

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY



COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSE and CONSEQUENCE of
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF WOLISO TOWN**

**A SENIOR ESSAY SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY IN
PARTIALFULLFILLMENT OF REQUERIMENTS OF BACHELOR OF ART (BA)
DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY.**

BY;

- 1, ABDI ALEMAYEHU**
- 2, ABDISA HARARU**
- 3, MOHAMMED JEMAL**

ADVISOR: MR. DEGNACHEW TEREFE (MA)

AUGUST, 2021

WOLKITE. ETHIOPIA

Acknowledgment

First of all we would like to thank almighty and gracious God who helped us to pass the most difficult and challenging time of our educational life. Second we would like to express our special acknowledgment and gratitude to our advisor Mr. Dagnachew Terefa, who devoted his time and guided us in every aspect of this work. Third we would like to thank our family's members for moral and financial support. The fourth we would like to thank our friends for giving moral, technical writing skill and material support. Lastly but not least we would like to thank respondents and Woliso town labor and social and youth affair office, who are giving relevant information and permission to collect data regarding the research.

Table of Contents	Page
Acknowledgment	I
List of tables.....	IV
List of figures.....	V
Acronyms.....	VI
ABSTRACT.....	VII
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the problem	3
1.4 Significance of the study.....	4
1.5 Scope of the study	5
1.6 Limitation of the study.....	5
1.7 Organization of the Paper	5
1.8. Definition of Important Terms	6
CHAPTER TWO.....	7
2. REVIEW LITERATURE	7
2.1 Concept of youth unemployment.....	7
2.2 Unemployment Rate in Ethiopia.....	8
2.3 Ethiopian Urban unemployment	9
2.4 Causes of Youth Unemployment	10
2.5 Consequence of youth unemployment.....	11
2.6. Ethiopian Employment policy	12
2.7. Theories on Unemployment.....	12
CHAPTER THREE.....	16
3.RESEARCH METHDOLOGY	16
3.1. Description of the Study Area.....	16
3.2 Study Design.....	16

3.3 Research Approach	16
3.4 Source of data	17
3.5 Methods of data collection and Instruments	17
3.6 Sampling design	19
3.7. Method of data analysis	20
3.9 Ethical consideration.....	20
3.10 Data quality control mechanism	21
CHAPTER FOUR	22
4. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation.....	22
4.1 Background Characteristics of the Respondents.....	22
4.2. Educational Curriculum	24
4.3. The cause of youth Unemployment	25
4.4 Consequences of Youth Unemployment.....	30
4.5. Social Impacts of youth unemployment.....	34
4.6 Policy Measures	35
CHAPTER FIVE	37
5. Conclusion and Recommendation	37
5.1. Conclusion	37
5.2 Recommendation	38
References	41
APPENDIX I	43
APPENDIX II	44
APPENDIX III.....	45
APPENDIX IV.....	45
APPENDIX V.....	46
APPENDIX VI.....	46

List of tables

Table 1: Socio-Demographic characteristics of respondent.....	23
Table 2: Educational curriculum.....	24
Table 3: Causes of Youth Unemployment.....	25
Table 4: Economic factors and youth Unemployment.....	27
Table 5:Economic development and population growth	28
Table 6: population growth.....	29
Table 7: Financial resource and youth unemployment.....	30
Table 8: Consequence of youth unemployment.....	31
Table 9: The economic consequence of youth unemployment.....	33
Table 10: social impacts of youth unemployment	34

List of figures

Page

Figure 1: - figure of conceptual frame work.....11

Acronyms

- **CSA:** - central statistical authority.
- **GDP:** - growth domestic product.
- **ILO:** - international labor organization.
- **NEPSE:** - national employment policy and strategy of Ethiopia.
- **NGO:** - nongovernmental organization.
- **UNESCO:** - united nation educational scientific and cultural organization.
- **UNWYR:** - United Nation world Youth Report

ABSTRACT

This study set out to examine the cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Woliso town. To this end an endeavor was made to identify the main factors responsible for youth unemployment and its consequences. A mixed research approach was employed to collect data pertinent for this study purpose. The secondary data were collected from books, electronic website, magazine and related materials and the primary data were collected through interview and survey. The sampling technique that was used in this study was purposive sampling technique from non-probability and simple random sampling from probability sampling. There are number of causes for youth unemployment like rural urban migration, population growth, miss guided system of education, and gender related issues. The finding of the study indicated that educated youth unemployment have many consequences. Generally, Ethiopia has been affected by sever socioeconomic problem. The situation is the same to Woliso town. Youth unemployment is the one which has a huge impact on the well-being of unemployed youths. Youth unemployment has many consequences like legal, social, economic, and psychological on youths. Finally these consequences are social and, economic consequence as the major consequence. Generally, Ethiopia has been affected by sever socioeconomic problem. The situation is the same to Woliso town. Youth unemployment is the one which has a huge impact on the well-being of unemployed youths. The mechanism by which government uses to solve the unemployment problem such as organizing the unemployed youths to engage in group business like voluntary association and Providing credit service Organizing youths to do group business Providing skill trainings to enable them to create their own jobs and business

Keywords: Youth; Unemployment; Social; Economic

CHAPTER ONE

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Unemployment is the sever problem prevailing virtually all countries of the world (Mohammed 2011; Blakely *et al* 2013). Though in different magnitude, unemployment still exists in the world youth, Youth unemployment is a new concept of global problems, threatening whole humanity including educated and illiterate mass especially youth to cope up the magnitude of the problem in their respective locality. It is a serious concern every nation including eastern and western countries. Developing countries are more victimized than others

The seriousness of the problem may vary from one country to another. Globally, there was unprecedented increase in youth unemployment between 2015 and 2018. By 2018, the global youth unemployment rate is projected to stand at 12.8 per cent. Young people there for level of youth unemployment, currently, is three times higher than for the adult population continue to be almost three times more likely than adults to be unemployed. In Africa, in the same way, unemployment continues to be serious social problems despite some improvements in recent years. In the Sub-Saharan Africa youth unemployment rate is significantly higher than the adult unemployment rate. It is as twice as adult unemployment rate. (Muhdin, 2016).

Ethiopia is a poor agrarian country with per capita income of below \$2 (World Bank 2011). Unemployment has a negative effect on the physical well-being of the suffering peoples. The unemployed are likely to experience feelings such as depression, hopelessness, disagree, annoyance, bitterness and humiliation, different crime dishonesty, fraud, theft and violence generally prevail in a society where population is unemployed on a large scale. A variety of other mental and health disorders drug abuse and psychosomatic ailments are strongly linked with unemployment (Birtt 2014).

A high level of unemployment and underemployment are among the critical socio-economic problems facing Ethiopia. While the labor force grows with an increasing proportion of youth,

employment growth is inadequate to absorb labor market entrants. As a result, youth are especially affected by unemployment. Moreover, young people are more likely to be employed in jobs of low quality underemployed in jobs of low quality underemployed working long hours for low wages, engaged in dangerous work or receive only short term and or informal (CSA 2004).

The inadequate employment situation of youth has a number of socio-economic, political and moral consequences. The prospect of employment growth in developing countries especially in sub-Saharan African has worsened because of various reasons. In these regard Ethiopia is not an exception as it is one of these countries exposed to complex social problem like massive unemployment particularly youth unemployment. The unemployment rate has been constantly increasing by age, sex and geographic location (CSA 2004).

The town like Woliso as one of the towns in Ethiopia has been affected by the challenging problem of unemployment and specifically youth unemployment (CSA 2005).

