adulthood or alternatively cross sectional data with retrospective information that allow to reconstruct work histories. In the absence of these data, which is generally the case in developed countries, one can use cross sectional data to measure the length of the transition. Under appropriate assumptions, the available cross sectional data allow consistently identify the parameters of interest.

55. Indicators and their interpretation depends on the underlying assumptions, we find then necessary to spend some time describing such assumptions also in order to favour comparability with other indicators.

56. Suppose there exists an age $a_{min}$, such that for $a>a_{min}$ individuals never transit into school and such that for $a<=a_{min}$ individuals never transit out of school. In this case at $age_{min}$ those who ever transit through school all happen to be in school. In this case it is easy to show that if by S we denote the event of being in school, the probability of leaving school at age a, denoted by $SL_a$ is nothing but:

(1) $SL_a=-[P(S_{a+1})-P(S_a)]$ $a>a_{min}$

i.e. the change in enrollment across two consecutive ages. Equation (1) simply states that, if, say 90% of children arein school at age 10 and 80% are in school at age 11, then 10% of cihldren must have dropped out between age 10 and age 11.

57. Assume in addition that for any age $a<a_{max}$, individuals never transit out of work for $a>=a_{max}$ individuals never transit into work. Again this implies that at $a_{max}$ all who ever work are simultaneously in work. This assumption - that is admittedly more unrealistic than the previous one - rules exit from employment. before $a_{max}$ and exit from inactivity above $a_{max}$. In this case, if by W we denote work and by $EW_a$ the probability of entry into work at age a this is

(2) $EW_a =P(W_{a+1})-P(W_a)$ $a<a_{max}$

i.e. the increase in participation from one year to the other. Similarly to equation (1), equarion (2) simply states that, if, say 10% of children arein work at age 14 and 15% are in work at age 15, then 5% of cihldren must have strated to work between age 14 and age 15.

58. One major difficulty with these indicators is that not all individuals make a transition through school (a relevant problem in developing countries) and, most important, that not all individuals transition into work. This is particularly true for women especially if work is defined as participation to a market oriented economic activity. Hence we derive these indexes conditional on individuals ever transiting into the relevant state, as for the others there is no transition to be defined.

59. Under the assumptions above, the average school leaving age conditional on ever having been in school:

(3) $E(SL)=\Sigma_{a>amin}\ a\ [SL_a/P(S_{amin})]$

and the distribution of age of entry into work is

(4) $E(EW)=\Sigma_{a<amax}\ a\ [EW_a/P(W_{amax})]$

Notice that $P(W_{amax})=\ \Sigma_{a<amax}\ EW_a$ and hence $\Sigma_{a<amax}[EW_a/P(W_{amax})]=1$. A similar reasoning applies to the weights in (3).

60. We compute our synthetic index as

(5) $I= E(SL)-E(EW)$

This index is the average gap between age of entry into work (conditional on ever entering into work) and age of exit from school (conditional on ever being in school). Notice that to the extent that the distribution of drop out rates (entry rates) is symmetrical, the indexes in (4) and (5) are also the median of the conditional distributions. In this case our index is similar to the one used by OECD (XXX) but for the adjustment factor - that seems necessary in the countries under study – for the population at risk

## 5.2 Empirical implementation

61. In this section we describe the empirical implementation of our indicator – when – as in our case – only one cross section is available. As a first step, we fit a probit model on the probability of being in school across all individuals in the sample separately for males and females in each country. We regress this on a polynomial in age. Fitting a probit model is useful to smooth the age participation profiles in the presence of measurement error and small sample sizes and allows – if required - to make out of sample predictions. We identify $a_{min}$ as the turning point in the estimated age participation profile. We do the same for the probability of work. We use these estimated probabilities to compute the indicators in (3) and (4) and ultimately (5).

62. There are several drawbacks to this procedure. First, although there is generally a way with our data to ascertain whether individuals in work ever transited though school – which allows to base all this calculations on individuals who acquired some education - it is generally impossible to know whether those who attend school ever

get a job. So, in computing the average age of exit form school we are unable to condition on those eventually transiting to the labour market. The index in (5) then is the average age gap for those who after school ever enter into work (hence the true school to work transition age gap) only under the assumption that age of exit from school is uncorrelated with the probability of entering into work later in the life cycle, an assumption that perhaps some would find not very compelling. If early school leavers are less (more) likely to eventually find a job, the gap will be over (under)-estimated.

63. A second drawback of this procedure when applied to a single cross section is that our index is derived from a comparison of individuals of different ages at a given time, and hence from different birth cohorts. The bias is difficult to determine. If there is a secular increase in school leaving age without relevant changes in the age of first employment across cohorts one might end up underestimating the length of the transition period from school to work in each single country. If also the age of first employment shows a secular increase, the bias could go in either direction.

64. However if one is ready to assume that these biases are similar across countries, then one can still make a sensible inference on differences across countries. This is what we asusme in the rest.

## 6. ASSESSMENT OF THE TRANSITION TO WORKING LIFE

65. The transition to work in SSA can take two routes, through the schooling system or from inactivity (and/or informal schooling)[19] to the labour force. This section examines both routes, in order to identify vulnerable groups and targets for policies. It utilises the synthetic indicator illustrated above in providing an overview of the routes young people in the SSA region take from education to the labour force. For the group transiting directly to the labour force, the average entry in the labour market is examined. We have also to stress that a non negligible number of children drop out very early from school. While they are formally included in the youth transiting through school, their condition and the problems they face are likely to be closer to those of the children that never attended school.

### 6.1 School to work transitions

66. Table 5 presents the information about the beginning and end of the transition from school to work, as well as the transition duration disaggregated by residence. The second last column gives the average age of entry in labour market for those never attending school.

67. As shown in the table, the timing and length of the transition depends to a considerable extent on the specific country of residence. The average school leaving age varies from 15.9 years (Sao Tome and Principe) to 19 years (Cameroon), and the average age at first job from 18.4 years (Côte d'Ivoire) to 24.4 years (Malawi). The total transition duration is just one year in Côte d'Ivoire against almost seven years in Mozambique. The "vulnerability" of young people to unsuccessful transition, as reflected in beginning age and transition duration, therefore also varies greatly by country. The use of the synthetic indicator can help to identify the age range on which policy attention should be focused in each country.

[19] For example, Koranic schooling.

*Table 8.* School to work transition points, by sex, residence and country(1)

| Country | Children ever in school | | | | | Children never in school | Age reference group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beginning point of transition | End point of transition | Transition duration | | | | |
| | average age of dropping out | Average age of entering into work for the first time | total | urban | rural | Average age of entering into work for the first time | |
| Burkina Faso | 17.1 | 18.6 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 5-24 |
| Burundi | 18.8 | 20.7 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 5-24 |
| Cameroon | 19 | 23.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 5-24 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 17.4 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 11.5 | 5-24 |
| Ethiopia | 18 | 23.4 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 16.4 | 5-24 |
| Gambia | 17.4 | 23.2 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 11.3 | 5-24 |
| Kenya | 17.7 | 22.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 14.8 | 5-24 |
| Madagascar | 17.2 | 19.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | FEW OBS | 10-24 |
| Malawi | 18.8 | 24.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 12.7 | 5-24 |
| Mozambique | 16.7 | 23.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 17.1 | 5-24 |
| STP | 15.9 | 21.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 16.3 | 5-24 |
| Uganda | 18 | 21.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 13.8 | 5-24 |
| Zambia | 17.5 | 22.4 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 14.5 | 5-24 |

Notes: (1) Estimated probabilities calculated on the basis of the age at which work participation rate is at its maximum.

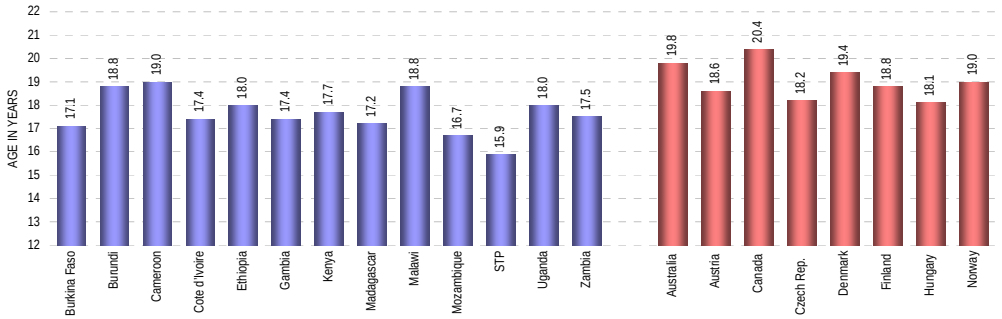
Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

68. Looking first at the starting point of the transition, average school leaving ages are relatively high, not far below even those of OECD countries (Figure 9).[20] Most children entering school stay there well beyond the basic cycle in all 13 countries examined. To the extent that schooling is an indicator of human capital levels and labour market preparedness,[21] therefore, the youth that can enjoy education in most SSA countries leave the schooling system seemingly well equipped for the transition to working life. But a number of caveats apply to this conclusion. First, as we emphasize below, not all young individuals transit through school, so this conclusion only applies to those who start school. Second, the same leaving age is likely to be associated to lower human capital accumulation in less developed countries. This happens because of frequent delayed entry, intermittent attendance and grade repetition.

[20] The calculation of average school leaving age is, however, different; comparisons are therefore indicative only.

[21] This, of course, is a strong assumption, as school quality, the relevance of schooling to labour market demands, student characteristics, *inter alia*, also affect labour market preparedness.

*Figure 8.* Average school leaving age,[(a)] SSA versus OECD[(b)] countries

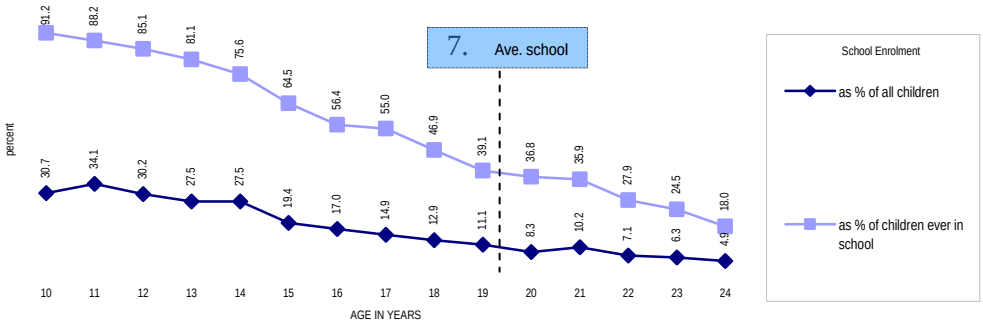



Notes: (a) Calculation of average school leaving age differs for the SSA and OECD countries; comparisons are therefore indicative only. (b) OECD data is for XXXX;

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets and OECD

69. The relatively high school leaving age in the 13 countries is noteworthy particularly against a backdrop of low overall school enrolment rates in the SSA region. In Burkina Faso, for example, at age 17.1 years, the average age of drop-out, overall education involvement stands at just 15 percent (Figure 8). The late average leaving age for school ever-entrants underscores the importance of the selection process associated to initial enrolment: those children with the opportunity to get into school in the first place tend to stay there well into their teens in all 13 countries examined.

Figure 9. School enrolment, by age and school ever attendance, BURKINA FASO

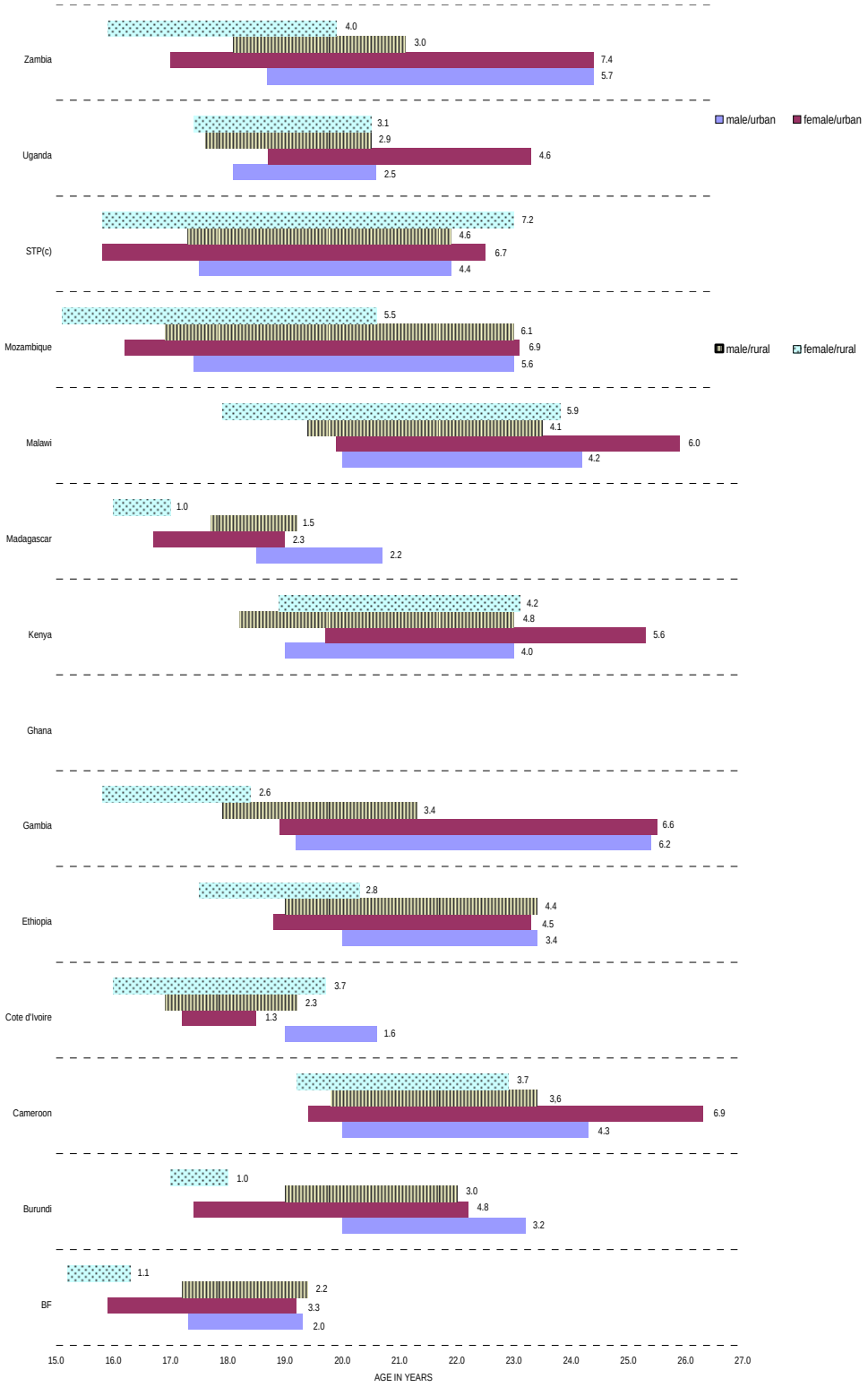



Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

70. The average age of entering the labour market shows across countries a larger variation than the age of leaving school, indicating that transition from school to work is more affected by the characteristics of the process of finding a job than by the decision about school leaving time. The data presented in Table 5 makes clear that transition phase is very different between urban and rural areas. Gender differences are also likely to be important, because of the lower participation rate of women, especially in urban areas.

