

Education and Labour Market Outcomes in Sub-Saharan West Africa

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**EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES IN SUB-SAHARAN WEST
AFRICA¹**

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ABSTRACT

Key Words:

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Mots-clefs

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1. INTRODUCTION

1-2-3 surveys



1-2-3 surveys

2. PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

1-2-3 Surveys

3 Survey

1-2-

1-2-3 Survey

-

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2.1. The sampling plan

Zones de Dénombrement
Sections d'Énumération

Districts de Recensement

household section

individual questionnaire

$$S_{ij} = \beta_j' X_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$S_{ij} > S_{ik} \quad k \neq j; k$$

$$\beta_j' X_i + \varepsilon_{ij} > \beta_k' X_i + \varepsilon_{ik} \quad \beta_j' X_i - \beta_k' X_i > \varepsilon_{ik} - \varepsilon_{ij} \quad k \neq j; k$$

$$\text{Prob } S_{ij} = S_j = \int \beta_j' X_i \Phi(\beta_j' X_i - \beta_k' X_i) \beta_k$$

$$k \quad k$$

3.2. Earnings equations with selection bias correction

$$S_{ij}^* = \beta_j' X_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$Y_{ij} = \zeta_j' Z_i + \eta_{ij}$$

$$Y_{ij} = \zeta_j' Z_i + \eta_{ij}$$

selection bias correction based on the multinomial logit model seems a reasonable alternative to multinomial normal models when the focus is on estimating an outcome over selected populations rather than on estimating the selection process itself. This seems even true when the IIA hypothesis is severely at odds

3.3. Endogenous education

$\hat{\lambda}$

$\hat{\lambda}$

$\hat{\lambda}$

current

4. ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

4.1. Overview of the level of education in the seven cities

Insert Figure 1 about here

4.2. Labour market integration and unemployment

1-2-3 Surveys

Ceteris paribus

4.3. The “qualitative” balance on the urban labour markets: the match between education and job

4.4. The impact of education on earnings

Insert Figure 2 about here

Insert Table 5 about here

Insert Tables 6, 7 and 8 about here

Insert Figure 3 about here

Insert Table 9 about here

Insert Table 10 about here

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Insert Figures 4, 5 and 6 about here

Insert Figure 7 about here

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5. CONCLUSION

1-2-3 surveys

1-2-3 surveys

APPENDIX

Table 1: PARSTAT Survey Sampling

	Cotonou	Ouagadougou	Abidjan	Bamako	Niamey	Dakar	Lome	Total

Table 2: Method of Declaring the Variable Relating to Income from the Main Job (%)

	Cotonou	Ouagadougou	Abidjan	Bamako	Niamey	Dakar	Lome	Total

Figure 1: Distribution of Individuals Aged 15 and Over by Education Level and City