As mentioned above the overall incident that is why the town now a day larger number of youth unemployment and since there was no benefit for unemployed, this youth unemployed are enjoying life which was very tragic. The government minimize the problem by improving the economic condition by developing or increasing the number of formal sector and by minimizing rural-urban migration. Thus, this study was emphasized on examining the socio-economic causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Woliso town through the employment of a mixed research approach.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The economy of Ethiopia has proven unable to accommodate the rapid growth of labor force. The unemployment became a serious problem in urban areas. As many suggested the primary reason is that the growth of the economy and its capacity to create jobs has not keep pace with the population growth (Nayak 2014).

Ethiopia has the largest youth population in Sub-Saharan Africa. More than half of its population is under the age of twenty-five and 20% are between 15 and 24. There were about 200 million unemployed people in the world in 2010, 75% of which came from the advanced economies and the rest from emerging economies, and the number has increased substantially since 2015. Though the above suggestion on the issue of youth unemployment in Ethiopia are acceptable there are other issues that causes to unemployment such as educational system, ever growing rural urban migration and non-work status of the society in agriculture. And its consequence such as political, economic, psychological and social problem (Kassa; 2012).

Unemployment is one of the major prevailing social and economic problems in almost all countries of the world, which every country should fight against. Africa, particularly Ethiopia is confronted with this problem that has been extremely challenging. Particularly youth unemployment, various studies like research conducted by EndaleMulu (2017), Esbalew Abeba (2014) have indicated that those who are not employed commit crime against society and persistent unemployment results in begging. There are few studies that address the employment challenges in Ethiopia.

Most of the studies give a narrow view of the labor market – few studies tend to concentrate on the incidence of unemployment in specific categories, such as urban youth unemployment (Kibru 2012).

Therefore, that for the better understanding of causes and consequences of youth unemployment aimed at improving the problem, it is better to have a look at the current unemployment situation. Hence, this study tried to give a brief insight into current unemployment situation in Woliso town. Therefore, this motivates the researchers to study on cause and consequence of youth unemployment.

There were some studies which were done before in Ethiopia like (EndaleMulu (2017) on impacts of youth unemployment on violence crime; Esubalew Abeba (2014) on the cause of youth unemployment in Addis Ababa Arada sub city; and Gadisa Geletu (2018) on consequence of youth unemployment and their coping mechanism in Jimma. However, these previous studies were one sided; focused on either the causes or consequences of youth unemployment while failed to examine both the causes and consequences of youth unemployment and the policy efforts made by the government and other stake holders. Accordingly, this study was conducted with the aim of filling the above identified gap through the employment of a mixed research approach.

Therefore, this study was concerned on examining both the socio-economic causes and consequences of youth unemployment in the town of Woliso. Besides, the policy measures taken by the government to tackle the problem of youth unemployment was the concern of this study.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the socio-economic causes and consequences of youth unemployment with particular reference to Woliso town

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To examine the impact of the educational curricula on youth unemployment.
2. To explore the impacts of economic situation on youth unemployment.
3. To identify the social impacts of youth unemployment.
4. To assess the economic impact of youth unemployment.
5. To know policy measure undertaken by the government.

1.4 Significance of the study

The very purpose of this study is to identify the socio-economic cause of youth unemployment including the policy measures undertaken by the government with particular reference to the

town of Woliso. Accordingly, this study is very noteworthy for the following reasons. The study helps to understand the socio-economic causes of youth unemployment. The study finding also serve as an input for policy makers in relation with youth unemployment.

Also, the outcome of the study adds some insights to the existing gap in literature on the issue of the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in our country. Finally, this study is too crucial to instigate further research on the issue of youth unemployment by making the voids left by this study as a benchmark.

1.5 Scope of the study

The scope of the study would be delimited to study of the socio-economic cause and consequences of youths' unemployment in Woliso town. Due to time and resource constraints the study doesn't cover the whole woreda in the Zone of South Western Shoa. In doing so, a mixed research approach has been used to collect the required data for the purpose of this study.

1.6 Limitation of the study

when we conducting the study, there were limitations that we faced from this study. Those are the time given to do the research was not enough to conduct comprehensive investigation, and reluctance of respondents to give information and also the other limitation of this study was lack of financial constraints to pay for the necessary expenditure to conduct the research .In addition to this lack of material and other services when the researchers conduct the researches.

1.7 Organization of the Paper

This study paper contains five chapters. The first chapter explains introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study both general and specific, scope of the study and significance of the study. The second chapter is literature review, theoretical and conceptual frame work.

The third chapter deals with research methodology and the fourth chapter is result and discussion, and the last chapter is recommendation and conclusion

1.8. Definition of Important Terms

● **Youth:** it refers to the time of life when one is young and often means the time between childhood and adulthood maturity or as Ethiopian context 14-28 years old.

● **Unemployment:** it refers by the bureau of labor statistics as people who don't have a job have actively looked for work in the past four weeks and are currently available for work.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW LITERATURE

2.1 Concept of youth unemployment

Youth unemployment is the unemployment of young people, defined as 14-28 years old (UNWYR 2012). Unemployment person is defined as someone who does not have a job but is actively seeking work. In order to qualify as unemployed for official and static measurement, the individual must be without employment, willing and able to work, of the officially designated” working age” and actively searching for a position (Furlong Andy, 2012). Youth unemployment rates are historically four to five times more than the adult rate in every country in the world. In 2012 youth made up to 40% of the world unemployed, with global youth unemployed rate 12.6% close to 75million youth were unemployed worldwide (Morcy Hanan 2012).

In Ethiopia, unemployment seems to be a phenomenon being prevalent in the city state with the majority of unemployed people being young with modest level of formal education. The economy of Ethiopia has proven unable to proven unable to accommodate the rapid growth of labor force. The unemployment becomes serious problem in urban area. In fact, only about 25,000 formal wage sector jobs are being annually created while; 600,000-800,000 individuals annually are entering in the labor market (ILO 1993).

Through the above suggestion on the presence issue of unemployment in Ethiopia are acceptable there are other issue that have to be discussed concerning the cause of unemployment such as; educational system, ever growing of rural-urban migration, and low economic growth. And its consequences such as; political, economic, and social cost. In addition, policies and strategies which are relevant in alleviating unemployment and creating job opportunity for the unemployment people (CSA 2011).

Woliso is one of the most vulnerable localities in the Oromia National Regional State and high unemployment, especially youth unemployment is major problem of the town. The poverty feature of the town is mainly caused by high unemployment rate among the youth and erratic. This as another burden which intensifies the social, economic crisis in the town (CSA 2011).

2.2 Unemployment Rate in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the African countries with the highest rate of urbanization. Such high growth rate of Ethiopian urban centers presents enormous challenges to the nation. One of the developmental challenges facing urban Ethiopia today is unemployment. While there is little improvement in urban unemployment reduction, the overall performance in employment creation remained sluggish (Kibret 2014). Unemployment in Ethiopia seems to be a phenomenon being prevalent in the city-states with the majority of unemployed people being young with modest levels of formal education. In Ethiopia, the mean unemployment duration in urban sector is 3 years for completed spells 4.7 years for incomplete spells. Age, marital status, level of education, location and support mechanism while unemployed affect the rate while Ethnic background and gender are not important determinant (CSA 2011).

After the adoption of market-based economy in Ethiopian economy the public sector showed significant contraction and progressively larger roles were granted to the Private sector University graduates were no more afforded automatic employment in the public sector real wages declined while they increased in the private sector, and returns to education remained unchanged. As shown by researches conducted on urban Ethiopia. Second school graduates have the longest mean duration of waiting period while

individuals with college diploma or university education have remarkably shorter duration of waiting period people with primary education also have shorter mean duration, may be because they have given up school and started careers in labor intensive, daily paid jobs early (ILO 2003).

