Labour market transitions and young people work resilience during Covid-19:

Evidence from Young Lives in India and Vietnam

EU- ILO

Workshop on changing labour market transitions and life courses in Asia and Pacific

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Overview

1. Overview of Young Lives

2. Evidence from the Listening to Young Lives at Work: COVID-19 phone survey
   a) Impact on young people's wellbeing
   b) Impact on youth labor market transitions

3. Youth employment resilience during COVID-19

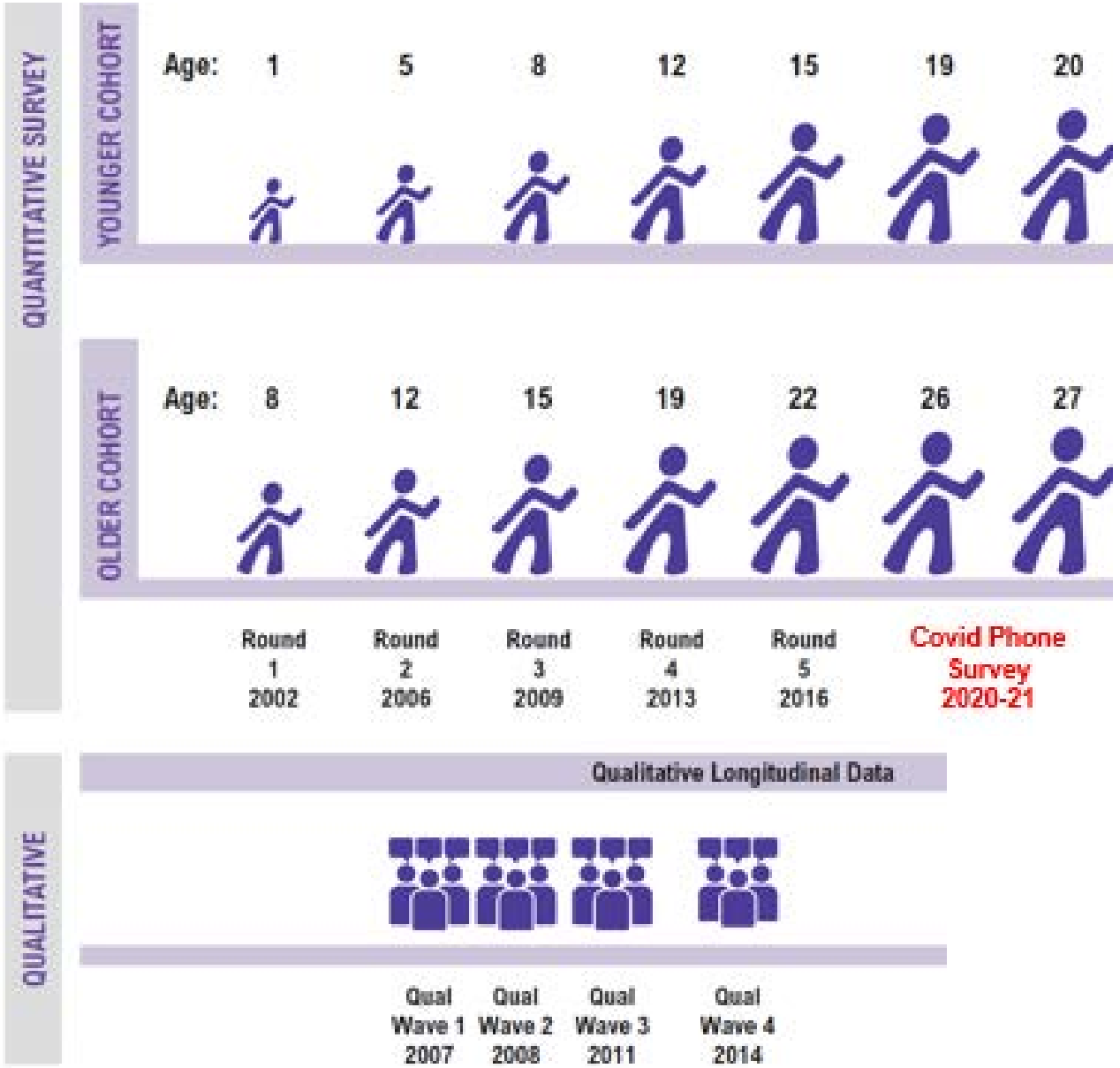
4. Looking to the future: expanding our research agenda on employment and upcoming plans

Young Lives study

Young Lives: an overview

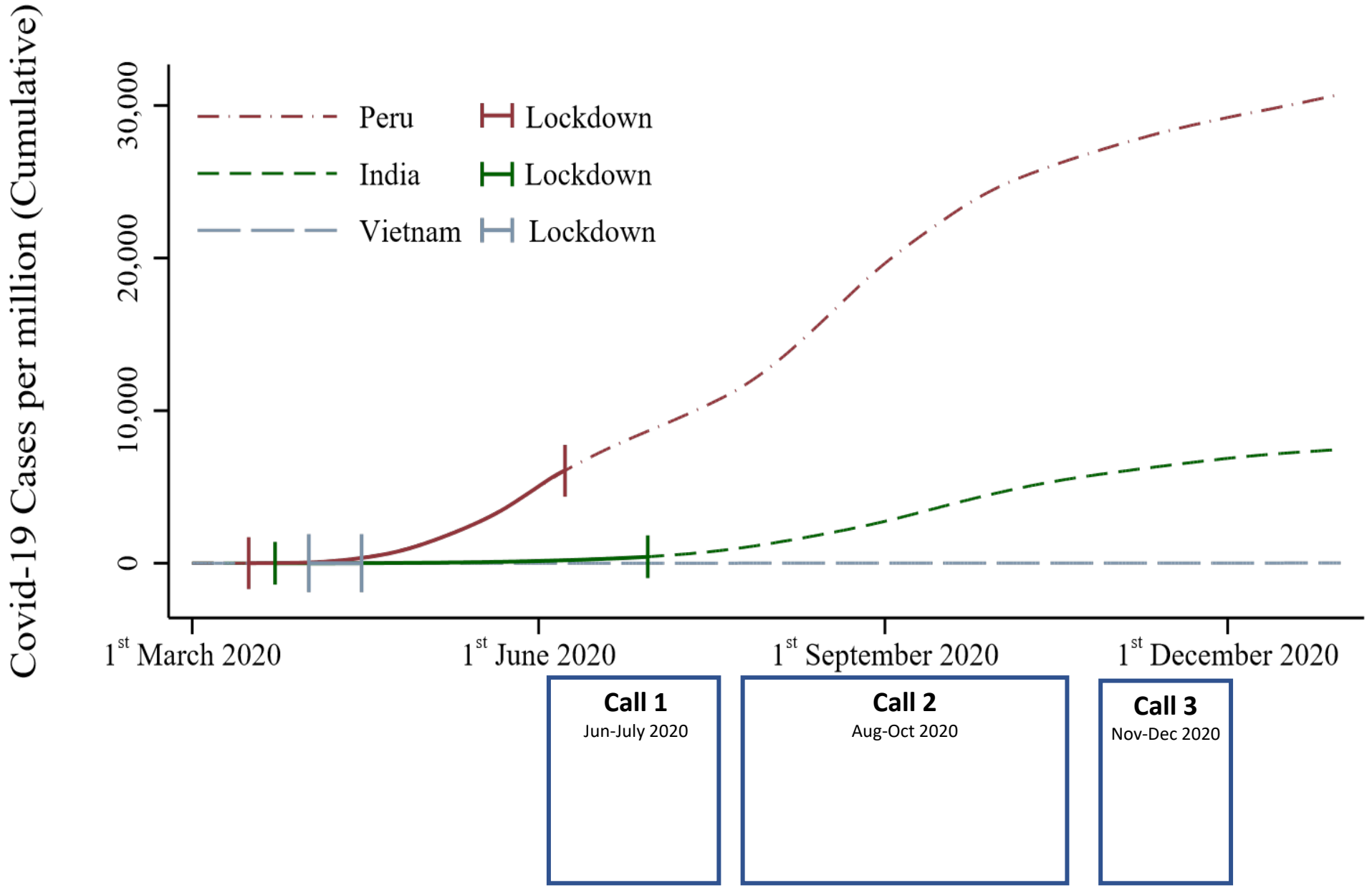
- Young Lives is a **mixed-methods multidisciplinary longitudinal** study initiated 20 years ago
- Core-funded by DFID (up to June 2018) and others (research foundations, international organizations, research grants etc..); new funding from FCDO for Young Lives at Work (2020-2025).
- **Improve understanding of the causes and consequences of child poverty** and to promote policy change in four developing countries: Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam;
- **Studying the role of inequalities over the life-cycle** to explain skills development and learning, health and nutrition, access to labour markets, family formation, and exposure to risk and violence, through a gender lens.
- Provide evidence to **improve policies and practice.**

Structure of Young Lives survey



Covid-19 cases, phone calls and country national lockdowns/restrictions

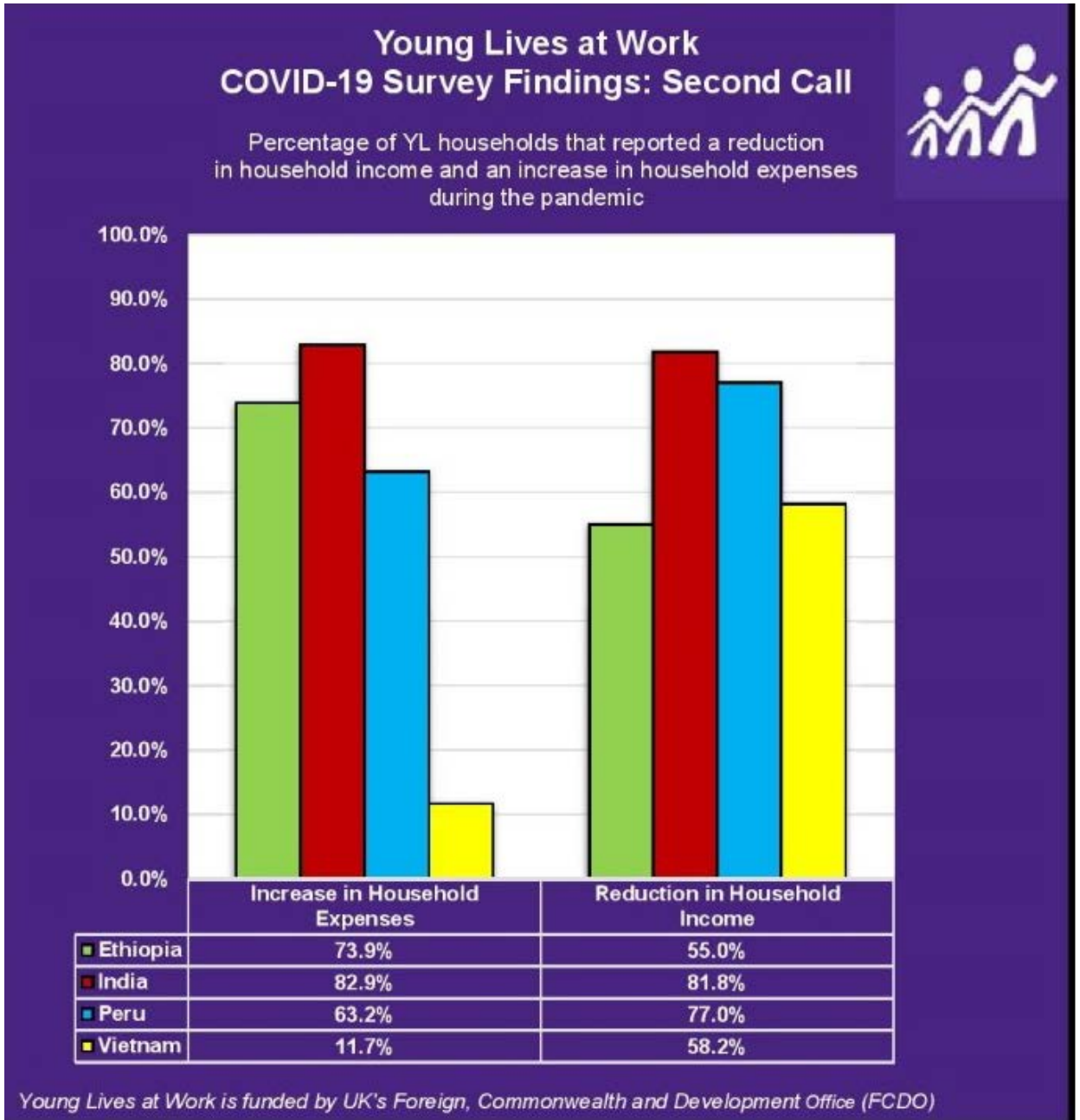
- The number of COVID-19 cases and restrictive measures adopted differs dramatically by country:
  - India (and PE) implemented **stringent national lockdowns** (India's national lockdown took place between March 23rd – 8th June (a total of 75 days)
  - Vietnam only implemented a **relatively short 15-day national "lockdown"** in the beginning of April.



