

▶ Youth transitions in Africa

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▶ Today I'll present...

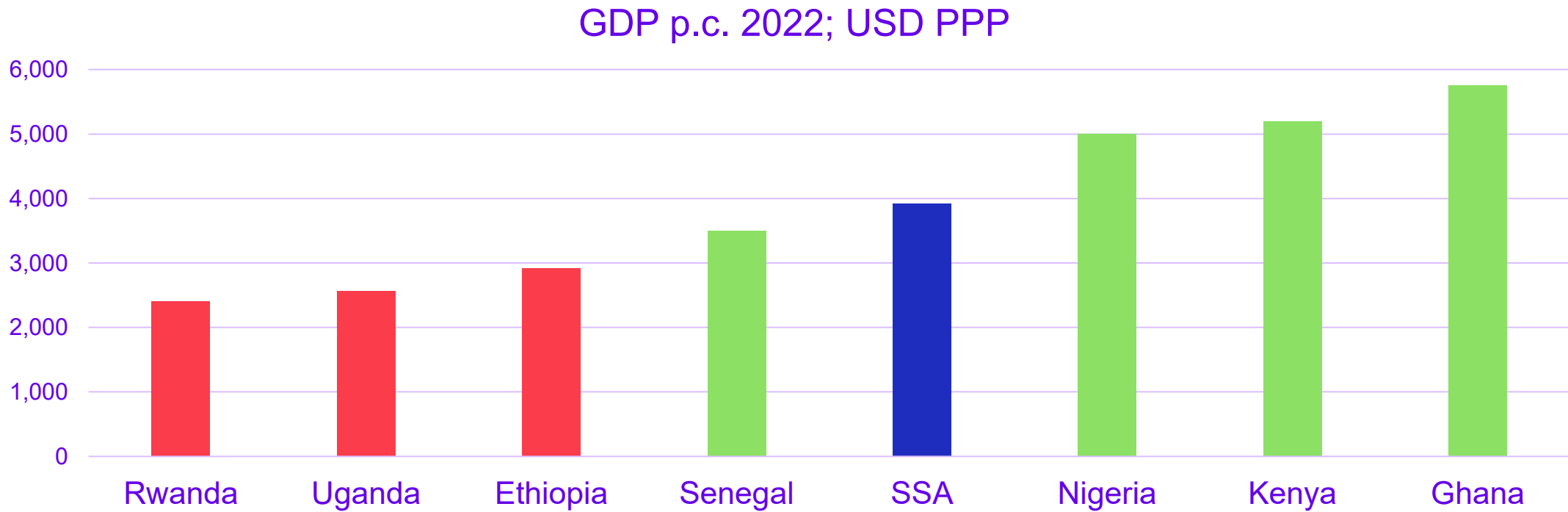
- 1) The ILO-Mastercard Partnership
- 2) Country Context
- 3) Youth Labour Markets (& NEET)
- 4) School-to-Work Transition Indicators
- 5) Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic
- 6) Youth Employment Policy
- 7) Concluding remarks

▶ The ILO – Mastercard Foundation Partnership

- New Partnership (since 2022): Produced seven country briefs (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda) and a cross-country summary; based on the YouthSTATS repository and the ILO's Employment Policy Gateway
 - Overview of youth labour markets and the school-to-work transition
 - Summary of youth employment related policies and programmes