However, most of the unemployed are relatively well- educates productive youth, this highlights the seriousness of the problem and hence the need for urgent policy intervention suggests. But how about those who succeeded in joining the public universities and after graduation fail to find job, what are the reasons for such phenomena and possible policy implications (ILO 2003).

2.3 Ethiopian Urban unemployment

First it is necessary to make a clear-cut definition of urban unemployment. Urban unemployment can be defined as the surplus labor unable to find jobs in the modern sector, fighting to survive and find activities to perform which provide income.

Mohammed, (1994) on his thesis titled "structural determinants of urban unemployment in Ethiopia" done by employing both descriptive and inferential analytical techniques. He suggested that the causes of urban unemployment problems are unbalanced growth between labor force supplies on the one hand and job opportunity on the other.

Shiferaw, (1998) investigated the nature and trend of unemployment in Ethiopia using econometric model inferred that lack of promoting small scale industrial activities are one of the contributing factors for urban unemployment. Seyoum (2003) in his paper investigate the rural-urban migration in Ethiopia with reference to Addis Ababa using descriptive statistics and he conclude that reasons for migration is economic and non-economic factors on the rural-urban migration not only varies between regions but also with in defined geographical location and population. The economic reasons considered are search for employment, job transfer, failure in agricultural productivity and other discouraging economic reasons in the place of origin and the desire to go into non-agricultural business. In the contrary, non-economic reasons include the search for better educational and health opportunities, the need to mix with close relatives and families and family pressures. Birhanu, (2007) in his paper he investigated determinants that generate urban- unemployment in Ethiopia using both descriptive and econometric approaches and came up with the conclusion that rural-urban migration and population growth are the main factors aggravated urban unemployment. There is high and positive relationship between rural-urban migration and urban unemployment, which is due to the transfer of a great deal of labor force from rural to urban areas without any attachment jobs in the urban centers. And also, he concludes that the relationship between unemployment and population is positive.

2.4 Causes of Youth Unemployment

There are a number of reasons for youth unemployment. The most important one is **poor** macroeconomic performance. Lack of insufficient economic growth affects everyone in the economy and youth especially. The other crucial reason for youth unemployment is insufficient employment creation. When economy cannot create new jobs, youth was the most effected group. Inadequate growth performance in economies is the most important determinant of young unemployment level (Eichhorst *et al* 2013).

The causes of unemployment are among the extensively debated issues by economists. Eita and Ashipala (2010) study the determinants of unemployment in Namibia for the periods 1971- 2007 and conclude that unemployment is positively correlated with investment, wage increase and with an output level below the potential output. They also found that unemployment is negatively related to inflation. Another study by Alhawarin and Kreishan (2010) on long term unemployment in Jordan indicates that age, gender, marital status, region, work experience and education are the major determinants. In the Ethiopian case, the study indicates that the potential causes of urban unemployment include the increasing number of the youth labor force, the rising internal migration and literacy rate. Other most important causes in developing countries especially in Ethiopia are the rapidly growing size of the labor force, poor to modest macroeconomic performance, low level of job creation and low level of aggregate demand in the economy (Kassa 2012).

Most of the studies give a narrow view of the labor market – few studies tend to concentrate on the incidence of unemployment in specific categories, such as urban youth unemployment (Kibru 2012).

Therefore, that for the better understanding of causes and consequences of youth unemployment aimed at improving the problem, it is better to have a look at the current unemployment situation. Hence, this study tries to give a brief insight into current unemployment situation in Wolisotown. Therefore, this motivates the researcher to study on cause and consequence of youth unemployment.

2.5 Consequence of youth unemployment

2.5.1 Loss of generation

The unemployed youth has been called a lost generation not only productivity loss but also because of the long term direct and indirect impact unemployment has on young people and their families. Because they are not able to build up skill or experience during their first year in the work force, unemployed youth see a decrease in lifetime earning when compared to those who had study work or those who were unemployed as adult. A lower salary can persist for 20 years following the unemployed period before the individual begins earning competitively to their peers. Wide spread youth unemployment also leads a socially excluded generation at great risk for poverty. Unemployed youth also report more isolation from their community. Youth work are neither working nor studying do not have the opportunity to learn and improve their skill. They are progressively marginalized from the Hanan labor market and in turn can develop an anti-social behavior (Morcy 2012).

2.5.2 Impact on future earning:

Unemployment harms an individual in terms of future earnings. Early youth unemployment has serious negative effect on income, Gregg and Tomminey (2004) found that youth unemployment does indeed impose a wage on individuals, in the magnitude of 12% to 15% at the age of 42. However, this penalty is lower, at 8% to 10%, if individuals avoid repeat incidence of unemployment (OECD 2010).

2.5.3 A lack of innovation

The economic crisis has led to a global decrease in competitiveness. “There is a risk of loss of a talent and skills since a great amount of university graduates are unable to find a job and to put their knowledge and capability in to producing innovation and contributing to economic growth”. Excluding young people from the labor market means lacking the divergent thinking, creatively and innovation that they naturally offer. This fresh thinking is necessary for employers to foster new designs an innovation idea. Fighting youth unemployment is therefore key to maintaining the economic performances of a country (Esposito 2013).

2.5.4 Impact on wellbeing and health:

Research by Princes Trust (2012) found that the emotional health of young people can suffer if they are unemployed compared to those who are in work or education “There is a wealth of literature showing that unemployment is a stressful life event that directly makes and reduces individual-wellbeing. Unemployment increases susceptibility to malnutrition, illness, mental stress, and loss of self-esteem, and increases the risk of depression. The unemployed also appears to be at higher risk of committing suicide and of poor physical health outcomes later in life”. (Bell and Blanchflower 2010).

2.6. Ethiopian Employment policy

National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia have three important dimensions: enhancing social welfare, accelerating economic growth, and achieving political stability. Unemployment and underemployment continue to be serious social problems in Ethiopia despite some improvements in recent years. This is mainly a result of rapid population and labor force growth and limited employment generation capacity of the modern industrial sector of the economy. The national rate of unemployment, which stood at 3.6% in 1999, declined to 2.6% in 2005. Open unemployment is not a common problem in rural areas. According to the Labor Force Survey by Central Statistical Agency, underemployment is highest among male youth and prime age adults, and higher among men than women in both urban and rural areas (NEPSE 2009).

2.7. Theories on Unemployment

2.7.1. Human Capital Theory

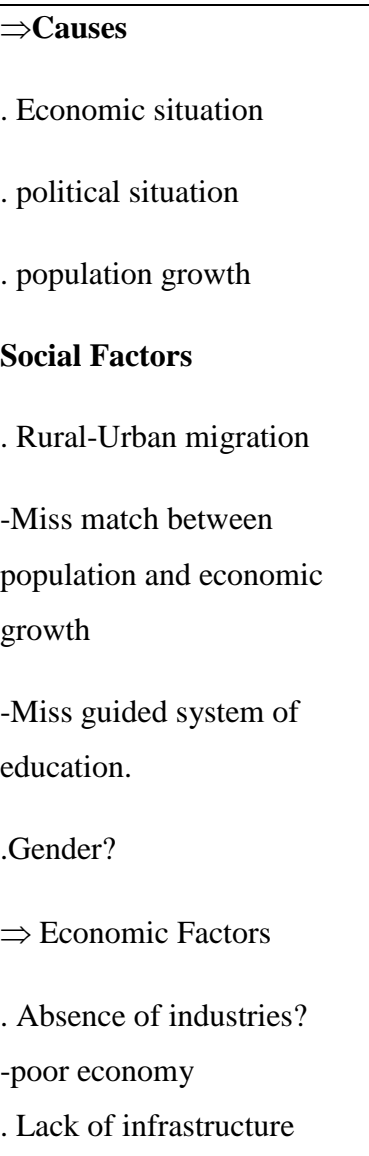
From the perspectives of human capital theory, the perceived employability of individual can either be determined by the conditions of the labor market that offer different opportunities to the individual and the resource possession of employee. Of these two alternatives of the employability determinants, the human capital theory deals with the individual resources option particularly the individual’s efforts to invest in education and trainings (Berntson et al. 2006). Becker (1993) argues that for individual’s human capital development, training and education are the most important investment to be made. Because the return to training investment can be

