

African Economic Outlook

SPECIAL THEME:
**Promoting
Youth Employment**

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

MEDITERRANEAN CITIES

BETWEEN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Italian Association of Regional Science

Napoli
15 April, 2013



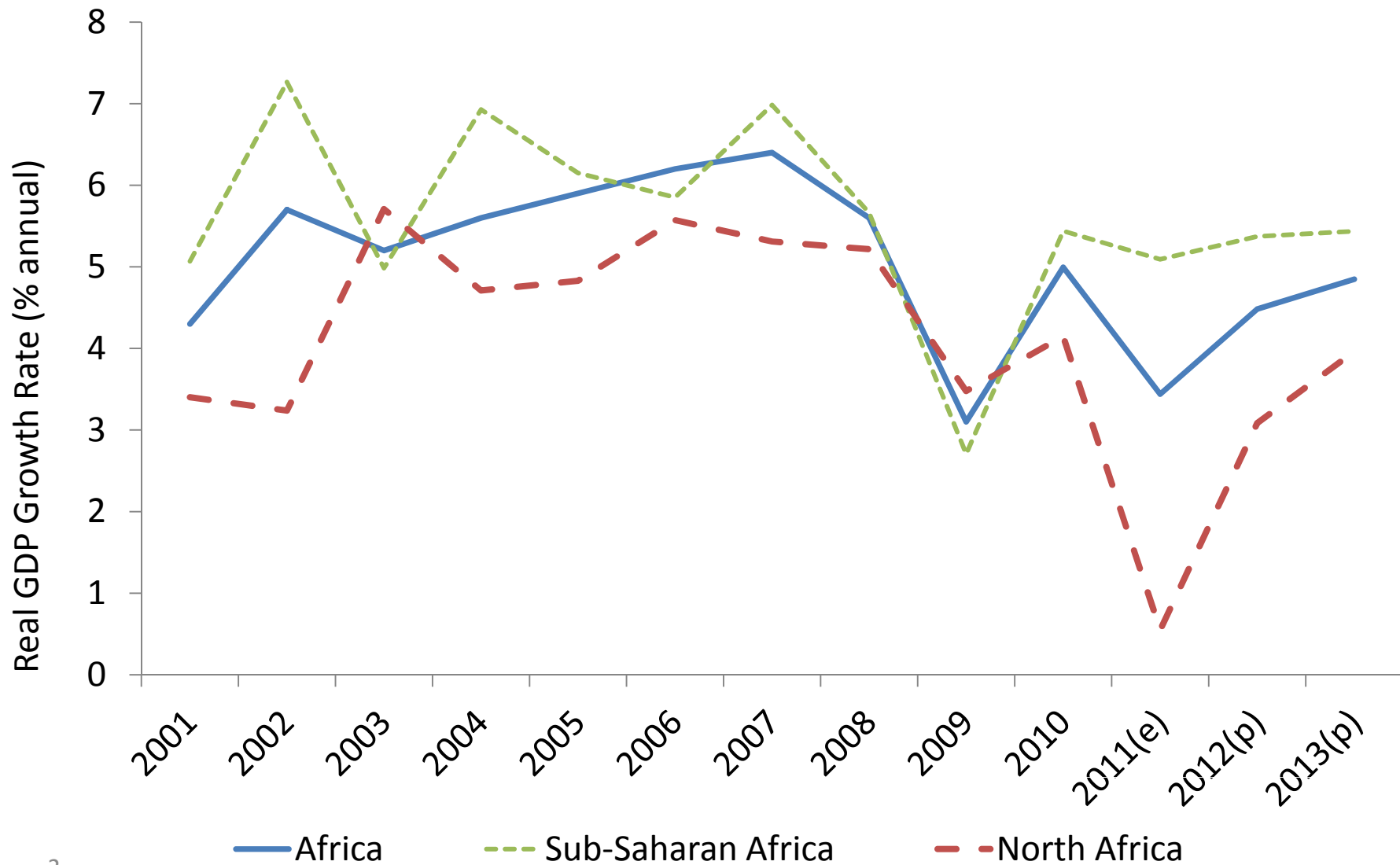
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



