



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGES IN SUB- SAHARAN AFRICA

Ideas4Work (January, 23rd-25th, Dakar)

UCW Programme

- Guided by the Roadmap adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference 2010
- Involves the three main international actors in the area of child labour (ILO, UNICEF and World Bank)
- Financed by contributions from donor countries and by core agency resources
- Located at the ILO Office for Italy, Rome
- Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW programme is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labour, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it.

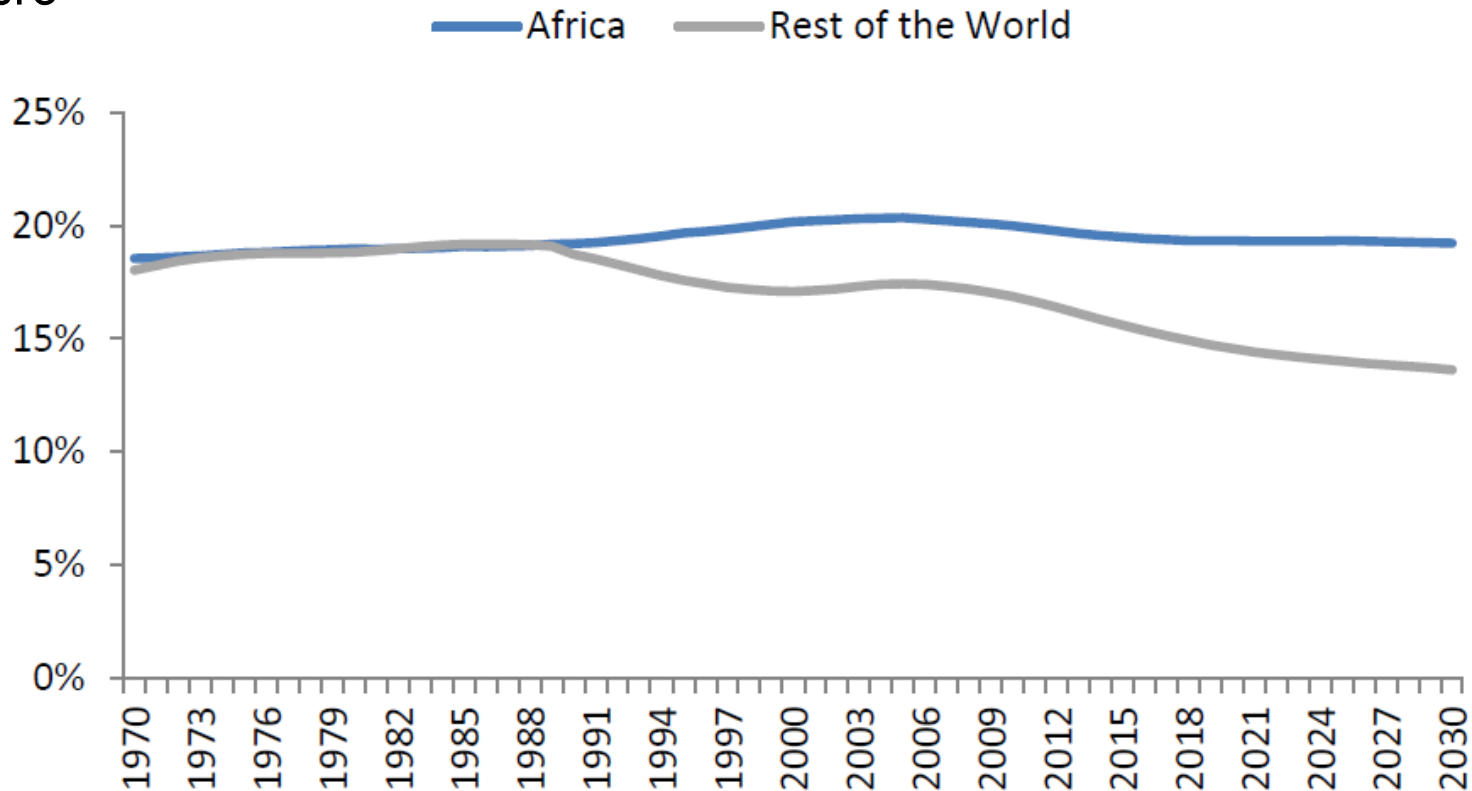
SETTING THE SCENE



YOUTH POPULATION IN AFRICA IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Africa has the youngest population in the world, with almost 200 million people aged between 15 and 24;

While the proportion of young people (15-24) is projected to decline globally, it is expected to stay at the same level in Africa for the foreseeable future



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND THE CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS

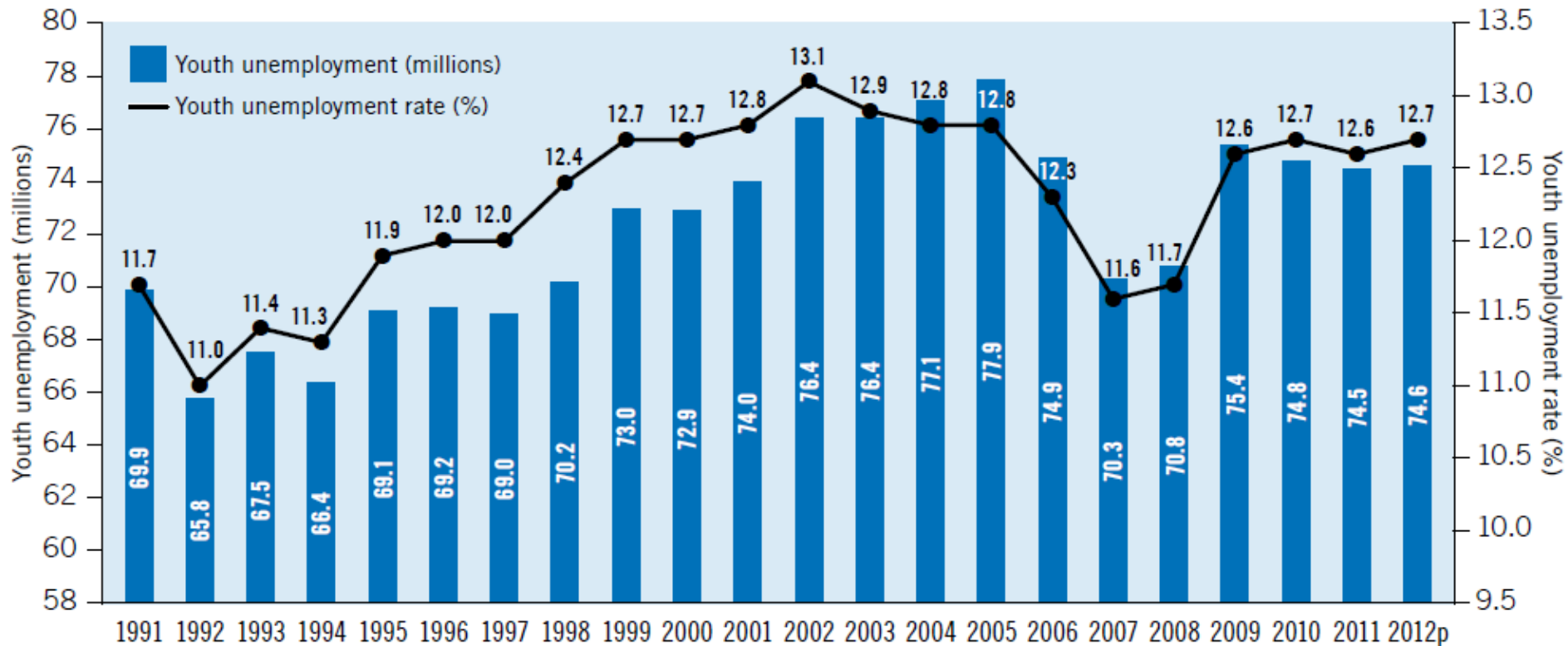
According to the ILO “Global Employment Trends for Youth 2012”, the economic crisis abruptly ended the gradual decline in global youth unemployment rates during the period 2002–07.

Since 2007 the global youth unemployment rate has started rising again, and the increase between 2008 and the height of the economic crisis in 2009 effectively wiped out much of the gains made in previous years.