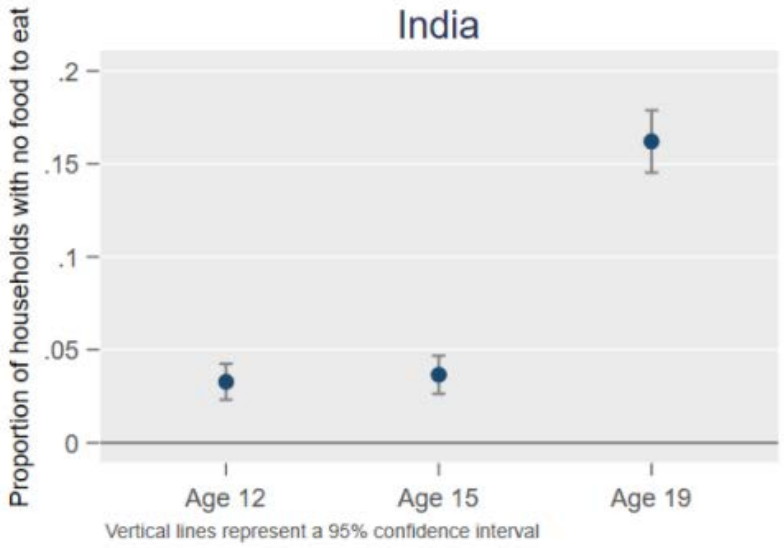
The impact of the pandemic on young people's wellbeing: some evidence from YL phone survey

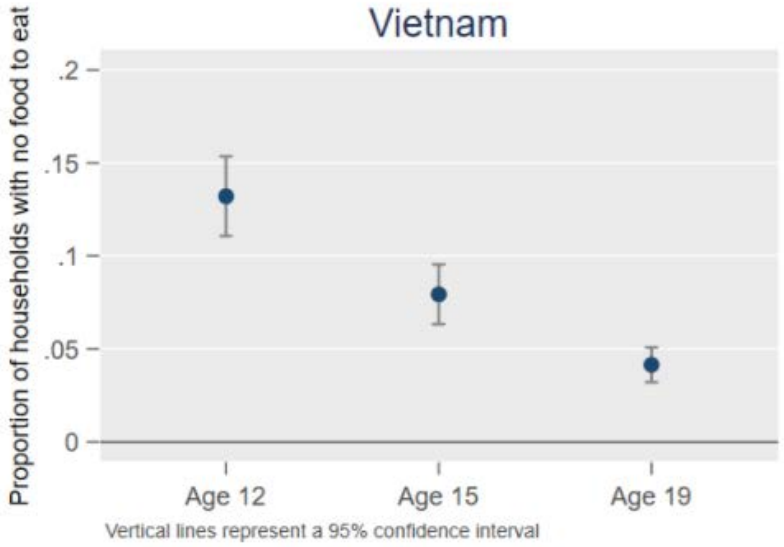
1. Falling income and increasing expenses

- **Widespread reductions in income and increases in household expenses (increase in f**ood prices), though with some country variation.
  - In **India**, 8 out of 10 households reported reduced income and increased expenses**, impacting rural and poorest households** most, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
  - By contrast in **Vietnam**, reduced income affected **urban and wealthier households most**, as the rural agricultural sector was less impacted by government responses to the pandemic.



2. Hunger: in India (and PE and ET) 1 in 6 household run out of food as effect of the pandemic





- In June/July **2020: 1 in 6 of the households surveyed in India** (and PE and ET) ran out of food at some point since the beginning of the crisis.
- This percentage was **even larger among households that faced food shortages in our last visit in 2016** – and about twice as high in India.
- In Vietnam, the proportion experiencing food insecurity was much lower at 4%.

3. The unequal effect of school and university closures

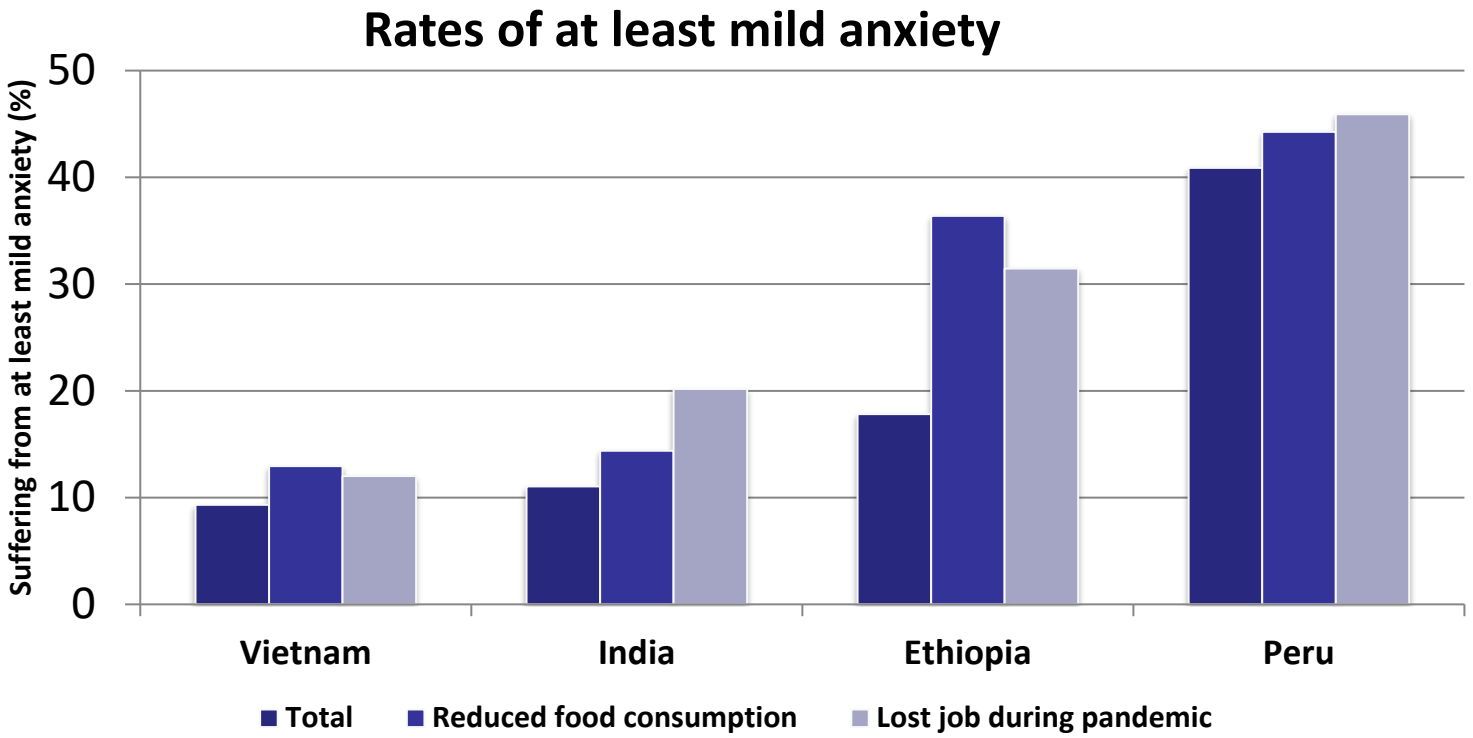
There is a risk that many poorer students, particularly young men in rural areas, will be left behind and may never return to education

A digital divide continues to exclude disadvantaged young people from accessing online learning

In India, 41% of students have been able to access on-line learning, with a significant divide between richer and poorer households (51% and 27% respectively) and urban and rural areas (36% and 53%).

4. Mental health is affected by COVID-19

- **Young women reported significantly higher rates** of anxiety and depression in both India and Vietnam (and Peru)
- **There is an association between adversity (economic and employment shocks)** during the pandemic and **rates of anxiety and depression**



Source: Own depiction based Porter et.al., 2021.

Youth labour market transitions and resilience during Covid-19

Motivations and research questions

What do we investigate?

- We investigate the **transition in and out of employment** pre-pandemic and throughout the pandemic period.
- We investigate **factors predicting young people's** ability (**resilience**) and inability (vulnerability) to cope with such a crisis.

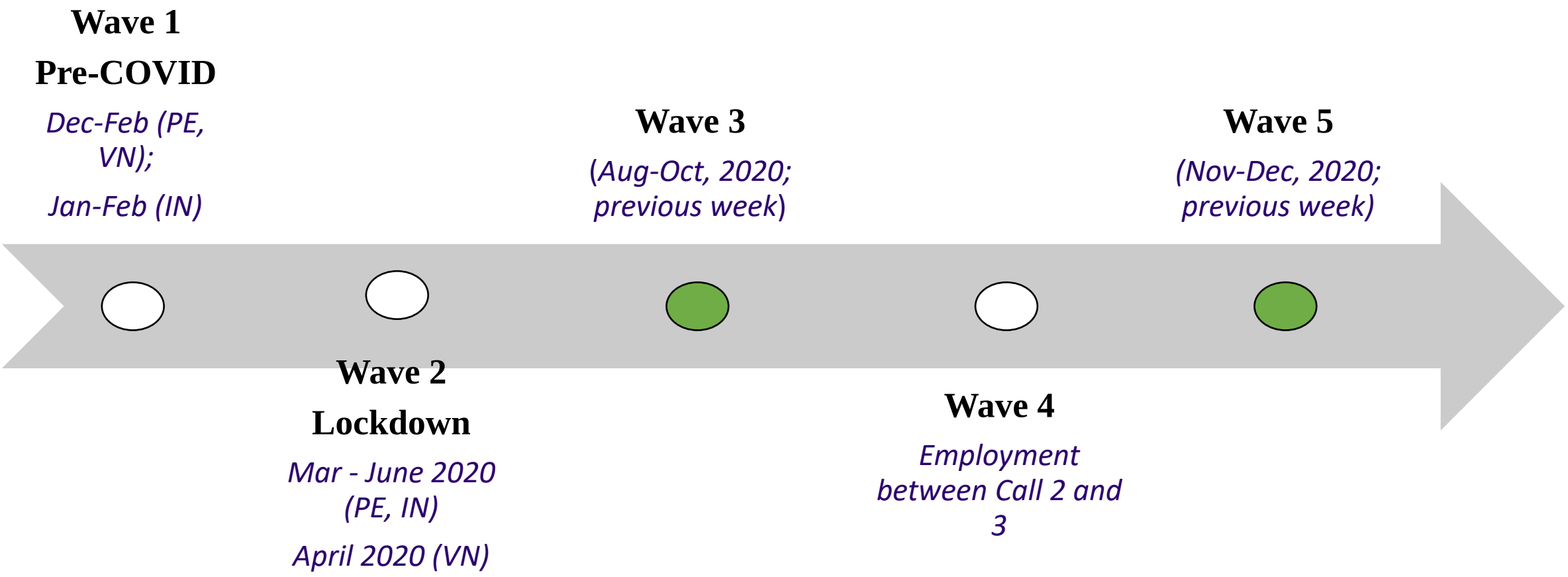
Why is it important?

- The economic crisis has disproportionately hit young adults both in the education/training systems and in the labour market.
- Young people face short term effects but also **long-term (permanent) scarring effects** in their lifetime prospects.

How we do that?

- Data: individual-specific information throughout the respondent's life and employment information collected pre-pandemic and throughout the pandemic period (in 3 LMICs who have a very different experience of the health, economic consequences of the pandemic and related restrictive measures).

Timeline of employment information available in YL COVID-19 Phone Survey



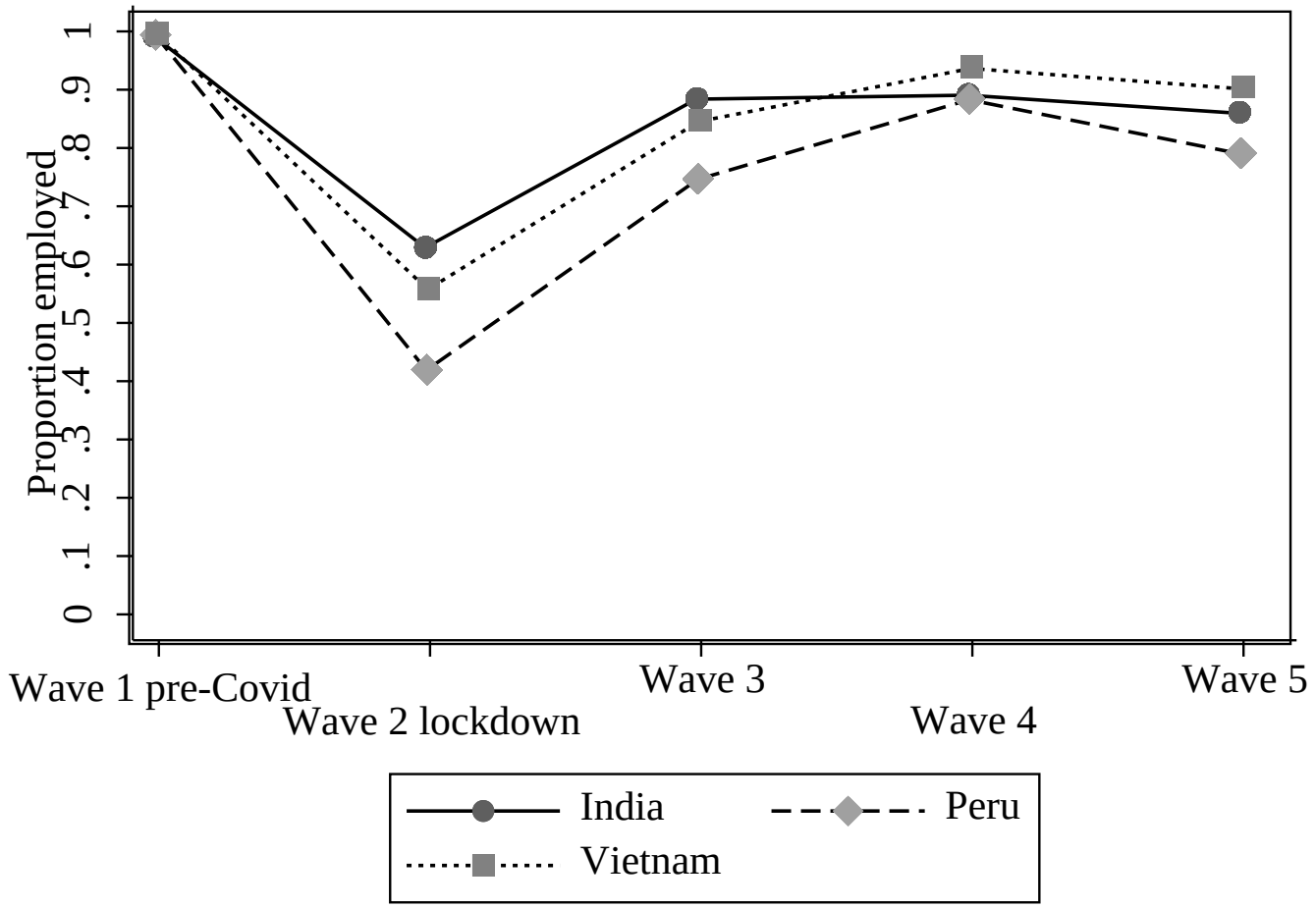
Analytical sample for the resilience analysis

- ❑ Sample restricted to those who reported “working” as the main activity pre-pandemic.