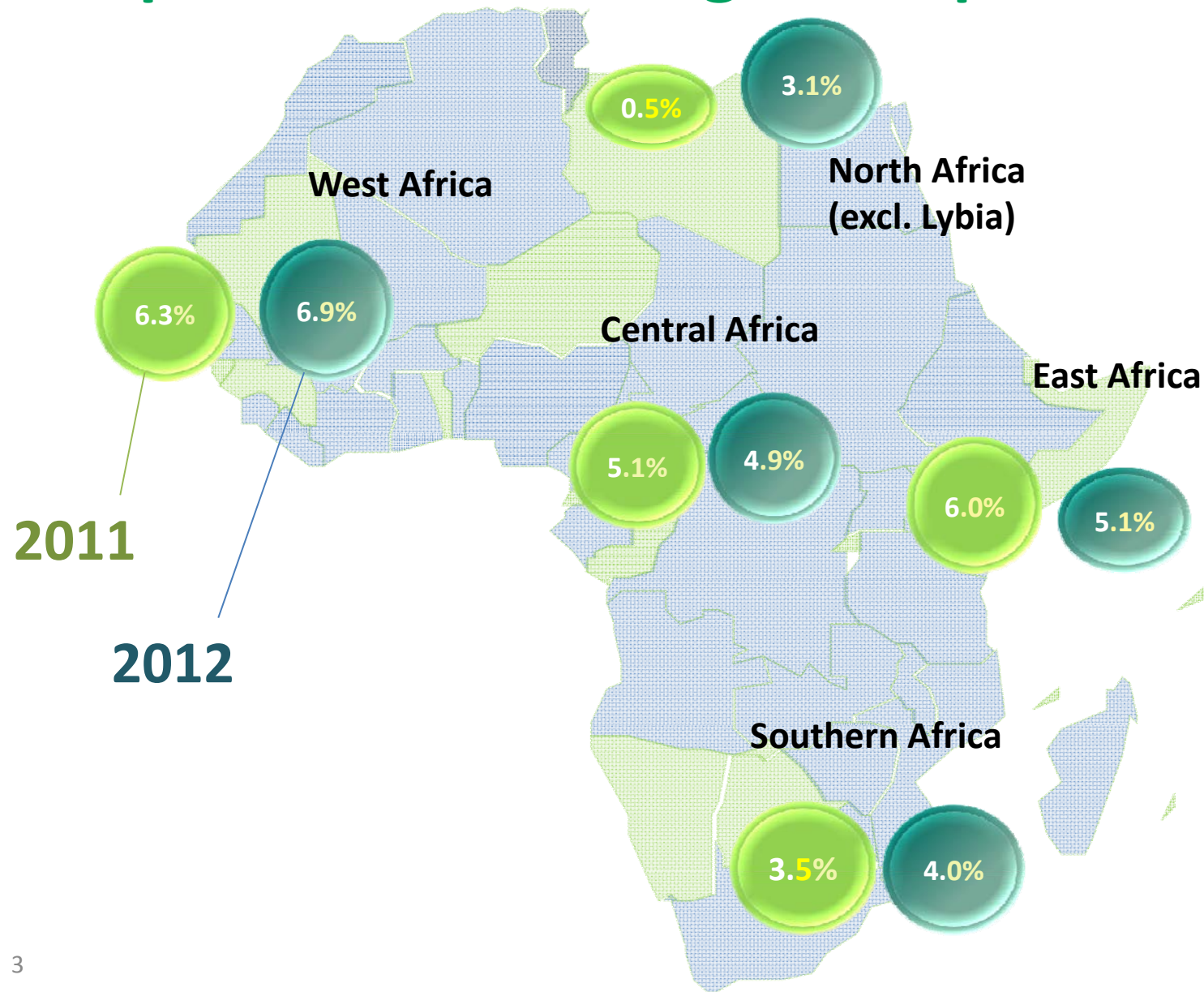
Economic
Commission
for Africa



Africa's Growth 2001-2013



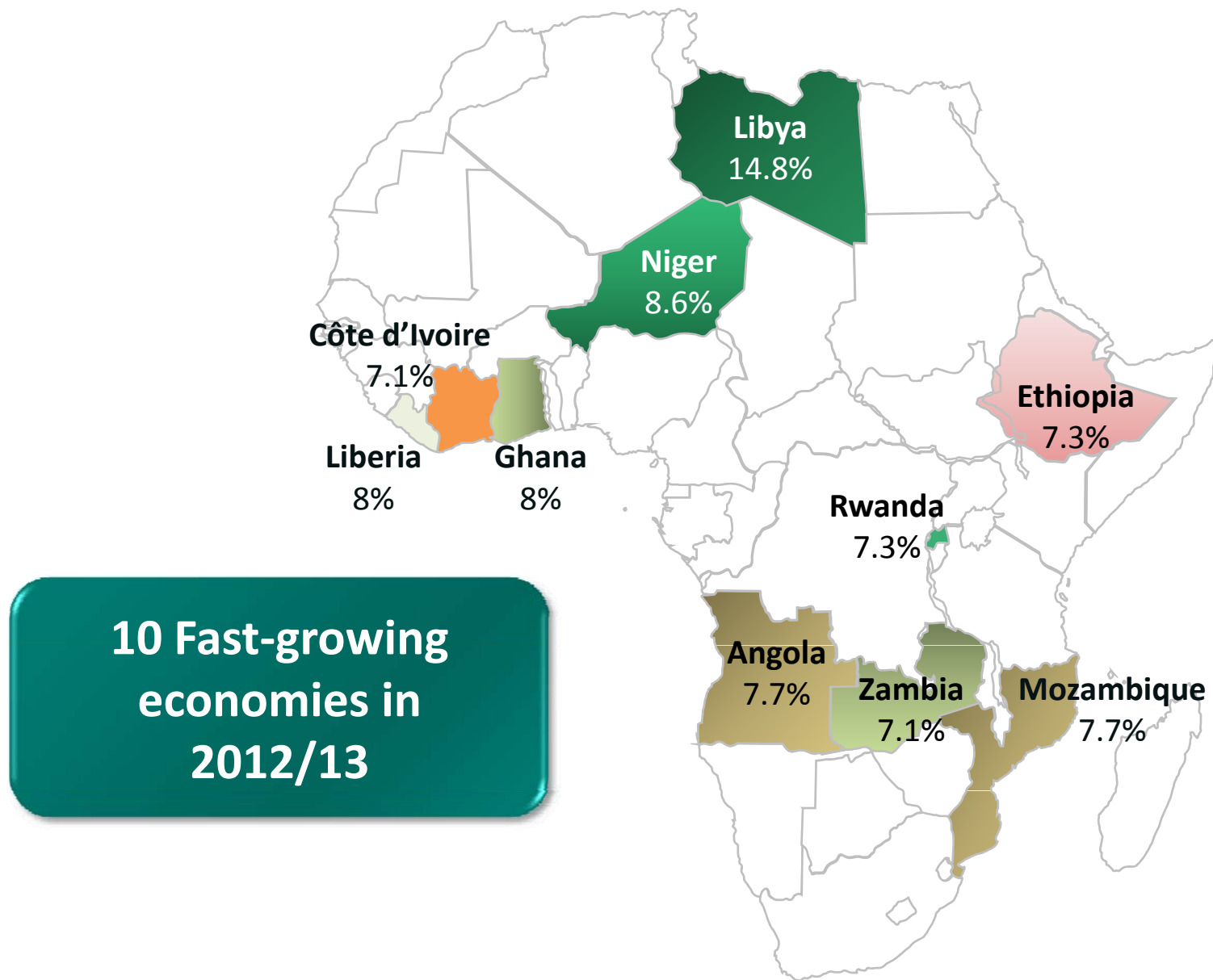
Disparities in recent growth performance

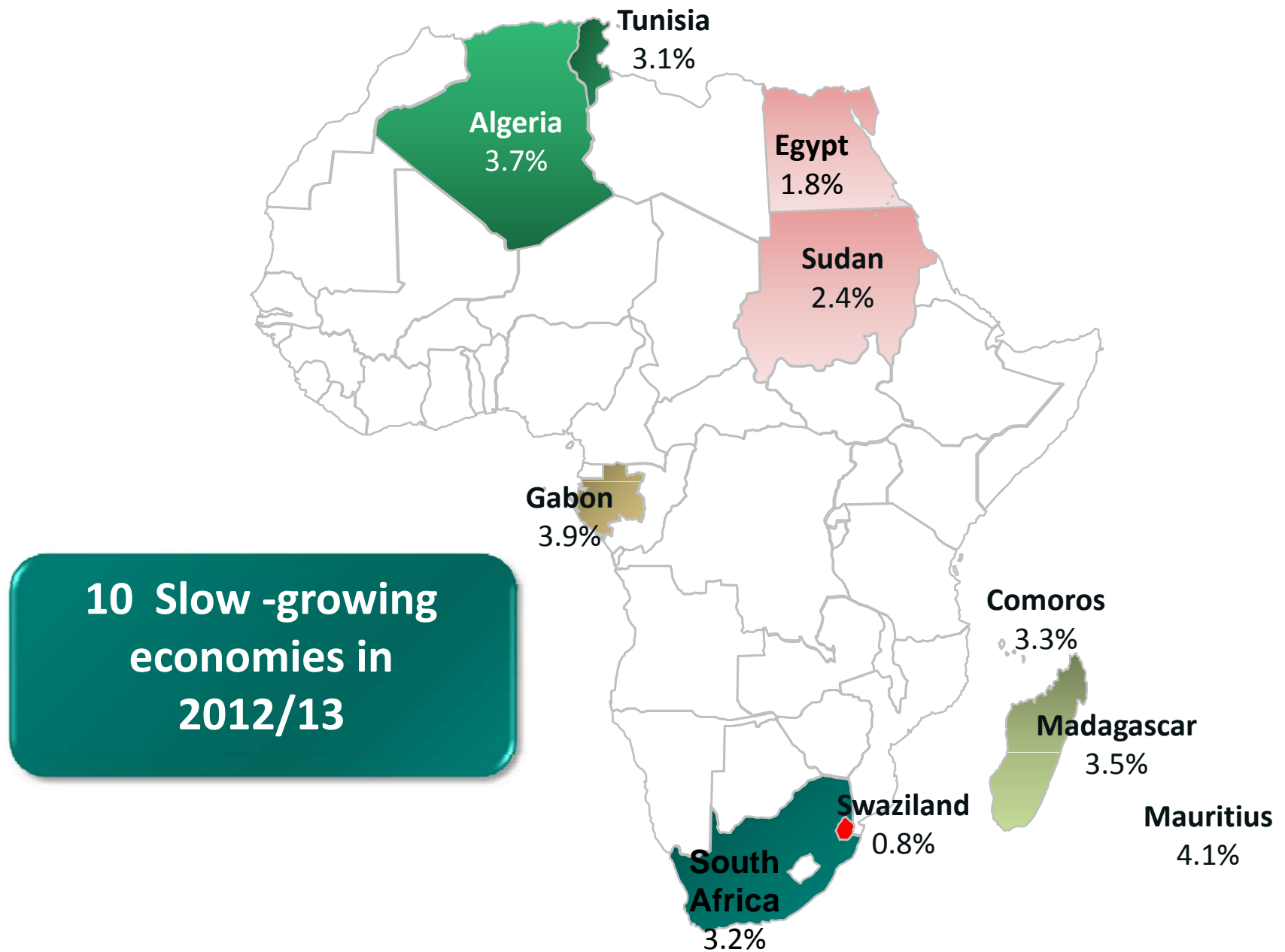


The Growth Story (continued)