Globally, the youth unemployment rate has remained close to its crisis peak in 2009. At 12.6 per cent in 2011 and projected at 12.7 per cent in 2012, the global youth unemployment rate remains at least a full percentage point above its level in 2007.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND THE CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS

Global youth unemployment and unemployment rate, 1991-2012



p = projection

Source: ILO, Trends Econometric Models, April 2012.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SSA ARE IN LINE WITH THE WORLD AVERAGE

YOUTH TO ADULT UNEMPLOYMENT RATIO IS ONE THIRD SMALLER IN SSA

Youth unemployment rates and youth-to-adult unemployment ratios, World and Sub-Saharan Africa

	Region	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unemployment rate	SSA	13.8	13.2	13.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1
	World	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.4	11.8	11.9	12.8
Youth-to-adult unemployment ratio	SSA	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
	World	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7

Source: Global Employment Trends, ILO (2012)

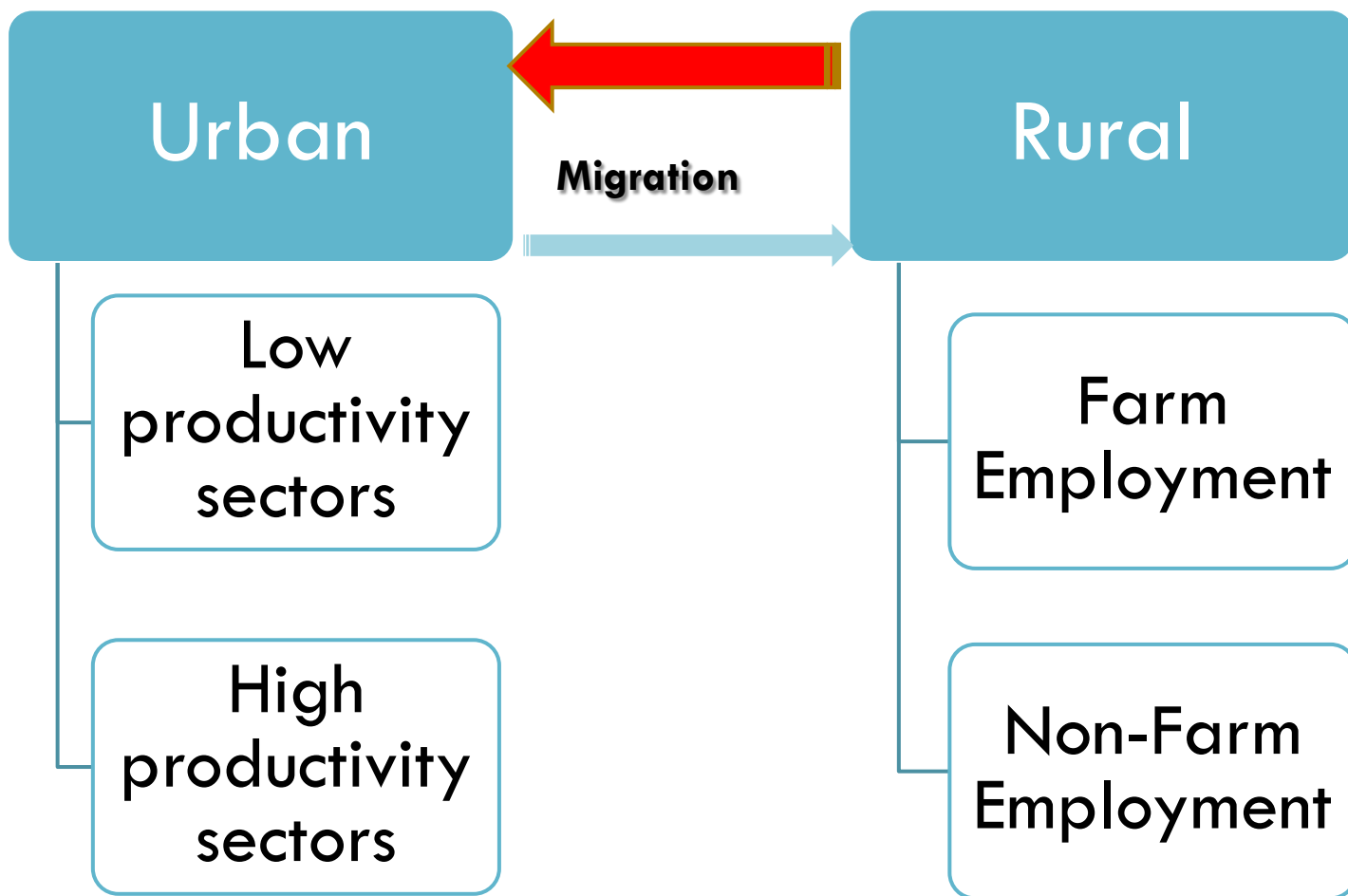
EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE IN SSA WIDELY DIFFERS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD

Employment shares by sector (15-64), world and regions (%)

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Years	2010	2010	2010
World	34.0	22.1	43.9
Developed Economies and European Union	3.7	22.4	73.8
Central and South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) and CIS	20.6	24.4	55.1
East Asia	34.9	28.6	36.4
South-East Asia and the Pacific	42.5	18.2	39.2
South Asia	51.4	20.7	27.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.2	22.2	61.6
Middle East	16.9	25.7	57.4
North Africa	28.5	21.8	49.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.0	8.5	29.6

Source: ILO, Trends econometric models, October 2011

LABOUR MARKETS AND DATA

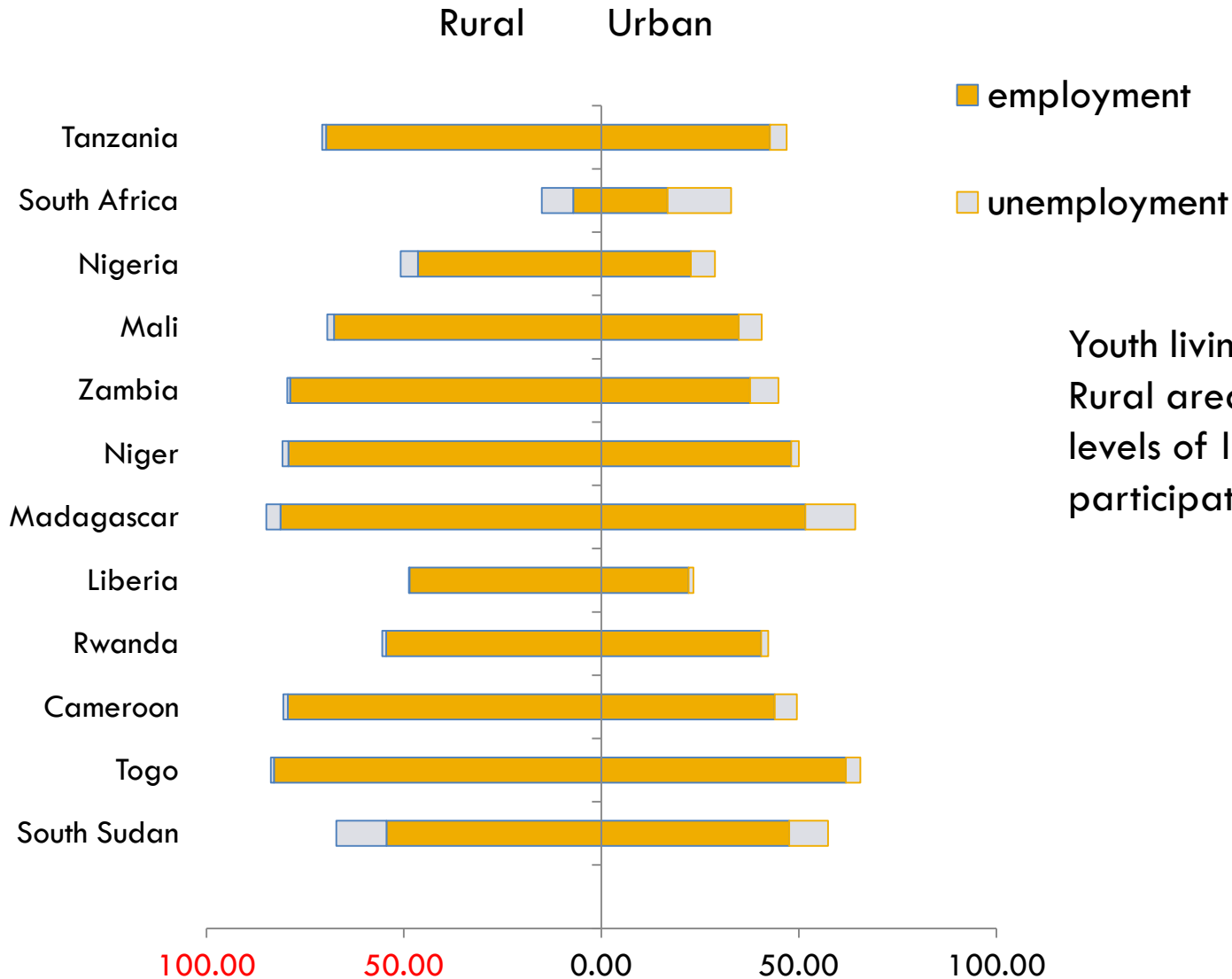


Country	Survey name	year
Cameroon	Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages (ECAM III)	2007
Liberia	Labour Force Survey	2010
Madagascar	Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants	2007
Mali	Enquête Permanente Emploi Auprès des Ménages	2007
Niger	Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants	2009
Nigeria	General Household Survey	2010
Rwanda	National Child Labour Survey	2008
South Africa	Labour Force Survey	2011
South Sudan	Fifth Population and Housing Census	2008
Tanzania	National Panel Survey	2010-11
Togo	National Child Labour Survey	2010
Zambia	Labour Force Survey	2008

