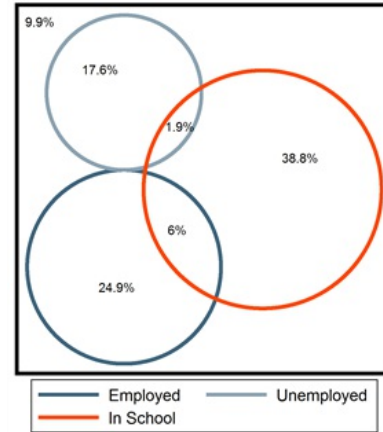


## Youth Education and Employment Profile: Macedonia (2014)

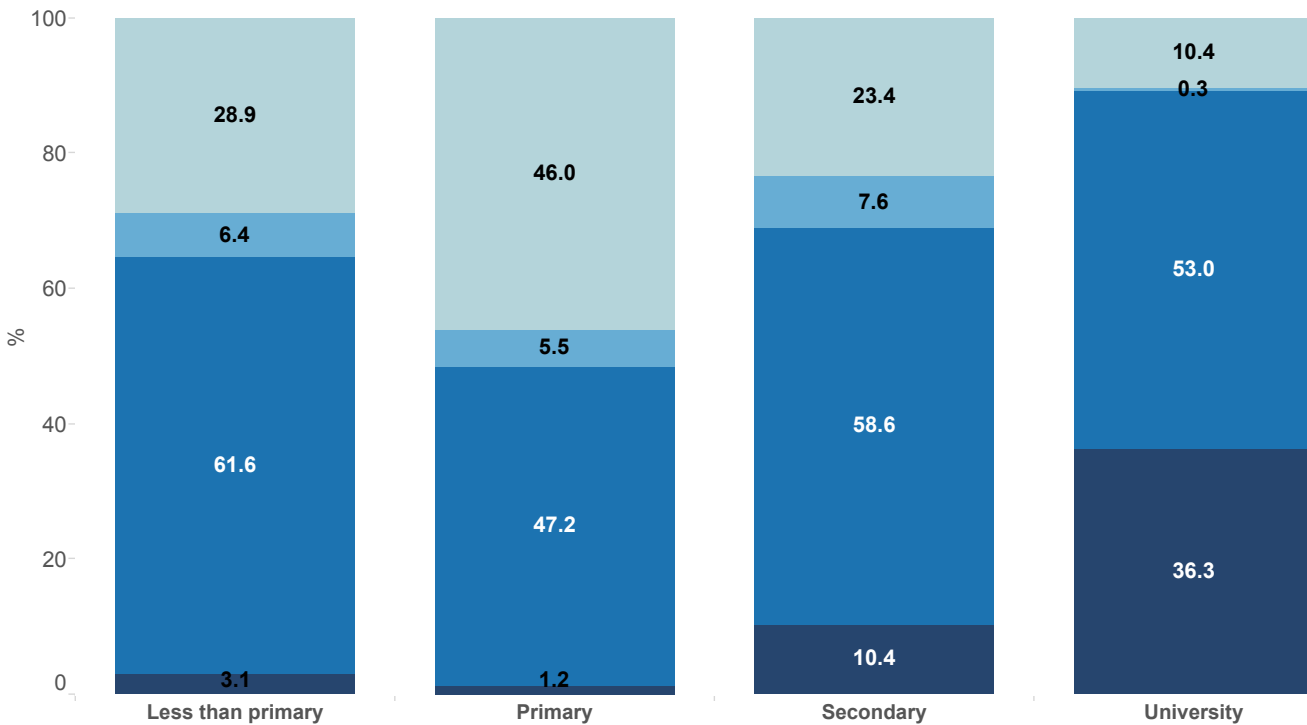
Youth Education and Employment Profiles, produced by FHI 360's Education Policy and Data Center, present education and employment characteristics of youth across countries. Data are drawn from School to Work Transition Surveys (SWTS), which were carried out in 32 countries between 2013 and 2015. Funded by the Mastercard Foundation and supported by the International Labour Organization (ILO), they paint a comprehensive picture of youth employment, educational attainment, and schooling across countries. These profiles are designed for students, researchers and practitioners who seek country-level snapshots of youth education and employment conditions, and were developed in consultation with FHI 360 program staff.