Country context

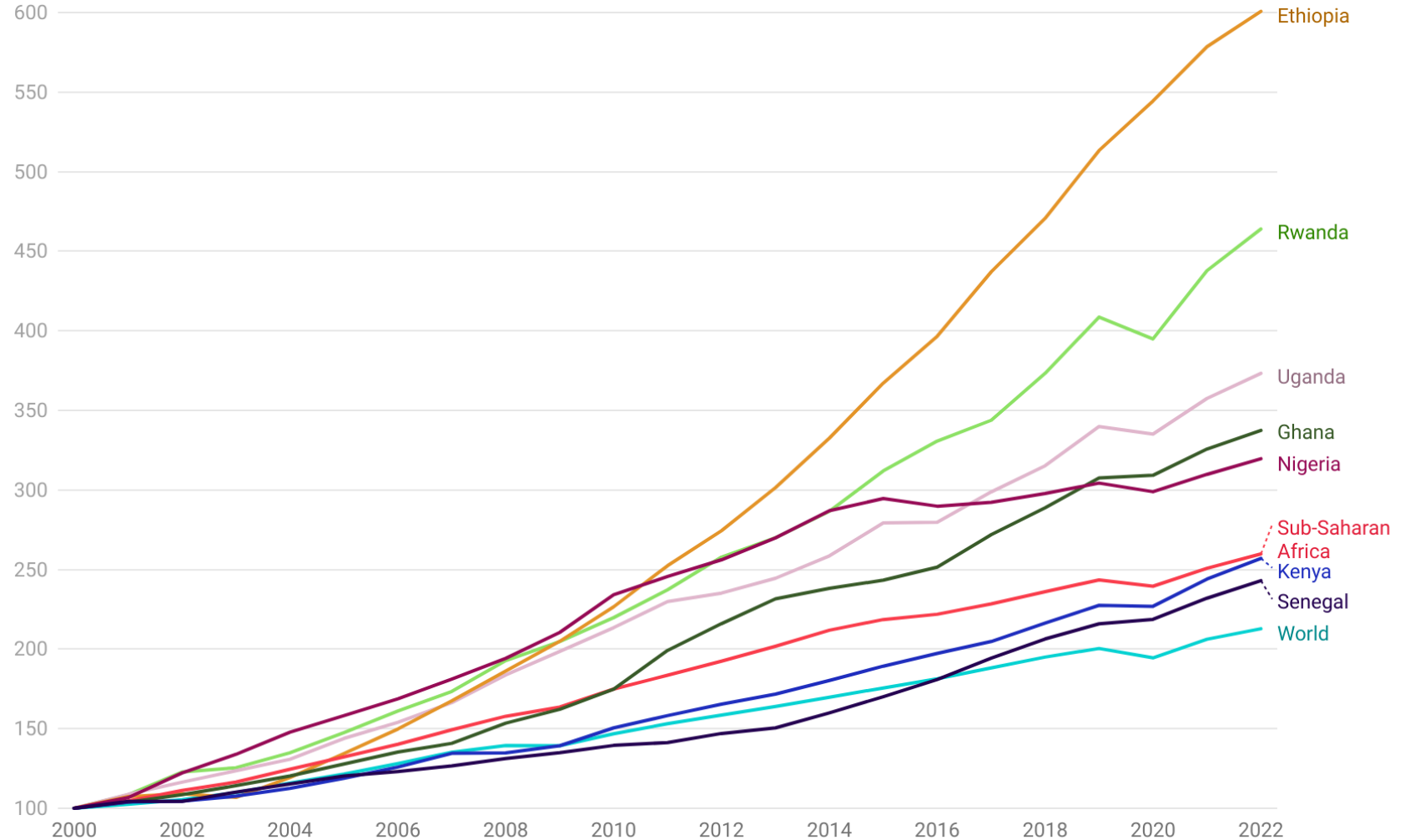
3 low income countries and 4 lower-middle income ones



All have had good economic growth during since 2000

Figure 1. Real GDP, 2000-2022; 2000=100

Real GDP indices for Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the World



Note: The figure reports indices for real GDP over time with 2000 = 100.

Source: Calculated from the IMF World Economic Outlook October 2022 database. • Created with Datawrapper

Youth labour markets (& NEET)

What do we mean by NEET (SDG indicator 8.6.1)?

Who are the NEET?

NEETs are very **heterogeneous** - many reasons for being NEET; Two main groups

- Young **unemployed** (but who are not also in education);

AND

- Young people **outside the labour force** (but who are not also in education)
 - Discouraged
 - Family responsibilities
 - Young people with disabilities

- ▶ Share of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET rate) is relatively high
- ▶ And always higher amongst young women than young men

Youth status by sex, latest year

Young people aged 15-29.