71. The beginning and the end of school to work transition disaggregated by area of residence and gender are presented in Figure 11. Within countries, the characteristics of the transition appear to depend significantly on both residence and sex, and on the interaction between the two. Overall, female youth tend to leave school at an earlier age and transit to work more slowly than male youth, and rural youth tend to start the

*Figure 10.* Length and timing of transition from school to work, children ever attending school, by sex, residence and country




Notes: (a) BF=Burkina Faso; (b) CI=Côte D'Ivoire; (c) Sao Tome and Principe

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

transition earlier and find employment more quickly than urban youth. Specifically, an examination of Figure 11 reveals four overall patterns:

- male youth stay longer in education (perhaps reaching also higher education attainment) than female youth. Hence, male youth start the transition to work at a later age than females in both urban (Kenya excepted) and rural (Kenya and Uganda excepted) areas;
- urban youth are advantaged vis-à-vis rural youth in terms of education attainment. The transition starts later in urban compared to rural areas for both males (all countries) and females (Sao Tome and Principe excepted);
- residence appears to affect transition duration for female but not male youth. Labour market entry takes longer for female youth in urban compared to rural areas (Côte d'Ivoire and Sao Tome and Principe excepted), but there is no consistent pattern in transition length by residence for male youth. The transition for female rural youth is particularly short in Burkina Faso, Burundi and Madagascar, at only one year; and
- gender appears related to transition duration in urban but not rural areas. Urban male youth make the transition to work more quickly than female urban youth (Côte d'Ivoire excepted), but there is no consistent pattern in transition duration by sex in rural areas.

72. As noted at the outset, our synthetic indicator does not permit conclusions to be drawn regarding the "efficiency" or "success" of the transition in specific country contexts. A better understanding of the transition period would require integrating the analysis of optimal school leaving age with that of employment search and labour force participation. This analysis will be undertaken in a companion paper. Nonetheless, the synthetic indicator does reveal two important features of the transition in the SSA countries which fit within this more detailed analysis – the relatively late starting age of the transition and its typically long length.

73. The length of the transition constitutes a greater concern in terms of efficiency of the transition process. The transition is very prolonged – five years or longer – in eight of the 13 countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia) and is over three years in one other (Uganda). This suggests that young people in these countries are met with significant labour market entry problems upon leaving the school system, and must deal with a drawn out period of job search and/or inactivity. It is also interesting to observe that while transition tends to be longer in urban areas in several countries, this is not a general pattern. Transition in rural areas can also be quite lasting. This indicates that problems of entry in the labour market are not an especially urban phenomena. However, given that school attendance rate are in general substantially lower in rural areas, the phenomena tends to be more relevant in absolute terms in urban areas.

74. An initial period of unemployment following schooling is not unusual as young people spend time looking for the best job match, but the length of this jobless period in the SSA context extends well beyond what could plausibly be considered "wait" unemployment. As noted above, long periods of initial joblessness can translate into permanently reduced productive potential and job prospects, and therefore constitute a particular policy concern.

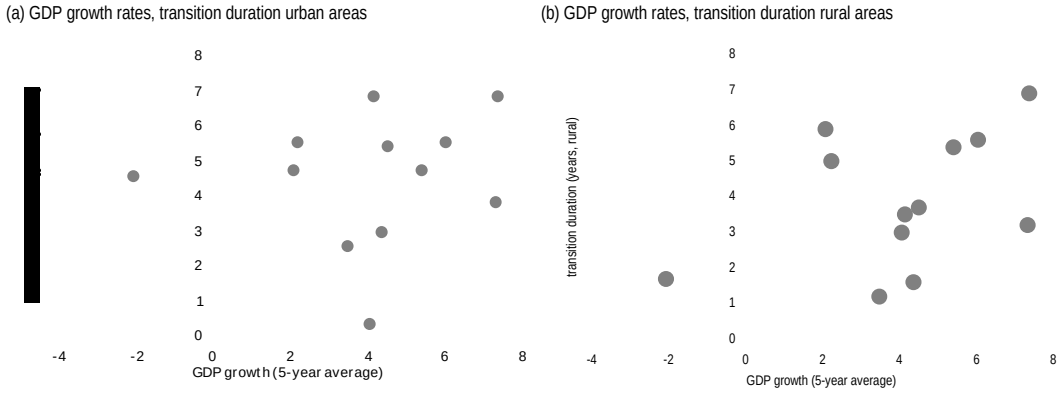
## 6.2 Factors affecting the school to work transition

75. The analysis of the previous section has shown that the duration of transition from school to work is characterized by a large cross country variation. It is beyond the scope of the present paper to try identifying the individual, household and institutional characteristics that could help to explain such a variation. However, we have tried to assess the extent to which some characteristics of the economies considered can help to explain the cross country variation in the duration of school to work transition.

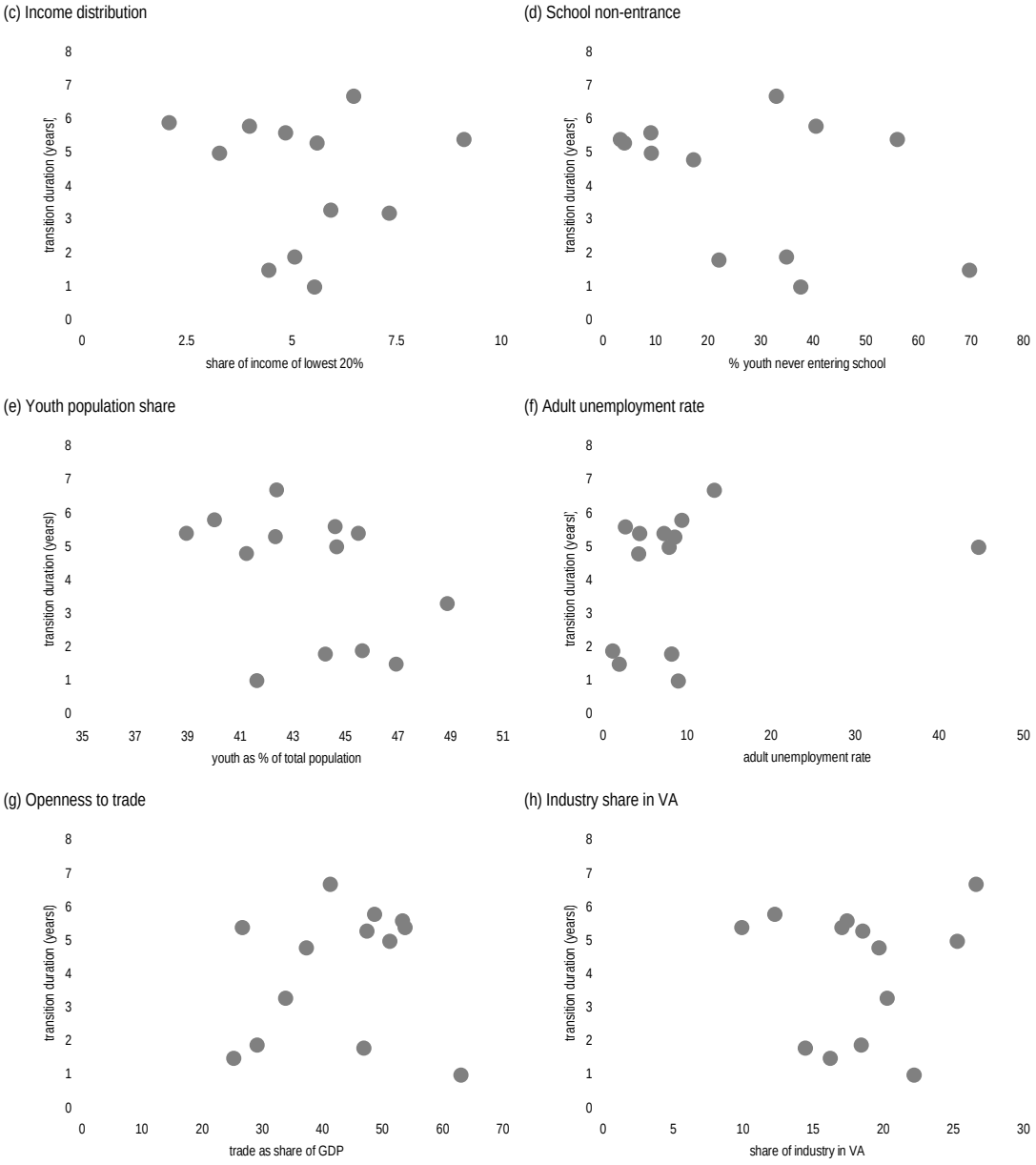
76. Figure 12 looks at correlations between transition duration and various macroeconomic and demographic factors. We have considered various possible correlates. GDP growth is an obvious candidate to control for difference in the ability of the economies to absorb school leavers in the labour market. The school non entrance rate and the share of the youth in the total population proxies for cross countries differences in the size of the school leavers' cohort. Openness to trade (as proxied by the ratio of export plus import to GDP) and the share of the industrial VA on total VA proxy for differences in the structure of the economies. Finally, a measure of income inequality is used to control for cross country differences in access to labour market due to wealth.

77. The graphs reported in *Figure 11.Figure 11* do not suggest any strong relationship between the duration of school to work transition and broader macroeconomic and demographic context.[22] Cross country variation in transition duration does to seem to be easy to explain on the base of available information. This seems to suggest that the factors specific to the youth labour market are most important in determining transitions rather than macro differences in the economies. In any case, a more in depth analysis combining individual, household and institutional characteristics will be necessary to try to explain cross country differences.

*Figure 11.* Correlations between transition duration and various macroeconomic and demographic factors




[22] We have also utilized different disaggregations of the duration of the transition, by sex and by residence, but the results obtained are similar to those presented in the text.



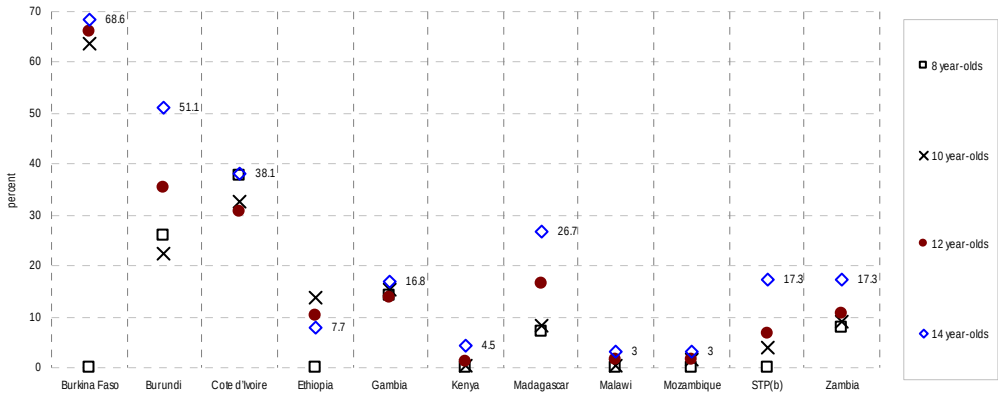

Source: World Bank Development Indicators (WDI) 2004; and UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

## 6.3 Transitions directly to working life

78. We have considered up to this point only the group of children that has spent at least some time in formal education. But youth entering the labour market do not necessarily transit through the schooling system. There is also a substantial group of young people in most SSA countries that never enters school, and transits, therefore, directly from inactivity to the labour force.

79. This group of school non-entrants is also an important policy concern, for with very little human capital they are especially vulnerable to undesirable transition outcomes. As children, school non-entrants are among the groups most vulnerable to child labour (Figure 13), underscoring the fact that the issue of finding satisfactory employment as adults cannot be separated from the issue of child labour.

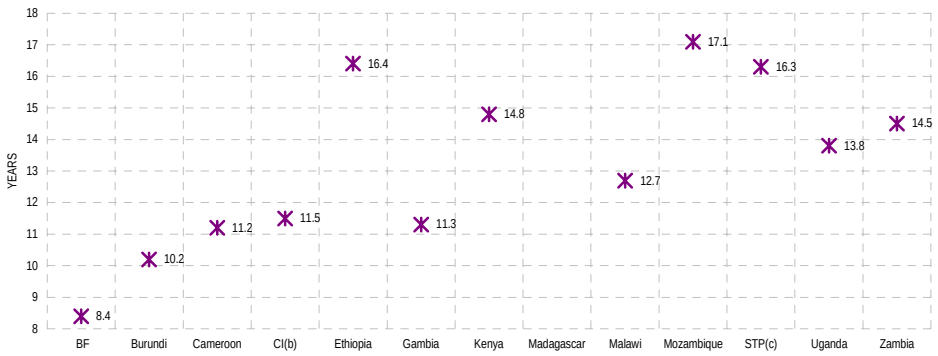
*Figure 12.* Proportion of children in child labour[a], by country




Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

80. The size of the group of school non-entrants varies considerably across countries. There is one broad group where most (i.e., at least 90 percent) of children attend school for at least some period of time (e.g., Kenya, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia), and where the school to work transition framework for analysing employment outcomes is especially relevant. There is a second group in which the percentage of children/youth not transiting through the school system is much higher, ranging from 17 percent (Cameroon) to 70 percent (Burkina Faso). Where differences exist by residence and sex within countries, rural children, and in particular rural female children, are consistently most likely to have never had the opportunity to enter school (e.g., Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire).

*Figure 13.* Age at first job, children *never* attending school, by sex, residence and country




Notes: (a) BF=Burkina Faso; (b) CI=Côte D'Ivoire; (c) Sao Tome and Principe

Source: UCW calculations based on World Bank Standard Files and Standard Indicators (SFSI) datasets.

81. There is no obvious benchmark that allows us to establish from what age these children begin to look for any form of employment. However, by looking at Figure 14 we can see that the average age at first job for children never attending school is relatively high in several countries. In Kenya, these children begin work at 15 years, and in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe not until after their sixteenth birthdays. Rural school non-entrants secure employment at the earliest age (Ethiopia and San Tome and Principe excepted). As it is reasonable to assume that,

not being involved in school, they would start to look for employment rather early, it turns out that also for these children progress into the labour market is not easy.

82. The number of children that do not transit through the school system[23] is relatively large in several SSA countries. These children are likely to enter the labour market in a particularly weak position and to grow to be a very vulnerable part of (employed or unemployed) youth. As we have just seen, children that never attended school tends to enter the labour market early, but nonetheless they might face difficulties in finding a job. An analysis of the situation of youth in the labour market cannot avoid focusing also on these early labour market entrants. Child labourers of today will represent the weakest part of the youth tomorrow. The analysis of child labour should hence be integrated in the labour market analysis in order to have a consistent pictures of the condition of youth in the labour market and its long term outcome.

## 7. DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

83. This paper provided an overview of the school to work transition and the condition of youth in the labour market in Sub Saharan Africa. We first looked at the time use patterns of young people and their status in the labour market. The data highlighted the disadvantaged position of young people in the labour force in the SSA region. They face much higher levels of unemployment than their adult counterparts or young people in developed economies, and are much more concentrated in low skill and unstable informal sector work.

84. Youth unemployment tends to be considerably higher in urban rather than in rural areas (where access to informal agricultural employment and under employment is easier) but gender differences are not large. Youth never attending school merit particular policy attention. This group is in an obviously weak position in the labour market due to the lack of human capital. This group also experiences a level of unemployment that is not substantially lower than that of youth with schooling (at least for a few years). SSA economies seem to have problems in absorbing such a low qualified workforce; uneducated youth appear to be stuck not only in low income jobs but also face a high risk of unemployment.