5. Lockdowns caused remarkably high job losses

- Employment reduced dramatically during the lockdown (even in VN)
- Remote working has been the exception, not the rule (the highest proportion registered in India, 15%)
- Post-lockdown employment bounced back, not at the pre-covid level yet

Figure. Proportion of young workers (employed pre-pandemic) employed over time, (YC+OC)



6. Post-lockdown (temporary?) shift toward agriculture, self-employment and unpaid work in **India**

- Increasing numbers of young people **working in agriculture** (particularly young men, from rural and the poorest households)
  - This may be driven by return to family farms to bring in more household income **to meet urgent basic needs**
  - Marked **shift towards self-employment** (linked to the shift towards agriculture; hiding an increase in informality too?)
- **Increase in unpaid work** too
- **Substantial decrease in earnings** (form the main activity)
- Are those shifts temporary?

	18-19 years old		
	Wave 1	Wave 3	Wave 5
Services	21,80	16,08**	18,80
Agriculture	45,93	58,15***	51,79
Manufacturing	6,10	4,92	5,86
Self-employed	34,30	45,23***	41,36*
Unpaid	33,24	44,00***	32,57
	25-26 years old		
	Wave 1	Wave 3	Wave 5
Services	31,67	29,26	29,81
Agriculture	32,61	39,26**	36,73
Manufacturing	7,91	6,13	7,01
Self-employed	32,15	39,06**	35,19
Unpaid	21,48	29,24***	22,72

Youth employment resilience during Covid-19

Definition of Resilience and analytical sample

Resilience

- ILO definition referring to resilience as the capacity to "resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner" (ILO, 2017).

- Work resilience: the ability of an individual to either
  - maintain their employment status throughout the crisis
  - or to recover post-lockdown if they lose their job during the lockdown.

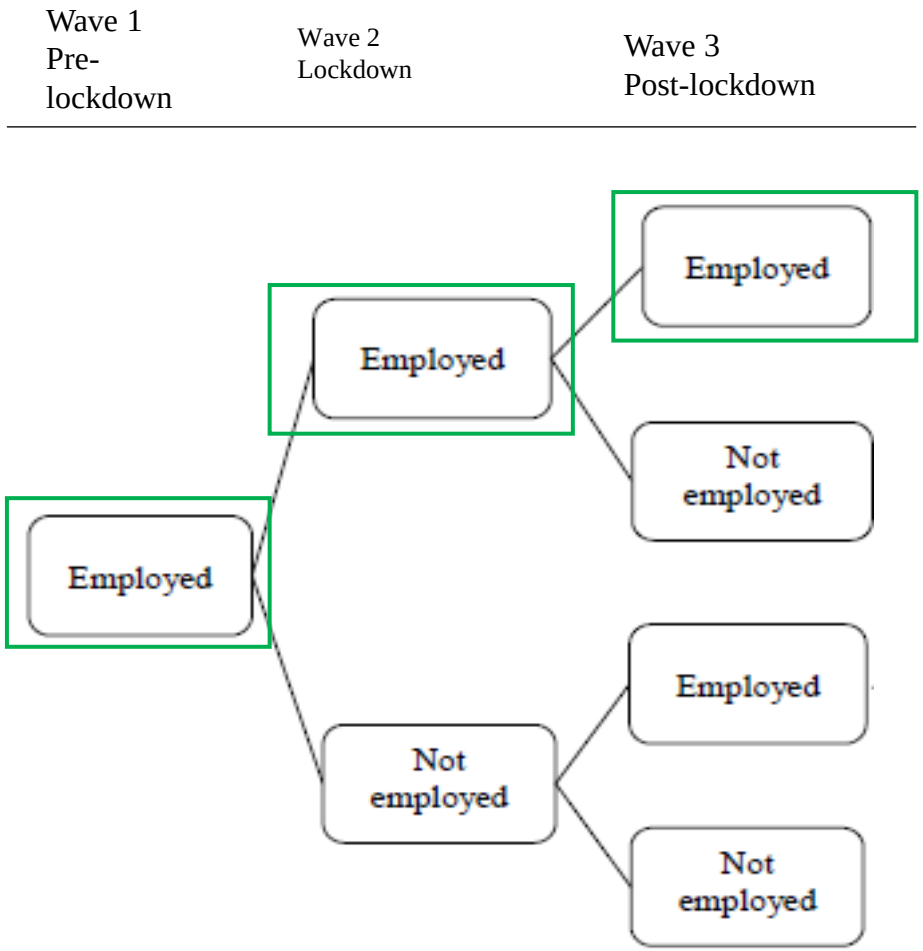
- Work and income resilience: if they managed to remain in the same pre-Covid activity, during lockdown and post-lockdown, or had a different activity since pre-Covid with greater or equal earnings by post-lockdown.

- Binary definition and multinomial definition (distinguishing those who preserve the job throughout and those who recover it within the resilient; not presented here)

Analytical sample

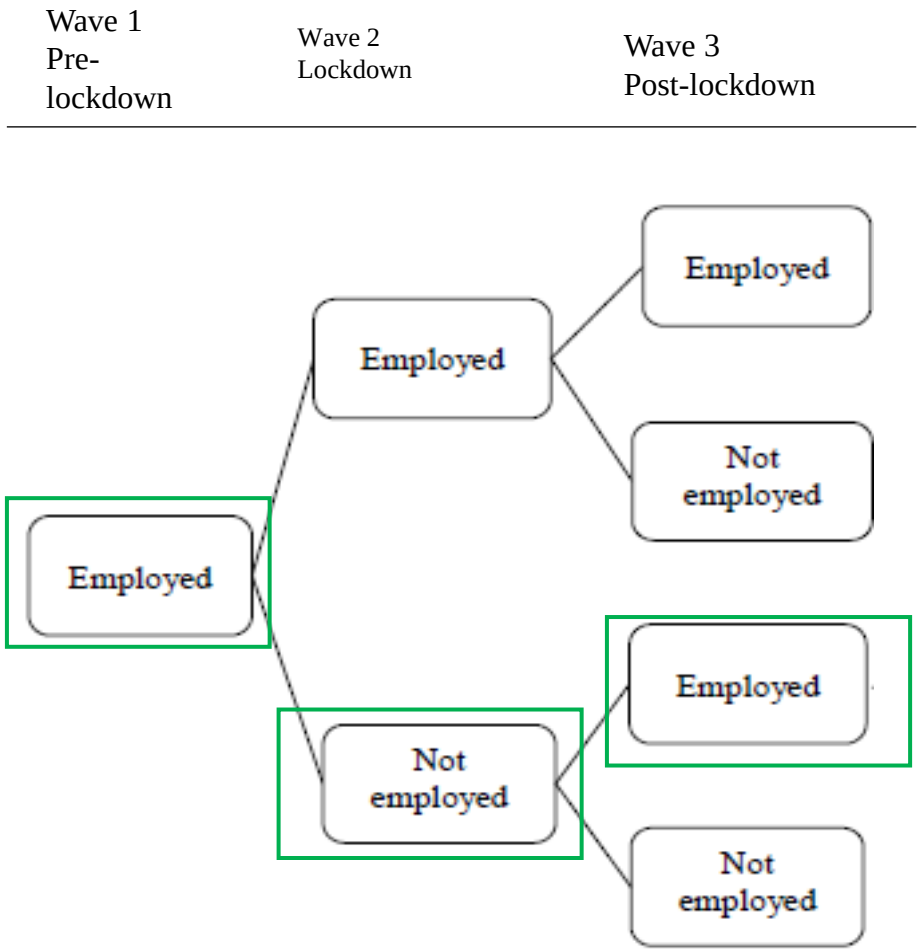
- Sample restricted to those who reported "working" as the main activity pre-pandemic.

Work resilience – binary definition (1)



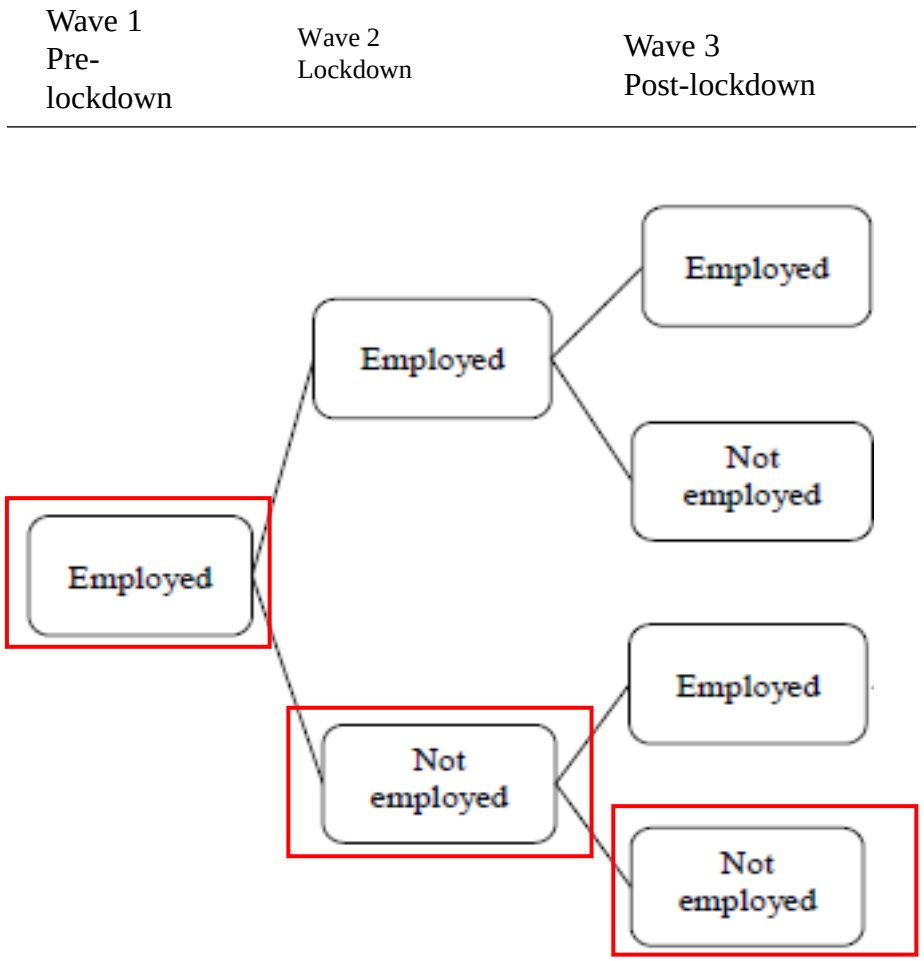
i. those who were **continuously employed** throughout the three periods;

Work resilience – binary definition (2)



