

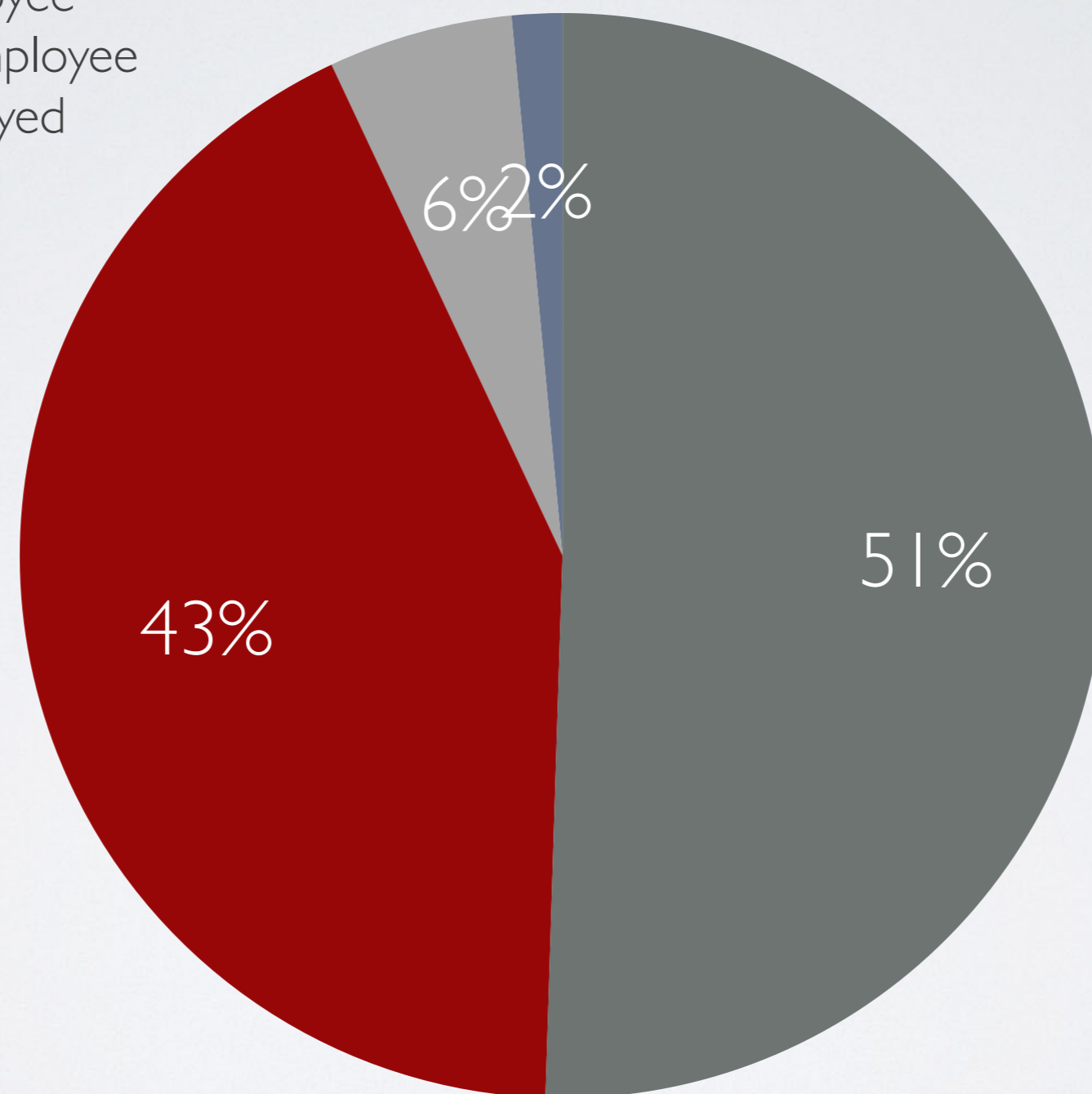


WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FROM ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH?