85. To what extent is the process of entry in the labour market associated with the relative weak position of the youth? The paper then looked at the process by which young people transit to working life, in recognition of the importance of this transition process to determining labour market success. Two transition routes were looked at: through the schooling system and directly from inactivity to the labour force. The latter route also merits attention in the SSA context because there are a non-negligible number of young people in almost all countries that never enters the school system or drop out very early.

86. For transitions through school, a synthetic indicator of the transition duration was constructed. The indicator is based on the difference between the average age of leaving school and the average age of beginning to work, corrected for the average rate of school attendance and of participation into the labour force. As discussed in the text, we believe that such an indicator is relatively simple to compute and more suitable for developing countries with respect to other measures used in the literature. Obviously, an indicator is not able to tell us where the transition problems lie *per se*,

[23] To which should be added those children who drop out very early and that cannot be identified on the basis of the available information

but it is a first and necessary step in order to understand the process by which young people transit from school to working life.

87. The estimated duration of the transition from school to work revealed substantial variation in the timing and length of the transition across the 13 countries examined. The reason for this variation is not immediately clear, and merits further investigation.

88. Within countries, the indicator revealed important differences in the transition by both sex and residence. In general, female youth tend to leave school at an earlier age and transit to work more slowly than male youth, and rural youth tend to start the transition earlier and find employment more quickly than urban youth. Contrary to want one might have expected, the duration of transition from school to work (for those children that attend school) is far from negligible also in rural areas. In fact the duration of transition in rural areas tends to be often as long as that in urban areas. The fact that youth unemployment rate is generally lower in rural areas is then most likely due to the lower employment rate of youth that never attended school.

89. The average duration of the transition was found to be very long – five years or longer – in eight of the 13 countries examined, suggesting young people in these countries are faced with substantial labour market entry problems upon leaving the school system.

90. For the second transition route, i.e., directly from inactivity to the labour market, the average age of entering employment for the first time was estimated. It was found that average age at first job for children never attending school is relatively high in several countries, suggesting that this group of school non-entrants is also frequently faced with difficulties in entering the labour market. At the same time, this was the group most likely to be involved in child labour, underscoring the important links between child labour and youth employment. In particular, in countries where child labour and/or non school attendance is relatively high, assessment and policies aimed at improving the condition of youth in the labour market should take carefully into account the situation of child labourers.

91. We have also tried to correlate the differences in the cross country duration in school to work transition with differences in variables that proximate supply and demand side conditions (growth, share of youth in total population openness to trade etc.). However, such a variation in transition duration appears hardly linked to any difference in the variables considered.

92. The evidence gathered shows that school to work transition is an important issue for SSA youth. However, the determinants of the length, of the efficiency and welfare implication of the transition are not easy to gather. In this paper we have limited our attention to the issue of measuring the transition duration in a way that is suitable for cross country comparison and in order to provide preliminary evidence to be used as a basis for further analysis. There is a need to extend the analysis, to “open the box” of the transition, both in terms of additional information and in term of construction of an analytical framework.

93. At the information level, more data are necessary to understand the characteristics of the transition beside its duration: data on job search, temporary employment, etc. would be very important.

94. The transition process is made even more complex by the fact that school leaving time is endogenous and most likely influenced by the expectation about the probability to work and the kind of job that will be obtained at the end of the transition. At the same time the probability of finding employment and its characteristic are influenced by the school achievement of the youth. A better understanding to this transition period and of its efficiency would require integrating

the analysis of optimal school leaving age with that of employment search and labour force participation.

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# ANNEX 1. DETAILED DESCRIPTIVE TABLES

*Table 9.* Burkina Faso - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 11.04 | 0.95 | 77.84 | 4.22 | 5.94 | 100 | 10.2 |
| Age | | 15 | 17.72 | 1.65 | 73.47 | 3.14 | 4.02 | 100 | 7.2 |
| | | 16 | 15.65 | 1.36 | 74.87 | 3.72 | 4.40 | 100 | 8.1 |
| | | 17 | 13.42 | 1.49 | 76.88 | 4.31 | 3.89 | 100 | 8.2 |
| | | 18 | 12.15 | 0.73 | 76.89 | 4.49 | 5.74 | 100 | 10.2 |
| | | 19 | 10.55 | 0.53 | 79.26 | 3.66 | 6.01 | 100 | 9.7 |
| | | 20 | 7.52 | 0.79 | 79.48 | 4.33 | 7.88 | 100 | 12.2 |
| | | 21 | 9.56 | 0.65 | 79.06 | 4.55 | 6.18 | 100 | 10.7 |
| | | 22 | 6.66 | 0.42 | 81.28 | 3.95 | 7.70 | 100 | 11.7 |
| | | 23 | 5.47 | 0.82 | 81.11 | 5.33 | 7.27 | 100 | 12.6 |
| | | 24 | 4.57 | 0.36 | 80.12 | 6.15 | 8.80 | 100 | 15.0 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 13.7 | 1.4 | 80.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 100 | 4.9 |
| | | Female | 8.7 | 0.5 | 75.9 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 100 | 14.9 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.47 | 0.17 | 96.51 | 1.96 | 0.88 | 100 | 2.8 |
| | | Female | 0.22 | 0.08 | 86.75 | 1.74 | 11.21 | 100 | 13.0 |
| Residence and Sex youth (age 15-24) | Urban | Male | 39.6 | 1.2 | 44.4 | 12.9 | 2.0 | 100 | 14.8 |
| | | Female | 30.0 | 0.5 | 28.9 | 16.2 | 24.5 | 100 | 40.6 |
| | | Total | 34.8 | 0.8 | 36.6 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 100 | 27.8 |
| | Rural | Male | 5.8 | 1.5 | 90.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 100 | 1.9 |
| | | Female | 3.0 | 0.6 | 88.4 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 100 | 8.1 |
| | | Total | 4.3 | 1.0 | 89.6 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 100 | 5.2 |
| Residence and sex adults (age 25-55) | Urban | Male | 2.0 | 0.3 | 89.3 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 100 | 8.4 |
| | | Female | 1.1 | 0.2 | 59.4 | 6.1 | 33.2 | 100 | 39.3 |
| | | Total | 1.6 | 0.3 | 75.0 | 6.7 | 16.6 | 100 | 23.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.0 | 0.1 | 98.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100 | 1.3 |
| | | Female | 0.0 | 0.1 | 92.1 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 100 | 7.8 |
| | | Total | 0.0 | 0.1 | 94.9 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 100 | 5.0 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 92.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 100 | 4.0 |
| | | 2 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 89.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 100 | 5.2 |
| | | 3 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 86.2 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 100 | 7.2 |
| | | 4 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 80.7 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 100 | 9.8 |
| | | 5 | 28.0 | 0.8 | 50.9 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 100 | 20.3 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 51.6 | 1.4 | 33.7 | 11.9 | 1.4 | 100 | 13.3 |
| | | Female | 47.2 | 0.7 | 19.4 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 100 | 32.7 |
| | | Total | 49.6 | 1.1 | 27.2 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 100 | 22.0 |
| | Rural | Male | 28.4 | 6.7 | 62.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 100 | 2.9 |
| | | Female | 29.7 | 4.4 | 55.6 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 100 | 10.3 |
| | | Total | 28.8 | 5.9 | 59.8 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 100 | 5.5 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 80.6 | 15.9 | 3.2 | 100 | 19.1 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 45.3 | 16.0 | 38.0 | 100 | 54.0 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 58.8 | 15.9 | 24.7 | 100 | 40.7 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 98.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100 | 1.6 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 92.2 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 100 | 7.7 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 94.9 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 100 | 5.0 |

*Table 10.* Burundi - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 25.48 | -- | 70.32 | 0.76 | 3.43 | 100 | 4.2 |
| Age | | 15 | 43.1 | -- | 53.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 100 | 3.7 |
| | | 16 | 34.0 | -- | 62.8 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 100 | 3.3 |
| | | 17 | 28.3 | -- | 66.9 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 100 | 4.9 |
| | | 18 | 24.2 | -- | 71.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 100 | 4.0 |
| | | 19 | 21.5 | -- | 72.5 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 100 | 6.0 |
| | | 20 | 15.8 | -- | 80.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 100 | 3.3 |
| | | 21 | 18.6 | -- | 74.4 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 100 | 7.0 |
| | | 22 | 22.3 | -- | 74.3 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 100 | 3.4 |
| | | 23 | 9.2 | -- | 87.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 100 | 3.7 |
| | | 24 | 14.0 | -- | 80.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 100 | 5.4 |
| Sex (15-24) | | male | 28.4 | -- | 67.4 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 100 | 4.2 |
| | | female | 23.1 | -- | 72.8 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 100 | 4.2 |
| Sex (25-55) | | male | 0.9 | | 96.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 2.9 |
| | | female | 0.6 | | 95.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 100 | 3.7 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 62.7 | -- | 18.0 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 100 | 19.3 |
| | | Female | 55.3 | -- | 12.3 | 11.0 | 21.4 | 100 | 32.4 |
| | | Total | 58.6 | -- | 14.8 | 11.6 | 15.0 | 100 | 26.6 |
| | Rural | Male | 26.3 | -- | 70.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 100 | 3.3 |
| | | Female | 20.9 | -- | 76.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100 | 2.3 |
| | | Total | 23.3 | -- | 73.9 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 100 | 2.7 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 3.6 | -- | 79.7 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 100 | 16.7 |
| | | Female | 3.7 | -- | 57.8 | 10.4 | 28.1 | 100 | 38.5 |
| | | Total | 3.6 | -- | 69.4 | 10.8 | 16.1 | 100 | 27.0 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.6 | -- | 97.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100 | 1.7 |
| | | Female | 0.4 | -- | 97.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 100 | 1.7 |
| | | Total | 0.5 | -- | 97.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 100 | 1.7 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 12.87 | -- | 81.66 | 0.3 | 5.17 | 100 | 5.5 |
| | | 2 | 23.95 | -- | 73.38 | 0.27 | 2.41 | 100 | 2.7 |
| | | 3 | 27.98 | -- | 68.6 | 0.47 | 2.94 | 100 | 3.4 |
| | | 4 | 27.19 | -- | 70.19 | 0.57 | 2.05 | 100 | 2.6 |
| | | 5 | 32.27 | -- | 61.21 | 1.91 | 4.61 | 100 | 6.5 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 66.37 | -- | 16.12 | 10.93 | 6.58 | 100 | 17.5 |
| | | Female | 61.32 | -- | 10.38 | 10.2 | 18.1 | 100 | 28.3 |
| | | Total | 63.6 | -- | 12.98 | 10.53 | 12.89 | 100 | 23.4 |
| | Rural | Male | 37.67 | -- | 59.58 | 0.12 | 2.63 | 100 | 2.8 |
| | | Female | 35.79 | -- | 62.23 | 0 | 1.98 | 100 | 2.0 |
| | | Total | 36.73 | -- | 60.92 | 0.06 | 2.3 | 100 | 2.4 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 50.57 | 36.03 | 13.41 | 100 | 49.4 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 29.95 | 18.53 | 51.51 | 100 | 70.0 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 36.32 | 23.94 | 39.74 | 100 | 63.7 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 95.59 | 0.18 | 4.24 | 100 | 4.4 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 97.22 | 0 | 2.78 | 100 | 2.8 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 96.61 | 0.07 | 3.33 | 100 | 3.4 |

*Table 11.* Cameroon - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 32.24 | 2.27 | 42.99 | 12.62 | 9.87 | 100 | 22.5 |
| Age | | 15 | 54.40 | 7.33 | 24.24 | 8.70 | 5.33 | 100 | 14.0 |
| | | 16 | 50.94 | 3.48 | 23.21 | 19.47 | 2.90 | 100 | 22.4 |
| | | 17 | 46.32 | 1.89 | 35.14 | 9.10 | 7.55 | 100 | 16.7 |
| | | 18 | 31.69 | 1.23 | 47.56 | 7.31 | 12.21 | 100 | 19.5 |
| | | 19 | 28.34 | 1.06 | 40.51 | 17.11 | 12.98 | 100 | 30.1 |
| | | 20 | 19.63 | 1.94 | 56.38 | 11.63 | 10.41 | 100 | 22.0 |
| | | 21 | 28.48 | 0.21 | 46.81 | 14.70 | 9.79 | 100 | 24.5 |
| | | 22 | 20.79 | 0.60 | 49.61 | 15.03 | 13.97 | 100 | 29.0 |
| | | 23 | 15.38 | 2.01 | 59.93 | 10.02 | 12.66 | 100 | 22.7 |
| | | 24 | 12.24 | 0.92 | 55.83 | 16.22 | 14.79 | 100 | 31.0 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 36.3 | 2.9 | 45.0 | 13.3 | 2.5 | 100 | 15.8 |
| | | Female | 28.4 | 1.7 | 41.0 | 12.0 | 16.9 | 100 | 28.9 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 2.08 | 1.07 | 89.55 | 3.57 | 3.74 | 100 | 7.3 |
| | | Female | 1.57 | 0.65 | 72.62 | 3.42 | 21.75 | 100 | 25.2 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 47.7 | 3.3 | 28.1 | 18.7 | 2.2 | 100 | 20.9 |
| | | Female | 48.9 | 0.4 | 12.1 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 100 | 38.6 |
| | | Total | 48.3 | 1.9 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 11.2 | 100 | 29.7 |
| | Rural | Male | 29.9 | 2.6 | 54.4 | 10.3 | 2.7 | 100 | 13.0 |
| | | Female | 17.8 | 2.4 | 55.9 | 8.7 | 15.3 | 100 | 23.9 |
| | | Total | 23.7 | 2.5 | 55.2 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 100 | 18.7 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 3.2 | 1.6 | 79.8 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 100 | 15.3 |
| | | Female | 4.3 | 1.3 | 51.5 | 9.1 | 33.7 | 100 | 42.8 |
| | | Total | 3.8 | 1.5 | 66.2 | 8.8 | 19.8 | 100 | 28.6 |
| | Rural | Male | 1.4 | 0.7 | 95.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 100 | 2.4 |
| | | Female | 0.4 | 0.4 | 81.5 | 1.0 | 16.7 | 100 | 17.7 |
| | | Total | 0.8 | 0.5 | 87.5 | 0.8 | 10.3 | 100 | 11.1 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 23.7 | 4.4 | 50.5 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 100 | 21.5 |
| | | 2 | 33.1 | 2.7 | 41.8 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 100 | 22.4 |
| | | 3 | 26.9 | 0.9 | 48.5 | 16.0 | 7.6 | 100 | 23.7 |
| | | 4 | 29.8 | 0.9 | 47.0 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 100 | 22.3 |
| | | 5 | 44.3 | 2.6 | 30.5 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 100 | 22.7 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 51.1 | 3.6 | 27.0 | 16.6 | 1.7 | 100 | 18.4 |
| | | Female | 53.4 | 0.5 | 12.4 | 18.5 | 15.2 | 100 | 33.7 |
| | | Total | 52.2 | 2.0 | 19.8 | 17.6 | 8.4 | 100 | 25.9 |
| | Rural | Male | 35.8 | 3.1 | 46.4 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 100 | 14.7 |
| | | Female | 25.1 | 3.3 | 50.7 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 100 | 21.0 |
| | | Total | 30.7 | 3.2 | 48.4 | 11.0 | 6.7 | 100 | 17.7 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 43.4 | 48.0 | 8.7 | 100 | 56.6 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 8.4 | 17.2 | 74.4 | 100 | 91.6 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 23.8 | 30.7 | 45.5 | 100 | 76.2 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 95.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100 | 4.6 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 68.8 | 4.4 | 26.8 | 100 | 31.2 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 78.0 | 4.4 | 17.5 | 100 | 22.0 |

