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Autore	Garcia Marito H
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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Foreword; Contributors; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Executive Summary; PART 1 Youth in Africa's Labor Market: A Synthesis; Figure 1.1 Africa's Youth Population Is Projected to Grow Faster Than That of Any Other Region in the World; Box 1.1 HIV/AIDS Is Projected to Reduce the Size of the Youth Cohort in Southern Africa; Figure 1.2 Economic Returns to Secondary Education Are High and Rising Faster Than Educational Attainment in Uganda; Figure 1.3 Too Many Children Are Working in Many Sub-Saharan African Countries Figure 1.4 The Level of Education among Out-of-School Youth in Africa Is Low Figure 1.5 The Level of Literacy Varies Widely in Sub-Saharan Africa, with Higher-Income Countries Tending to have Higher Literary Rates; Figure 1.6 Most African Youth Work in the Informal Sector or Are Self-Employed; Figure 1.7 Less-Skilled Youth Are Most Vulnerable to Changes in the Supply of and Demand for Labor in Ethiopia; Table 2.1 Age of First Job and Percentage of Children Working in Selected Countries; Figure 2.1 Child Participation in the Labor Force Is High, Particularly among Rural Males in Ethiopia 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

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## 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

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