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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT; THE CASE OF WOLKITE TOWN, CENTERAL ETHIOPIA

BY: Petros Niga

Main Advisor: Mulatie Chanie (Assistant professor)

Co-advisor: Zewdu Mirani

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CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF WOLKITE TOWN, SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of Economics, Wolkite University for the Partial fulfillment of the Requirement of the Award of Masters of Science Degree in Development Economics

By: Petros Niga

Main Advisor: Mulatie Chanie.(Assistant professor)

Co-advisor: Zewdu Mirani

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SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

We here by certify that we have read and evaluated this thesis titled "Cause and Consequences of Youth Unemployment: The case of Wolkite Town, Central Ethiopia" prepared under our guidance by Petros Niga Tmuari. We recommend that the Thesis shall be submitted as fulfilling the requirements for the award of Msc. Degree in Economics.

Mulatie Chanie (Assistant Professor)		22/11/2023
Major Advisor	Signature	Date
Zewdu Mirani	_____	_____
Co-Advisor	Signature	Date

As members of the board of examiners of the final Master of Science Thesis open defense examination, we have read and evaluate this Thesis prepared by Petros Niga Tmuari and examined the candidate. We here by certify that, the thesis is accepted for fulfilling the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Economics.

Badassa Wolteji (PhD.)		16/1/2024
Name of External Examiner	Signature	Date
Abdulaziz A. Mosa (PhD)		16/1/2024
Name of Internal Examiner	Signature	Date
_____	_____	_____
Name of Chairman	Signature	

DateFinal approval and acceptance of the thesis is contingent upon the submission of its final copy to the council of postgraduate program (CPGS) through the candidate's department or school graduate committee (DGC or SGC).

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my mother Askalech Bireda and my brother Tenkir Niga .

STATEMENT OF AUTHOR

First of all, I declare that this thesis is my work and that all sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged. This thesis has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for an advanced (MSc) degree at the Wolkite University and deposited at the University Library to be made available to borrowers under rules of the library.

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Place: Wolkite University

Submission Date ----/ ----/-------

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ACRONYMS/ABRIVATIONS

AU Africa Union

AD Aggregate Demand

CSA Central Statistical Agency

DESA Department of Economics and Social Affairs

GDP Gross Domestic Product

ILO International Labour Organization

SSA Sub Sahara Africa

SNNPR Southern Nation Nationality and People Regional

SRS Simple Random Sampling

USA United State Of America

UN United Nations

WB World Bank

ABSTRACT

The general objective of this study is to examine the cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town. To answer the study objective, data were collected by a structured questionnaire from 269 respondents' selected using simple random sampling technique and analyzed using binary logistic regression and the collected data were analyzed by statistical software packages such as STATA and Microsoft Excel. Thus, depending on the study the main cause of youth unemployment in the town are gender, age, education year, work experience, social network density, exposure to any social mass media, occupation, job opportunities and technological improvement those are significant variables and The consequences of youth unemployment in the town are alcoholism and prostitution, high crime rate, lack of peace and security, lack of self-respect, dependency, decreases in consumption and increasing poverty. Therefor the current status of youth unemployment in Wolkite town is high and it show more percepts of youths live in the town was unemployed due to different factors and it indicates there is unemployment problem in the Wolkite Town. Because of the seriousness of the problem measures like giving opportunity to self-employed activities, expanding private institutions to create job opportunities, establishing non-governmental and governmental institution should be taken to reduce unemployment in the town.

Key words: Unemployment, binary logistic regression, odds ratio.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Unemployment is one of the major problems faced by the most of people in the world. Not only in the present but also in the past, unemployment became the most serious problem. Nowadays unemployment has increased in both underdeveloped and developed countries with population growth. Youth unemployment seriously affects not only the standard of living of people (negative impact on psychological, socio-economic and physical well-being), but also the socio-economic status of the country(Mekonnen, 2021).

Youth unemployment is the unemployment of young people who do not have a job, according to the UN definition; young people are between 15 and 24 years old constitutes as youth(UN,2020). An unemployed person is a person who is unemployed or has no job, but is willing, able to work and actively looking for work(ILO, 1982). Youth unemployment is a serious issue globally and has an impact in most countries (Beshir, 2014). Both the social and economic situation largely depends on the ability of young people to engage in productive activities(Gebrekidan, 2019). Youth unemployment is worse than adulthood unemployment. Many emphasize that countries face a transition from school to work. Young people in developing countries face not only finding a successful job, but also finding a stable and acceptable job (Dorosh & Schmidt, 2010).

Unemployment has been a major problem in the international economy since the Great Depression, when global unemployment was high. Although unemployment is on a different scale, there is still unemployment in the world. The severity of the problem can vary from country to country. But this is a concern of both developed and underdeveloped countries(Guarcello et al., 2012).

Unemployment is an element of macro economy. It is used to measure the economic fluctuation. When the unemployment rate is very low, workers have market power to raise wages. This means that when inflation is high, unemployment in the country increases. Unemployment is the most important problem of our country. It negatively affects the social, economic, political and

cultural life of people. These were the worst conditions of the 1980s in Europe, North America and Austria, as well as in many developing countries(Abebe, 2012).

The country's resources are wasted when people live unemployed or when the incomes of the unemployed are depressed or collapsed. This effect directly or indirectly affects the lives of individuals and entire societies. The problem of unemployment has been seen in different parts of the world at different times. the great depression lasted 12 years in the United States (1930-1941), whose worst year was 1933, and unemployment is around 25%(Greear, 2002).

According to Keynesian economic theory, unemployment results from insufficient effective demand for the goods and services in an economy. (Gebrekidan, 2019),(Ayele Gabisa & Etana, 2019) believe that structural problems and inefficiencies in the labor market cause unemployment. (Kassa, 2012),(Jenkins, 2017) and (G.William, 1968) believes that regulations like minimum wage laws imposed on the labor market lead to unemployment. The consequences of unemployment can be grave as homelessness due to failure of the unemployed individuals to repay home loans or pay house rents. On losing jobs people are forced to take up jobs that do not benefit their skills, experience and education, and qualification. The other major consequences of unemployment are anxiety in the minds of the unemployed people. Unemployed individuals become pessimistic about life and may have to face psychological problems resulting from mental stress. Unemployment hampers the economic as well as the social status of the society. Unemployment benefit serves as a strong support during the period of one's unemployment (Abebe, 2012).

Unemployment is one of the major problems facing developing countries and developed countries must fight for the whole world. Measures are therefore needed to help the unemployed develop skills and improve access to information and credit to better choose the opportunities available. Unemployment is a big problem in Africa, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. This is due to population growth and economic decline in these countries. These ideas show that Ethiopia has a high unemployment rate and that society is vulnerable to many kinds of problems in life. There are also factors and causes responsible for the existence of unemployment (Mekonen, 2021).

The problem of unemployment is now a global problem that all countries are trying to control at a minimal level. This makes the situation worse in developing countries. Ethiopia is no exception in this regard, where recent urbanization has exacerbated the problem of people migrating to cities with little or no real job prospects (Kassa, 2012).

Youth unemployment is a pressing problem in Ethiopia, where nearly two-thirds of the population is under her 29 years of age. Ethiopia is one of those countries where the population is growing rapidly and the economy is still in recession, so proper management and efficient use of the workforce is critical. In this context, the economy's ability to absorb labor should be monitored regularly and appropriate employment policies put in place. A country's unemployment rate is often used as an overall indicator to assess current economic performance (CSA, 2021).

Combined with population growth and rising poverty, this has important implications for overall growth and development. It wastes economic resources, such as a productive workforce, and undermines the economy's long-term growth potential. Unemployment leads to private and social problems in society such as increased crime, suicide, poverty, alcoholism and prostitution. In general, unemployment affects household income, health status, government revenue, and thus GDP and overall development. Therefore, studying unemployment can help address these issues through some form of policy action (Abebe, 2012).

In this regard, Ethiopia is one of the countries facing complex social and economic problems such as high unemployment. The unemployment rate is rising steadily from 2.32% in 2018 to 3.69% in 2021 (WB, 2023). In Wolkite town unemployment is a recent phenomenon. This is because of people's migration from rural to urban part of town, and there is also urban population growth. As the town becomes urbanized the number of peoples increases and job opportunity for those people becomes less and they become unemployed. Especially nowadays urban unemployment in the town becomes the key problem. This indicate that there is high degree of unemployment in Wolkite which makes the society vulnerable to different kinds of problems in their life(Kifle, 2022).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment is a macro-level epidemic, and even the most developed and economically prosperous countries struggle to create jobs and promote economic growth. Unemployment is a key issue for any country, developed or not, with a third of the active working age population not working regularly. Since youth unemployment is one of the most dominant social and economic problems in our world, it has raised several questions. Developing countries mostly suffer from the problem of unemployment among the working age groups of their population. Ethiopia is one of the fastest growing countries in Africa and had the highest rate of unemployment and underemployment. Unemployment in Ethiopia is a critical problem, youth unemployment in particular is much higher than adult unemployment, youth unemployment is a big issue and a cause of great instability in Ethiopia(Ahmad, 2016). Studies by(Ayele Gabisa & Etana, 2019),(Gebrekidan, 2019) and (Beshir, 2014) focus on the labor side analysis aiming for a demand base analysis on the issue. The likes of (Abebe, 2012), (Amanuel Disassa, 2016) intended to measure the magnitude and the determinants of the problem.

Youth unemployment involves fundamental differences between diverse youth groups, such as urban youth, young women and youth with low levels of education. The youngest of the total population live in cities, and thus participation rates in cities are higher than in rural areas. In Wolkite Town unemployment is a recent phenomenon. The reason for this is the migration of people from the countryside to the city, and the urban population is also increasing. As the city urbanizes, the number of people increases and job opportunities decrease and they become unemployed. Especially today, the main problem in cities is unemployment(Kifle, 2022). This problem is very visible in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town. Although this study specific causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite town have been little studied. The causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town have also not been well appreciated. In this stands, this study was conducted to investigate the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Wolkite Town, Southern Ethiopia.

1.3 Research Questions

The followings are the major research questions that are supposed to be answered in this study.

- What is unemployment situation in the study area?
- What are the major causes of unemployment in the study area?
- What are the major consequences of unemployment?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1.4.1 General objectives

The general objective of this study is to examine the cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town.

1.4.2 The Specific objectives

- Assess unemployment situation in the study area.
- Identify the major causes of unemployment in the study area;
- Identify the major consequences of unemployment; and

1.5 Significance Of The Study

This study is of paramount importance in understanding the cause and consequences of youth unemployment. It uncovers and examines the key cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone, making Wolkite Town the main area of focus. Achieving an objective of the study is going to have its contribution on existing knowledge of the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town. It will also contribute to the researcher conducting this study to be as familiar as possible with the subject matter: youth unemployment. This study also gives a base line data to address the major causes and consequences of youth unemployment problem of the study Wolkite town and giving recommendations to concerned bodies to decreases the problem of unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town. Last but not least, this study might contribute to the future potential researchers who are interested to undertake their research on the issue in the case of Wolkite Town.

1.6 Limitation and Scope of the study

It is hard to imagine for a study of this kind could possibly be without limits. The fact that this study is planned to be conducted in Wolkite Town, administrative center of Gurage zone, raises the key question of representation for a bigger image. Hence, it is probable that the result may

not necessarily represent the reality for the entire city of Gurage zone. Even though the issue of unemployment is extremely wide; the study would only be limited to examine the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town and to identify the major causes and consequences of unemployment. The study also limited only in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town youth working age population (the total number of age from 15 to 29) and used binary logistic regression.

1.7 Organization of the study

The study is structured as follows. The first chapter deals about background of the study as well as objective and statement of the problem and the Second Chapter reviews the theoretical as well as empirical literature and identifies the research gaps which are not yet studied or investigated. Chapter three will present the study area, data collection methods, and the method of the data analysis. Chapter four discussed the findings of the research. Finally, Chapter five will put concluding remarks and forward some policy implications/Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definitions of Unemployment

Due to the rapid upsurge in of graduates' youth unemployed in developing countries, it has become a multidimensional problem. It establishes an imminent risk and spite to the continent in wide-ranging and to the country and families of former students in particular. Unemployment among young people has a profound effect on national and social issues, particularly among those who have amassed a wealth of illicit wealth, as well as among ethnic groups. It can also lead to civil strife and loss of life, looting, and the emergence of adolescent bulge and multidimensional discontent.