*Table 12.* Cote D'Ivoire - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 25.5 | -- | 47.4 | 9.6 | 17.6 | 100 | 27.2 |
| Age | | 15 | 40.5 | -- | 36.4 | 9.5 | 13.7 | 100 | 23.2 |
| | | 16 | 37.1 | -- | 35.8 | 11.1 | 16.1 | 100 | 27.2 |
| | | 17 | 36.9 | -- | 35.3 | 8.4 | 19.3 | 100 | 27.8 |
| | | 18 | 28.3 | -- | 46.6 | 7.0 | 18.1 | 100 | 25.1 |
| | | 19 | 28.2 | -- | 44.5 | 10.9 | 16.4 | 100 | 27.3 |
| | | 20 | 15.9 | -- | 58.3 | 8.7 | 17.1 | 100 | 25.8 |
| | | 21 | 16.7 | -- | 53.2 | 9.4 | 20.8 | 100 | 30.2 |
| | | 22 | 16.5 | -- | 51.8 | 10.8 | 20.9 | 100 | 31.6 |
| | | 23 | 13.3 | -- | 58.4 | 10.6 | 17.7 | 100 | 28.3 |
| | | 24 | 7.4 | -- | 63.5 | 11.6 | 17.6 | 100 | 29.1 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 33.8 | -- | 49.7 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 100 | 16.5 |
| | | Female | 17.8 | -- | 45.2 | 10.5 | 26.5 | 100 | 37.0 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 2.2 | -- | 85.6 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 100 | 12.2 |
| | | Female | 0.8 | -- | 72.6 | 7.0 | 19.6 | 100 | 26.5 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 45.6 | -- | 31.0 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 100 | 23.4 |
| | | Female | 25.4 | -- | 25.9 | 15.1 | 33.6 | 100 | 48.7 |
| | | Total | 34.8 | -- | 28.3 | 14.4 | 22.6 | 100 | 37.0 |
| | Rural | Male | 21.3 | -- | 69.7 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 100 | 9.0 |
| | | Female | 8.7 | -- | 68.5 | 4.9 | 17.9 | 100 | 22.8 |
| | | Total | 14.9 | -- | 69.1 | 4.1 | 11.9 | 100 | 16.0 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 4.0 | -- | 73.5 | 16.5 | 6.0 | 100 | 22.5 |
| | | Female | 1.9 | -- | 52.3 | 15.5 | 30.3 | 100 | 45.8 |
| | | Total | 2.9 | -- | 61.7 | 15.9 | 19.5 | 100 | 35.5 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.8 | -- | 95.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 100 | 4.1 |
| | | Female | 0.1 | -- | 86.4 | 1.2 | 12.3 | 100 | 13.5 |
| | | Total | 0.4 | -- | 89.9 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 100 | 9.7 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 12.2 | -- | 70.2 | 5.5 | 12.2 | 100 | 17.6 |
| | | 2 | 17.2 | -- | 57.1 | 8.4 | 17.3 | 100 | 25.7 |
| | | 3 | 27.3 | -- | 47.6 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 100 | 25.1 |
| | | 4 | 28.7 | -- | 40.4 | 12.1 | 18.7 | 100 | 30.9 |
| | | 5 | 35.6 | -- | 31.5 | 9.9 | 22.9 | 100 | 32.8 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 56.8 | -- | 23.2 | 13.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 20.0 |
| | | Female | 42.5 | -- | 18.9 | 16.9 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 38.6 |
| | | Total | 50.1 | -- | 21.2 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 28.7 |
| | Rural | Male | 38.4 | -- | 53.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 |
| | | Female | 23.2 | -- | 51.1 | 7.1 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 25.7 |
| | | Total | 32.2 | -- | 52.7 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 15.1 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 62.8 | 14.9 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 37.2 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 36.3 | 12.3 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 63.7 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 44.2 | 13.1 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 55.8 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 89.4 | 2.7 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 10.7 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 78.9 | 3.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 21.1 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 83.2 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 16.9 |

*Table 13.* Ethiopia - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 23.9 | 1.7 | 18.1 | 4.1 | 52.3 | 100 | 56.4 |
| Age | | 15 | 43.8 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 45.4 | 100 | 47.6 |
| | | 16 | 34.6 | 1.5 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 50.1 | 100 | 52.4 |
| | | 17 | 37.1 | 1.8 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 49.0 | 100 | 51.1 |
| | | 18 | 27.9 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 52.8 | 100 | 56.2 |
| | | 19 | 19.8 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 6.7 | 54.6 | 100 | 61.3 |
| | | 20 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 22.8 | 5.7 | 57.7 | 100 | 63.4 |
| | | 21 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 19.7 | 5.4 | 64.6 | 100 | 70.0 |
| | | 22 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 27.5 | 7.4 | 55.1 | 100 | 62.4 |
| | | 23 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 34.8 | 4.4 | 53.0 | 100 | 57.4 |
| | | 24 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 40.1 | 4.5 | 48.0 | 100 | 52.6 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 31.5 | 2.4 | 23.4 | 3.6 | 39.2 | 100 | 42.8 |
| | | Female | 16.8 | 1.1 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 64.5 | 100 | 69.0 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.5 | 0.9 | 89.4 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 100 | 9.2 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | 0.3 | 27.7 | 6.0 | 65.8 | 100 | 71.7 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 52.0 | 6.0 | 22.3 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 100 | 19.7 |
| | | Female | 41.1 | 3.2 | 23.0 | 14.3 | 18.4 | 100 | 32.7 |
| | | Total | 45.8 | 4.4 | 22.7 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 100 | 27.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 27.9 | 1.8 | 23.6 | 1.8 | 44.9 | 100 | 46.8 |
| | | Female | 11.3 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 74.9 | 100 | 77.2 |
| | | Total | 19.5 | 1.2 | 17.2 | 2.1 | 60.1 | 100 | 62.2 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 1.1 | 3.1 | 80.0 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 100 | 15.8 |
| | | Female | 1.1 | 1.4 | 51.1 | 11.3 | 35.1 | 100 | 46.4 |
| | | Total | 1.1 | 2.1 | 63.6 | 10.7 | 22.4 | 100 | 33.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.4 | 0.5 | 90.9 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 100 | 8.2 |
| | | Female | 0.2 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 5.0 | 71.3 | 100 | 76.3 |
| | | Total | 0.3 | 0.3 | 54.6 | 3.7 | 41.2 | 100 | 44.9 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 22.8 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 3.1 | 58.1 | 100 | 61.2 |
| | | 2 | 25.9 | 1.5 | 14.2 | 3.8 | 54.6 | 100 | 58.5 |
| | | 3 | 25.5 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 55.3 | 100 | 59.1 |
| | | 4 | 21.6 | 1.7 | 18.8 | 3.8 | 54.1 | 100 | 57.9 |
| | | 5 | 23.6 | 3.0 | 24.7 | 5.1 | 43.5 | 100 | 48.7 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 57.4 | 6.6 | 19.4 | 12.7 | 3.8 | 100 | 16.6 |
| | | Female | 51.8 | 4.0 | 16.6 | 15.3 | 12.2 | 100 | 27.5 |
| | | Total | 54.4 | 5.2 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 8.3 | 100 | 22.5 |
| | Rural | Male | 60.8 | 3.8 | 16.9 | 2.2 | 16.4 | 100 | 18.5 |
| | | Female | 56.5 | 3.2 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 29.2 | 100 | 31.2 |
| | | Total | 59.5 | 3.6 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 20.3 | 100 | 22.4 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 50.2 | 20.8 | 29.0 | 100 | 49.8 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 48.3 | 9.8 | 42.0 | 100 | 51.8 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 48.8 | 12.6 | 38.7 | 100 | 51.2 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 29.2 | 1.5 | 69.0 | 100 | 70.5 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 11.4 | 2.4 | 86.0 | 100 | 88.4 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 18.4 | 2.0 | 79.3 | 100 | 81.3 |

*Table 14.* Gambia - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 28.4 | 1.1 | 37.2 | 1.5 | 31.8 | 100 | 33.3 |
| Age | | 15 | 49.9 | 0.8 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 25.9 | 100 | 27.1 |
| | | 16 | 46.9 | 1.8 | 25.0 | 0.4 | 26.0 | 100 | 26.3 |
| | | 17 | 43.0 | 0.3 | 30.7 | 2.2 | 23.9 | 100 | 26.0 |
| | | 18 | 32.8 | 0.8 | 34.2 | 1.1 | 31.2 | 100 | 32.3 |
| | | 19 | 26.3 | 1.4 | 38.5 | 3.0 | 30.9 | 100 | 33.8 |
| | | 20 | 18.0 | 0.9 | 45.0 | 1.0 | 35.0 | 100 | 36.1 |
| | | 21 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 42.9 | 3.3 | 35.8 | 100 | 39.1 |
| | | 22 | 11.6 | 1.7 | 48.0 | 0.6 | 38.1 | 100 | 38.7 |
| | | 23 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 47.5 | 2.0 | 41.9 | 100 | 43.9 |
| | | 24 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 52.4 | 2.4 | 36.4 | 100 | 38.8 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 37.8 | 1.3 | 31.7 | 1.8 | 27.5 | 100 | 29.3 |
| | | Female | 19.6 | 0.8 | 42.6 | 1.2 | 35.8 | 100 | 37.0 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 1.4 | 0.8 | 82.4 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 100 | 15.4 |
| | | Female | 0.4 | 0.2 | 71.0 | 10.2 | 18.2 | 100 | 28.3 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 45.5 | 0.4 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 37.6 | 100 | 40.0 |
| | | Female | 29.1 | 0.8 | 19.5 | 2.2 | 48.5 | 100 | 50.7 |
| | | Total | 37.0 | 0.6 | 16.9 | 2.3 | 43.2 | 100 | 45.5 |
| | Rural | Male | 30.8 | 2.1 | 47.5 | 1.2 | 18.3 | 100 | 19.5 |
| | | Female | 10.7 | 0.9 | 64.2 | 0.4 | 23.9 | 100 | 24.3 |
| | | Total | 20.5 | 1.5 | 56.0 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 100 | 21.9 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 1.9 | 0.6 | 74.0 | 8.4 | 15.1 | 100 | 23.5 |
| | | Female | 0.6 | 0.1 | 47.8 | 19.2 | 32.3 | 100 | 51.5 |
| | | Total | 1.3 | 0.4 | 62.0 | 13.4 | 23.0 | 100 | 36.3 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.8 | 1.1 | 91.7 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 100 | 6.5 |
| | | Female | 0.2 | 0.3 | 88.4 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 100 | 11.0 |
| | | Total | 0.5 | 0.7 | 89.9 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 100 | 9.0 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 16.0 | 1.4 | 63.0 | 0.5 | 19.2 | 100 | 19.7 |
| | | 2 | 24.5 | 1.8 | 44.7 | 2.2 | 26.7 | 100 | 29.0 |
| | | 3 | 30.3 | 0.8 | 32.2 | 1.7 | 34.9 | 100 | 36.7 |
| | | 4 | 32.3 | 0.3 | 26.6 | 1.6 | 39.1 | 100 | 40.7 |
| | | 5 | 39.5 | 1.1 | 18.8 | 1.5 | 39.2 | 100 | 40.7 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 63.9 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 1.4 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 23.6 |
| | | Female | 54.5 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 0.3 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 29.9 |
| | | Total | 59.7 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 0.9 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 26.4 |
| | Rural | Male | 71.3 | 4.9 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 10.3 |
| | | Female | 52.8 | 4.5 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 13.3 |
| | | Total | 65.2 | 4.8 | 18.7 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 20.3 | 5.4 | 74.3 | 100.0 | 79.7 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 23.6 | 5.1 | 71.3 | 100.0 | 76.4 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 22.4 | 5.2 | 72.4 | 100.0 | 77.6 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 73.0 | 2.1 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 27.0 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 73.5 | 0.5 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 26.5 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 73.3 | 1.1 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 26.7 |

*Table 15.* Kenya - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 42.0 | -- | 20.8 | 10.5 | 26.8 | 100 | 37.2 |
| Age | | 15 | 85.9 | -- | 4.7 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 100 | 9.5 |
| | | 16 | 76.7 | -- | 6.7 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 100 | 16.6 |
| | | 17 | 66.1 | -- | 11.0 | 6.4 | 16.5 | 100 | 22.9 |
| | | 18 | 46.5 | -- | 13.6 | 15.5 | 24.5 | 100 | 39.9 |
| | | 19 | 40.9 | -- | 16.4 | 11.7 | 31.0 | 100 | 42.7 |
| | | 20 | 20.5 | -- | 25.9 | 13.8 | 39.7 | 100 | 53.6 |
| | | 21 | 12.4 | -- | 34.1 | 13.5 | 40.0 | 100 | 53.5 |
| | | 22 | 8.9 | -- | 32.8 | 17.3 | 41.1 | 100 | 58.4 |
| | | 23 | 6.3 | -- | 42.0 | 11.1 | 40.6 | 100 | 51.7 |
| | | 24 | 2.3 | -- | 48.1 | 9.1 | 40.6 | 100 | 49.7 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 48.4 | -- | 23.5 | 10.1 | 18.0 | 100 | 28.1 |
| | | Female | 36.0 | -- | 18.3 | 10.8 | 34.9 | 100 | 45.7 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.3 | -- | 78.5 | 4.9 | 16.4 | 100 | 21.2 |
| | | Female | 0.2 | -- | 40.9 | 6.2 | 52.7 | 100 | 58.9 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 34.0 | -- | 42.4 | 17.5 | 6.0 | 100 | 23.5 |
| | | Female | 22.2 | -- | 31.4 | 21.2 | 25.1 | 100 | 46.4 |
| | | Total | 27.3 | -- | 36.2 | 19.6 | 16.9 | 100 | 36.5 |
| | Rural | Male | 51.3 | -- | 19.6 | 8.6 | 20.4 | 100 | 29.1 |
| | | Female | 39.7 | -- | 14.8 | 8.0 | 37.5 | 100 | 45.5 |
| | | Total | 45.4 | -- | 17.2 | 8.3 | 29.1 | 100 | 37.4 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 0.6 | -- | 92.3 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 100 | 7.1 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | -- | 55.6 | 12.5 | 31.7 | 100 | 44.1 |
| | | Total | 0.4 | -- | 77.0 | 8.1 | 14.5 | 100 | 22.6 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.2 | -- | 73.9 | 4.8 | 21.1 | 100 | 25.9 |
| | | Female | 0.1 | -- | 38.0 | 5.0 | 57.0 | 100 | 61.9 |
| | | Total | 0.2 | -- | 54.4 | 4.9 | 40.6 | 100 | 45.5 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 45.0 | -- | 13.3 | 8.9 | 32.8 | 100 | 41.7 |
| | | 2 | 46.4 | -- | 15.5 | 8.0 | 30.1 | 100 | 38.0 |
| | | 3 | 44.3 | -- | 17.8 | 9.2 | 28.8 | 100 | 38.0 |
| | | 4 | 39.8 | -- | 24.3 | 11.4 | 24.5 | 100 | 35.9 |
| | | 5 | 35.9 | -- | 30.3 | 14.0 | 19.7 | 100 | 33.8 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 34.6 | -- | 43.0 | 17.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 22.5 |
| | | Female | 23.7 | -- | 31.4 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 45.0 |
| | | Total | 28.5 | -- | 36.5 | 19.5 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 35.0 |
| | Rural | Male | 52.8 | -- | 19.1 | 8.4 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 28.1 |
| | | Female | 42.3 | -- | 14.7 | 7.8 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 43.0 |
| | | Total | 47.6 | -- | 16.9 | 8.1 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 35.5 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 6.4 | 24.9 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 93.6 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 32.8 | 23.8 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 67.2 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 28.7 | 23.9 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 71.3 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 38.7 | 17.3 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 61.3 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 17.1 | 12.1 | 70.9 | 100.0 | 82.9 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 23.6 | 13.7 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 76.4 |

