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Thesis Title*

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I would like to thank...

Abstract

Big abstract

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Lost in Transition

Abstract

This paper uses a novel longitudinal dataset of 752 youth living in Cotonou, Benin, collected over 2 years, to analyze the school-to-work transition in a highly informal, urban environment. We conduct five waves of in-person and mobile phone surveys over three years with youth aged 20-29. We find evidence of queuing for wage jobs: relatively well-educated youth endure long periods of inactivity waiting for wage employment. Even wage jobs are informal and low-paying, and almost none fulfill the ILO formality criteria. Quantifying the transition, we find that the average youth in our sample needs between 5 and 18 months to find their first employment after graduation and between 23 and 27 months to find steady employment. Transition propensities show that casual, but full-time work following a spell of inactivity is the most common path taken; it is more likely to occur directly after graduation for men than from women. Finally, we find that youth who have transitioned to the labor market experience more life satisfaction, though no effect is detected for particular types of transitions.

Chapter 3

Youth Labor Index for Low Income Countries

co-authored with Erwin Lefoll & Isabel Günther

Abstract

This paper introduces the Youth Labor Index for Lower-Income Countries (YLILI), a composite index of 10 labor market indicators specifically tailored to developing countries. The indicators are chosen based on their relevance for economies with high levels of informal work and because they can be computed for ages 15-24 and disaggregated by gender. The index rankings suggest that poor education outcomes and high working poverty rates are the main drivers of weak youth labor market outcomes, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Labor market scores are higher for males, a result driven by the large shares of young women not in education or the workforce. The fertility rate is a strong predictor of index scores, suggesting that countries with fastest growing youth populations are also struggling to provide sufficient opportunities for decent youth employment. A webtool allows users to explore the YLILI and identify policy priorities.

Chapter 4

Costs and Benefits of the Dual System in the Context of Traditional Apprenticeship in Bénin

co-authored with Sylvain Kpenavoun, Esaïe Gandonou, Guy Nouatin & Rubain Bankole

Abstract

Traditional apprenticeships are an important source of skills for early school leavers in developing countries. Usually private arrangements between parents and informal firms, apprenticeship quality and costs are not subject to oversight or regulation, and the various transactions taking place between apprentice and firm have not been carefully documented to date. This paper sheds light on the institution of traditional apprenticeship through a study of a national apprenticeship reform called the CQP, which combines in-firm training with a weekly classroom component. Using two waves of surveys with firm owners and apprentices, we analyze the human capital gains and material costs and benefits associated with training. We find that the program did not generate improvements in apprentice skill or in firm profitability, possibly due to a strong selection of older, overqualified candidates into the program. We do find that traditional apprenticeship on the whole improves apprentices' sector-specific knowledge and experience. Fees paid by apprentices are found to be commensurate with the allowances

they receive from the trainers, contradicting earlier work which suggest that firms use fees for financing. Estimates suggest that apprentice productivity must be substantial for firms to break even on training. The high proportion of apprentices as a fraction of the total workforce in firms, combined with the tendency for apprentices to leave their training workshop after graduation, suggests that apprentice productive contributions to the training firms are indeed substantial.

4.1 Introduction

In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), interest in apprenticeships is on the rise. In countries with largely informal economies, traditional apprenticeships (also referred to as apprenticeships in the informal sector or informal apprenticeships) are one of the most important sources of skills for early school leavers, accounting for as much as 80 percent of technical and vocational training (TVET)¹ and for as much as 90 percent of total employment in the crafts sector (Adams et al., 2013; Filmer and Fox, 2014; Walther and Filipiak, 2007; World Bank, 2018). As increasing numbers of youth in SSA suffer from a lack of labor attachment, underemployment, and poverty, informal sector training is seen by many policy experts as an important tool for tackling the youth employment challenge.

In contrast to formal TVET, which usually takes place exclusively in the classroom, traditional apprentices train on-the-job in informal sector microenterprises or workshops. Traditional apprenticeships involve a private contractual arrangement between an aspiring apprentice — usually a school leaver between the age of 14 and 18 — or his or her parents, and a master craftsman (MC) who agrees to train the apprentice for a duration of about three to four years for a fee (Bas, 1989). Upon completion of the apprenticeship, the MC usually issues a certificate acknowledging the training; some apprentices continue to work for the same or for another workshop wage employees, though most seek to start their own business given access to sufficient capital (Frazer, 2006). While unregulated at the national level, informal apprenticeships are nevertheless structured according to the dictates of tradition and the customs of local professional associations, and, in the context of highly informal economies, are generally considered to be more effective than formal TVET at delivering the skills demanded by the labor market (Ahadzie, 2009).

Despite their attractiveness as a source of skills for young school leavers, the unregulated nature of traditional apprenticeships also gives rise to a number of potential market failures that may negatively affect their provision and have led to calls for their

¹According to a survey of five countries, 20 percent of youth aged 25-34 had participated in an apprenticeship in the past, though participation varied by country and was as high as 35 percent in Ghana; in contrast, only 1 percent were enrolled in formal TVET, and about 9 percent in tertiary education (Filmer and Fox, 2014). A more recent estimate of enrollment in formal TVET is 6 percent across SSA (Hofmann et al., 2022)

reform (Walther, 2011). For instance, in the absence of complete, enforceable contracts, firms may be unable to commit to providing general skills training (Acemoglu and Pischke, 1998, 1999; Dustmann and Schönberg, 2012). Apprentice productivity may also be so low that subsistence levels (paid in the form of “chop money” by the firm owner) are greater than the returns to training, resulting in its under-provision. Firms may also fear “poaching” of newly trained apprentices by competitors — a particularly salient problem for small enterprises, which experience higher employee turnover and offer fewer opportunities for career advancement (Mcintosh et al., 2011) — though evidence of this is limited for the African context.

Quality is also affected by the unregulated nature of informal apprenticeships, and may have adverse consequences for participating youth: apprentices may be exposed to inexperienced trainers who keep them in their apprenticeship for too long (Bas, 1989), or experience limited labor market mobility into formal sector wage jobs due to the lack of formal accreditation systems (Acemoglu and Pischke, 2000; Alfonsi et al., 2020; World Bank, 2018). Policy makers have been increasing interested in reforms to address such market failures, such as the competence-based, nationally-accredited certification of informal apprenticeship which has recently been introduced in countries including Niger, Togo, Malawi and Tanzania.

An alternative reform is the introduction of a classroom component to an otherwise traditional apprenticeship, producing a hybrid “dual system” comparable to that of the Swiss and German variety (Walther, 2011). Dual systems promise to increase training quality by introducing a state-regulated classroom component, while also improving the signalling ability of apprentices by offering official, nationally-recognized certification. In SSA, dual apprenticeship schemes were first introduced in Bénin and Togo in the 1980s by the Hans Seidel Foundation, a German NGO, and apprenticeship reforms based on the dual system have since been introduced in Mali, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, and Niger (ILO, 2020; Walther, 2011). Many of these schemes have struggled with financing, MC engagement, and integration into the existing national TVET and regulatory frameworks; nevertheless, with its potential to simultaneously harness the abundance of training firms in the informal sector and the growing demand among

parents and youth for formal education, dual system formalization remains a promising approach to TVET reform.

In this paper, we analyze the impact of a national dual system program on participating apprentices and firms in Bénin. The program, called *Certificat de Qualification Professionnelle* (CQP), appends weekly classroom training at a local training center to otherwise traditional in-firm apprenticeship training in an informal firm. Using two waves of apprentice-firm survey data collected for 427 apprentices training in 197 firms, we assess the impact of this weekly classroom training component on learning outcomes, and estimate the marginal effect of apprentice participation in dual system training on firm size and profits.

Studies of vocational training interventions combining on-the-job and classroom teaching in middle-income countries have reported modest yet persistent increases in earnings together with mixed impacts on employment (Alzúa et al., 2016; Attanasio et al., 2017, 2011; Card et al., 2011; Ibarrarán et al., 2019, 2014). Similar interventions in LICs have been characterized by low take-up, high dropout, and low efficacy (see Blattman and Ralston, 2015; Ghisletta et al., 2021; Tripney and Hombrados, 2013 for an overview). These programs tend to be shorter than the one studied in this paper (up to several months, rather than years), and focus on employment in the formal rather than the informal sector. To our knowledge, only one paper has attempted to quantify the impact of dual-system training in Sub-Saharan Africa: in a randomized experiment in Côte d'Ivoire, Crépon and Premand (2019) found that youth offered a stipend for an apprenticeship that combined 12 to 24 months of on-the-job training with theoretical classes at local training institutions earned 15 percent more after three years, were involved in more complex and non-routine tasks², and received training certification at a higher rate than non-treated youth. We study a similarly structured dual training program, but one that is about twice as long and does not involve any direct subsidies or eliminate fees.

A related literature studies the incentive structure behind the dual system by ana-

²Enrollment in subsidized dual apprenticeship training increased the likelihood of undertaking non-routine analytical tasks by .24 standard deviations (SDs) and non-routine interpersonal tasks by 0.08 SDs relative to non-treated traditional apprentices. A task intensity index was found to be .21 SDs lower for dual apprentices, suggesting that dual apprentices were involved in a wider range of tasks.

lyzing the costs and benefits of apprenticeship for the training firm. A number of such studies have been conducted in the European context with the aid of surveys and simulations (see, e.g., Mühlemann, 2016; Mühlemann and Wolter, 2014; Mühlemann and Wolter, 2019), but have only recently begun to generate interest in lower-middle and low-income countries. Examples include Bolli et al. (2021), who find that training costs outweigh benefits in Serbia (with larger firms suffering smaller losses), and Bolli et al. (2020), who show that training firms in Nepal generally profit from training, with little variation in net benefits across firm size. To our knowledge, ours is the first rigorous cost-benefit study of dual training conducted in SSA.

Though traditional apprenticeships are very common in West Africa and across SSA, there is limited direct empirical evidence of their impact on the skills or labor market outcomes of apprentices. Long-term returns to informal training have been shown to be quite heterogeneous in Ghana, benefiting youth with lower levels of education the most (Monk et al., 2008). An experimental study in Uganda found that six months of in-firm training measurably improved apprentices' skills, and that these skills persisted two to three years after the end of training (Alfonsi et al., 2020). However, skills acquired in informal training tend to be firm-specific, and thus more likely to lead to self-employment than to quick career progression in the formal sector than formal schooling (Alfonsi et al., 2020; Frazer, 2006; Hardy et al., 2019).

Studies from SSA also suggest that informal apprenticeship training tends to have positive effects on microenterprise growth and profitability. Using data on formal manufacturing firms from Kenya, Zimbabwe and Ghana, Rosholm et al. (2007) observed a significant wage increase (of about 20%) in firms that trained in the previous 12 months, with large firms benefiting more than small ones. Hardy and McCasland (2022) found that randomly assigning an apprentice to informal firms in Ghana increased firm size by about half a worker, and firm revenues by 5-15 percent per apprentice. While Crépon and Premand (2019) look at the impact of fee subsidies on firms' apprentice and employee stocks, they did not estimate the change in size or revenues that a firm can expect from hiring additional apprentices. Our study is thus the first, to our knowledge, to report the impact of dual system training in SSA on firm size and profits.

Finally, a number of studies have examined the financial arrangements between traditional apprentices and informal firms. Velenchik (1995) studies the structure of apprenticeship contracts in small informal firms in Ghana, identifies three main transactions between apprentice and firm — apprentice wages, fees and allowances — and distinguishes between two broad types of contracts, namely those with and those without training fees. She finds that firms that do not charge fees are smaller and tend to offer more specific training. Velenchik (1995) and Frazer (2006) also suggest that training fees may be a substantial source of financing for some firms, but do not provide estimates of the allowances, wages and other training costs that these fees are meant to offset. This study attempts to fill this gap.

We find that, in general, all apprentices gain trade-specific human capital over the three observed years of training. However, we are unable to show that participation in dual system training contributes to additional learning. Youth with low learning scores at baseline make the largest gains in human capital over the course of the study; since we observe that MCs send older, more educated and more experienced apprentices to apply for the CQP program, this could explain the low level of efficacy observed for dual training.

In terms of financial arrangements, we find that fees paid by apprentices are not enough to cover the costs of their training in general, and the regular allowances they receive from their MC in lieu of wages in particular. Though estimating apprentice productivity presents a challenge with the available data, we find that between 60 and 67 percent of firms benefit from their training activities when apprentice productivity is accounted for (the vast majority face net losses when it is not). While larger firms generate positive net benefits from training on average, smaller firms consistently report losses.

The paper proceeds as follows. Informal apprenticeship in Bénin, the CQP program, and the survey data used for the analysis are presented in Section 4.2. Results are presented in Section @ref(cqp_results). Section 4.4 concludes.

4.2 Data and Methods

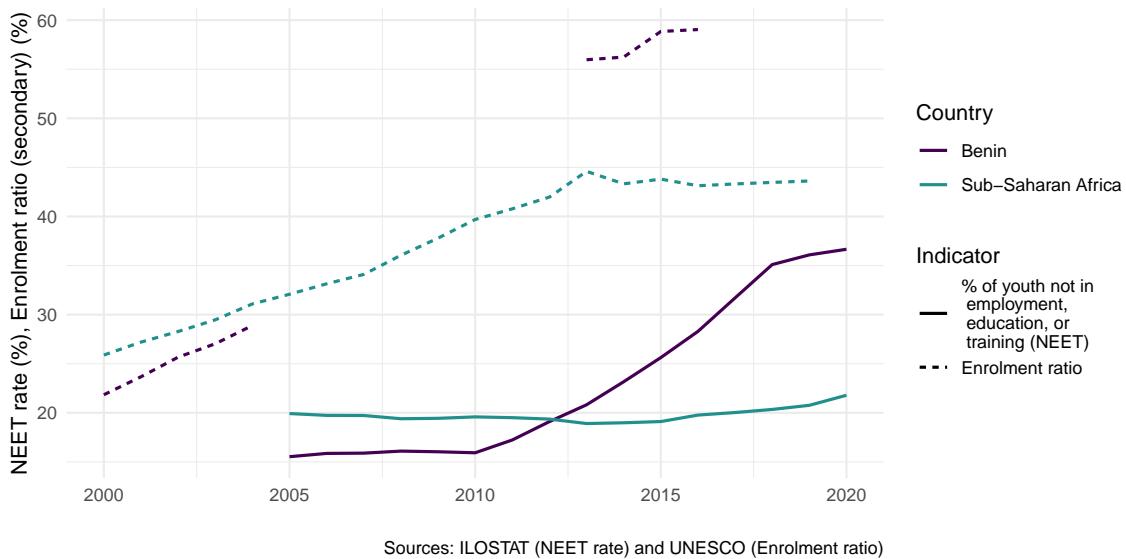
4.2.1 Country Context

Despite the relative stability of its democratic government and strategic importance as a transportation hub for West Africa, Bénin (population approx. 12.1 million) performs poorly on many development indicators, ranking 158th out of 189 countries on the 2020 Human Development Index. Youth employment is a particularly pressing issue, with youth labor force participation decreasing from 53.9 percent in 2003 to 32.8 in 2018³. As in other parts of SSA, secondary and tertiary school enrollment has seen a steady increase in the past two decades, coinciding with a sharp decrease in the youth employment rate: according to the most recent labor force surveys, the youth employment-to-population ratio decreased by 20 percent, from 40 to 31.5 percent, between 2010 and 2018, compared to an 13 percent decrease for adults age 25 or older over the same time period⁴. Meanwhile, the share of youth neither in employment, education or training (NEET) increased from 17 percent in 2011 to 35 percent in 2018 (see Figure 4.1) — one of the highest rates in West Africa, and the world (ILO, 2022).