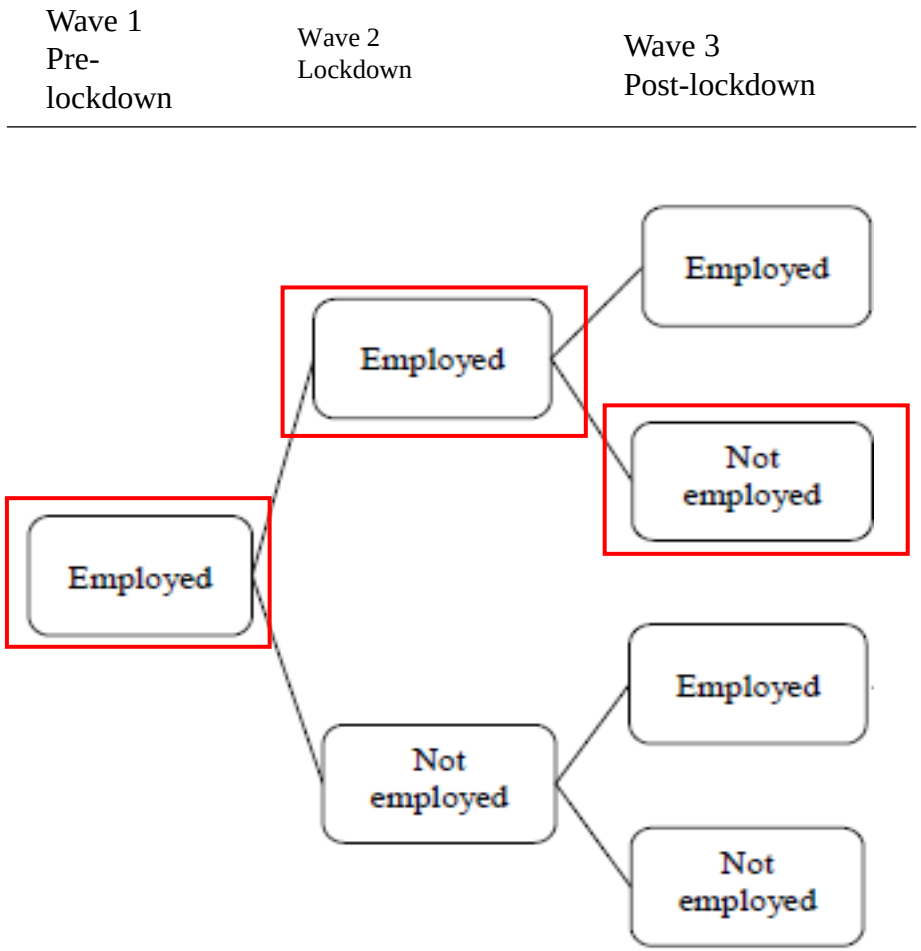
ii. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***but recovered*** after lockdown;

Work resilience – binary definition (3)



i. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***and did not recover*** after lockdown;

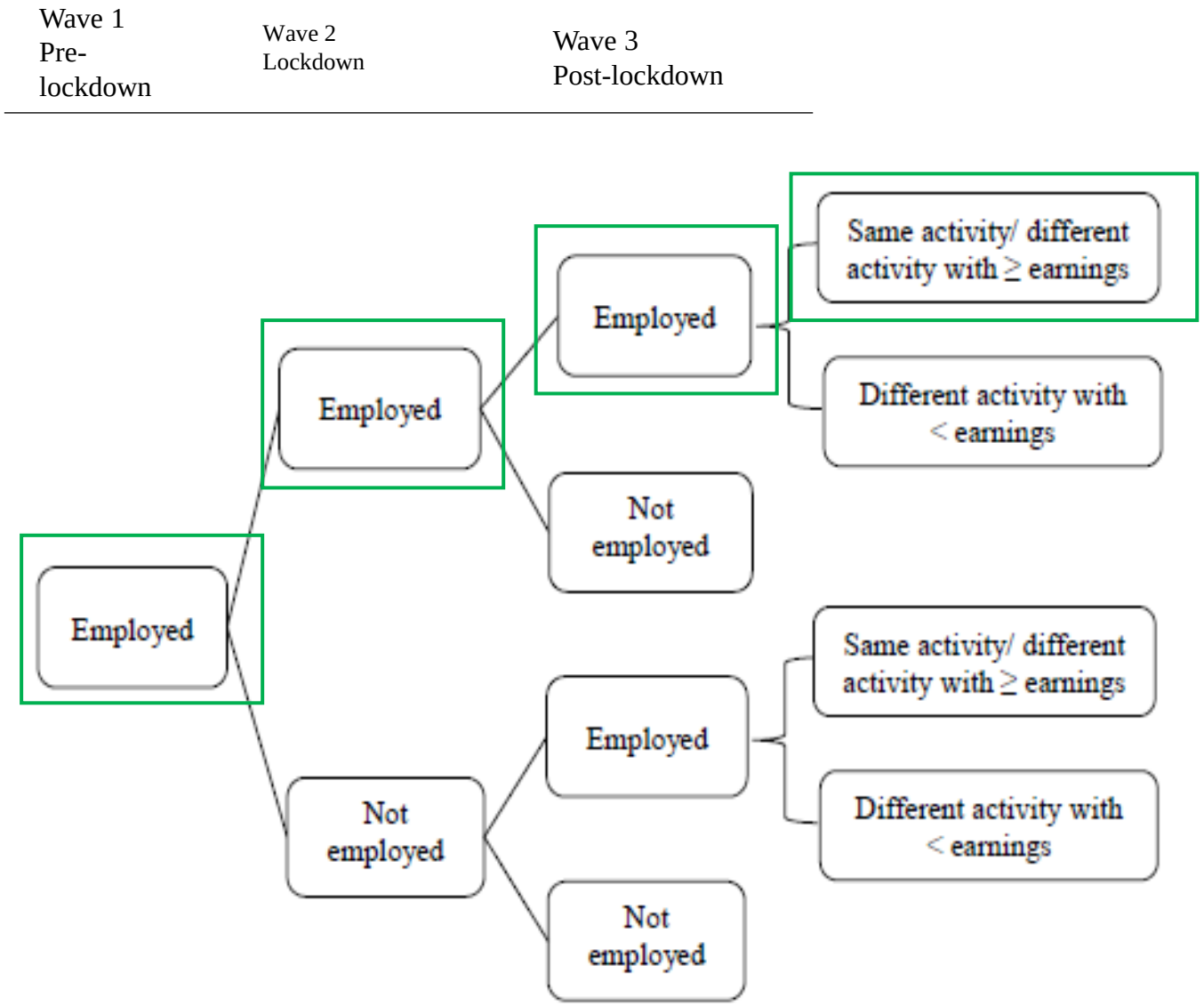
Work resilience – binary definition (4)



ii. those **who resist the lockdown but lost their employment post-lockdown**;

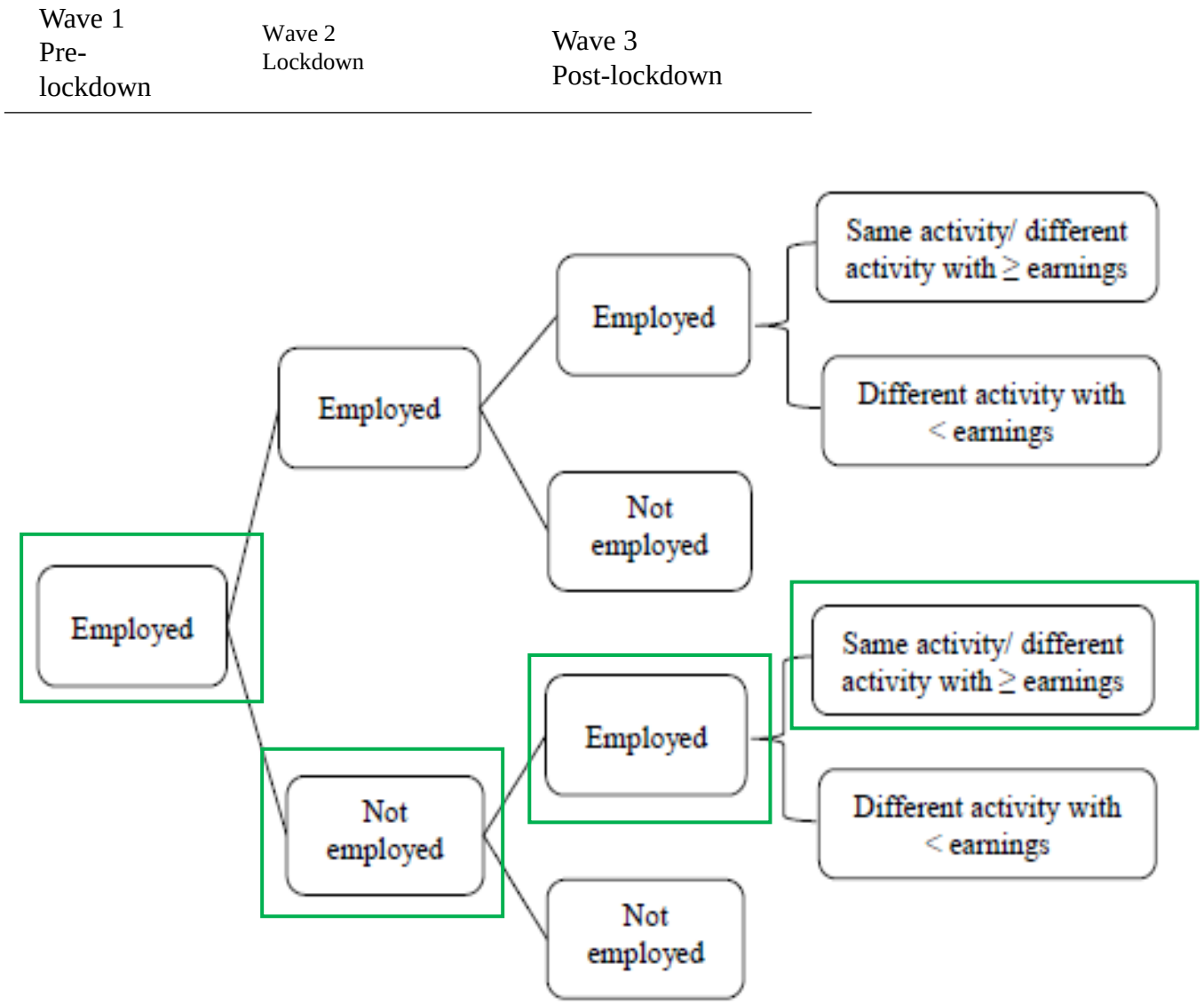
Work and income resilience – binary definition (1)

i. those who were **continuously employed** throughout the three periods and end up in a same activity or in a different activity with ≥ earnings



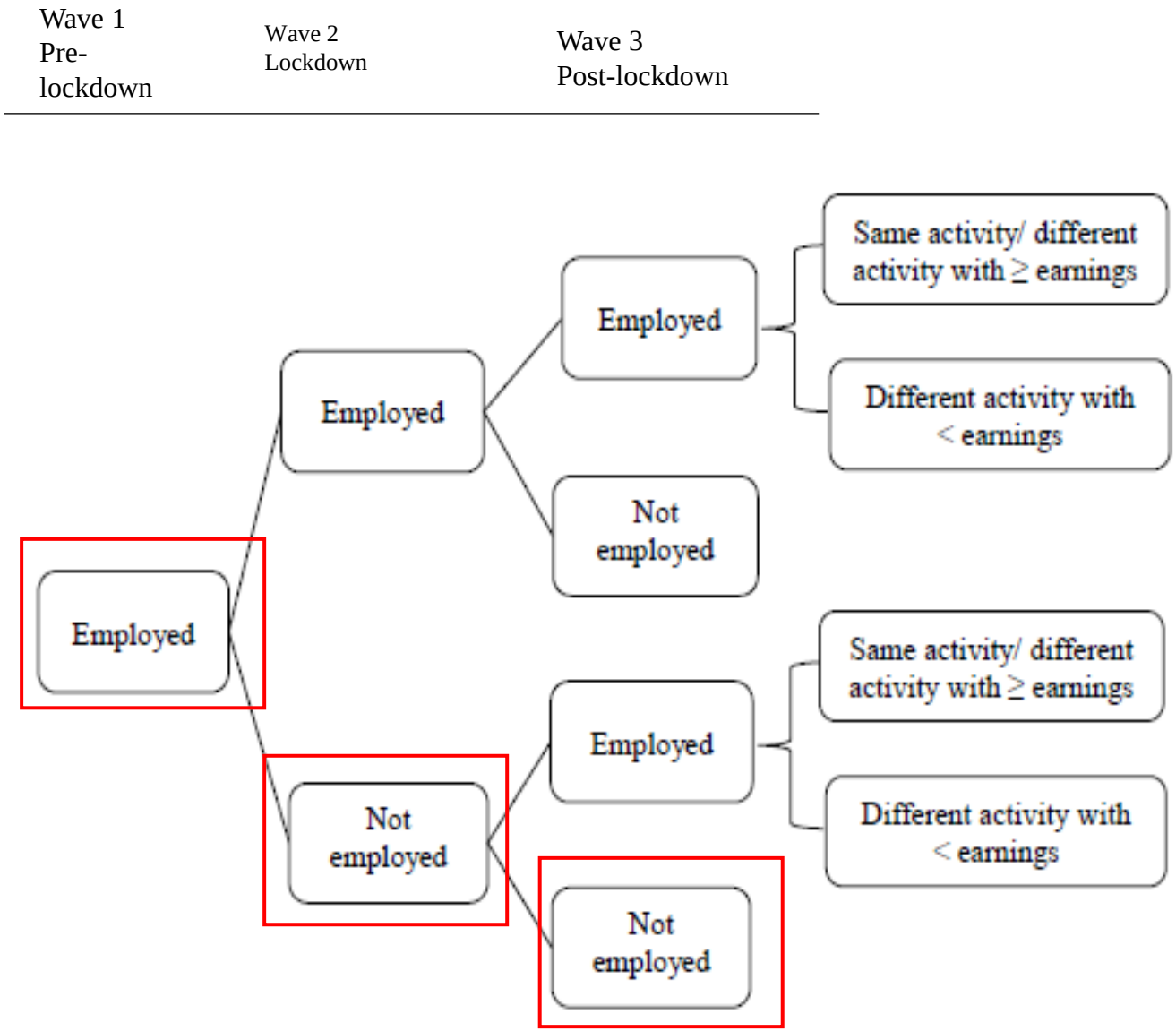
Work and income resilience – binary definition (2)

ii. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***but recovered*** after lockdown; and end up in a same activity or in a different activity with ≥ earnings