■ In employment ■ In education ■ NEET

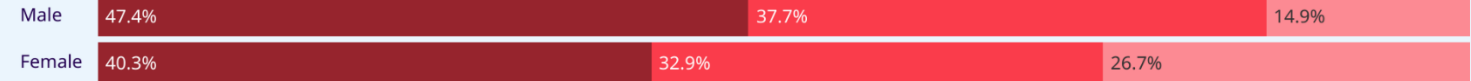
Ethiopia



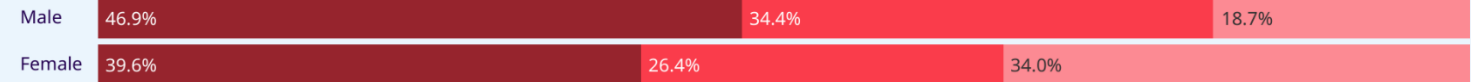
Ghana



Kenya



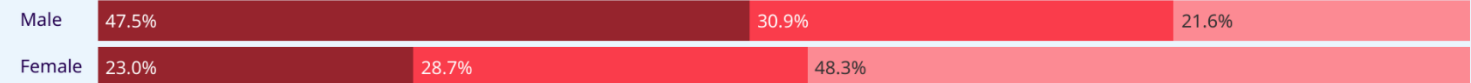
Nigeria



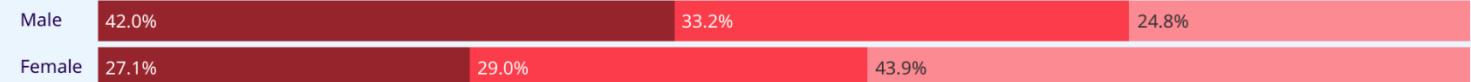
Rwanda



Senegal



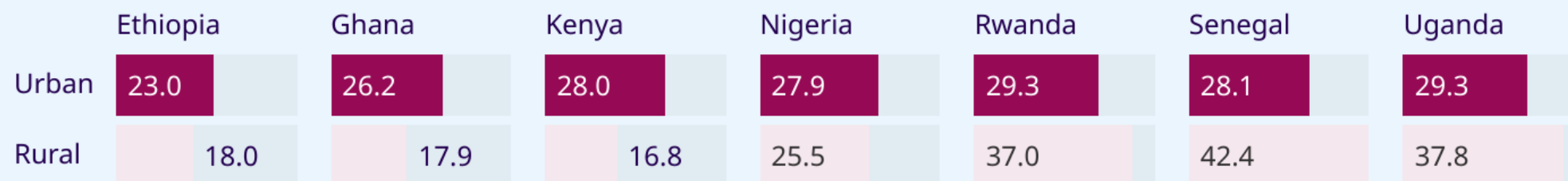
Uganda



Often (but not always) NEET rates are higher in rural areas

Share of young people (aged 15-29) not in education, employment or training by urban-rural location, latest year (%)