The International Labour Organization (ILO, 1982) defines the unemployed as "the number of the economically active population who is without work but available and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work". When the types of unemployment are different, what we need to address is the need to take action using appropriate and relevant policies. This includes the following:

I. **Frictional unemployment:** "It is time spent between jobs when a worker is searching for a job or transferring from one job to another". It will also happen when people are swapping between jobs either because they have been made out of work or are looking for new employment. It is a type of unemployment created when workers transition between jobs or are in search of a new opportunity. The duration that workers remain unemployed while transitioning through these phases is what we call frictional Unemployment. To the unemployment that results from the time that it takes to match workers with jobs (e.g. new graduates).

II. **Residual unemployment:** This is "caused by personal factors such as old age, physical or mental disability, poor work attitude and inadequate training".

III. **Structural unemployment:** Forms of unemployment arising from changes in the structure of a nation's output shift from primary goods to secondary or tertiary (services),the need for different types of labor changes. Thus, technological change and globalization are directly associated with structural unemployment. Technological unemployment: A technique of

production causes it. Constant technological changes increase the mechanization of the production process.

IV. **Cyclical unemployment** arises due to changes in the business cycle; it occurs when the GDP falls and the economy enters a phase of contraction. Unlike cyclical unemployment, seasonal unemployment occurs on a more or less fixed and predictable basis. Cyclical: "demand-deficient unemployment". This is the unemployment that arises from a fall in Aggregate Demand (AD). This definition also includes individuals who are searching for jobs opportunity in Ethiopia. ILO defines the unemployed youths as "those that are economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work." After graduating any tertiary institutions and without tearing any education . Unemployment exists when members of the "labor force wish to work but cannot get jobs."

For this study, the researcher would be focus on the youth unemployment who are not employed due to different reasons. Unemployment is defined for those jobseekers, who are temporarily not in employment but searching for jobs with obligatory social insurance aids (for those developed countries) and have registered at the concerned Federal Employment Service individually. This definition also includes individuals who are searching for jobs and not receiving benefits (Developing countries) like Ethiopia. Regardless of the employment status of youths whose living in Ethiopia the government is working towards working towards skill development that offered by different institutions. ILO defines the unemployed youths as "those that are economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work." Unemployment exists when members of the "labor force wish to work but cannot get jobs."

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

The cultural influence that has been existed for long in Ethiopia, the "stretched household arrangement" has captivated the effect of the problem of youth unemployment. The family of the unemployed youth has vastly invested in the development of the child though all stages of life. However, this investment of the family in education to their children has no return for the family and for the society at large because of the reason of lack of enough employment opportunity.

In line with the assessment of youth unemployment, it would be necessary to look at the economic condition of the country and the contributions of sectors to the economy that the government is trying to match for employment creation to absorb youth employments. In 2018/19, Ethiopian economy has registered a 9 % growth. This growth was attributed to sectors such as industrial output 12.6%, service 11 % and agriculture 3.3 %. In addition to this, the share of industry in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased to 28.1 %, service sector rose slightly to 39.8 %t and that of agriculture to GDP dropped to 33.3 %(CSA, 2021). Even though the country is working towards transforming the economy to industrialization which would help the government to absorb huge labour force, the share of the sector is still minimal contributing 28.1 % to the country's gross domestic product. In addition to that, Agriculture sector is the highest share of the export commodity to the country and absorbing the employment share (Asquith et al., 2017).

From the perspective of supply and demand, youth unemployment rate will be considered. On the period of recession and on economic stagnation there is inadequate demand, this will result youth unemployment(David & Leibbrand Murray, 2008). The definition of youth is different widely. The United Nation definition is a person who is aged 15 to 24 years. The African union (AU) definition for youth is a person who is 15-35 aged. The Ethiopia definition for youth is a person who is 15-29 aged. However, for this study the researcher using the Ethiopia definition of youth because the study focused on the youth unemployment their age is 15 to 29(MoH, 2016)

According to United Nations Fund Population Activities (UNFPA, 2005), it has been a big challenge to achieve the main millennium development goals of the developing countries to expand the productivity of the working age groups. The challenge was common for Asia, SSA countries and the Middle East where the economic growth is stagnant and youth population number is increasing. SSA countries recorded the highest unemployment rate. In the case of Ethiopia, 71 % of the population is under 30 years old and the most unemployed part of the population are those aged under 30(Megquier & Belohlav, 2014)

The current status of youth unemployment should be taken as a series issue and production of labor force also increased while the demand for youths is not increasing in the same trend, it is obvious that youth unemployment can increased unless the government strengthen the recently

home grown economy agenda implemented and industries are working at their full capacity to absorb labor forces (Nguyen Anh et al., 2005).

In the state of the economy unemployment and youth unemployment are closely related. It is important to assess Ethiopia's overall economic situation so as to assess the youth labor market. In this part we will discuss Ethiopia's economic situation particularly in unemployment.

All over the world youths whom are aged between 15 – 24 years are 1.2 billion, some of them are the part of the labor force and largely concentrated in developing countries, almost 19% are lived in Africa United Nations (UN) Department of Economics and Social Affairs (DESA). In Africa it is expected by 2030 and by 2050 that the growth of youth will be 42% of the total population(Megquier & Belohlav, 2014). According to (ILO, 1982) reports unemployed youths worldwide is 64 million and even the employee youths lived in poverty are 145 million. As of the above definitions, in most developing countries the number of youth and youth unemployment rate are raising, Now a days mainly in Sub – Saharan Africa, It's a key policy issue to make tackle the youth bulge.

In Ethiopia under 30 years old youths are 71% of the population and we can call Ethiopia a youthful country. Now we understand that unemployment is a serious problem in Ethiopia and may worsen in the near future because the current labor market(Megquier & Belohlav, 2014)

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

According to the state of job creation report, Ethiopian Job Creation Commission (2019), revealed that youth graduate unemployment is increasing due to the reasons such as an oversupply of the educated labour force, unrealistic graduate expectations for the job market and labour market frictions. A similar report(Kassa, 2012) showed that youth graduate unemployment rate increased from 6.06 % in 2014 to 9.22 % in 2018. Youth unemployment is highly increasing compared to total employment in the country.

According to (Herman, 2010) gender, one of the demographic variables, shows significant differences between women and men in terms of employment opportunities. Women are more vulnerable than men to short- and long-term unemployment. Similarly in (Fachrudin, 2020) study the activity rate of young males have been much higher than that of young females due to

the different opportunities society provide to males and females, and domestic activities for personal or household use. Strengthening this point, found that lack of employment is more severe for females than for males as 63 percent of economically active females are unemployed whereas 53 percent of males remain without jobs in South Africa. They further noted that one of the reasons behind female unemployment is that girls spend much time in doing domestic work than boys. This leads them to poor academic performance and sometimes withdrawal from education. It could be concluded that girls therefore end up with less education and limited skills, and there by resulting in high number of unemployed females. In the same manner, (David & Leibbrand Murray, 2008) study that differences between male and female with respect to employment has also been prevalent in Ethiopia. Another research conducted by(Amanuel, 2016) noted that unemployment rate among young female (20-24) was 38.7 percent while it was only 23.2 percent for young male in the same age category during the same year. Besides, the(CSA, 2021) unemployment report also shows that out of 1,168,591 unemployed persons 41.2 percent were female youth. Furthermore,(CSA, 2014) confirmed that females are more marginalized than males due to different socioeconomic factors. Hence, the problem of unemployment is more prevalent among females than males.

A study conducted by(Okoro, 2011)found that most young jobseekers preferred employment in the organized private sector. They would like to work in banks, oil companies, manufacturing companies, major marketing companies, and so on. While a large proportion of youth also preferred to work in the public sectors. Similarly, another study carried out by. As(Nguyen Anh, 2005) found out educated youth prefer wage jobs in the formal sector and would prefer to remain unemployed until they get the type of job they prefer and also shows that preference of paid employment in private or in the government institutions would increases the odds of unemployment. The likelihood of being unemployed for those respondents who preferred paid employment in the formal sectors was 1.5 times higher as compared to those who preferred any available job ill the labor market. On other hand, those respondents who preferred self-employment would reduce the relative risk of being unemployed by 24.2 percent than those who preferred any available jobs in the labor market. Therefore, job preference could be seen as a factor for youth unemployment.

According to(Okoro, 2011), social networks are key instrument to find a job in urban areas with less expense and difficulty. They also found that youth who use social networks in finding employment are successful. Social capital theorists account for the differential access to job related information that workers have and, recognize that possessing more or superior information through social networks may lead to labor market advantages. On the other hand, (Asquith et al., 2017) showed that young workers not utilizing personal networks may miss job opportunities available through personal networks. Also, (Colin and Rahilly, 2010)confirmed that youths with limited or deficient personal networks may lack knowledge of employment opportunities available in the state or regions. Consistently, (Nguyen Anh et al., 2005) also noted that the lack of social network could increases the risk of unemployment. The findings of this study confirm the underline statement that lack of social network increases the odds of unemployment. It indicate the relative risks of unemployment for youth who had no social network with other people were 1.69 times higher as compared to those who had social networks five and above. Moreover, the likelihood of being unemployed for those youth who had social networks less than five was 1.73 times higher as compared to those youth who had social networks five and above.

In many research and policy discussions, one of the most discussed topics those days is the increasing graduate unemployment rate that most developing countries are experiencing. This is because of many intertwined reasons. On one side it is wastage of capable human capital and on the other hand, higher youth unemployment is directly related to instabilities in politics and socioeconomic endeavours. In other words, the expectation of students spending both their time and money is as to gain educational advantages that are unobtainable at high school level. As a result, youths will be more exposed to adverse economic conditions if they are facing unemployment after their graduation and spending their resources (Megquier & Belohlav, 2014)

Though most Africa countries have experienced strong and fast economic growth, studies have come up with a finding that the presence of huge youth unemployment is among the most crucial challenging cause of political and socioeconomic instabilities. For instance: there is a study conducted on forty one African countries a period covering from 2000 to 2010 and concluded that the Africa's key aspects resulting an increased youth unemployment includes, but

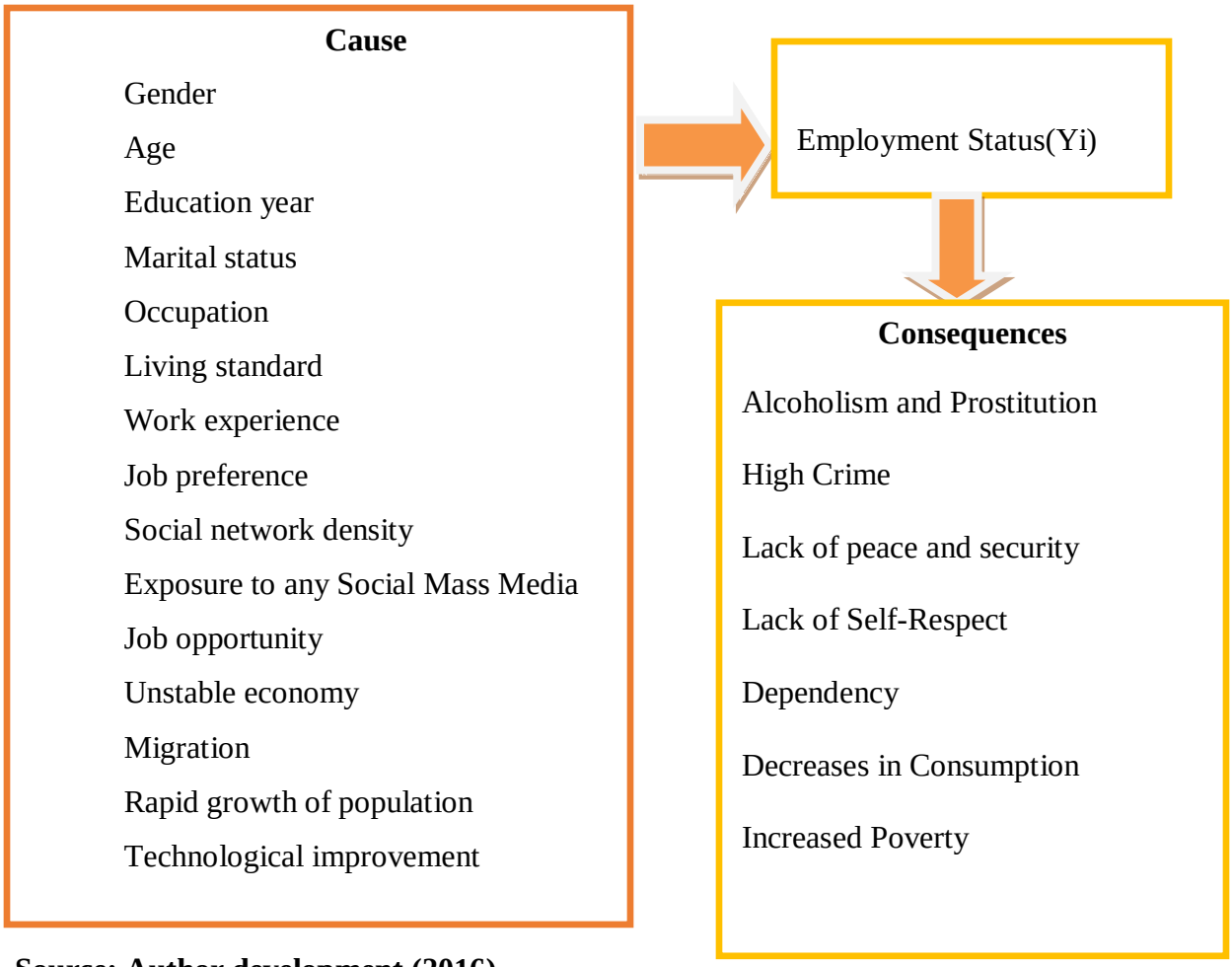
not limited to, higher number of youth group as well as unfortunate economic growth. In line with this result, the study has also found that there exists the level of is higher among female youth compared with their counterpart and the problem is more concentrated around the area. This is more concerning in the sense that there is inequality among various socioeconomic and demographic indicators. According to this specific study, the problem of youth unemployment could be at least minimized if interventions or policy are directed towards those sectors (agriculture and manufacturing) with the capacity to have high labour absorption. Interventions should be also expand job-creation policies and applying a measurement to control the higher growth rate of population aimed at tackling the problem in the continent in general. In order to facilitate the economic growth of the countries and hence to expand the investment on education, it is found to be crucial to support and use the room to ensure higher progress in mining and extractive industries which are low employing sectors. This in turn can be used as resource engendering opportunities to endorse investment in general(Asquith et al., 2017).