Work and income resilience – binary definition (3)

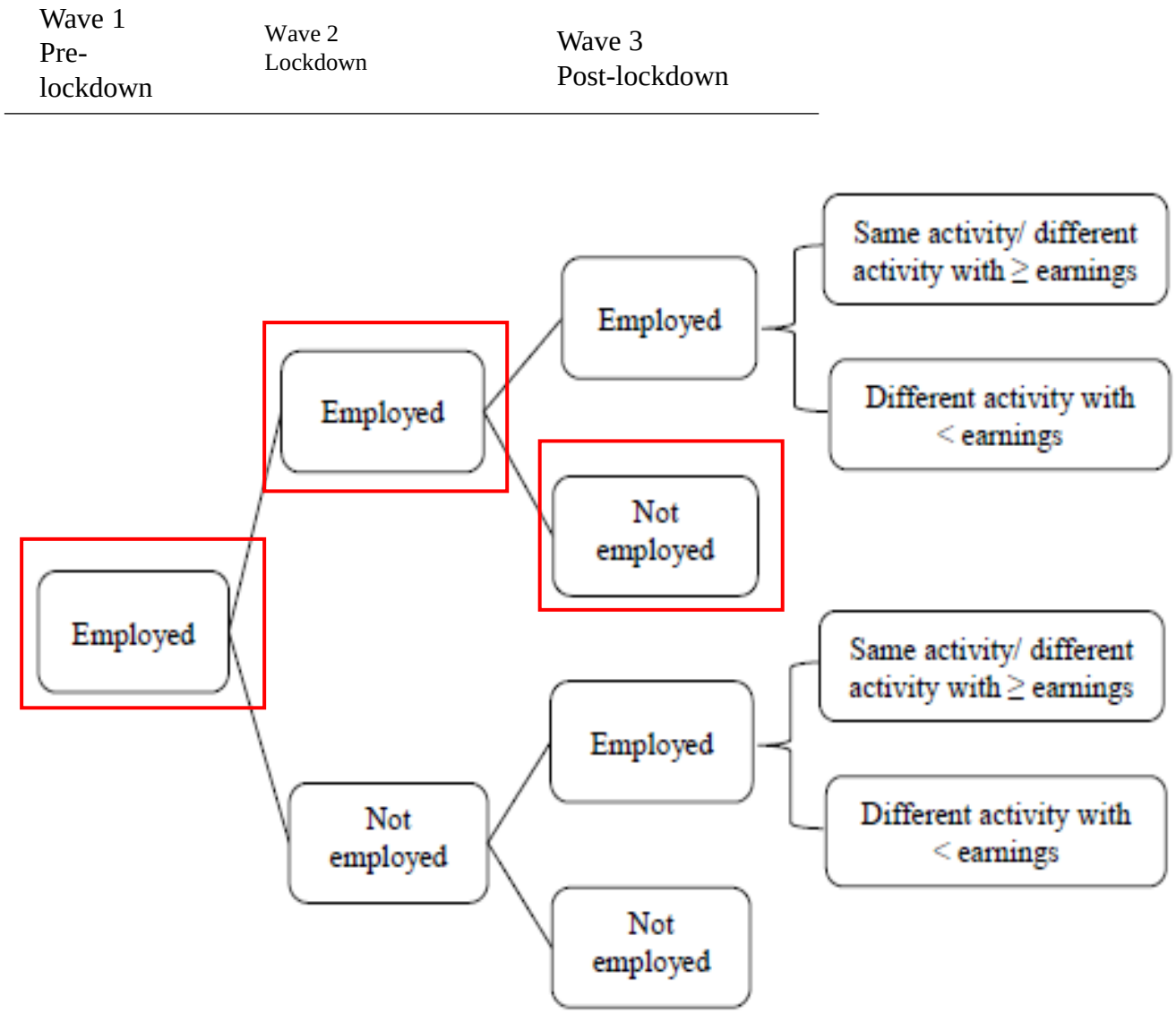
ii. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***and did not recover*** after lockdown;



Work and income resilience – binary definition (4)

ii. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***and did not recover*** after lockdown;

iii. those **who resist the lockdown but lost their employment post-lockdown**;

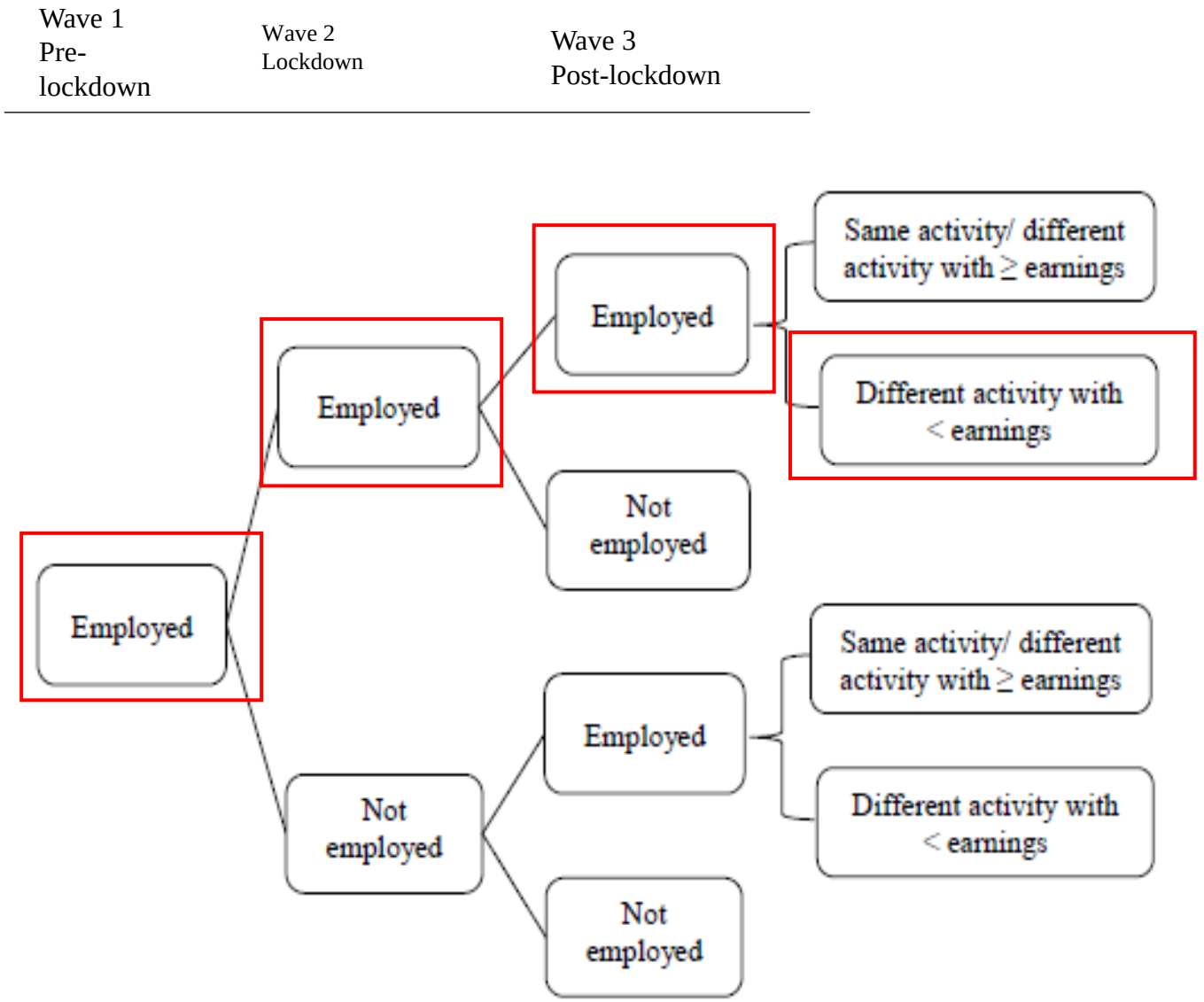


Work and income resilience – binary definition (5)

ii. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***and did not recover*** after lockdown;

iii. those **who resist the lockdown but lost their employment post-lockdown**;

iv. Those who were continuously working but in a different and **less paid activity**



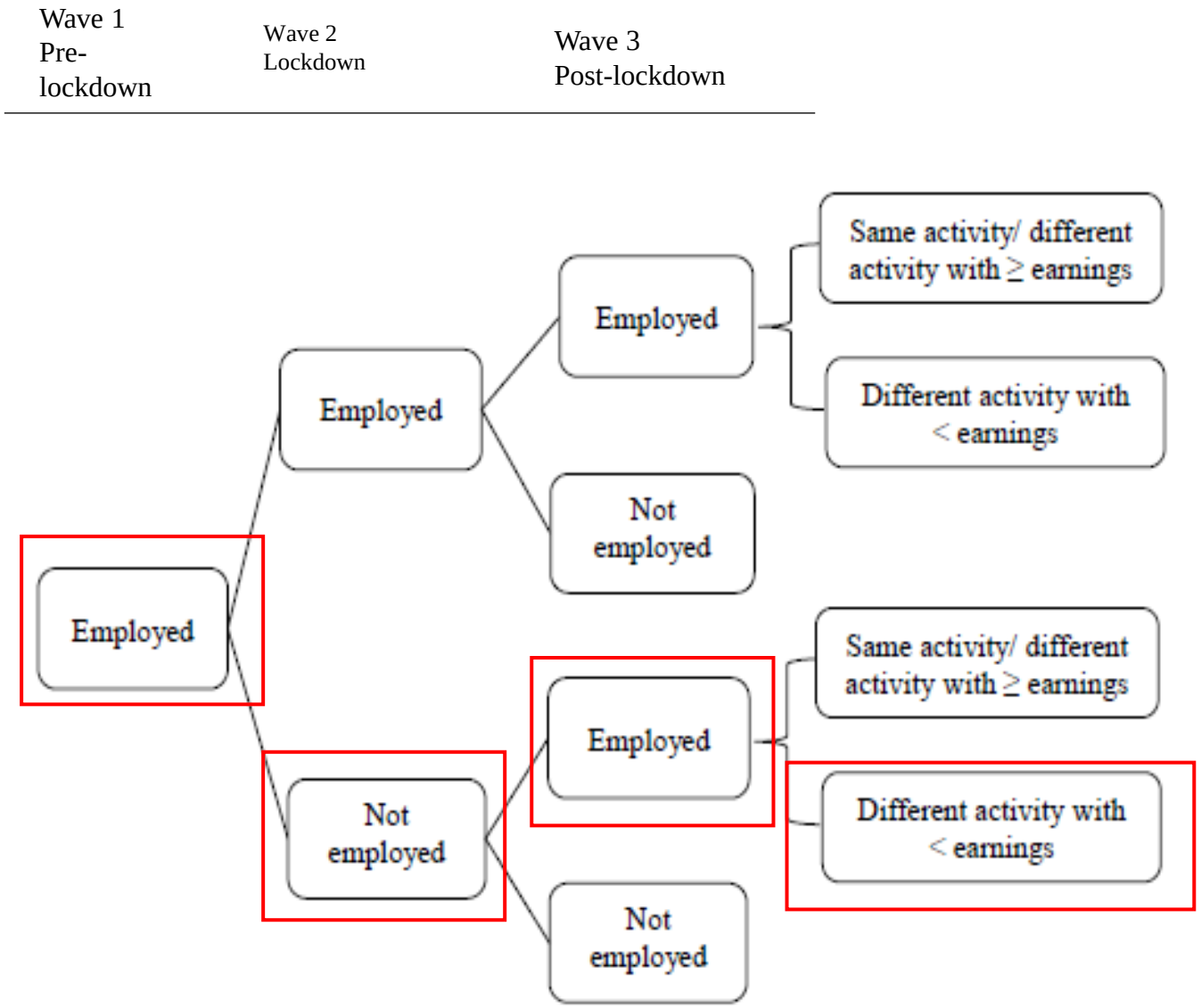
Work and income resilience – binary definition (6)

ii. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***and did not recover*** after lockdown;

iii. those **who resist the lockdown but lost their employment post-lockdown**;

iv. Those who were continuously working but in a different and **less paid activity**

v. those who **lost employment** during the lockdown ***and did recover*** after lockdown but in a lower paid activity;