³According to the National Household Survey, Enquête de Suivi de l’Enquête Modulaire et Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (HIES). The labor force is the sum of all persons in a given age range who are employed and those who are unemployed. The youth labor force participation rate is the total size of the labor force aged 15-24, as a percent of the population in the same age range.

⁴The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country’s population in a given age range that is employed. Youth are defined to be aged 15-24.

Figure 4.1: Rates of youth enrollment and inactivity: Bénin and SSA



As enrollment in formal education has not translated to increasing rates of youth employment, interest in promoting alternative pathways to the labor force has grown. In Bénin, entry into formal technical and vocational education and training (TVET) begins after the completion of the second year of secondary school, or nine years of education. Yet across the country, the median number of years spent in the education system is just four; only five percent of youth of secondary school age are enrolled in TVET (ILO, 2021), in line with the six percent of young workers estimated to participate in formal TVET across SSA (Hofmann et al., 2022). Thus, rather than formal TVET, it is informal apprenticeship that is the primary conduit into the labor market for early school leavers in Bénin, with as many as 300,000 young men and women estimated to be in training (ILO, 2021). Recent examples of investment in Bénin's apprenticeship system include \$6.3 million from the World Bank's for the Benin Youth Employment Project (PEJ), completed in 2019, and a planned \$16.4 million dollar investment in strengthening the TVET system starting in 2020 (World Bank, 2020).

In 2005, the government of Bénin announced a restructuring of traditional apprenticeship in the informal sector. Two national apprenticeship schemes were introduced: a formalization of informal, firm-based apprenticeship called the *Certificat de Qualification aux Métiers*, which introduced a national certificate for the completion of traditional

training, and the dual system *Certificat de Qualification Professionnelle* (CQP) program, which sought to combine in-firm, firm-specific training with more general classroom-based teaching, and to accredit the training through a separate nationally-recognized certificate. The three stated objectives of the CQP reform were to (i) offer practical and theoretical training to youth under apprenticeship contracts in the craft sector (ii) train a high-performance labor force; and (iii) improve the productivity and profitability of workshops in the craft sector (Davodoun, 2011).

The CQP is currently available for 13 out of the more than 300 trades listed in the craft sector: auto mechanics, motorcycle mechanics, air conditioning installers, tailors, masons, carpenters, metalworkers (primarily welding of gates for living compounds), electricians, and plumbers⁵. To participate in the CQP, applicants must (i) be at least 14 years old, unless otherwise authorized by the labor inspector; (ii) have a written apprenticeship contract that complies with labor laws; (iii) have completed at least 6 years of formal schooling; (iv) pass a national entry examination; and (v) receive funding from the Fonds de Développement de la Formation Professionnelle Continue et de l'Apprentissage (FODEFCA), the government body responsible for procuring and distributing funding for the program (KOF Swiss Economic Institute, 2017). Firm owners apply on behalf of the apprentices already in their charge, generally through local craftsmen associations. After three to four years of training, CQP apprentices may attempt the final examination, which takes place on one date a year for the entire nation, has a practical and a written component, and is overseen by state representatives and local craftsmen. Upon successful completion of this exam, apprentices receive a nationally-recognized certificate.

The main government organs tasked with the administration of the CQP are the national TVET directorate (DETFP), which is in charge of apprentice recruitment and training center accreditation, the Direction of Test and Exam Services (DEC), in charge of the entrance and exit examinations, and FODEFCA (Nouatin et al., 2019). The CQP began curriculum planning in 2005 with technical assistance from the French Develop-

⁵This selection of trades was based at least in part on existing trades from early experimental dual training programs to take advantage of existing training center infrastructure. The CQM is available for about 50 trades.

ment Agency (AFD) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), among others, and became operational in 2008. In 2012, management of the program passed from Swisscontact, a Swiss NGO, entirely into the hands of FODEFCA (Nouatin et al., 2019). Cost sharing for the CQP program is shared by the state and the apprentice, with the state financing body for dual apprenticeship, FODEFCA, officially taking on 90 percent of the training costs (KOF Swiss Economic Institute, 2017). However, FODEFCA is largely reliant on external donor funding, and regular financing has been an issue for the program in recent years (David-Gnahoui and Ahouangnivo, 2017). The financing of dual training comprises three main budget items: the costs of training to the firm, the administration of the vocational training center, and expenses for entry tests, the final examination, and certification. While on-the-job training in the firm is paid for by the apprentice or their parents, activities in the vocational training centers are largely financed through FODEFCA from various sources (national budget, donors, NGOs, etc.). Certification upon successful completion of the CQP is allocated to the national budget via the Directorate of Examinations, DEC (David-Gnahoui and Ahouangnivo, 2017).

4.2.2 Sampling and Attrition

The data for this study was collected in two separate surveys. The first consisted of interviews with apprentices who had applied to the 2019 cohort of the CQP program, who took the entrance exam on the 5th of November, 2018. The second survey was conducted with the firm owners, or master craftsmen, of the apprentices' respective training firms. To allow for trade-level controls and to reduce travel distances for interviews, apprentices were randomly selected from a subsample of all CQP applicants: those training in electrical installation, carpentry, masonry, metalwork or plumbing workshops, and training in the southernmost regions of Bénin.

Table 4.1: Apprentice Sampling

CQP Status	Explanation	Apprentice Survey	Firm Survey
Selected into CQP	Applied to CQP in 2019 through master craftsmen. Passed exam and was admitted to program.	Random sampling from list of all CQP applicants in five chosen trades and from southern Bénin)	Master craftsman assesses <i>at most</i> two apprentices, randomly chosen from all CQP selected/not selected in firm at baseline.
CQP applicant but Not Selected	Applied to CQP in 2019 through master craftsmen. Was not admitted due to exam score or lack of proximate training center.	Random sampling from list of all CQP applicants in five chosen trades and from southern Bénin)	Master craftsman assesses <i>at most</i> two apprentices, randomly chosen from all CQP selected/not selected in firm at baseline.
Did Not Apply to CQP	Did not apply to CQP. Training as traditional apprentice.	N/A	Master craftsman lists <i>up to</i> 5 apprentices who did not apply to CQP. Assesses only one, randomly chosen at baseline.

In addition to questions regarding training practices and firm performance, master craftsmen were asked to assess specific apprentices training at their firm. Up to two CQP applicants per firm⁶ were selected for this exercise. In addition, a single apprentice who had not applied to the CQP was assessed by the craftsman in a similar manner,

⁶Only CQP applicants who had participated in the apprentice survey could be assessed individually by MCs.

if there was such an apprentice training in the firm⁷. The sampling procedure for choosing the apprentices for these personal assessments is summarized in Table 4.1 above.

The baseline wave for the two surveys was collected in July-August 2019. The apprentice survey included questions on training characteristics, employment outcomes, their own skills and competences, and the perceived quality of their training, while the firm survey included questions on worker characteristics, wages, and firm expenses and revenues. We additionally surveyed all MCs about the firm's training practices and expenses, as well as their perception of up to three individual apprentices' skills, experience, diligence, efficiency, learning ability, and so on (sampling procedure detailed above). Data on 427 apprentices working for 197 unique firms was collected at baseline. Descriptive statistics for apprentices and firms are shown in Table 4.2 below.

⁷As the apprentice survey consisted only of applicants to the program, the only data on non-applicants comes from master craftsmen.

Table 4.2: Descriptive Statistics

Characteristic	Overall		By baseline status			
	Baseline	Endline	Selected	Not Selected	Did Not Apply	p-value
Apprentices						
N	427	240	149	107	171	
Age	21.3 (3.4)	23.2 (3.5)	21.7 (2.8)	22.3 (4.1)	20.1 (3.2)	<0.001
Male	98%	98%	99%	98%	97%	>0.9
Trade						<0.001
Masonry	21%	18%	19%	23%	22%	
Carpentry	11%	11%	13%	6.5%	12%	
Plumbing	13%	15%	17%	11%	9.4%	
Metalworking	20%	20%	28%	12%	19%	
Electrical Inst.	35%	36%	22%	47%	38%	
Years in training	2.33 (1.38)	4.39 (1.38)	2.52 (1.24)	2.64 (1.30)	1.92 (1.48)	<0.001
Education						
None	2.5%	3.3%	0%	0.9%	6.0%	
<Primary	15%	15%	6.0%	6.5%	30%	
Primary	22%	21%	21%	32%	17%	
Secondary	57%	57%	66%	59%	45%	
Technical	2.0%	2.5%	2.7%	0.9%	2.0%	
Tertiary	1.5%	1.3%	3.4%	0.9%	0%	
Status at endline						<0.001
Still training	-	73%	92%	69%	55%	
Graduated	-	17%	6.7%	29%	21%	
Dropped out	-	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%	3.6%	
Unknown	-	7.1%	0%	0%	20%	
Firms						
N	197	150				
Apprentices trained						
Total	5.4 (4.7)	5.5 (6.0)				
Selected	1.20 (1.82)	1.10 (1.55)				
Not Selected	1.47 (2.68)	1.41 (2.86)				
Did Not Apply	2.7 (3.1)	2.8 (3.1)				
Firm size						
Total (calculated) ¹	8.8 (9.1)	8.2 (8.6)				
Total (reported)	6.7 (7.5)	6.6 (7.1)				
Apprentices	5.4 (4.7)	5.5 (6.0)				
Permanent wage	0.36 (1.8)	0.80 (2.8)				
Paid family	0.06 (0.4)	0.14 (0.6)				
Unpaid family	0.05 (0.4)	0.03 (0.2)	22			
Occasional	0.83 (2.6)	0.83 (2.3)				
Trade						
Masonry	23%	20%				

Summary statistics from the baseline survey show the sample to be predominantly male youth who, though of average age for an apprenticeship at 21.3 years (ILO, 2022), are significantly more educated than is typical for traditional apprentices, with over half having completed at least some secondary schooling. Successful applicants to the CQP have higher education attainment than unsuccessful applicants; all applicants have higher attainment than non-applicants. Applicants also have more experience coming into the CQP than the required six months, with the average applicant having trained for 1.93 years at the time of application. Non-applicants are younger, less educated, and less experienced than applicants at baseline, suggesting that master craftsmen send their most able and veteran apprentices to stand for the dual training entrance exam. This may indicate that the CQP is perceived by MCs as something more akin to a continuing education rather than an entry-level apprenticeship program.

The majority of training firms are small workshops comprising the firm owner — the master trainer — and several apprentices. Two firm sizes are shown in Table 4.2: those stated directly by the firm owner in response to the question, “How many people (including you and your apprentices) are currently working in your business?” and those calculated by the author by summing the number of apprentices, partners, paid and unpaid family workers, and occasional workers reportedly participating in firm activities. Using self-reported size, 94.81% of firms employed a total of five people or less (including the owner) at baseline and 96.79 percent of firms employed no more than ten (97.18% and 99.53 percent, respectively, using author-calculated size). Thus, training firms in the sample are small, in line with observations from the informal sector in Ghana (Frazer, 2006; Velenchik, 1995), but also roughly similar to the size distribution of a sample of Swiss firms reported by Mühlmann et al. (2007)⁸.

The endline survey was conducted in August-September 2021. Overall apprentice attrition in our sample, at 43.8%, is clearly very high, even when compared to studies in similar contexts: for instance, Crépon and Premand (2019) and Hardy et al. (2019)

⁸Our sample has a higher density of firms with three to nine employees, whereas the Swiss sample (which includes non-training firms) has a higher density of firms with three total employees or fewer. This shift can be explained by the large number of apprentices in the Béninese training firm sample: at baseline, the average firm employed about four apprentices for every other type of employee, or a total of 6 apprentices.

both report youth attrition of around 10%, though it is generally common for studies of training programs to be affected by high rates of attrition (McKenzie, 2017). Both youth non-response and firm non-response⁹ drive attrition in our sample. We assess the severity of this problem by testing for differences between retained and attrited apprentices in terms of relevant baseline characteristics such as CQP participation, trade, or socioeconomic variables. Tables A4.1 in the Appendix gives no indication of such differences. In Table A4.2, also in the Appendix, we estimate a logit model where attrition is a function of CQP status at baseline and other apprentice characteristics; again, we find no systematic bias. At only 1 percent, reported program dropout among CQP participants retained in the sample is very low compared to similar studies, e.g. Crépon and Premand (2019) who report 31.2% dropout for dual apprenticeships and 32.5% for traditional apprenticeships. Sample attrition may be correlated with program dropout, but we are unable to test for this possibility with the available data. Finally, despite starting with comparable experience at baseline, unsuccessful applicants to the CQP are more likely to have graduated after three years than CQP participants — Covid-19 related interruptions to training and the single annual CQP examination date both likely contributed to the low graduation rate of CQP apprentices after three years.

Similarly, of 197 firms interviewed at baseline, only 150 could be contacted at end-line, for an overall firm attrition rate of 23.9%. Tables A4.3 and A4.4 in the Appendix likewise suggest that firm attrition was not correlated with key firm characteristics such as size or profitability, though a logit model of attrition shows that firms with a higher proportion of CQP participants among their apprentices are somewhat more likely to exit the sample.

4.2.3 Estimating Apprentice Benefits

We first examine the benefits accruing to apprentices over the observed time period of three years. These benefits can be separated into two categories: human capital gains and material benefits.

⁹Data on apprentices who had not applied to the CQP was only obtained from firm owners, and is thus only subject to firm attrition.

Human capital gains are measured using a set of trade-specific scores measured separately for each apprentice at baseline and endline. These amount to a simplified version of the “task approach” utilized in the technological change literature (Crépon and Premand, 2019; see Dicarlo et al., 2016). Unlike the general tasks used to measure skills in the task approach, however, we measure apprentice knowledge by means of a short test based on CQP curricula. Each question was a multiple choice question, and between 4 and 5 knowledge questions were posed to each apprentice; because apprentices who did not apply to the CQP were not interviewed directly, the knowledge score was only measured for CQP applicants. The questions are reproduced in Appendix 4.4.

Our measures of competence and experience, on the other hand, are based on a short roster of tasks drafted in collaboration with local craft experts and practitioners, an approach similar to that employed by Hardy et al. (2019) (all tasks are shown in Appendix 4.4). Firms were asked to assess apprentices on this series of 10 to 15 trade-relevant tasks¹⁰, and the percentage of tasks in which apprentices are deemed competent or experienced (on a binary scale) constitute their score in each of the two measures. Similar to the task approach, this method allows for worker-level measurement of ability and experience based on tasks performed. Each apprentice received a score in each of the three dimensions.

Regression analysis is then used to examine the impact of dual training on these three measures of apprentice learning. We use the specification

$$y_{it} = a + \sum_j \text{status}_{ij} + \sum_k \text{status}_{ik} \times \text{Endline}_t + \text{Endline}_t + \mathbf{X}_{it} + \mathbf{Z}_{jt} + u_{it}$$

where y_{it} is the outcome for apprentice i at time t , status_{ij} corresponds to apprentice status j of apprentice i in the context of the CQP program: either successful applicant, unsuccessful applicant, or non-applicant, and $\sum_k \text{status}_{ik} \times \text{Endline}_t + \text{Endline}_t$ are the interaction of a CQP participation dummy and survey wave and a dummy for CQP non-applicants and survey wave. These interactions identify any gains in learning outcomes that can be linked to CQP participation. \mathbf{X}_{it} is a column vector of apprentice character-

¹⁰Apprentices were asked to self-evaluate their competence at endline using the same metric. Self-evaluation was not initially planned and thus unavailable at baseline.

istics, \mathbf{Z}_{jt} is a column vector of training-related firm characteristics, a is a constant, and u_{it} is an error term.