The education and employment categories presented in the profiles are computed by EPDC analysts, and sub-divide employment into salaried and unsalaried, based upon whether respondents report earning a wage. A respondent is considered unemployed if they are not working but are actively seeking work, while they are inactive if they are not in school and not in the labor force. Education categories are determined based upon a respondent's highest level completed. In some cases, it is necessary to collapse education levels into binary categories (i.e. low versus high), based on the distribution of educational attainment within a country. Socioeconomic status is proxied by parent's educational attainment.



This Venn diagram displays schooling and employment categories for the population of 15-29 year olds in the country. The circles show the total population for each category, and the overlapping portions show the population in both categories (for example, both in school and employed). In the upper left hand corner is the percentage of 15-29 year olds who are not in school and not in the labor force.

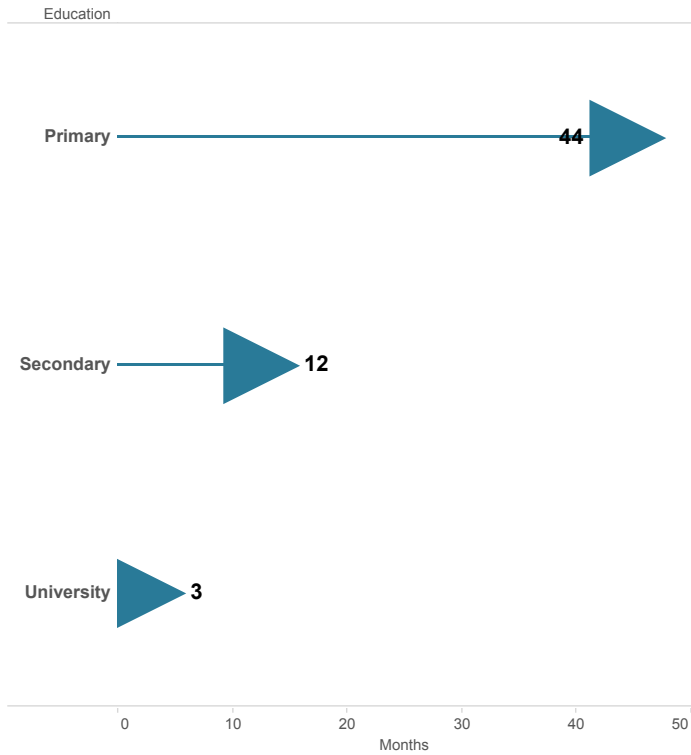
### Labor force status by education attainment, not in school, ages 15-29 (%)



Graph shows the percentage of youth who are not currently in school, and who are either in salaried employment, non-salaried employment, unemployed and looking for work, or not in school and not in the labor force.

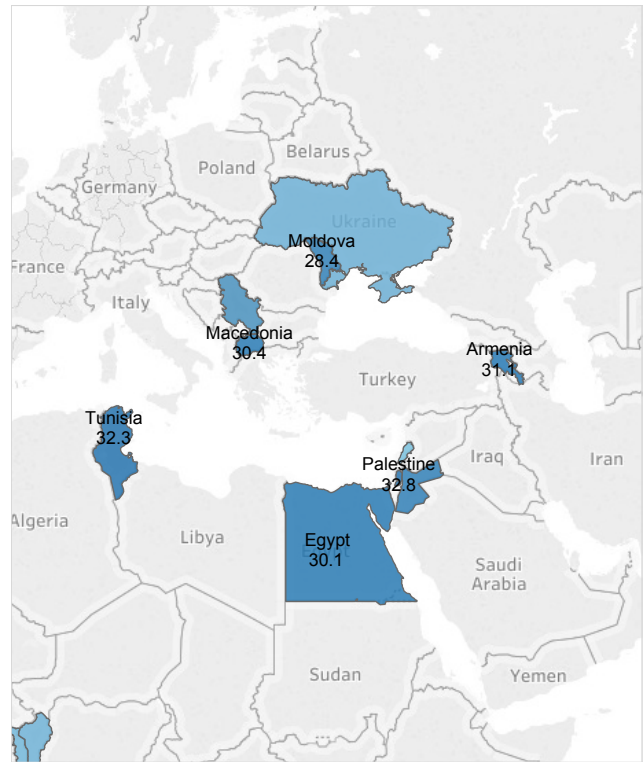


Transition length in months, by education attainment (#)



Length of time in months between finishing school and starting first job. Those who started first job before finishing schooling are excluded from the calculation.