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

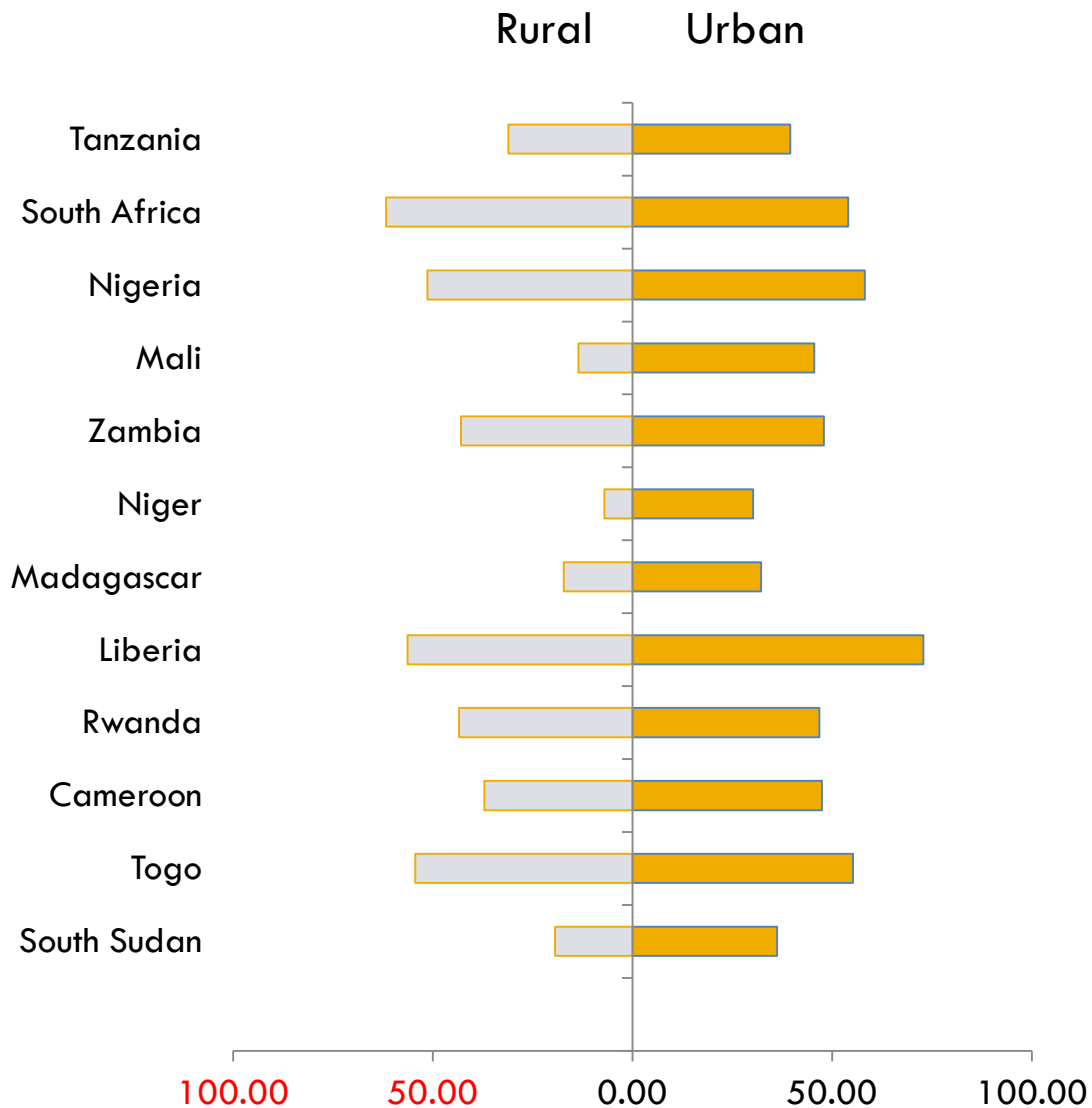
YOUTH LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE



Youth living in rural areas
 Rural areas show higher
 levels of labour force
 participation.

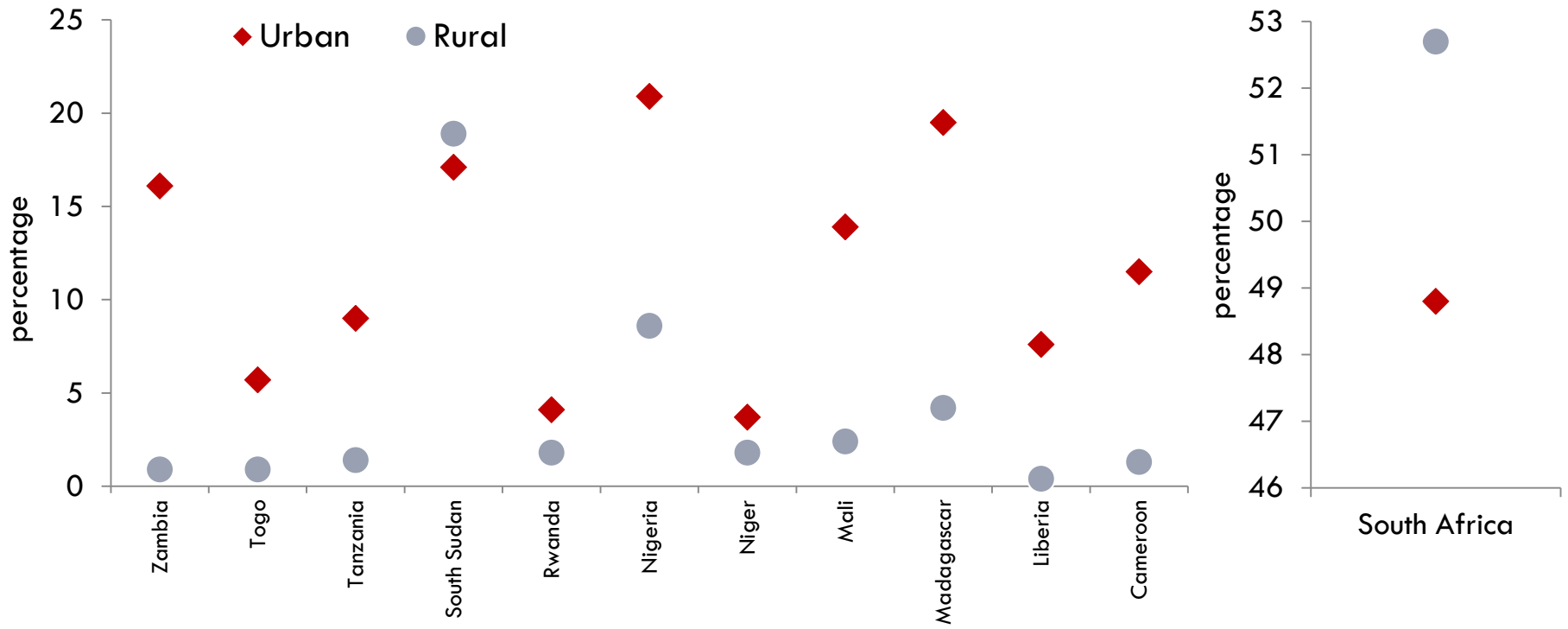
EDUCATION PARTICIPATION, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE



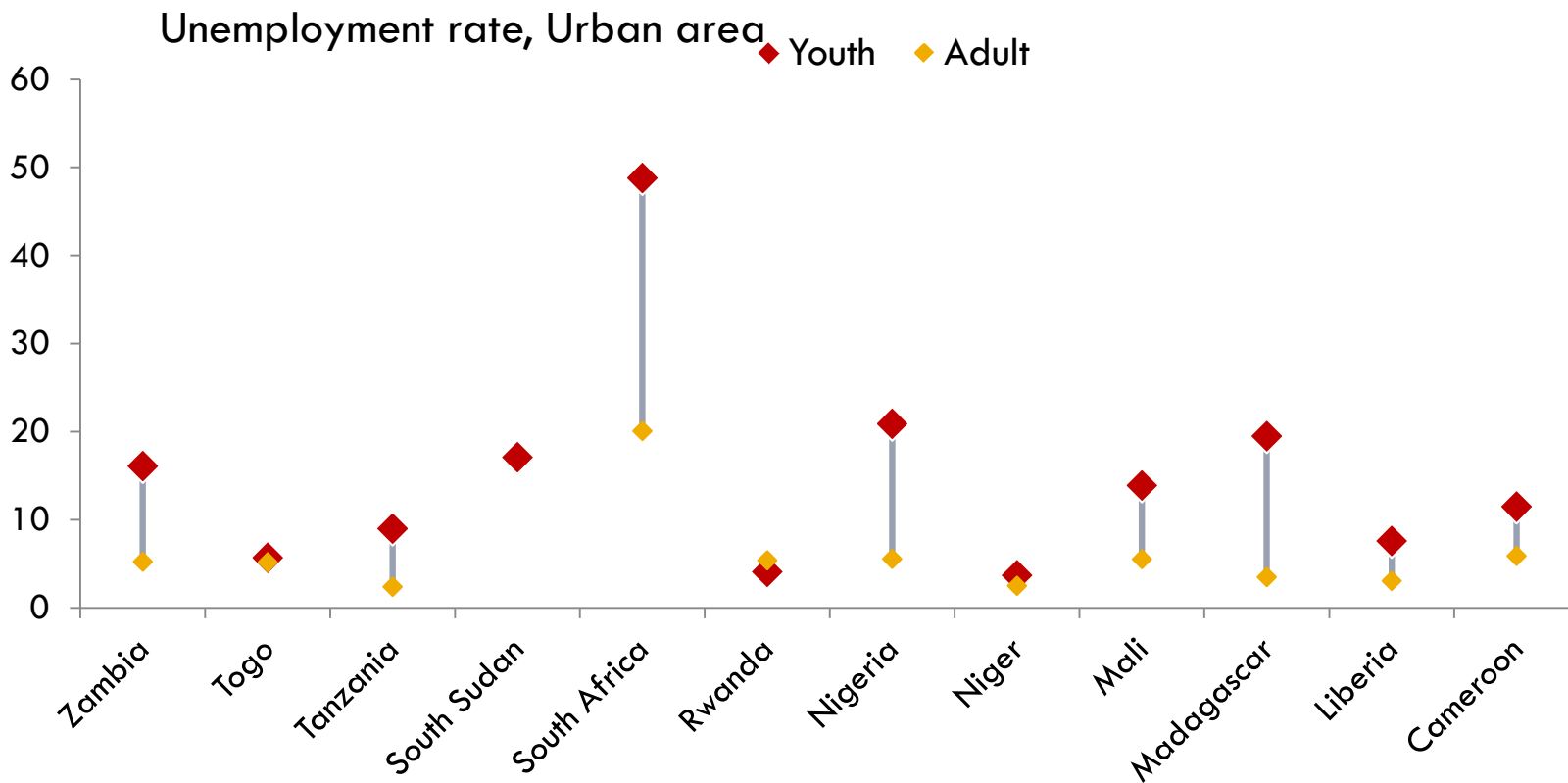
Education participation in urban areas always exceed education participation in rural area