David A. Robalino - The World Bank

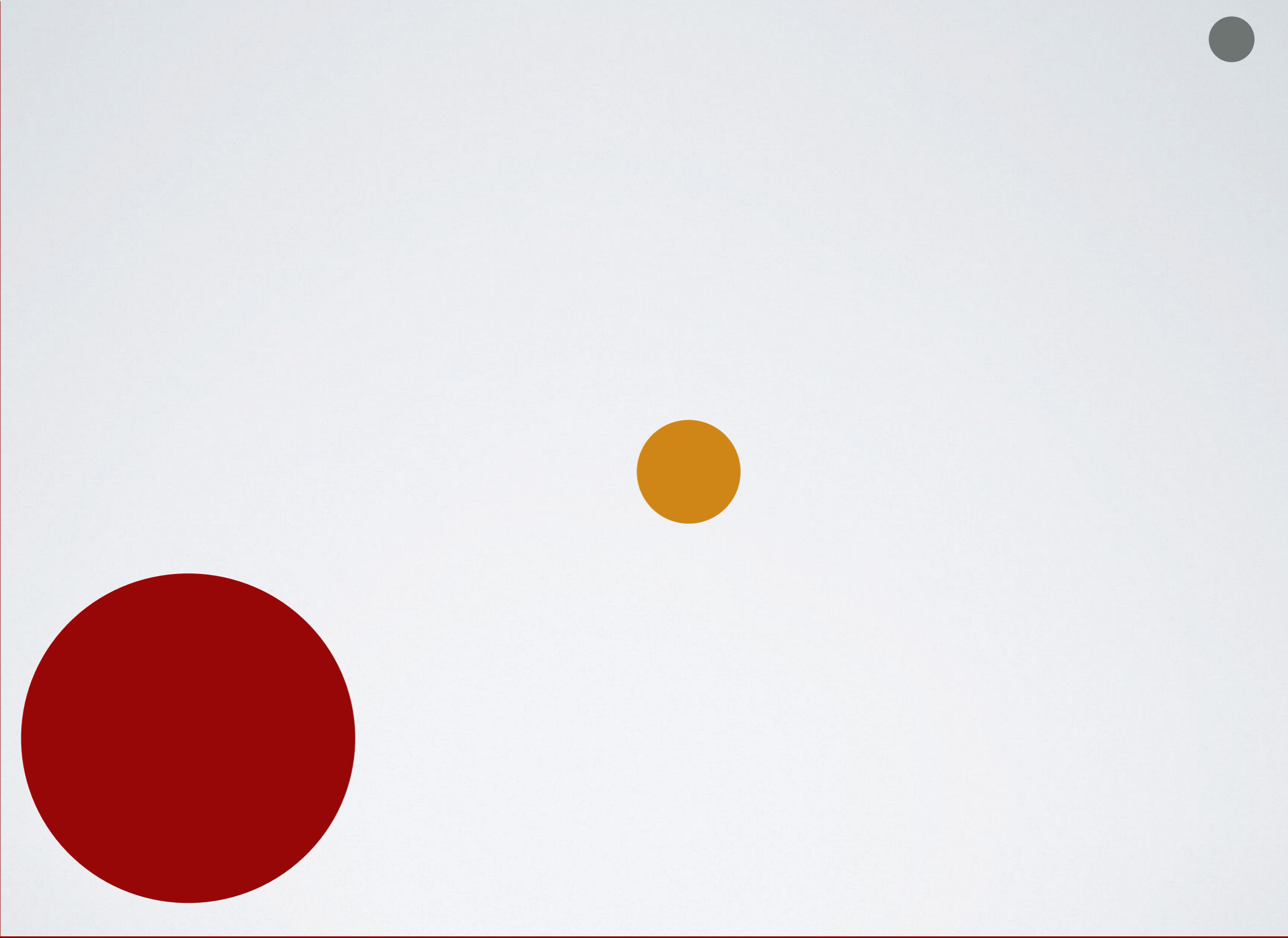
WHERE YOUTH WORK

- Paid employee
- Unpaid employee