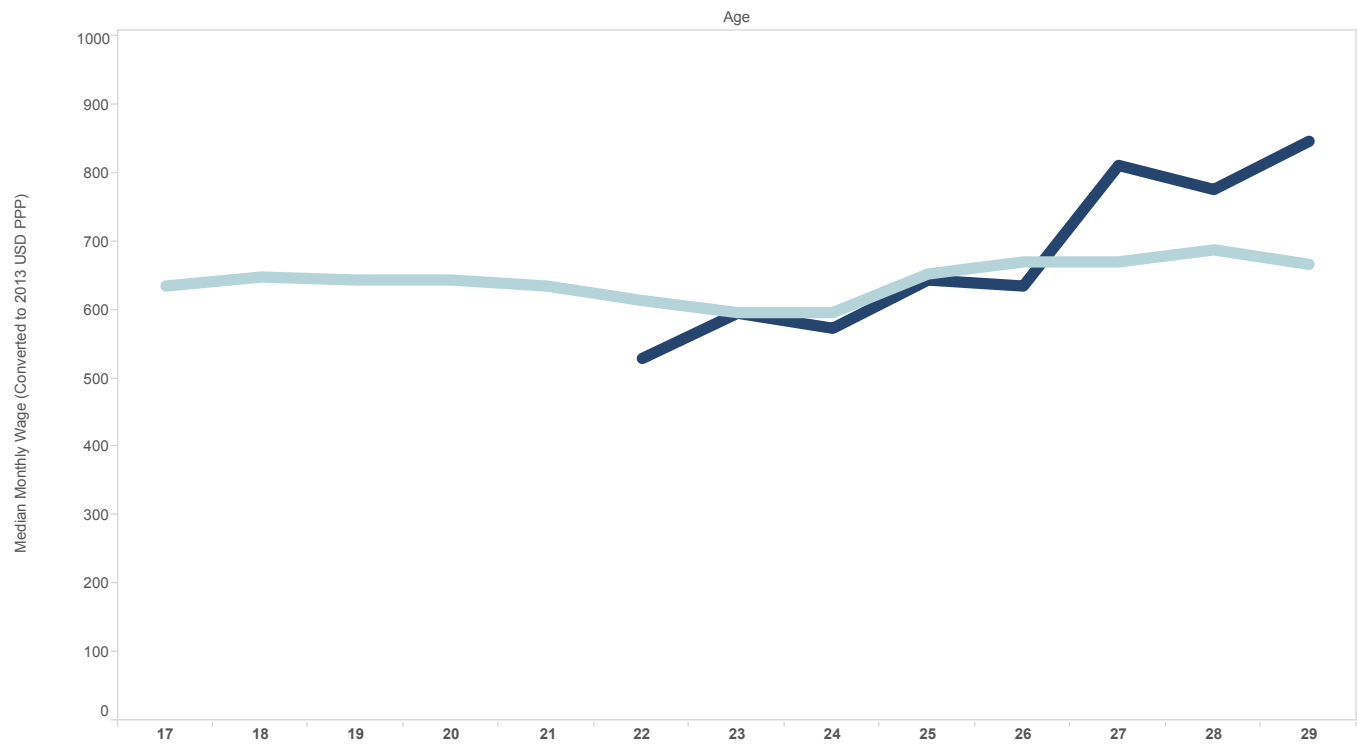
Youth ages 15-29 not in education or employment (%)



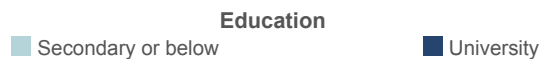
Map shows countries shaded by the percentage of youth who are neither in education nor employed, with darker areas indicating a higher percentage. Note that data availability is restricted to countries that participated in the ILO's SWTS program, and have comparable data.



Earnings by age and education attainment (2013 USD PPP) (\$)



Graph shows the median monthly wage in 2013 US Dollars (PPP) by single year ages, for different levels of education. Note that single-age estimates may lack precision.