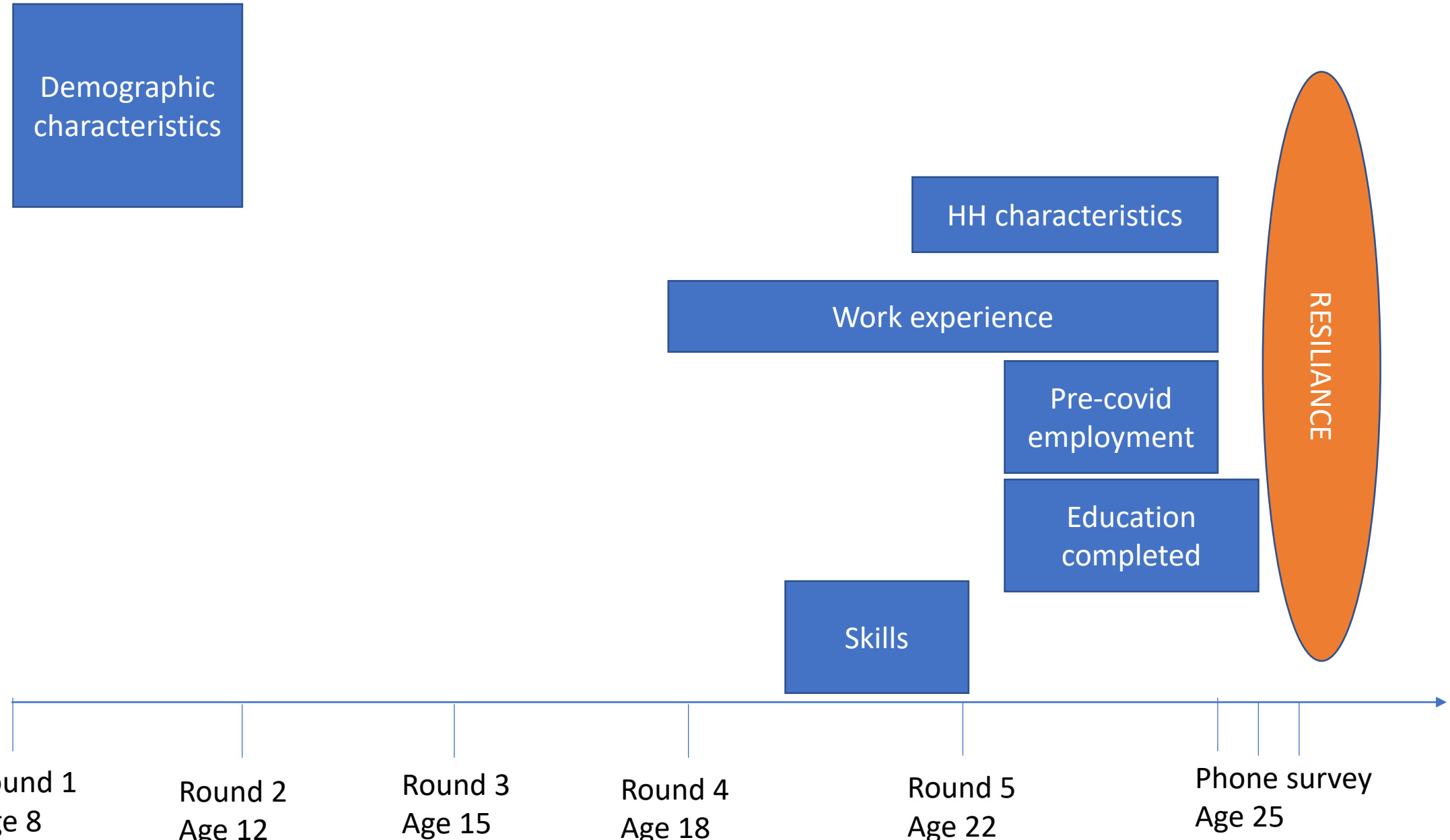


Prevalence of resilient workers in India and Vietnam

Table. Percentage of work and work and income resilient, by country (YC+OC)

	India	Vietnam
Work resilient		
Resilient	0.89	0.85
Not resilient	**0.11**	**0.15**
Multinomial resilience		
Continuously working	**0.60**	**0.52**
Recovered from job loss	0.30	0.33
Lost job and did not recovered	0.11	0.15
Work and income resilient		
Resilient	0.58	0.75
Not resilient	**0.42**	0.25
N	742	1169

Predictors of resilience



Empirical strategy

❑ To estimate the predictor of post lockdown work (and income) resilience, we estimate the following model (1) for each country:

$$R_{ic} = \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 HH_i + \beta_3 Skills_i + \beta_4 Educ_i + \beta_4 Work_i + \delta Cluster_i + \epsilon_i$$

- Sex
- ethnicity (mother's native language is Spanish in Peru)

- Wealth index tertiles (R5)
- Urban/Rural (call2)
- Any children in the hh

- Cognitive skills (math score, R5),
- Non-cognitive skills (self-efficacy; self-esteem, R5)

- Number of grades completed (call2)

- #year of experience (pre-pandemic, R4, R5)
- (pre-pandemic) Econ sector
- Own-account workers/wage worker (pre-pandemic)

- Cluster fixed effect (call 2)

Work resilience: who kept their jobs?

1. **In both IN and VN female workers (8 pp) less likely to be work resilient than men** (20 pps less in PE)

2. **In Vietnam younger workers (18-19 yrs old) are (6 pps) less resilient than 25-26 year old workers** (15 pps less in PE ; no significant difference in IN). Younger workers likely to have less work experience and may bear costs of the pandemic for longer

3. **Pre-pandemic own-account workers are (8 pps) more resilient than wage earners in IN** (18 pps more in PE; no significant difference in VN)

4. **Those living in urban areas are less resilient in India (- 4 pps; and PE) while the opposite is true in VN (4 pps difference)**

5. Across **all countries**, **young people working in (contact-intensive) economic sectors that were severely impacted by the pandemic are less work resilient**, particularly in VN

6. **Skills are (weakly) related to work resilience**: cognitive skills only marginally associated with higher probability to be work resilient in IN and similarly for self-esteem in VN.

Work and Income resilience: Who kept their job and income?

- Similar results as for work resilience: **female and young workers most affected**
  - Female workers less work and income resilient than male workers BUT this is only significant in PE (13 pps difference)
  - Younger workers (18-19 yrs old) less work and income resilient in VN (8 pps) (and in PE 18 pps; no significant difference in IN)

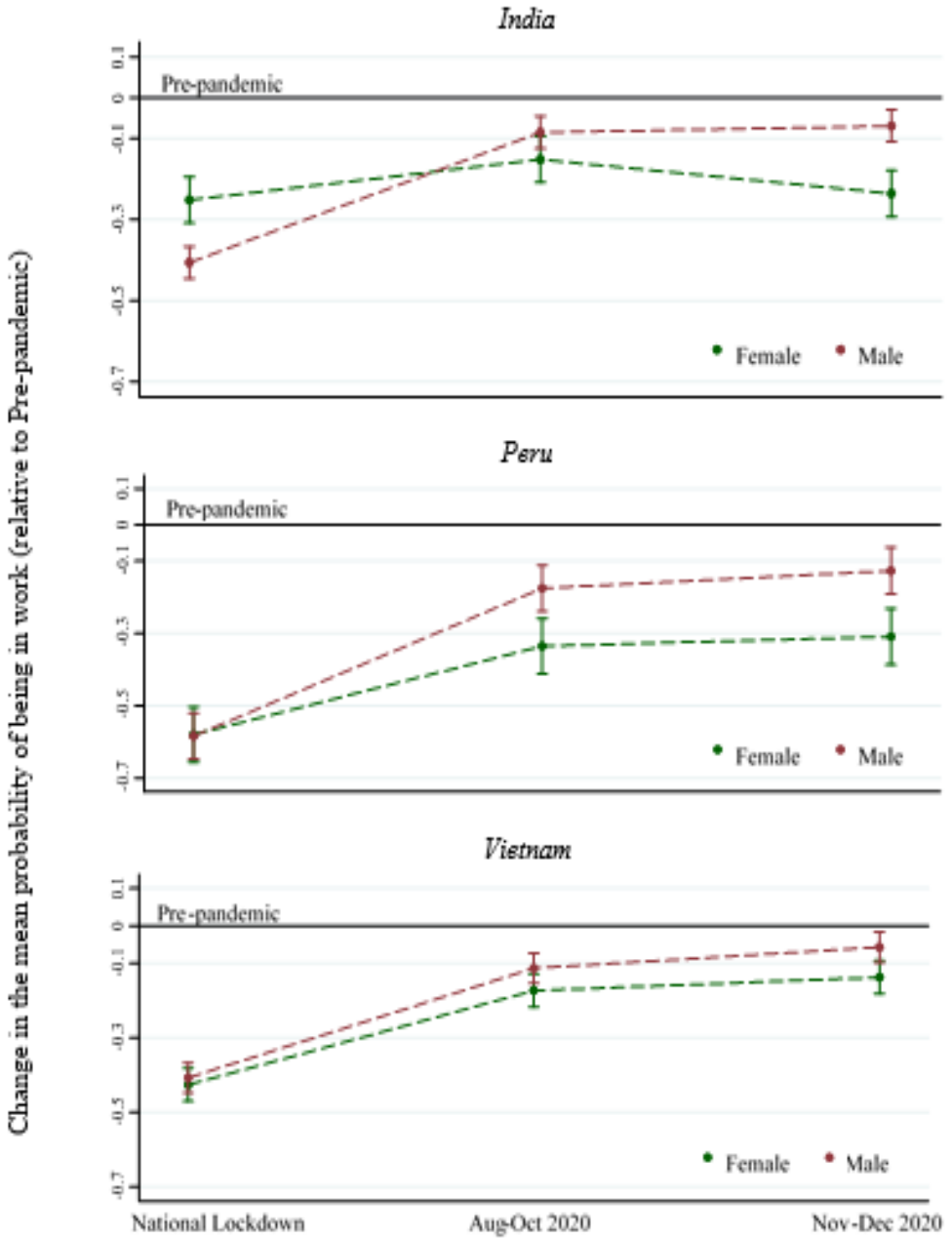
- **Pre-pandemic own-account workers better able to maintain income** (beside their job) than wage earners in the 3 countries

- **Those working in those economic sectors that were severely impacted by the pandemic are less work and income resilient**.

- **Skills are weakly related to work and income resilience**: only cognitive skills are marginally associated with higher work and income resilience in IN (no correlation with soft skills)

Lockdown increased the gender gap in employment: women's employment has been disproportionally affected

Figure: Change in average probability of being employed during 2020



Source: Scott et al (forthcoming)

Why were women most affected?

- "Women with Children Last? Unpacking the Post-lockdown Employment Recovery of Young Women in the Global South", Scott, Freund, Favara, Porter, Sanchez (forthcoming): investigates two possible explanations:
  - **Women are more likely to be employed in contact-intensive sectors**, such as hospitality, severely affected by covid related restrictions -> however, **we found no evidence** that this is one of the mechanism at play
  - **Women tend to have greater responsibility for childcare and domestic work**, and that time dedicated to these activities has increased since the outbreak, in particular due to school closures -> **we found this explains a substantive part (but not all) of the gender gap in employment recovery post lockdown**

Policy considerations

- **Protecting quality jobs:** risk that informality and poorly paid jobs are leading the employment recovery. What is the right policy mix (e.g. job recovery schemes including skills development / active labour market policies for young workers)?

- **Protecting the most vulnerable:** ensure policies target and support most vulnerable segments of the labour force, particularly female and younger workers. When do we need specific youth interventions or will recovering LM in general improve their prospects? Do typical interventions such as first job, first business still matter?

- More evidence needed on **how the labour demand** (together with the labour supply) **adjusts to shocks**

- **Longer term impacts:** What do we do with the (potential) long-term scars?

Young Lives-upcoming plans

Further analysis on youth employment

- Investigate long(-ish)-term effects and (any) evidence of scarring (exploiting call 5 data)

- Subjective Treatment Effect : a new method to estimate the “true” impact of the pandemic in absence of a valid counterfactual.

- (More on the) Heterogeneous impacts of the pandemic:
  - identifying how the most vulnerable have responded to the pandemic
  - identifying how the nature of young people’s jobs have changed over the course of the pandemic

- Skills for employability and the role of foundational cognitive skills and competencies