- Self-employed
- Employer



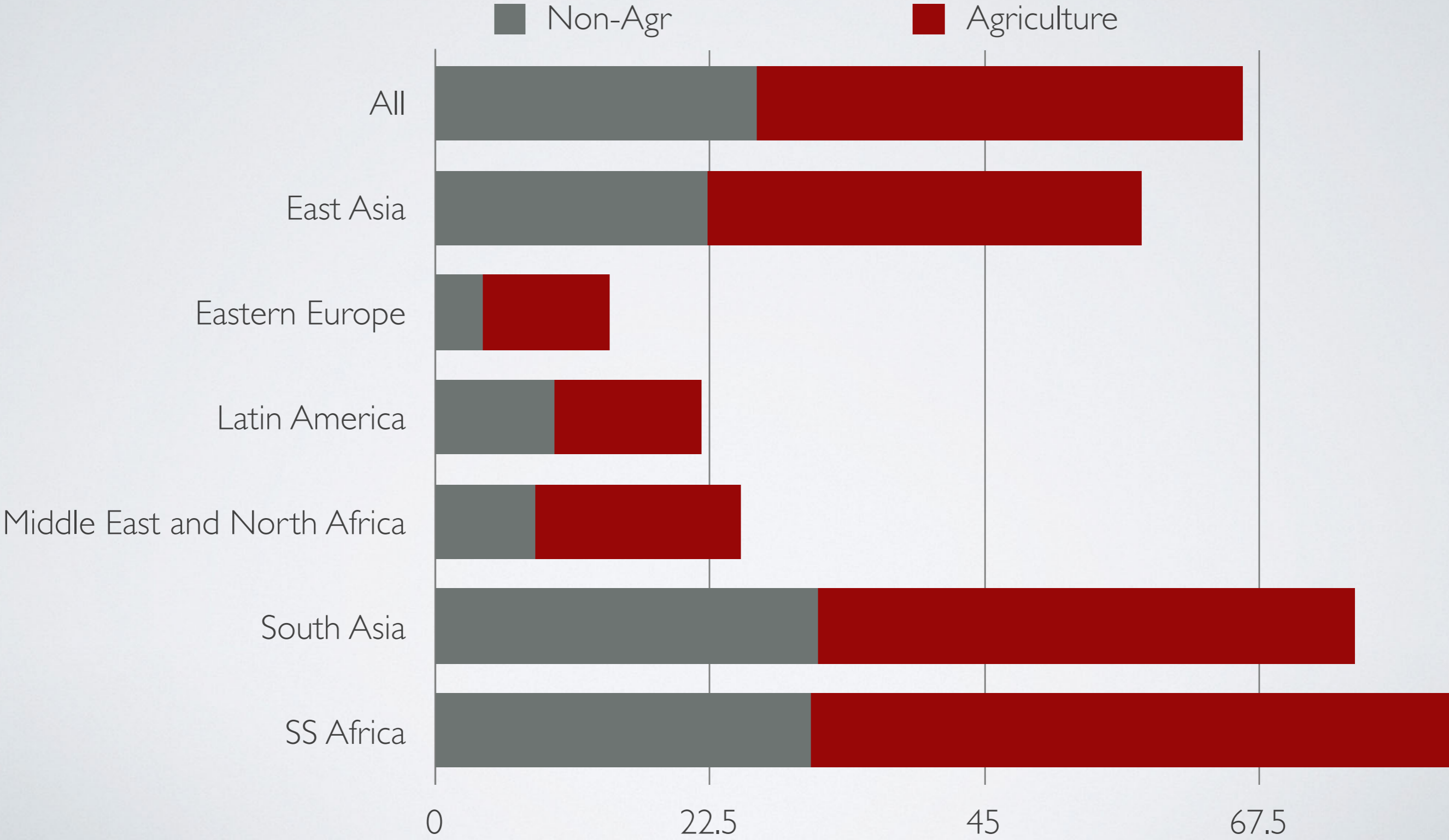
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Potential size