visualized in the form of higher income, effective performance and improved health and acquiring better career positions. The human capital developed from work experiences and competency development may contribute to higher earnings, better chance of promotions and acquiring better position (Judge et al. 1995 cited in Berntson et al. 2006). In his earlier work on investment in human capital analysis Becker found out that among other things individuals wage is positively related to the level of skills they possessed, and the probability of unemployment for individual is tend to be negatively correlated to the level of skills acquired (Becker, 1962). Longer time education engagement and subsequent increment in labor market participation could provide youth greater opportunities for upward social mobility and autonomy (Naafs, 2012). The perceived image of education as a strategy to move up the social ladder and the imagined linkage of extended years of schooling to white-collar jobs have encouraged parents to invest their resources in a formal education. Although education for most youth of developing countries has been recognized as a means of self-improvement, the opportunities for those groups to benefit economically from this inclusion is getting slim (Jeffrey, 2009). Thesis upward social mobility. However, in developing countries young people continue to place their hope of prolonging their participation in schooling to find professional jobs despite many of them remain waiting for a longer period of time before they secure paid jobs (Jeffrey, 2009). The return to training investment in developing countries is poor due to primarily the slow growth of the skilled labor demand in poor economy. Other factors such as poor administration, the level of training capacity, the quantity and quality of training, and the economic policies that do not favor incentives to firms have contributed to reduce the returns to training investment (Middleton et al. 1993). On the other hand, UNESCO (2012) highlighted that the other major challenges currently affecting urban youth employment opportunities in developing countries is the less attention given to entrepreneurial skill development in urban setting

2.8. Conceptual Framework of the study

Unemployment occupies a central place in the analysis of Economics science. It is one of the indicators of the well performance of the economy. Unemployed are those persons who are without work and immediately available to start work during the same period and who has actively looked for a job. There are different factors that are responsible for unemployment.

Hence, unemployment is a complex and dynamic socio-economic phenomenon. The following conceptual framework gives a brief illustration about unemployment.



. Lack of resource

. Lack of private sector
-Lack of access to credit
service



Youth
Unemploy
ment

A large black-outlined arrow pointing to the right, originating from the central box and pointing towards the right box.

consequence

- social consequence.
- Poor mental health.
- Depression
- Economic consequence
- Psychological consequence

Psychological factor

- Drug addiction
- Suicide, robbery, -
Violence& crime

Source: Constructed based on excerpts from literature

Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework of the study

CHAPTER THREE

3.RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

The study was conducted in south west Shewa zone specifically in Woliso town in Oromia National Regional state, which is 114km far from the capital city of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. Woliso town is the administrative headquarter of the south west Shewa zone. The main income source of the community is trade and employment in governmental institutions.

This town has a total population of 59,685, from which 18,880 of them are male and 18,998 are female. It has a latitude and longitude of 8-degree 32north 37 degree 58 east /8.533 degree north 37987 degree east. With an elevation of 20.63 meter above sea level Woliso is the administrative center of the zone.

3.2 Study Design

A cross sectional research design was used for this study purpose. Because data was collected at one point in time from the respondents.

3.3 Research Approach

In this study a mixed research approach has used in order to address the various objectives of the study and to assure the validity of the research results through the use of different research methods. According to Creswell (2009), in mixed research approach, the researchers converge or merge quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a comprehensive analysis of the research problems. The investigator collected both forms of data at the same time and then integrates the information in the interpretation of the overall results (P. 214). Besides, mixed research approach helps as a means to offset the weaknesses inherent within one approach/method with the strength of the other or conversely, the strength of one add to the strength of the other. This approach avoids biases inherent in a single approach and enables the researcher to utilize the strength of both quantitative and qualitative approaches (Ibid: 14). Thus, due to the short fall of employing a single research approach in a particular research project, and due to it is inadequacy to answer the various objectives of this study, the researchers have used a mixed research approach

3.4 Source of data

Both secondary and primary data source were used with the aim of addressing the various issues central to the study.

3.4.1 Primary data

The study primarily used three methods of gathering primary data. These are sample survey, in-depth interview, and case study. These primary data sources would have used to triangulate and validate data obtained from different unit of observation/ data sources.

3.4.2 Secondary data

The secondary data were gathered by reviewing of various literatures written on causes and consequences of youth unemployment. Documents, browsing internet sources, newspapers and published and un-published reports have been used for the purpose of this study.

3.5 Methods of data collection and Instruments

Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods have used to collect data pertinent for this study purpose. To gather the quantitative data survey method of data collection has been employed; while to collect the qualitative data depth interview, case study and interviewing of key informants have performed. Questionnaire and interview guide were used as instruments to gather the quantitative and qualitative data respectively.

3.5.1. Sample Survey

This method of data collection was mainly used to gather data on the socio-economic causes of youth unemployment. To do this, a questionnaire contained both close and open ended questions were administered. The reason that we choose this method is because survey is efficient and accurate means of data gathering method about a given population and the results were provided quickly and less expensive. The study included both sexes who are unemployed by different reasons and the questionnaire was prepared in English language.

Thus, for the purpose of gathering the quantitative data, the researchershavemainly employed sample survey. As articulated by Neuman (2014) survey research provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population (p. 12).

In survey research, the researcher follows different logics which are helpful to obtain valid data. For Neuman (2014) a survey researcher usually sample many respondents and ask all of them the same questions; measure many variables with the questions and test multiple hypotheses simultaneously; infer temporal order from questions about past behavior, experiences, or characteristics; statistically analyze associations among the variables to identify causal relationships; anticipate possible alternative explanation and measure them with other survey questions (i.e. control variables); statistically examine their effects to rule out alternative explanations. Surveys are sometimes called correlational because the researchers do not control and manipulate conditions as in an experiment (p. 319).

According to Kothari (2004), survey is a method of data collection which is characterized by selecting large sample of respondents and administering a structured questionnaire so as to extract information from the sample of respondents and to make inference about the whole population to which the samples are selected from. Thus, it is due to the above reasons this study has employed survey method.

3.5.2. In-depth interview

The researchers employed in-depth interview guide to obtain valuable information. For instance, viable in-depth interviews were held with five unemployed youths of Woliso town.

This research method has been employed to gather rich information from the Interviewees. Five interviewees were included in the in-depth interviews. According to Yeraswork (2010) in this method of data collection the interviewee is allowed to talk freely about various aspects of a topic. People interviewed at considerable length; and where the objective is to develop in-depth information only a few respondents may be involved. In-Depthinterviews or extended interviews provide richer material than is usually available from surveys (p. 28). To guide the interview session with informants, an interview schedule has been used in the data collection process.

Key informant interview

The researchers used semi structured key informant interview guide in the process of collecting data from Woliso town labor and social affair office officials and experts. A total of three (3)

key informants are interviewed. This method of data collection has specifically used to gather data regarding the different types of policy measures undertaken by the government to curb the problem of youth unemployment.

3.5.4. Case study

It is qualitative research method that provides a detailed analysis of a single case. It can help to obtain rich information. Case study was made study simple and easier on the investigation of unemployment concerned with youth socio-economical. In addition to this case study is necessary to get in depth information and deeper understanding the issue of socio-economic cause and Consequence of youth unemployment. It is with this rationale that we have used this method of gathering qualitative data. One (1) unemployed youth is included in the case study.