*Table 16.* Madagascar - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 23.3 | 2.3 | 62.4 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 100 | 12.0 |
| Age | | 15 | 51.8 | 5.4 | 32.4 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 100 | 10.4 |
| | | 16 | 41.6 | 5.1 | 43.7 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 100 | 9.7 |
| | | 17 | 36.8 | 3.5 | 52.5 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 100 | 7.2 |
| | | 18 | 19.4 | 2.8 | 63.4 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 100 | 14.4 |
| | | 19 | 26.1 | 1.4 | 62.4 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 100 | 10.0 |
| | | 20 | 13.5 | 1.2 | 74.5 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 100 | 10.8 |
| | | 21 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 73.3 | 12.8 | 3.3 | 100 | 16.0 |
| | | 22 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 77.7 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 100 | 13.6 |
| | | 23 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 76.8 | 12.3 | 4.0 | 100 | 16.3 |
| | | 24 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 84.4 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 100 | 12.8 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 25.1 | 3.1 | 64.2 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 100 | 7.6 |
| | | Female | 21.5 | 1.6 | 60.7 | 11.8 | 4.4 | 100 | 16.2 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.3 | 0.1 | 96.1 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 100 | 3.4 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | 0.0 | 79.5 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 100 | 20.1 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 42.1 | 1.2 | 42.8 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 100 | 13.9 |
| | | Female | 37.6 | 2.5 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 7.5 | 100 | 27.4 |
| | | Total | 39.6 | 1.9 | 37.1 | 16.1 | 5.4 | 100 | 21.4 |
| | Rural | Male | 19.3 | 3.7 | 71.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 100 | 5.5 |
| | | Female | 14.5 | 1.2 | 73.2 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 100 | 11.2 |
| | | Total | 16.9 | 2.5 | 72.3 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 100 | 8.3 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 1.2 | 0.1 | 92.4 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 100 | 6.3 |
| | | Female | 0.5 | 0.0 | 66.1 | 19.2 | 14.1 | 100 | 33.3 |
| | | Total | 0.8 | 0.1 | 78.6 | 12.1 | 8.5 | 100 | 20.6 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.0 | 0.1 | 97.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 100 | 2.4 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | 0.0 | 85.2 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 100 | 14.5 |
| | | Total | 0.1 | 0.1 | 91.5 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 100 | 8.4 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 16.9 | 2.5 | 76.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 100 | 3.9 |
| | | 2 | 14.4 | 2.2 | 75.4 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 100 | 8.0 |
| | | 3 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 73.5 | 7.9 | 2.2 | 100 | 10.1 |
| | | 4 | 26.4 | 2.1 | 56.7 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 100 | 14.9 |
| | | 5 | 37.2 | 1.9 | 43.1 | 13.6 | 4.2 | 100 | 17.8 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 42.5 | 1.3 | 43.2 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 100 | 13.1 |
| | | Female | 38.2 | 2.5 | 33.1 | 18.5 | 7.6 | 100 | 26.2 |
| | | Total | 40.1 | 1.9 | 37.6 | 14.9 | 5.4 | 100 | 20.4 |
| | Rural | Male | 19.5 | 3.7 | 72.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 100 | 4.5 |
| | | Female | 14.6 | 1.2 | 73.9 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 100 | 10.3 |
| | | Total | 17.1 | 2.5 | 73.1 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 100 | 7.4 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- |
| | | Female | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- |
| | | Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- |
| | | Female | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- |
| | | Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100 | -- |

*Table 17.* Malawi - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 42.3 | 0.4 | 21.4 | 1.4 | 34.5 | 100 | 36.0 |
| Age | | 15 | 83.2 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 100 | 13.1 |
| | | 16 | 75.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 100 | 21.1 |
| | | 17 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 100 | 24.4 |
| | | 18 | 49.8 | 0.4 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 36.3 | 100 | 36.8 |
| | | 19 | 40.7 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 38.8 | 100 | 40.6 |
| | | 20 | 30.2 | 0.2 | 24.9 | 2.0 | 42.8 | 100 | 44.7 |
| | | 21 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 30.9 | 2.9 | 44.9 | 100 | 47.8 |
| | | 22 | 17.9 | 0.5 | 38.7 | 1.8 | 41.1 | 100 | 42.9 |
| | | 23 | 11.8 | 0.6 | 40.8 | 2.9 | 43.9 | 100 | 46.8 |
| | | 24 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 43.6 | 2.9 | 46.2 | 100 | 49.1 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 54.8 | 0.7 | 23.3 | 2.1 | 19.1 | 100 | 21.3 |
| | | Female | 31.5 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 0.8 | 47.8 | 100 | 48.6 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 1.2 | 0.1 | 78.8 | 2.7 | 17.2 | 100 | 19.9 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 0.4 | 60.1 | 100 | 60.6 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 63.4 | 1.5 | 18.7 | 3.8 | 12.6 | 100 | 16.4 |
| | | Female | 47.9 | 0.4 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 38.2 | 100 | 40.1 |
| | | Total | 55.1 | 0.9 | 14.8 | 2.8 | 26.4 | 100 | 29.1 |
| | Rural | Male | 53.6 | 0.5 | 23.9 | 1.9 | 20.0 | 100 | 22.0 |
| | | Female | 29.2 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 49.2 | 100 | 49.8 |
| | | Total | 40.5 | 0.3 | 22.3 | 1.2 | 35.7 | 100 | 36.9 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 1.5 | 0.2 | 91.8 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 100 | 6.6 |
| | | Female | 0.2 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 1.4 | 56.9 | 100 | 58.3 |
| | | Total | 0.9 | 0.1 | 69.7 | 2.2 | 27.1 | 100 | 29.3 |
| | Rural | Male | 1.2 | 0.1 | 76.7 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 100 | 22.0 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 0.3 | 60.5 | 100 | 60.9 |
| | | Total | 0.7 | 0.1 | 56.9 | 1.4 | 41.0 | 100 | 42.4 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 39.0 | 100 | 39.6 |
| | | 2 | 42.8 | 0.2 | 22.5 | 1.0 | 33.6 | 100 | 34.6 |
| | | 3 | 41.3 | 0.2 | 22.7 | 1.2 | 34.6 | 100 | 35.8 |
| | | 4 | 37.5 | 0.5 | 24.8 | 1.9 | 35.3 | 100 | 37.2 |
| | | 5 | 44.2 | 0.7 | 21.5 | 2.1 | 31.5 | 100 | 33.6 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 69.4 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 100 | 12.5 |
| | | Female | 52.7 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 2.1 | 32.8 | 100 | 34.9 |
| | | Total | 60.4 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 2.8 | 21.7 | 100 | 24.5 |
| | Rural | Male | 62.8 | 0.6 | 21.4 | 2.0 | 13.2 | 100 | 15.2 |
| | | Female | 38.4 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 42.8 | 100 | 43.4 |
| | | Total | 50.4 | 0.4 | 19.8 | 1.3 | 28.2 | 100 | 29.5 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 51.0 | -- | 49.0 | 100 | -- |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 12.4 | -- | 87.6 | 100 | -- |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 25.7 | -- | 74.3 | 100 | -- |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 46.3 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 100 | 53.7 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 34.9 | 0.2 | 64.9 | 100 | 65.1 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 38.2 | 0.2 | 61.7 | 100 | 61.8 |

*Table 18.* Mozambique - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 18.3 | 0.6 | 21.6 | 14.8 | 44.8 | 100 | 59.5 |
| Age | | 15 | 43.8 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 40.2 | 100 | 50.8 |
| | | 16 | 33.1 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 13.7 | 44.1 | 100 | 57.8 |
| | | 17 | 27.3 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 16.3 | 42.7 | 100 | 59.0 |
| | | 18 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 12.4 | 17.4 | 51.6 | 100 | 68.9 |
| | | 19 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 23.1 | 16.2 | 46.9 | 100 | 63.2 |
| | | 20 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 27.5 | 14.0 | 47.8 | 100 | 61.8 |
| | | 21 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 32.9 | 17.8 | 42.5 | 100 | 60.3 |
| | | 22 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 35.2 | 13.1 | 46.7 | 100 | 59.7 |
| | | 23 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 38.9 | 14.0 | 44.3 | 100 | 58.3 |
| | | 24 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 39.5 | 16.7 | 40.3 | 100 | 57.0 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 26.1 | 1.2 | 27.7 | 12.5 | 32.6 | 100 | 45.1 |
| | | Female | 11.2 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 55.8 | 100 | 72.6 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.3 | 0.4 | 82.9 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 100 | 16.4 |
| | | Female | 0.4 | 0.3 | 36.8 | 10.7 | 51.8 | 100 | 62.5 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 35.0 | 1.7 | 24.6 | 27.2 | 11.5 | 100 | 38.7 |
| | | Female | 25.0 | 0.5 | 16.0 | 44.6 | 14.0 | 100 | 58.6 |
| | | Total | 29.8 | 1.1 | 20.2 | 36.1 | 12.8 | 100 | 48.9 |
| | Rural | Male | 23.3 | 1.0 | 28.6 | 8.0 | 39.1 | 100 | 47.0 |
| | | Female | 7.3 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 8.8 | 67.9 | 100 | 76.7 |
| | | Total | 14.9 | 0.5 | 22.0 | 8.4 | 54.3 | 100 | 62.7 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 0.7 | 1.5 | 81.9 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 100 | 15.9 |
| | | Female | 0.9 | 1.4 | 47.3 | 36.3 | 14.1 | 100 | 50.5 |
| | | Total | 0.8 | 1.5 | 64.5 | 23.7 | 9.6 | 100 | 33.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.2 | 0.1 | 83.2 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 100 | 16.5 |
| | | Female | 0.3 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 4.9 | 60.2 | 100 | 65.2 |
| | | Total | 0.3 | 0.0 | 56.7 | 4.7 | 38.3 | 100 | 43.0 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 16.6 | 0.4 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 56.6 | 100 | 70.0 |
| | | 2 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 10.7 | 52.3 | 100 | 63.0 |
| | | 3 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 12.7 | 49.4 | 100 | 62.1 |
| | | 4 | 14.8 | 0.3 | 26.6 | 13.9 | 44.4 | 100 | 58.3 |
| | | 5 | 23.8 | 1.8 | 25.2 | 21.0 | 28.3 | 100 | 49.2 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 38.6 | 1.9 | 24.8 | 25.3 | 9.5 | 100 | 34.8 |
| | | Female | 29.9 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 43.4 | 11.5 | 100 | 54.9 |
| | | Total | 34.3 | 1.2 | 19.8 | 34.2 | 10.5 | 100 | 44.7 |
| | Rural | Male | 33.7 | 1.4 | 30.9 | 4.9 | 29.0 | 100 | 34.0 |
| | | Female | 15.3 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 8.1 | 59.8 | 100 | 67.9 |
| | | Total | 25.7 | 0.8 | 24.8 | 6.3 | 42.4 | 100 | 48.7 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 28.2 | 33.6 | 38.2 | 100 | 71.8 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 24.1 | 48.2 | 27.7 | 100 | 75.9 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 25.4 | 43.6 | 31.0 | 100 | 74.6 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 25.6 | 7.1 | 67.3 | 100 | 74.4 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 15.6 | 8.3 | 76.1 | 100 | 84.4 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 18.9 | 7.9 | 73.2 | 100 | 81.2 |

*Table 19.* Sao Tome and Principe - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 24.2 | 1.6 | 32.5 | 11.8 | 30.0 | 100 | 41.7 |
| Age | | 15 | 55.3 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 100 | 33.9 |
| | | 16 | 56.5 | 1.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 17.6 | 100 | 30.1 |
| | | 17 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 29.8 | 100 | 46.6 |
| | | 18 | 30.0 | 1.6 | 23.8 | 14.2 | 30.4 | 100 | 44.6 |
| | | 19 | 20.7 | 2.1 | 31.8 | 10.4 | 34.9 | 100 | 45.3 |
| | | 20 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 39.1 | 10.5 | 36.3 | 100 | 46.8 |
| | | 21 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 44.6 | 13.0 | 34.1 | 100 | 47.2 |
| | | 22 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 46.2 | 6.7 | 41.9 | 100 | 48.6 |
| | | 23 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 53.8 | 7.4 | 32.6 | 100 | 40.0 |
| | | 24 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 63.8 | 8.0 | 25.7 | 100 | 33.8 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 25.2 | 1.8 | 47.4 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 100 | 25.6 |
| | | Female | 23.2 | 1.4 | 17.5 | 9.8 | 48.1 | 100 | 57.9 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.1 | 0.5 | 91.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 100 | 8.0 |
| | | Female | 0.4 | 0.1 | 51.2 | 3.1 | 45.1 | 100 | 48.2 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 31.9 | 2.2 | 43.2 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 100 | 22.7 |
| | | Female | 29.0 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 46.8 | 100 | 53.3 |
| | | Total | 30.5 | 2.1 | 29.6 | 8.9 | 28.9 | 100 | 37.8 |
| | Rural | Male | 15.2 | 1.3 | 53.6 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 100 | 29.9 |
| | | Female | 15.1 | 0.5 | 20.2 | 14.4 | 49.9 | 100 | 64.3 |
| | | Total | 15.2 | 0.9 | 36.7 | 15.8 | 31.6 | 100 | 47.3 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 0.0 | 0.8 | 89.8 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 100 | 9.4 |
| | | Female | 0.7 | 0.1 | 48.2 | 3.3 | 47.7 | 100 | 51.0 |
| | | Total | 0.4 | 0.4 | 67.1 | 3.1 | 29.1 | 100 | 32.1 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.1 | 0.2 | 93.4 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 100 | 6.3 |
| | | Female | 0.0 | 0.2 | 55.4 | 2.8 | 41.6 | 100 | 44.4 |
| | | Total | 0.1 | 0.2 | 73.6 | 3.3 | 22.9 | 100 | 26.2 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 14.7 | 1.3 | 30.6 | 22.8 | 30.6 | 100 | 53.4 |
| | | 2 | 14.5 | 0.4 | 33.4 | 15.2 | 36.5 | 100 | 51.7 |
| | | 3 | 21.2 | 1.7 | 36.0 | 10.5 | 30.6 | 100 | 41.1 |
| | | 4 | 32.9 | 1.9 | 29.7 | 6.4 | 29.2 | 100 | 35.5 |
| | | 5 | 33.8 | 2.5 | 32.5 | 6.9 | 24.3 | 100 | 31.2 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 32.6 | 2.3 | 43.5 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 100 | 21.6 |
| | | Female | 29.7 | 2.1 | 15.2 | 6.6 | 46.4 | 100 | 53.0 |
| | | Total | 31.2 | 2.2 | 29.6 | 8.7 | 28.4 | 100 | 37.1 |
| | Rural | Male | 15.8 | 1.3 | 54.2 | 17.1 | 11.7 | 100 | 28.7 |
| | | Female | 16.0 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 14.6 | 48.5 | 100 | 63.0 |
| | | Total | 15.9 | 0.9 | 37.3 | 15.8 | 30.2 | 100 | 46.0 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 26.0 | 34.1 | 40.0 | 100 | 74.1 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 33.0 | 5.7 | 61.3 | 100 | 67.0 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 29.7 | 18.9 | 51.4 | 100 | 70.3 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 39.7 | 21.0 | 39.3 | 100 | 60.3 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 15.2 | 11.2 | 73.6 | 100 | 84.8 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 24.5 | 15.0 | 60.5 | 100 | 75.5 |