Urban Rural

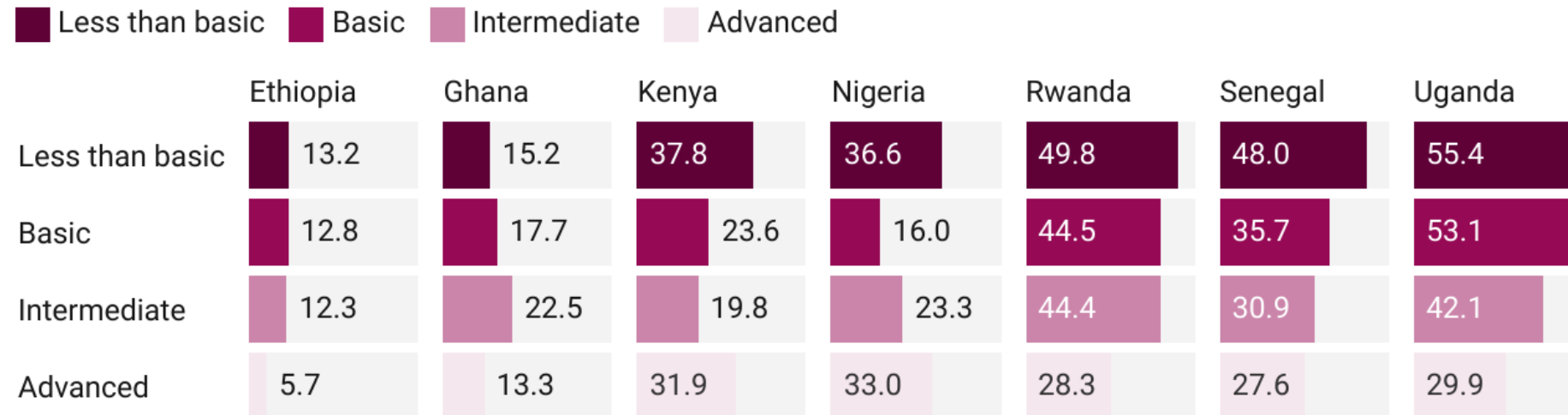


Latest year available: Ethiopia, 2021; Ghana, 2017; Kenya, 2019; Nigeria, 2019; Rwanda, 2021; Senegal, 2019; Uganda, 2021

Created with Datawrapper

Similarly, NEET rates tend to (but don't always) fall with educational attainment

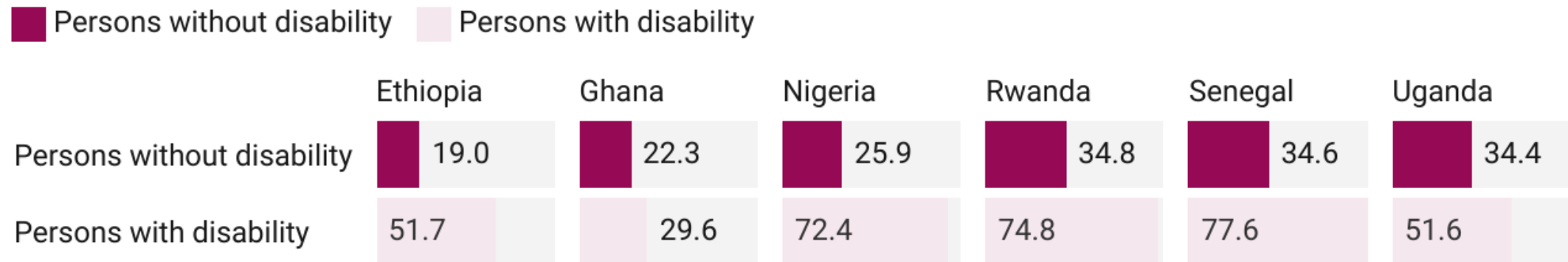
Figure 8. Share of young people (aged 25-29) not in education, employment or training by educational attainment, latest year (%)



Latest year available: Ethiopia, 2021; Ghana, 2017; Kenya, 2019; Nigeria, 2019; Rwanda, 2021; Senegal, 2019; Uganda, 2021

▶ But they are always (often much) higher for young people with disabilities

Figure 9. Share of young people (aged 15-29) not in education, employment or training by disability, latest year (%)



Latest year available: Ethiopia, 2021; Ghana, 2017; Nigeria, 2019; Rwanda, 2021; Senegal, 2019; Uganda, 2021

Source: Authors' calculations based on ILO Harmonized Microdata, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/> • Created with Datawrapper



