

Nature of Youth Unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Zelalem Bezabih entitled: *The Nature of Youth Unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Degree of Master of Social Work (MSW)* complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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ABSTRACT

Youth unemployment is one of the most dominant socio-economic problems in Ethiopia. Particularly, urban youth unemployment is higher in Addis Ababa. This study explored the nature of youth unemployment attempting to examine the living conditions, experiences, challenges, efforts and opportunities of unemployed youth living in kazanchis. A purposive sampling technique and a qualitative research design with a case study approach were used as a major study tools to identify respondents and share their experience. In-depth interview, observation and focus group discussion were used. Data was also collected from the families of unemployed youth and the government representatives of the local administration. Thematic analyses using triangulation and cross case analysis were used to refine data. The findings indicate that unemployed youth in kazanchis are facing more difficult challenges than just economic ones including social and psychological impacts. Unemployed youth are subjected to lead subsistence or be it a dependent life. Aside from social isolation, depression, inferiority complex and low self-esteem are common among unemployed youth. In spite of strong desire and effort to change, unemployed youth seem to have a critical response towards government efforts in curbing the problem of unemployment. Lack of transparency and inclusiveness, undiversified area of engagement are among the major critics. However, the government remains adamant claiming the youth are victims of modernization and need to up hail their working culture. Nevertheless, the issue of egalitarian treatment, improved school to work integration, better arranged technical trainings and social programs; stress coping and life skill trainings and strengthened localized efforts are the major social work implications of the study

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACEVO: Association of Chief Executives of Voluntary Organizations

CCRDA: Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association

CDPS: Co-Ordinated Research Programme in the Social field

COC: Certificate of Competence

CSA: Central Statistical Authority

EACAE: Educational Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

ECA: Economic Commission of Africa

ETB: Ethiopian Birr

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GTP: Growth and Transformation Plan

IASSW: International Association of School of Social Workers

IFSW: International Federation of Social Workers

MoFED: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

ILO: International Labor Organization

MoLSA: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

MYSC: Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture

NASW: National Association of Social Workers

NEPS: National Employment Policy Strategy

PASDEP: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

TVET: Technical and Vocational Education Training

UN: United Nations

UN DESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Frame Work

UN ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNESCO: United Nations Education Social Cultural Organization

USD: United States Dollar

UY: Unemployed Youth

WB: World Bank

YEN: Youth Employment Network

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The power vested on youth is a great indicator to direct the significance of any study promoting their wellbeing. As UN General Secretariat, Ban Ki-Moon, once said on the 2012, ILO convention, youth can determine whether this era moves toward greater peril or more positive change. In much simpler encryption, youth have the power to make or break a reality.

One of the greatest threats facing youth in our time is chronic unemployment. Unemployment is perhaps one of the most serious social problems (Marie, 1982). In most cases the social, economic, emotional and health of the young and unemployed becomes at stake. A range of academic studies have found that unemployment increases susceptibility to illness, mental stress, and helplessness, and loss of self-esteem leading to depression ACEVO (2011). It is worth noting that unemployment has a dire impact on the jobless, and is also associated with tremendous social and economic costs for society as a whole.

The problem of youth unemployment becomes even more challenging when it comes to a poor country like Ethiopia. With a land area of 1.1 million square kilometer and a population of about 73.9 million (50.46 male and 49.54% female) in 2008/09, Ethiopia is the second populous country in Africa next to Nigeria (CSA, 2008). Owed to uncompromised population growth and weakly performing economy, the number of unemployed youth is alarming. The lack of employment opportunities for Ethiopian

young people is among the critical developing challenges facing the country (Lorenzo & Furio, 2007).

Definition of youth perhaps changes with circumstances, especially with the changes in demographic, financial, economic and socio-cultural settings; however, the definition that uses 15- 24 age cohort as youth fairly serves its statistical purposes for assessing the needs of the young people and providing guidelines for youth development (UN ECOSOC, 2007). The 15-29 age range is selected to refer to youth in Ethiopia. The selection of this range is based on ground objective reality. In order to mobilize and utilize the potential capacities' and competence for developmental and democratic cause is the major reason observed to regard the above specific age group as the country's youth (MYSC, 2004).

Regardless of the geopolitical and cultural orientation, employing more and more people is considered as a move forward. Though not to stick entirely to the famous economic assumption of more is better (David, 2005, e.g more income is good), one cannot miss out from the inherent message of it. That is, more employed youth can mean a better functioning society or be it economy. In which respect, a more working hour meant more income. Hence, as more and more young segment of the population spends more time at work, it's likely to avert the likelihood of social evils (ILO, 2010).