Finally, we assess the material benefits of training accruing to the apprentice, calculated simply as total fees paid less allowances received. These two categories of transactions between MC and apprentices are described in greater detail in the next section.

4.2.4 Estimating Firm Benefits

Table 4.3: Components of net benefit accounting

			Model				
	Estimate	Assumptions	I	II	III	IV	V
Benefits							
Annual fees	Total fees / 4	Four year training duration	x	x	x	x	x
Annual apprentice productivity	Average of monthly wages of experienced and inexperienced employee × # of months/year operational	Wages equal to productivity. Apprentice prod. equal to that of untrained employees for first two years and trained employee for final two years		x	x	x	
Costs							
Annual allowances	Daily allowances × 20 days × # of months/year operational	Apprentices work 20 days/month	x	x	x	x	x
Annual training expenses	Total monthly training expenses / # of apprentices × # of months/year operational	All reported training expenses are recurring		x	x	x	
Annual lost productivity	Monthly wages of experienced employee × estimated hours of training per month × # of trainers/apprentice × # of months/year operational	Wages equal to productivity. All trainers in firm stop working simultaneously when firm pauses activities to train apprentices.			x		

Firm benefits were calculated using the accounting approach (Gambin et al., 2013; Mühlmann and Wolter, 2014), which relies on survey data from training firms to identify

and quantify the costs and benefits arising from training provision. It has only recently started being applied in lower-middle income countries (Bolli et al., 2020, 2021; Renold et al., 2018). The accounting approach subtracts the costs of training from its benefits and is a simple way of estimating the value that training apprentices generates for the training firm. In a second step, we use regression analysis to assess the impact of hiring additional apprentices, both traditional and CQP dual trainees, on firm outcomes.

The components of the accounting approach used in this study are summarized in Table 4.3. Firms receive two primary benefits from training apprentices: apprenticeship fees and the apprentices' productive contributions to the firm. Training fees can be paid in full before the commencement of training or split into payment at the beginning, during, and at the conclusion of training (Velenchik, 1995). Five categories of fees were reported by both apprentices and MCs: entry fees, formation (or general training) fees, liberation (or graduation) fees paid at the conclusion of training, fees as compensation for the materials and equipment used in training, contract fees, and application fees¹¹. Fees were reported as the total paid for the entirety of the apprenticeship; we assume four-year apprenticeships to estimate annual amounts.

The second benefit of training for firms, apprentices' net productive contributions, were not reported explicitly by the firm owners and thus needed to be estimated with the aid of several assumptions. First, we assume the competitive model of labor markets (with heterogeneous wages), in which workers are paid the marginal product of their labor. Second, we assume apprentice productivity is equal to that of an untrained employee with no more than a primary education for the first two years of training, and increases to that of trained employee for the final two years¹², and we use detailed wage information reported by firm owners to estimate the average annual productivity over the course of a four-year apprenticeship. Under these assumptions, the annual productive value generated by apprentice work amounts to the average of these two wages.

¹¹Fees are often paid in kind rather than in cash.

¹²This is a simplification of the approach used by @bolli2020, in which apprentice productivity is estimated to increase linearly from that of an unskilled worker to that of a skilled worker between defined points in their training. A popular alternative to this approach involves eliciting specific tasks performed by apprentices and estimating costs savings based on the wages paid to workers who would otherwise be responsible for said tasks [@hauschildt2018]. Our firm-apprentice data did not cover specific tasks and is thus not equipped to carry out such an analysis.

Costs of apprenticeship for the firm are categorized into three categories: allowances, training expenses, and lost trainer productivity. Allowances are disbursed irregularly by the firm owner for small expenses such as travel and meals. These are reported by firms at the apprentice level (separate reported allowances for each apprentice). To estimate total annual allowance expenditures per apprentice, we thus sum over all allowance categories and assume that apprentices work 20 days per month; the extrapolated monthly sum is then multiplied by the number of months the training firm was operating in the past year to arrive at an annual estimate for each apprentice. Alternative estimates using different workload assumptions or substituting firm-reported with apprentice-reported figures are shown in Table A4.8 and Table A4.9 in the Appendix.

To help estimate the training costs paid by the firm, owners were asked to identify any costs directly or indirectly related to their training activities. Specific training costs include equipment costs, which comprise all costs for physical infrastructure necessary for training; raw materials such as cement, lumber, or scrap metal used for demonstration or practice purposes; training equipment such as workbenches, toolkits, or other machines purchased or rented specifically for apprentices; rent for training facilities if training was not conducted exclusively in the MC's workshop; and books and any other training materials. Firms reported the training costs in each category for the month prior to the interview; to estimate annual training costs per apprentice per year, the reported firm-level costs are divided by the number of apprentices training in the firm and multiplied by the number of months the firm was open in the previous year.

An additional cost paid by the training firm comes in the form of time lost by training staff when they would have otherwise been engaged in productive activities. Lost trainer productivity is, like apprentice productivity, estimated using wage data. Hourly wages for skilled employees were calculated from monthly wage data and multiplied by the number of hours that the workshop stopped all productive activities to train apprentices in the previous week, as reported by MC. This estimate is burdened by the largest number of assumptions: it is uncertain whether all employees who train apprentices in the firm (a number reported by the MC) stop work entirely while the workshop takes a break to train; whether the majority of lost productivity occurs during these breaks,

or in the otherwise normal operation of the firm during which they must also tend to the apprentices. Moreover, the total duration of these breaks in the past week is a very small sample from which to extrapolate to annual costs. Lacking a better method, we report these estimates as the final cost component.

Net benefits were calculated by subtracting some or all of the costs listed above from some or all of the benefits. The simplest model, Model I in 4.3 above, reduces the value of training accruing to the firm to the direct material incomes and expenditures from training; namely, apprenticeship fees from the apprentices and their parents, an approximation of training costs, and the total reported allowances disbursed to the apprentice. Models II and III add training expenses and estimated apprentice productivity, respectively, while Model IV combines all four components. Model V includes all costs and benefits, including lost trainer productivity.

In a final step, we study the effect of hiring apprentices, both traditional and those participating in the CQP, on firm size and profits by estimating the following regression:

$$y_{it} = a + CQP_i + Endline_t + apprentices_{it} + \mathbf{X}_{it} + u_{it},$$

where y_{it} is the outcome of interest, CQP_i is the number of CQP applicants who were accepted into the 2019 cohort of the program. $apprentices_{it}$ controls for the total number of apprentices training with the firm and not participating in the CQP program (and in contrast to CQP_i is a time-varying measure), while \mathbf{X}_{it} is a matrix of additional covariates for firm i in wave t , $Endline_t$ is a dummy variable denoting survey wave, a is a constant, and u_{it} is an error term.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 Impact of Informal and Dual Training on Individuals

Table 4.4: Change in apprentice human capital

	N	Baseline	N	Endline	Difference	p-value ³
Competence¹						
Electrical Installation	125	0.80 (0.24)	69	0.96 (0.09)	0.09	<0.001
Masonry	90	0.75 (0.22)	39	0.90 (0.18)	0.14	0.008
Carpentry	48	0.76 (0.28)	21	0.93 (0.15)	0.12	0.14
Plumbing	54	0.73 (0.29)	26	0.92 (0.15)	0.15	0.008
Metalwork	86	0.75 (0.22)	38	0.86 (0.21)	0.09	0.006
CQP Selected	143	0.81 (0.21)	82	0.95 (0.11)	0.11	<0.001
CQP Not Selected	95	0.84 (0.19)	56	0.94 (0.10)	0.06	0.017
Did Not Apply	165	0.68 (0.28)	55	0.84 (0.22)	0.16	<0.001
Overall	403	0.76 (0.24)	193	0.92 (0.16)	0.11	<0.001
Experience¹						
Electrical Installation	125	0.77 (0.26)	69	0.96 (0.08)	0.11	<0.001
Masonry	90	0.72 (0.23)	39	0.91 (0.13)	0.20	<0.001
Carpentry	48	0.73 (0.31)	21	0.98 (0.06)	0.19	0.013
Plumbing	54	0.66 (0.30)	26	0.89 (0.17)	0.21	0.001
Metalwork	86	0.72 (0.24)	38	0.85 (0.15)	0.13	0.004
CQP Selected	143	0.78 (0.24)	82	0.93 (0.11)	0.15	<0.001
CQP Not Selected	95	0.80 (0.21)	56	0.94 (0.11)	0.10	0.001
Did Not Apply	165	0.65 (0.29)	55	0.87 (0.16)	0.21	<0.001
Overall	403	0.73 (0.26)	193	0.92 (0.13)	0.15	<0.001
Knowledge²						
Electrical Installation	77	0.90 (0.16)	49	0.93 (0.10)	0.01	0.4
Masonry	56	0.76 (0.19)	30	0.83 (0.20)	0.01	0.8
Carpentry	25	0.91 (0.18)	15	0.97 (0.09)	0.05	0.3
Plumbing	38	0.52 (0.12)	26	0.64 (0.16)	0.11	0.013
Metalwork	209	0.85 (0.18)	117	0.88 (0.15)	0.00	0.8
CQP Selected	144	0.75 (0.20)	84	0.80 (0.18)	0.03	0.10
CQP Not Selected	103	0.79 (0.22) ^{β1}	59	0.84 (0.19)	0.02	0.5
Overall	247	0.77 (0.21)	143	0.81 (0.19)	0.03	0.078

Mean (SD).

First, we investigate whether dual training was successful in realizing its primary objective — increasing the human capital stock of apprentices. To do so, we study the changes in the three human capital indices described in Section 4.2.3 over the observed training period of three years. The changes in the human capital index scores presented in Table 4.4 indicate that informal apprenticeship training is successful in improving sector-specific human capital of the youth in our sample, both for dual training participants and traditional apprentices: overall competence scores increased by 0.46 SDs, experience scores by 0.58 SDs, and knowledge by 0.13 SDs. Significant improvements in competence and experience are observed for apprentices who participated in, unsuccessfully applied to, and did not apply to the CQP alike, though apprentices who did not apply to the CQP show the largest gains in competence and experience as assessed by their MC. This result is in line with the observation that MCs appear to send youth who are already relatively experienced (and educated) to apply for dual training.

A paired t-test also indicates significant improvements in competence and experience between baseline and endline across all trades (improvement in competence for plumbing apprentices is marginally insignificant at standard significance levels). On the other hand, gains in the knowledge metric are not statistically significant for any single trade except plumbing - hence, the overall increase in knowledge is driven by results from plumbing apprentices alone. As the average knowledge scores at baseline were significantly lower for plumbing apprentices than for apprentices in other trades, this result may indicate a shortcoming in the metric itself, which was composed of only up to five questions which did not seem to pose a major challenge for most apprentices in the other four trades. Improvement in knowledge was marginally significant ($p < 0.10$) for CQP participants but not for CQP applicants who were not selected ($p < 0.5$).

Although mean human capital accumulation is higher for participating CQP apprentices than non-selected CQP applicants across the three indices, this does not translate into statistically significant differences between the two group (Table A4.6 in the Appendix). Nor do we observe a significant effect of dual training on the competence and experience indices when apprentices who did not apply to the CQP are added to the control group. To check if apprentices agree with their MC's assessments of their abil-

ity, a self-assessment was included in the apprentice survey at endline. Table A4.5 in the Appendix suggests that the two assessments are in general agreement for both the experience and the competence index (the exception again being limited to the plumbing trade, where MCs were relatively critical in their assessment of apprentices' abilities).

Table 4.5: Effects of training on human capital development

	Experience			Competence			Knowledge		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CQP Selected (reference)									
CQP Not Selected	-0.004 (0.02)	-0.0002 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.002 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.002 (0.03)	0.04* (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)
CQP Did Not Apply	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.03)	-0.13*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.02)	-0.13*** (0.02)			
Endline	0.17*** (0.02)	0.14*** (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.13*** (0.02)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.09** (0.03)	0.06** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	0.05** (0.03)
CQP Not Selected x Endline (reference)									
CQP Selected x Endline	0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)		0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)		-0.02 (0.04)	0.002 (0.03)	
CQP Did Not Apply x Endline	0.08 (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)		0.06 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)				
Baseline years of training ¹	0.06*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Firm Size ²	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.0003 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.004* (0.002)
Total Apprentices in Firm	0.01*** (0.002)								
Constant	0.61*** (0.03)	0.62*** (0.03)	0.62*** (0.03)	0.64*** (0.03)	0.64*** (0.03)	0.63*** (0.03)	0.68*** (0.03)	0.69*** (0.03)	0.72*** (0.03)
Trade FE	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	523	523	523	523	523	523	353	353	353
R ²	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.08	0.08	0.46
F Statistic	37.00***	28.00***	21.00***	37.00***	28.00***	21.00***	6.00***	5.00***	29.00***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

¹Prior to baseline survey

²Excluding apprentices.

Table 4.6: Effects of training on human capital, excluding CQP non-applicants

	Experience			Competence		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CQP Selected (reference)						
CQP Not Selected	-0.003 (0.02)	-0.002 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.003 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.004 (0.02)
Endline	0.14*** (0.02)	0.14*** (0.03)	0.13*** (0.03)	0.12*** (0.02)	0.11*** (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)
CQP Not Selected x Endline (reference)						
CQP Selected x Endline	0.003 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)		0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Baseline years of training ¹	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)
Firm size ²	-0.01** (0.003)	-0.01** (0.003)	-0.01** (0.003)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.0005 (0.003)
Total apprentices in firm	0.004** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.003 (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.003 (0.002)
Constant	0.69*** (0.03)	0.69*** (0.03)	0.70*** (0.04)	0.72*** (0.03)	0.72*** (0.03)	0.70*** (0.03)
Trade FE	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	338	338	338	338	338	338
R ²	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.16	0.16	0.20
F Statistic	15.00***	13.00***	10.00***	13.00***	11.00***	8.30***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Omitted category: CQP Selected.

¹Prior to 2019.

²Excluding apprentices

The estimated effects of training presented in Table 4.5 confirm that apprentice human capital, as measured by the three indices, increases after three years, and that apprentices who do not apply to the CQP program score somewhat lower on the competence index. Higher baseline experience and competence scores for CQP applicants suggest that trainers send their more able apprentices to apply for dual training. The selection process for the program itself, however, does not favor more experienced apprentices according to our metrics (i.e. is as good as random).

The regression estimates suggest that the amount of time the apprentice had trained with the MC prior to the baseline survey, as well as the total number of apprentices training in the same firm as the interviewed apprentice, are correlated with somewhat higher index scores. Participation in the CQP program is shown to have no detectable effect on human capital accumulation, even when the sample is restricted to applicants to the CQP program only (Table 4.6 in the Appendix).