UNEMPLOYMENT IS MOSTLY AN URBAN PHENOMENON

Unemployment rate, by area of residence

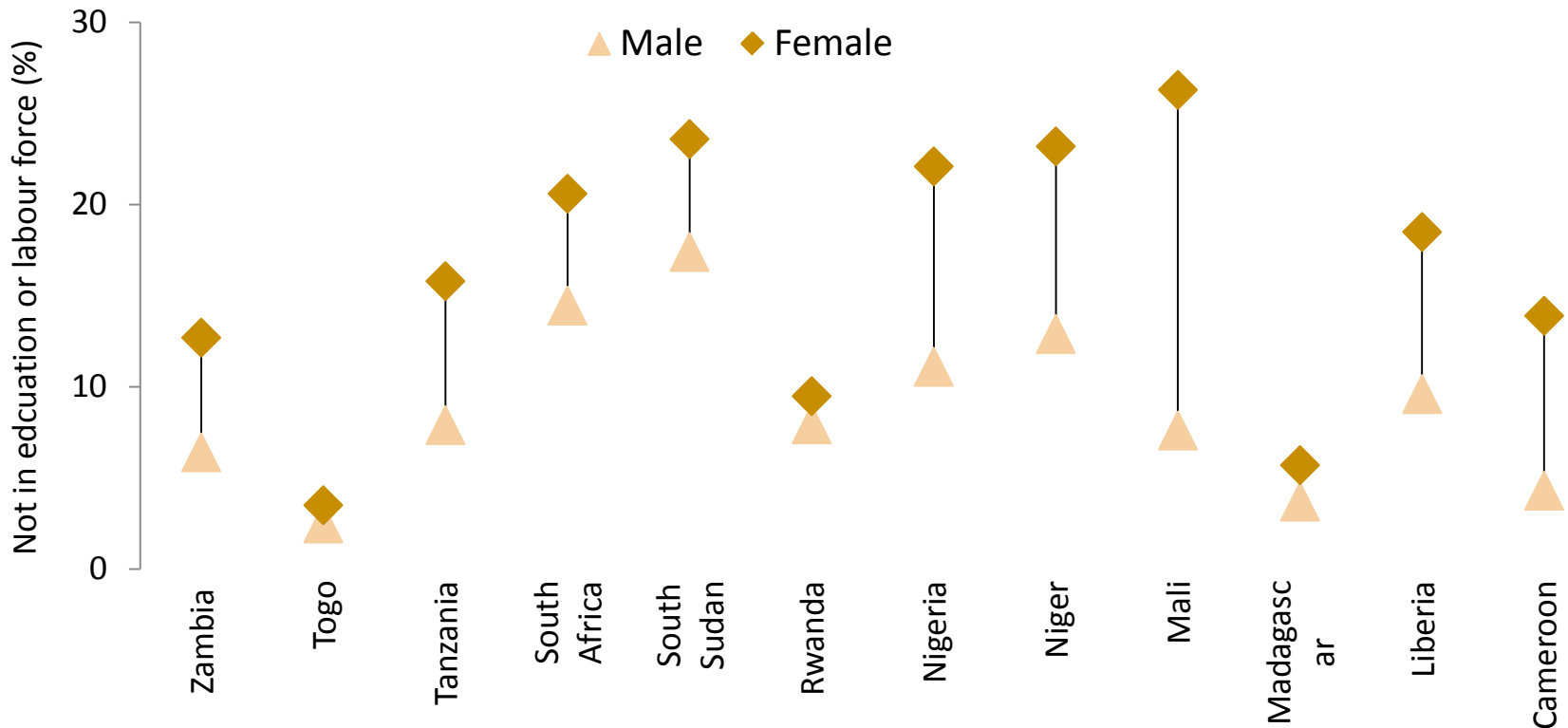


RELATIVE POSITION OF YOUTH AND ADULT IN THE LABOUR MARKET



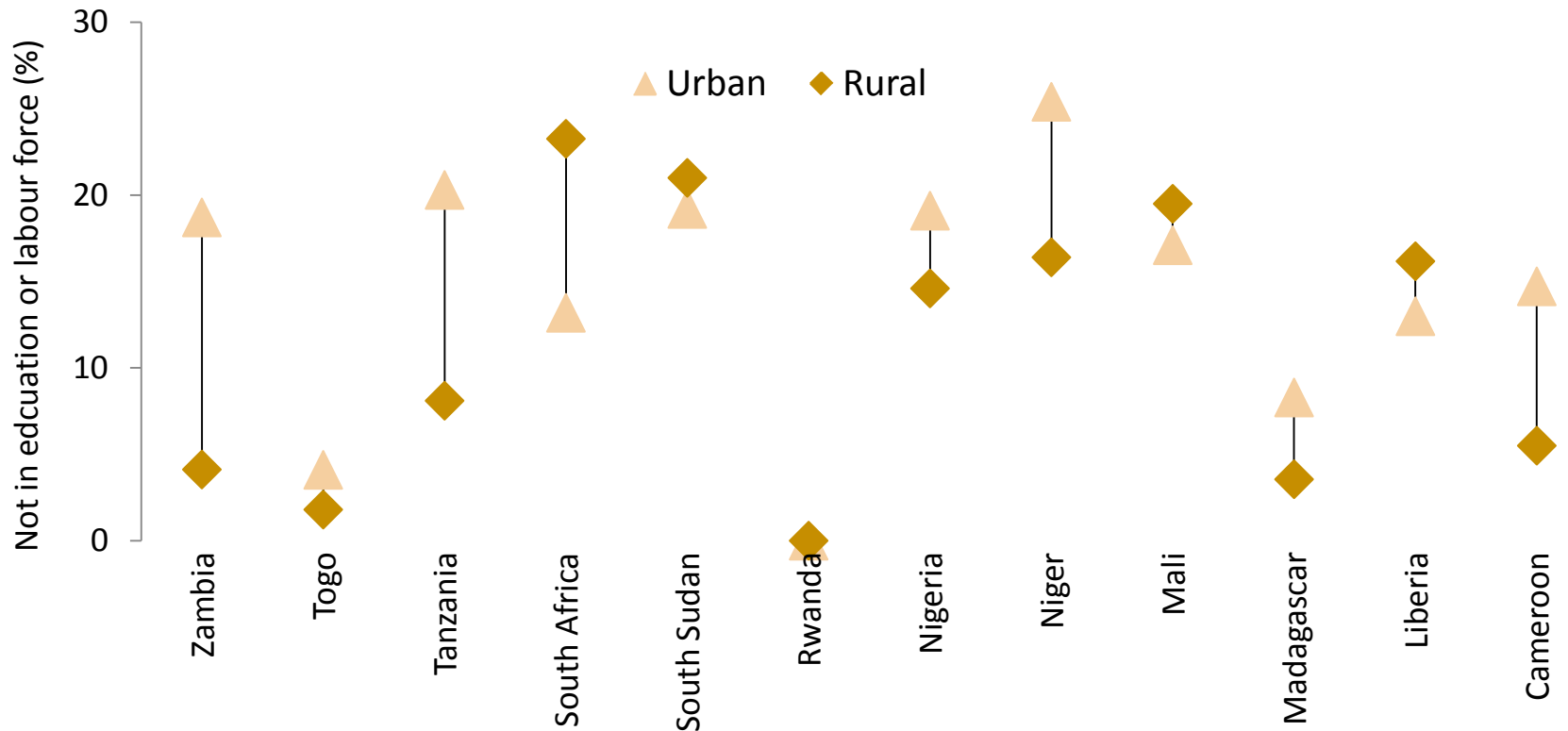
A large share of youth, and especially female youth, is absent from both education and the labour force