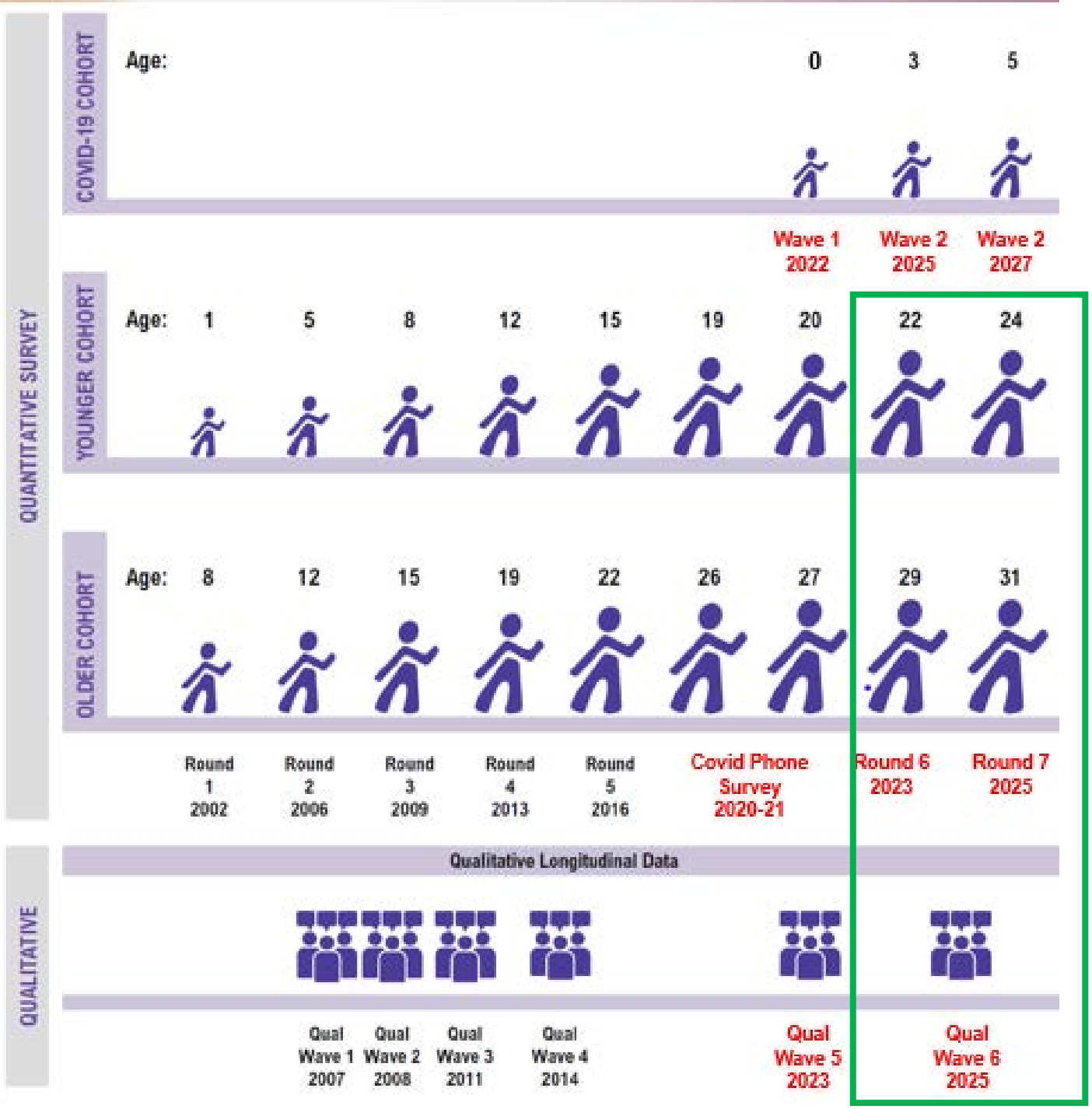
Upcoming plans

On data collection

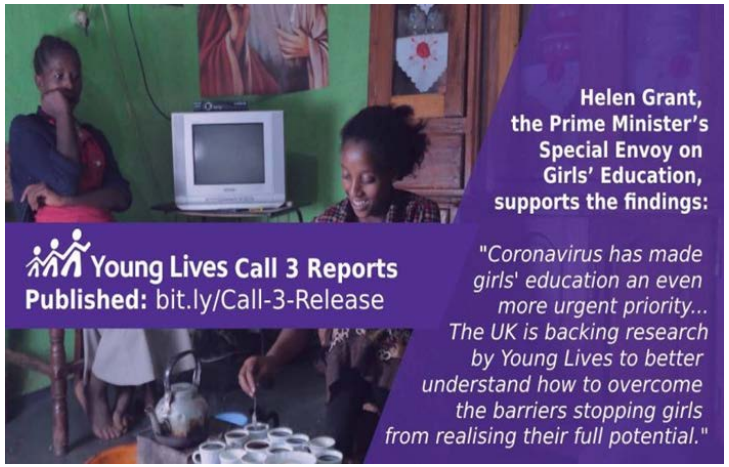
1. **New face-to-face (F2F) round in 2023 (and 2025)**
2. **New horizons of data collection**: subject to availability of funds in 2022 we have plans to:
   - ❖ Collect biomarkers for a subset of the YL children.
   - ❖ Initiate data collection for a new birth cohort (COVID-19 cohort study).

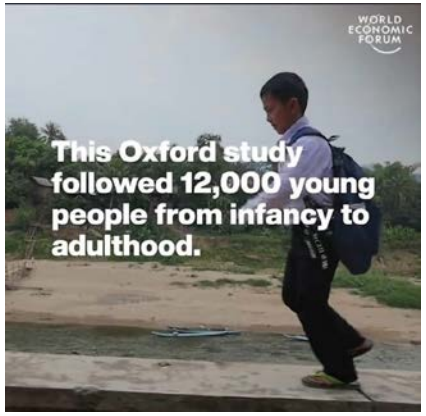
On research:

3. **Expand the research agenda on youth employment** (the role of foundational cognitive skills for employability)
4. **New areas of research:** food security, mental health, domestic violence



Recent YL headlines & finding out more





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UK Data Service

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UKaid
from the British people

Special thanks to the children and families who participate in Young Lives, without whom this study would not exist.

Thank you

Young Lives is a collaborative partnership between research institutes, universities and NGOs in the four study countries and the University of Oxford.

Young Lives at Work is funded by UK aid from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).

We are hugely grateful to our collaborators, research teams, wider staff and funders.

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UKaid
from the British people

ANNEX

Key features

LONGITUDINAL METHODOLOGY

IDENTIFIES HOW CHILDREN'S EARLY-LIFE CIRCUMSTANCES SHAPE their OUTCOME as ADULTS + DISCERNS INFLUENCES on WELL-BEING + DEVELOPMENT.

- INVOLVES ASKING the SAME QUESTIONS OVER MANY YEARS
- PROVIDES CONSISTENCY + FLEXIBILITY as NEW RESEARCH + POLICY QUESTIONS EMERGE

DUAL-COHORT DESIGN

COLLECTS INFORMATION from the SAME SAMPLE of CHILDREN, DIVIDED into 2 AGE GROUPS BORN 7 YEARS APART.

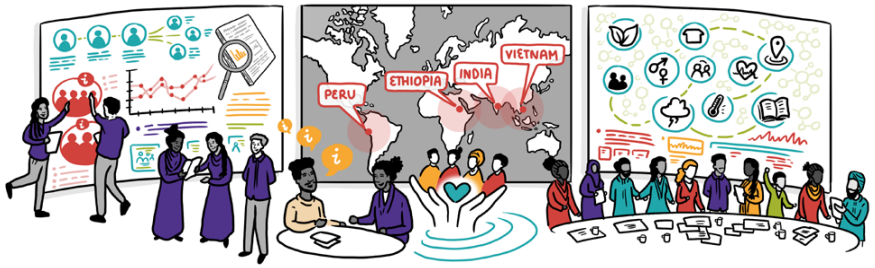
- COMPARES HOW the GROUPS HAVE FARED at DIFFERENT TIMES but the SAME AGES
- SHOWS HOW EVENTS or POLICY HAVE AFFECTED ONE COHORT COMPARED to the OTHER

MIXED-METHOD/CROSS DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

USES QUANTITATIVE + QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS that DRAW FROM DIFFERENT DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES.

- EXAMINES YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIVES from DIFFERENT ANGLES
- HELPS to BROADEN + DEEPEN the SCOPE of OUR ENQUIRY
- UNCOVERS TRENDS WHILE DIGGING DEEPER into CHILDREN'S LIVES

YOUNG LIVES is an INTERNATIONAL STUDY of CHILDHOOD POVERTY that DOCUMENTS the LIVES of 12,000 CHILDREN in ETHIOPIA, PERU, VIETNAM + the STATES of ANDHRA PRADESH + TELENGANA in INDIA.
BEGINNING in 2001, it HAS TRACED their OUTCOMES OVER the PAST 20 YEARS

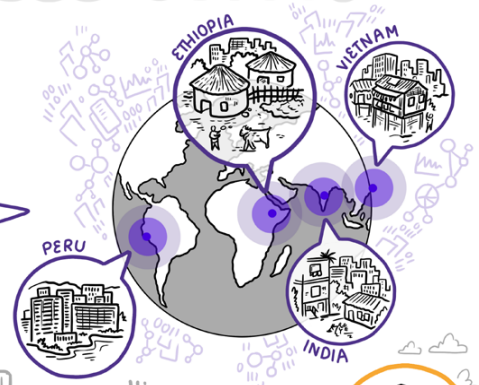


YOUNG LIVES is the ONLY COHORT STUDY in the WORLD that CONDUCTS MIXED-METHODS LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH SIMULTANEOUSLY in these FOUR COUNTRIES with COMPARABLE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS + TIMING

COMPARATIVE DESIGN

FOCAL COUNTRIES REPRESENT MAJOR DEVELOPING REGIONS of the WORLD, HIGHLIGHTING the WAYS POVERTY AFFECTS CHILDREN in SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES, REGIONS + COUNTRIES.

- ESSENTIAL in UNDERSTANDING CONSEQUENCES of POVERTY
- FINDINGS from ONE COUNTRY MAY APPLY to OTHERS
- CHALLENGES: RESEARCH in MULTIPLE LANGUAGES + with GROUPS WHOSE EXPERIENCE + WORLDVIEW DIFFER WIDELY



A HOLISTIC MODEL

UNDERSTANDS the 'WHOLE PERSON' + RECOGNISES that HUMAN WELL-BEING + DEVELOPMENT HAVE MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS.

- EXPLORES CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL + PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING + THEIR COGNITIVE LEARNING SKILLS
- COMBINED with LONGITUDINAL STUDY to UNDERSTAND HOW DIFFERENT ASPECTS of DEVELOPMENT AFFECT EACH OTHER OVER TIME

THE DIVERSITY of the YOUNG LIVES SAMPLE

ENGAGEMENT of CHILDREN from DIVERSE LOCATIONS + SOCIAL + WEALTH GROUPS HELPS to IDENTIFY the SOURCE of DIFFERENT TYPES of INEQUALITY + WHEN THEY OVERLAP.

- HELPS to EXPLAIN DIFFERENCE in CHILDREN'S OUTCOMES by GENDER, ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE + CASTE

RESEARCH ETHICS

ETHICAL + PRACTICAL CHALLENGES INCLUDE NAVIGATING LOCAL CONTEXTS, POWER RELATIONS + CLEARANCE BOARDS

- AN ONGOING PROCESS
- PRINCIPLES of JUSTICE, RESPECT + AVOIDING HARM UPHELD THROUGHOUT
- SHARED UNDERSTANDING of RESEARCH ETHICS DEVELOPED with RESEARCH TEAMS

TEAMWORK, GOVERNANCE + MULTI-COUNTRY LEADERSHIP

ESTABLISHING CAREFUL MANAGEMENT + GOVERNANCE is ONE of the MOST IMPORTANT INGREDIENTS of SUCCESS.

- MANY PEOPLE HAVE CONTRIBUTED to the LONGEVITY + CONTINUITY of the PROJECT, INCLUDING CHILDREN, THEIR FAMILIES + COMMUNITIES
- STAYING RELEVANT is an ONGOING CHALLENGE WHERE POLITICAL AGENDAS are in FLUX
- POLICY INFLUENCES DUE to LONG-TERM CONNECTIONS with PARTNERS

DATA HARMONISATION + LINKING

DATA HARMONISATION + LINKING CAN be IMPORTANT, COST-EFFECTIVE TOOLS that ADDRESS DATA CONSTRAINTS.

- INCREASES the SAMPLE SIZE + STATISTICAL POWER of a STUDY
- STRENGTHENS the GENERALISABILITY of the FINDINGS

SAMPLING DESIGN (1)

Ethiopia

Four stages sampling process:

1. Regions (Amhara, Orormia, SNNPR, Tigray and Addis Ababa, accounting for 96% of national population)
2. Woredas (districts) (3-5 districts in each regions, 20 in total) with a balanced representation of poor and less poor hh, urban and rural)
3. Kebele (at least 1 for each woredas)
4. 100 young children (born in 2001-02) and 50 older children (born in 1994-5) were selected within those sites.

Criteria to select districts:

1. Districts with food deficit profile
2. Districts which capture diversity across regions and ethnicities in both urban and rural areas
3. Manageable costs in term of tracking for the future rounds

Comparing with DHS and WMS 2000: 2000:

Poor hh are over-sampled, but YL covers the diversity of children in the country including up to 75% percentile of the Ethiopian population.

SAMPLING DESIGN (2)

India

Four stages sampling process:

1. Regions (Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, and Telangana
2. Districts
3. 20 sentinel sites (mandal)
4. 100 young children (born in 2001-02) and 50 older children (born in 1994-5) were randomly selected within those sites.

Criteria followed:

1. Uniform distribution across regions
2. One poor and one non-poor district in each region (based on economic, human development and infrastructure indicators)

Comparison to the DHS 1998/9:

YLs hh seem to be slightly wealthier than the average household in Andhra Pradesh. Despite these biases YL sample covers the diversity of children in poor households in Andhra Pradesh

SAMPLING DESIGN (3)

Peru

Sampling process:

1. Sample frame at district level excluding the top 5% richest district based on poverty map 2001
2. Districts divided in population groups ordered by poverty index and randomly selected to cover rural, urban, peri-urban coastal, mountain and amazon areas (random selection proportional to district population)
3. Within the selected districts a village was randomly chosen
4. Within each village the street blocks were counted and randomly numbered to select the starting point.

Comparison to the DHS 2000:

YL cover the diversity of children and hh in Peru

SAMPLING DESIGN (4)

Vietnam

Four stages sampling process:

1. Regions (5/8 regions, North-East region, Red River Delta, City, South Central Coast, Mekong Delta.
2. Provinces (5 in total ,1 per region, Lao Cai, Hung Yen, Da Nang Phu Yen, Ben Tre).
3. Sentinel sites (4 commune per province, 2 poor, 1 average and 1 above-average commune)
4. 100 young children (born in 2001-02) and 50 older children (born in 1994-5) were selected within those sites.

Criteria followed (to rank communes):

1. Development of infrastructure,
2. Percentage of poor households in the commune
3. Child malnutrition status.

Comparison to the DHS and VHLSS 2002:

The urban sector is under-represented (in terms of population and the level of development). YL includes hh with on average less access to basic services and slightly poorer than the average in Viet Nam. YL sample covers the diversity of children in the country.