Table 4.7: Annual costs and benefits accruing to apprentice

Characteristic	Overall	CQP Selected	CQP Not Selected	Did Not Apply	p-value ³
Apprentice survey:					
Fees					
Entry	4.22 (13.77)	3.35 (8.35)	5.52 (19.15)	-	0.3
Formation	41.80 (37.40)	40.32 (35.60)	43.98 (40.02)	-	0.5
Liberation	9.86 (19.87)	10.00 (19.64)	9.65 (20.32)	-	>0.9
Materials	6.97 (8.48)	7.31 (9.39)	6.47 (6.94)	-	0.4
Contract	6.32 (15.24)	6.42 (15.67)	6.17 (14.65)	-	>0.9
Application	2.85 (3.94)	3.12 (4.14)	2.45 (3.61)	-	0.2
Total	72.02 (47.76)	70.52 (48.98)	74.24 (46.09)	-	0.6
Allowances ¹	207.28 (289.76)	206.68 (319.95)	208.09 (245.55)	-	>0.9
Allowances net fees²	134.17 (310.94)	141.60 (348.47)	123.60 (249.63)	-	0.7
Firm survey:					
Fees					
Entry	2.74 (4.11)	2.33 (3.30)	2.82 (5.29)	3.03 (3.91)	0.3
Formation	35.95 (38.04)	20.10 (27.58)	29.04 (33.19)	53.47 (41.22)	<0.001
Liberation	9.26 (18.70)	9.44 (18.61)	7.26 (17.86)	10.30 (19.28)	0.4
Materials	6.56 (9.31)	6.35 (9.47)	6.20 (8.83)	6.95 (9.49)	0.8
Contract	8.46 (16.92)	11.01 (18.70)	8.70 (17.52)	6.18 (14.60)	0.050
Application	3.09 (4.24)	3.30 (4.25)	2.70 (4.00)	3.14 (4.38)	0.6
Total	66.06 (44.54)	52.53 (36.63)	56.72 (38.85)	83.08 (48.31)	<0.001
Allowances					
Food	70.57 (147.07)	61.57 (158.26)	89.31 (190.63)	68.07 (113.25)	0.5
Transport	60.88 (195.20)	46.23 (188.52)	79.61 (227.49)	62.18 (184.29)	0.6
Pocket money	145.96 (183.74)	135.30 (169.17)	172.89 (197.68)	140.85 (186.83)	0.5
Other	0.65 (10.64)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	1.39 (15.52)	0.6
Total	489.37 (1,021.21)	583.89 (1,398.96)	632.85 (949.56)	272.50 (332.72)	0.012
Allowances net fees²	438.85 (1,062.80)	560.26 (1,459.98)	593.45 (996.10)	195.68 (337.65)	0.008

Mean (SD). Amounts in \$US per apprentice per year, calculated using responses from baseline survey. Annual fees assume apprenticeship duration of four years.

¹ Apprentices were only asked about total allowances received.

² Rows missing all allowance or all fee data were excluded from net benefit calculation. Mean net benefit may deviate from difference in mean allowances and mean fees as a result.

³ Student's t-test for apprentice survey data, analysis of variance for firm survey data

Table 4.7 shows estimates of the apprentices' net cost of training, taking into account training fees and allowances, as outlined in Section 4.2.3. Overall, apprentices receive more in allowances from their trainer over the course of the training period (assuming

a four-year training duration) than they (or their parents) pay in total fees. Mean net benefits amount to about 82000 FCFA (135 \$US) per apprentice per year according to apprentices' own estimates and 256000 FCFA (423 \$US) according to the firm survey.

Formation fees (i.e. general training fees) constitute the largest transfer from the apprentice to the MC. Apprentices report significantly higher fees than the MC, for the formation fee in particular. Firms may under-report fees to avoid accusations of gauging, but are at the same time likely to have more direct knowledge of all fees than apprentices, whose parents and relatives usually pay the craftsmen directly.

According to the figures reported by apprentices, there is no difference between CQP participants and those who applied but were not accepted into the CQP program in terms of fees, allowances, or net benefits. According to MCs, on the other hand, there are large and significant differences in fees paid and allowances received across CQP status, resulting in significant differences in net benefits. Namely, MCs report charging lower fees (in particular formation fees) and distributing higher allowances to CQP applicants (successful and unsuccessful) than to non-applicants. This amounts to 281 \$US more paid per year by non-applicants per year, on average¹³

¹³These figures are difficult to explain, as most CQP applicants would have established the terms of their agreement with the MC several years before actually applying to the dual system program, and there is no apparent reason why dual system applicants should be charged less than other apprentices. One possibility is a reporting bias: we have seen that CQP applicants had been training longer at the time of the baseline survey: thus, any fees paid at the onset of training would have been paid earlier by these apprentices than non-CQP apprentices, resulting in possible recall bias on the part of the trainers.

4.3.2 Impact of Informal and Dual Training on Firms

Table 4.8: Annual costs and benefits per apprentice accruing to firm

Characteristic	N	Overall	CQP Selected	CQP Not Selected	Did Not Apply	p-value ²
Benefits						
Fees ¹	403	65.30 (44.66)	50.74 (36.67)	57.68 (39.33)	83.08 (48.31)	<0.001
Apprentice prod.	114	1,075.59 (1,172.98)	869.20 (1,050.46)	1,246.57 (1,294.84)	1,118.48 (1,183.45)	0.4
Total	104	1,140.89 (1,198.06)	939.01 (1,059.45)	1,302.16 (1,343.08)	1,195.75 (1,212.34)	0.5
Costs						
Allowances						
Food	266	70.57 (147.07)	61.57 (158.26)	89.31 (190.63)	68.07 (113.25)	0.5
Transport	266	60.88 (195.20)	46.23 (188.52)	79.61 (227.49)	62.18 (184.29)	0.6
Pocket money	266	145.96 (183.74)	135.30 (169.17)	172.89 (197.68)	140.85 (186.83)	0.5
Other	266	0.65 (10.64)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	1.39 (15.52)	0.6
Total ¹	360	489.37 (1,021.21)	583.89 (1,398.96)	632.85 (949.56)	272.50 (332.72)	0.012
Training costs						
Rent	229	26.83 (59.79)	24.18 (52.84)	40.90 (80.34)	19.55 (47.29)	0.10
Equipment	226	32.61 (81.94)	24.75 (50.81)	56.15 (129.04)	24.98 (63.74)	0.046
Books	224	8.93 (44.17)	7.65 (40.66)	12.32 (51.90)	7.96 (42.41)	0.8
Raw materials	223	44.10 (140.23)	55.07 (187.93)	46.60 (107.48)	30.62 (92.12)	0.5
Total	229	110.69 (233.24)	110.95 (251.60)	149.32 (249.61)	82.63 (196.58)	0.2
Lost trainer prod.	245	36.08 (45.78)	37.68 (47.11)	30.40 (38.00)	37.97 (48.74)	0.6
Total	96	666.56 (698.44)	676.45 (673.07)	876.90 (805.36)	464.40 (582.52)	0.082
Net Benefits						
Model I	341	-437.12 (1,047.68)	-547.64 (1,422.47)	-588.98 (979.25)	-195.68 (337.65)	0.008
Model II	198	-480.28 (661.41)	-571.18 (764.74)	-638.96 (670.01)	-237.96 (413.50)	0.001
Model III	75	726.77 (1,275.80)	444.72 (1,169.03)	811.85 (1,468.62)	1,005.74 (1,162.53)	0.3
Model IV	31	631.55 (1,406.07)	78.33 (1,264.37)	1,209.68 (1,683.05)	588.84 (691.70)	0.14
Model V	28	686.67 (1,378.91)	-8.33 (1,298.95)	1,525.25 (1,460.55)	580.85 (688.28)	0.031

Mean (SD). Amounts in \$US per apprentice per year. Calculated using responses from baseline survey, except training costs which were not elicited until endline. Net benefits are not computed for rows with missing data for any categories included in a given model. Mean net benefit estimates may deviate from sums of the relevant categories as a result.

¹ Fees and allowances reported by firm owner. Annual fees assume apprenticeship duration of four years, annual allowances assume apprentices work 20 days a month.

² Analysis of variance

Next, we study the net benefits from apprenticeship training accruing to firms. We also investigate whether the firms training more CQP apprentices experience higher productivity growth over the three-year period under investigation.

To first measure benefits in an accounting sense, we use the five “models” summa-

rized in Table 4.3 and described in detail in Section 4.2.4. Table 4.8 above shows the annual costs and benefits estimated per apprentice, group by CQP status. Mean net benefits range from -437 \$US to 687 \$US per apprentice per year, depending on the model used. Apprentice allowances and productivity are the decisive factors determining whether training is profitable for a given apprentice; the sign of the mean of each of the net benefit models thus hinges on the inclusion of the apprentice productivity variable (not included in Models I and II; included in Models III-V).

Firm owners report receiving around 261 \$US in total fees per apprentice, or 65 \$US per year (assuming 4 years of training). This implies a minor increase in the costs of training in Bénin over the past two decades: for instance, Walther and Filipiak (2007) report total fees ranging from 50,000 to 150,000 FCFA (96-290 \$US, inflation adjusted). Formation fees represent the largest single fee paid to the firms and account for over half of total fees paid. Other minor fees cover the provision of equipment and materials, application fees (pertinent for the CQP, as the master trainer must submit paperwork in their apprentices' stead), and initiation and graduation fees. As we have seen, apprentices who do not apply to the CQP pay higher training fees and receive less in allowances (both differences significant at the 5 percent level). This also contributes to the significantly lower net costs for this group when estimated with Models I and II.

Apprentice productivity is calculated using firm-level wage information, an approach similar to apprenticeship cost-benefit studies by Wolter and Mühlemann (2015), Mühlemann et al. (2018), Bolli et al. (2020), and Bolli et al. (2021) and described in Section 4.2.3. The annual productivity estimates reported in Table 4.8 are an order of magnitude higher than the estimated annual benefits from training fees. Because the wage data necessary for estimating apprentice productivity is not available for many of the small firms in the sample, however, apprentice productivity can only be estimated for about a quarter of the sample.

Total expenses for training amount to 676 \$US per year for CQP participants, and 660 \$US per year for all others. These estimates suggest a significant increase in the costs of training for CQP apprentices over the past decade: David-Gnahoui and Ahouangnivo (2017), citing Zinsou (2012), reported total costs of 100,000 to 250,000 FCFA (\$165-\$413)

for a complete CQP training program in 2012, a total that is exceed by reported expenditures for rent, equipment, books, and raw materials alone (for a four-year apprenticeship) in our data.

Allowances paid to apprentices by MCs comprise the largest reported cost of training for firms, accounting for 73.42% of all training costs. Table 4.8 shows that allowances disbursed to CQP participants and CQP applicants are significantly higher than to non-applicants; as applicants tend to be older and more experienced apprentices, this may suggest that apprentice productivity (or at least their remuneration) tends to increase over time. Expenditures on equipment, raw materials and rent for training spaces, grouped together as non-wage training costs, are the second-largest expenditure for firms and average 111\$US, while lost trainer productivity only totals about 36\$US — an order of magnitude less than the estimated expenditure on allowances. These various costs of training per apprentice reported by the MCs are summarized in Figure A4.2 in the Appendix.

The distributions of per-apprentice net benefits have long left tails for Models I and II and long right tails for Models III-V (plotted with their means in Figure A4.4 in the Appendix). The left tails are a consequence of the high number of apprentices in a number of firms generating unrealistic annual allowance totals. These are more than compensated by apprentice productivity estimates when included in Models III, IV, and V, skewing the distribution to the right for these models. For models excluding apprentices' productive contributions to the firm (Model I and Model II), we find that apprentices who applied to the CQP program (selected and not selected) are significantly more costly to train (incur higher net costs) on average than non-applicants, on account of the higher allowances MCs report they receive. Only 5-11 percent of apprentices generate positive net benefits when productivity is left unaccounted for (Models I and II). When apprentice productivity is included in the estimate in Models III, IV, and V, 68-71 percent of apprentices are estimated to provide a net benefit to their training firm.

Estimates for Models III-V are only available for a small number of apprentices due to the requirement that net benefits only be computed when data for all cost and benefit

categories included in the respective model are available. The variance in benefits is high, ranging from net benefits of 4000 \$US to net costs of 2000 \$US per apprentice per year. Though large in magnitude, the differences in net benefits between the three CQP groups are not statistically significant due to the limited sample and high variance for Models III and IV. Differences in net benefits are, however, significant for Model V, which includes all cost and benefit categories: CQP apprentices are nearly break-even, while unsuccessful CQP applicants generate benefits of -8.33 \$US and non-applicants generate net costs of 580.85 \$US. Unfortunately, net benefits could only be estimated for 28 apprentices using this model. When only unsuccessful CQP applicants are used as the control group, net benefits are significantly lower for CQP participants according to Models IV and V (see Table A4.11 in the Appendix). Further tabulations can be found in the Appendix: Table A4.12 compares baseline and endline results, while Table A4.13 reports cost and benefit estimates by trade.

Table 4.9: Annual net benefits per firm

	Firm size ¹				
	Overall, N = 196	(1,4], N = 54	(4,6], N = 52	(6,10], N = 44	(10,107], N = 46
Firm Accounts					
Revenues	3,989 (4,820)	2,059 (1,656)	2,700 (2,301)	4,034 (5,233)	8,028 (6,757)
Wage bill	977 (2,357)	272 (473)	601 (951)	783 (994)	2,446 (4,380)
Non-wage expenses	1,600 (3,159)	810 (734)	952 (1,298)	1,473 (2,037)	3,368 (5,666)
Total expenses	2,585 (4,461)	1,082 (959)	1,564 (1,777)	2,256 (2,615)	5,866 (7,799)
Profits (reported)	1,672 (2,634)	951 (966)	1,374 (1,247)	1,567 (1,957)	3,040 (4,646)
Profits ² (calculated ²)	1,701 (3,056)	993 (1,390)	1,393 (1,776)	1,861 (4,551)	2,849 (3,518)
Projected benefits					
Fees	349 (366)	116 (102)	246 (176)	374 (249)	715 (518)
Apprentice prod.	8,359 (13,033)	191 (165)	1,269 (1,339)	2,804 (3,099)	17,280 (16,049)
Total	8,887 (13,241)	363 (255)	1,334 (1,400)	3,148 (3,203)	17,860 (16,023)
Projected costs					
Allowances	3,224 (7,758)	871 (2,083)	2,150 (3,544)	2,681 (4,607)	7,823 (14,026)
Training costs	518 (1,110)	191 (322)	385 (539)	810 (1,887)	822 (1,191)
Lost trainer prod.	181 (421)	72 (86)	97 (103)	136 (190)	423 (768)
Total	3,190 (4,441)	927 (626)	2,302 (2,299)	5,566 (8,254)	5,546 (3,806)
Net benefits					
Model I	-2,963 (7,778)	-774 (2,180)	-1,928 (3,551)	-2,324 (4,536)	-7,187 (14,014)
Model II	-3,199 (8,563)	-574 (518)	-2,163 (2,403)	-3,267 (5,625)	-8,315 (16,940)
Model III	5,574 (12,052)	-571 (792)	-198 (1,142)	1,134 (4,091)	11,488 (15,537)
Model IV	6,431 (12,457)	-1,039 (757)	-574 (1,290)	1,225 (6,979)	11,520 (14,510)
Model V	6,593 (12,285)	-1,108 (777)	-617 (1,296)	4,001 (4,911)	11,187 (14,678)

Mean (SD). Net benefits per firm estimated using baseline data. Projected costs, benefits, and net benefits calculated as mean values for all observed apprentices in firm times reported number of apprentices trained. Amounts in \$US.

¹ Firms size calculated by author as sum of all reported workers in firm, including apprentices and occasional and family workers.

² Profits recalculated by author as difference between reported revenues (first row) and reported expenses (second row).