3.6 Sampling design

According to the data obtained from Woliso town social affair office, a total of 300 unemployed youths are found in the town. But the data cannot be collected from the whole population as a result of financial and time constraints. To select sample of respondents for this study purpose, the researchers have used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. From the probability sampling techniques simple random sampling has been used since the researchers have sampling frame/ list of the target population. In non-probability sampling purposive sampling was used.

To draw a representative sample of respondents from 300 unemployed youths' of Woliso town, Simplified Proportion Sample Size Estimation formula of Yemane's (1967) has been used. The required sample size has determined at 95% confidence level, 0.05 margin of error.

Thus, $n = N/(1 + N(e)^2)$ Where;

- n -is the sample size to be selected
- e- is the acceptable sampling error
- N-is the population size

$$n=300/ (9+N(e)^2)$$

$$=300/ (9+300(0.05)^2)$$

$$=300/ (9+300(0.0025))$$

$$= 300/9+0.75$$

$$= 300/9.75$$

$$n=31$$

3.7. Method of data analysis

The collected data by sample survey were analyzed by using simple descriptive statistics like percentage, frequencies and in the form of table. And the data obtained from in-depth interviews, case study and key informants were analyzed by using thematic analysis. And finally both the quantitative and qualitative data would be analyzed concurrently. The quantitative data have presented and substantiated with the qualitative data.

3.9 Ethical consideration

Ethics is among the crucial component of social research. According to Yeraswork (2010) research must be regulated by ethical norms values, even where there is disagreement over which ethical norms are applicable. Research projects which presuppose active participation must as a general rule only be initiated with the freely obtained and informed consent of the participants. Informants are free at any time to discontinue their participation, with no negative consequences for withdrawal. Also, the subjects of research are entitled to confidential treatment of all information they give on personal matters. The researcher must prevent the use and transmission of information which may harm the individual on whom the research is being carried out (p.221). Thus, this study will be carried out in line with the above values, norms and code of ethics required in scientific academic research.

3.10 Data quality control mechanism

To enhance the reliability and validity of data the researchers were taken data quality assurance in order to apply reliable data. The researchers were take cross check the data which was collect not be stored type and the validity of method was improved by actual behavior of respondents, when the data was collected I.e. respondents was asked and interviews when they were in a good condition. The careful sampling method was ensuring the representativeness on survey.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter mainly concerned with the analysis and interpretation of data which gathered from the respondents through the employment of a mixed research approach. Therefore, this section of the paper has analyzed and interpreted the data based on the responses which obtained through sample survey, case study view. The data which gathered through the survey method is analyzed in the form of descriptive statics such as percentage, and frequency table; and after the raw data is analyzed in this form the researchers have provided an interpretation in detail.

The chapter is subdivided in to six main sections, addressing the specific objectives of the study. The first part deals with respondents' background information that includes age group, gender and educational status. The second section presents educational curriculum, while the third is about the economic causes of youth unemployment. The fourth and the fifth part examine the social consequence and economic impact on youth unemployment. Finally, policy measurement undertaken by the government have presented and discussed.

4.1 Background Characteristics of the Respondents

In the context of this study, background characteristics of the respondents comprised sex, age group, and educational status, of the study participants.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic characteristics of respondent

sex of the respondents	frequency	Percentage %
Male	18	58%
Female	13	42%
Total	31	100%
Age of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
18-20	6	19%
21-23	9	30%
24-26	10	32%
>26	6	19%
Total	31	100%
Educational level of respondents		
Diploma	14	45%
Degree	17	55%
Master	-	-
Total	31	100%

Source: Survey data, 2021

Sex

As indicated in the above table from the total of 31 respondent large proportion 18 (58%) of unemployed are males and 13(42%) from respondents were females of them are males. As it is expressed 42% form 100 are females and 48% are males. Therefore, based on the data it is possible to infer that males were more likely to become unemployed than males due to reasons like drug abuse.

Age

The data on the above table also revealed that the majority 10(32%) of the respondents were found under the age category of 24-26. Followed 9(30%) under age of 21-23, 6(19%) of respondents were found under the age category of 18-20, and 6(19%) of the respondents were above 26 years old. The theory also asserted that more number of males is a victim of urban unemployment than female

Educational Level

In addition, the educational level of the respondent revealed that majority of unemployed were degree holder it accounts 90 (53%) and a small proportion 81 (47%) of unemployed are diploma holder. Thus, based on this data it is not untrue to say that the large proportion of the unemployed youth in Woliso town is degree holder or youth which are graduated from both government and private universities

4.2. Educational Curriculum

Study shows that educational curriculum has led the youths be unemployed means some fields and departments employed recently by educational institution which were not well known and the vacancy related to it is not known by those institution. According to (Kebede 2013) Also, as the data gathered from the respondents have shown, miss-guided educational curriculum is one of the major causes of youth unemployment in Woliso town.

Table 2: Educational curriculum

Item	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Do you think educational curricula have impact on youth unemployment?	Yes	23	74%
	No	8	26%
	Total	31	100%

According to table 4.3 the highest number of respondents 23(74%) of them from 31 survey or selected sample accepted the idea of the impact of educational curricula on youth unemployment and 8(26%) of them of respond as the educational curricula has not led youths to being unemployed. So, the educational curricula especially change educational curricula time to time is the current issue that lead youth to be unemployed.

4.3. The cause of youth Unemployment

Different factors are responsible for youth unemployment. According to ChaliDabele(2013) Miss guided education curriculum, economic situation, political situation, and government policy, are, the major factors. Also, according to the data gathered from the respondents, the following are the major factors behind youth unemployment in Woliso town.

Table 3: Causes of Youth Unemployment

Item	Response	Frequency	Percentages
What are the causes of youth unemployment?	Miss guided Educational curriculum	5	16%
	Economic situation	10	32%
	Political situation	7	23%
	Government policy	3	10%
	Population growth	6	19%
	Total	31	100%

Source: survey data, 2021

According to the above table 5(16%) of respondents respond that miss guided educational curriculum lead youths to be unemployed, the remaining 10(32%) of respondents said that poor economy is the cause of unemployment, 7(23%) to political situation, 3(10%) government policy and 6(19%) responded that the cause is population growth.

Thus, from the above table we have understood that economic factors or economic situation of individuals and the state means the economic crisis of individual such as lack of finance and mobile resource as well as the country's economic insecurity like inflation, and lack of job opportunities are the major cause of unemployment among the youths. So Woliso town is one of the towns known by the above factors.

The Ethiopian educational system is biased toward academic subject don't equip most labor with required skill to enable them engage themselves in agriculture, crafter or other sector of economy. So, their Educational system is not run to reduce unemployment rather than covering the subject and year of education.

4.3.1 Economic Factors/Causes

As study shows economic situation of a given country have a huge impact on employment status of its According to Bekele (2013) economic development end youth unemployment is directly related.

Table 4: Economic factors and youth Unemployment

Items	Response	Frequency	Percentage
What are economic factors of youth unemployment?	Poor economy	10	32%
	Lack of infrastructure	4	13%
	Lack of resource	8	26%
	Lack of private sector	6	19%
	Absence of industry	3	10%
	Total	31	100%

As the above table 4; the large number of respondents 10(32%) responded the economic factors of youth unemployment were poor economy while, 8(26%) respondents replayed the economic factor of youth unemployment were lack of resource. And 4(13%), 6(19%), and 3(10%) of respondents responded the economic factors of youth unemployment were lack of infrastructure, lack of private sector, and absence of industry respectively.

