

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910820455903321
Titolo	Youth in Africa's labor market // editors, Marito Garcia, Jean Fares
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : World Bank, c2008
ISBN	0-8213-6885-0
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xxxi, 293 pages : illustrations ; ; 23 cm
Collana	Directions in development. Human development
Altri autori (Persone)	GarciaMarito <1951-> FaresJean
Disciplina	331.3/47096
Soggetti	Youth - Employment - Africa Youth - Africa - Social conditions Labor market - Africa
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
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 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

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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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