In a small number of firms, differences in net benefits for individual firms results in apprentices with both positive and negative net benefits to appear in the same firm, resulting in an ambiguous net benefit for the firm. Moreover, we would like to determine the size of the total costs and benefits of apprenticeship training — i.e., for all apprentices

in the firm — relative to total firm revenues and expenditures. To this end, we estimate firm-level net benefits, calculated as the average costs and benefits of all observed apprentices in a given firm multiplied by the total number of apprentices training at that firm¹⁴. Firm-level net benefits of training are then calculated using Models I-V from before, and are shown in Table 4.9 above.

Mean estimated benefits per firm average range from -2410 \$US per year to 1250 \$US per year, with the large variance in estimates once again driven by apprentice productivity estimates. Table 4.9 reports estimates by firm size, showing that the largest firms in the sample, through significantly higher reported wages, benefit from significantly higher estimated apprentice productivity. Allowances are, as in the individual-level estimations, by far the largest cost related to training. Firm-level aggregation suggests that our methodology may in fact overestimate apprentice allowances: for all but the smallest firms, total estimated allowances are on average higher than total firm expenditures reported by the firm.

As with the individual-level estimates, the majority of firms are clustered around zero net benefits for all cost-benefit models, with long left and right tails depending on the model used. Models I and II exhibit long left tails, while Models III-V have long right tails, albeit for fewer observations (plotted with their means in Figure A4.5 in the Appendix). According to Models I and II, 9 and 3 percent of firms are estimated to earn a positive net benefit from training (positive net benefits) respectively; when apprentice productivity is included in the estimate, this rises to 73, 67, and 60 percent, according to Models III, IV, and V, respectively.

¹⁴As training costs are reported at the firm level and apprentice and trainer productivity estimates were based on firm-reported wage schedules and training frequency, we in effect only extrapolate fee and allowance totals.

Table 4.10: Firm-level regressions

	log Revenues				log profits				log Firm size ¹		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
No. of Apprentices:											
log CQP Selected	0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.08 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)	0.08* (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.05 (0.07)	0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
log CQP Not Selected/Did Not Apply	0.29*** (0.08)	0.24** (0.09)	0.23** (0.09)	0.28*** (0.10)	0.23** (0.10)	0.20 (0.13)	0.20 (0.13)	0.23 (0.15)	0.05 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)
Endline	0.33** (0.13)	0.41** (0.16)	0.56*** (0.18)	0.49** (0.21)	-0.21 (0.16)	-0.16 (0.22)	-0.10 (0.25)	-0.21 (0.31)	-0.11 (0.11)	0.02 (0.12)	-0.05 (0.13)
log Firm Size ¹		0.43*** (0.13)	0.40*** (0.13)	0.34** (0.15)		0.42** (0.19)	0.41** (0.19)	0.50** (0.23)			
log CQP Selected x Endline			-0.12* (0.07)	-0.01 (0.12)			-0.05 (0.09)	0.18 (0.16)		-0.10** (0.05)	-0.01 (0.07)
MC Age				0.02* (0.01)				0.01 (0.02)			0.01 (0.01)
MC Years of Schooling					0.01 (0.02)			0.01 (0.04)			0.003 (0.01)
Registered Firm ²					0.34 (0.24)			-0.14 (0.35)			0.34** (0.14)
Trade Association					-0.32 (0.26)			-0.18 (0.38)			0.21 (0.15)
Training Frequency ³					-0.03 (0.10)			0.10 (0.14)			-0.03 (0.05)
Constant	7.40*** (0.13)	7.30*** (0.23)	7.30*** (0.23)	6.80*** (0.56)	7.00*** (0.17)	6.90*** (0.33)	6.80*** (0.34)	6.10*** (0.96)	1.30*** (0.10)	1.20*** (0.10)	0.94*** (0.33)
Trade FE	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Observations	252	112	112	107	200	82	82	78	130	130	124
R ²	0.08	0.19	0.21	0.33	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.03	0.07	0.19
F Statistic	7.40***	6.40***	5.80***	3.20***	3.60**	2.30*	1.90	1.10	1.30	2.30*	1.90**

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

¹Excluding apprentices.

²Registered with the Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIB).

³Days firm stops all activities to train, per week.

In addition to direct financial benefits associated with training, which are reflected by

a positive balance in the net benefit calculations presented above, apprenticeship training may affect firm productivity through a variety of additional channels. For the CQP program in particular, participating apprentices may acquire skills at a faster pace than their traditional counterparts as a direct result of their theoretical training. Moreover, firms may experience positive spillovers from training, for instance through introduction to a new technology or learning how to better operate machinery already in the workshop. Additional apprentices in general may improve firm productivity by encouraging the owner to hire more employees (e.g. as trainers) or through investments in additional machinery. Indeed, evidence from previous studies indicates that small firms in Uganda and Ghana, when randomly assigned apprentices to train, reported increased profits of up to 15% per apprentice (Alfonsi et al., 2020; Hardy and McCasland, 2022).

The results from OLS regressions on three firm outcomes are shown in Table 4.10. We find that firm which sent more apprentices to the CQP did not report higher firm revenue or profit growth over the three years under observation. Firms with more non-apprentice workers are found to be more profitable on average after controlling for the number of apprentices training in the firm. Firms with more apprentices, on the other hand, generate higher revenues (after controlling for non-apprentice workers), but these revenues do not translate to higher profitability: a 10 percent increase in the number of apprentices is associated with revenue increases of about 2.5 percent, but not with any significant changes in profits. This suggests that apprentices' productive contributions are often offset in large part by the costs of their training. Finally, we note that reported firm revenues increase by close to 50% between baseline and endline, but are offset by rising costs and wages, to the point of eliminating any observed growth in profitability.

4.4 Conclusion

This study of informal apprenticeship makes several contributions to the literature. First, it is one of the first papers to contrast the efficacy of dual system training in the informal sector to informal apprenticeship. Second, it analyses the benefit of apprenticeship

training from the perspective of both the apprentices and the training firms.

Our findings show that, after three years of training, there are no measurable benefits of dual training in terms of human capital accumulation or firm outcomes. Applicants to the CQP as a group progress less than non-applicants, likely because CQP applicants tend to be older, more experienced, and better educated. There are several possible explanations for this disappointing result: most importantly, disruptions to the training schedule as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic caused many days of theoretical teaching to be grouped into longer sessions or to be cancelled outright. However, funding disruptions, poor attendance of theoretical classes, and insufficient trainer qualification at the vocational centers may have also negatively influenced learning outcomes. These and other issues discussion are at the center of an ongoing discussion concerning the history and implementation of the CQP program (Bankolé and Nouatin, 2020; David-Gnahoui and Ahouangnivo, 2017; Davodoun, 2011), to which our study contributes valuable empirical evidence.

We also find that informal apprenticeship training in general improves apprentice human capital: faced with the same battery of sector-specific knowledge questions after three years, apprentices' scores increased by .13 standard deviations, while their master trainers' assessment of their competence and experience on a series of sector-specific tasks increased by 0.46 SDs and 0.58 SDs, respectively.

Finally, the results suggest that while informal apprentices in Bénin generally receive no formal wages, small, irregular allowances disbursed to youth for small expenses nevertheless contribute significantly to total firm expenditures. 89 percent of apprentices receive more in allowances than they pay in fees when apprenticeships are assumed to last four years. The average apprentice receives 437 \$US more per year in allowances than he or she pays in fees assuming a four year apprenticeship — a significant proportion of total firm revenues. Considering that the average firm reported training 6 apprentices (68.4 percent of all workers in the firm), it becomes clear that apprentices' productive contributions to the firm must be substantial.

Measuring contributions using skilled and unskilled wages and reported hours worked results in very high apprentice productivity estimates, and only for a fraction of

firms. These estimates suggest that apprentices contribute about 1100 \$US in productive contributions per year. An alternative would be to assume that, due to perfectly competitive markets, firms break even on training. If we assume that allowances and reported monthly training costs are the only expenses related to training, and apprentice fees and productivity the only benefits, firm responses suggest an apprentice productivity equal to 480 \$US annually. Firms' total net benefits from apprenticeship training are large and positive when these estimated apprentice productivity are included (especially for large firms), and nearly as large but negative when they are excluded. Our contribution is to highlight the relative importance of apprentice productivity and allowances in cost-benefit analyses of informal apprenticeship, though our data does not allow us to pinpoint precise net benefits for all firms.

The first policy recommendation stemming from this research is to encourage master craftsmen to send younger, less experienced youth to apply to the CQP program. First, this is the target group of the program, and second, theoretical training is likely to be more effective if it coincides with practical training, rather than taking place after most of the practical skills have been attained.

Second, we suggest an increased emphasis on the quality and regularity of classroom training. Ensuring that vocational centers employ certified trainers, providing teacher training, and returning to a weekly schedule for theoretical training.

Third, to encourage regular apprentice attendance and incentivize MCs to release their apprentices to dual training once a week, dispense allowances from the training center. These allowances would be budgeted under FODEFCA's contributions to the CQP. This paper finds that allowances represent the largest cost related to training for firms; a 20 percent reduction in this cost should provide a significant incentive ensuring regular apprentice attendance.

In summary, our results show the tangible and significant skill acquisition that informal apprenticeship can provide. Apprentices in our sample are the beneficiaries of both human capital and financial capital from their master trainers. However, the number of apprentices hired relative to other workers suggests that apprentices repay their firms through substantial productive contributions. This suggests a model of informal

apprenticeship that diverges from previous models, which emphasize the role of fees exchanged for specific human capital rather than productive contributions exchanged for allowances.

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Appendix A4

Table A4.1: Apprentice attrition

Characteristic	Baseline, N = 427	Endline, N = 240	p-value
Age	21.3 (3.4)	21.2 (3.4)	0.7
Male	98%	98%	>0.9
Education			>0.9
Primary	91 (22%)	51 (21%)	
Secondary	230 (57%)	136 (57%)	
<Primary	61 (15%)	35 (15%)	
Technical	8 (2.0%)	6 (2.5%)	
Tertiary	6 (1.5%)	3 (1.3%)	
None	10 (2.5%)	8 (3.3%)	
CQP status			0.5
Selected	149 (35%)	90 (39%)	
Not Selected	107 (25%)	59 (25%)	
Did Not Apply	171 (40%)	84 (36%)	
Training experience, years	2.33 (1.38)	2.39 (1.38)	0.5
Trade			
Masonry	0 (NA%)	0 (NA%)	
Carpentry	0 (NA%)	0 (NA%)	
Plumbing	0 (NA%)	0 (NA%)	
Metalworking	0 (NA%)	0 (NA%)	
Electrical Inst.	0 (NA%)	0 (NA%)	

¹ Mean (SD); %; n (%)

² Wilcoxon rank sum test; Fisher's exact test; Pearson's Chi-squared test

Table A4.2: Likelihood of apprentice attrition

	All apprentices	Excluding non-applicants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CQP Selected (reference)				
CQP Not Selected	0.22 (0.26)	-0.47 (0.42)	-0.52 (0.45)	-0.85 (0.62)
CQP Did Not Apply	0.46** (0.23)	0.17 (0.41)		
Masonry (reference)				
Carpentry	0.04 (0.52)	0.52 (0.70)	0.55 (0.91)	
Plumbing	-0.81 (0.51)	-1.10* (0.66)	-0.72 (0.89)	
Metalwork	0.94 (0.60)	2.60** (1.10)	2.50** (1.30)	
Electrical Inst.	-0.30 (0.43)	-0.23 (0.60)	-2.00 (1.20)	
Baseline Experience ¹	0.06 (0.14)	0.01 (0.19)	0.03 (0.35)	
log Firm size ²	0.36 (0.32)	0.24 (0.43)	0.68 (0.60)	
Apprentices in Firm	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.05 (0.06)	
Household Size			0.15 (0.09)	
No. of Children			0.59 (1.30)	
Years of Schooling			-0.19* (0.12)	
Expected finish before 2022	55		0.10 (1.10)	
Constant	-0.42** (0.17)	-0.06 (0.59)	0.05 (0.73)	1.20 (2.40)

Table A4.3: Firm attrition

Characteristic	Baseline, N = 197	Endline, N = 150	p-value
Apprentices trained			
Total	5.4 (4.7)	5.5 (4.6)	0.7
Selected	1.20 (1.82)	1.08 (1.55)	0.9
Not Selected	1.47 (2.68)	1.44 (2.84)	0.8
Did Not Apply	2.7 (3.1)	2.9 (3.2)	0.6
Firm size			
Total (calculated)	8.8 (9.1)	8.9 (9.9)	>0.9
Total (reported)	6.7 (7.5)	6.9 (7.9)	0.9
Permanent employees	0.36 (1.75)	0.31 (1.90)	0.4
Paid family workers	0.0561 (0.3536)	0.0336 (0.2149)	0.6
Unpaid family workers	0.0510 (0.3615)	0.0470 (0.3737)	0.7
Occasional workers	0.83 (2.62)	0.74 (2.67)	0.5
Trade			>0.9
Masonry	45 (23%)	30 (20%)	
Carpentry	24 (12%)	18 (12%)	
Plumbing	26 (13%)	21 (14%)	
Metalworking	39 (20%)	32 (21%)	
Electrical Inst.	63 (32%)	49 (33%)	

¹ Mean (SD); n (%)

² Wilcoxon rank sum test; Pearson's Chi-squared test

Table A4.4: Likelihood of firm attrition

	attr				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total apprentices	−0.05 (0.05)				
No. of CQP Selected	0.18* (0.11)	0.15* (0.09)	0.16 (0.11)	0.26** (0.13)	0.20** (0.10)
No. of CQP Not Selected		0.02 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	−0.03 (0.07)	0.01 (0.06)
No. of CQP Did Not Apply		−0.09 (0.06)	−0.09 (0.07)	−0.19** (0.09)	−0.11* (0.06)
log Annual Profits (reported)			−0.18 (0.17)		
log Firm Size ¹				0.25 (0.50)	
Masonry (reference)					
Carpentry					−0.38 (0.60)
Plumbing					−1.30** (0.68)
Metalwork					−0.88 (0.54)
Electrical Inst.					−0.52 (0.46)
Constant	−1.10*** (0.26)	−1.10*** (0.26)	1.30 (2.20)	−0.89 (0.65)	−0.58 (0.37)
Observations	182	182	150	85	182
Log Likelihood	−100.00	−100.00	−80.00	−49.00	−97.00

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

The table reports coefficients from logit regressions where the dependent variable is equal to 1 if the firm was not observed in the endline survey and 0 otherwise.
57

¹Excluding apprentices

Figure A4.1: Firm size distributions

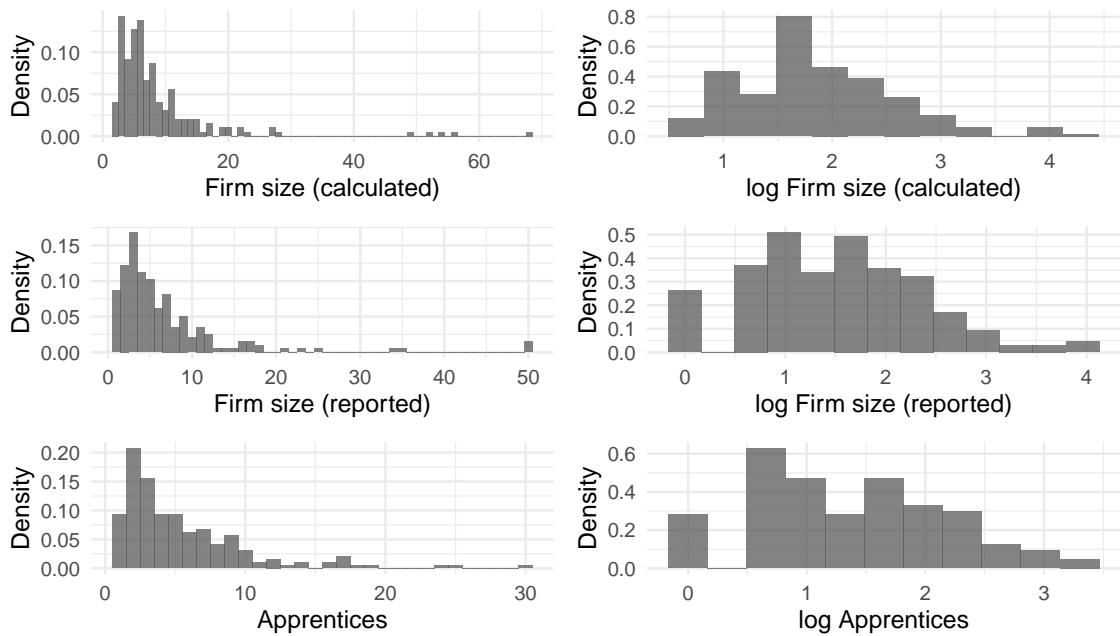


Table A4.6: Change in apprentice human capital scores

	CQP Selected, N = 150	CQP Not Selected, N = 112	Did Not Apply, N = 172	p-value ³
Competence ¹	0.110 (0.201)	0.060 (0.165)	0.158 (0.325)	0.12
Experience ¹	0.148 (0.222)	0.104 (0.207)	0.206 (0.314)	0.12
Competence ¹	0.110 (0.201)	0.060 (0.165)		0.3
Experience ¹	0.148 (0.222)	0.104 (0.207)		0.5
Knowledge ²	0.034 (0.185)	0.017 (0.166)		0.8

Mean (SD). Change in human capital indices between baseline and endline.