The Youth Transition Indicator

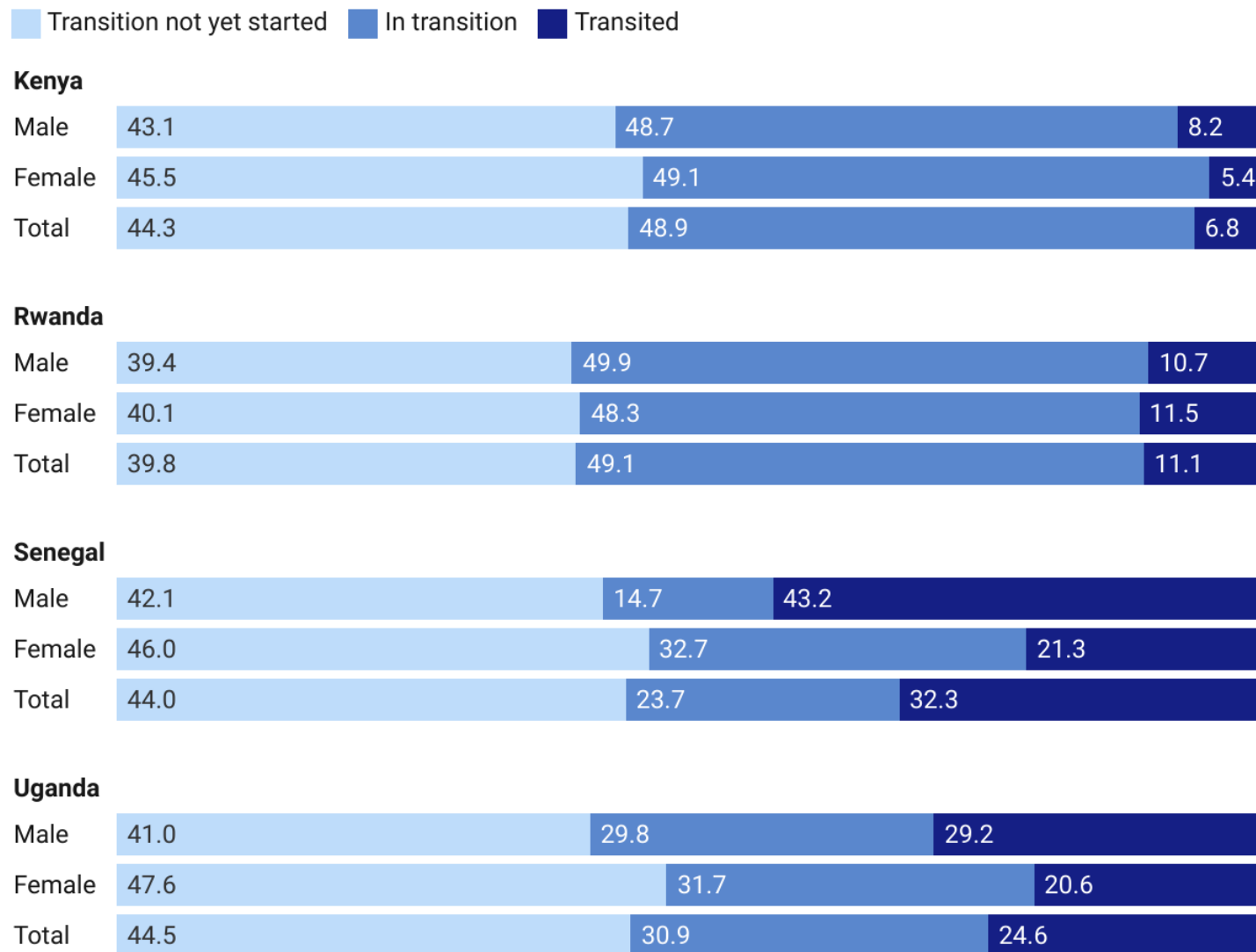


▶ ILO Youth Transition (to work) Indicator

Stages of Transition:

- 1. Transition not yet started:** Still in education and/or has no intention of working;
- 2. In Transition:** Has left education but not yet in a satisfactory job;
- 3. Transited:** In a stable or satisfactory job

Figure 10. Distribution of youth men and women (aged 15-29) by stage of transition, latest year (%)



A large share of young people are ‘in transition’

and/or haven’t yet started the transition

▶ Covid-19 & Youth labour markets:

**Covid-19 tended to impact the disadvantaged young people more;
for example young women...**

Figure 11a. Change in NEET rates from pre-COVID to post-COVID (percentage points)