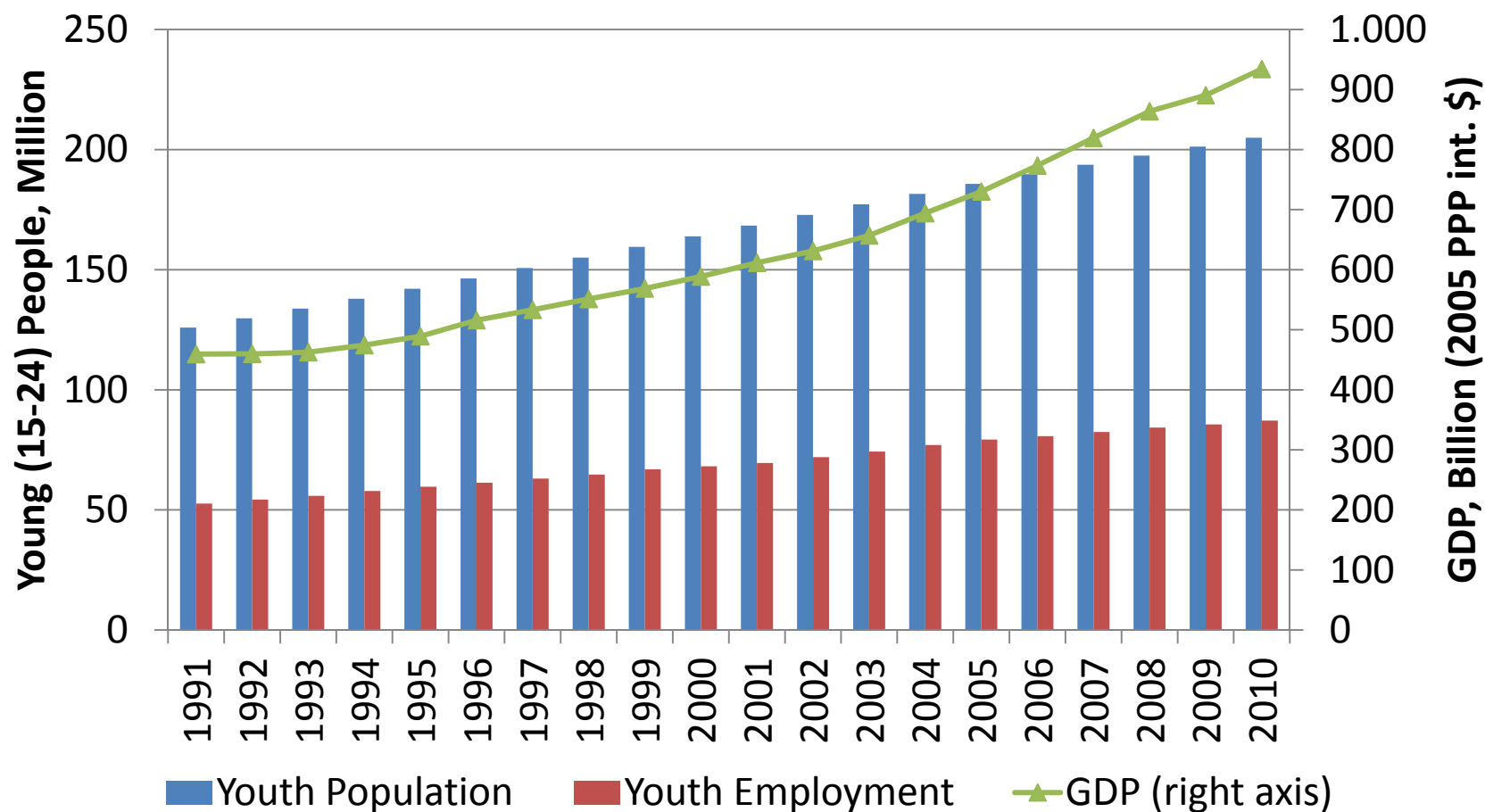
North Africa has rebounded

	Libya	Tunisia	Egypt
GDP growth 2010	3.7%	3.1%	4.8%
2011	-59,7%	-1,9%	1,8%
2012	95,5%	3,3%	2,2%
2013	15%	3,4%	2,0%
2014	8,1%	4,6%	3,5%