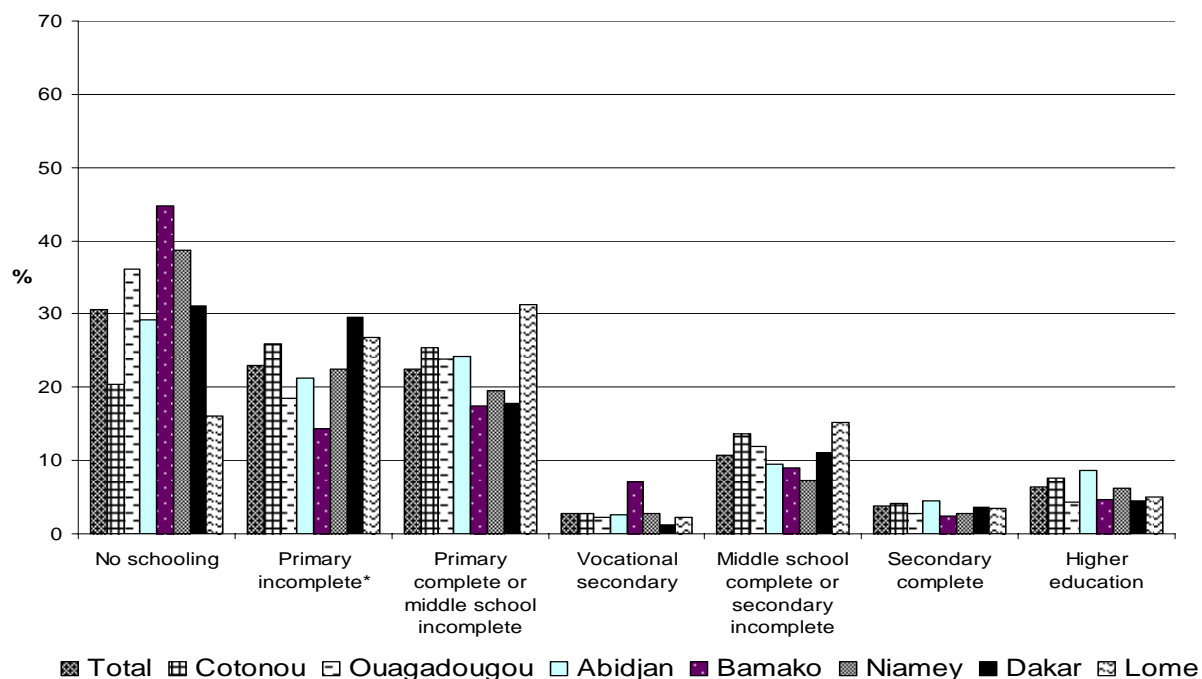


Table 3: Summary Statistics of the Samples of Paid-Work Participants

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Table 3: Summary Statistics of the Samples of Paid-Work Participants (Contd.)

Table 4: Selectivity Corrected Earnings Functions (all Sectors)

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Figure 2: Predicted Earnings Based on Results in Table 4

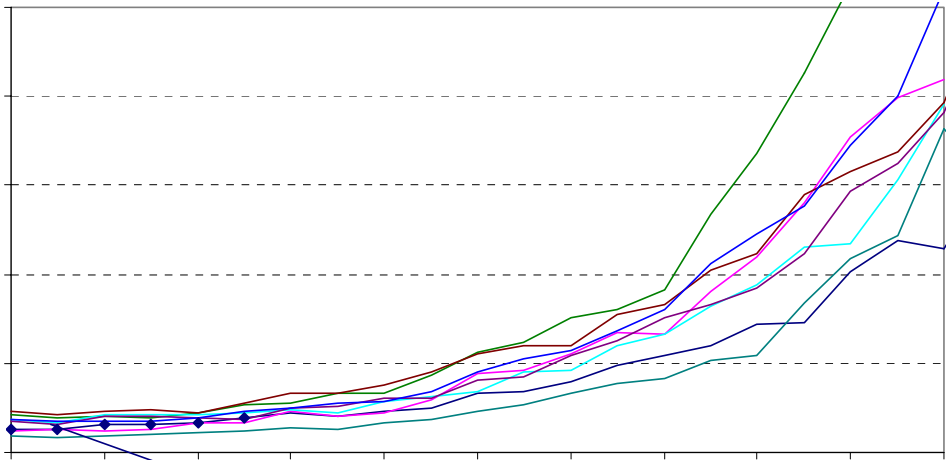


Table 6: Selectivity Corrected Earnings Functions in the Public Sector

<i>Selection correction</i>

Table 7: Selectivity Corrected Earnings Functions in the Formal Private Sector

<i>Selection correction</i>

Table 8: Selectivity Corrected Earnings functions in the Informal Private Sector

<i>Selection correction</i>

Figure 3: Marginal Returns to Education by Sector of Activity, Based on Results in Tables 6, 7 and 8
 (calculated at the sample mean)