¹ Percent of trade-specific tasks apprentice is deemed competent in (competence) or has already successfully attempted (experience), as reported by MC. Total of 10-15 tasks, depending on trade.

² Percent of trade-specific knowledge questions answered correctly by apprentice. Total of 4 or 5 questions, depending on trade.

³ Analysis of variance for three groups, Wilcoxon rank sum test for two groups

Table A4.5: Competence and experience, MC vs. apprentice assessment

Group	Trade	N	Apprentice	N	Firm	p-value ¹
Competence	Electrical Installation	49	0.97 (0.06)	46	0.98 (0.05)	0.7
	Masonry	28	0.95 (0.08)	28	0.94 (0.10)	>0.9
	Carpentry	14	0.92 (0.13)	16	0.95 (0.08)	0.5
	Plumbing	25	0.95 (0.13)	22	0.92 (0.15)	0.7
	Metalwork	21	0.90 (0.17)	26	0.92 (0.15)	0.4
	CQP Selected	79	0.95 (0.11)	82	0.95 (0.11)	0.6
	CQP Not Selected	58	0.95 (0.10)	56	0.94 (0.10)	0.9
	Overall	137	0.95 (0.11)	138	0.95 (0.11)	0.6
Experience	Electrical Installation	49	0.97 (0.06)	46	0.97 (0.06)	0.9
	Masonry	28	0.95 (0.09)	28	0.93 (0.11)	0.9
	Carpentry	14	0.95 (0.12)	16	0.99 (0.03)	0.5
	Plumbing	25	0.98 (0.06)	22	0.89 (0.17)	0.019
	Metalwork	21	0.89 (0.16)	26	0.89 (0.11)	0.8
	CQP Selected	79	0.96 (0.10)	82	0.93 (0.11)	0.2
	CQP Not Selected	58	0.95 (0.09)	56	0.94 (0.11)	>0.9
	Overall	137	0.95 (0.10)	138	0.94 (0.11)	0.3

Mean (SD). Proportion of trade-specific tasks apprentice is deemed competent in (competence) or has already successfully attempted (experience), as reported by MC. Total of 10-15 tasks, depending on trade. Comparison only possibly at endline as apprentices were not asked to self-assess competence and experience at baseline.

¹ Wilcoxon rank sum test

Table A4.7: Monthly allowances

Group	Characteristic	Overall, N = 427	CQP Selected	CQP Not Selected	Did Not Apply
Baseline	Food	6.66 (12.76)	5.85 (13.54)	8.45 (16.40)	6.38 (10.10)
	Transportation	5.89 (18.74)	4.67 (17.84)	7.63 (21.45)	5.92 (18.10)
	Pocket Money	14.68 (18.60)	14.45 (18.62)	16.47 (17.52)	14.02 (19.15)
	Other	0.07 (1.06)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.14 (1.55)
	Total	27.30 (35.11)	24.98 (37.33)	32.55 (39.68)	26.46 (31.20)
Endline	Food	9.68 (8.04)	7.81 (7.17)	13.08 (7.87)	9.17 (8.56)
	Transportation	2.91 (6.58)	1.91 (4.24)	3.31 (5.65)	3.87 (9.33)
	Pocket Money	16.62 (55.33)	18.46 (61.51)	8.29 (16.49)	21.49 (68.13)
	Other	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
	Total	29.21 (54.68)	28.18 (59.64)	24.68 (18.43)	34.53 (68.50)
Overall	Food	7.50 (11.72)	6.51 (11.81)	9.98 (14.28)	6.95 (9.84)
	Transportation	5.06 (16.35)	3.75 (14.79)	6.20 (17.92)	5.50 (16.68)
	Pocket Money	15.22 (33.06)	15.79 (38.40)	13.78 (17.52)	15.54 (34.97)
	Other	0.05 (0.90)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.11 (1.39)
	Total	27.83 (41.40)	26.05 (45.76)	29.96 (34.25)	28.10 (41.44)

Mean (SD). Amounts in \$US.

Table A4.8: Allowances per apprentice per year, reported by firm

Assumption	Bound	Overall, N = 347	Baseline, N = 197	Endline, N = 150
12 months/year 20 days/month	lower	290.91 (158.68)	284.93 (158.68)	301.90 (158.68)
	mid	316.18 (208.26)	304.39 (208.26)	338.72 (208.26)
	upper	397.15 (257.85)	384.34 (257.85)	421.61 (257.85)
(F) months/year 20 days/month	lower	249.51 (158.68)	238.87 (145.45)	269.08 (158.68)
	mid	271.07 (168.60)	256.64 (163.64)	298.65 (197.11)
	upper	340.26 (236.36)	324.79 (198.35)	369.81 (257.85)
12 months/year 4 x (F) weeks/month	lower	343.66 (190.41)	335.06 (190.41)	359.47 (190.41)
	mid	373.36 (249.92)	357.68 (249.92)	403.29 (249.92)
	upper	468.69 (309.42)	451.42 (309.42)	501.69 (309.42)
(F) months/year 4 x (F) weeks/month	lower	297.10 (185.12)	282.53 (174.55)	323.87 (190.41)
	mid	322.42 (196.36)	303.11 (180.50)	359.30 (240.99)
	upper	404.36 (257.85)	383.22 (226.12)	444.73 (309.42)
12 months/year 4 x (A) weeks/month	lower	364.41 (222.15)	337.82 (206.28)	451.37 (222.15)
	mid	394.66 (247.60)	360.43 (236.03)	515.74 (291.57)
	upper	496.89 (309.42)	455.98 (277.69)	641.56 (360.99)
firm months 4 x (A) weeks/month	lower	317.89 (166.61)	287.89 (166.61)	415.98 (166.61)
	upper	344.25 (182.47)	320.22 (182.50)	460.22 (212.62)

Table A4.9: Allowances per apprentice per year, reported by apprentice

Assumption	Bound	Overall , N = 347	Baseline , N = 197	Endline , N = 150
12 months/year 4 weeks/month	lower	199.00 (198.35)	187.81 (158.68)	251.95 (238.02)
	mid	264.77 (238.02)	252.64 (198.35)	322.18 (317.36)
	upper	330.49 (277.61)	317.41 (237.94)	392.33 (396.61)
(F) months/year 4 weeks/month	lower	164.96 (119.01)	153.26 (115.70)	220.33 (218.18)
	mid	221.36 (158.68)	208.59 (145.45)	281.80 (290.91)
	upper	277.71 (198.27)	263.87 (181.75)	343.20 (363.56)

¹ Mean (Median)

Mean (Median). (F): reported by firm; (A): reported by apprentices. Amounts in \$US.