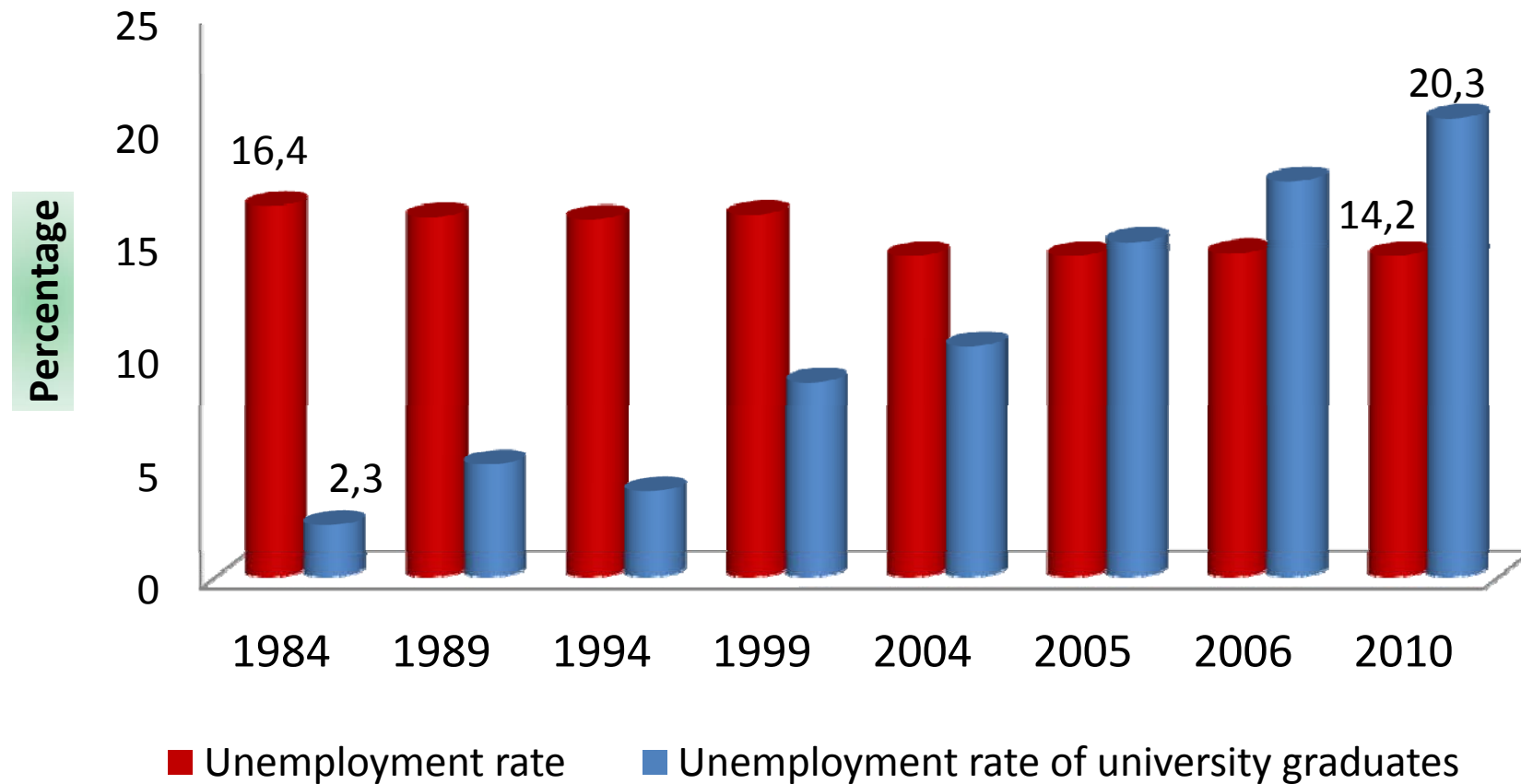




Africa's young population is growing and jobs are not keeping up



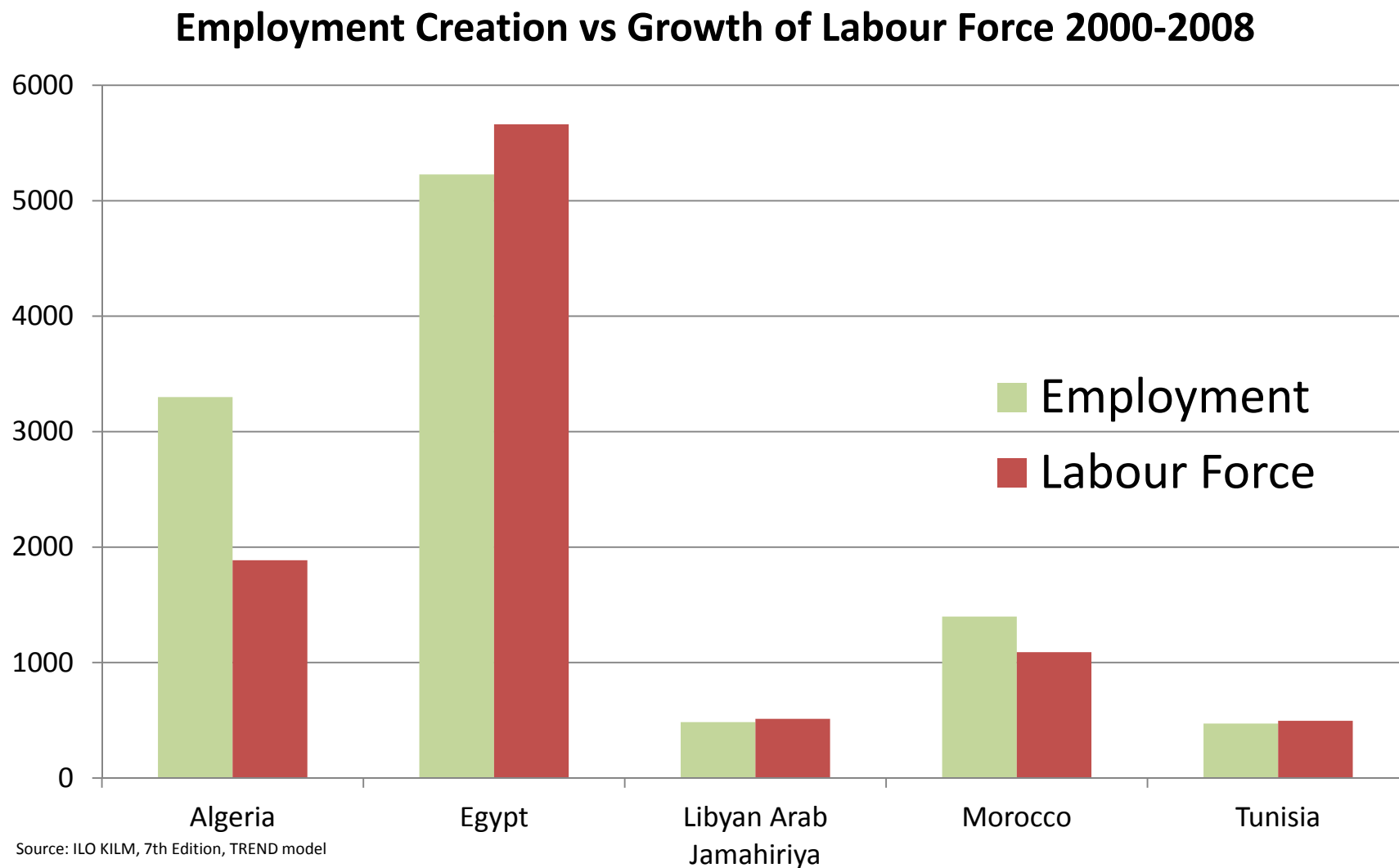
Tunisia: Unemployment and the revolution



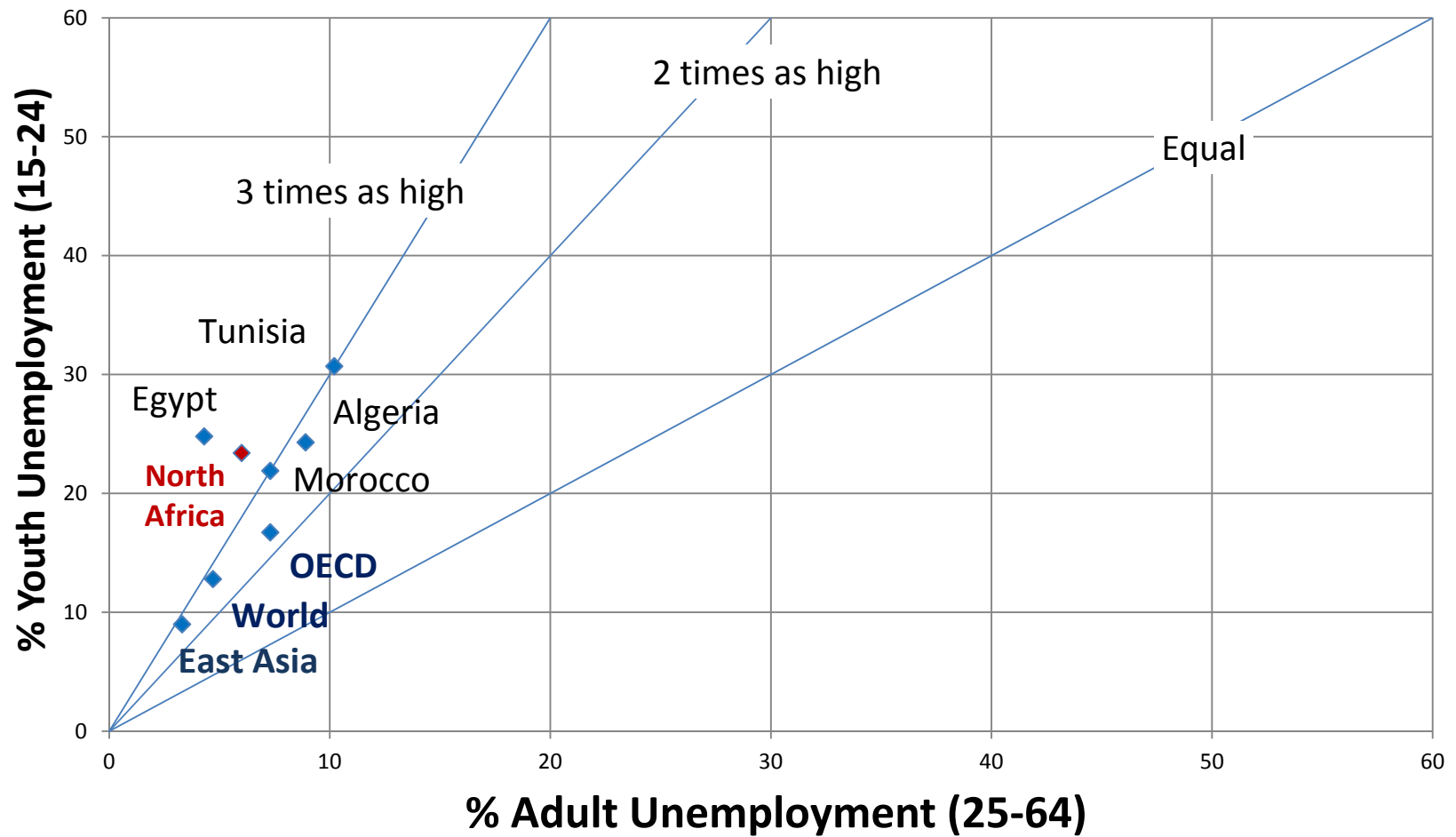
CHALLENGES

- 1. Economic growth has not translated into sufficient jobs for young people**

Employment creation: a mixed record



Youth face higher unemployment than adults



Source: ILO KILM, 7th Edition, 2011, OECD, authors' calculations

CHALLENGES

2. Youth populations continue to grow and increase the pressure on labour markets

Youth populations expand and obtain better education

- Youth =
 - + 4.2 million (+12%) between 2000-2010
 - + 3 million (+7%) between 2010 and 2025.
- Secondary education levels of 20-24 year old