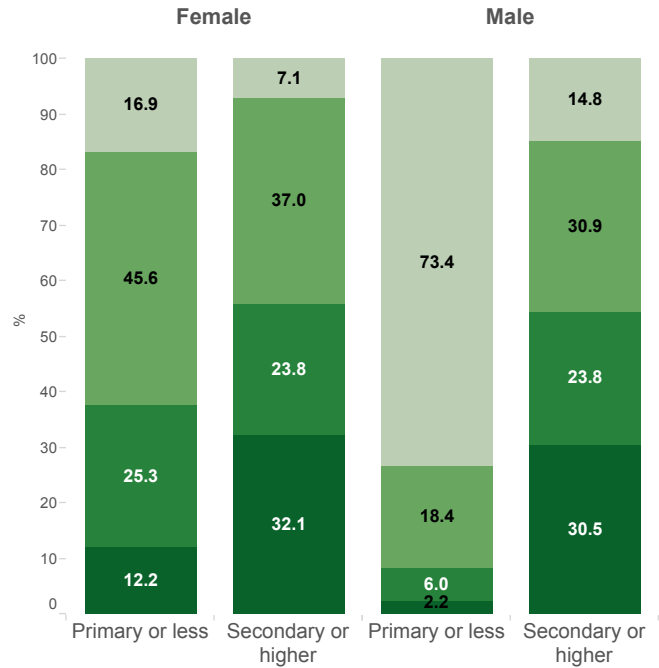


# Gender

## Status

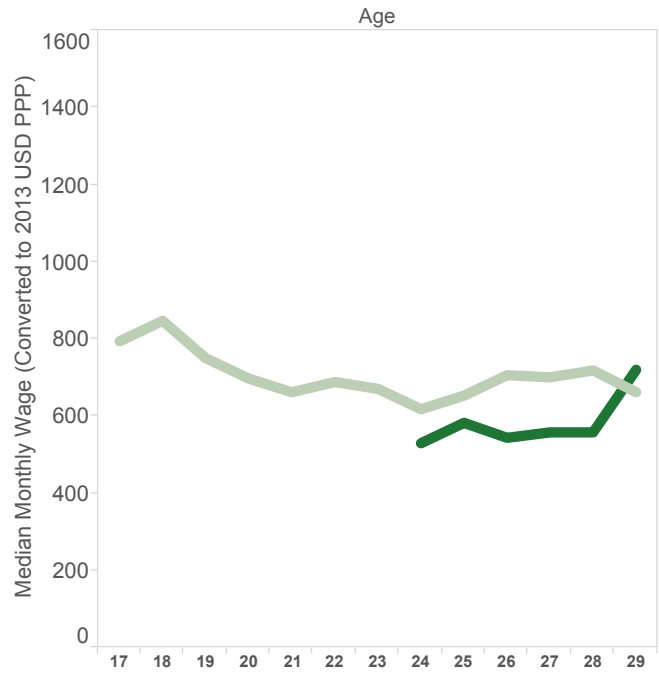


Labor force status by education attainment and gender, not in school, ages 15-29 (%)



Graph shows the percentage of youth who are not currently in school, and who are either in salaried employment, non-salaried employment, unemployed and looking for work, or inactive and not in the labor force.

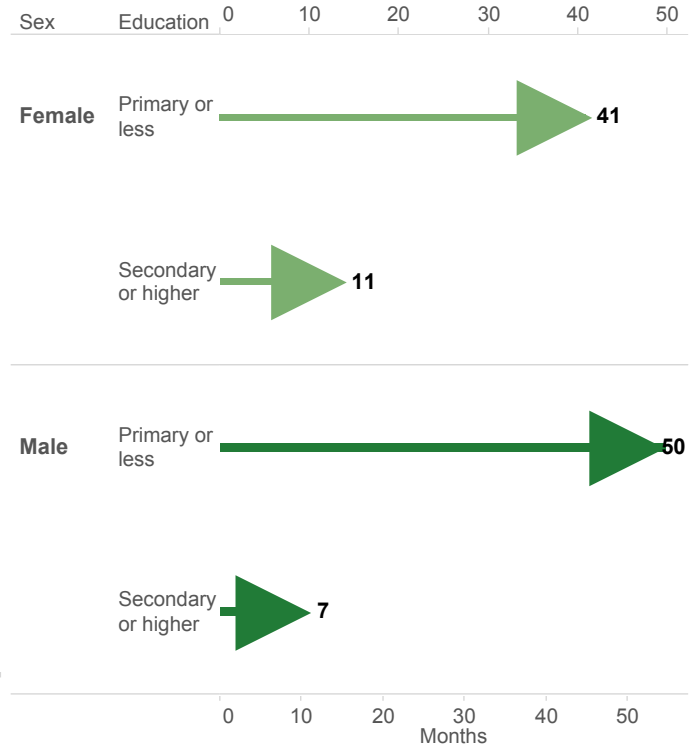
## Earnings by age and education attainment, Female



Graph shows the median monthly wage in 2013 US Dollars (PPP) by single year ages, for different levels of education. Note that single-age estimates may lack precision.