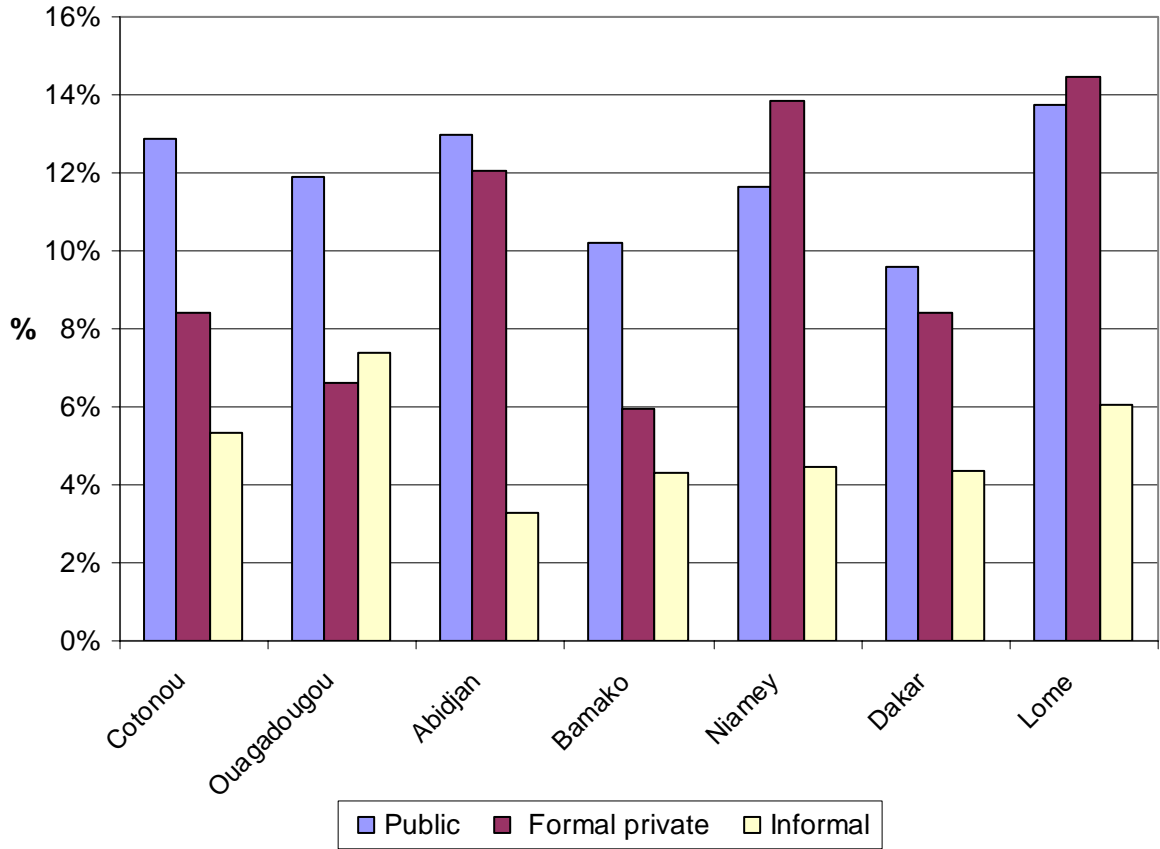


Table 9: Overview of the Marginal Returns to Education by Sector and Cohort
(computed at the sample mean)

	Cotonou (Benin)	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Bamako (Mali)	Niamey (Niger)	Dakar (Senegal)	Lome (Togo)
Public sector	<i>61</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>48</i>
	<i>350</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>265</i>
	<i>411</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>313</i>
Formal private sector	<i>164</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>97</i>
	<i>365</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>210</i>
Informal sector	<i>1 458</i>	<i>1295</i>	<i>1496</i>	<i>1365</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>1664</i>	<i>1428</i>
	<i>1792</i>	<i>1476</i>	<i>1362</i>	<i>1566</i>	<i>1398</i>	<i>1759</i>	<i>1501</i>
	<i>3250</i>	<i>2771</i>	<i>2858</i>	<i>2931</i>	<i>2229</i>	<i>3423</i>	<i>2929</i>

Table 10: Marginal Returns to Education Using Alternative Estimation Techniques
 (computed at the sample mean)

	Cotonou (Benin)	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Bamako (Mali)	Niamey (Niger)	Dakar (Senegal)	Lome (Togo)
Public sector							
<i>Observations</i>	289	433	238	341	351	371	209
Formal private sector							
<i>Observations</i>	351	246	616	294	240	775	216
Informal sector							
<i>Observations</i>	2298	2162	2171	2273	1513	2993	2154