*Table 20.* Uganda - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 34.0 | 9.7 | 48.2 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 100 | 8.1 |
| Age | | 15 | 62.6 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 100 | 5.1 |
| | | 16 | 59.1 | 14.8 | 21.8 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 100 | 4.3 |
| | | 17 | 44.9 | 13.6 | 33.6 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 100 | 7.9 |
| | | 18 | 34.5 | 10.3 | 46.2 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 100 | 9.0 |
| | | 19 | 29.5 | 6.7 | 55.0 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 100 | 8.9 |
| | | 20 | 18.3 | 7.2 | 64.4 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 100 | 10.1 |
| | | 21 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 68.5 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 100 | 9.2 |
| | | 22 | 15.9 | 4.7 | 69.1 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 100 | 10.4 |
| | | 23 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 76.4 | 2.3 | 8.4 | 100 | 10.7 |
| | | 24 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 80.6 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 100 | 8.4 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 38.7 | 14.8 | 41.9 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 100 | 4.8 |
| | | Female | 29.7 | 4.8 | 54.3 | 0.5 | 10.7 | 100 | 11.2 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.8 | 0.9 | 95.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 100 | 2.3 |
| | | Female | 0.5 | 0.4 | 94.1 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 100 | 5.0 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 51.5 | 5.4 | 34.0 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 100 | 9.2 |
| | | Female | 32.2 | 2.1 | 30.0 | 2.0 | 33.8 | 100 | 35.8 |
| | | Total | 40.6 | 3.5 | 31.7 | 2.3 | 21.9 | 100 | 24.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 36.3 | 16.5 | 43.3 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 100 | 3.9 |
| | | Female | 29.1 | 5.5 | 59.9 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 100 | 5.5 |
| | | Total | 32.7 | 10.9 | 51.7 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 100 | 4.7 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 1.7 | 1.4 | 91.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 100 | 5.9 |
| | | Female | 0.8 | 0.7 | 78.2 | 1.1 | 19.1 | 100 | 20.2 |
| | | Total | 1.3 | 1.0 | 84.5 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 100 | 13.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.6 | 0.9 | 96.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100 | 1.6 |
| | | Female | 0.5 | 0.3 | 96.9 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 100 | 2.3 |
| | | Total | 0.5 | 0.6 | 96.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 100 | 2.0 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 26.7 | 12.2 | 56.9 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 100 | 4.2 |
| | | 2 | 28.6 | 13.0 | 54.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 100 | 4.5 |
| | | 3 | 33.5 | 11.0 | 50.0 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 100 | 5.5 |
| | | 4 | 35.7 | 8.3 | 47.3 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 100 | 8.7 |
| | | 5 | 41.0 | 6.2 | 38.9 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 100 | 13.9 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 52.5 | 5.5 | 32.7 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 100 | 9.3 |
| | | Female | 33.9 | 2.2 | 29.6 | 1.9 | 32.4 | 100 | 34.3 |
| | | Total | 42.2 | 3.6 | 31.0 | 2.3 | 20.9 | 100 | 23.2 |
| | Rural | Male | 39.9 | 18.1 | 38.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100 | 3.6 |
| | | Female | 35.7 | 6.7 | 52.2 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 100 | 5.4 |
| | | Total | 37.9 | 12.7 | 45.0 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 100 | 4.4 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 95.2 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 100 | 4.8 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 35.9 | 3.1 | 61.0 | 100 | 64.1 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 50.2 | 2.4 | 47.5 | 100 | 49.9 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 92.2 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 100 | 7.8 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 94.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 100 | 5.9 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 93.5 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 100 | 6.5 |

*Table 21.* Zambia - Time use patterns by various background characteristics, 15-24 years age group

| Background characteristic | | | Distribution of youth by activity status | | | | | | Joblessness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (1) Only in education | (2) Combining education and employment | (3) Only in employment | (4) Unemployed | (5) Inactive (not in labour force and not in education) | Total | (4)+(5) |
| Total | | | 29.5 | 0.6 | 38.6 | 11.4 | 19.8 | 100 | 31.2 |
| Age | | 15 | 61.0 | 0.8 | 19.2 | 6.1 | 12.9 | 100 | 19.0 |
| | | 16 | 56.2 | 1.1 | 20.6 | 6.5 | 15.7 | 100 | 22.1 |
| | | 17 | 44.3 | 0.6 | 25.7 | 11.1 | 18.3 | 100 | 29.4 |
| | | 18 | 36.8 | 1.2 | 32.8 | 9.6 | 19.5 | 100 | 29.1 |
| | | 19 | 27.7 | 0.3 | 38.5 | 13.2 | 20.4 | 100 | 33.5 |
| | | 20 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 43.6 | 15.0 | 23.8 | 100 | 38.8 |
| | | 21 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 49.1 | 15.3 | 22.2 | 100 | 37.5 |
| | | 22 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 52.9 | 14.1 | 23.6 | 100 | 37.7 |
| | | 23 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 13.4 | 21.2 | 100 | 34.5 |
| | | 24 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 59.2 | 13.1 | 24.0 | 100 | 37.1 |
| Sex (15-24) | | Male | 37.2 | 0.9 | 37.8 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 100 | 24.1 |
| | | Female | 22.7 | 0.4 | 39.3 | 9.6 | 28.0 | 100 | 37.6 |
| Sex (25-55) | | Male | 0.4 | 0.5 | 86.6 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 100 | 12.5 |
| | | Female | 0.2 | 0.2 | 68.0 | 5.1 | 26.5 | 100 | 31.6 |
| Residence and Sex (15-24) | Urban | Male | 42.2 | 0.5 | 20.1 | 24.2 | 13.0 | 100 | 37.3 |
| | | Female | 30.2 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 16.0 | 40.0 | 100 | 56.0 |
| | | Total | 35.8 | 0.3 | 16.6 | 19.8 | 27.4 | 100 | 47.3 |
| | Rural | Male | 33.9 | 1.1 | 49.3 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 100 | 15.6 |
| | | Female | 17.6 | 0.6 | 56.6 | 5.3 | 20.0 | 100 | 25.2 |
| | | Total | 25.4 | 0.8 | 53.1 | 5.8 | 14.8 | 100 | 20.7 |
| Residence and Sex (25-55) | Urban | Male | 0.7 | 1.0 | 79.0 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 100 | 19.4 |
| | | Female | 0.5 | 0.5 | 46.1 | 9.0 | 43.9 | 100 | 52.9 |
| | | Total | 0.6 | 0.7 | 63.1 | 11.0 | 24.6 | 100 | 35.6 |
| | Rural | Male | 0.2 | 0.2 | 91.8 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 100 | 7.8 |
| | | Female | 0.1 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 2.8 | 15.9 | 100 | 18.7 |
| | | Total | 0.2 | 0.1 | 86.3 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 100 | 13.4 |
| HH income quintile | | 1 | 22.4 | 0.7 | 48.1 | 10.4 | 18.4 | 100 | 28.8 |
| | | 2 | 25.9 | 0.8 | 46.4 | 9.2 | 17.6 | 100 | 26.8 |
| | | 3 | 30.3 | 0.4 | 38.9 | 11.6 | 18.9 | 100 | 30.5 |
| | | 4 | 32.0 | 0.7 | 30.8 | 13.7 | 22.9 | 100 | 36.5 |
| | | 5 | 35.4 | 0.6 | 31.2 | 11.9 | 21.0 | 100 | 32.9 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, ever been at school | Urban | Male | 43.3 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 12.7 | 100 | 36.5 |
| | | Female | 31.3 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 16.0 | 39.2 | 100 | 55.2 |
| | | Total | 36.9 | 0.3 | 16.3 | 19.7 | 26.8 | 100 | 46.5 |
| | Rural | Male | 37.8 | 1.3 | 45.9 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 100 | 15.0 |
| | | Female | 20.5 | 0.7 | 52.9 | 5.5 | 20.4 | 100 | 25.9 |
| | | Total | 28.9 | 1.0 | 49.5 | 6.1 | 14.6 | 100 | 20.6 |
| Youth 15-24 age group, never been at school | Urban | Male | -- | -- | 35.6 | 39.4 | 25.0 | 100 | 64.4 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 21.6 | 16.2 | 62.2 | 100 | 78.4 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 27.2 | 25.5 | 47.3 | 100 | 72.8 |
| | Rural | Male | -- | -- | 79.9 | 4.8 | 15.3 | 100 | 20.1 |
| | | Female | -- | -- | 78.9 | 3.5 | 17.6 | 100 | 21.1 |
| | | Total | -- | -- | 79.3 | 4.0 | 16.7 | 100 | 20.7 |

*Table 22.* School to work transition points, by sex, residence and country(1)

| Country | Background characteristic | | Children ever in school | | | | | Children never in school | Age reference group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Beginning point of transition | End point of transition | Transition duration | Employment | | | |
| | | | average age of dropping out | Average age of entering into work for the first time | | Age at max, level of participation | Max, level of participation | Average age of entering into work for the first time | |
| BURKINA FASO | Total | | 16,55 | 18,57 | 2,02 | 30 | 17,0% | 15,8 | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 16,43 | 18,96 | 2,53 | 31 | 26,8% | -- | |
| | | Female | 16,67 | 17,78 | 1,11 | 29 | 9,1% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 17,3 | 20,9 | 3,6 | 36 | 41,0% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 15,6 | 16 | 0,4 | 24 | 9,5% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 17,3 | 20,7 | 3,4 | 35 | 54,2% | 15,5 | |
| | | Female urban | 15,9 | 17 | 1,1 | 27 | 15,2% | 14,6 | |
| | | Male, rural | 17,2 | 20,7 | 3,5 | 34 | 26,3% | 16,9 | |
| | | Female, rural | 15,2 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 5,3% | 15,3 | |
| BURUNDI | Total | | 18,15 | 20,68 | 2,53 | 36 | 46,5% | 13,3 | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 18,25 | 21,4 | 3,15 | 38 | 59,9% | -- | |
| | | Female | 18,09 | 19,11 | 1,02 | 32 | 34,8% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 19,44 | 24,8 | 5,36 | 39 | 67,0% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 17 | 17,9 | 0,9 | 31 | 35,2% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 20 | 24,5 | 4,5 | 40 | 78,7% | 16,7 | |
| | | Female urban | 17,4 | 19,3 | 1,9 | 34 | 45,6% | 12,1 | |
| | | Male, rural | 19 | 24,4 | 5,4 | 37 | 52,4% | 15,9 | |
| | | Female, rural | 17 | 17 | 0 | 26 | 29,4% | 11,8 | |
| CAMEROON | Total | | 19,7 | 23,8 | 4,2 | 38 | 65% | 21,0 | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 19,8 | 23,8 | 4,0 | 39 | 80% | -- | |
| | | Female | 19,5 | 23,9 | 4,3 | 37 | 52% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 19,9 | 25,4 | 6,1 | 41 | 71% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 19,3 | 21,1 | 1,1 | 32 | 63% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 20,0 | 25,0 | 5,0 | 41 | 82% | 19,7 | |
| | | Female urban | 19,4 | 21,8 | 2,4 | 35 | 79% | 17,9 | |
| | | Male, rural | 19,8 | 26,5 | 6,7 | 40 | 59% | 19,6 | |
| | | Female, rural | 19,2 | 20,4 | 1,2 | 30 | 52% | 19,6 | |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | Total | | 17,4 | 18,4 | 1,0 | 25 | 31,6% | 14,6 | 7-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 18,2 | 19,7 | 1,5 | 26 | 46,8% | -- | |
| | | Female | 16,7 | 17,0 | 0,3 | 23 | 20,5% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 17,8 | 18,7 | 0,9 | 25 | 28,0% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 16,7 | 18,7 | 2,0 | 24 | 37,7% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 19,0 | 20,7 | 1,6 | 26 | 44,3% | 15,9 | |
| | | Female urban | 17,2 | 19,0 | 1,8 | 25 | 50,8% | 13,1 | |
| | | Male, rural | 16,9 | 18,3 | 1,4 | 24 | 18,8% | 16,4 | |
| | | Female, rural | 16,0 | 18,2 | 2,2 | 23 | 25,7% | 14,0 | |
| ETHIOPIA | Total | | 19,4 | 23,42 | 4,02 | 35 | 35,3% | 18,0 | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 19,6 | 23,9 | 4,3 | 36 | 55,5% | -- | |
| | | Female | 19,1 | 21,5 | 2,4 | 31 | 19,4% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 19,3 | 23,4 | 4,1 | 36 | 50,9% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 18,9 | 23,6 | 4,7 | 34 | 18,9% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 20 | 23,8 | 3,8 | 38 | 73,6% | 17,3 | |
| | | Female urban | 18,8 | 23,8 | 5 | 34 | 38,0% | 18,6 | |
| | | Male, rural | 19 | 21,8 | 2,8 | 31 | 33,9% | 16,6 | |
| | | Female, rural | 17,5 | 19,5 | 2 | 27 | 3,2% | 18,2 | |