In many research discussions, one of the most discussed topics those days is the increasing youth unemployment rate that most developing countries are experiencing. This is because of many intertwined reasons. On one side it is wastage of capable human capital and on the other hand, higher youth unemployment is directly related to instabilities in politics and socioeconomic endeavours. As a result, youths will be more exposed to adverse economic conditions if they are facing unemployment after their graduation and spending their resources.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

In general, the literatures we see in the above are written more about unemployment and some cause that affect employment status. they are written based on the systematic random sampling literature review and using the model likelihood ratio of the main causes affecting employment status and having positive impact on the decision to start anew venture were examined .But this study can be used simple random sampling instead of systematic and also this study analyses by using binary logistic regression to solve the cause that affect employment status.

Finger 2.1 Conceptual Frame work of the study



Source: Author development (2016).

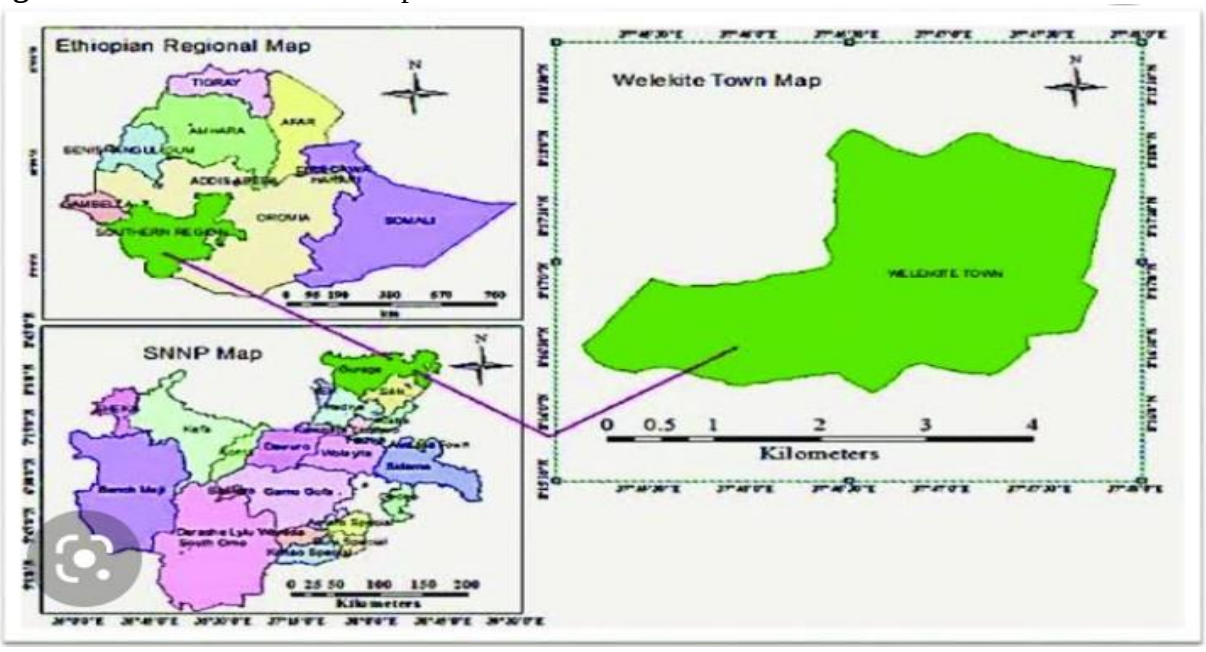
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1Description of the Study Area

Wolkite Town is located in Southern Nation Nationality and People Regional State in Gurage Zone. It is the administrative center of Gurage zone approximately 149.8 km far from Addis Abeba, and 257.4km far from Hawassa. Wolkite town has a latitude and longitude of 8°17′N 37°47′E and an elevation between 1910 and 1935 meters above sea level. It is surrounded by Cheha woreda**.** Wolkite has 77514 population within this population 50.1% is male and 49.9 is female and Wolkite is one of 12 towns with electrical power, one of 11 with telephone service and one of nine that have postal service. The SNNPR's Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, adds that as of 2003 Wolkite also had a bank branch and other financial institutions, as well as a hospital. Due to the strategic location of the town, trade and hotel business are the dominant economic activity. With the exceptions of government office workers, majority of the inhabitants are engaged in trade and hotel activities. The study area is Wolkite Town and the study conducts only the total number of youth population that is register in Wolkite Town.

Finger 3.1 The administrative map of Wolkite town.



Source: Endalkachew Mekonen (2022).

3.2 Target Population

The target populations of this study are the working age population (the total number of age from 15 to 29)(Megquier & Belohlav, 2014) that is register in wolkite town who are engage in different work activities. The government office and institutions also could be target population from which sample selection is made.

3.3 Source and Type of Data

There are two sources of data; these are primary and secondary source. Primary data source is used to collect raw data from respondent through observation, personal interview, questionnaires, etc. Secondary source is used to collect secondary data from data that collects previously and document in the government organization, company, etc. In this study the data would be obtain from primary source and secondary source.

3.4 Data Collection Method

Primary data source is used to collect raw data from respondent through observation, personal interview, questionnaires. On this study, the primary data would be collected through self-administrating questionnaire observation, personal interview. However, the secondary sources of data were collected from various documents and literatures related to the study topic that are mainly used to associate the findings of the study with the existing body of knowledge.

3.5 Sampling Size and Sampling Procedure

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

In this study probability sampling techniques were employed. The probability sampling, mainly the simple random sampling technique, was employed to collect the survey data from youth living in Wolkite town to accomplish the study objective, data were.

3.5.2 Sample size determination

Determining sample size is a key on the overall statistical process. The researcher must find the correct balance between reliability of the result and cost obtaining those results. An appropriate sample size is one of the means of gaining high the above purposes.

According to (G.William, 1968)the sample size determination formula written as

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}}$$

Where, $n_0 = \frac{\left(z\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)2pq}{e^2}$ **where,** $n = n_0, \frac{n_0}{N} < 5\%$

$n = \frac{n_0}{1+\frac{n_0}{N}}, \frac{n_0}{N} > 5\%$ Where,

$Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the accumulate level of significant usually taken as 1.96 with 95% confidence interval.

p is the proportion of youth, who are unemployed, $q = 1 - p$

e is margin of error

n_0 is small sample size

$e\ is\ 5\% = 0.05$ to minimize sample size

In order to determine the size of the sample, the proportion of youth who are unemployed at national level was consider for computing maximum possible size.
According to (CSA, 2014), the proportion of unemployed youth in April 2014 was 22.6%.

Where $q = 1 - p = 1 - 0.226 = 0.774$

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.226)(0.774)}{(0.05)^2} = 269$$

The number of total youth population in Wolkite Town is 22400.

Then $\frac{n_0}{N} < 5\% = \frac{269}{22400} = 0.012 < 5\%$

Therefore the sample size is $n = n_0 = 269$

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

After the data collection, in this study would be used different statistical methods, such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistic and logistic regression. The researcher have employed relevant statistical techniques to make analysis on both types of data collected using the aforementioned data collection tools. Therefore, the collected data would be processed by using STATA software and Microsoft Excel.

3.6.1 Descriptive Statistics

These method and techniques are used for organizing, summarizing and presenting data without making generalization beyond that data. It describes the important features of the given data .It may be computed by the measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode, etc) and measures of variation (range, variance, maximum, minimum, etc). Descriptive statistics are very important, as if we simply presented our raw data it would be hard to picture what the data was showing, especially if there was a lot of it measures of central tendency. These are ways of describing the central distribution for a group of data. The researcher can describe this central position using a number of static. Therefore descriptive statistics allow to present the data in a more meaningful way which allows simpler interpretation of the data.

3.6.2 Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics is statistical method deals with making inference or conclusion about population based on data obtained from a limited number of observation that come from population. Inferential statistics of estimation and hypothesis testing. The researcher will use in this study logistic regression model under consideration.

3.6.3 Logistic regression

Logistic regression is used when the regressed, the dependent variable or the response variable is qualitative in nature or categorical. Qualitative response variable are either binary (dichotomous variable) or multiple category. Logistic regression is a most appropriate model in this study, because of logistic regression is a special case of generalized linear models in which the mean of the response variable is related to explanatory variables through a regression equation. The

elements of such a model are a distribution for the response variable and a function that links the distribution to the explanatory variables called a link function. For a binary response variable (y) where the mean response is a proportion or probability (p), the natural link is the logic or log odds function. The logic link is defined:

Logic [Pi] = log ($\frac{pi}{1-pi}$) =$\beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \beta_KX_{Ki}$ i= 1,2……n

3.6.3.1 Binary Logistic Regressions

Binary logistic regression is typically used when the dependent variable is dichotomous and the independent variables are either continuous or categorical variables. One key assumption in regular binary logistic regression is that observations are independent of each other. Violations of the assumption of independence of observations may result in incorrect statistical inferences due to biased standard errors. The binary logistic regression model is defined as:

$$\Pi(x) = \frac{e^{\beta 0+\beta 1x1+\beta 2x2+\beta 3x3+\cdots+\beta kxk_i}}{1+e^{\beta 0+\beta 1x1+\beta 2x2+\beta 3x3+\cdots+\beta kxki}} \qquad i= 1,2\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots..n$$

Where,

- β_0 =constant term
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_k$ =coefficients of independent variable
- $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k$ = are independent variable
- e = 2.718

Logic [Pi] = log ($\frac{pi}{1-pi}$) =$\beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \beta_KX_{Ki}$ i= 1,2……n

3.7 Odds Ratio

Logistic regressions work with odds so it is necessary to define both odds and odds ratio. The odds are simply the ratio of the probabilities for the two possible outcomes. If p is the probability that the event will occur, then 1 –p is the probability that the event will not occur:

$odd = \frac{p}{1-p}$ And the ratio of the odds from the two rows;

$P_i = \frac{odds_1}{oods_2} = \frac{\frac{p_1}{1-p_1}}{\frac{p_2}{1-p_2}}$ is called odds ratio. Where as the relative risk is a ratio of two probabilities, the odds ratio p_i is a ratio of two odds.

Note: if β_j is positive then the odds increase and if β_j is negative, the odds decrease

Test on individual Model coefficients using Wald inference

The variance and covariance of a set of maximum -likelihood estimates can be find from the second partial derivatives of the log -likelihood function with respect to the model parameters, evaluated at the maximum-likelihood estimates.