Listening to YLAW: COVID-19 phone survey

Call 1
Getting–in-touch call
(June/July 2020)

- Household Roster
- COVID-19 related knowledge
- Protective behaviors
- Impact on education
- Impact on health
- Impact on economic activities

Call 2
Main survey call
(Aug/Oct 2020)

- COVID-19: Behaviors and risk perceptions
- Socio-economic status
- Economic shocks since the outbreak
- Food security
- Health
- Education
- Time use during the lockdown
- Employment and earnings (pre-outbreak, during lockdown and past 7 days)
- Subjective well-being and mental health
- Domestic violence (India and Peru only)

Call 3
Follow up call
(Nov/Dec 2020)

- Education
- Food security
- Mental health
- Employment and earnings (since call 2, past 7 days)
- Trust, solidarity, collective action and cooperation
- Violence (India and Peru only)

Call 4
Getting–in-touch call
(August 2021)

- Migration
- Marital status
- Roster and household characteristics
- Pregnancies
- COVID-19 infections
- COVID-19 vaccinations
- **GPS online survey pilot**

Call 5
Main survey call
(Oct/Dec 2021)

- COVID-19: Infection and vaccinations
- Socio-economic status
- Economic changes
- Social programmes
- Food security
- Anthropometrics
- **PERU-MRC module**
- Education
- Employment and earnings
- Trust, attitudes, family planning
- Subjective wellbeing and mental health
- **Data Matching Consent**
- **GPS online survey**

Total attrition rates

	Round 5 (2016)	Call 1		Call 2		Call 3		Call 4	
	% 2001 sample	**% 2001 sample**	**% 2019 tracking sample**	**% 2001 sample**	**% 2019 tracking sample**	**% 2001 sample**	**% 2019 tracking sample**	**% 2001 sample**	**% 2019 tracking sample**
ETHIOPIA	12.4%	17.7%	8.5%	18.7%	9.6%	30.0%	**22.2%**	41.2%	**34.6%**
INDIA	6.5%	8.9%	2.3%	8.8%	2.2%	8.9%	2.3%	9.0%	2.4%
PERU	10.8%	24.0%	5.1%	25.1%	6.4%	26.3%	7.9%	24.9%	6.2%
VIETNAM	5.1%	14.7%	9.6%	16.0%	11.1%	16.8%	11.9%	17.3%	12.4%
TOTAL	8.7%	16.2%	6.4%	17.0%	7.3%	20.4%	11.1%	23.1%	14.1%
	10, 764	9,880		9,785		9,384		9,067	

Education attainment (19 years old)

Highest education level completed by 19 yrs old who have dropped out by Nov/Dec 2020								
	Ethiopia		India		Peru		Vietnam	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Incomplete primary	53.9	63.03	17.85	18.31	1.5	1.99	4.6	1.53
Complete primary only	40.43	29.41	50.46	49.45	10.73	12.94	56.32	43.26
Complete secondary only	0.71	0	18.77	24.04	62.66	63.18	32.18	49.11
Tertiary	4.96	7.56	12.92	8.2	25.11	21.89	6.9	6.11
N	141	119	325	366	466	402	435	393

Highest education level completed by 19 yrs old who are still in education by Nov/Dec 2020								
	Ethiopia		India		Peru		Vietnam	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Primary	40.38	33.94	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	50.43	50.64	24.33	18.2	14.44	11.65	1.54	1.13
Tertiary	9.19	15.41	75.67	81.8	85.56	88.35	98.46	98.87
N	577	545	674	500	284	369	390	444

Education attainment (25 years old)

Highest education level completed by 25-26 yrs old who have dropped out by Nov/Dec 2020								
	Ethiopia		India		Peru		Vietnam	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Incomplete primary	30.89	25.37	6.78	11.06	1.49	1.76	1.55	1.47
Complete primary only	41.46	39.3	24.94	37.1	8.46	11.76	43.15	28.61
Complete secondary only	5.69	1	13.8	14.75	26.37	25.29	20.16	20.29
Tertiary	21.95	34.33	53.51	36.18	63.68	61.18	35.14	49.63
N	246	201	413	434	201	170	387	409

Highest education level completed by 25-26 yrs old who are still in education by Nov/Dec 2020								
	Ethiopia		India		Peru		Vietnam	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Primary	12.12	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	18.18	17.24	0	0	0	3.7	0	0
Tertiary	69.7	75.86	100	100	100	96.3	100	100
N	99	87	17	15	35	27	9	6

Employment information available in YL Round 5 &Phone Survey

Round 5
In-person survey round
(2016)

- Employment status in the last year
- Employment status in the last week
- Whether seeking work
- Reasons for inactivity
- Job satisfaction
- Reservation wage
- Type of sector and activity
- Employer
- Details of payment
- Task content
- Firm size
- Non-wage benefits (including contract and insurance)
- Length of employment
- Work-related training

Call 1
Getting–in-touch call
(June/July 2020)

- Whether lost income, lost job and/or suspended without payment due to the pandemic
- Work modality during lockdown

Call 2
Main survey call
(Aug/Oct 2020)

- Employment status in the last year
- Employment status before the pandemic
- Employment status in the last week
- Whether seeking work
- Reasons for inactivity
- Type of sector and activity
- Employer
- Details of payment
- Length of employment (in last year)
- Contract and insurance status
- Migration for work
- Work during lockdown
- Reasons for not working during lockdown
- Work modality during lockdown

Call 3
Follow up call
(Nov/Dec 2020)

- Employment status since Call 2
- Work modality
- Employment status in the last week
- Type of sector and activity
- Employer
- Details of payment

Households tend to resort to more traditional gender roles at times of stress

During lockdown, young women took on more household and caring responsibilities; young men left education to support hard-pressed households.

In India, 67% of young women undertook both increased childcare and household duties during lockdown compared to only 37% of young men.

A graphical illustration of in-out of employment transition over periods

Figure Sequential plots of employment status over periods

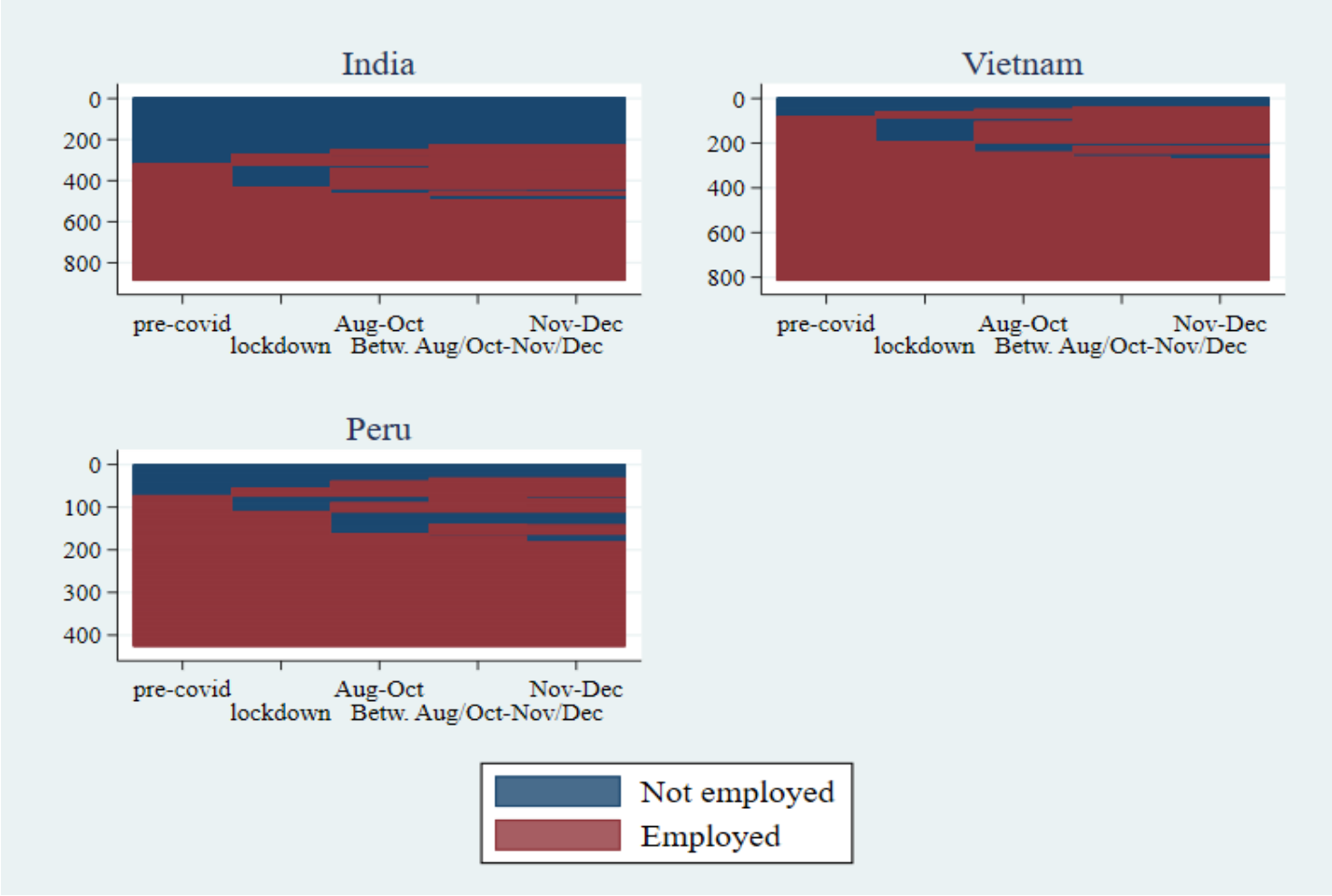
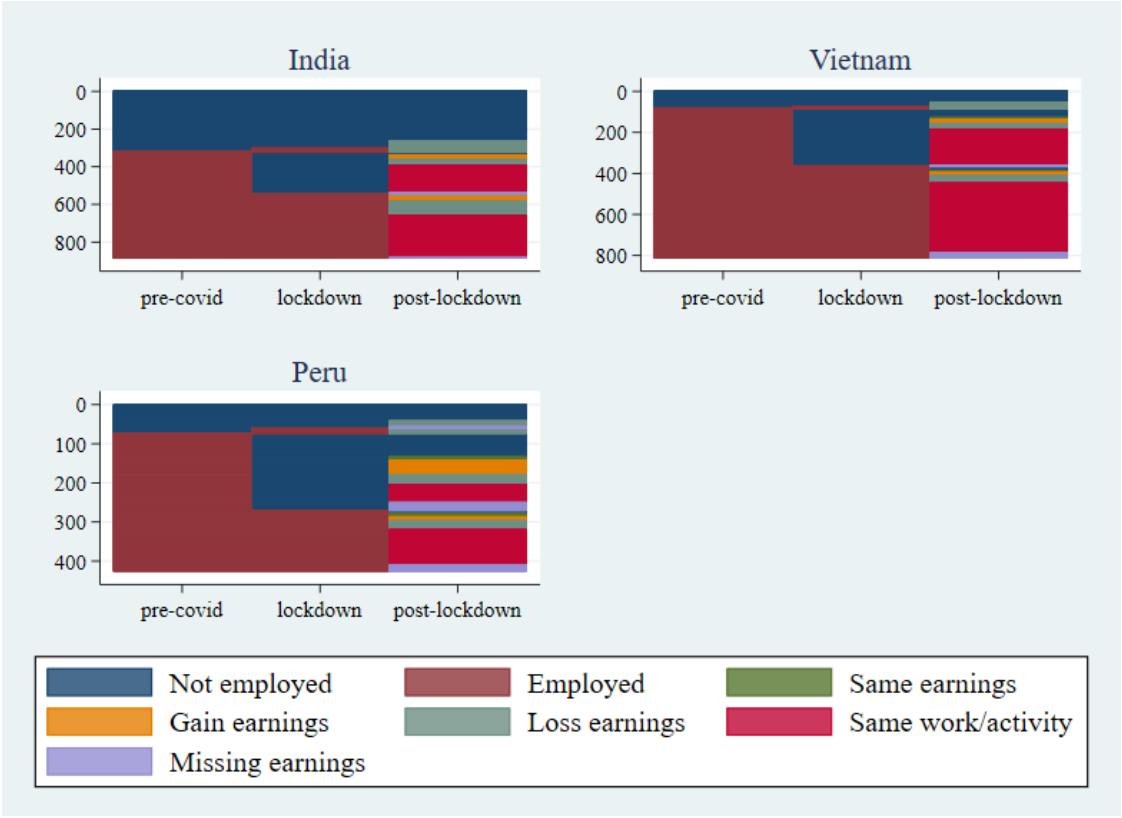


Figure Sequential plots of employment status over periods



School closures during 2020

- In **Peru**, lockdown restrictions were relaxed between July-September. Although there were no official lockdowns for the remainder of 2020, a number of restrictions remained in place from October, including, crucially, the physical closure of educational institutions at all levels (with the exception of some rural schools) and childcare services.

- In **India**, relaxation of restrictions took place through a number of phases. The government permitted schools to reopen from the 15th October 2020.
  - In Telangana, educational institutions remained closed throughout all of 2020.
  - In Andhra Pradesh, educational institutions reopened in a phased manner, with classes 9-12 returning on 2nd November, class 8 returning on 23rd November and classes 6-7 returning on December 14th. Classes 1-5 only reopened in the beginning of February 2021
  - Throughout the gradual opening, attending physical classes was staggered and schools were only open for half-days.

- In **Vietnam**, lower and higher secondary schools reopened on May 4 and primary schools reopened on May 11.
  - Schools then closed for the end of the academic year and reopened in early September as usual.