Figure 4: Marginal Returns to Qualifications in the Public Sector

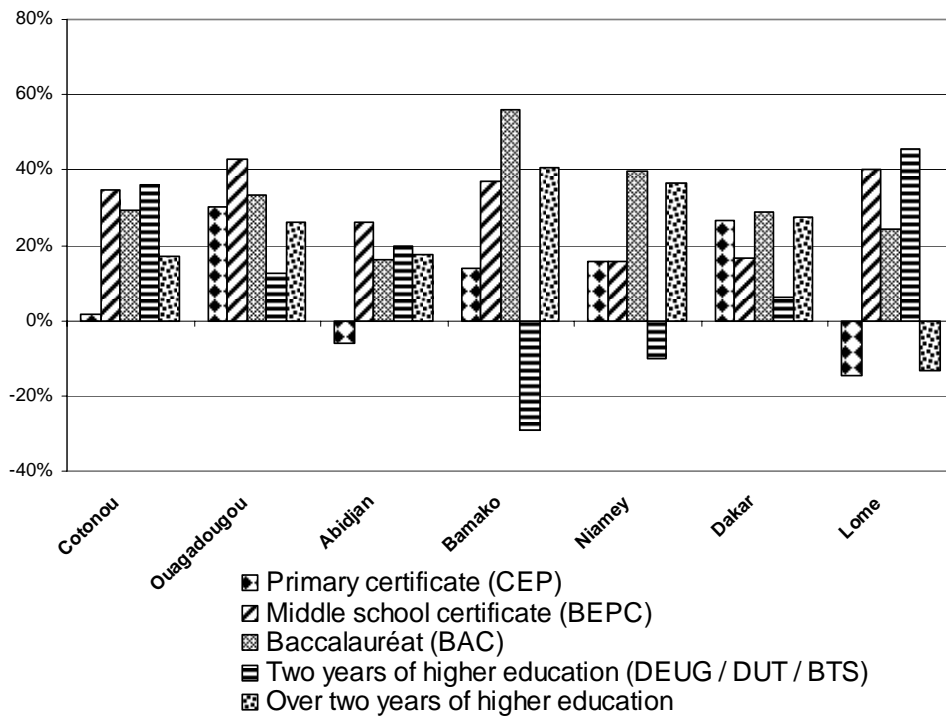


Figure 5: Marginal Returns to Qualifications in the Formal Private Sector

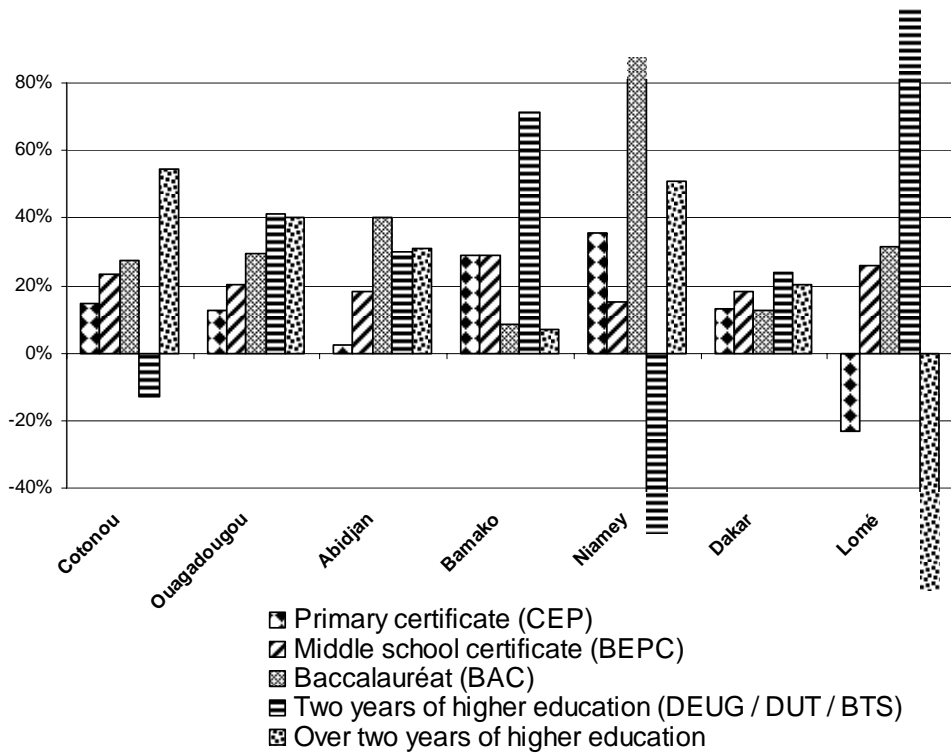


Figure 6: Marginal Returns to Qualifications in the Informal Private Sector