Let G denote the P x P matrix of second partial derivatives of the log -likelihood function with respect to the model parameters, evaluates at the maximum likelihood estimates. Let G denote the P x P matrix of second partial derivatives of the log -likelihood function, that is

$G_{ij} = \frac{\partial L1(\beta)}{\partial \beta i \, \partial \beta j} i, j = 0,1 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots k$

G is called the hessian matrix. If the elements of hessian are evaluated at the maximum likelihood estimators $\beta = \hat{\beta}$ the large sample approximate covariance matrix of the regression coefficient is

Variance $(\hat{\beta}) = -G(\hat{\beta})^{-1} = (X'VX)^{-1}$

Notice that this is just the covariance matrix of $\hat{\beta}$ given earlier. The square roots of the diagonal elements of this covariance matrix are the large sample standard errors of the regression coefficients ,so the test statistics for null and alternative hypothesis is :-

$H_0: \beta_j = 0$ vs. $H_1: \beta_j \neq 0$

$Z_0 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j}{SE(\hat{\beta}_j)}$ = the reference distribution for this statistical is the standard normal distribution .Some computers package the Z_0 statistical and compare it to a chi-square distribution with one degree of freedom i.e. $X^2 = (\frac{\hat{\beta}_j}{SE(\hat{\beta}_j)})^2$

3.8 Definitions of the Study Variables

Table3.1. Measurement and description of variables

Variables	Measurement and description of variable
Employment Status(Yi)	Dummy variable, 1 if unemployed and 0 employed
Cause	
Gender(X1)	Dummy variable, 0 if female and 1 male
Age(X2)	Dummy variable, 0 if 15-19, 1 if above 19 years of age
Education year (X3)	Continuous variable measured in years of education
Marital status(X4)	Dummy variable, 0 if Never married(Single) and 1 Ever married (includes currently married, divorced and widowed)
Occupation(X5)	Dummy variable, 0 if Own Business, 1 if Government, NGO, Farmer and Other
Living standard(X6)	Dummy variable, 0 if Monthly Income <=2000 Birr is Low, 1 Monthly Income above 2000 Birr is High
Work experience(X7)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Job preference(X8)	Dummy variable, 1 if self-employed and "0"otherwise (i.e. it may be paid employment or any available job in the market)
Social network density(X9)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Exposure to any Social Mass Media(X10)	Dummy variable, 0 if Not at all and 1 if they have social media exposure
Job opportunity(X11)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Unstable economy(X12)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Migration(X13)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Rapid growth of population(X14)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Technological improvement(X15)	Dummy variable, 0 if Yes and 1 No
Consequences	

Alcoholism and Prostitution	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree
High Crime	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree
Lack of peace and security	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree
Lack of Self-Respect	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree
Dependency	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree
Decreases In Consumption	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree
Increased Poverty	Dummy variable, 0 if strongly disagree, 1 disagree, 2 natural, 3 agree and 4 strongly agree

Source: Author and literature review (2023).

3.9 Goodness of Fit of the model

The goodness of fit or calibration of a model measures how well the model describes the response variable. Assessing goodness of fit involves investigating how close values predicted by the model are to the observed values.

3.9.1 The Hosmer–Lemeshow test

The Hosmer–Lemeshow test is a commonly used test for assessing the goodness of fit of a model and allows for any number of explanatory variables, which may be continuous or categorical.

The test is similar to a goodness of fit test and has the advantage of partitioning the observations into groups of approximately equal size, and therefore there are less likely to be groups with very low observed and expected frequencies. The observations are grouped into g (mostly, g=10) based on the predicted probabilities. For either grouping strategy, the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit statistic, $\hat{C}$, is obtained by calculating the Pearson chi-square statistic from the g × 2 table of observed and estimated expected frequencies.

A formula defining the calculation of $\hat{C}$ is as follows:

$$\hat{C}=\frac{\sum_{k}^{g}(o_{k-}n'_{k}\pi_{k})^{2}}{n'_{k}\pi_{k(1-\pi_{k})}}$$

where, g denotes the number of groups, n'_k (=n/10) is the number of observations in the k^{th} group, C_k denotes the number of covariate patterns in the k^{th} deciles, O_k is the number of responses among the C_k covariate patterns, and π_k is the average estimated probability. The distribution of the statistic is well approximated by the chi-square distribution with g - 2 degrees of freedom,(g-2) (Hosmer and Lemeshow, 2000).The hypothesis testing is given by:

Ho: the model is good fit

H_1: the model is not good fit

If p-value for the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness of fit test is greater than 0.05, we will not reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference between observed and model predicted values, implying that the model estimates are adequate to fit the data at an acceptable level.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, both the descriptive and empirical results of the study were presented and discussed. The descriptive analysis was presented in the first sub-section, while in the second sub-section, empirical analysis was conducted. In this chapter analyze the cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town using the data collected from Wolkite Town by self-administrative questionnaire. The response variable considered in this study is binary assuming two outcomes (0 = Employed, 1 = Unemployed), which are indicators of Employment status of Wolkite Town youth. The data are analyzed using the STATA software and Microsoft Excel.

4.1. Descriptive Analysis

In this section, the descriptive statistics of the variables included in the study were presented and discussed. The frequency and percentage distribution of categorical and binary variables were displayed in below. However, mean, standard deviation and minimum and maximum value for the discrete and continuous variables are presented.

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics of The Reopens Variable (Employment Status)

Employment Status	Frequency	Percept	Cum
Employed	110	40.89	40.89
Unemployed	159	59.11	59.11
Total	269	100	100

Source: Survey result (2016).

In the study, respondents were also asked about their employment status in the survey date. As table 4.1 shows, out of the 269 respondents, the majority of the respondents 159(59.11%) were unemployed because of different factors or cause and the remaining of the respondents 110 (40.89%) were found employed. The result shows the current status of youth unemployment in wolkite town it show more percepts of youths live in the town was unemployed due to different factors and it indicates there is unemployment problem in the Wolkite Town and also unemployment is still the problem for both literate and illiterate individuals. The reason for this

is the migration of people from the countryside to the city, and the urban population is also increasing. As the city urbanizes, the number of people increases and job opportunities decrease and they become unemployed.

Table 4.2 Descriptive statistics output of employment status with different independent variables

Variables	Categories	Frequency (%)	Employment status n(%)	
			Employed	Unemployed
Age	15-19(0)	87(32.34%)	43(49.43%)	44(50.57%)
	Above 19 (1)	182(67.66%)	67(36.81%)	115(63.19%)
Gender	female(0)	149(55.39%)	70(46.98%)	79(53.02%)
	male(1)	120(44.61%)	40(33.33%)	80(66.67%)
Marital status	Never married(Single)(0)	201(74.72%)	88(43.78%)	113(56.22%)
	Ever married(1)	68(25.28%)	22(32.35%)	46(67.65%)
Work experience	Yes(0)	128(47.58%)	63(49.22%)	65(50.78%)
	No(1)	141(52.42%)	47(33.33%)	94(66.67%)
Social network density	Yes(0)	125(46.47%)	63(50.40%)	52(49.60%)
	No(1)	144(53.53%)	47(32.64%)	97(67.36%)
Exposure to any Social Mass Media	Not at all(0)	121(44.98%)	67(55.37%)	54(44.63%)
	They have social media (1)	148 (55.02 %)	43(29.05 %)	105(70.95%)
Occupation	Own Business(0)	90(33.46%)	20(22.22%)	70(77.78%)
	Government & other (1)	179 (66.54%)	90(50.28 %)	89(49.72%)
Living standard	Low(0)	136(50.56%)	64(47.06%)	72(52.94%)
	High (1)	133(49.44%)	46(40.89%)	87(65.41%)
Job preference	Preferring Paid and any jobs (0)	159(59.11%)	72(45.28%)	87(54.72%)
	Self Employment(1)	110(40.89%)	38(34.55%)	72(65.45%)
Job opportunity	Yes(0)	173(64.31%)	83(47.98%)	90(52.02%)

	No(1)	96(35.69%)	27(28.13%)	69(71.88%)
Unstable economy	Yes(0)	167(62.08%)	74(44.31%)	93(55.69%)
	No(1)	102(37.92%)	36(35.29%)	66(64.71%)
Migration	Yes(0)	155(57.62%)	60(38.71%)	95(61.29%)
	No(1)	114(42.38%)	50(43.86%)	64(56.14%)
Rapid growth of population	Yes(0)	164(60.97%)	75(45.73%)	89(54.27%)
	No(1)	105(39.03%)	35(33.33%)	70(66.67%)
Technological improvement	Yes(0)	177(65.80%)	80(45.20%)	97(54.80%)
	No(1)	92(34.20%)	30(32.61%)	62(67.39%)

Source: Survey result (2016).

From the total 269 youth respondents 87(32.34%) whose age is between 15-19 included in the study. Out of these youth age group 44(50.57%) of youth are unemployed while the remaining 43(49.43%)are employed and also 182(67.66%) of youth whose age is above 19 years included in the study. Out of these age group 115(63.19%) of them are unemployed and 67(36.81%) of them are employed. These implies that more of youth whose age is above 19 years are more related to chance of unemployment. Even though there is age difference in the youth of wolkite town, they are not much influenced by their age to create or search the opportunity of employments.

Gender of a respondent is one of the demographic variables that were found to be related to employment status of youth in this town. The relationships between gender and youth employment status illustrated in the above table show that, From total of 269 youth included in the study, 120(44.61%) of them are males included in the sample and Out of these 120 male; 80(66.67%) were unemployed and 40(33.33%) of males are employed at the current time. While 149(55.39%) of them are females included in the study and out of these 79(53.02%) were unemployed and 70(46.98%) of females are currently employed in this town. This shows that males are more influenced by another factor to be employed in this town than female.

In the above cross tabulation between marital status and employment status 269 of youth included in the study, 201(74.72%) youth who are Never married(Single), out of this

113(56.22%) are unemployed and the remaining 88(43.78%) of youth are employed by getting chance of creating their own job and by other means. While 68(25.28%) youth who are Ever married (includes currently married, divorced and widowed), 46(67.65%) are unemployed and the remaining 22(32.35%) are employed by getting chance of employment by other means. As far as the relationship between marital status and youth employment status is concerned, the percentage of unemployment was higher for Never married(Single) youth 113(56.22%) than Ever married youths 46(67.65%).

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked whether they had been engaged in any productive work or not prior to the survey date. The table 4.2 above also reveals that from the total of youth included in the study 141(52.42 %) youth who does not have work experience, out of those youth 94(66.67%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 47(33.33%) are employed. While 128(47.58%) of youth who have work experience 65(50.78%) are unemployed and 63(49.22%) are employed. This shows that youth who have no work experience can't get the opportunity to be employed. So work experience can influence youth to be employed in this town.

As shown in Table 4.2 job preference of 269 youth respondents included in the study, 159(59.11%) youths are preferred paid employment and Any Available Jobs In The Labor Market. Out of those youth 87(54.72%) of the unemployed and the remaining 72(45.28%) are employed and also 110(40.89%) youths are prefer to engage in self-employment were. Out of them 72(65.45%) are unemployed and the remaining 38(34.55%) were employed. According to this study many youth are unemployed due to another factor rather than preferring self-employment in this town. They prefer paid employment Any Available Jobs In The Labor Market, but they are still unemployed in this town.

Social network density of a respondent is one of the social capitals related to youth employment status. As shown in above table 4.2 from the total of 269 youth social network density 144(53.53%) of them are youth who doesn't have social network and out of this youth 47(32.64%) are employed and the remaining 97(67.36%) are unemployed at the current time. While 125(46.47%) youth who have social network from sample, 52(49.60%) of them are unemployed and the remaining 63(50.40%) of them are employed at the current time. this

indicate that youth who have week social network in this town can't get any information about the availability any job on the labor market and they are influenced due to this.

The exposure of 269 youth to any social mass media like frequency of listening to radio, watching TV, reading magazines and so on is another variable to affect youth employment status. From the total youth 121(44.98%) youth who doesn't follow any social mass media due to some cases, out of them 54(44.63%) are unemployed and the remaining 67(55.37%) are employed at the current time by another means. While from 148 (55.02 %) youth who follow any social mass media, 105(70.95%) of them are unemployed and 43(29.05 %) of them are employed at the current time. Then following (exposure to) mass media can have their own effects on the youth who does not follow this media.