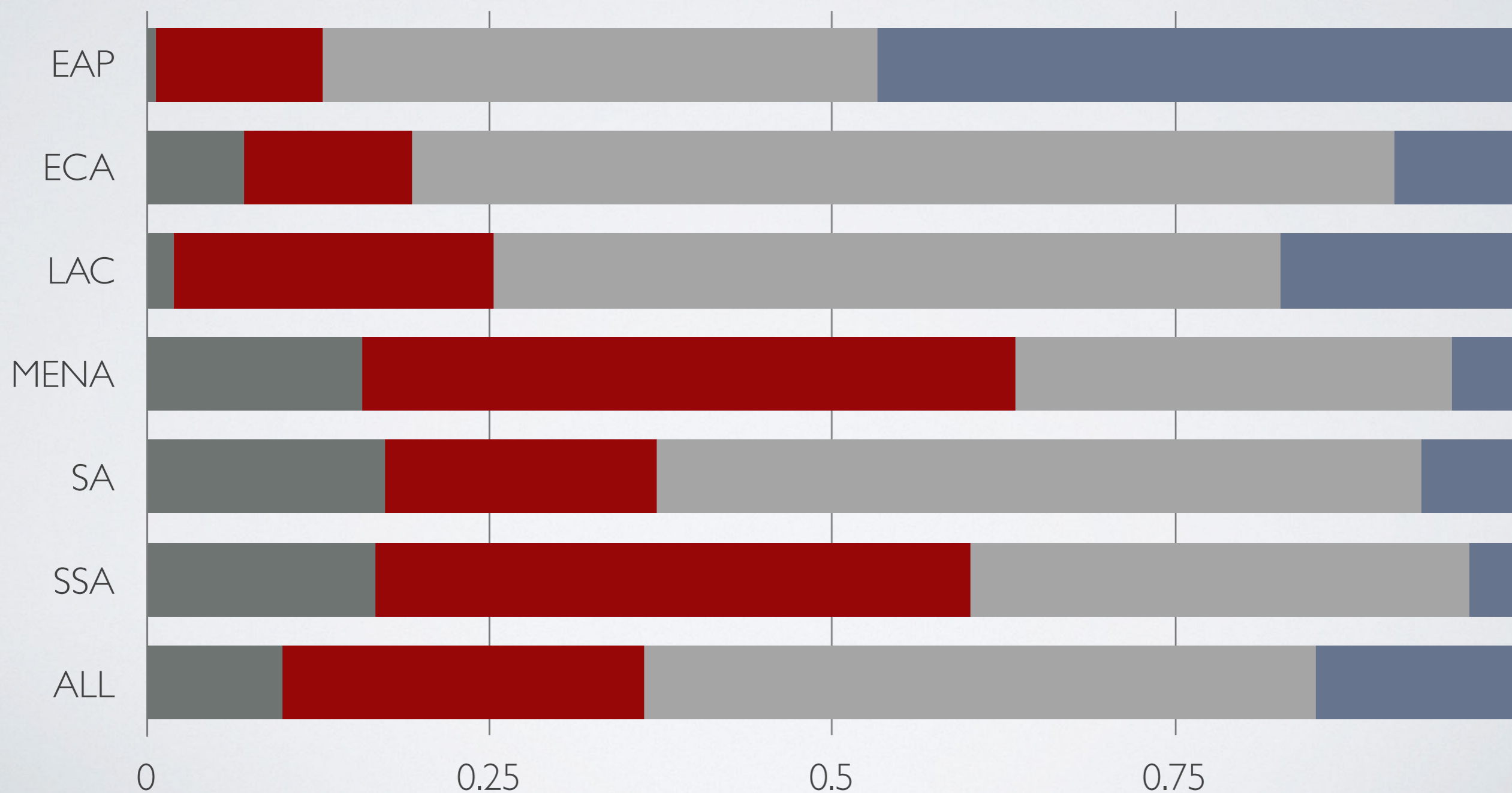
Potential productivity

% OF UNSUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEURS



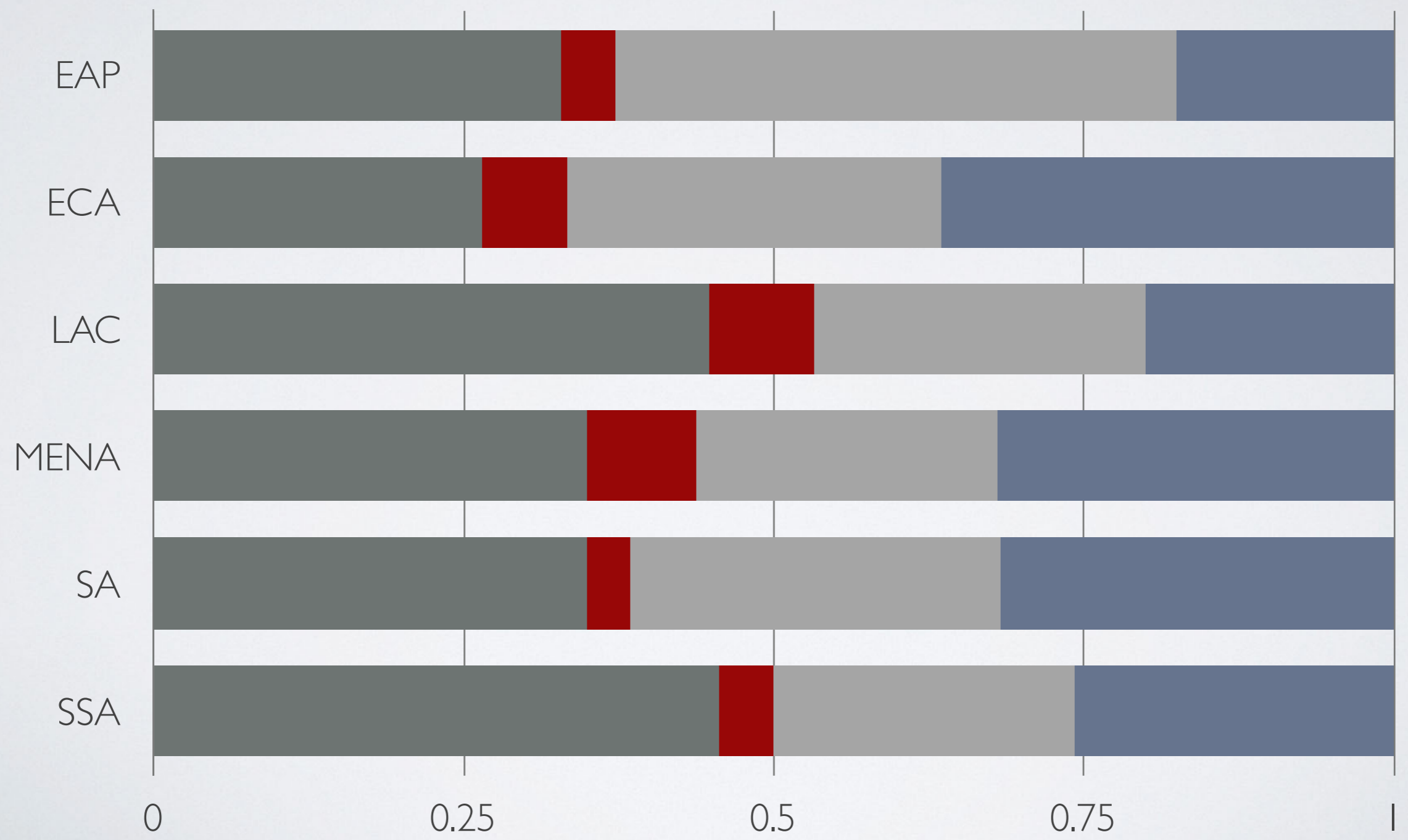
LOW SKILLS

None Primary Secondary Tertiary



MANY ARE IDDDLE

Employed Unemployed Inactive in School Iddle



CONSTRAINTS AND PROGRAMS

SKILLS (T, C, NC)

Training (technical, business K, life skills)

INFORMATION

Advisory services / networking

FINANCING

Credit, grants, insurance

BARRIERS TO ENTRY

Integration into value chains

BUSINESS ENV.