(UN)

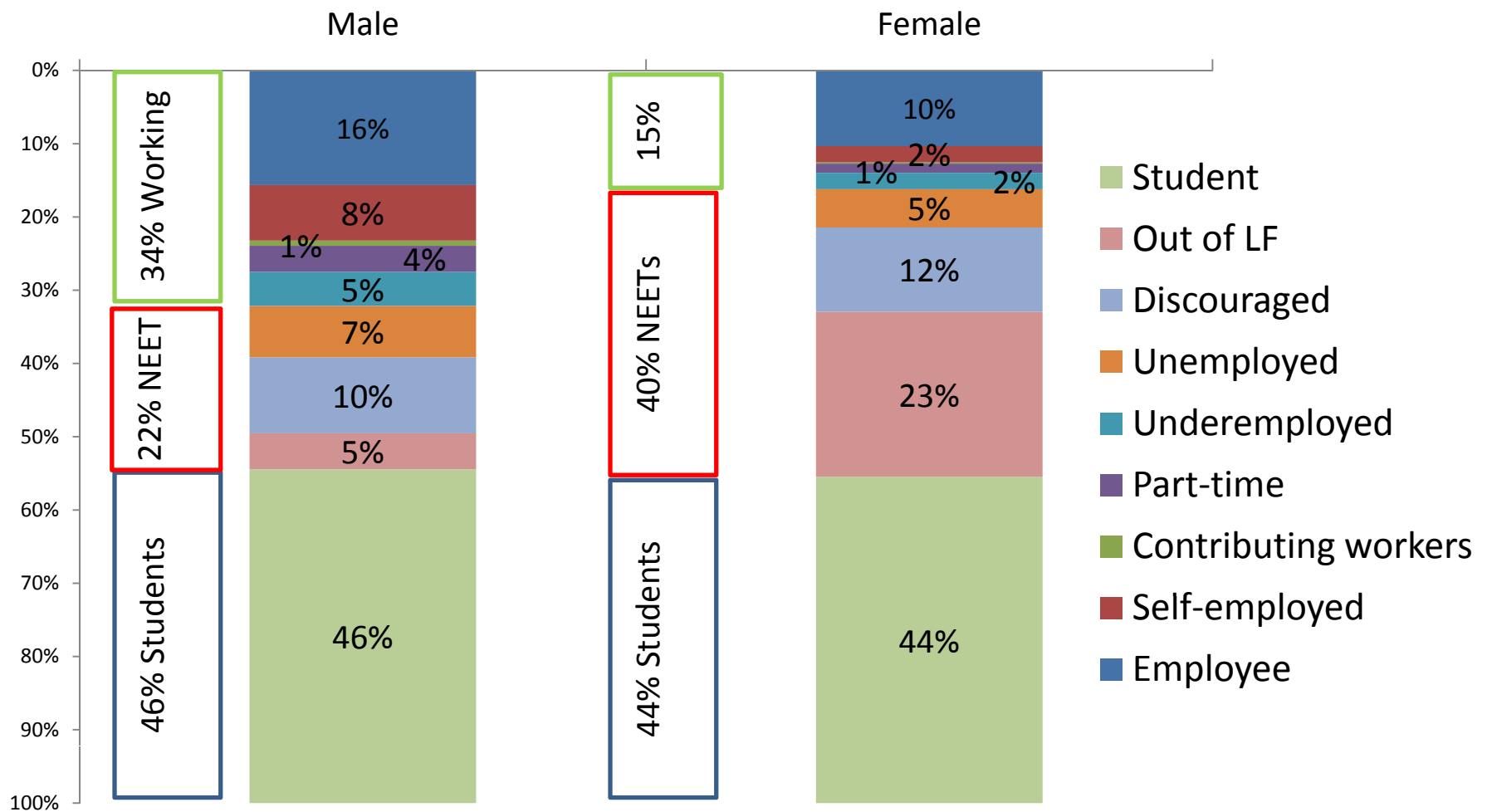
	Today	2025
Morocco	44%	75%
Egypt	65%	73%

CHALLENGES

3. Many jobs for young people are of low quality. Many young people remain in poverty despite working.

Decent employment is the exception

Time use of young men and women in North Africa



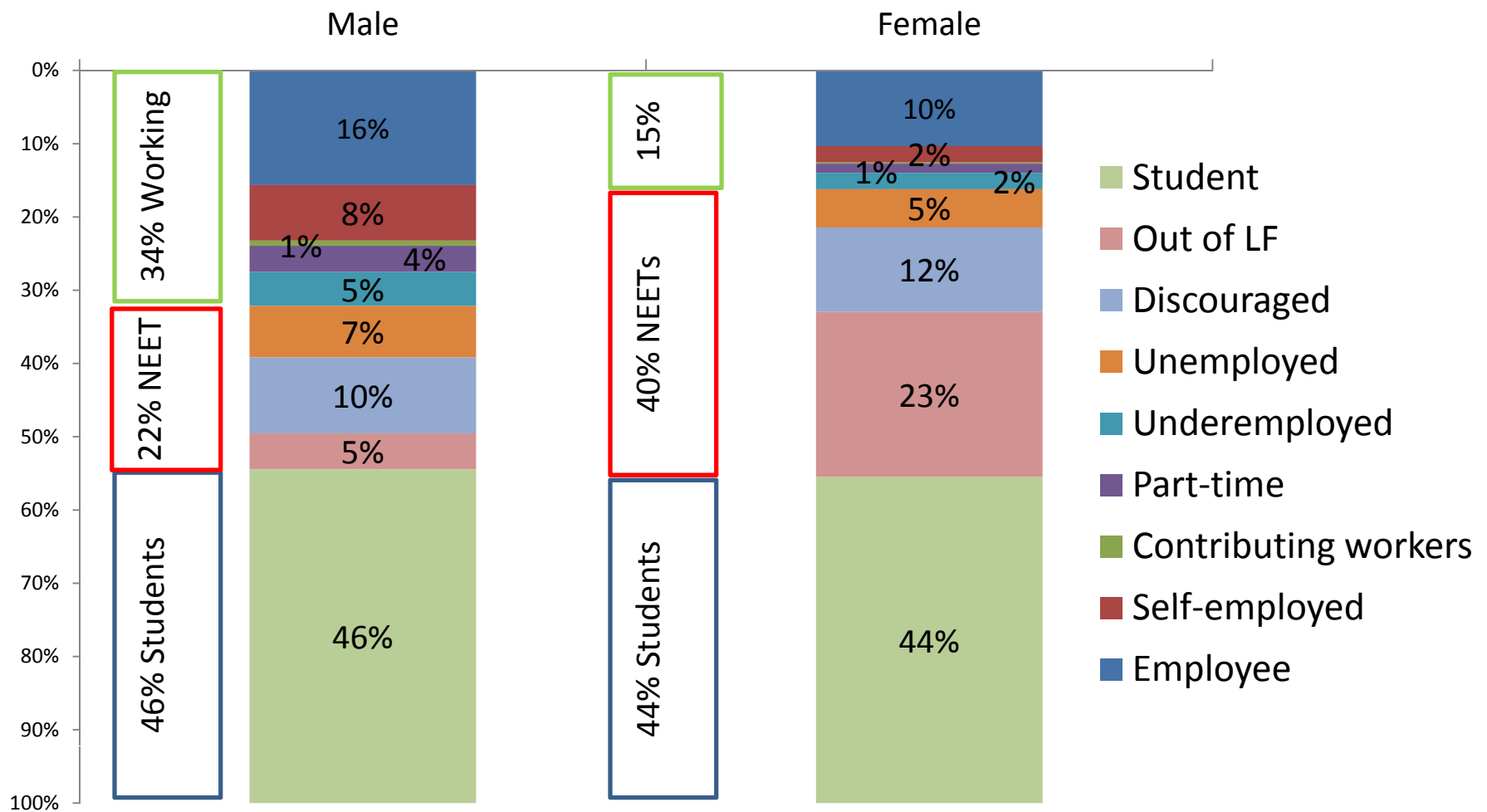
Source: author's calculation based on Gallup World Poll (2009/10)