Figure A4.2: Breakdown of mean annual training costs per apprentice

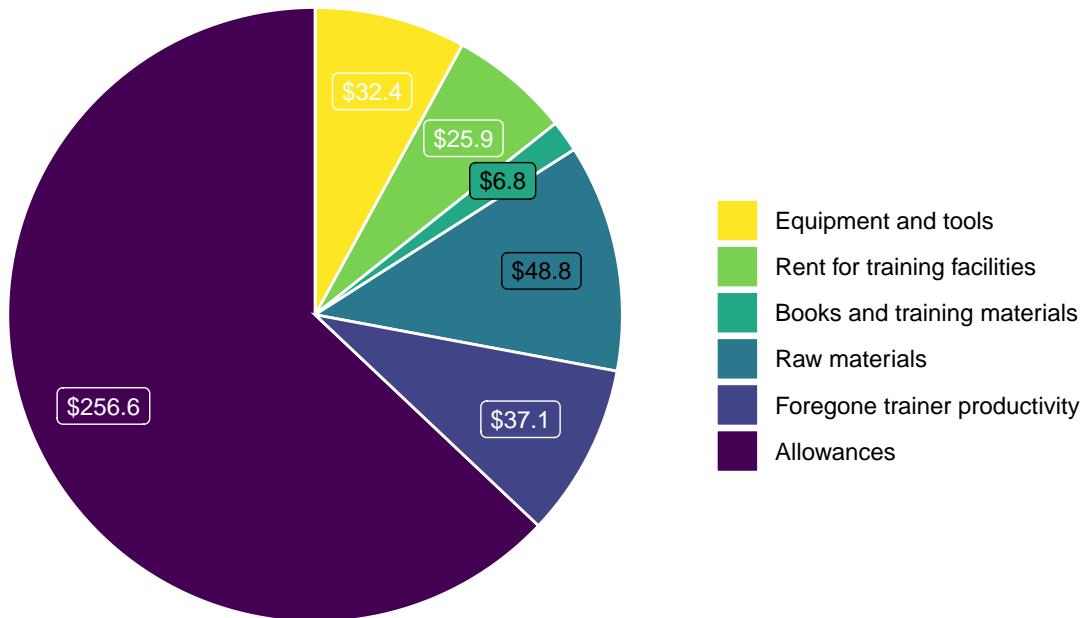


Figure A4.3: Breakdown of mean annual training costs per firm

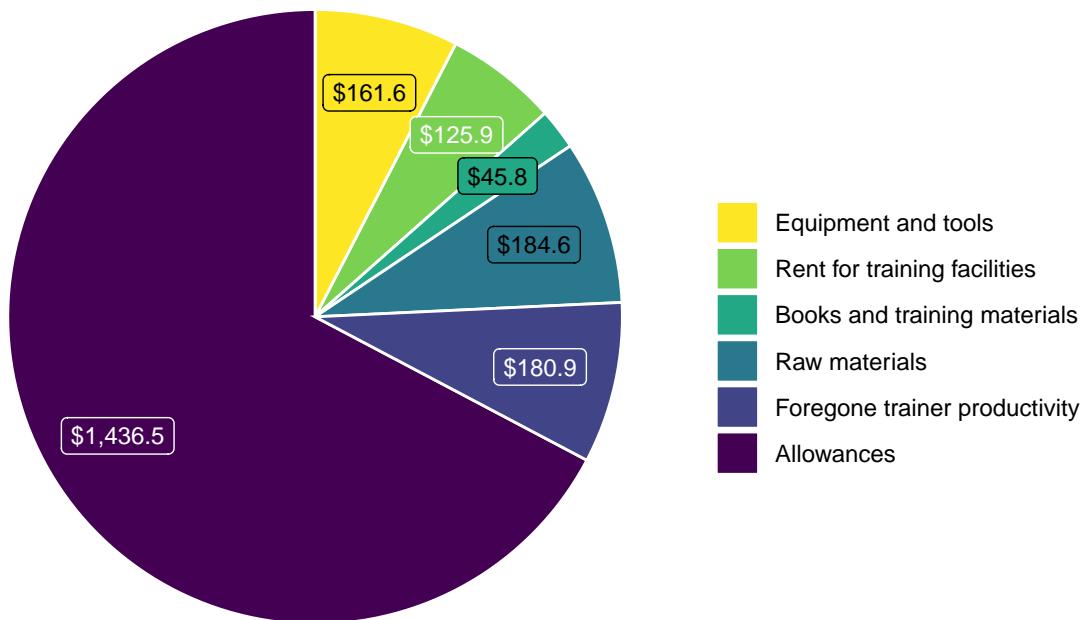
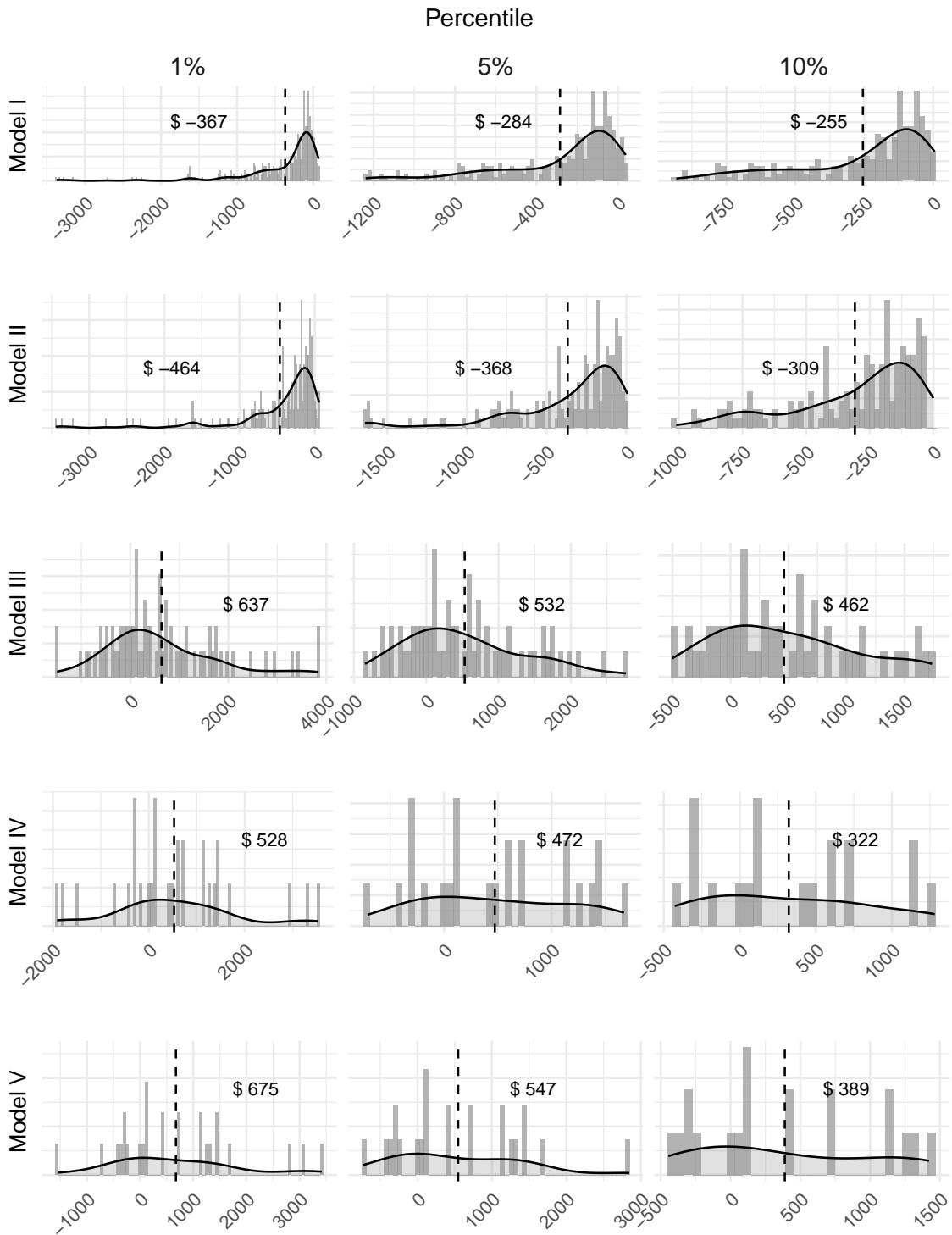
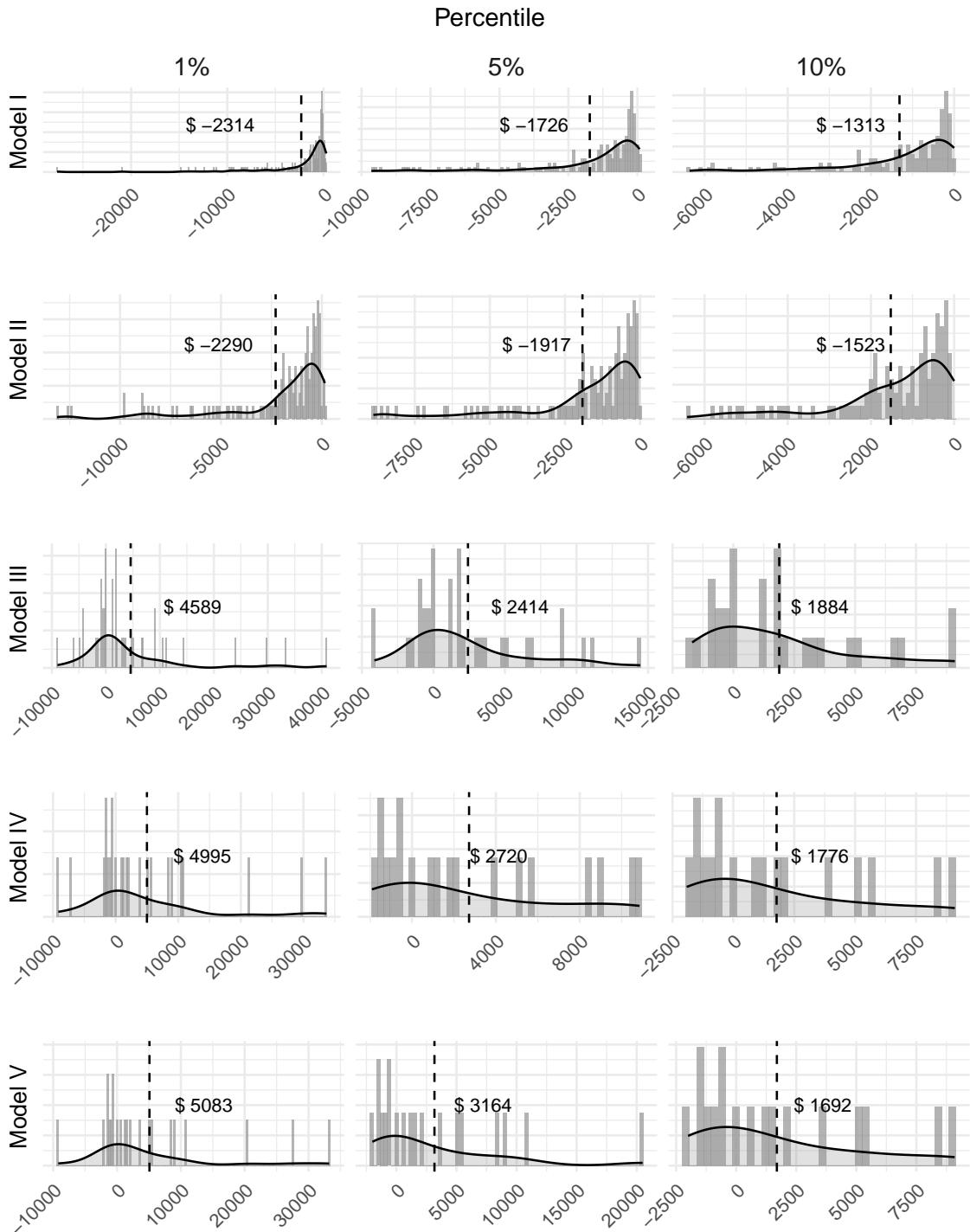


Figure A4.4: Distribution of net benefits per apprentice



Net benefits estimated using baseline data and truncated at first, fifth and tenth percentiles. Density on y-axis.
Labelled dotted line indicates mean of truncated distribution.

Figure A4.5: Distribution of net benefits per firm



Net benefits estimated using baseline data and truncated at first, fifth and tenth percentiles. Firm benefits calculated as mean net benefits of all observed apprentices in firm times reported number of apprentices trained. Density on y-axis. Labelled dotted line indicates mean of truncated distribution.

Table A4.10: Monthly wages

	N	Baseline	N	Endline
Former apprentice (diff. workshop)	139	17 (56)	140	17 (43)
Former apprentice (same workshop)	139	19 (68)	140	15 (43)
Worker with secondary educ. or more	128	7 (35)	140	9 (52)
Worker with primary educ. or less	132	5 (30)	140	4 (34)
Paid family worker	124	4 (19)	140	4 (18)
Occassional worker	155	39 (77)	145	27 (59)
Firm owner	173	82 (88)	144	124 (95)
Traditional apprentice (first year)	172	0 (4)	140	6 (10)
Traditional apprentice (third year)	172	1 (6)	140	11 (16)
CQP apprentice (first year)	170	1 (6)	140	3 (8)
CQP apprentice (third year)	166	2 (9)	140	13 (35)

¹ Mean (SD). Monthly wages in \\\$US.

Table A4.11: Annual costs and benefits per apprentice, CQP applicants only

Characteristic	N	Overall	N	CQP Selected	N	CQP Not Selected	p-value
Benefits							
Fees ¹	243	53.60 (37.86)	143	50.74 (36.67)	100	57.68 (39.33)	0.2
Entry	231	2.53 (4.24)	135	2.33 (3.30)	96	2.82 (5.29)	0.4
Formation	231	23.82 (30.29)	135	20.10 (27.58)	96	29.04 (33.19)	0.027
Liberation	231	8.54 (18.29)	135	9.44 (18.61)	96	7.26 (17.86)	0.4
Materials	231	6.29 (9.19)	135	6.35 (9.47)	96	6.20 (8.83)	>0.9
Contract	231	10.05 (18.22)	135	11.01 (18.70)	96	8.70 (17.52)	0.3
Application	231	3.05 (4.15)	135	3.30 (4.25)	96	2.70 (4.00)	0.3
Apprentice prod.	62	1,039.62 (1,172.56)	34	869.20 (1,050.46)	28	1,246.57 (1,294.84)	0.2
Total	59	1,099.04 (1,195.77)	33	939.01 (1,059.45)	26	1,302.16 (1,343.08)	0.3
Costs							
Allowances ¹	235	604.73 (1,225.89)	135	583.89 (1,398.96)	100	632.85 (949.56)	0.8
Food	141	72.79 (171.96)	84	61.57 (158.26)	57	89.31 (190.63)	0.3
Transport	141	59.73 (205.04)	84	46.23 (188.52)	57	79.61 (227.49)	0.3
Pocket money	141	150.50 (181.49)	84	135.30 (169.17)	57	172.89 (197.68)	0.2
Other	141	0.00 (0.00)	84	0.00 (0.00)	57	0.00 (0.00)	
Training costs	147	126.35 (250.66)	88	110.95 (251.60)	59	149.32 (249.61)	0.4
Rent	147	30.89 (65.54)	88	24.18 (52.84)	59	40.90 (80.34)	0.13
Equipment	144	36.96 (90.62)	88	24.75 (50.81)	56	56.15 (129.04)	0.042
Books	143	9.48 (45.27)	87	7.65 (40.66)	56	12.32 (51.90)	0.5
Raw materials	142	51.79 (161.19)	87	55.07 (187.93)	55	46.60 (107.48)	0.8
Lost trainer prod.	141	34.69 (43.60)	83	37.68 (47.11)	58	30.40 (38.00)	0.3
Total	66	758.45 (730.85)	39	676.45 (673.07)	27	876.90 (805.36)	0.3
Net Benefits							
Model I	223	-564.88 (1,254.43)	130	-547.64 (1,422.47)	93	-588.98 (979.25)	0.8
Model II	133	-598.70 (725.90)	79	-571.18 (764.74)	54	-638.96 (670.01)	0.6
Model III	53	610.97 (1,312.97)	29	6544.72 (1,169.03)	24	811.85 (1,468.62)	0.3
Model IV	24	644.01 (1,566.27)	12	78.33 (1,264.37)	12	1,209.68 (1,683.05)	0.076
Model V	21	721.95 (1,555.49)	11	-8.33 (1,298.95)	10	1,525.25 (1,460.55)	0.020

Mean (SD). Amounts in \$US per apprentice per year, calculated using responses from baseline survey.

Table A4.12: Annual costs and benefits per apprentice, by wave

	N	Overall	N	Baseline	N	Endline	p-value
Benefits							
Fees ¹	591	64.73 (43.35)	403	65.30 (44.66)	188	63.51 (40.49)	0.9
Entry	579	3.11 (6.23)	391	2.74 (4.11)	188	3.90 (9.15)	0.2
Formation	579	36.05 (38.19)	391	35.95 (38.04)	188	36.26 (38.61)	0.6
Liberation	579	9.19 (20.76)	391	9.26 (18.70)	188	9.03 (24.54)	0.012
Materials	579	6.07 (8.16)	391	6.56 (9.31)	188	5.07 (4.85)	0.4
Contract	579	7.30 (15.69)	391	8.46 (16.92)	188	4.87 (12.43)	0.020
Application	579	3.51 (4.18)	391	3.09 (4.24)	188	4.38 (3.93)	<0.001
Apprentice prod.	241	760.05 (977.48)	114	1,075.59 (1,172.98)	127	476.80 (644.26)	<0.001
Total	203	841.72 (996.42)	104	1,140.89 (1,198.06)	99	527.44 (585.80)	<0.001
Costs							
Allowances ¹	470	463.58 (955.16)	360	489.37 (1,021.21)	110	379.17 (693.82)	0.023
Food	368	77.08 (134.55)	266	70.57 (147.07)	102	94.05 (92.90)	<0.001
Transport	368	52.46 (170.87)	266	60.88 (195.20)	102	30.51 (73.78)	>0.9
Pocket money	368	157.37 (380.71)	266	145.96 (183.74)	102	187.12 (660.95)	0.001
Other	368	0.47 (9.05)	266	0.65 (10.64)	102	0.00 (0.00)	0.5
Training costs	466	109.15 (219.01)	229	110.69 (233.24)	237	107.65 (204.80)	>0.9
Rent	466	28.54 (63.68)	229	26.83 (59.79)	237	30.20 (67.31)	>0.9
Equipment	460	32.38 (75.06)	226	32.61 (81.94)	234	32.16 (67.92)	0.8
Books	456	8.80 (41.76)	224	8.93 (44.17)	232	8.68 (39.40)	>0.9
Raw materials	454	41.08 (135.13)	223	44.10 (140.23)	231	38.16 (130.26)	>0.9
Lost trainer prod.	331	33.60 (45.59)	245	36.08 (45.78)	86	26.54 (44.52)	0.12
Total	135	622.24 (647.58)	96	666.56 (698.44)	39	513.15 (492.00)	0.2
Net Benefits							
Model I	442	-404.86 (980.27)	341	-437.12 (1,047.68)	101	-295.95 (700.14)	0.011
Model II	299	-454.58 (679.06)	198	-480.28 (661.41)	101	-404.20 (713.08)	0.2
Model III	132	403.62 (1,203.22)	75	726.77 (1,275.80)	57	-21.58 (954.96)	0.003
Model IV	88	121.25 (1,180.94)	31	631.55 (1,406.07)	57	-156.28 (940.73)	0.005
Model V	54	295.69 (1,111.39)	28	686.67 (1,378.91)	26	-125.38 (457.68)	0.012

Mean (SD). Amounts in \$US per apprentice per year, calculated using responses from baseline survey.

¹ Fees and allowances reported by firm owner. Annual fees assume apprenticeship duration of four years, annual allowances assume apprentices work 20 days a month.

Table A4.13: Annual costs and benefits per apprentice, by trade

	Trade						p-value
	Overall	Masonry	Carpentry	Plumbing	Metalwork	Electrical Inst.	
Benefits							
Fees ¹	65.30 (44.66)	70.17 (38.53)	56.97 (42.03)	49.98 (28.28)	52.06 (44.50)	78.34 (49.66)	<0.001
Entry	2.74 (4.11)	1.80 (2.65)	1.74 (2.18)	2.47 (3.58)	1.05 (1.75)	4.62 (5.45)	<0.001
Formation	35.95 (38.04)	36.74 (29.00)	33.28 (30.91)	21.31 (32.39)	27.26 (33.17)	46.84 (45.52)	<0.001
Liberation	9.26 (18.70)	15.04 (20.84)	9.87 (17.95)	1.99 (5.77)	7.81 (17.74)	9.38 (20.44)	0.001
Materials	6.56 (9.31)	8.39 (9.26)	5.34 (5.86)	2.89 (3.35)	7.16 (12.96)	6.90 (8.88)	<0.001
Contract	8.46 (16.92)	3.68 (10.44)	7.78 (17.15)	19.21 (22.95)	6.74 (14.86)	8.24 (16.72)	0.3
Application	3.09 (4.24)	4.62 (3.96)	4.39 (4.09)	2.10 (3.72)	2.99 (3.98)	2.28 (4.48)	<0.001
Apprentice prod.	1,075.59 (1,172.98)	1,480.90 (1,306.63)	1,118.65 (1,328.96)	1,666.12 (298.76)	482.72 (382.95)	819.63 (1,087.83)	<0.001
Total	1,140.89 (1,198.06)	1,683.73 (1,396.03)	1,013.33 (1,182.41)	1,694.46 (319.67)	537.43 (366.98)	884.07 (1,110.78)	<0.001
Costs							
Allowances ¹	489.37 (1,021.21)	502.98 (868.71)	264.34 (237.20)	429.50 (708.59)	264.85 (342.57)	749.79 (1,564.54)	<0.001
Food	70.57 (147.07)	82.21 (82.86)	34.68 (54.89)	38.02 (67.32)	68.44 (79.16)	99.56 (266.47)	<0.001
Transport	60.88 (195.20)	49.33 (84.00)	46.62 (65.40)	57.22 (82.98)	4.39 (26.35)	133.42 (369.79)	<0.001
Pocket money	145.96 (183.74)	230.00 (228.63)	101.14 (114.89)	80.15 (68.54)	90.81 (147.42)	169.81 (201.63)	<0.001
Other	0.65 (10.64)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	2.71 (21.69)	0.5
Training costs	110.69 (233.24)	139.64 (200.16)	126.09 (339.41)	52.95 (99.52)	75.19 (107.92)	137.34 (289.99)	0.090
Rent	26.83 (59.79)	18.82 (40.33)	3.99 (9.65)	6.31 (26.40)	28.76 (47.40)	45.48 (83.14)	<0.001
Equipment	32.61 (81.94)	68.13 (140.03)	6.60 (18.41)	21.98 (39.25)	11.26 (25.83)	41.26 (86.88)	<0.001
Books	8.93 (44.17)	8.29 (25.58)	0.35 (1.78)	6.90 (14.26)	0.00 (0.00)	18.30 (71.27)	0.006
Raw materials	44.10 (140.23)	44.40 (73.39)	115.15 (325.67)	17.76 (51.85)	35.17 (78.39)	37.61 (113.62)	0.030
Lost trainer prod.	36.08 (45.78)	34.05 (34.14)	62.78 (76.69)	53.48 (59.14)	27.94 (30.68)	31.36 (48.34)	0.4
Total	666.56 (698.44)	648.85 (324.48)	479.98 (618.49)	551.68 (594.94)	337.80 (222.65)	1,191.18 (1,084.98)	<0.001