Figure. *Percentage of youth absent from both education and the labour force, by sex and country*



NELF youth is mainly an urban phenomenon

Figure. *Percentage of youth absent from both education and the labour force, by area of residence and country*

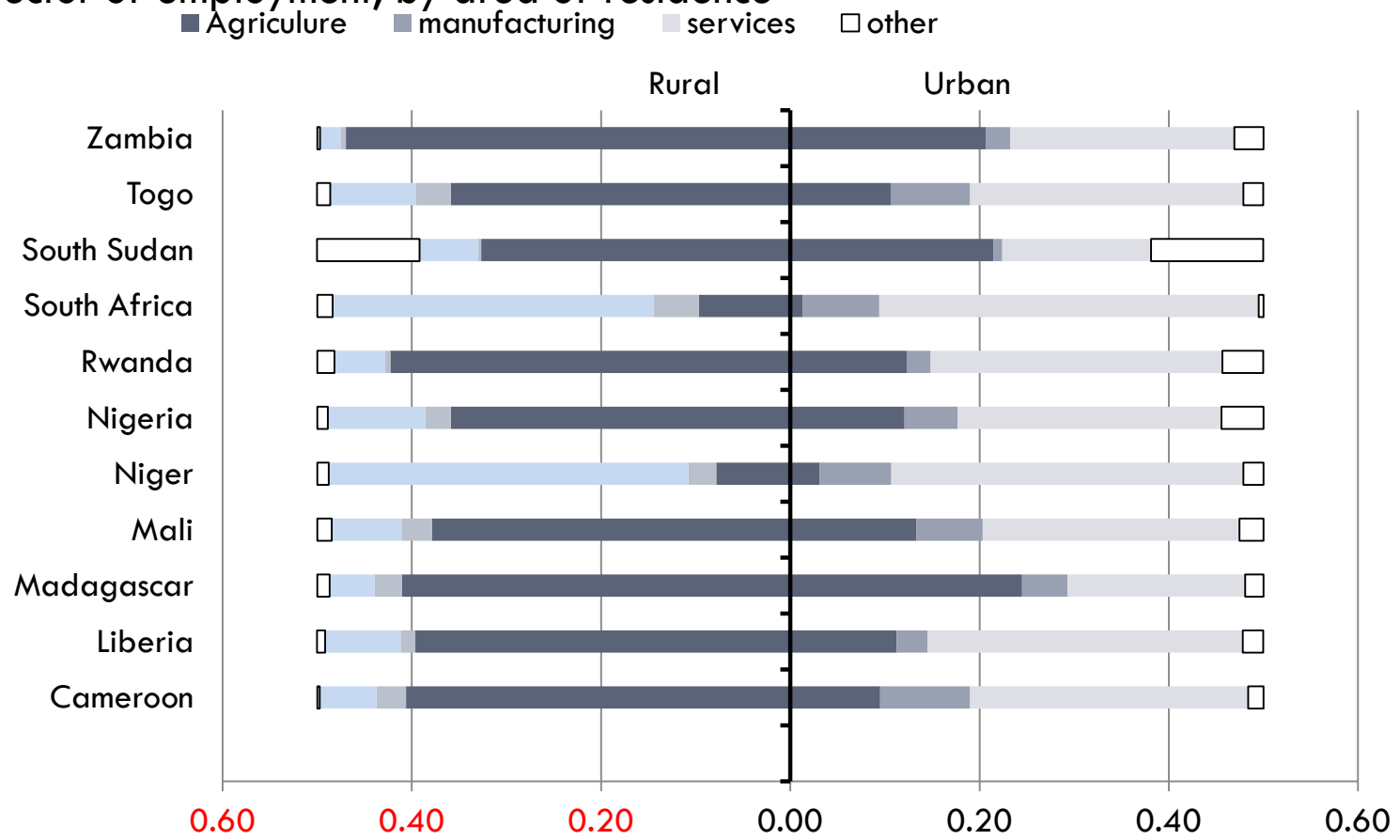


WHERE YOUTH WORKS

IN RURAL AREAS YOUTH IS MAINLY EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE

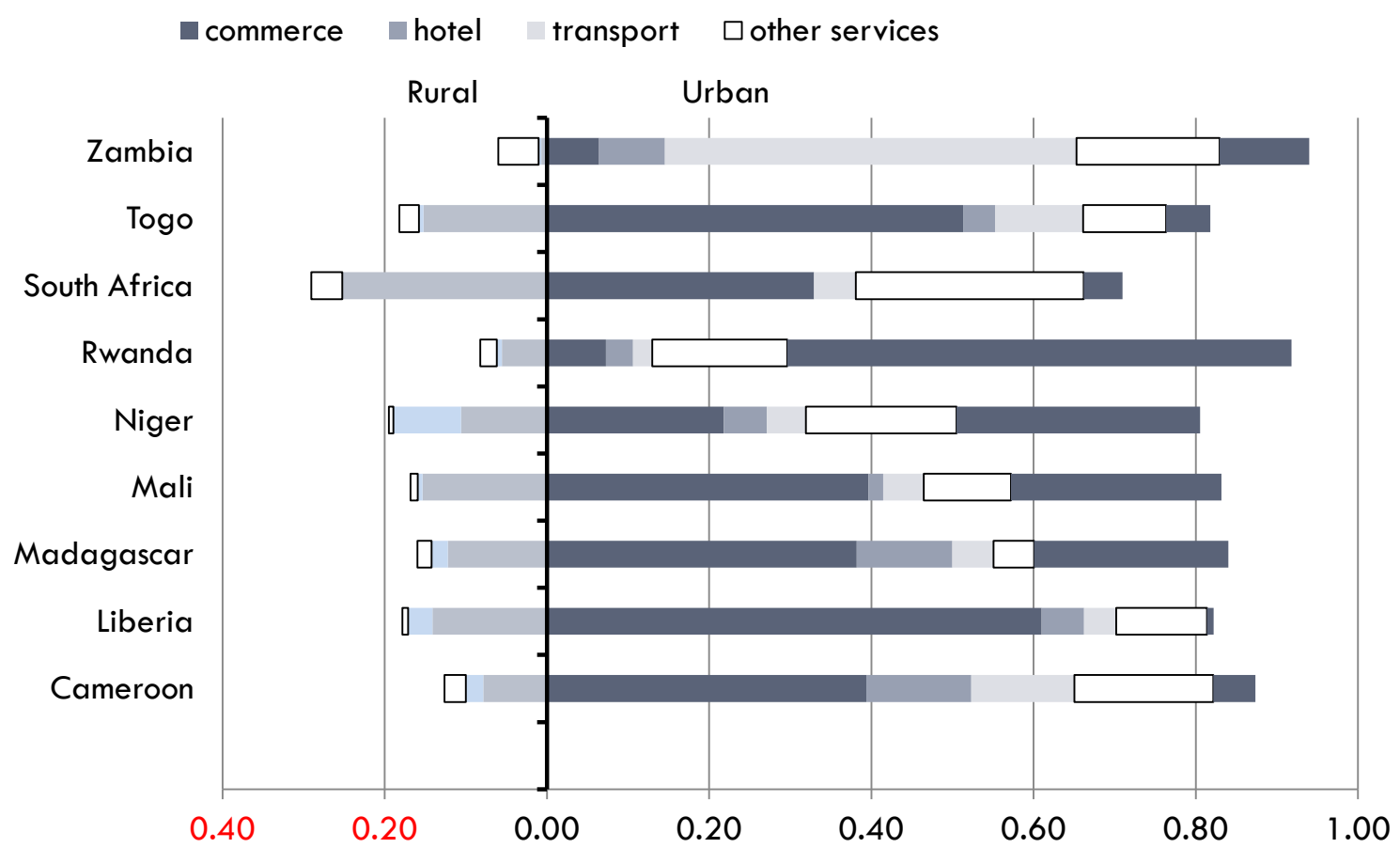
IN URBAN AREA YOUTH IS LARGELY EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