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 173(64.31%) youth accept lack of job opportunity is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 90(52.02%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 83(47.98%) are employed. While 96(35.69%) youth not accept lack of job opportunity is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 69(71.88%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 27(28.13%) are employed. This shows that lack of job opportunity is a reason for youth unemployment so job opportunity can influence youth to be employed in this town.

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 167(62.08%) youth accept unstable economy is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 93(55.69%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 74(44.31%) are employed. While 102(37.92%) youth not accept unstable economy is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 66(64.71%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 36(35.29%) are employed. This shows that unstable economy is a reason for youth unemployment so unstable economy can influence youth to be employed in this town.

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 155(57.62%) youth accept rural urban migration has a contribution for youth to remain unemployed. Out of them 95(61.29%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 60(38.71%) are employed. While 114(42.38%) youth not accept rural urban migration has a contribution for youth to remain

unemployed. Out of them 64(56.14%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 50(43.86%) are employed. This shows that rural urban migration has a contribution for youth to remain unemployed so rural urban migration can influence youth to be employed in this town.

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 164(60.97%) youth accept rapid growth of population is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 89(54.27%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 75(45.73%) are employed. While 105(39.03%) youth not accept rapid growth of population is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 70(66.67%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 35(33.33%) are employed. This shows that rapid growth of population is a reason for youth unemployment so rapid growth of population can influence youth to be employed in this town.

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 177(65.80%) youth accept technological improvement is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 97(54.80%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 80(45.20%) are employed. While 92(34.20%) youth not accept technological improvement is a reason for youth unemployment. Out of them 62(67.39%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 30(32.61%) are employed. This shows that technological improvement is a reason for youth unemployment so technological improvement can influence youth to be employed in this town.

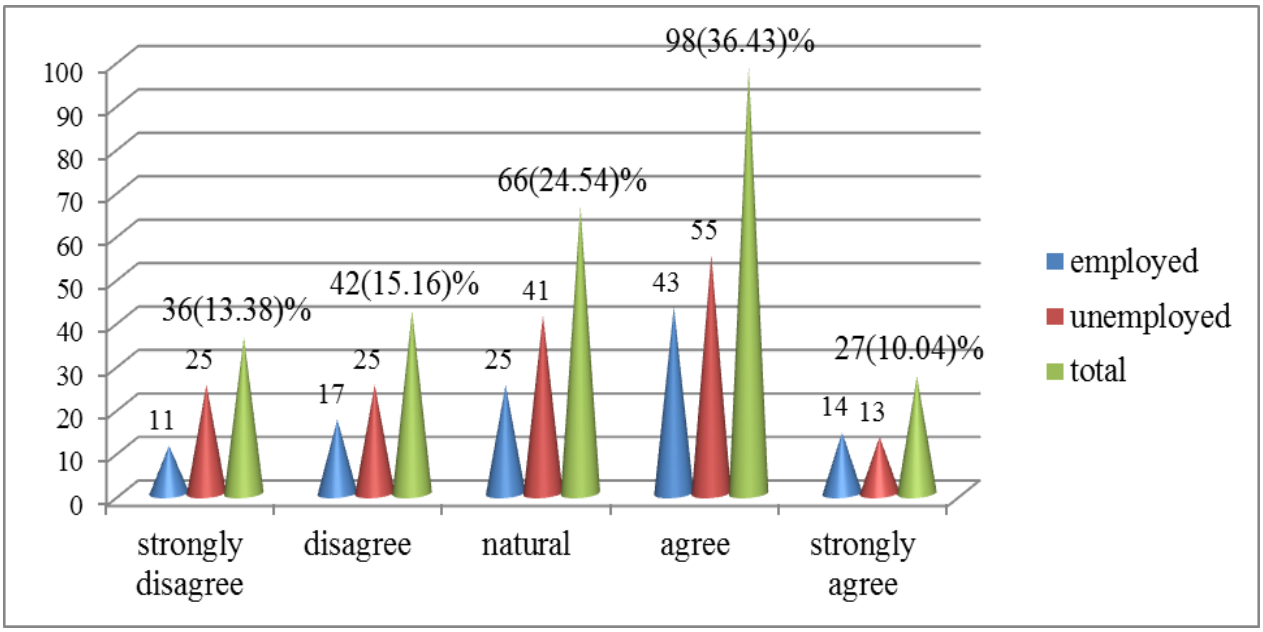
Table 4.3 Descriptive Statistics of education level

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Education year	269	8.078067	4.521656	0	18

Source: Survey result (2016).

As shown in Table 4.3, the average education year of the respondents was 8.078 years with standard deviation of 4.52. The minimum and maximum education year of the respondent was 0 and 18 years, respectively, which has shown that the respondents' education year was within the primary school.

Figure 4.1 Alcoholism and Prostitution Vs. Employment status



Source: Survey result (2016).

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 36(13.38%) youth strongly disagree with alcoholism and prostitution is the result of unemployment. Out of them 25(69.44%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 11(30.56%) are employed. While 42(15.61%) youth disagree with alcoholism and prostitution is the result of unemployment. Out of them 25(59.52%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 17(40.48%) are employed and 66(24.54%) youth natural with alcoholism and prostitution is the result of unemployment. Out of them 41(62.12%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 25(37.88%) are employed and also 98(39.39%) youth agree with alcoholism and prostitution is the result of unemployment. Out of them 55(56.12%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 43(43.88%) are employed and remaining 27(10.04%) youth strongly agree with alcoholism and prostitution is the result of unemployment. Out of them 13(48.15%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 14(51.85%) are employed. This shows that alcoholism and prostitution occurs in the youth due to the result of unemployment so alcoholism and prostitution the result of unemployment in this town.

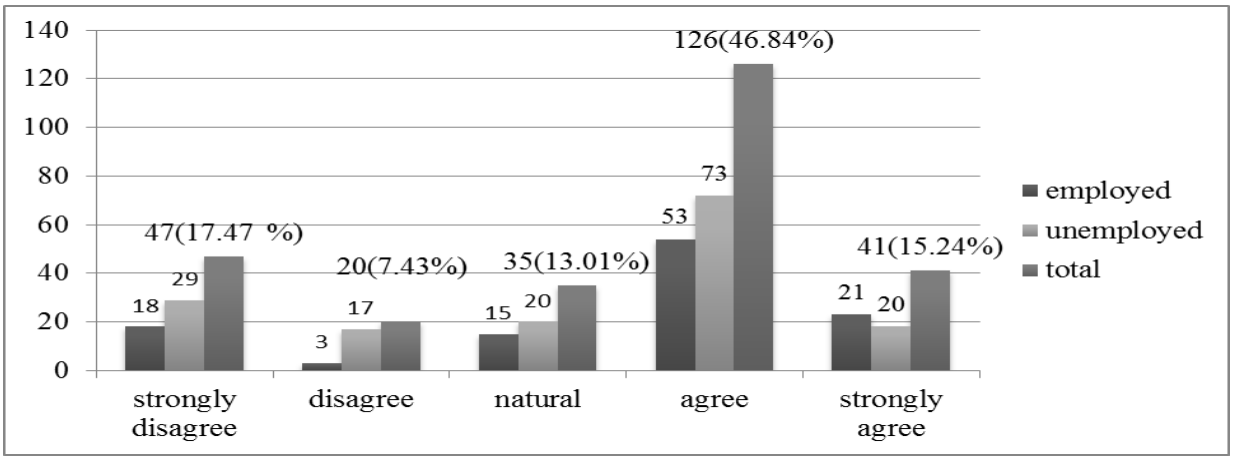
Table 4.4 High Crime Rate Vs. Employment Status

Employment Status	High Crime Rate				
	strongly disagree	disagree	Natural	Agree	strongly agree
Employed	24(63.16%)	11(45.83%)	15(36.59%)	39(33.05%)	21(43.75%)
Unemployed	14(36.84%)	13(54.17%)	26(63.41%)	79(66.95%)	27(56.25%)
Total	38(14.13%)	24(8.92%)	41(15.24%)	118(43.87%)	48(17.84%)

Source: Survey result (2016).

As shown in table 4.4 from the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 38(14.13%) youth strongly disagree with high crime rate is the result of unemployment. Out of them 14(36.84%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 24(63.16%) are employed. While 24(8.92%) youth disagree with high crime rate is the result of unemployment. Out of them 13(54.17%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 11(45.83%) are employed and 41(15.24%) youth natural with high crime rate is the result of unemployment. Out of them 26(63.41%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 15(36.59%) are employed and also 118(43.87%) youth agree with high crime rate is the result of unemployment. Out of them 79(66.95%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 39(33.05%) are employed and remaining 48(17.84%) youth strongly agree with high crime rate is the result of unemployment. Out of them 27(56.25%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 21(43.75%) are employed. This shows that high crime rate is occurs in the youth due to the result of unemployment so high crime rate the result of unemployment in this town.

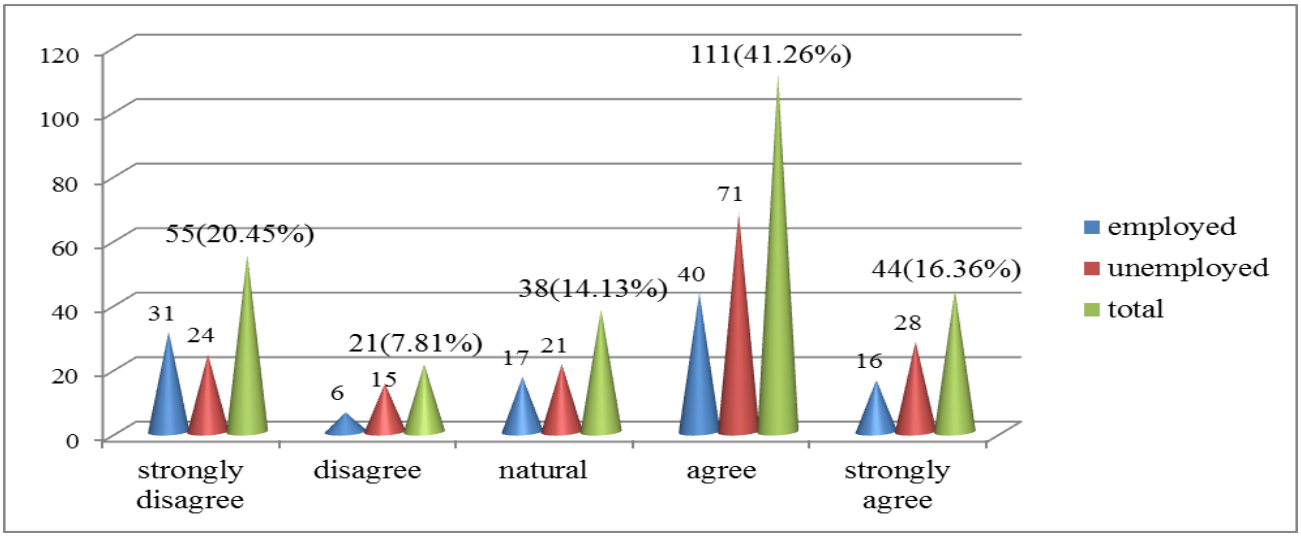
Figure 4.2 Lack of peace and security Vs. Employment status



Source: Survey result (2016).

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 47(17.47%) youth strongly disagree with that lack of peace and security is the result of unemployment. Out of them 29(61.70%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 18(38.30%) are employed. While 20(7.43%) youth disagree with that lack of peace and security is the result of unemployment. Out of them 17(85.00%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 3(15.00%) are employed and 35(13.01%) youth natural with that lack of peace and security is the result of unemployment. Out of them 20(57.14%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 15(42.86%) are employed and also 126(46.84%) youth agree with that lack of peace and security is the result of unemployment. Out of them 73(57.94%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 53(42.06%) are employed and remaining 41(15.24%) youth strongly agree with that lack of peace and security is the result of unemployment. Out of them 20(48.78%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 21(51.22%) are employed. This shows that lack of peace and security is occurs in the youth due to the result of unemployment so lack of peace and security the result of unemployment in this town.

Figure 4.3 Lack of self-respect Vs. Employment status



Source: Survey result (2016).