As the answer obtained from key informant respondents “Ethiopia is the country known by economic scarcity in the world.” Ethiopian youth unemployment was live under the poverty line even if, they have not fulfilling their basic needs. The economy of youth unemployment is very tragic. Ethiopian youth unemployment has not any finance from their book account. Therefore, as the above respondents Woliso town is known by economic scarcity as an Ethiopian town. The problem of Ethiopian lack of resource was mismatch between financial resource and human resource. When compared financial resource with the human resource, human resource is very huge than financial resource. While the number of the job seeker is more, resource is very limited. Thus, Woliso town has the problem of capital resource as our country. Finally, Ethiopia has the lack of infrastructure like road, school, factory, electric energy and etc. and also lack of private sector and the back ward of industrial sector respectively.

4.3.2 Economic Development and Population Growth

Miss match between economic development and youth unemployment means stagnation of economic development and rapid population growth. This means the lack of industry to absorb labor force and weak economic capacity.

Table 5:Economic development and population growth

Items	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do you think that mismatch between economic development and population growth?	Yes	20	64%
	No	11	36%
	Total	31	100%

Source: (survey, 2021)

As depicted on the above table of respondents 20(64%) the economic development and population growth was very mismatch. While 11(36%) of respondents was responded the economic development and population growth was no mismatch.

Table 6: population growth

Items	Response	Frequency	Percent
Do you think population growth is become on cause of youth unemployment?	Yes	19	61%
	No	12	39%
	Total	31	100%

Source: (survey, 2021)

As depicted in the table 6; above the majority 19 (61%) of the respondents responded that population growth is the major cause of youth unemployment, whereas a sizable proportion 12(39%) of respondents responded that not consider the population growth can't be the cause to youth unemployment. So, from the above table we have concluded that that unplanned population growth can lead economic crisis and then lead to unemployment.

4.3.3 Poor Entrepreneur Skill and Awareness

Lack of entrepreneurship skill and awareness is the other factor behind youth unemployment. According to a study conducted by Judge (1995) in London, the majority of un employed youths have not entrepreneur skill and knowledge to find their way to employment. According to Kebede (2013) shows that this lack of knowledge and poor entrepreneur skill have role in youth unemployment of Woliso town.

4.3.4 Lack of finance

Lack of financial resources are the well-known problem that lead youths to unemployment especially self-emplacment.

Table 7: Financial resource and youth unemployment

Item	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Is the income you get monthly can't create the job for you?	Yes	18	58%
	No	13	42%
	Total	31	100%

According to table 7; the majority of respondents; 18(58%) responded that the income they get monthly income is not enough to create the job for the low amount of income which is not enough to live their life. And 13 (42%) of respondents responded that their monthly income enough to create job for them.

4.4 Consequences of Youth Unemployment

There are many consequences of youth unemployment. Legal, social, economic and psychological consequences are some sorts it.

Table 8: Consequence of youth unemployment

Items	Response	Frequency	Percentage
What are the consequences of youth unemployment?	Legal consequence	9	29%
	Social consequence	5	16%
	Economical consequence	14	45%
	Psychological consequence	3	10%
	Total	31	100%

As indicated in the above table youth unemployment have numerous consequences, Social, economic, legal and psychological. Since the bases that human life needs to fulfill its basic need is work (employment) those persons who have not access to both formal and informal sector employment of the economy face the above listed problems and constraining factors for development of the nation as a whole and the town of Woliso in particular. The finding revealed that youth unemployment has more economic consequence than others at individual level 14 (45%) of the respondent answered the economic consequence of it are poverty (household poverty), unable to meet basic needs, poor living standard and underutilization of human resource. The household requires financial resource to fulfill the basic need of all household members. These happen when all member of the household is participating in economic activity.

Such as investment in schooling or educating some family member. These necessary resources are in general provided by the economic activity of some of them particularly the head of the family. But if the family member become unemployed unable to meet basic necessities and poverty exist. 9 (29%) of the respondent youth unemployment have legal consequences, 5 (16%), 3(10%) of the respondents unemployment have social and psychological consequences respectively.

4.4.1 Legal consequences

Of the total respondents 6 (24%) of the respondents revealed that in the absence of an accelerated effort to slow down youth unemployment could come up a lot of legal consequences like corruption, crime, law breaking, create high violence among people, threat to the social fabric, civil unrest and unemployed take action that can cause damage to the individual or the society. In addition wide spread youth unemployment contributes towards riots, the young unemployed fought the police, destroyed property and create something bad among the media, the society and the ruling party, such activity were contrary to law and spoiled the peaceful life of the society.

4.4.2 Social consequence of Youth Unemployment

5 (16%) of the respondents explained, unemployment has various consequences which includes discrimination, loss of social relationship, conflict, theft and health problem. It demoralizes the people who lose self-respect compel the unemployed to participate evil practice like gang robbery, robber, pick pocketing etc.

The relationship between ill health and unemployment is likely direct relationship mean when an individual become out of work his/her health gets disturbed.

4.4.3 Psychological consequences

Also the data obtained in-depth interview revealed that unemployment has psychological impacts. One of the youth interviewees have said the following regarding the psychological impact of unemployment.

It leads to individual to become hopelessness feeling of inferiority, depression and humiliation. Most of the time recently I experience strain, anxiety, depression and hopelessness due to lack of employment. Moreover, I am dependent on my parents and family members for daily expenses. (Tasisa Lemessa June 2021).

4.4.4 Economic Consequence

The economic consequence of youth unemployment includes poverty, lack of basic need, and low level of Income.

Table 9: The economic consequence of youth unemployment

Item	Response	Frequency	Percentage
What are the economic consequence of youth unemployment that you faced	Poverty	14	45%
	Un-able to meet basic need	12	39%
	Low level of income	5	16%
	Total	31	100%

Source own survey (2021)

As the above table indicates 14(45%) respondents responded that the economic consequences of youth unemployment is poverty; 12(39%) responded as it lead to inability to meet basic needs, and 5(16%) of respondent were responded as it led to low level of income.

Thus, according to the data obtained from the respondents, our countries poverty makes it difficult to make investments in economic and health that would increase a person's production. Ethiopian youth unemployment is affected by economic problem. Our country is back warded in terms of infrastructure like health sector, road, electric power, and etc. In addition, in Ethiopia the involvement of private sectors in job creation is very limited, and stalk holders like NGOs have negligible contribution in reducing the problem of unemployment. Thus, Woliso town has the same problems with our country. Therefore, youth unemployment in Woliso town is affected by all the above problems. Ethiopia youth unemployed people have severe problems of basic needs, as the other developing nations.

As the data obtained from the interviewees have shown, the youths are homeless and only get food once or twice a day. Thus, Woliso town has the same problem with the nation (Ethiopia) at large, and most of the unemployed youth are affected by all of these problems discussed above.

4.5. Social Impacts of youth unemployment

There are different forms of social impacts of youth unemployment. Youth unemployment leads social crisis and instability. So social impacts of the youth unemployment are presented as follows in the tabular form.

Table 10: social impacts of youth unemployment

Item	Response	Frequent	Parentage (%)
What are social consequences of youth unemployment?	Discrimination	9	29%
	Loss of social relation	5	16%
	Conflict	12	38%
	Loss of social status	5	16%
	Total	31	100%

As depicted in the above table 12(38%) of respondent responded that the social consequences of youth unemployment is conflict. While 9(29%) of respondents responded the social consequences of youth unemployment is discrimination and 5(16%) of respondents replied that the social consequences of youth unemployment is loss of status. finally, 5 (16%) of respondent the social consequence of youth unemployment is loss of social relation.

Conflict: in case absence of job opportunity the conflict between youth unemployment and the government are great problem as a world. Ethiopia has one the large number of youth unemployment and economic scarcity. Youth unemployment went to withdraw the government

from the power in case of limitation of recourse. Therefore, youth unemployment in woliso town are the part of Ethiopia which are the same idea with other youth parts unemployment in our country.

