

The ease or difficulty with which young people are able to transition from school to work has a lasting impact on their lives and labour market prospects. New indicators in the ILOSTAT database provide insights on youth transitions into the workforce.

The transition into adulthood is an exciting time for many young women and men, bringing with it the prospect of social and economic independence. However, finding [employment](#) remains difficult for many [youth](#), especially for young women.

The school-to-[work](#) transition indicators have hence been designed to give a more detailed classification and help understand better young people's transition path in the labour market.

The [school-to-work transition stages](#) indicator classifies youth into three groups according to their current state:

- [Transited](#)
- [In transition](#)
- [Transition not yet started](#)

An analysis of the school-to-work transition for 60 countries highlights that young men are more likely to complete the transition process.

In almost all countries with available data, the share of young men who successfully transited into employment exceeds that of young women, often by a wide margin. The largest gender gaps were found in Pakistan (34%), Fiji (26%), and Guyana (23%)...

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