CHALLENGES

4. Even more young people are discouraged than unemployed.

Decent employment is the exception

Time use of young men and women in North Africa



Source: author's calculation based on Gallup World Poll (2009/10)

CHALLENGES

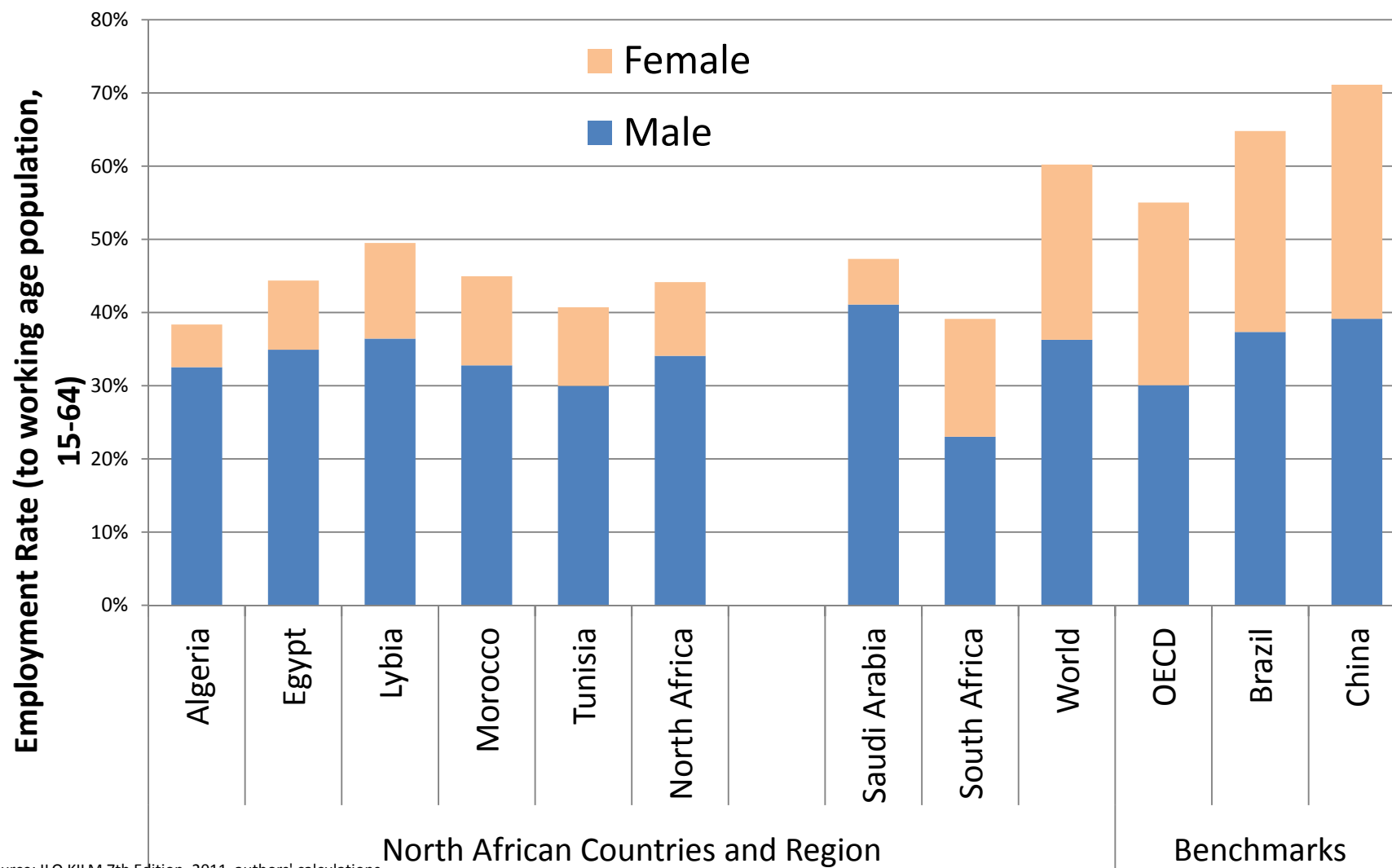
**5. Women face specific challenges
accessing the labour market.**

A lot of human resource potential gets lost

	In education	Not in labour force	Unemployed, discouraged	Working
Women	44%	23%	17%	15%
Men	46%	5%	22%	34%

Compared to men, given the same education level and living area, the chance for women to be in a wage employment is much lower.