■ Male ■ Female ■ Total

Ethiopia

Percentage point change



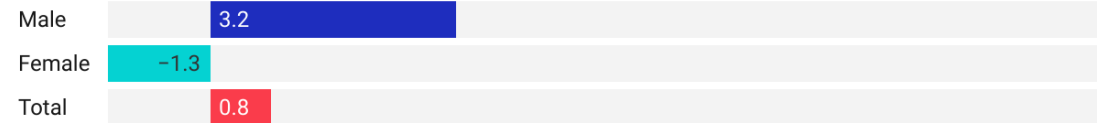
Kenya

Percentage point change



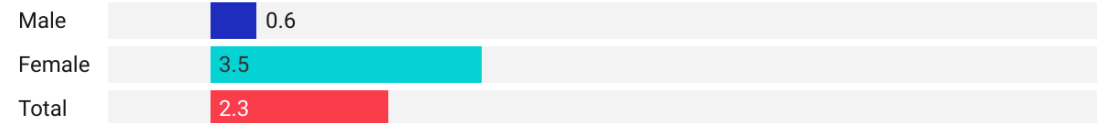
Rwanda

Percentage point change



Uganda

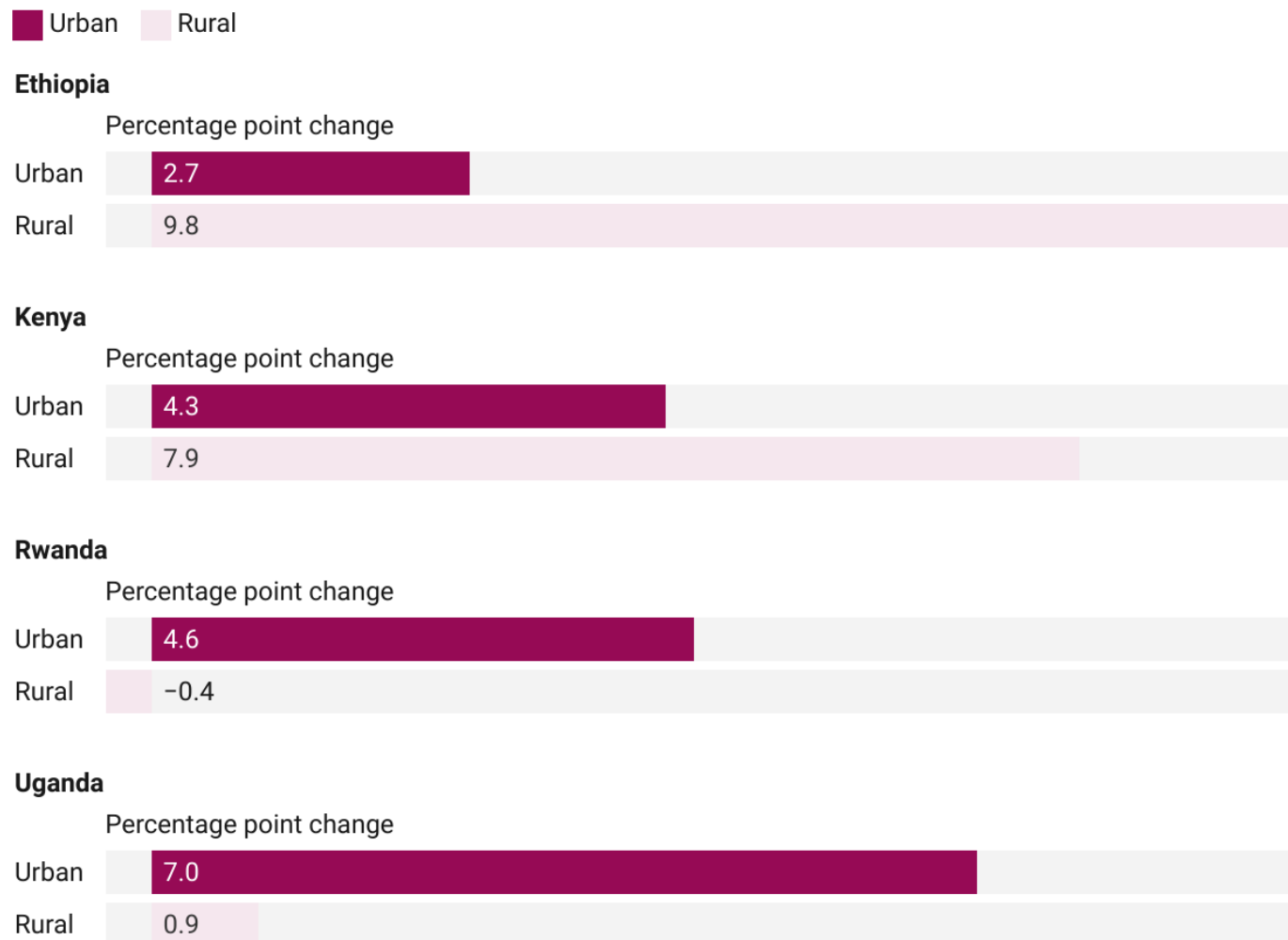
Percentage point change



Years used by availability: Ethiopia, 2013 to 2021; Kenya, 2019 to 2020; Rwanda 2019 to 2021; Uganda 2017 to 2021