Changes in regulations / infrastructure

OUTCOMES

EMPLOYMENT

EARNINGS

BUSINESS PRACTICE

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE

ATTITUDES

Positive
Impact

Size
effect

CONTROLS

POPULATION GROUPS

Female, youth, safety nets beneficiary, MFI client, business owner

SERVICE DELIVERY

Government, NGO, University, MFI

CONTEXT

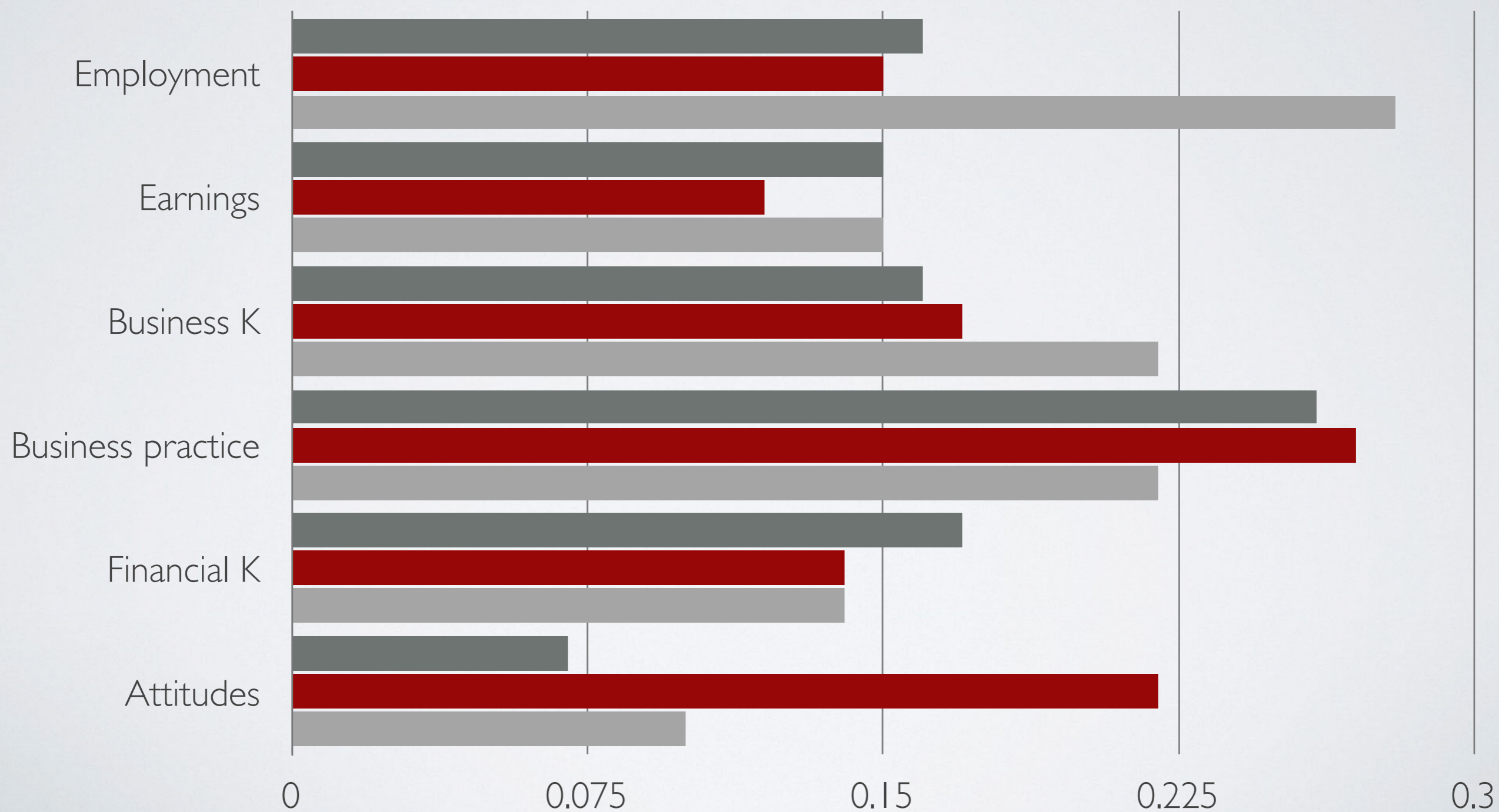
Region, income, labor market conditions, business environment