Sector of employment, by area of residence



YOUTH IS LARGELY IN THE « TRADITIONAL » SERVICE SECTOR

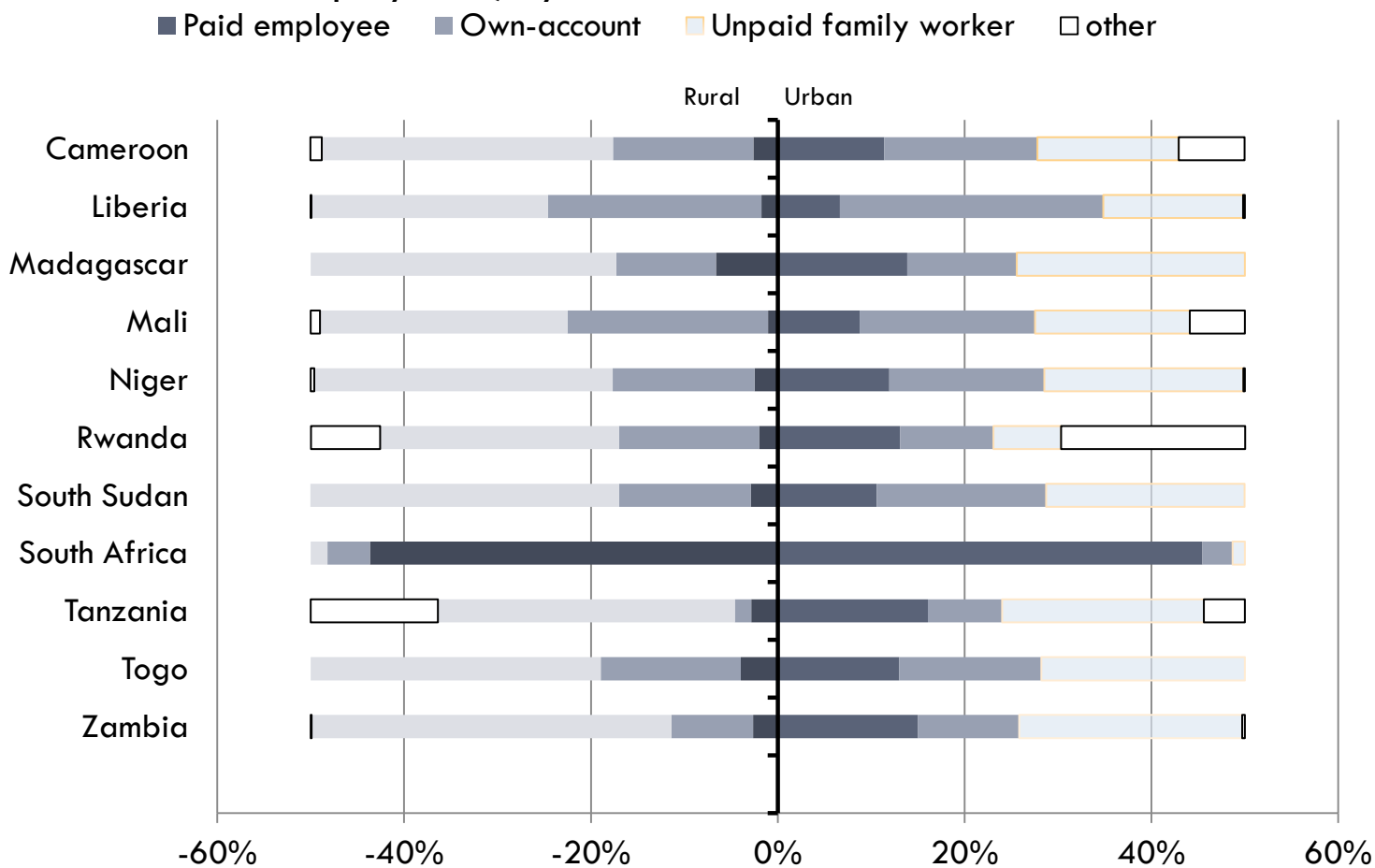
Sector of employment: selected services, by area of residence