Source: Authors' calculations based on ILO Harmonized Microdata, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/> • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 11b. Change in NEET rates from pre-COVID to post-COVID by urban-rural location (percentage points)



Years used by availability: Ethiopia, 2013 to 2021; Kenya, Q1& Q2 2019 to Q1 & Q2 2020; Rwanda 2019 to 2021; Uganda 2017 to 2021

Source: Authors' calculations based on ILO Harmonized Microdata, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/> • Created with Datawrapper

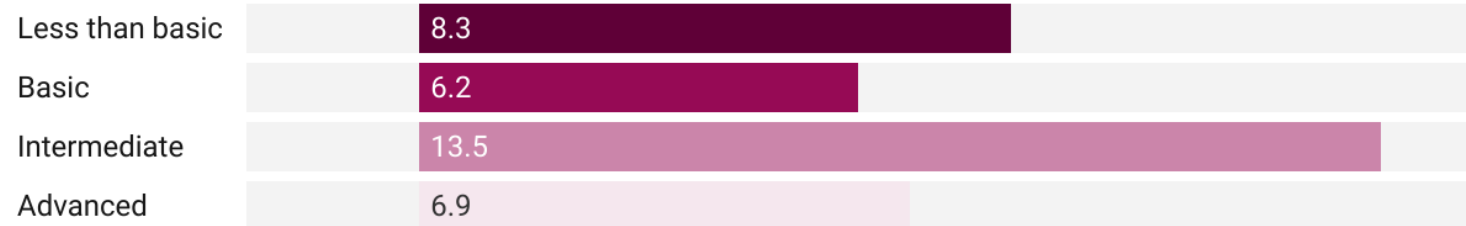
....Rural youth...

Figure 11c. Change in NEET rates from pre-COVID to post-COVID by educational attainment (percentage points)

