

An exploration of Education and Unemployment Indicators

Samd Guizani

Dataset(s)

The chosen dataset is:

- World Development Indicators Dataset

Motivation

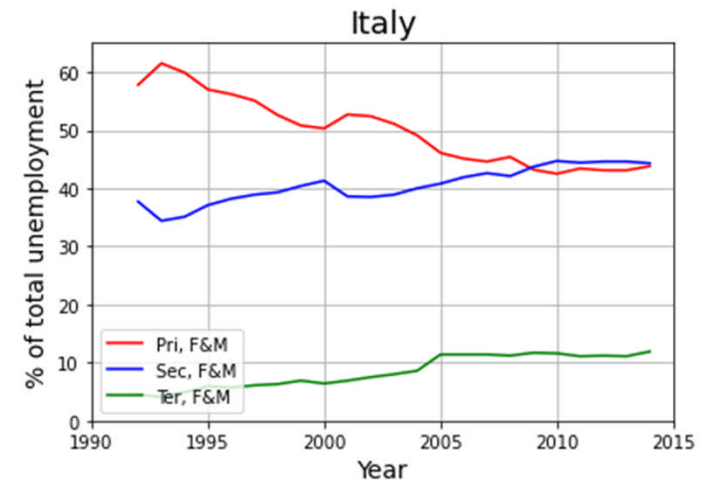
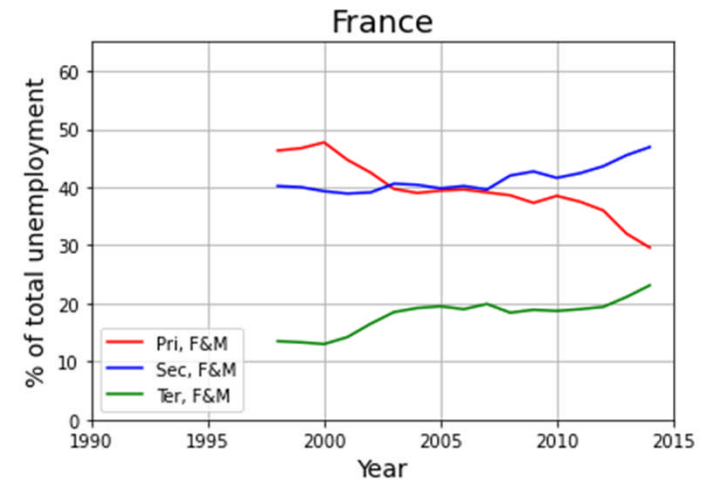
- World Development Indicators data presents data about:
 - Population Education
 - Unemployment
- These indicators can be identified by key words search in column 'IndicatorName'
- The investigation is about assessing unemployment vs. level of education (primary, secondary, tertiary) in a selection of countries
- In addition, differences between male and female are evaluated.
- Insights from such studies can support decision in the field of education policies and programs for male/female equality

Research Question(s)

- How does the level of education influences unemployment?
Evaluate how the situation evolved over time in 4 countries:
 - France and Italy, 2 Western European countries
 - Tunisia and Egypt, 2 Northern African countries
- Is there a difference between male and female?