WORKING CONDITIONS

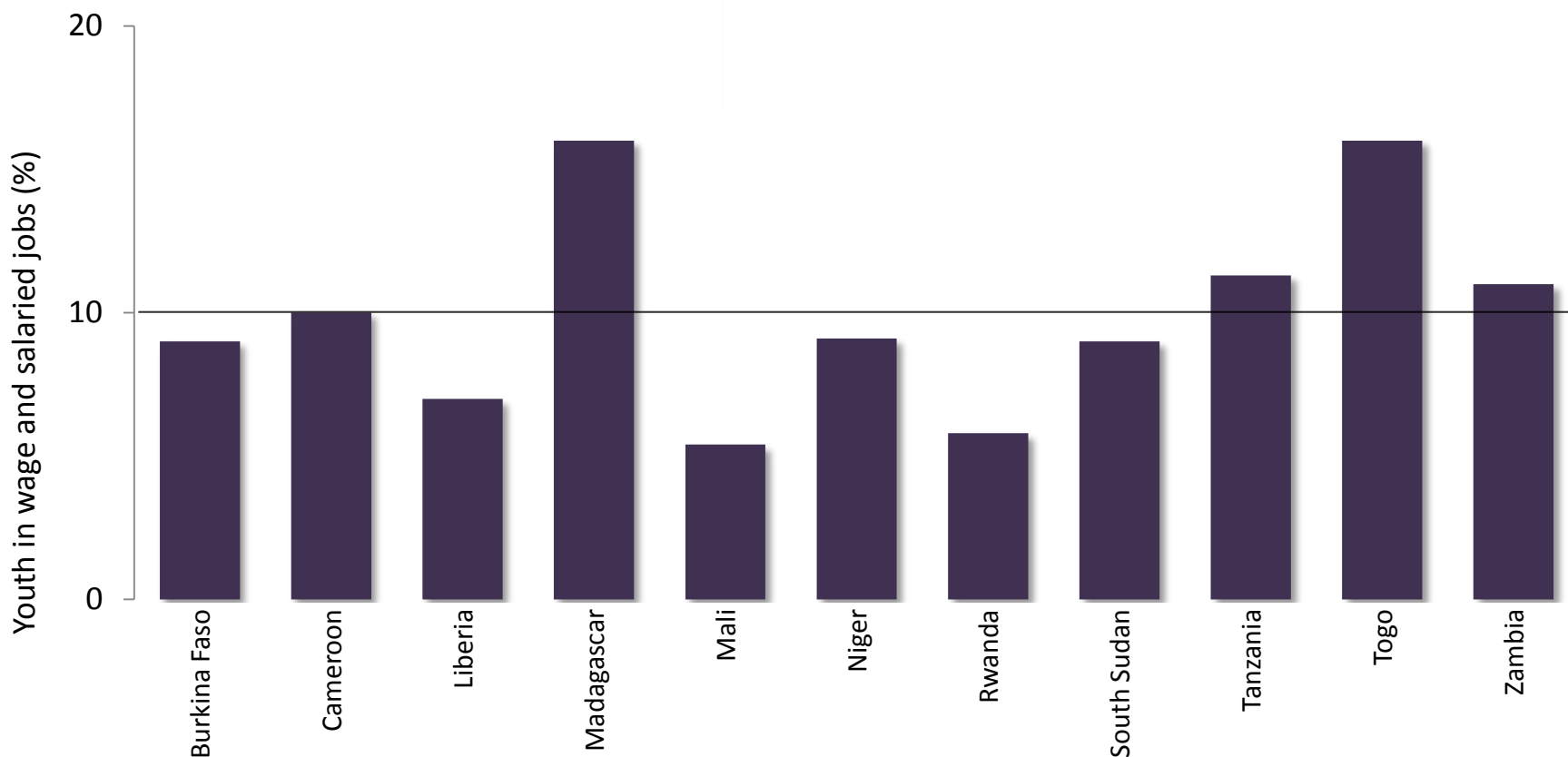
ONLY A MINORITY OF YOUTH WORKS AS PAID EMPLOYEEE

Youth status in employment, by area



NON-FORMAL WORK REMAINS COMMON IN SSA

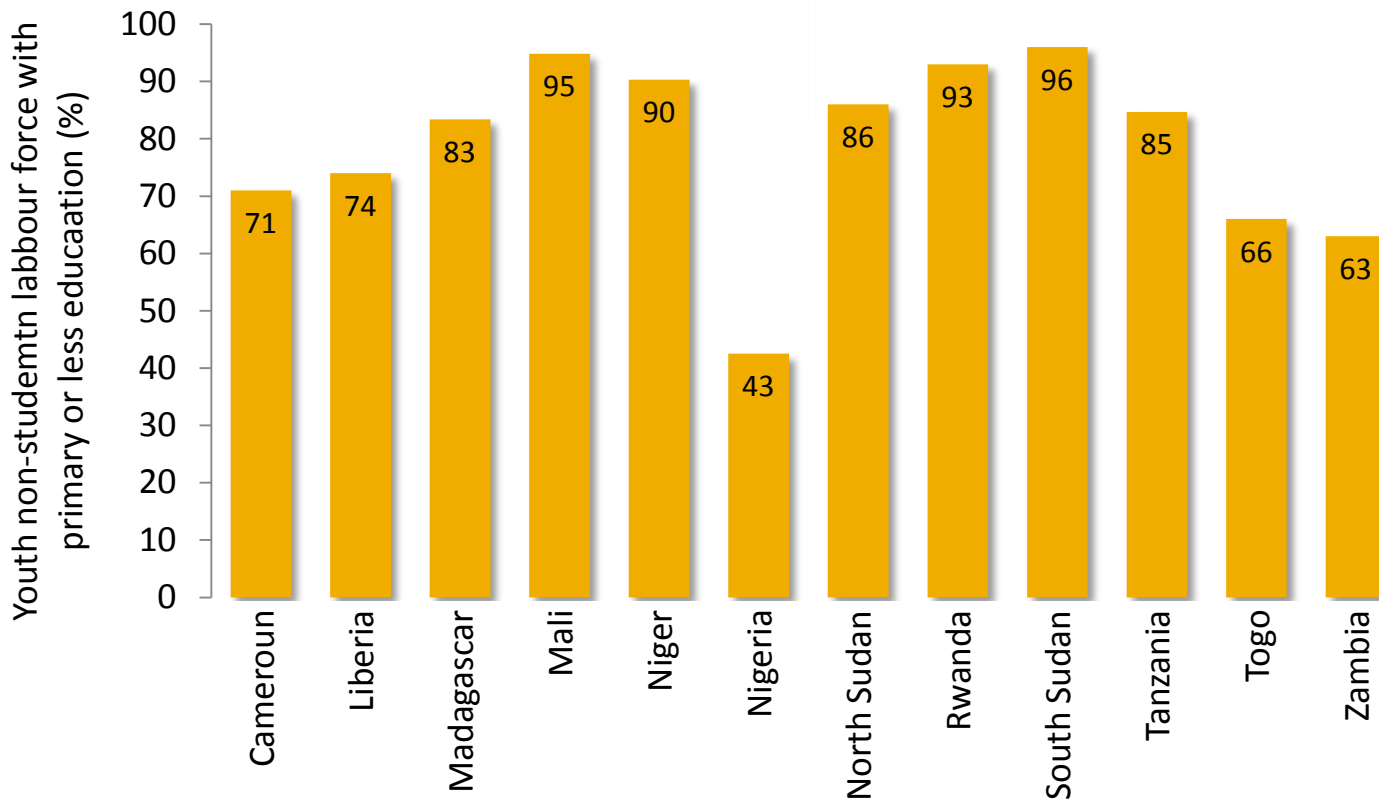
Figure. *Youth wage and salaried employment, by country.*



HUMAN CAPITAL

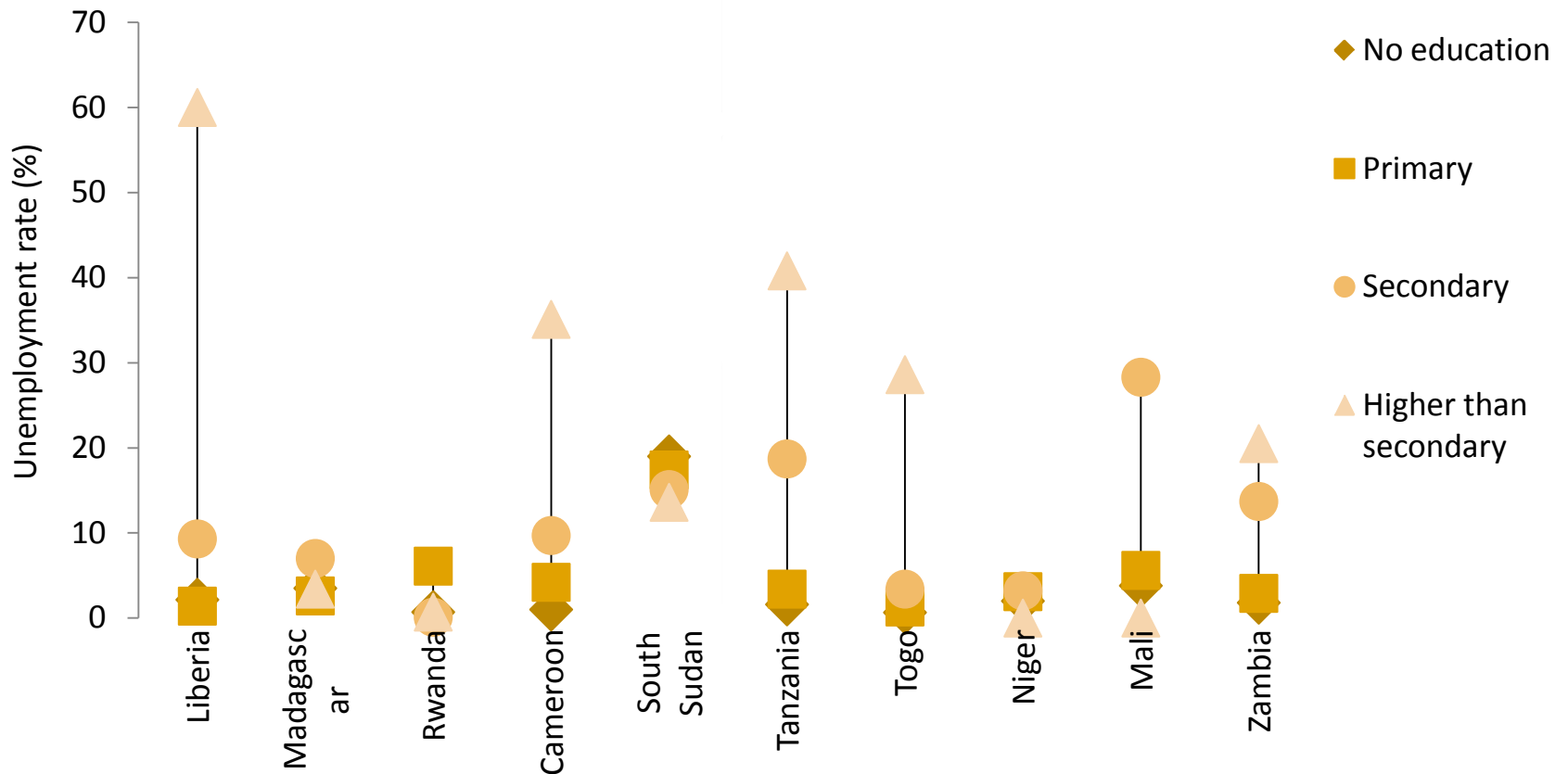
YOUTH IN MANY COUNTRIES ENTER THE LABOUR FORCE WITH VERY LIMITED HUMAN CAPITAL

Percentage of non-student youth labour force (age 15 to 24) with primary or less education, selected countries

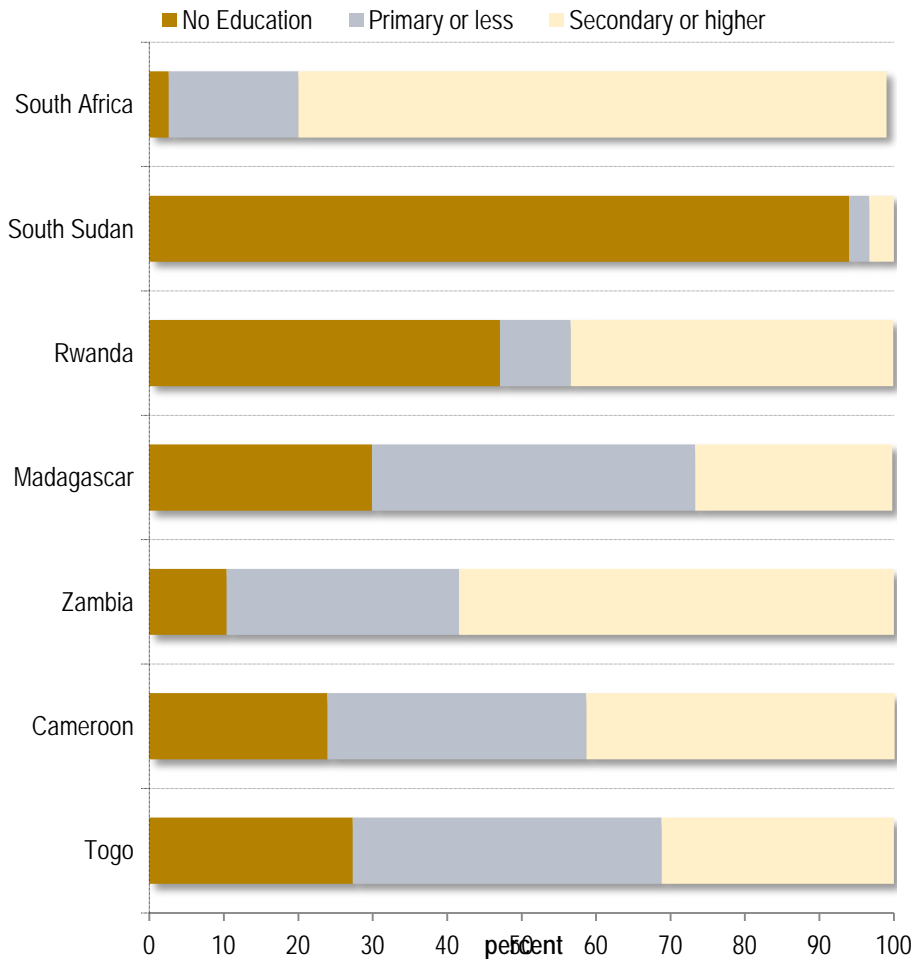


MORE EDUCATION DOES NOT CONSISTENTLY LOWER THE RISK OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Unemployment rate among young people (age 15 to 24), by educational attainment