Table A4.14: Annual net benefits per firm, by wave

	N	Overall	N	Baseline	N	Endline	p-value
Firm Accounts							
Revenues	300	4,405 (4,917)	159	3,989 (4,820)	141	4,875 (5,000)	0.002
Wage bill	344	1,365 (2,999)	196	972 (2,352)	148	1,886 (3,629)	<0.001
Non-wage expenses	342	1,640 (3,179)	196	1,593 (3,152)	146	1,704 (3,224)	0.2
Total expenses	340	3,027 (5,183)	195	2,572 (4,453)	145	3,639 (5,989)	<0.001
Profits (reported)	303	1,429 (2,159)	167	1,672 (2,634)	136	1,132 (1,317)	0.029
Profits (calculated ²)	297	1,549 (3,249)	158	1,701 (3,056)	139	1,375 (3,459)	0.7
Projected benefits							
Fees	317	370 (451)	189	347 (366)	128	403 (553)	>0.9
Apprentice prod.	128	5,655 (13,455)	47	8,359 (13,033)	81	4,086 (13,526)	0.011
Total	117	6,063 (13,708)	46	8,887 (13,241)	71	4,234 (13,786)	0.011
Projected costs							
Allowances	269	2,783 (6,783)	185	3,207 (7,741)	84	1,848 (3,803)	0.006
Training costs	292	497 (1,071)	144	511 (1,116)	148	483 (1,029)	>0.9
Lost trainer prod.	169	199 (506)	111	181 (421)	58	233 (640)	0.6
Total	103	3,430 (4,838)	70	3,190 (4,441)	33	3,938 (5,628)	0.6
Net benefits							
Model I	258	-2,500 (6,838)	180	-2,947 (7,759)	78	-1,469 (3,814)	0.005
Model II	206	-2,681 (7,150)	128	-3,174 (8,534)	78	-1,870 (3,861)	0.034
Model III	86	2,773 (9,640)	43	5,574 (12,052)	43	-28 (5,171)	0.10
Model IV	68	2,040 (9,146)	25	6,431 (12,457)	43	-513 (5,158)	0.034
Model V	43	2,717 (10,714)	23	6,593 (12,285)	20	-1,740 (6,316)	0.013

Mean (SD). Net benefits per firm estimated using baseline data. Projected costs, benefits, and net benefits calculated as mean values for all observed apprentices in firm times reported number of apprentices trained. Amounts in \$US.

¹ Firms size calculated by author as sum of all reported workers in firm, including apprentices and occasional and family workers.

² Profits recalculated by author as difference between reported revenues (first row) and reported expenses (second row).

Table A4.15: Annual net benefits per firm, by trade

	Trade						
	Overall, N = 197	Masonry, N = 45	Carpentry, N = 24	Plumbing, N = 26	Metalwork, N = 39	Electrical Inst., N = 63	p-value
Firm Accounts							
Revenues	3,989 (4,820)	4,924 (5,760)	4,999 (4,256)	2,696 (3,246)	3,498 (4,993)	3,477 (4,447)	0.021
Wage bill	972 (2,352)	2,304 (4,254)	880 (1,392)	642 (1,182)	277 (560)	609 (1,147)	<0.001
Non-wage expenses	1,593 (3,152)	1,318 (2,216)	1,415 (1,757)	653 (828)	1,131 (1,338)	2,528 (4,882)	0.016
Total expenses	2,572 (4,453)	3,622 (5,559)	2,333 (2,835)	1,295 (1,770)	1,411 (1,607)	3,138 (5,639)	0.002
Profits (reported)	1,672 (2,634)	2,567 (4,557)	2,243 (1,408)	1,202 (1,428)	1,007 (1,381)	1,266 (1,158)	<0.001
Profits (calculated ²)	1,701 (3,056)	1,243 (2,957)	2,569 (2,369)	1,449 (1,506)	1,967 (4,672)	1,662 (2,572)	0.14
Projected benefits							
Fees	347 (366)	317 (256)	212 (178)	219 (195)	273 (332)	526 (485)	<0.001
Apprentice prod.	8,359 (13,033)	8,719 (11,196)	11,109 (22,156)	9,124 (2,244)	4,161 (6,282)	7,990 (13,047)	0.4
Total	8,887 (13,241)	9,472 (11,545)	11,347 (22,106)	9,235 (2,157)	4,531 (6,864)	8,542 (13,216)	0.4
Projected costs							
Allowances	3,207 (7,741)	2,529 (3,775)	1,640 (2,966)	4,733 (17,348)	1,541 (2,198)	4,865 (6,332)	<0.001
Training costs	511 (1,116)	532 (723)	404 (564)	215 (367)	341 (659)	792 (1,739)	0.2
Lost trainer prod.	181 (421)	148 (200)	408 (1,038)	254 (477)	96 (92)	194 (435)	>0.9
Total	3,190 (4,441)	3,144 (2,226)	1,236 (854)	2,009 (2,835)	1,910 (3,123)	6,173 (7,359)	0.005
Net benefits							
Model I	-2,947 (7,759)	-2,373 (3,872)	-1,470 (3,004)	-4,515 (17,220)	-1,245 (2,052)	-4,454 (6,299)	0.004
Model II	-3,174 (8,534)	-2,748 (2,869)	-995 (910)	-5,419 (19,345)	-1,465 (2,461)	-4,325 (5,315)	<0.001
Model III	5,574 (12,052)	6,553 (9,848)	8,494 (17,498)	7,780 (1,858)	291 (4,639)	4,190 (13,916)	0.3
Model IV	6,431 (12,457)	7,385 (11,698)	2,772 (7,030)	7,368 (2,441)	767 (1,901)	7,792 (17,945)	0.8
Model V	6,593 (12,285)	6,835 (12,160)	2,733 (7,067)	7,290 (2,552)	682 (1,909)	9,426 (17,584)	0.8

Mean (SD). Net benefits per firm estimated using baseline data. Projected costs, benefits, and net benefits calculated as mean values for all observed apprentices in firm times reported number of apprentices trained. Amounts in \$US.

Table A4.16: Firm-level regressions with firm fixed effects

	log revenues (USD)		log profits (USD)		log Firm size ¹	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-CQP apprentices	−0.01 (0.21)		−0.93** (0.37)		−0.33* (0.18)	
CQP Selected		−0.11 (0.18)		−0.94** (0.38)		−0.33** (0.16)
Total apprentices	0.38* (0.20)	0.36* (0.19)	−2.10*** (0.48)	−2.00*** (0.48)	−0.20 (0.15)	−0.30* (0.15)
Endline	0.32 (0.24)	0.30 (0.23)	−0.88 (0.78)	−1.00 (0.77)		
Firm FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	126	134	94	101	143	156
R ²	0.20	0.24	0.74	0.69	0.11	0.14
F Statistic	1.90	2.60*	6.50**	6.00**	2.00	3.20*

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

¹Excluding apprentices

Appendix B4

Table B4.1: Tasks used for assessment of competence and experience

French	English
Masonry	
Lecture d'un plan de construction	Reading a building plan
Identification des différents types de briques	Identifying different types of bricks
Composition du béton de fondation	Composition of foundation concrete
Composition du béton de la dalle	Composition of slab concrete

French	English
Élévation	Drafting an elevation
Chaînage bas	Low trussing
Chaînage haut	High trussing
Réalisation des pentes	Pouring out inclined surface
Pose des houdis	Laying down slabs
Réalisation des poutres	Installing beams
Réalisation des feuillures	Installing rabbets
Cimentage du plafond	Cementing a ceiling
Cimentage du sol	Cementing a floor
Pose des chapes	Laying the floorboards
Réalisation d'un devis pour une construction	Drawing up an estimate

Carpentry

Prise de mesure des portes et fenêtres	Measurement of doors and windows
Prise de mesure des tables et chaises	Measurement of tables and chairs
Pointage du bois	Scoring of wood
Rabotage	Planing
Ponçage	Sanding
Savoir faire le mastic	Knowing ho to make sealant
Assemblage pour la construction d'une chaise	Chair assembly
Assemblage pour la construction d'une table	Table assembly
Identification des différents bois utilisés	Identification of different woods used
Identification des différentes coupures de bois	Identification of different wood cuts
Réalisation de devis pour un produit	Drawing up an estimate for a product

Plumbing

Lecture d'un plan de plomberie	Reading a plumbing plan
Grattage de tuyau	Pipe scraping
Collage des raccords	Attachment of fittings
Pose des tuyaux	Laying of pipes
Réservation des attentes aux poteaux	Securing pipes at the posts

French	English
Canalisation des tuyaux dans les fausses septiques et puisards	Piping in septic tanks and sumps
Canalisation d'un bâtiment	Piping a building
Canalisation pour l'alimentation en eau froide	Piping for cold water supply
Réalisation d'un devis	Drawing up an estimate
Pose apparente des appareils sanitaires	Installation of exposed sanitary appliances

Metalworking

Lecture du plan de construction de l'ouvrage	Reading a construction plan
Identification des types de feuilles de tôles	Identifying different types of sheet metal
Identification des types de barres de fer	Identifying the different types of iron bars
Prise de mesure des feuilles de tôles	Measuring the sheet metal
Découpage des feuilles de tôles pour la formation de la charpente	Cutting of sheet metal for the frame
Prise de mesure pour la formation des fenêtres	Window measurements
Prise de mesure pour la formation des portails	Gate measurements
Prise de mesure pour la formation des charpentes	Frame measurement
Réalisation des cadres pour les fenêtres	Making the frames for the windows
Réalisation des cadres pour les portails	Making the frames for the gates
Pose des serrures	Fitting the locks
Assemblage des feuilles de tôles pour la formation des fenêtres	Assembly of sheet metal for windows
Assemblage des feuilles de tôles pour la formation des portails	Assembly of sheet metal for gates
Assemblage des feuilles de tôles pour la réalisation des charpentes	Assembly of sheet metal for joining of frames
Réalisation d'un devis pour un ouvrage	Drawing up an estimate

Electrical Inst.

Lecture d'un plan d'électricité	Reading an electrical plan
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French	English
Conception d'un plan d'électricité	Designing an electrical plan
Installation du barrage de terre	Installing an earth barrier
Tubage du sol	Soil casing
Tubage de la dalle	Tubing the floor slab
Serrage des boîtiers et coffrets	Clamping of boxes and cabinets
Pose des lampes	Installation of lamps
Pose des prises	Installation of sockets
Installation des disjoncteurs dans les coffrets	Installation of circuit breakers
Réalisation d'un devis	Drawing up an estimate

Figure B4.1: Questions for metal workers

Which of the following is called a baguette?



What is the name of this tool?



- Folding machine
- Welding machine
- Pliers
- Tabletop drilling machine

Which of the following is an "angle iron"?



A right angle has how many degrees?

- 45°
- 90°
- 100°
- 360°

What measurements do you need to use for a gate that is 1m wide and 2m high? (1m x 2m)

- 45°
- 90°
- 100°
- 360°

Figure B4.2: Questions for plumbers

What is this object used for?



What is the following tool used for?



- To measure the amount of fluid in a pit or other container
- To grip or clamp certain objects
- To check right angles
- To dig holes

A right angle has how many degrees?

- 45°
- 90°
- 100°
- 360°

Which of the following is a “coupler” (or “coupling”)?

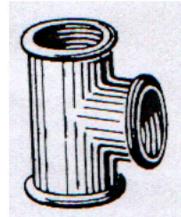


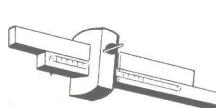
Figure B4.3: Questions for carpenters

What is this object used for?

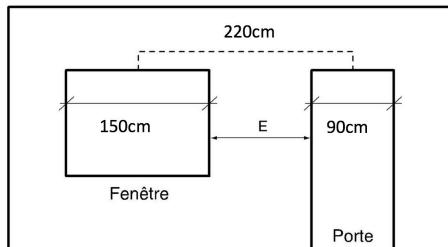
- To level a piece of wood
- To taper a piece of wood
- To control right angles
- To grip or clamp certain objects



Which of the following is called a hand plane?



According to the following diagram, what is the distance E between the window and the door?



- 0.5 m
- 1 m
- 1.5 m
- 2 m

What is the name of the circled object?

- Tenon
- Tapering jig
- Mortice
- Pied divan

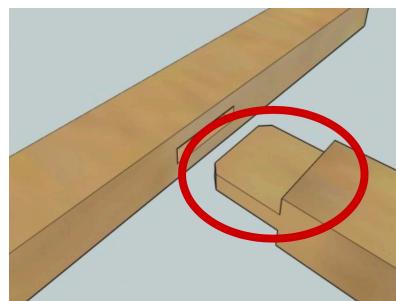


Figure B4.4: Questions for masons

Which of these tools is called a compass?



What is this tool used for?

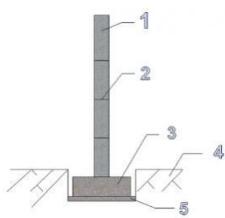
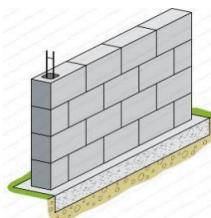


- To measure height
- To dig holes
- To trace or measure angles
- To close the joints between plates by smoothing the mortar

A right angle has how many degrees?

- 45°
- 90°
- 100°
- 360°

In the figures below, indicate the number corresponding to each part of the structure.



- Building joint
- Binding concrete
- Concrete foundation block
- Natural soil (TN)
- Agglomerate

What are the correct proportions for mixing plaster?

- 1 packet of cement, 2 wheelbarrows of sand and 1 wheelbarrow of gravel
- 1 packets of cement, 2 wheelbarrows of sand and water
- 3 packets of cement, 2 wheelbarrows of sand and water
- 1 packets of cement, 3 wheelbarrows of sand and water

Figure B4.5: Questions for electricians

What is the name of this tool?

- Tellurometer
- Multimeter
- Levels
- Circuit board



What is this tool used for?

- To measure resistance in ohms
- To measure current
- To measure voltage
- To fasten the end of a conductive cable



Electric resistance is typically measured in what units?

- Ampere
- Ohm
- Volt
- Joule

Which of the following is called a circuit breaker?



What is the name of this object?

- Electrical outlet
- A switch
- A domino
- A button



Chapter 5

Conclusion