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 55(20.45%) youth strongly disagree with that lack of self-respect is the result of unemployment. Out of them 24(43.64%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 31(56.36%) are employed. While 21(7.81%) youth disagree with that lack of self-respect is the result of unemployment. Out of them 15(71.43%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 6(28.57%) are employed and 38(14.13%) youth natural with that lack of self-respect is the result of unemployment. Out of them 21(55.26%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 17(44.74%) are employed and also 111(41.26%) youth agree with that lack of self-respect is the result of unemployment. Out of them 71(63.96%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 40(36.04%) are employed and remaining 44(16.36%) youth strongly agree with that lack of self-respect is the result of unemployment. Out of them 28(63.64%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 16(36.36%) are employed. This shows that lack of self-respect is occurs in the youth due to the result of unemployment so lack of self-respect the result of unemployment in this town.

Table 4.5 Dependency Vs. Employment status

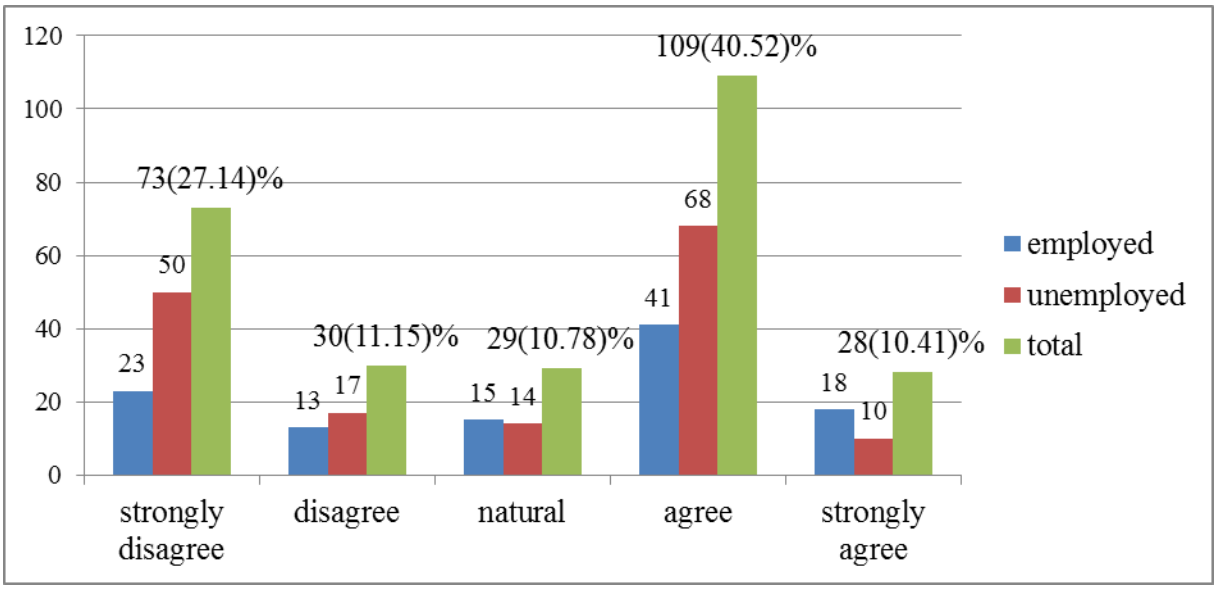
Employment Status	Dependency				
	strongly disagree	Disagree	natural	agree	strongly agree
Employed	22(40.74%)	19(47.50%)	15(55.56%)	43(35.54%)	11(40.74%)

Unemployed	32(59.26%)	21(52.50%)	12(44.44%)	78(64.46%)	16(59.26%)
Total	54(20.07%)	40(14.87%)	27(10.04%)	121(44.98%)	27(10.04%)

Source: Survey result (2016).

As shown in figure 4.6 from the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 54(20.07%) youth strongly disagree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 32(59.26%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 22(40.74%) are employed. While 40(14.87%) youth disagree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 21(52.50%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 19(47.50%) are employed and 27(10.04%) youth natural with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 12(44.44%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 15(55.56%) are employed and also 121(44.98%) youth agree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 78(64.46%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 43(35.54%) are employed and remaining 27(10.04%) youth strongly agree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 16(59.26%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 11(40.74%) are employed. This shows that dependency is occurs in the youth due to the result of unemployment so dependency the result of unemployment in this town.

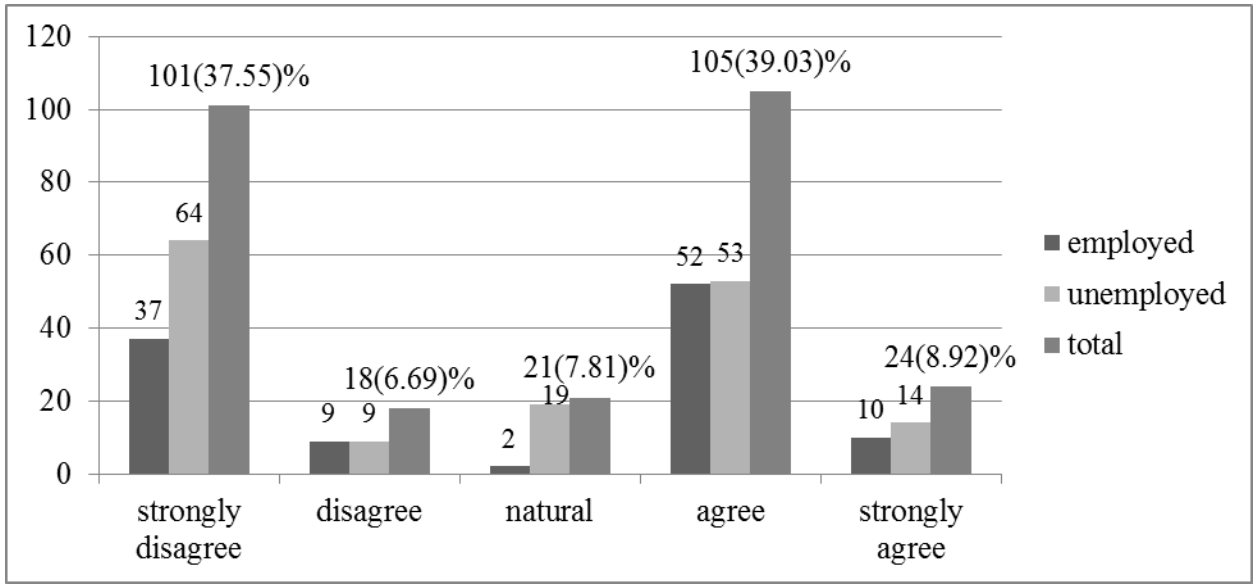
Figure 4.4 Increased poverty Vs. Employment status



Source: Survey result (2016).

As shown in figure 4.4 from the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 73(27.14%) youth strongly disagree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 50(68.49%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 23(31.51%) are employed. While 30(11.15%) youth disagree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 17(56.67%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 13(43.33%) are employed and 29(10.78%) youth natural with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 14(48.28%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 15(51.72%) are employed and also 109(40.52%) youth agree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 68(62.39%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 41(37.61%) are employed and remaining 28(10.41%) youth strongly agree with that dependency is the result of unemployment. Out of them 10(35.71%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 18(64.29%) are employed. This shows that dependency is occurs in the youth due to the result of unemployment so dependency the result of unemployment in this town.

Figure 4.5 Decreases in consumption Vs. Employment status



Source: Survey result (2016).

From the total 269 youth respondents were also asked in the survey date 101(37.55%) youth strongly disagree with that decreases in consumption is the result of unemployment. Out of them 64(63.37%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 37(36.63%) are employed. While

18(6.69%) youth disagree with that decreases in consumption is the result of unemployment. Out of them 9(50.00%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 9(50.00%) are employed and 21(7.81%) youth natural with that decreases in consumption is the result of unemployment. Out of them 19(90.48%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 2(9.52%) are employed and also 105(39.03%) youth agree with that decreases in consumption is the result of unemployment. Out of them 53(50.48%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 52(49.52%) are employed and remaining 24(8.92%) youth strongly agree with that decreases in consumption is the result of unemployment. Out of them 14(58.33%) of youth are unemployed and the remaining 10(41.67%) are employed.

Unemployment is one of the most serious problems especially for underdeveloped country like Ethiopia. Because of the existence of unemployment there are many consequences for unemployed individuals in the wolkite town. Therefor the major consequences of unemployment in wolkite town are alcoholism and prostitution, high crime rate, lack of peace and security, lack of self-respect, dependency, decreases in consumption and increasing poverty.

4.2. Analysis of Inferential Statistics

4.2.1. Binary Logistic Regression Analysis

Logistic regression examines the relationship between one or more predictor variables and binary response the logistic equation can be used to examine how the probability of an event changes as the predictor variable changes.

4.2.1.1. Test of Goodness of Fit of the Model

Table 4.6 Test of Significance of Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness of Fit

Number of observations	269
Number of covariate patterns	268
Pearson chi2(245)	275.58
Prob > chi2	0.1472

Source: Survey result (2016).

Above Hosmer-Lame show test is used to assess the overall goodness of fit of the fitted model.

H_0:-There is no difference between observed and model predicted values(the model is well fitted).

H_1:- There is significant difference between observed and model predicted values(model is not well fitted).

The Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test divides subjects into decides based on predicted probabilities, and then computes a chi-square from observed and expected frequencies. The p-value= 0.1472 here is computed from the chi-square distribution and indicates that the logistic model is a good fit. That is, if the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit test statistic is 0.05 or less, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference between the observed and predicted values of the dependent; if it is greater, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference, implying that the model's estimates fitted the data and observed value is equal. Therefore, p-value (0.1472) is greater than α=0.05 the statistical level of significance and it implies that fail to reject the null hypothesis. So we conclude that the fitted logistic regression model is good fit.

4.2.1.2. Logistic regression

Table 4.7 Variables in the Equation

Variables	Odds Ratio	**Coef.**	**Std. Err.**	**z**	**P>|z|**	**[95% Conf. Interval]**
Gender (1)	1.842129	.6109222	0.303117	2.02	**0.044**	.0168239 1.205021
Age(1)	2.368919	.8624338	0.3314618	2.6	**0.009**	.2127806 1.512087
Education year	.9294041	-.0732116	0.0326436	-2.24	**0.025**	-.1371919 -.0092313
Marital status (1)	1.351405	.3011446	0.3565545	0.84	0.398	-.3976894 .9999785
Occupation (1)	.2318778	-1.461545	0.3388741	-4.31	**0.000**	-2.125726 -.7973638
Living standard(1)	1.522373	.4202701	0.3103774	1.35	0.176	-.1880585 1.028599
Work experience (1)	2.313284	.8386683	0.3118507	2.69	**0.007**	.2274521 1.449885
Job preference (1)	1.535118	.4286074	0.3132892	1.37	0.171	-.1854281 1.042643
Social network	1.826708	.6025153	0.2980228	2.02	**0.043**	.0184014 1.186629

density (1)						
Exposure to any Social Media (1)	2.474261	.905942	0.3040454	2.98	**0.003**	.3100239 1.50186
Job opportunity (1)	2.03328	.7096503	0.3255669	2.18	**0.029**	.071551 1.34775
Unstable economy (1)	1.257528	.2291477	0.33258	0.69	0.491	-.4226972 .8809925
Migration (1)	.8947918	-.1111642	0.3009542	-0.37	0.712	-.7010237 .4786952
Rapid growth of population (1)	1.517999	.4173932	0.3193735	1.31	0.191	-.2085673 1.043354
Technological improvement (1)	2.012285	.6992707	0.3494226	2	**0.045**	.0144149 1.384126
Constant	.3031291	-1.193596	0.6224169	-1.92	0.055	-2.413511 .0263184

*=Significant at 0%, **= Significant at 5%, ***= Significant at 10%, Number of obs = 269, LR chi2(22) = 86.27, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000, Pseudo R2 = 0.2371

Source: Survey result (2016).

Reference categories are: Female for gender, 15-19 for age, Never married(Single) for marital status, yes for work experience, Preferring Paid Employment for Job preference, yes for Social network density, not at all for Exposure to any social Mass Media, low for living standard, Own Business for occupation, yes for Job opportunity, Unstable economy, Migration, Rapid growth of population and Technological improvement.

From table 4.7 above, the variables in the equation which fit the model for logistic regression are only those which are significant to the model that means those who have less than 0.05 p-value which are gender, age, education year, work experience, social network density, exposure to any social mass media, occupation, job opportunities and technological improvement are significant and the variable whose p-value is greater than the level of significance (α=0.05) is insignificant that means marital status, job preference, living standard, migration, unstable economy and rapid growth of population are insignificant variables.