*Table 22 (cont'd)*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAMBIA | Total | | 18,16 | 23,2 | 5,0 | 33 | 21,0% | 15,4 | 7-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 19,21 | 23,7 | 4,5 | 34 | 31,4% | -- | |
| | | Female | 17,12 | 20,7 | 3,6 | 30 | 11,8% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 18,48 | 24,5 | 6,0 | 35 | 33,3% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 17,38 | 20,0 | 2,6 | 29 | 11,0% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 19,18 | 24,8 | 5,6 | 35 | 44,3% | 18,2 | |
| | | Female urban | 18,86 | 21,6 | 2,8 | 32 | 17,8% | 14,4 | |
| | | Male, rural | 17,9 | 23,4 | 5,5 | 35 | 20,6% | 17,3 | |
| | | Female, rural | 15,8 | 17,4 | 1,6 | 25 | 6,7% | 14,5 | |
| KENYA | Total | | 19,2 | 22,6 | 3,7 | 35 | 57% | 17,7 | 14-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 19,6 | 22,9 | 3,3 | 37 | 78% | -- | |
| | | Female | 18,8 | 21,3 | 2,5 | 33 | 38% | -- | 10-24 |
| | Residence | Urban | 18,5 | 22,1 | 3,7 | 37 | 82% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 19,3 | 22,8 | 3,5 | 36 | 52% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 19,0 | 21,6 | 2,7 | 37 | 95% | 18,6 | |
| | | Female urban | 19,7 | 23,2 | 3,5 | 37 | 72% | 17,8 | |
| | | Male, rural | 18,2 | 21,6 | 3,4 | 35 | 62% | 18,7 | |
| | | Female, rural | 18,9 | 21,5 | 2,6 | 33 | 34% | 17,7 | |
| MADAGASCAR | Total | | 17,45 | 19 | 1,55 | 42 | 87,5 | FEW OBS | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 17,9 | 19,47 | 1,57 | 44 | 96 | -- | |
| | | Female | 17,15 | 19,11 | 1,96 | 40 | 79 | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 18 | 20,5 | 2,5 | 42 | 83 | -- | |
| | | Rural | 16,3 | 16,5 | 0,2 | 40 | 96 | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 18,5 | 20,49 | 1,99 | 44 | 94 | -- | |
| | | Female urban | 16,7 | 17,15 | 0,45 | 43 | 98,8 | -- | |
| | | Male, rural | 17,7 | 20 | 2,3 | 41 | 71,8 | -- | |
| | | Female, rural | 16 | 16 | 0 | 38 | 92,4 | -- | |
| MALAWI | Total | | 18,9 | 24,4 | 5,5 | 38 | 54% | 17,3 | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 20,1 | 24,4 | 4,3 | 39 | 77% | -- | |
| | | Female | 18,2 | 23,1 | 5,0 | 36 | 29% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 20,0 | 25,6 | 5,6 | 40 | 77% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 18,7 | 24,1 | 5,4 | 37 | 49% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 20,0 | 24,9 | 4,9 | 41 | 96% | 20,1 | |
| | | Female urban | 19,9 | 24,3 | 4,4 | 38 | 73% | 17,4 | |
| | | Male, rural | 19,4 | 24,9 | 5,5 | 37 | 45% | (2) | |
| | | Female, rural | 17,9 | 22,9 | 4,9 | 35 | 27% | 17,6 | |
| MOZAMBIQUE | Total | | 16,3 | 23,4 | 8,3 | 36 | 46% | 18,4 | 15-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 16,6 | 23,4 | 6,7 | 37 | 72% | -- | |
| | | Female | 15,9 | 22,1 | 6,1 | 34 | 22% | -- | 10-24 |
| | Residence | Urban | 17,1 | 24,5 | 7,3 | 39 | 62% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 15,7 | 22,9 | 7,2 | 35 | 38% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 17,4 | 24,0 | 6,6 | 40 | 84% | 18,3 | |
| | | Female urban | 16,2 | 23,1 | 6,9 | 36 | 66% | 18,9 | |
| | | Male, rural | 16,9 | 23,9 | 7,0 | 36 | 39% | 18,7 | |
| | | Female, rural | 15,1 | 20,5 | 5,4 | 32 | 15% | 18,2 | |
| SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE | Total | | 16,84 | 21,3 | 4,46 | 36 | 73% | 18,0 | 15-25 |
| | Sex | Male | 16,8 | 19,7 | 2,9 | 37 | 94% | -- | |
| | | Female | 16,68 | 23,8 | 7,12 | 35 | 51% | -- | 10-24 |
| | Residence | Urban | 17,4 | 21,3 | 3,9 | 37 | 72% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 15,8 | 20,2 | 4,4 | 36 | 74% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 17,5 | 21 | 3,5 | 38 | 93% | 19,1 | |
| | | Female urban | 15,8 | 19,9 | 4,1 | 36 | 95% | 17,7 | |
| | | Male, rural | 17,3 | 23,2 | 5,9 | 36 | 51% | 17,7 | |
| | | Female, rural | 15,8 | 22 | 6,2 | 34 | 51% | 20,1 | |

*Table 22 (cont'd)*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UGANDA | Total | | 17,8 | 21,3 | 3,5 | 37 | 80% | 15,4 | 10-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 18,1 | 21,8 | 3,7 | 40 | 90% | -- | |
| | | Female | 17,5 | 20,4 | 3,0 | 34 | 72% | -- | |
| | Residence | Urban | 17,8 | 22,5 | 4,8 | 39 | 84% | -- | |
| | | Rural | 18,1 | 21,0 | 2,9 | 36 | 80% | -- | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 18,1 | 22,4 | 4,4 | 40 | 92% | 15,5 | |
| | | Female urban | 18,7 | 21,7 | 3,0 | 39 | 90% | 15,4 | |
| | | Male, rural | 17,6 | 22,3 | 4,7 | 38 | 75% | 17,1 | |
| | | Female, rural | 17,4 | 20,0 | 2,6 | 33 | 71% | 15,0 | |
| ZAMBIA | Total | | 20,3 | 22,4 | 2,2 | 39 | 73% | 18,4 | 14-24 |
| | Sex | Male | 20,5 | 22,7 | 2,2 | 40 | 86% | 16,5 | |
| | | Female | 19,8 | 21,7 | 1,9 | 37 | 59% | 18,1 | 7-24 |
| | Residence | Urban | 20,2 | 24,8 | 4,6 | 40 | 72% | 16,6 | |
| | | Rural | 20,1 | 20,5 | 0,4 | 36 | 77% | 16,9 | |
| | Residence and sex | Male, urban | 20,3 | 24,4 | 4,1 | 40 | 87% | -- | |
| | | Female urban | 20,6 | 21,1 | 0,5 | 39 | 87% | -- | |
| | | Male, rural | 20,0 | 24,3 | 4,3 | 38 | 53% | -- | |
| | | Female, rural | 19,5 | 19,8 | 0,4 | 34 | 69% | -- | |

Notes: (1) Estimated probabilities calculated on the basis of the age at which work participation rate is at its maximum

*Table 23* . Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| BURKINA FASO | Sex | Male | 10-15 years | 1,01 | 98,27 | 0,71 | 0,02 | 104953,7 |
| | | Female | | 0,15 | 99,02 | 0,83 | 0 | 69220,91 |
| | | Total | | 0,6 | 98,63 | 0,77 | 0,01 | 86364,72 |
| | | Male | 16-19 years | 3,86 | 93,42 | 2,68 | 0,04 | 145507,2 |
| | | Female | | 0,73 | 95,67 | 3,58 | 0,03 | 64340,79 |
| | | Total | | 2,29 | 94,54 | 3,13 | 0,03 | 100730,8 |
| | | Male | 20-24 years | 8,74 | 77,57 | 13,57 | 0,12 | 263208,8 |
| | | Female | | 1,5 | 91,76 | 6,54 | 0,2 | 209186,6 |
| | | Total | | 4,86 | 85,17 | 9,81 | 0,16 | 237728,9 |
| | | Male | 15-24 years | 5.52 | 87.43 | 6.99 | 0.07 | 225427 |
| | | Female | | 1.05 | 94.13 | 4.71 | 0.1 | 153772 |
| | | Total | | 3.24 | 90.85 | 5.82 | 0.09 | 189423,5 |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 years | 27,9 | 57 | 14,44 | 0,66 | 295040,3 |
| | | Rural | | 0,37 | 94,79 | 4,82 | 0,02 | 136466,9 |
| | | Urban | 10-14 years | 13,55 | 85,24 | 1,21 | 0 | 161539 |
| | | Rural | | 0,04 | 99,32 | 0,63 | 0,01 | 67254,82 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 years | 0,41 | 97,8 | 1,73 | 0,06 | 95683,73 |
| | | 2 | | 1,09 | 94,88 | 3,94 | 0,09 | 87052,57 |
| | | 3 | | 1,18 | 93,98 | 4,84 | 0 | 110128,1 |
| | | 4 | | 2,85 | 90,15 | 7 | 0 | 142187,9 |
| | | 5 | | 12,53 | 74,22 | 12,92 | 0,33 | 321928,4 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 years | 3,24 | 90,85 | 5,82 | 0,09 | 189423,5 |
| | | Adults | 25-50 years | 7,55 | 59,29 | 32,49 | 0,68 | 403386 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 2.4 | 94.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 162167 |
| | | Not employed | | 10.7 | 75.5 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 154475 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 16.0 | 74.2 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 287833 |
| | | No | | 0.98 | 93.8 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 146748 |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 42.8 | 20.3 | 35.1 | 1.9 | 791636 |
| | | No | | 1.9 | 65.4 | 32.2 | 0.5 | 238277 |

*Table 24.* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BURUNDI | Sex | Male | 10-15 years | 0,06 | 92,6 | 6,49 | 0,86 | 64227,13 |
| | | Female | | 0,03 | 95,8 | 4,17 | 0 | 42997,3 |
| | | Total | | 0,04 | 94,46 | 5,14 | 0,36 | 54410,54 |
| | | Male | 16-19 years | 1,26 | 90,03 | 8,36 | 0,35 | 94260,26 |
| | | Female | | 0,55 | 93,7 | 5,64 | 0,1 | 278376,1 |
| | | Total | | 0,87 | 92,07 | 6,85 | 0,21 | 169967,1 |
| | | Male | 20-24 years | 6,91 | 49,11 | 43,72 | 0,25 | 176697 |
| | | Female | | 1,51 | 85,56 | 12,78 | 0,16 | 143869,2 |
| | | Total | | 3,75 | 70,41 | 25,64 | 0,2 | 168814,1 |
| | | Male | 15-24 years | 3.7 | 72.7 | 23.4 | 0.3 | 170640 |
| | | Female | | 1.0 | 90.0 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 247211 |
| | | Total | | 2.1 | 82.5 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 191193 |
| | Residence | Urban | 12-14 years | 14,69 | 62,81 | 18,28 | 4,22 | 118674,1 |
| | | Rural | | 0 | 94,54 | 5,11 | 0,35 | 50488,45 |
| | | Urban | 15-24 years | 31,32 | 19,59 | 43,29 | 5,79 | 309895,7 |
| | | Rural | | 1,76 | 83,33 | 14,78 | 0,13 | 143402,6 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 years | 0,5 | 88,98 | 10,12 | 0,4 | 30896,85 |
| | | 2 | | 0,86 | 91,2 | 7,84 | 0,11 | 104488,1 |
| | | 3 | | 1,38 | 85,84 | 12,44 | 0,34 | 68274,05 |
| | | 4 | | 1,34 | 82,87 | 15,74 | 0,05 | 198415,5 |
| | | 5 | | 4,49 | 76,27 | 18,94 | 0,3 | 223815,2 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 years | 1,01 | 93,67 | 5,17 | 0,15 | 154904 |
| | | Not employed | | 1,71 | 82,9 | 14,59 | 0,81 | 143620 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 years | 1,66 | 85,26 | 12,84 | 0,24 | 626137,8 |
| | | Adults | 25-55 years | 5,78 | 39,51 | 54,22 | 0,49 | 343311,6 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 2,69 | 82,57 | 14,57 | 0,17 | 244204,7 |
| | | Noy | | 0,75 | 87,62 | 11,32 | 0,3 | 70343,17 |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 16,35 | 25,45 | 57,07 | 1,13 | 515543,5 |
| | | No | | 1,37 | 45,38 | 53,04 | 0,22 | 108894,9 |

*Table 25..* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| CAMEROON | Sex | Male | 15-19 years | 7,45 | 33,59 | 58,96 | -- | -- |
| | | Female | | 0,33 | 24,05 | 75,62 | -- | -- |
| | | Total | | 4,3 | 29,37 | 66,33 | -- | -- |
| | | Male | 20-24 years | 12,4 | 27,54 | 60,06 | -- | -- |
| | | Female | | 5,88 | 19,85 | 74,26 | -- | -- |
| | | Total | | 9,94 | 24,64 | 65,42 | -- | -- |
| | | Male | 15-24 years | | | | -- | -- |
| | | Female | | | | | -- | -- |
| | | Total | | 8,2 | 26,1 | 65,7 | -- | -- |
| | Residence | Urban | 12-14 years | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | | Rural | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | | Urban | 15-24 years | 15,29 | 56,87 | 27,84 | -- | -- |
| | | Rural | | 6,31 | 18,07 | 75,61 | -- | -- |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 years | 4,06 | 5,95 | 89,99 | -- | -- |
| | | 2 | | 10,05 | 27,61 | 62,34 | -- | -- |
| | | 3 | | 7,81 | 21,66 | 70,53 | -- | -- |
| | | 4 | | 9,02 | 24,82 | 66,16 | -- | -- |
| | | 5 | | 8,87 | 47,56 | 43,57 | -- | -- |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 years | 11.0 | 29.3 | 59.7 | -- | -- |
| | | Not employed | | 4.0 | 21.3 | 74.7 | -- | -- |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 years | 8,18 | 26,12 | 65,7 | -- | -- |
| | | Adults | 25-55 years | 16,43 | 14,5 | 69,07 | -- | -- |

*Table 26.* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| ETHIOPIA | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 15,5 | 16,4 | 55,0 | 13,2 | -- |
| | | Female | | 12,6 | 39,5 | 25,1 | 22,9 | -- |
| | | Total | | 14,6 | 23,5 | 45,7 | 16,2 | -- |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 38,2 | 18,9 | 37,7 | 5,2 | -- |
| | | Female | | 22,7 | 46,7 | 10,3 | 20,4 | -- |
| | | Total | | 31,9 | 30,3 | 26,5 | 11,4 | -- |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 70,5 | 12,3 | 14,1 | 3,2 | -- |
| | | Female | | 36,0 | 49,0 | 6,8 | 8,3 | -- |
| | | Total | | 58,2 | 25,3 | 11,5 | 5,0 | -- |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 57.2 | 15.3 | 23.3 | 4.2 | -- |
| | | Female | | 29.2 | 48.7 | 8.6 | 13.5 | -- |
| | | Total | | 46.7 | 27.8 | 17.8 | 7.7 | -- |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 16,2 | 38,2 | 23,3 | 22,3 | -- |
| | | Rural | | 55,6 | 24,8 | 16,2 | 3,4 | -- |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 4,3 | 24,9 | 22,5 | 48,3 | -- |
| | | Rural | | 15,1 | 15,7 | 56,8 | 12,4 | -- |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 37,6 | 41,5 | 16,4 | 4,5 | -- |
| | | 2 | | 47,4 | 35,9 | 13,0 | 3,7 | -- |
| | | 3 | | 46,5 | 28,2 | 19,9 | 5,4 | -- |
| | | 4 | | 51,0 | 23,4 | 20,1 | 5,5 | -- |
| | | 5 | | 47,2 | 22,1 | 18,1 | 12,6 | -- |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 27.0 | 36.6 | 25.6 | 10.9 | -- |
| | | Not employed | | 45.8 | 26.7 | 19.1 | 8.4 | -- |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 25-55 | 46,69 | 27,81 | 17,84 | 7,67 | -- |
| | | Adults | | 75,68 | 16,95 | 3,75 | 3,63 | -- |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 49.8 | 29.3 | 15.1 | 5.7 | -- |
| | | No | | 45.4 | 27.1 | 19.3 | 8.3 | -- |
| | | Yes | 25-55 | 75.7 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 4.9 | -- |
| | | No | | 75.9 | 18.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | -- |

*Table 27.* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAMBIA | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 2,3 | 76,1 | 21,1 | 0,5 | 1799,649 |
| | | Female | | 5,7 | 78,7 | 15,6 | 0,0 | 1262,811 |
| | | Total | | 4,0 | 77,4 | 18,4 | 0,3 | 1489,142 |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 2,9 | 63,2 | 31,6 | 2,3 | 1751,555 |
| | | Female | | 4,9 | 50,4 | 44,7 | 0,0 | 1794,16 |
| | | Total | | 4,1 | 55,5 | 39,5 | 0,9 | 1781,79 |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 19,3 | 34,3 | 43,5 | 2,9 | 6067,339 |
| | | Female | | 11,3 | 39,2 | 49,1 | 0,4 | 3390,817 |
| | | Total | | 14,7 | 37,1 | 46,7 | 1,5 | 4647,109 |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 12.1 | 47.0 | 38.5 | 2.4 | 5122 |
| | | Female | | 8.6 | 45.4 | 45.8 | 0.2 | 2783 |
| | | Total | | 10.1 | 46.1 | 42.7 | 1.1 | 3765 |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 42,3 | 20,7 | 34,7 | 2,4 | 6453,446 |
| | | Rural | | 1,2 | 53,1 | 45,0 | 0,8 | 1407,692 |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 0,5 | 84,3 | 15,2 | 0,0 | 2542,795 |
| | | Rural | | 54,3 | 22,5 | 17,3 | 5,8 | 727,5815 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 2,1 | 59,1 | 38,3 | 0,5 | 772,9958 |
| | | 2 | | 4,0 | 52,9 | 43,0 | 0,0 | 1026,526 |
| | | 3 | | 10,4 | 41,8 | 44,5 | 3,4 | 1532,268 |
| | | 4 | | 15,8 | 27,2 | 54,4 | 2,6 | 5177,665 |
| | | 5 | | 43,4 | 19,2 | 37,4 | 0,0 | 1530,796 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 7,8 | 49,2 | 41,8 | 1,2 | 3116 |
| | | Not employed | | 26,7 | 7,4 | 65,9 | 0,0 | 9183 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 10,07 | 46,07 | 42,73 | 1,13 | 3765,366 |
| | | Adults | 25-55 | 19,22 | 13,83 | 65,82 | 1,12 | 8745,49 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 33.9 | 3.6 | 6430 |
| | | No | | 3.8 | 51.0 | 44.7 | 0.5 | 2051 |
| | | Yes | 25-55 | 52.6 | 5.1 | 39.4 | 2.9 | 15253 |
| | | No | | 9.3 | 16.7 | 73.5 | 0.6 | 6058 |