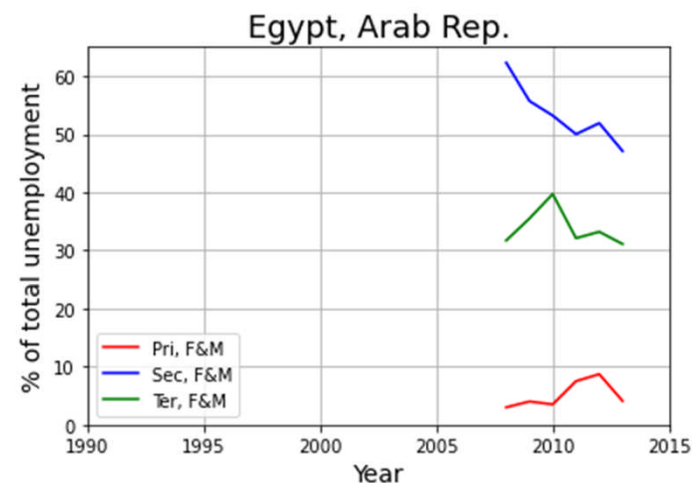
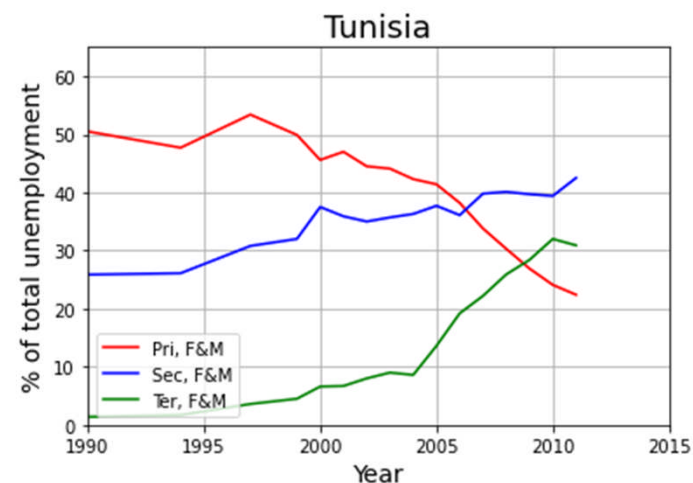
Findings (1/4) – W. European countries (Male and Female combined)

- Highly similar Unemployment trends in France and Italy over time:
 - Population with *tertiary* education (green) are less likely to be unemployed.
 - Between 2000 and 2015, unemployment proportion of *tertiary* educated population tends to slightly increase.
 - Unemployment proportion of *primary* educated population (red) tends to decrease.
 - Unemployment proportion of people with *secondary* education (blue) remains more or less stable over time.



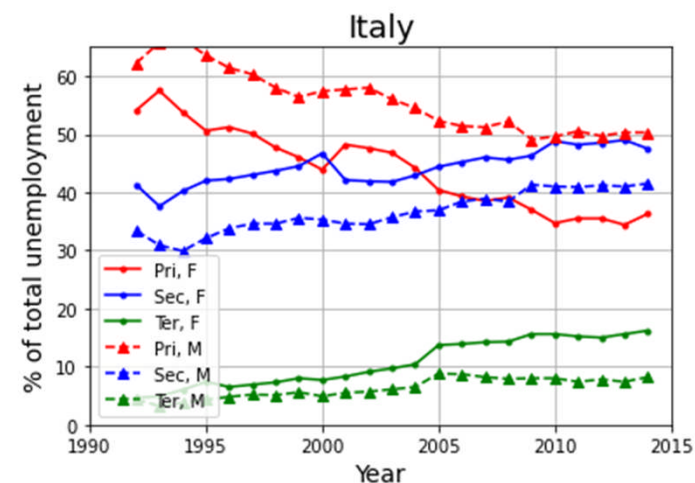
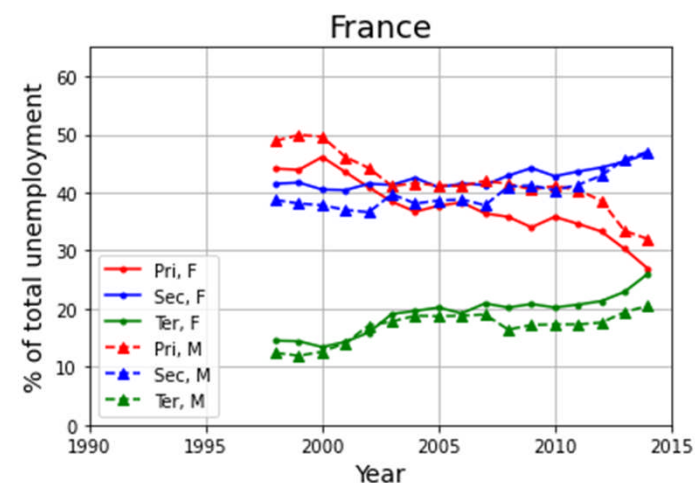
Findings (2/4) – N. African countries (Male and Female combined)