Since the equation is written in the form of the logit of the odd ratio of the success probability to the fitted model

LogitP(y) = β_0+ β_1x_1+ β_2x_2+ β_3x_3 +β_4x_4 + β_5x_5+ β_6x_6+ β_7x_7 β_8x_8+ β_9x_9+ $\beta_{10}x_{10}$ +$\beta_{11}x_{11}$ + $\beta_{12}x_{12}$+ $\beta_{13}x_{13}$+ $\beta_{14}x_{14}$+ $\beta_{15}x_{15}$

LogitP(-1.193 + 0.611Gender(1) +0.862Age(1) – 0.073 Education year – 1.462 Occupation(1) + 0.839 Work experience(1) + 0.603 Social network density(1) + 0.904 Exposure to any social Mass Media(1) + 0.7097 Job opportunities(1) + 0.699 Technological improvement(1))

Logit $\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$= -1.193 + 0.611 X_1 (1) +0.862 X_2 (1) – 0.073 X_3 – 1.462 X_4 (1) + 0.839 X_5 (1) +

0.603 X_6 (1) + 0.904 X_7 (1) + 0.7097 X_8 (1) + 0.699 X_9 (1)

0.611 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment for youth they are male by 0.611 keeping other variable in the model constant, the odds ratio = 1.842129 indicates that the odds of being unemployment for youth they are male, 1.842129 (OR: 1.842129, CI:(0.0168239 1.205021)), this indicates that youth they are male candidates are 1.842129 times more likely to be unemployed than youth females controlling other variable in the model. This indicate that the more challenged for employment opportunity (more expose to unemployment) one is males than female in this town.

0.862 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment for youth whose age is above 19 years age by 0.865 keeping other variable in the model constant, the odds ratio = 2.368919 indicates that the odds of being unemployment for youth whose age is above 19 years, 2.368919 (OR: 2.368919, CI:(0.2127806 1.512087)), this indicates that youth whose age is above 19 years candidates are 2.368919 times more likely to be unemployed than youth whose age between 15-19 controlling other variable in the model. This indicate that the more challenged for employment opportunity(more expose to unemployment) one is the youth whose age is above 19 years in this town.

– 1.462 indicates that the decrease in log odds being unemployment for individuals who have Government, NGO, Farmer and Other occupation is by 1.462 keeping other variable in the model constant, the odds of unemployment of individuals who have Government, NGO, Farmer and Other occupation were 0.2318778 (OR=0.2318778) less likely to be unemployed compared to individuals who have its own business controlling for other variables in the model. This indicate that the more challenged for employment opportunity (more expose to unemployment) one is the individuals who have its own business.

0.839 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment of individual who have not work experience is by 0.839 keeping other variable in the model constant, the odds ratio = 2.313284 indicates that the odds of being unemployed for individual who have not work experience is [OR=2.313284] times more likely to be unemployed when we compare with youth who have work experience controlling other variable in the model. The 95% confidence interval also suggests that the odds of being unemployed for individual who have not work experience is 0.2274521 times as low and 1.449885 times as high compared to those individual who have work experience. This indicates that youth who have not work experience doesn't get opportunity to be employed in this town.

0.603 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment of individual who have not any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs is by 0.603 keeping other variable in the model constant, the odds ratio = 1.826708 indicates that the odds of being unemployed for youth who have not any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs is [OR=1.826708] times more likely to be unemployed compare with youth who have any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs controlling other variable in the model. The 95% confidence interval also suggests that the odds of being unemployed for individual who have not any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs is 0.0184014 times as low and 1.186629 times as high compared to those individual who have any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs. This indicates that youth who have not any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs doesn't get opportunity to be employed in this town.

0.904 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment for individuals who are exposure to any social mass media like frequency of listening to radio, watching TV, reading magazines and so on is by 0.904 keeping other variable in the model constant, the odds of unemployment of individuals who track any social mass media were 2.474261 (OR=2.474261) more likely to be unemployed compared to individuals who track any mass media not at all like

frequency of listening to radio, watching TV, reading magazines and so on controlling for other variables in the model.

0.7097 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment for youths who have no job opportunities is by 0.7097 keeping other variable in the model constant and from the table, if all other variables are held constant, the odds of a youths who have no job opportunities being unemployed were about 2.03328 times higher than those youths who have job opportunities. This means that youths who have no job opportunities are often too high. As a result, youths who have no job opportunities remain unemployed and the results provide evidence to support the view held by many that lack of job opportunities is likely to positively impact on the probability of unemployed youth finding employment.

0.699 indicates that the increase in log odds being unemployment for youths whose attitude is technological improvement is not the reason to existence of unemployment is by 0.699 keeping other variable in the model constant and from the table, if all other variables are held constant, the odds of youths whose attitude is technological improvement is not the reason to existence of unemployment being unemployed were about 2.012285 times higher than those youths whose attitude is technological improvement is the reason to existence of unemployment. This means that youths whose attitude is technological improvement is not the reason to existence of unemployment are often too high. As a result, technological improvement is the reason to existence of unemployment and the results provide evidence to support the view held by many that technological improvement is likely to positively impact on the probability of unemployed youth finding employment.

4.3. Discussion

A substantial difference in unemployment between age with respect to employment opportunity was observed. This is consistent with the findings of (Gebrekidan, 2019) and (Beshir, 2014) which confirmed that, the problem of unemployment was more prevalent among youth whose age is above 19 years than youth whose age is between 15-19. Strengthening this point, (Abebe, 2012) found that lack of employment is more severe for youth whose age is above 19 years than for youth whose age is between 15-19. Consistent with (Ayele , 2019) also noted that the lack of

social network could increases the risk of unemployment. This study showed that lowest number of unemployed was seen for those who had any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs; means that individuals who had any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs was (OR=1.826708) times less than the odds of unemployment of individuals who had not any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs. The reason behind this is, the fact that any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs needed to perform engage complex jobs, making people more productive, thus sustaining economic growth. This study showed that youths who have no job opportunities were found to be more affected than youths who have job opportunities means that youth who have job opportunities is [OR=2.027444] times less likely to be unemployed when we compare with youth who have not job opportunities.

According to (Megquier & Belohlav, 2014), the lack of work experience reduces the chances of getting employment in the modern sectors of the economy. This study showed that individual who have not work experience were found to be more affected than individual who have work experience means that individual who have work experience is [OR=2.313284] times less likely to be unemployed when we compare with youth who have not work experience and also the study showed that individuals who track any mass media (OR=2.474261) more likely to be unemployed compared to individuals who track any mass media not at all like frequency of listening to radio, watching TV, reading magazines and so on.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Unemployment is one of the challenging socio-economic problems that affect all people in the working age group. The problem is so severe among the young people in countries of the world, particularly in the developing countries. Currently, addressing youth unemployment becomes an important development and political agenda of several states. Most of our country Ethiopia was suffered from unemployment problems. This problem is highly seen in wolkite town. The issue of youth unemployment is the outcome of different socio-economic and demographic cause. Among this the study of was aim to investigate the cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Gurage Zone Wolkite Town.

The study used a binary logistic regression model to examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The results showed that out of fifteen(15) explanatory variables tested except marital status, job preference, living standard, migration, unstable economy and rapid growth of population, the remaining gender, age, education year, work experience, social network density, exposure to any social mass media, occupation, job opportunities and technological improvement are statistically significant. Therefor the major cause of youth unemployment in Wolkite town are gender, age, education year, work experience, social network density, exposure to any social mass media, occupation, job opportunities and technological improvement and The consequences of youth unemployment in the town are alcoholism and prostitution, high crime rate, lack of peace and security, lack of self-respect, dependency, decreases in consumption and increasing poverty and The study result shows the current status of youth unemployment in Wolkite town is high and it show more percepts of youths live in the town was unemployed due to different factors and it indicates there is unemployment problem in the Wolkite Town.

The study reveals that unemployment is higher in age. Most of unemployed individuals are living with their family to satisfy their needs. Unemployment also creates serious problems for the society as the unemployed individuals disturb the whole society, because of these the society

have no special attention for them. Due to these they segregate from the society and do not participate in social activities.

In general, unemployment is a serious problem for individuals because it makes people to become poor, and exposed to malnutrition due to lack of income for their living. The unemployment lowers the country GDP as unemployed individual and also do not contribute to the economy.

5.2 Recommendation

The results obtained from this study are of great concern to policy makers because of the negative effects of unemployment on the loss of output, on the society and on the psychological wellbeing of the unemployed youths and immediate family members. Based on the findings of the study, the following points are recommended to reduce the youth unemployment.

- Since, unemployment is one of the problems which exist in wolkite town both governmental and other concerned bodies like Non-governmental organization are responsible to solve these problems like lack of job opportunity, lack of skill or experience are the causes of unemployment. So, the government is responsible to reduce these problems by creating conducive environment and allow the expansion of non-governmental organization by creating conducive work environment for them.
- Based on the findings, the recommendations forwarded are that the government must strengthen the laws and policies which will enable the youth to acquire the quality of education, reduce work experience needed for the different job vacancy, develop systems on how to distribute job-related information and also provide career advice to youth unemployment.
- Regarding exposure to mass media as one variable, The government or concerned bodies should make the coverage of mass media in uniform way in order to all youth are equally get information from mass media to get employment opportunity.
- The Government and the concerned bodies should increase the awareness of youths about the importance of self-employment by inviting successful persons as a key speaker and enable youths to bring attitude change by organizing awareness creation program in community based events.

- Encourage youth to increase their social network. Social networks are key to find jobs in wolkite town. Having higher density of social network increases the chance of getting new information about job opportunities available in the residential areas as well as outside the area. In order to increase the social networks; educating youth to bring change in their social communication habits using public and private media, encourage them to use and access internet, mobile telephone; participate in youth related activities, visit and ask private employment agencies, friends, and relatives is suggested.
- To motivate the youths and not to expecting jobs only from government, the government should take action to give entrepreneurship as one subject in all tertiary institutions to enhance the entrepreneurship skills to enhance graduate unemployed to create their own business
- One of the factors for unemployment is in sufficent job opportunities from the government, so the government should need to build up the institutions/system so as to solve unemployment, deep down the root like job portal system to apply and recruit based on their profession and recommendation.
- The government and higher education institutions must work together to increase the educated youth in the country economy and attract more potential foreign investment to the country's economy.

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APENDEX I

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Dear respondent: I would like to appreciate your willingness to participate in the current Senior research study. The main objectives of the research are to identify the Cause And Consequences Of Youth Unemployment in Wolkite Town. Therefore, You are kindly requested to fill the entire questions with all information accurately, truthfully, and honestly. The information you provide will be use for only research purpose and it will kept secretly and confidentially.

Instruction: For the following question, please fill in the appropriate information and answers to those questions in the provided space using ☐ ✓ mark.

Part I: General and demographic information about respondents

1. Gender Female ☐ Male ☐
2. Age 15-19 ☐ 20-24 ☐ 25-29 ☐

Part II: Status of the respondents1

3. Education year ----------
4. Marital status: Never married(Single) ☐ Ever married (includes currently married, divorced and widowed) ☐
5. Are you employed? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. If you are unemployed or you are not working now, (how long are you unemployed)?
   Less than 4 weeks ☐ 1-3 months ☐ 4-6 months ☐
   6-12 months ☐ More than a year ☐

7. Mismatch between your profession and the labor market make you to stay unemployed? Yes ☐ No ☐

8. What is your occupation? Own Business ☐ Government ☐ NGO ☐ Farmer ☐ Other ☐

9. Monthly Income…….

10. From where you get the required income? Depending on their family ☐ Depending on their relatives ☐ From the money accumulated before ☐

11. What is your living standard? Monthly Income <=2000 Birr is Low ☐ Monthly Income 2001-6000 Birr is Middle ☐ Monthly Income > 6000 Birr is High ☐

12. In what way government is affected by unemployment. Loss of income tax ☐

    Political instability ☐ Both Loss of income tax and Political instability ☐

13. Which sectors are most create job opportunity to the society?

    Government ☐ Private Sector ☐

14. Do you have work experience? Yes ☐ No ☐

15. What type of job do you prefer? Preferring Paid Employment ☐

    Self-Employment ☐ Any Available Jobs In The Labor Market ☐

16. Do you have any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs? Yes ☐ No ☐

17. How many times do you track any mass media? Not at all ☐ twice a week ☐ At least twice a week ☐

18. Do you have job opportunity in the town? Yes ☐ No ☐

19. Do you think that unstable economy is a reason for youth unemployment? Yes ☐
    No ☐

20. Do you think that rural urban migration has a contribution for youth to remain unemployed? Yes ☐ No ☐

21. Do you think that poverty is a reason for youth unemployment? Yes ☐
    No ☐

22. Is there a minimum level of income per month below which you would not accept a job? Yes ☐ No ☐

23. What is your main reason for not working or looking for work?
    No reason given ☐
    Personal family responsibilities ☐
    Education leave or training ☐
    Could not find suitable work ☐
    Do not know how or where to seek work ☐
    Other ☐

24. Do you think that rapid growth of population is a reason for youth unemployment?
    Yes ☐ No ☐

25. Do you think that technological improvement is a reason for youth unemployment?
    Yes ☐ No ☐

Part III: Questions on the consequences of youth Unemployment

	strongly disagree	disagree	natural	agree	strongly agree
1. Do you think that alcoholism and prostitution is the result of unemployment?					
2. Do you think that high crime rate is the result of unemployment?					
3. Do you think that Lack of peace and security is the result of unemployment?					
4. Do you think that Bad ethics and					

addiction is the result of unemployment?					
5. Do you think that Lack of self-respect is the result of unemployment?					
6. Do you think that Dependency is the result of unemployment?					
7. Do you think that increased poverty is the result of unemployment?					
8. Do you think that decreases in consumption is the result of unemployment?					