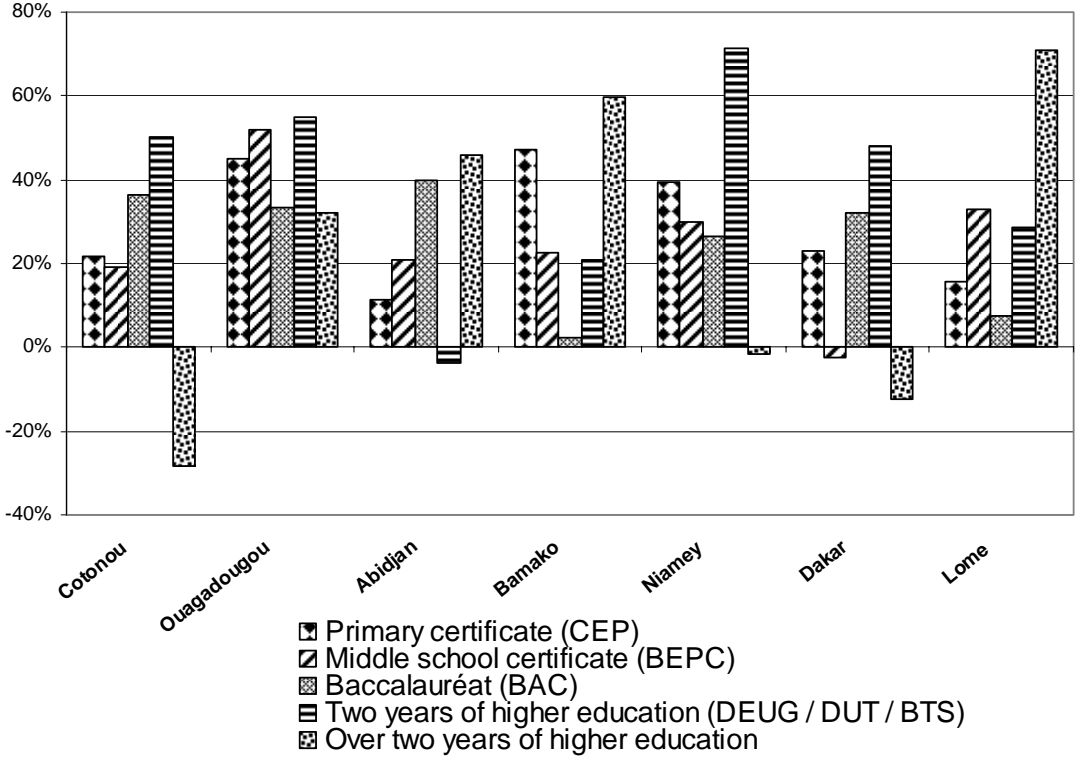
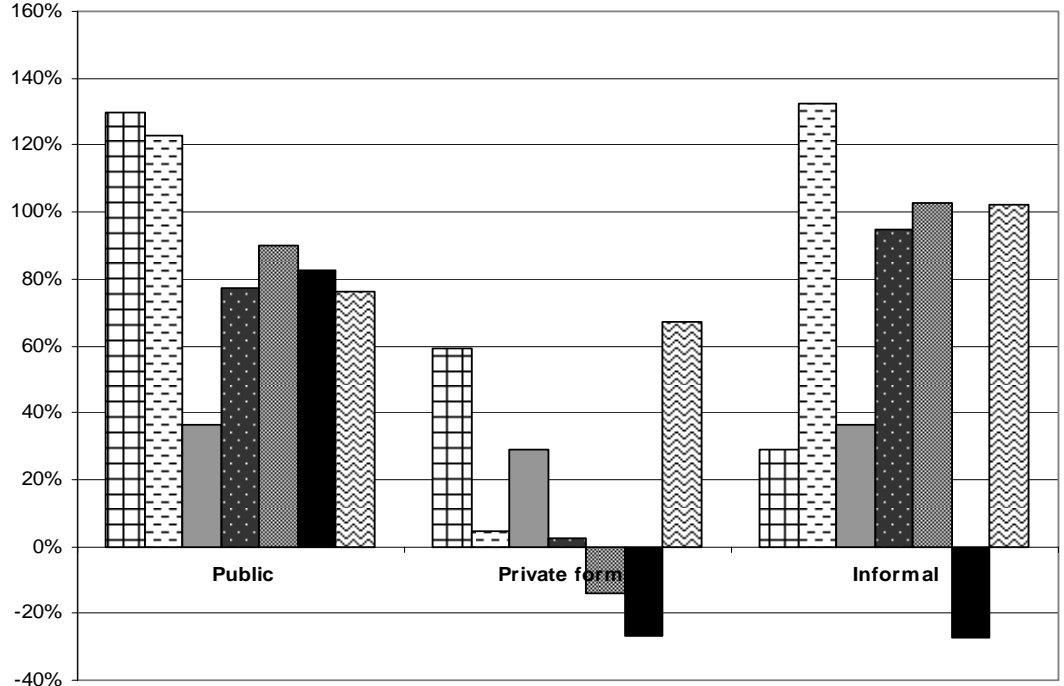


Figure 7: Returns to the Vocational Certificate (BEP*) Across Sectors



Cotonou
 Ouagadougou
 Abidjan
 Bamako
 Niamey
 Dakar
 Lome

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