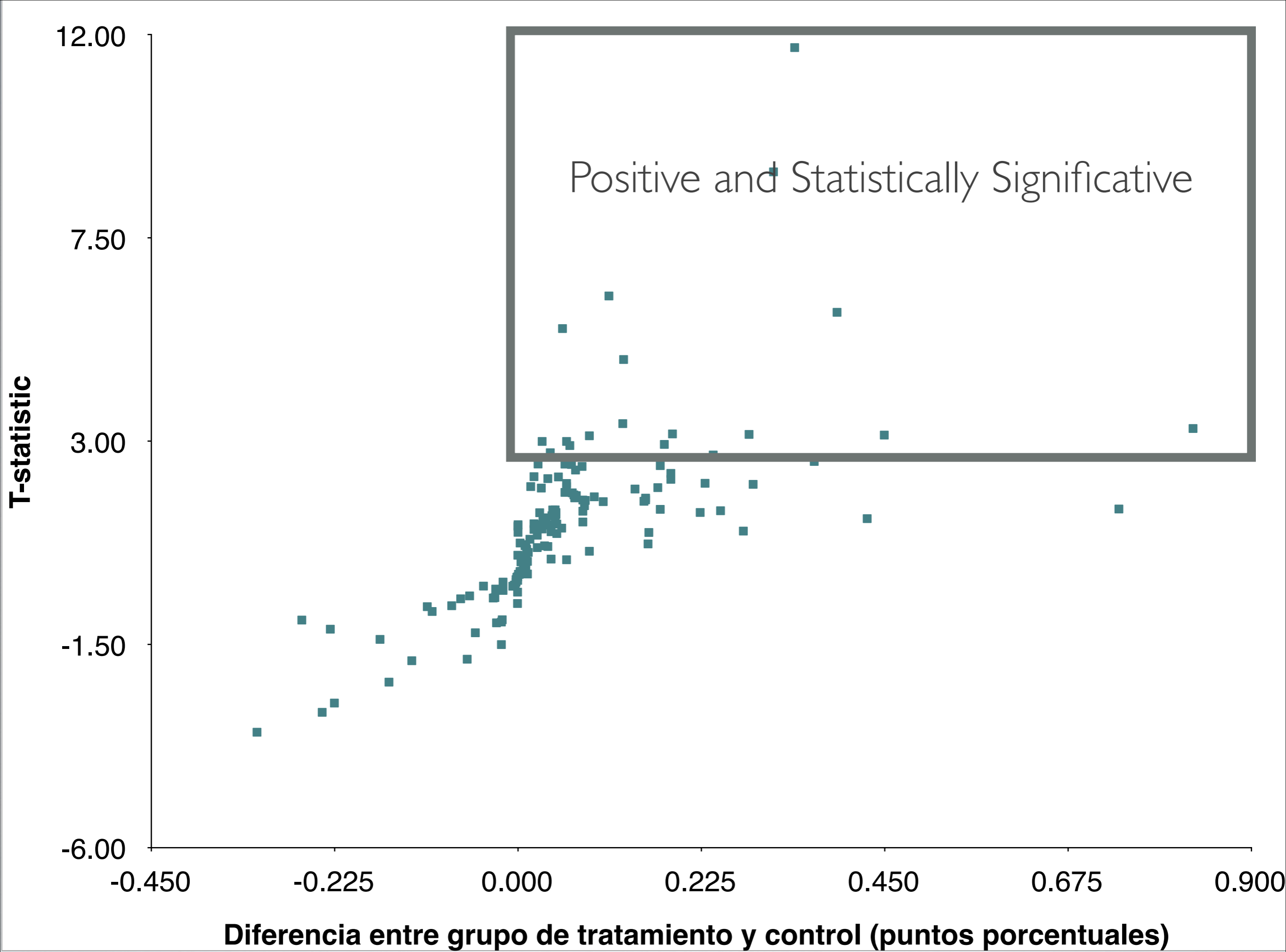
AVERAGE SIZE EFFECTS

■ Training

■ Finance

■ Both





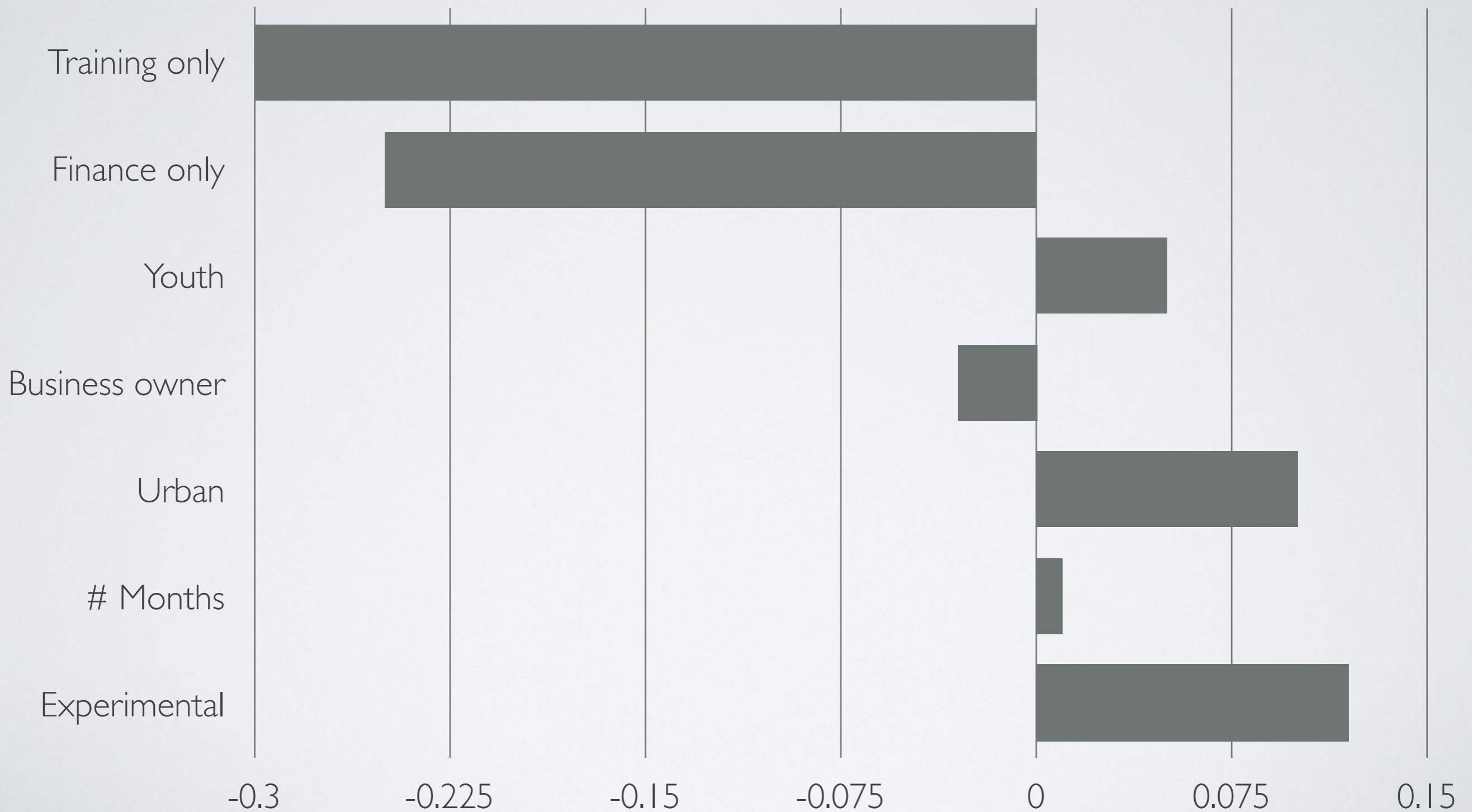
WHAT DO WE SEE?

- It is difficult to affect labor market outcomes
- It is easier to change behaviors (e.g., savings, books) and attitudes
- And it is difficult to identify what makes a program successful

Effects on Labor Market Activity



DETERMINANTS OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT



TAKE AWAYS

- Programs are important
- Results have been mixed
- Need to better understand the constraints ("gazelles" vs subsistence entrepreneurs)
- Target integrated services
- Coordinate pilots and evaluations