Employment-to-working-age-population rates: lower than elsewhere

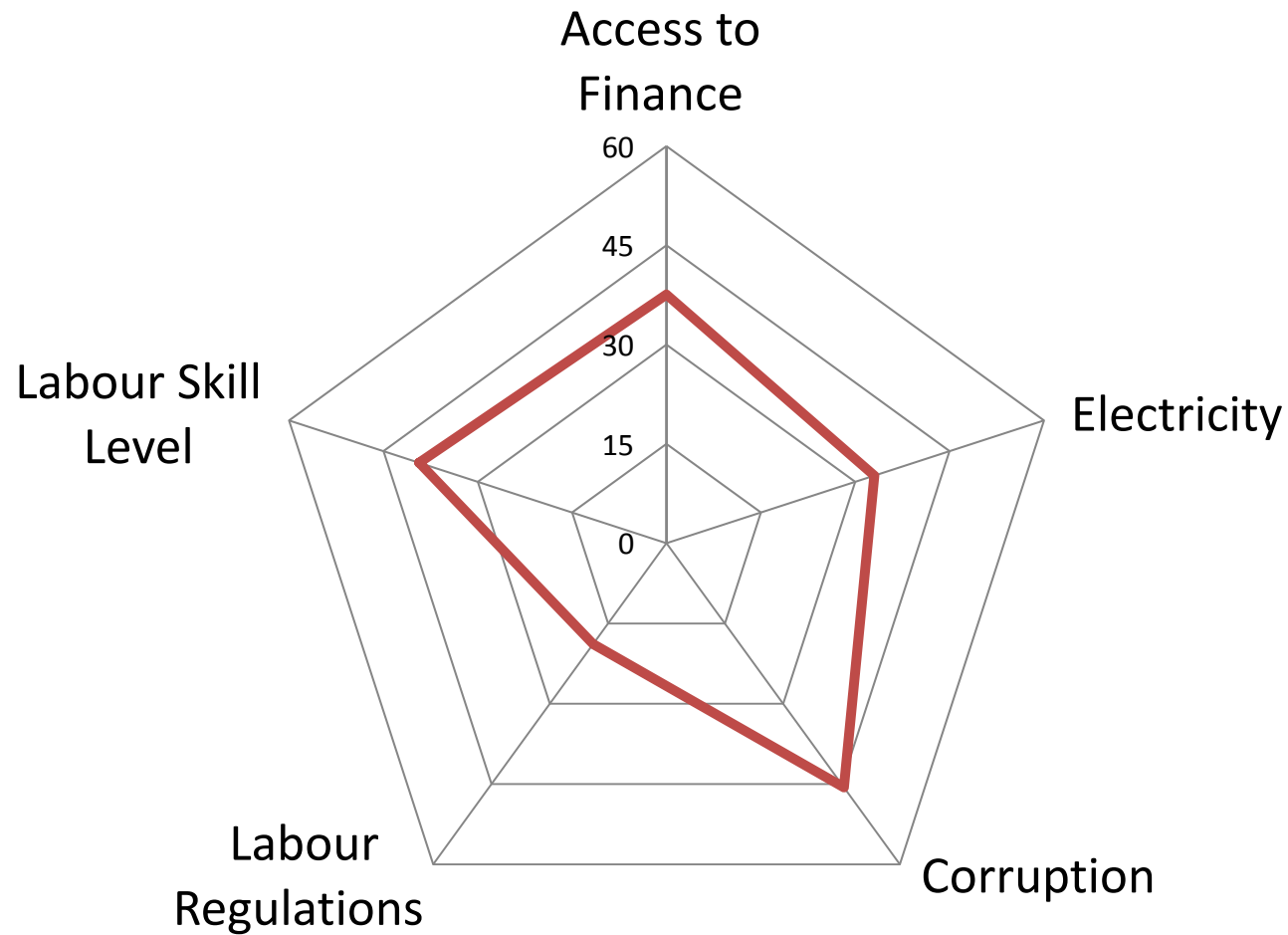


Source: ILO KILM 7th Edition, 2011, authors' calculations

ACTION

1. Reduce the barriers firms and entrepreneurs face regarding growth and job creation

Major obstacles to business growth in North Africa



Source: Enterprise Surveys (2007), Algeria, Egypt, Morocco

ACTION

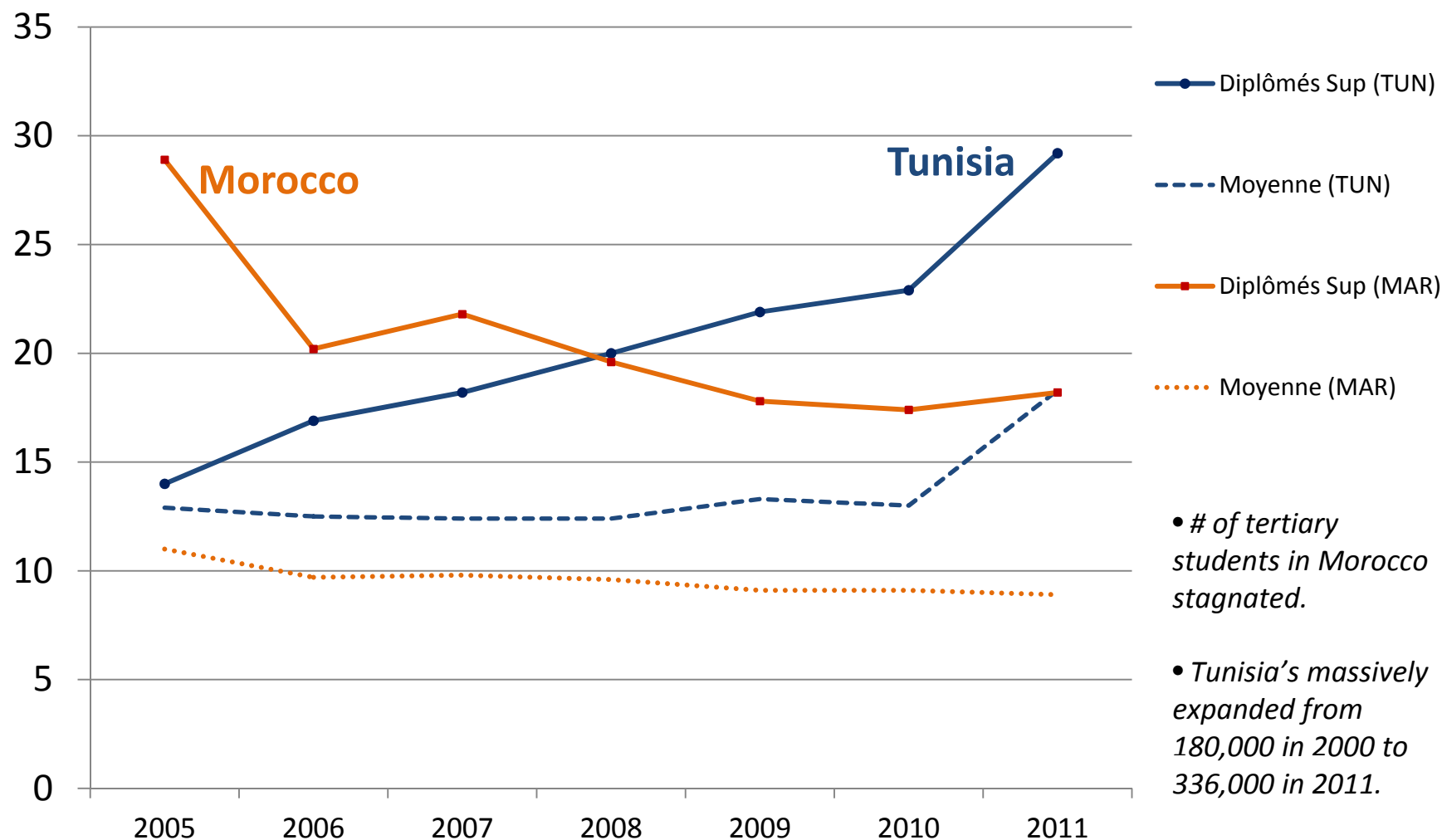
2. Bridge the gap between education systems and the requirements of employers

Unemployment of young graduates > secondary school education or less

- Tunisia unemployment among university graduates = 33% among men and 46% among women (2008)
- Egypt = 34% (2006)
- Egypt = about 1.5 million young unemployed while at the same time private sector firms cannot fill 600 000 vacancies.

Unemployment rate, by education level

Morocco and Tunisia (2005 - 2011)



What do students study?