*Table 28.* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| KENYA | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 5,4 | 60,6 | 34,1 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Female | | 5,0 | 74,5 | 20,6 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Total | | 5,1 | 68,2 | 26,7 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 9,7 | 55,2 | 35,1 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Female | | 8,9 | 50,8 | 40,3 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Total | | 9,3 | 53,1 | 37,6 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 27,8 | 43,9 | 28,3 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Female | | 13,5 | 36,1 | 50,3 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Total | | 21,5 | 40,4 | 38,0 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 23,1 | 46,7 | 30,2 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Female | | 11,9 | 41,7 | 46,4 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Total | | 17,9 | 44,4 | 37,6 | 0,1 | -- |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 21,1 | 53,3 | 25,4 | 0,2 | -- |
| | | Rural | | 16,4 | 40,0 | 43,6 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 0,0 | 94,5 | 5,5 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Rural | | 7,8 | 61,5 | 30,7 | 0,0 | -- |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 10,1 | 44,6 | 45,3 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | 2 | | 14,7 | 40,6 | 44,7 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | 3 | | 10,4 | 46,7 | 42,9 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | 4 | | 19,8 | 45,3 | 34,9 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | 5 | | 24,6 | 44,1 | 31,1 | 0,2 | -- |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 18,2 | 39,6 | 42,2 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Not employed | | 9,3 | 60,1 | 30,6 | 0,0 | -- |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 17,9 | 44,4 | 37,6 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | Adults | 25-55 | 30,8 | 19,7 | 48,6 | 0,8 | -- |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 18,4 | 43,8 | 37,8 | 0,1 | -- |
| | | No | | 9,5 | 56,0 | 34,5 | 0,0 | -- |
| | | Yes | 25-55 | 34,8 | 19,7 | 44,7 | 0,8 | -- |
| | | No | | 9,1 | 19,8 | 70,6 | 0,5 | -- |

*Table 29* . Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| MADASGASCAR | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 2,3 | 89,0 | 7,9 | 0,9 | 2306132 |
| | | Female | | 1,2 | 91,6 | 7,0 | 0,2 | 1200531 |
| | | Total | | 1,8 | 90,1 | 7,5 | 0,6 | 1664307 |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 4,5 | 81,2 | 13,4 | 1,0 | 1689670 |
| | | Female | | 5,8 | 79,1 | 14,2 | 1,0 | 2272816 |
| | | Total | | 5,1 | 80,1 | 13,8 | 1,0 | 1994996 |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 11,9 | 48,2 | 37,2 | 2,7 | 3690700 |
| | | Female | | 8,7 | 65,1 | 25,4 | 0,8 | 2669338 |
| | | Total | | 10,3 | 56,8 | 31,2 | 1,7 | 3261902 |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 8.3 | 64.2 | 25.7 | 1.9 | 3068288 |
| | | Female | | 7.3 | 71.9 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 2500304 |
| | | Total | | 7.8 | 68.1 | 22.8 | 1.4 | 2806793 |
| | Residence | Urban | 10-14 | 1,9 | 90,1 | 7,6 | 0,5 | 1514983 |
| | | Rural | | 1,4 | 90,3 | 6,9 | 1,4 | 1682275 |
| | | Urban | 15-24 | 5,9 | 69,7 | 23,5 | 1,0 | 2951429 |
| | | Rural | | 19,3 | 58,7 | 18,2 | 3,8 | 2656020 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 1,0 | 81,2 | 17,7 | 0,0 | 952197,5 |
| | | 2 | | 1,9 | 74,8 | 23,1 | 0,2 | 1396570 |
| | | 3 | | 5,4 | 71,9 | 22,3 | 0,4 | 1791332 |
| | | 4 | | 10,4 | 65,3 | 22,4 | 1,9 | 3027628 |
| | | 5 | | 26,0 | 38,0 | 30,4 | 5,6 | 3478583 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 6,7 | 79,6 | 13,1 | 0,7 | 2642727 |
| | | Not employed | | 32,7 | 38,6 | 26,8 | 2,0 | 2804120 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 7,78 | 68,08 | 22,78 | 1,36 | 2763964 |
| | | Adults | 25-50 | 15,93 | 31,12 | 50,63 | 2,32 | 4967157 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 9.6 | 64.6 | 24.0 | 1.9 | 3139577 |
| | | No | | 3.6 | 76.3 | 20.0 | 0.2 | 1570257 |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 20.3 | 27.2 | 49.8 | 2.8 | 5271018 |
| | | No | | 2.8 | 43.1 | 53.3 | 0.9 | 2965802 |

*Table 30..* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALAWI | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 31,6 | 2,76 | 57,91 | 7,73 | 1350,983 |
| | | Female | | 6,03 | 0 | 77,02 | 16,95 | 1986,142 |
| | | Total | | 22,72 | 1,8 | 64,55 | 10,94 | 1671,335 |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 24,16 | 10,71 | 59,1 | 6,04 | 3556,046 |
| | | Female | | 5 | 0,94 | 91,94 | 2,12 | 3860,039 |
| | | Total | | 12,34 | 4,68 | 79,36 | 3,62 | 3668,26 |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 28,18 | 5,14 | 61,67 | 5,02 | 9382,571 |
| | | Female | | 10,96 | 10,58 | 76 | 2,45 | 14870,9 |
| | | Total | | 20,12 | 7,68 | 68,38 | 3,82 | 10764,59 |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 27.8 | 5.9 | 61.3 | 5.0 | 8714 |
| | | Female | | 9.5 | 8.4 | 79.6 | 2.5 | 12845 |
| | | Total | | 18.8 | 7.1 | 70.3 | 3.8 | 9819 |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 63,84 | 6,78 | 19,84 | 9,54 | 18404,8 |
| | | Rural | | 15,03 | 7,14 | 74,54 | 3,29 | 6298,874 |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 100 | - | 0 | 0 | 3300 |
| | | Rural | | 19,04 | - | 65,66 | 15,3 | 1759,587 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 13,65 | 4,26 | 74,92 | 7,17 | 4042,501 |
| | | 2 | | 7,39 | 4,73 | 84,96 | 2,93 | 5512,009 |
| | | 3 | | 11,05 | 10,9 | 77,06 | 0,99 | 5952,502 |
| | | 4 | | 15,06 | 7,28 | 74,01 | 3,66 | 5959,224 |
| | | 5 | | 41,07 | 6,65 | 46,67 | 5,61 | 13393,27 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 14.3 | 10.8 | 71.1 | 3.8 | 11192 |
| | | Not employed | | 34.8 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 30.9 | 7572 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 18,82 | 7,12 | 70,28 | 3,77 | 9495,265 |
| | | Adults | 25-50 | 26,68 | 5,11 | 64,89 | 3,33 | 16959,92 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 20.8 | 7.7 | 68.1 | 3.5 | 10388 |
| | | No | | 11.3 | 4.9 | 81.5 | 2.3 | 5242 |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 32.2 | 4.9 | 59.4 | 3.5 | 18470 |
| | | No | | 8.9 | 5.9 | 82.4 | 2.8 | 7555 |

*Table 31.* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| MOZAMBIQUE | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 24,74 | | 72,26 | 3 | 29036,35 |
| | | Female | | 10,35 | | 83,17 | 6,48 | 11857,68 |
| | | Total | | 18,91 | | 76,68 | 4,41 | 20959,34 |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 27,04 | | 67,78 | 5,18 | 18888,33 |
| | | Female | | 10,92 | | 87,64 | 1,44 | 4199,432 |
| | | Total | | 19,73 | | 76,78 | 3,49 | 11993,39 |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 19,16 | | 80,3 | 0,55 | 31753,07 |
| | | Female | | 12,44 | | 86,43 | 1,14 | 7288,246 |
| | | Total | | 16,78 | | 82,47 | 0,75 | 23106,74 |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 21.68 | | 76.61 | 1.7 | 32008826 |
| | | Female | | 12.05 | | 86.4 | 1.55 | 11091080 |
| | | Total | | 18.02 | | 80.33 | 1.65 | 26141040 |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 40,21 | | 55,95 | 3,84 | 63357,32 |
| | | Rural | | 11,82 | | 87,15 | 1,03 | 10592,6 |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 19,16 | | 64,98 | 15,86 | 92313,98 |
| | | Rural | | 11,82 | | 86,09 | 2,1 | 6108,897 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 17,98 | | 80,06 | 1,95 | 8462,396 |
| | | 2 | | 15,55 | | 83,96 | 0,49 | 10830,47 |
| | | 3 | | 15,27 | | 83,84 | 0,89 | 8503,24 |
| | | 4 | | 16,15 | | 81,74 | 2,11 | 21870,8 |
| | | 5 | | 22,58 | | 75,26 | 2,16 | 31330,36 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 29.0 | | 67.8 | 3.2 | 36122724 |
| | | Not employed | | 20.0 | | 79.8 | 0.2 | 26457304 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 15,13 | | 53,45 | 1,19 | 26141040 |
| | | Adults | 25-50 | 16,61 | | 69,56 | 0,47 | 49751092 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 20.9 | | 77.7 | 1.4 | 31624222 |
| | | No | | 11.3 | | 86.5 | 2.2 | 5622094 |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 26.8 | | 72.6 | 0.6 | 69729872 |
| | | No | | 6.2 | | 93.4 | 0.4 | 12783971 |

*Table 32* . Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 43,94 | | 27,53 | 28,53 | 5436364 |
| | | Female | | 38,14 | | 56,19 | 5,67 | 3290000 |
| | | Total | | 42,68 | | 33,74 | 23,58 | 4864000 |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 59,42 | | 19,25 | 21,33 | 4471322 |
| | | Female | | 62,05 | | 31,64 | 6,3 | 4117067 |
| | | Total | | 60,13 | | 22,63 | 17,24 | 4373521 |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 67,54 | | 29,66 | 2,8 | 5819636 |
| | | Female | | 60,46 | | 36,05 | 3,49 | 4201056 |
| | | Total | | 65,55 | | 31,45 | 2,99 | 5367047 |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 64.4 | | 26.3 | 9.3 | 5432203 |
| | | Female | | 60.2 | | 35.3 | 4.6 | 4124652 |
| | | Total | | 63.2 | | 28.8 | 8.0 | 5063910 |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 59,5 | | 34,29 | 6,21 | 5753807 |
| | | Rural | | 66,25 | | 24,3 | 9,45 | 4167186 |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 47,99 | | 34,43 | 17,58 | 8554286 |
| | | Rural | | 37,68 | | 39,49 | 22,83 | 4097143 |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 68,51 | | 17,48 | 14,01 | 4262523 |
| | | 2 | | 57,89 | | 33,26 | 8,85 | 3944597 |
| | | 3 | | 63,74 | | 29,48 | 6,78 | 3717695 |
| | | 4 | | 65,65 | | 26,41 | 7,95 | 6026714 |
| | | 5 | | 61,06 | | 34,62 | 4,32 | 6824944 |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 61.0 | | 27.3 | 11.8 | 4220811 |
| | | Not employed | | 77.4 | | 14.1 | 8.6 | 4446886 |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 63,21 | | 28,8 | 7,99 | 5015844 |
| | | Adults | 25-50 | 57,79 | | 41,53 | 0,68 | 8060347 |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 63.4 | | 28.4 | 8.2 | 5110120 |
| | | No | | 57.1 | | 42.9 | 0.0 | 3112053 |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 59.4 | | 39.9 | 0.7 | 8813191 |
| | | No | | 37.0 | | 62.3 | 0.7 | 5578319 |

*Table 11.* Youth employment characteristics by key background indicators and country, cont'd

| Country | Background characteristic | | Reference age | Work modality | | | | Relative wage level |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Wage employ | Informal sector | Self employed | Other | |
| ZAMBIA | Sex | Male | 10-15 | 1,43 | 87,82 | 10,63 | 0,12 | -- |
| | | Female | | 1,57 | 86,13 | 11,71 | 0,59 | -- |
| | | Total | | 1,51 | 86,89 | 11,22 | 0,38 | -- |
| | | Male | 16-19 | 6,62 | 65,18 | 27,2 | 1 | -- |
| | | Female | | 4,94 | 64,68 | 29,82 | 0,56 | -- |
| | | Total | | 5,72 | 64,91 | 28,6 | 0,77 | -- |
| | | Male | 20-24 | 17,42 | 32,78 | 48,57 | 1,23 | -- |
| | | Female | | 7,58 | 50,28 | 41,27 | 0,87 | -- |
| | | Total | | 12,22 | 42,02 | 44,71 | 1,04 | -- |
| | | Male | 15-24 | 13.1 | 46.0 | 39.8 | 1.1 | -- |
| | | Female | | 6.4 | 56.8 | 36.0 | 0.7 | -- |
| | | Total | | 9.5 | 51.8 | 37.8 | 0.9 | -- |
| | Residence | Urban | 15-24 | 40,87 | 9,55 | 46,09 | 3,49 | -- |
| | | Rural | | 3,14 | 60,38 | 36,09 | 0,39 | -- |
| | | Urban | 10-14 | 14,4 | 48,87 | 28,29 | 8,45 | -- |
| | | Rural | | 0,6 | 90,72 | 8,62 | 0,05 | -- |
| | HH income quintile | 1 | 15-24 | 2,26 | 64,6 | 33,07 | 0,07 | -- |
| | | 2 | | 4,64 | 59,42 | 35,55 | 0,39 | -- |
| | | 3 | | 6,56 | 53,95 | 38,06 | 1,43 | -- |
| | | 4 | | 13,93 | 45,72 | 39,26 | 1,1 | -- |
| | | 5 | | 23,97 | 29,37 | 44,77 | 1,89 | -- |
| | Employment status of HH head | Employed | 15-24 | 6.1 | 63.1 | 29.9 | 0.8 | -- |
| | | Not employed | | 36.6 | 10.5 | 50.3 | 2.6 | -- |
| | Youth vs adults | Youth | 15-24 | 9,54 | 51,76 | 37,79 | 0,91 | -- |
| | | Adults | 25-50 | 23,85 | 16,85 | 58,3 | 1,0 | -- |
| | Ever enrolled in school | Yes | 15-24 | 10.7 | 48.2 | 40.1 | 1.0 | -- |
| | | No | | 3.4 | 70.8 | 25.2 | 0.6 | -- |
| | | Yes | 25-50 | 27.0 | 14.8 | 57.1 | 1.1 | -- |
| | | No | | 3.2 | 30.3 | 66.1 | 0.5 | -- |