Discrimination: The Ethiopian social consequences of youth unemployment discriminated economic classes and educational level religion and the selection of gender are exist in every town. Therefore, the youth unemployment in woliso town are influenced by the above a problem.

Loss of social relation: Ethiopian youth unemployment loss of social relation. The Ethiopian youth unemployment are not aware the advantages of cooperation for search job opportunity. As a result of their losses of social relation they are not get the information where the job is founded. Ethiopian youth unemployment to lives individually in every time. Thus, the youth unemployment in woliso town are affected by the above a problem in case absence of supporter.

Loss of social status: Finally, Ethiopian youth unemployment have loss social status in the eyes of upper class. Therefore youth unemployment in woliso town like the above.

4.6 Policy Measures

Based on the information collected through interview from the youths, government officials and experts, the government has a tremendous role in mitigating the problem by using different mechanism. The mechanism by which government uses to solve the unemployment problem such as, organizing the unemployed youths to engage in group business like business association and funding the in to voluntary association such as environmental protection and in small and micro business enterprises. The government also gives financial support in the form of revolving loan and promotions to start up their own business what they wish and want to do.

The other mechanism by which the government use to solve youth unemployment are though providing entrepreneurship training and through awareness creation. This is very important to the unemployed to develop experience and also strengthened their capacity to start their own business or to be creative. It is mainly an important means to the unemployed not to expecting jobs from the government rather they are willing to create their own jobs.

Some of the policy measures undertaken by the government to deal with the problem of youth unemployment are:

- Providing credit service
- Organizing youths to do group business
- Providing skill trainings to enable them to create their own jobs and business

As the data obtained from the Key informant interviewees have shown,

The socio economic consequence of youth unemployment has been a severe problems. Socially, it result in discrimination, loss of social relation, conflict, loss of social status and it demoralize the youth because they loss respect from the society and it enforce youth to engage in activity which are against the general rule of the society. And economically it resulted in poverty and unable meets their basic needs and poor living standard and loss of human resource. The problem associated with youth unemployment are resulted the economic hardship, low income and lack of infrastructure. And the NGOs have the role to minimize through creation of new job and gives money in form of loan.

Case Study one

Mr. Teklay an elderly man who is 23 years old he explained his situations as follows. I was engaged in petty trade. I was selling candles and matches in front of the church gates. This is not common activity carried out by man but to survival of my life. I worked to this work and by Persons with disabilities and them always sell these candles and matches in front of the Woliso (Abbo Orthodox Church). People usually light candles when their paires are as were the continuous. I was usually enough to food me and that was the only way I could have dealt with my problems. I could tolerate the idea of begging it is disgusting.

As mentioned above the overall incident that is why the town now a day larger number of youth unemployment and since there was no benefit for unemployed, this youth unemployed are enjoying life which was very tragic. The government minimizes the problem by improving the economic condition or increasing the number of formal sector and by minimizing rural urban migration. As we researchers we interested in this problem of the town to investigated.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

Ethiopia has been affected by sever socioeconomic problem. The situation is the same to Woliso town. Youth unemployment is the one which has a huge cause and impact on the well-being of individual and as a whole in a society. It is recognized that youth unemployment have many causes and consequences based on the result of the study rural –urban migration high population growth and low economic growth, in effective educational curriculum, absence of job opportunity and miss match between the job and job seeker are the main causes of youth unemployment. Whereas, it have the consequences of legal, social, economic and psychological.

The educational system is found to be divorced from the development needs of the country. The educational system criticized it is more theoretical and the number of vocational and training school is limited and it focused more of quantity than quality so that it could not provide the youth with employable skill.

The high rate of rural-urban migration has also resulted unemployment in urban area particularly in Woliso town, the high magnitude of rural-urban migration increase greatly exceed the absorptive capacity of the economy or created job opportunities.

Due to higher population growth the city labor force supply has been growing at higher rate than economic growth and this intern increase the number of unemployed individual since the additional job opportunities are less than the labor force growth. The structural composition of unemployed shows the vulnerability of both sexes to unemployment. Regarding the age and sex criteria among the youth most of the unemployed are females whose age are from 24-26 age interval and they are graduated from social science faculty and they are degree holder. These part of the society was regarded to be the most energetic and productive ones but because of the problem of unemployment they remain unproductive and underutilized, also they face many challenges are the main cause of youth unemployment in Woliso town. The situation may be the same to the other part of Ethiopia.

The youth unemployment problem has its own social, economic, legal and psychological effects on the unemployed people, their family and society at large. socially it result discrimination, loss of social relationship, conflict, theft, demoralizes the individual who lose self-respect as a result of his/her unemployment status, compete the unemployment to retort evil practice like gang robbery, robber, pick pocketing etc. is most unemployment may even engager political stability. Economically it result in poverty, unable to meet basic needs of an individual lead to poor living standard, waste of human resources that their by loss of production. There is under-utilization of human resource, it leads also health problem. Since there is no income and the presence of unrest or anxiety due to unemployment.

Legally, it leads to corruption, crime, rebellion, riot, disturbing the peace of the society and the government at large and law breaking or try to satisfy basic needs by illegal means.

Psychologically it result hopelessness, feeling of inferiority, depression, humiliation, strain and anxiety.

Moreover the youth unemployment people will disturb the social, economic, psychological (security) of the individual (unemployed) particularly and the society and government the whole.

5.2 Recommendation

The analysis of the study has indicated youth unemployment have many causes and consequences. These are high population growth, low economic growth, ineffective educational curriculum, lack of job opportunity, rural-urban migration and miss match between the available job and job seekers are the possible causes of youth unemployment based on the finding whereas the consequences are legal consequences like riot, crime, law breaking, fighting etc., social consequence psychological and economical as the major consequences and it is becoming more disturbing and frustrating the security and stability of the government and society as a whole. This implies that the problem is not only the problem of one section of the society but also it is on the country as whole which damages the coordinating effort of all sectors of the society. Since youth unemployment is the rejection of the absence of job opportunities and the poor performance of the Ethiopian economy, educational curriculum, rural urban migration and miss

match between jobs and job seekers and it have many effect spatial initiative and effort demands to come up fundamental change.

Improving the rural economy

- Since Ethiopia being predominately agriculture the nation must improve the development of its agriculture sector to make the rural people thereby and improve the industrial and service sectors. This is because of modernization of agriculture and rural transformation that can open new employment opportunity of the labor force. These increase the employment opportunities could increase agricultural productivity and reduce rural-urban migration.

Improving the urban in formal sector

In developing country like Ethiopia where the developments of industrial sector is limited the potential of the informal sector should be properly developed and utilized so that it could supplement the formal sector of the economy in the creation of job and training opportunities for youth unemployed.

This can be done by adopting appropriate measures like introducing business development service, appropriate skill training service, technology and improved access to credit to unemployed to undertake various income generating activities and self-help programs.

Improving the educational system

Education could be source of economic growth and prosperity if and only if it is designed in accordance with the reality of the country's situation of the educational system should be focused more of quality and practical than quantity and theory.

Render skill and awareness creation training to the unemployed youths'; it is important to the unemployed to develop a sense of confidence and they also gain experience.

Controlling the population growth: population growth has worsened the problem of unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular, so to reduce unemployment

there must be societal education on the impact as well as the consequences of high population growth. So modern family planning technology is important to reduce population growth.

Policy should be set which limit or restricting rural urban migration and improving the rural economy. For restricting rural-urban migration since it is one of the causes of youth unemployment there must be rural transformation which will involve such basic activities as development of the infrastructure.

Modernization of agricultural rural transformation through integrated development program can open new employment opportunities for the labor force.

- Policy should be designed which tries to link the job seeker and available job opportunities.

The available job opportunities should be open to the unemployed youth rather than those who have job and experience.