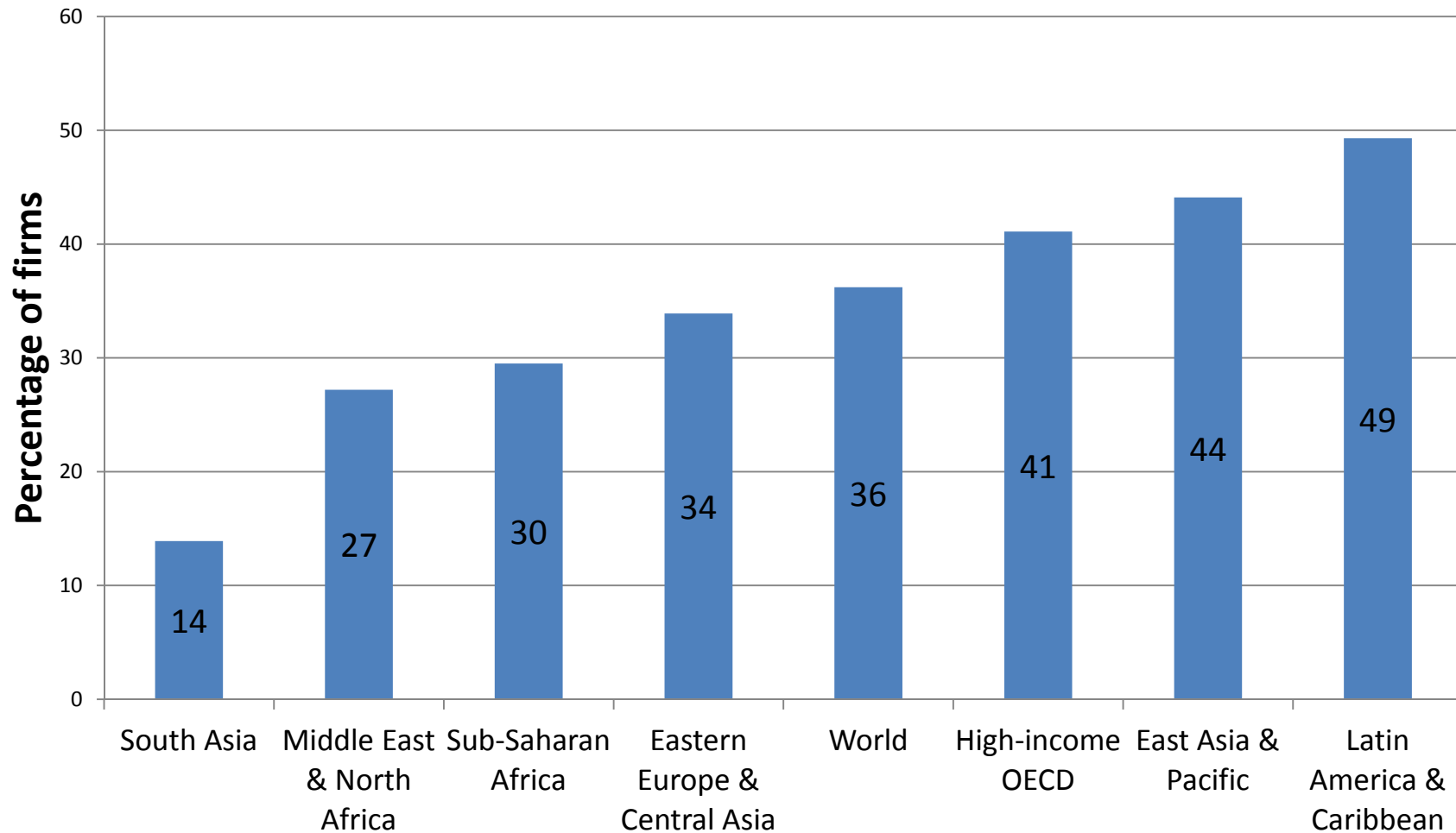
University graduation rates in North Africa and the world (2008-2010)

	Education, humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Science (incl. ICT)	Engineering, manufact. and construction	Agriculture	Health and welfare	Services	Other
Egypt	25%	53%	3%	5%	1%	7%	1%	5%
Tunisia	23%	26%	10%	15%	2%	7%	3%	15%
Algeria	18%	49%	12%	0%	0%	5%	0%	15%
Asia	23%	30%	6%	20%	4%	9%	4%	4%
Latin America	23%	38%	7%	9%	2%	13%	3%	5%
OECD	25%	37%	10% (3% ICT)	11%	2%	11%	4%	1%

Unemployment of young Tunisian graduates:

- engineers = 24.5 %
- management and law = 47.1%
- social sciences = 43.2%

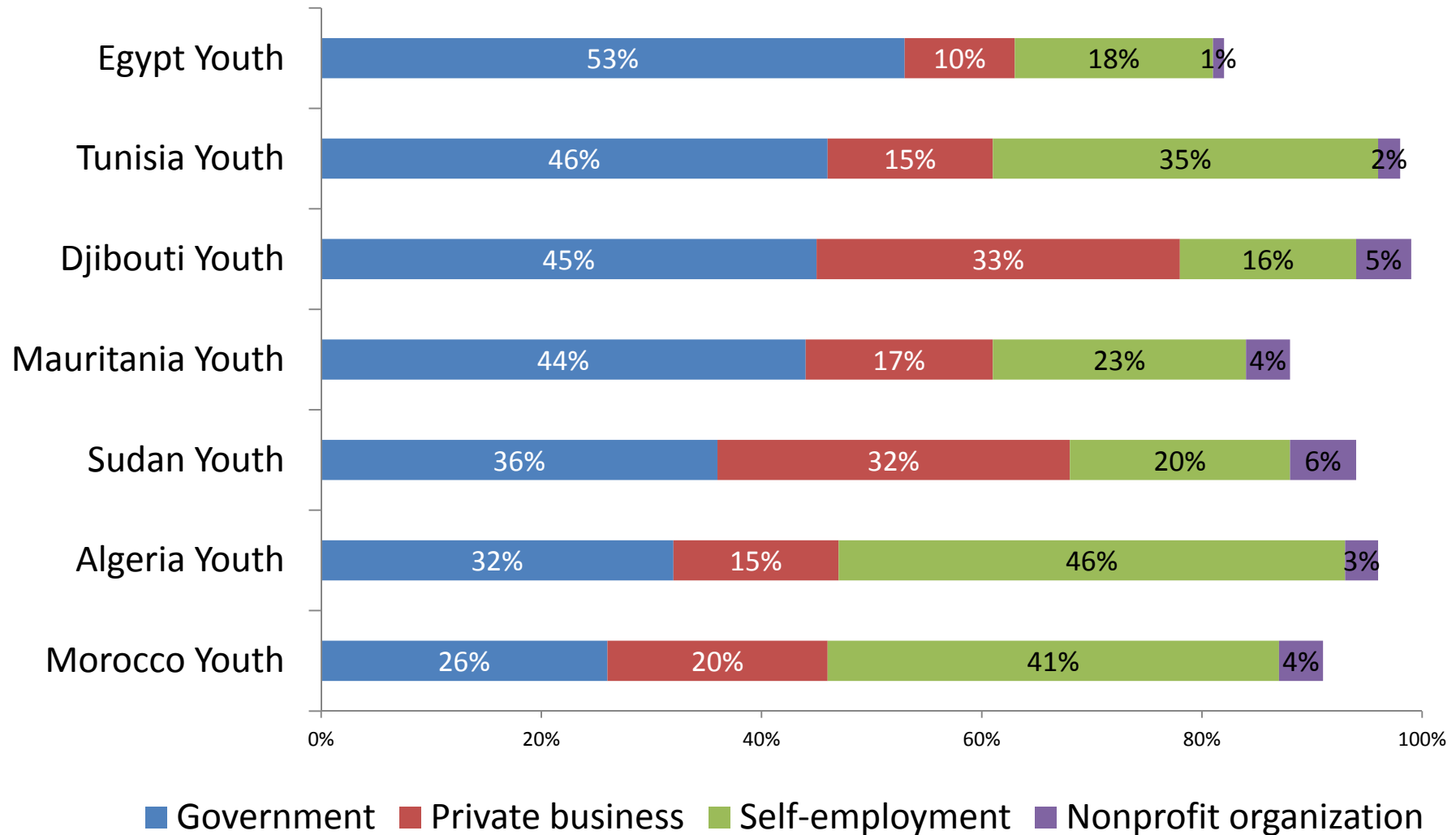
Firms offering training to their employees in the world



ACTION

- 3. Provide better information to young North Africans on the labour market demands, as many of them have unrealistic job expectations**

North African youth prefer government employment



Source: Gallup, Silatech

Grazie



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



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Commission
for Africa



**AEO 2013 will launch on 27 May 2013
at the AfDB Annual Meetings in Marrakech and at:**

www.africaneconomicoutlook.org