■ Less than basic ■ Basic ■ Intermediate ■ Advanced

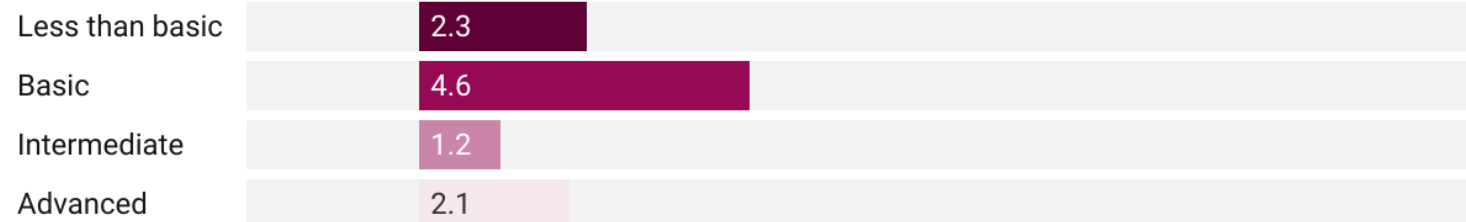
Kenya

Percentage point change



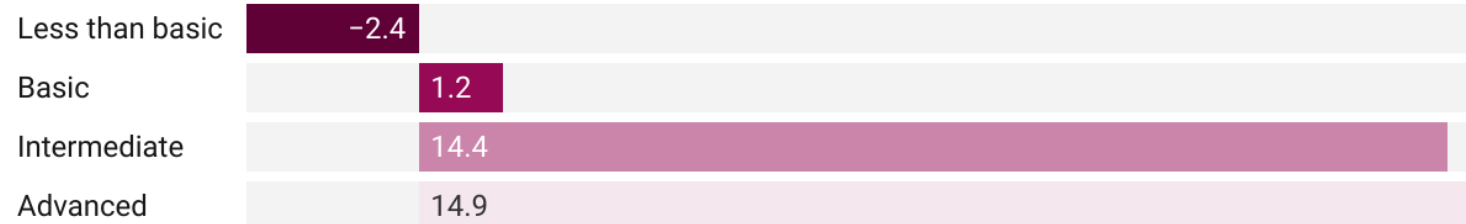
Rwanda

Percentage point change



Uganda

Percentage point change



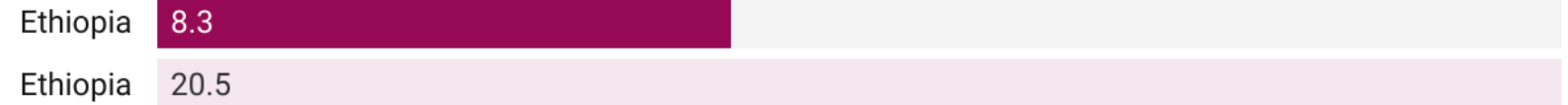
Typically also increases in NEET concentrated amongst less educated young people

Figure 11d. Change in NEET rates from pre-COVID to post-COVID by disability status (percentage points)

■ Persons without disability ■ Persons with disability

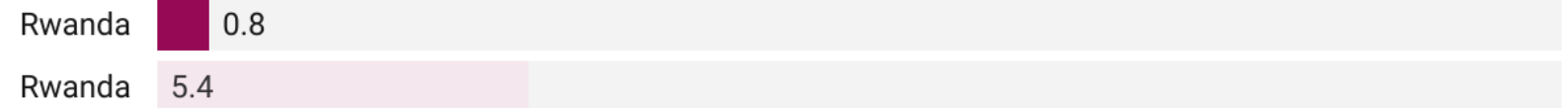
Ethiopia

Percentage point change



Rwanda

Percentage point change



Uganda

Percentage point change



Years used by availability: Ethiopia, 2013 to 2021; Rwanda 2019 to 2021; Uganda 2017 to 2021

Source: Authors' calculations based on ILO Harmonized Microdata, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/> • Created with Datawrapper

& always impacted young people with disabilities to a greater extent

▶ Youth Employment policy

	Youth employment strategy score (SDG8.b.1)	Jobs target	National Youth Employment Strategy
Ethiopia	2	14m jobs by 2025; 20m jobs by 2030	✓
Ghana	3	-	✓
Kenya	-	6.5m jobs by 2022 most for youth	✓
Nigeria	2	21m full time jobs by 2025	✓
Rwanda	3	1.5m decent, productive jobs by 2024	✓
Senegal	1	-	✓
Uganda	-	2.5m jobs by 2025	✓

► And a few more summary indications on Youth Employment Policy

	Policy areas targeting young people							Youth sensitive ALMPs	Sensitivity of approach			Oversight	
	National Development Strategy	National Employment Policy	TVET & skills	Agri-culture	Digital	Green	Migration		Gender	Disability	NEETs, rural & others	Inter-agency coordination	Monitoring and evaluation
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	CG, JM, EPSE, T	+	-	+	+	-
Ghana	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓	X	CG, EP & SE, T	+	-	+	++	-
Kenya	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	EPSE, JM, JS, PW, T	++	++	++	++	-
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	EPSE, JM, PW, T	++	+	++	++	-
Rwanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	CG, EPSE, JM, T	++	-	+	+	-
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	EPSE, T	+	-	+	++	-
Uganda	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	CG, EPSE, T	++	+	+	++	-

► Some concluding remarks

Key points

- 1. Economic Growth & reductions in working poverty have not (yet) been sufficient to resolve the challenges facing young people**
- 2. Tendency for policies to be supply side oriented;** education and training are not in themselves sufficient
- 3. Important to address inequalities in outcomes amongst young people;** target policies towards obstacles faced by more disadvantaged young people
- 4. More and better information is needed;** Both core labour market information (Labour force survey data) – but also (monitoring and evaluation) data on the impact of policies and programmes