In addition to the consequence the researchers state the expected coping mechanism. The government minimizes the problem by improving economic condition by developing or increasing number of formal sector.

In general, from the finding we can deduce that the government of Ethiopia does not remain silent to solve this worse problem rather it tries to solve the problem by taking different action and effort by using the country potential resources.

References

1. Batumuhdin. 2016. determinants of youth employment in urban areas of Ethiopia. *International journal of scientific and research publication* 6(5):343-345. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
2. Becker, Gary. 1993. *Human capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with special reference to education...* 3rd edition. Chicago: university of Chicago. U.S.A.
3. BirukBirhanu. 2007. *Determinant of urban unemployment in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
4. Britt CL. 2004. *Crime and unemployment among youth in the United States*. *American journal of economics and sociology*. U.S.A.
5. CSA. 2011. *Analytical report on the urban unemployment survey*. EPRDF.
6. Eichhorst.W.,Hinte. H, Rinne, U. 2013. *Youth Unemployment in Europe: What to Do About It?* *Inter economics*, 4: 230–235.
7. Eita, JH. And Ashipala, JM. 2010. *Determinants of Unemployment in Namibia*. *International Journal of Business and Management*. 5(10): 92-104.
8. EndaleMulu. 2017. *Research on impacts of youth unemployment on violence*. Jimma University. Ethiopia.
9. Esulabalew Abeba. 2014. *Research on the cause of youth unemployment*. Addis Ababa University. Ethiopia.
10. Farlong Andy. 2012. *Define unemployment*. Liverpool.
11. Gadisa Gelatu. 2018. *Research on the consequence of youth unemployment and their coping mechanism*. Jimma University. Ethiopia.
12. ILO. 1993. *Global unemployment trends for youth*.
13. Judge et al. 1995. *Personality and careers success*. London. England.
14. Jefferey. C. 2009. *Fixing futures: educated unemployment through a North Indian Lens*. *Comparative studies in Society and History* 51, 182-211.
15. KassaFikre. 2012. *Unemployment in urban Ethiopia: Determinants and Impact on house hold welfare*. *Ethiopian Journal of Economics*. 9(2):128-136.
16. Kibru Martha .2012. *Employment challenges in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa.

17. Kothari. 2004. Research Methodology: Method and Techniques. 2nd edition. New age international publishers. New Delhi.
18. Mohammed. Jemal. 1994. Structural determinant of urban unemployment in Ethiopia.
19. Nayak BK .2014. Unemployment in Ethiopia: A call for an action. International Journal of Management and Social Science Research.3(4) :36-42.
20. National Employment policy and Strategy of Ethiopia.2009. Addis Ababa.
21. Naafs.2012. Experience and Diversity in youth. Indonesia.
22. Neuman.W.2014.” Social Research Method: Quantative and Qualitative Approaches”. UK.
23. OECD. 2010. Individuals avoid repeat incidence of unemployment. Paris. France.
24. Princes Trust .2012. Emotional Healthy of young people can suffer if they are unemployed compared to those who are in work. UK
25. ShiferawHailu. 1998. The nature and trends of unemployment in Ethiopia Addis Ababa.
26. UNESCO.2012. Global Education Monitoring Report focuses on “youth and skills “. Ghana.
27. UNWYR.2012. Youth Unemployment Movement. New York.
28. World Bank.2011. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Developing Exports to promotes Growth, Sector.
29. Yeraswork Admassies .2010. Brief Profile Authors of Articles in urban Theme Issue. Ethiopia Addis Ababa.

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

APPENDIX I

Appendix I: Questionnaire prepared for the sample survey

Preamble

Dear respondent the purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on the cause and consequence of youth unemployment. The researchers want to know what are the cause and consequence of youth unemployment. Therefore, it is sure that your response is not used for other purpose however your honest and genuine answers to this question will have a great value to the outcome of this assessment. Any of your answer will not be released for anyone and will remain anonymous. Your name will not be written on the questionnaire. Please tick a “✓” mark in the box provided among the given alternatives that you consider the best alternative and give brief answer for the question that required your explanation. Thank you very much for your valuable time and honest answer.

General Information

Interviewer’s Name: _____
signature _____

Date Western (DD-MM-YYYY): _____

Respondent’s *Woreda* Name: _____

Respondent’s *Kebele* Name: _____

Questionnaire ID Number: _____

Part I: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

1. sex? Male Female

2. age? _____
3. field of study? _____

Specify _____

4. What is your education status Diploma Degree

Technical and vocational training other specify _____

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

APPENDIX II

Part II:

- To examine the impact of educational curricula on youth unemployment.

1. Do you think educational curricula have impact on youth unemployment? A. Yes B.
2. If your answer is yes in question number 1 specify the reasons _____
3. Which educational curricula have impact on youth unemployment? A. Primary school
secondary school C. Higher educational institution
4. What are the roles of educational curricula on youth unemployment? A. Alcoholism
Educational withdrawal C. suicide

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

APPENDIX III

- Part III:

To explore the impact of economic situation on youth unemployment.

1. Is there a minimum level of income per month below which you would not accept a job?
A. Yes B. No
2. What are the economic consequences of youth unemployment that you face? A. poverty
B. destitution C. Unable to meet basic need D. deterioration of living standard
3. How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job? A. Less than
a week B. 1-4 weeks C. 3-6 months D. 6 months – one year
4. Are you looking for work or trying to establish your own business? A. Yes B. No

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

APPENDIX IV

- Part IV:

- To identify the social impacts of youth unemployment.

1. What are the social factors on youth unemployment? A. Merital status B. lack of skill C. Lack of knowledge
2. Did you think population growth become one cause of youth unemployment? A Yes B. No
3. Does rural urban migration have contributed to youth unemployment in the town? A. Yes B. No
4. If your answer in question number 3 is yes how doing you rate the immigrants of rural people in your town? A. Very high B. High C. Fair D. Low
1. What are the social consequence of youth unemployment do you face? A. discrimination B. Violating social norm C. Loss of social relation D. Conflict E. Theft F. Social disorder

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMET OF SOCIOLOGY**

APPENDIX V

Part V:

.To assess the economic impact of youth unemployment

1. What do you think the association between unemployment and growth of town? A. good B. bad
2. The economic factors of youth unemployment? A. Lack of income B. Lack of infrastructure C. Lack of resource
3. What are the consequences of economic scarcity of youth unemployment? A. Conflict B. Theft C. Begging D. prostitution
4. What is the attitude of youth towards being unemployed? A. Negative B. positive C. Uncertain

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMET OF SOCIOLOGY**

APPENDIX VI

Part VI:

To know policy measures undertaken by the government.

1. Do you think that the government has a role in mitigating the problem of youth unemployment? A. Yes . No
2. If your answer is yes for question number one how? A. Through organizing in small and micro enterprise Organizing in coble stone . through awareness creation to enable unemployed to participate in every job opportunity D. through providing entrepreneurship training
3. Is there any measurement taken by the concerned body to minimize youth unemployment? A. Yes B. No
4. How to do the policy of government measure or improve youth unemployment? A. by improving economic condition B. By increasing the number of formal sector C. By minimizing urban-rural migration

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMET OF SOCIOLOGY**

Interview Guide for Key Informant Interviews

1. What is the socio-economic consequence of unemployment?
2. What are the problems that you know associated with youth unemployment?
3. What are the efforts made by NGOs to mitigate the problem of unemployment?
4. What is the role of government in mitigating the problem of youth unemployment?

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMET OF SOCIOLOGY**

Interview Guide for Case Study

1. Why you are being unemployed?

2. Did you fulfill basic needs?
3. There is no agency that acts to create job opportunity in this town
4. What are the psychological impacts of unemployment that you face?