አባሪ ፤

ወልቂጤ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የንግድ እና ኢኮኖሚ ኮሌጅ

የኢኮኖሚክስ ዲፓርትመንት

ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪ: አሁን ባለው ከፍተኛ የምርምር ጥናት ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ መሆንህን ላደንቅህ እወዳለሁ የጥናቱ ዋና አላማዎች በወልቂጤ ከተማ የወጣቶች ስራ አጥነት መንስኤ እና መዘዙን መለየት ነው። ስለዚህ ሁሉንም ጥያቄዎች በትክክል፣ በእውነት እና በታማኝነት እንዲሞሉ በአክብሮት እንጠይቃለን። ያቀረቡት መረጃ ለምርምር ዓላማ ብቻ የሚያገለግል ሲሆን በሚስጥር እና በሚስጥር ይጠበቃል።

መመሪያ: **ለሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች፣ እባክዎን ተገቢውን መረጃ እና ለጥያቄዎች መልስ በተሰጠው ቦታ ላይ [✓] ምልክትን በመጠቀም ይሙሉ።**

ክፍል አንድ፡ስለ መላሾች አጠቃላይ እና የስነሕዝብ አወቃቀር መረጃ

1. ፆታ ሴት [ ] ወንድ [ ]

2. ዕድሜ 15-19 [ ] 20-24 [ ] 25-29 [ ]

ክፍል ሁለት፡ የተመላሾች ሁኔታ

3. ምንያክል አመት ተምረሃል/ተምረሻል .....

4. የጋብቻሁኔታ፡- ያላገባ (ነጠላ) [ ] ያገባ (አሁን ያገባ፣የተፋታ እና ባል/ሚስት የሞተበትን ይጨምራል) [ ]

5. ሰራተኛ ነህ/ነሽ? አዎ [ ] አይ [ ]

6. ስራ ፈት ከሆንክ/ሽ ወይም አሁን ካልሰራህ/ሽ፣(ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ነው ፈት የሆንከው/ሽው)?

ከ 4 ሳምንታት ያነሰ [ ] 1-3 ወር [ ] 4-6 ወራት [ ] 6-12 ወራት [ ]

ከአንድ አመት በላይ [ ]

7. በሙያዎ እና በስራ ገበያው መካከል አለመመጣጠን ስራ ፈት እንድትሆን/ኚ ያደርግሃል/ሻል? አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

8. ሥራህ/ሽ ምንድን ነው? የገዛ ቢዝነ ☐ ስመንግስት ☐ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆነ ☐ ገበሬ ☐ ሌላ ☐

9. ወርሃዊ ገቢ .....

10.አስፈላጊውን ገቢ ከየት ያገኛሉ? በቤተሰባቸው ላይ በመመስረት ☐ በዘመዶቻቸው ላይ በመመስረት ☐ ከዚህ በፊት ከተጠራቀመው ገንዘብ ☐

11. የኑሮ ደረጃዎ ምን ያህል ነው? ወርሃዊ ገቢ<=2000 ብር ዝቅተኛ ወርሃዊ ገቢ ነው ☐

2001-6000 ብር መካከለኛ ☐ ወርሃዊ ገቢ> 6000 ብር ከፍተኛ ነው ☐

12. መንግስት በስራ አጥነት የሚጎዳው በምንመልኩ ነው። የገቢ ግብር ማጣት ☐

የፖለቲካ አለመረጋጋት ☐ ሁለቱም የገቢ ግብር መጥፋት እና የፖለቲካ አለመረጋጋት ☐

13. ለህብረተሰቡ የስራ እድል የሚፈጥሩት የትኞቹ ዘርፎች ናቸው?

የመንግስት ☐ የግል ዘርፍ ☐

14. የስራ ልምድ አለህ/ሽ? አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

15. ምንዓይነት ሥራ ይመርጣሉ? የሚከፈልበት ሥራን መምረጥ ☐

በሠራተኛ ገበያ ውስጥ ያሉ ማንኛቸውም ሥራዎች ☐ የራስ ሥራ ☐

16. ከሌሎች ሰዎች ጋር ስለ ስራዎች መረጃ ለመለዋወጥ ማህበራዊ አውታረ መረብ (እውቂያዎች) አሎት? አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

17.ማንኛውንም የመገናኛ ብዙሃን ምንያህል ጊዜ ይከታተላሉ? በጭራሽ ☐ በሳምንት ሁለት ጊዜ ☐ ቢያንስ በሳምንት ሁለት ጊዜ ☐

18. በከተማው ውስጥ የስራ እድል አሎት?

አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

19. ያልተረጋጋ ኢኮኖሚ ለወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት ምክንያት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

20. የገጠር ከተማ ፍልሰት ለወጣቶች ስራ አጥ ሆኖ እንዲቆ ይየራሱ አስተዋፅኦ አለው ብለው ያስባሉ? አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

21. እርስዎ የማትፈልጉት ዝቅተኛ የገቢ ደረጃ በወር ካለሥራ ይቀበላሉ? አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

22. ሥራ ላለመሥራት ወይም ለመፈለግ ዋናው ምክንያት ምንድን ነው?

ምንም ምክንያት አልተሰጠም። ☐

የግል የቤተሰብ ኃላፊነቶች ☐

የትምህርት ፈቃድ ወይም ስልጠና ☐

ተስማሚ ሥራ ማግኘት አለመቻል ☐

ሥራን እንዴት እና የት እንደሚፈልጉ አታውቁም ☐

ሌላ ☐

23. የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ለወጣቶች ስራ አጥነት ምክንያት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

24. የቴክኖሎጂ መሻሻል ለወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት ምክንያት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

አዎ ☐ አይ ☐

ክፍል ሰስት፡ የወጣቶች ስራ አጥነት መዘዞችን የሚመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች

	በጽኑ አልስማማም	አልስማማም	ተፈጥሯዊ	እስማማለው	በጠንካራ ሁኔታ እስማማለሁ
1. የአልኮን ሱሰኝነት እና ሴተኛ አዳሪነት የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					
2. ከፍተኛ የወንጀል መጠን የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					
3. የሰላምና የጸጥታ እጦት የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው					

ብለው ያስባሉ?					
4. መጥፎ ስነምግባር እና ሱስ የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					
5. ለራስ ክብር ማጣት የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					
6. ጥገኛነት የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					
7. የድህነት መጨመር የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					
8. የፍጆታ መቀነስ የስራ አጥነት ውጤት ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?					

APENDEX II
STATA RESULTS

```
. tabulate employstatus
```

employstatus	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0	110	40.89	40.89
1	159	59.11	100.00
Total	269	100.00	

```
. tabulate Gender employstatus, column row
```

Key
frequency *row percentage* *column percentage*

Gender	employstatus 0	1	Total
0	70	79	149
	46.98	53.02	100.00
	63.64	49.69	55.39
1	40	80	120
	33.33	66.67	100.00
	36.36	50.31	44.61
Total	110	159	269
	40.89	59.11	100.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00

```
. estat gof
```

Logistic model for employstatus, goodness-of-fit test

```
       number of observations =       269
 number of covariate patterns =       268
           Pearson chi2(252) =       275.58
                 Prob > chi2 =         0.1472
```

```
. logit employstatus i. Gender i. age  educyears i. maristatus i. occupation i. livingstandard i. experience i. jobprefer i. socialn
>  massmedia i. jobopportunity i. unstableeconomy i. migration i. growthofpopu i. technologicalimprov

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -181.96875
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -139.42354
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -138.83292
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -138.83212
Iteration 4:   log likelihood = -138.83212

Logistic regression                             Number of obs   =        269
                                                LR chi2(15)     =      86.27
                                                Prob > chi2     =     0.0000
Log likelihood = -138.83212                     Pseudo R2       =     0.2371
```

employstatus	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
1.Gender	.6109222	.303117	2.02	0.044	.0168239	1.205021
1.age	.8624338	.3314618	2.60	0.009	.2127806	1.512087
educyears	-.0732116	.0326436	-2.24	0.025	-.1371919	-.0092313
1.maristatus	.3011446	.3565545	0.84	0.398	-.3976894	.9999785
1.occupation	-1.461545	.3388741	-4.31	0.000	-2.125726	-.7973638
1.livingstandard	.4202701	.3103774	1.35	0.176	-.1880585	1.028599
1.experience	.8386683	.3118507	2.69	0.007	.2274521	1.449885
1.jobprefer	.4286074	.3132892	1.37	0.171	-.1854281	1.042643
1.socialnetwork	.6025153	.2980228	2.02	0.043	.0184014	1.186629
1.massmedia	.905942	.3040454	2.98	0.003	.3100239	1.50186
1.jobopportunity	.7096503	.3255669	2.18	0.029	.071551	1.34775
1.unstableeconomy	.2291477	.33258	0.69	0.491	-.4226972	.8809925
1.migration	-.1111642	.3009542	-0.37	0.712	-.7010237	.4786952
1.growthofpopu	.4173932	.3193735	1.31	0.191	-.2085673	1.043354
1.technologicalimprov	.6992707	.3494226	2.00	0.045	.0144149	1.384126
_cons	-1.193596	.6224169	-1.92	0.055	-2.413511	.0263184

```
. logistic employstatus i. Gender i. age  educyears i. maristatus i. occupation i. livingstandard i. experience i. jobprefer i. socialne
>  i. massmedia i. jobopportunity i. unstableeconomy i. migration i. growthofpopu i. technologicalimprov

Logistic regression                             Number of obs   =        269
                                                LR chi2(15)     =      86.27
                                                Prob > chi2     =     0.0000
Log likelihood = -138.83212                     Pseudo R2       =     0.2371
```

employstatus	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
1.Gender	1.842129	.5583807	2.02	0.044	1.016966	3.336828
1.age	2.368919	.7852062	2.60	0.009	1.237113	4.536188
educyears	.9294041	.0303391	-2.24	0.025	.8718029	.9908111
1.maristatus	1.351405	.4818494	0.84	0.398	.6718707	2.718223
1.occupation	.2318778	.0785774	-4.31	0.000	.1193463	.4505151
1.livingstandard	1.522373	.4725101	1.35	0.176	.8285662	2.797143
1.experience	2.313284	.7213995	2.69	0.007	1.255397	4.262622
1.jobprefer	1.535118	.480936	1.37	0.171	.8307485	2.836704
1.socialnetwork	1.826708	.5444005	2.02	0.043	1.018572	3.27602
1.massmedia	2.474261	.7522878	2.98	0.003	1.363458	4.490033
1.jobopportunity	2.03328	.6619687	2.18	0.029	1.074173	3.848755
1.unstableeconomy	1.257528	.4182286	0.69	0.491	.655277	2.413294
1.migration	.8947918	.2692914	-0.37	0.712	.4960772	1.613967
1.growthofpopu	1.517999	.4848087	1.31	0.191	.8117464	2.838721
1.technologicalimprov	2.012285	.7031378	2.00	0.045	1.014519	3.991338
_cons	.3031291	.1886727	-1.92	0.055	.0895005	1.026668