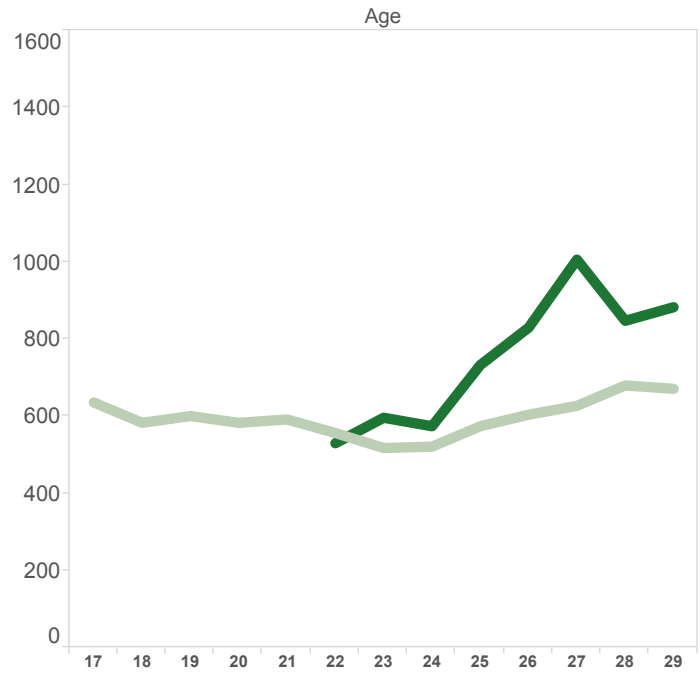


## Transition length in months, by education attainment and gender (#)

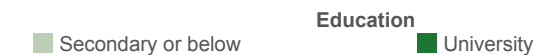


Length of time in months between finishing school and starting first job. Those who started first job before finishing schooling are excluded from the calculation.

## Earnings by age and education attainment, Male



Graph shows the median monthly wage in 2013 US Dollars (PPP) by single year ages, for different levels of education. Note that single-age estimates may lack precision.

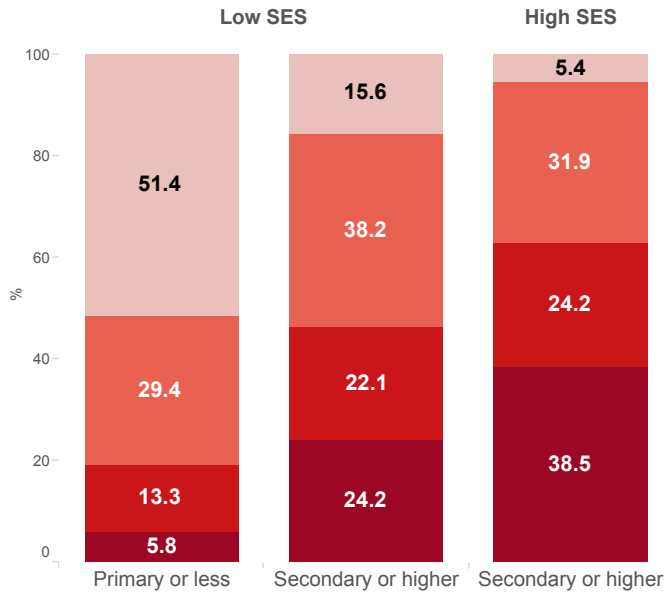


## Socioeconomic Status

### Status

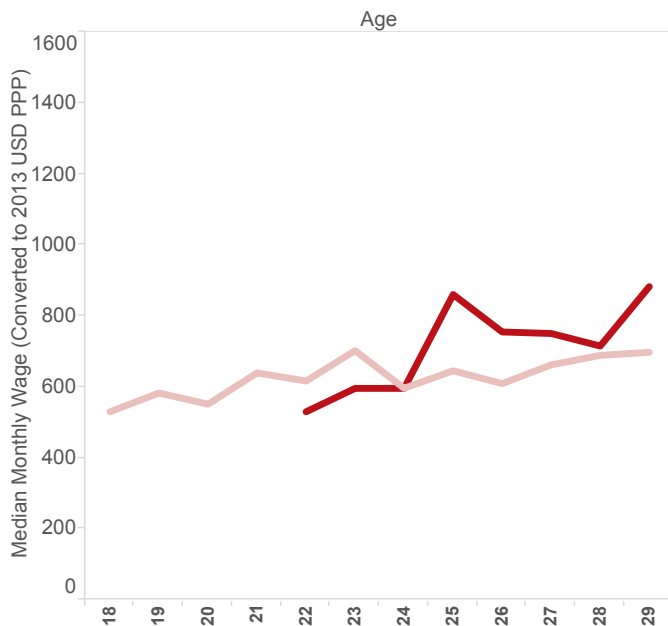


Labor force status by education attainment and SES, not in school, ages 15-29 (%)



