



# quiz

- 1. In most countries, what percentage of jobs lie in the private sector?**
  - a. 40%
  - b. 70%
  - c. 90%
  
- 2. What is the average rate of youth unemployment in the Middle East and North Africa?**
  - a. 31%
  - b. 42%
  - c. 53%
  
- 3. What is the *Informal Economy*?**
  - a. A place where people dress casually for work and have relaxed jobs
  - b. The exchange of goods and services that aren't accurately recorded in government figures and accounting
  - c. The economy of developing countries which include both young and adults, as well as government, private sector and civil society
  
- 4. Which region of the world has the largest number of working children?**
  - a. South Asia
  - b. Middle East and North Africa
  - c. Sub-Saharan Africa
  
- 5. What is child labor?**
  - a. Any activity other than study or play done by individuals younger than 15 years old
  - b. Work done by individuals under the age of 15 that is not adequately compensated
  - c. Work done by people under the age of 15 that is harmful



# quiz

## Answers

### 1. c. 90%

Most jobs are in the private sector. Most people who escape from poverty do so by starting their own business or finding work in an existing business.

### 2. c. 53%

Even more dramatic is that unemployment rates in the Middle East and North Africa region as a whole are almost 50% higher for women than for men.

### 3. b. The exchange of goods and services that aren't accurately recorded in government figures and accounting

When countries make it difficult for individuals to start a business, many people work in the informal economy in occupations that aren't regulated by government institutions. In many developing countries more than half the population works in the informal economy, mostly women and young inexperienced workers.

### 4. a. South Asia

Children's workforce participation rates—the ratio of the number of child workers to the child population—range from just above 1% in Sri Lanka to more than 27% in Nepal. The rates vary by states/provinces within countries and tend to be higher among boys and in rural areas. The higher rates for boys may be because girls commonly work in informal sectors, such as within the home or as housemaids—work that is harder to capture by statistics. The long-term solution to child labor problems lies in reducing poverty, improving the quality of education, and expanding access to schooling to disadvantaged social groups.

### 5. a. Any activity other than study or play done by individuals younger than 15 years old

All of the answers are correct, but option A encompasses both B and C. The International Labor Office defines child labor broadly as any activity other than study or play, paid or unpaid, carried out by a person under the age of 15. All forms of labor, even if morally and physically harmless, take a child's time away from schooling and homework and, thus, can have a cost in terms of foregone education.