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Table 2.2 Type and Sector of Employment of Child Workers by Age Group, Gender, and Urban-Rural Location in Ethiopia; Table 2.3 Effect of Poverty and Household Income Shocks on Labor Force Participation of Urban Dwellers Ages 12-14 in Burkina Faso; Table 2.4 Duration of the School-to-Work Transition in Selected Countries; Figure 2.2 The Late Age of School Leaving Is Not an Indication of High Educational Attainment in Burkina Faso; Table 2.5 Length and Timing of Transition from School to Work by Gender, Residence, and Country; Table 3.1 Time Use among Male and Female Youth in Selected Countries; Table 3.2 Time Use among Rural and Urban Youth in Selected Countries; Figure 3.1 Time Use by Income Quintile Varies across Countries; Table 3.3 Time Use among Teenagers and Young Adults in Selected Countries; Figure 3.2 Time Use by Patterns of Young People Vary across Age Groups and Countries; Figure 4.1 Household Earnings Increase with Educational Attainment in Burkina Faso; Table 4.1 Effect of Primary and Secondary Education on Wages, by Age Group, 1992 and 1999, in Uganda; Figure 4.2 More Education Does Not Always Reduce the Rate of Unemployment among Youth; Table 4.2 Determinants of Schooling for Urban and Rural Youth by Gender in Tanzania; Table 5.1 Determinants of Urban and Rural Youth Unemployment in Tanzania; Table 5.2 Determinants of Urban and Rural Youth Inactivity in Tanzania; Table 5.3 Employment Response to Demographic and Economic Shocks for Females by Location and Education in Ethiopia; Table 5.4 Response of Youth Employment to Demographic and Economic Shocks for Females by Level of Education and Urban-Rural Location in Ethiopia; Table 5.5 Modality of Employment by Youth and Adults in Selected Countries; Table 5.6 Modality of Employment of Rural and Urban Youth, in Selected Countries

Sommario/riassunto

The authors examine the challenges facing Africa's youth in their transition from school to working life, and propose a strategy for meeting these challenges. Topics covered include the effect of education on employment and income, broadening employment opportunities, and enhancing youth capabilities. Labor is the most abundant asset of poor households in Africa. Developing this asset is therefore essential to helping households move out of poverty. Strengthening the work force can also improve the investment climate, increase economic growth, and prevent instability and violence, particularly