Graph shows the percentage of youth who are not currently in school, and who are either in salaried employment, non-salaried employment, unemployed and looking for work, or inactive and not in the labor force. Socioeconomic status is proxied by parent's educational level, and is dependent upon the distribution of parent's educational attainment within the country.

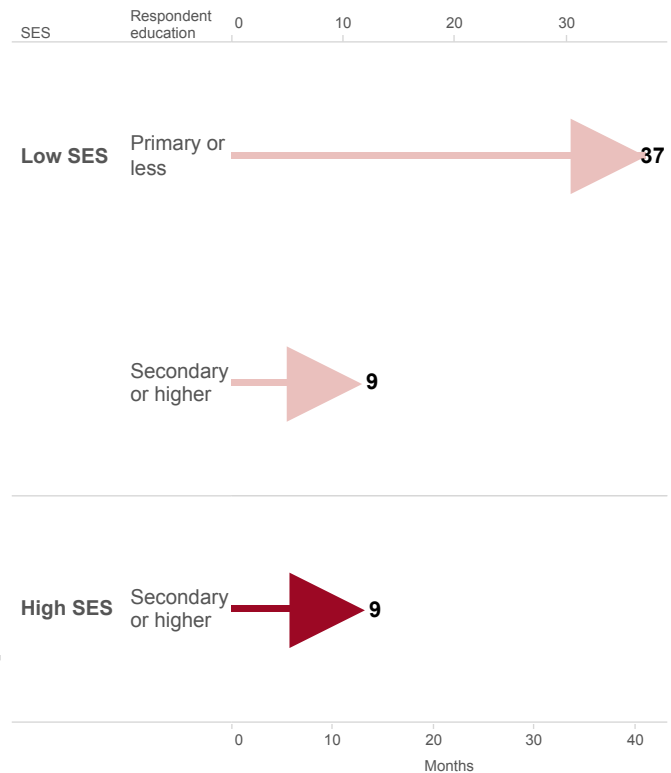
### Earnings by age, and education attainment, Low SES



Graph shows the median monthly wage in 2013 US Dollars (PPP) by single year ages, for different levels of education. Note that single-age estimates may lack precision.

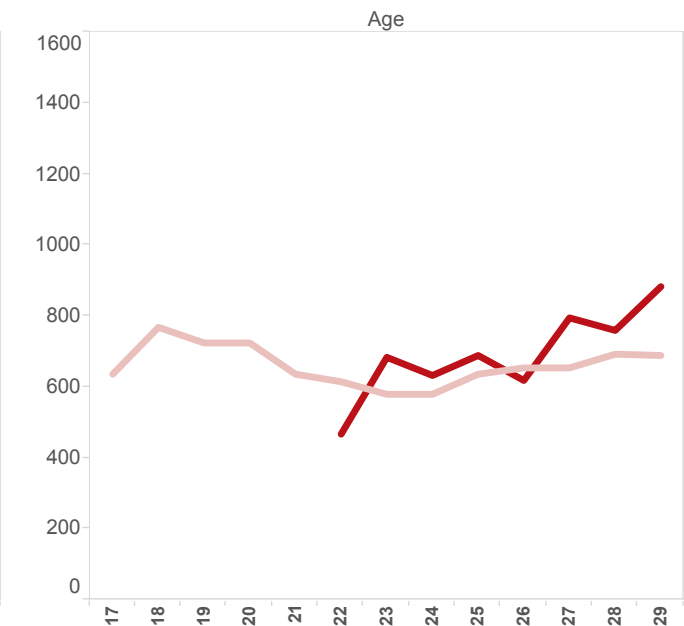


### Transition length in months, by education attainment and SES (#)



Length of time in months between finishing school and starting first job. Those who started first job before finishing schooling are excluded from the calculation.

### Earnings by age and education attainment, High SES



Graph shows the median monthly wage in 2013 US Dollars (PPP) by single year ages, for different levels of education. Note that single-age estimates may lack precision.