Share of young people (age 15 to 24) not in education or the labour force, by educational attainment

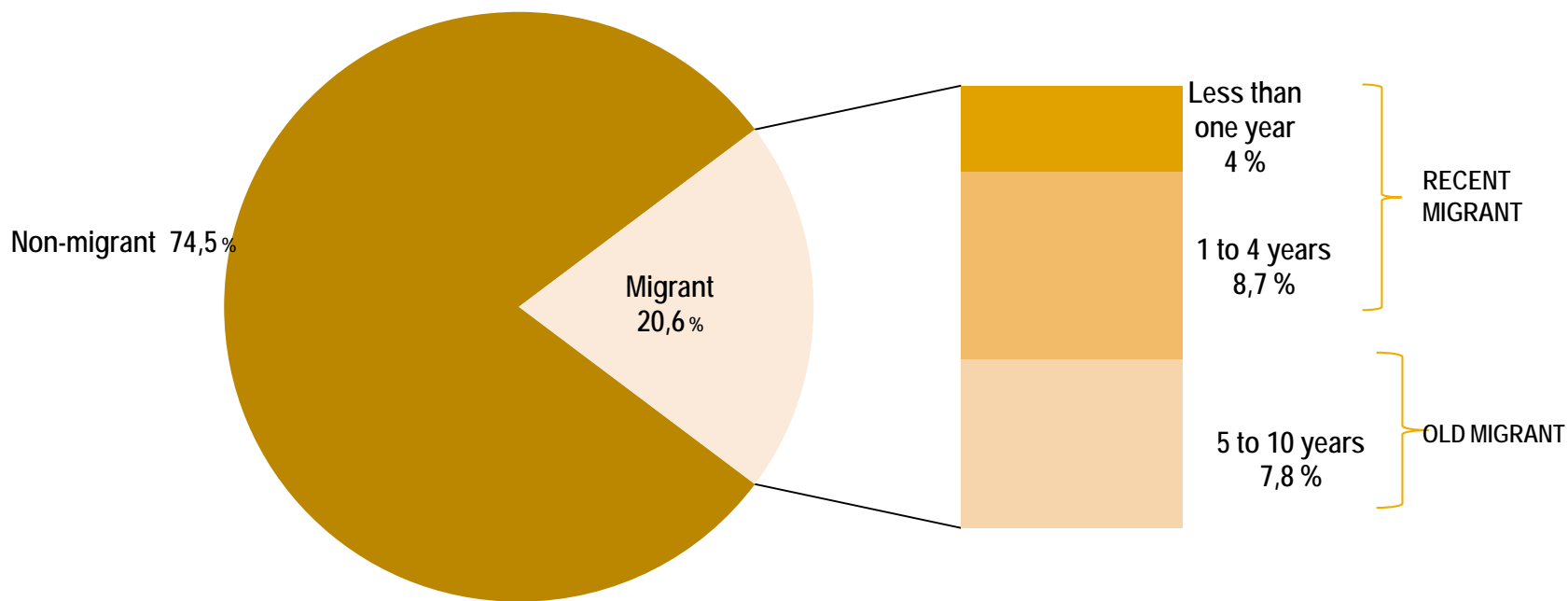


The share of youth absent from both education and the labour force is often high even among well-educated youth

YOUTH ON THE MOVE

Nearly 21% of young people aged 15 to 24 have changed their place of residence during the ten years preceding the survey, compared to 15% of the entire population.

Senegal. Youth population 15 -24 years, by migration status and timing of migration (%)



Source: UCW calculations based on Senegal ESAM II 2001/2002.

ON AVERAGE, YOUNG MIGRANTS ARE LESS EDUCATED THAN THEIR NON-MIGRANT COUNTERPARTS IN THE RECEIVING AREA

Level of education of youth (15-24 years), by migration status and area of residence

	Total		Dakar		Autre ville		Rural	
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
None	64,5	50,2	47,5	26,8	44,1	31	78,3	70,5
Primary	21,4	31	28,3	40,5	27,9	42,3	16,5	21,5
Secondary	14,1	18,7	24,3	32,7	27,9	26,7	5,2	8,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Estimations UCW à partir des données de l'ESAM II de 2001/2002

YOUNG MIGRANTS DO NOT SEEM TO HAVE PARTICULAR DIFFICULTIES IN ACCESSING EMPLOYMENT.

IN RURAL AREAS, YOUNG MIGRANTS GENERALLY HAVE A LOWER EMPLOYMENT RATE (50%) THAN NON-MIGRANTS (56%).

Youth activity status by migration, sex and area of residence

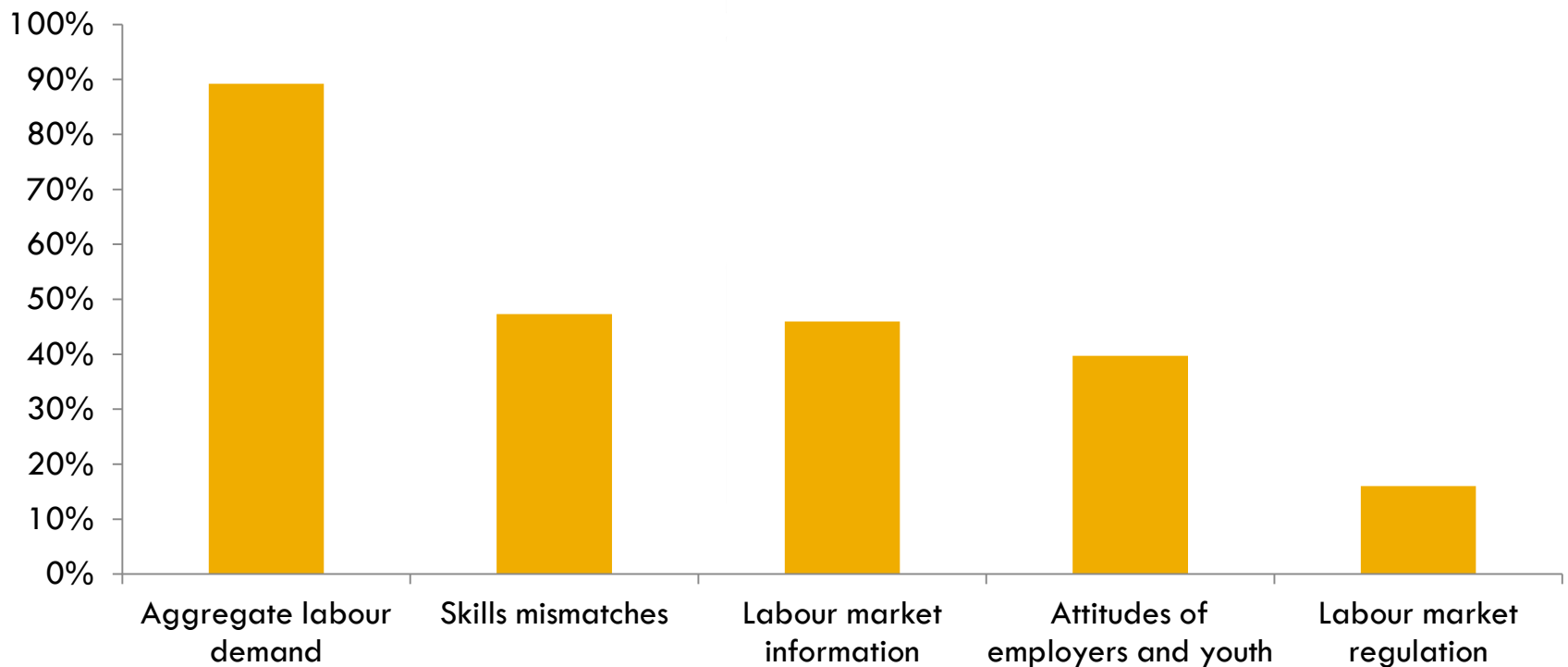
		Employment (% population 15-24 years)		Unemployment (% population 15-24 years)	
		Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
Sex	Male	58,6	55,1	12,5	17,0
	Female	33,6	28,0	14,1	19,2
Residence	Dakar	41,0	24,5	14,9	26,1
	Autre ville	26,4	26,5	19,7	22,6
	Rural	50,0	56,0	10,7	12,1
Total		43,0	41,2	13,5	18,2

Source : Estimations UCW à partir des données de l'ESAM II de 2001/2002

SUMMING UP

LACK OF LABOUR DEMAND IS THE HIGHEST OBSTACLE TO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Labour market challenges faced by youth



Source: African Economic Outlook 2012 Expert Survey

- Information and analysis
- Need for a strategy for job creation and the role of youth in supporting this strategy
- Human capital: education and elimination of child labour – Focus on vulnerable youth
- Skills: address skill mismatch and provide skills to youth entering the labour market with low human capital
- Role of youth in agriculture: promoting innovation, also in small holdings
- Promote a modern (and diversified) service sector also through youth entrepreneurship.
- Migration
- Need to frame interventions within a strategy