- In Tunisia:
 - Similar trends as France and Italy are observed. However, amplitude of changes is larger.
 - From 2000 to 2012, unemployment proportion of people with *tertiary* education has greatly increased
 - Within same period, unemployment proportion of people with *primary* education has drastically decreased
- In Egypt (Less data available: 2008 to 2013):
 - **Surprisingly**, unemployment proportion of population with secondary education is the highest, followed by unemployment proportion of people with tertiary education
 - *Primary* educated population is the least likely to be affected by unemployment



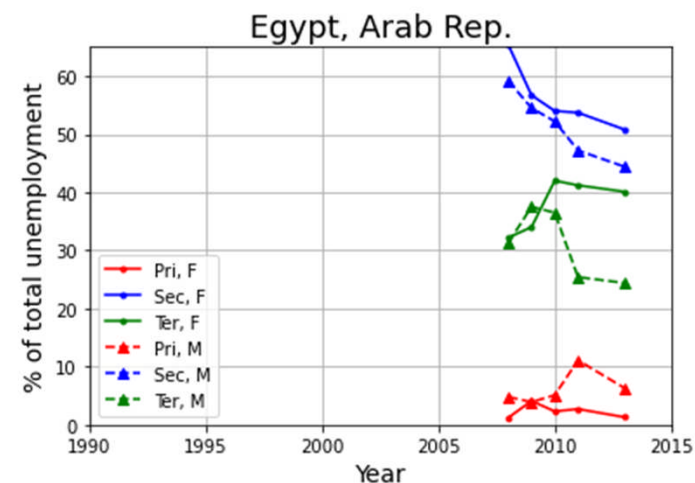
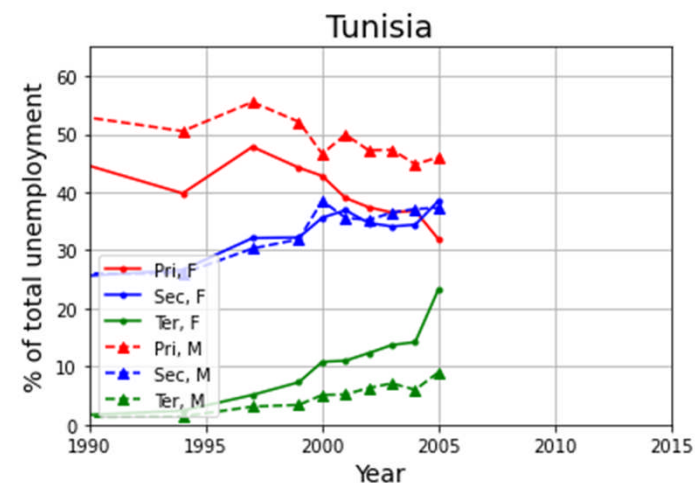
Findings (3/4) – W. European countries (Differences between Male & Female)

- Women with *secondary* or *tertiary* education are more affected by unemployment than men (particularly visible for Italy).
- Situation is the **opposite** for *primary* educated population: in this population, higher proportion of men is affected by unemployment.
- For *tertiary* educated population, the unemployment gap between male and female **tends to increase**.



Findings (4/4) – N. African countries (Differences between Male & Female)

- Situation in the 2 Northern African countries is comparable to the 2 Western European countries:
 - In *tertiary* and *secondary* educated population, women are more affected by unemployment than men
 - In *primary* educated population, men are more affected by unemployment than women
 - Male/Female gap tend to increase in *tertiary* educated population



Acknowledgements

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References

Work done on my own / No references.