Despite the recent economic growth witnessed in Ethiopia, youth unemployment is high and rising (Martha, 2012). According to her study, it's not to say that the government is not doing what it thinks it has to. Rather, several national, regional as well as multifaceted projects are designed and executed with the hope of addressing the ever increasing youth redundancy. These programs played their part in reducing the problem but are engulfed by many flaws. The

concerns of sustainability, egalitarian judgment, flexibility, political concessions and diversity issues are among the many.

Most governments including the Federal Democratic Republic Ethiopia took a formal responsibility, as a matter of policy, for promoting full employment for their citizens (MoFED, 2009). Policy and programs aiming to address the issue of youth unemployment will be helped with a deeper knowledge of the nature of youth unemployment exhibited in the particular area. As per a study by Matthew (2012) localized intervention which is reflective of the local economic base and the skills and knowledge of those in local government and other public authorities is more effective than a generalized approach. Accordingly, Knowing who are the youth unemployed, the sort of behavior reflected and the main characteristics shown in the particular vicinity is helpful in order to construct a bigger picture. Policies and strategies devised to curb this alarming socio-economic threat can be more effective with the depth of knowledge drafted through localized experience.

The following study tried to expose the nature of youth unemployment on people living in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa. It highlighted the living conditions, experiences, challenges, efforts and opportunities of unemployed youth living in Kazanchis. Accordingly, utmost care is owed to regard the task of exploring and examining the nature of unemployment facing youth living in Kazanchis in a holistic manner.

Kazanchis is located at the heart of the capital city under yeka sub city administration. It is a well-known business and residential hub in the city. As per the response of the key informants the name “Kazanchis” came from its historic back ground after an Italian named “Inchis” lived in the area back in the 1940’s. One cannot help to notice bars, shops, local and international

hotels as well as different institutions walking around in the area, making Kazanchis an ideal place to anticipate a diversified experience.

This research also seeks to identify ‘what works well in tackling youth unemployment’ from the perspective of the unemployed youth, the government and international experience. Questions like, “Is an unemployment a problem in Kazanchis”, “How is it perceived in the minds of the youth living in Kazanchis” and “What measures should be taken” are also responded in the course of developing this research. To that end, it made use of a carefully developed and administered in-depth interviews and focus group discussion to gather the necessary data. The data gathered was examined taking in to account the social, economic and personal realities of the community living in Kazanchis area aiming to suggest a better way of addressing the issue of youth redundancy.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Being one of the dominant social and economic problems facing our world, youth unemployment prompted several enquiries. Studies by Lorenzo and Furio (2007), Pieter (2008), Neil, Paul, Brhmie, Katy, and Nye (2012) focus on the labor side analysis aiming for a demand base analysis on the issue. The likes of Nebil, Gezahegn, and Hayat (2010), Co-Ordinated Research Programme in the Social field, CDPS (2001), Tina , Benny, and Per (2011), Therese & Thierry (2013), Asalfew (2011) and Nzinga and Tsegay,IGC (2012) intended to measure the magnitude and the determinants of the problem. The subject of unemployment is further scrutinized form several angles in an effort to address the daring challenge of youth redundancy.

Key questions like why we should be concerned about youth unemployment? Why it is increasing again, how the present difficulties of young people entering the labor market differ

from those of the past are deeply scrutinized by David & Blanchflower (2011). To sum up, the study affirms that early adulthood unemployment creates long lasting scars which affect labor market outcomes much later in life as seen from the experiences of Europe and United States. Major variables leading up to above conclusion include weekly wage and happiness.

Unemployment is further observed by UNDAF (2001). Accordingly, it is more noticeable among the 15-24 age groups for both sexes, decreasing beyond the age of 30. In Ethiopia; unemployment by age group is higher from young people than for other age brackets. Martha (2012) in her regard conducted a research on the challenges of unemployment from the government policy perspective. She concluded that unemployment (mainly as an urban phenomenon) and underemployment continued to be serious social problems in Ethiopia despite some improvements in recent years.

Zenebe (2006) and Aselefew (2011) studied the role of labor market entrant for the accumulation of youth unemployment in urban areas. Evidently, poor absorption capacities of the economy combined high rate of rural –urban migration are the prior causes. The studies further concludes that the problem of youth unemployment is growing rapidly in Addis Ababa and unemployment results social exclusion and a sense of hopelessness on youth respectively. Urban unemployment rate is reported as 18.9% while urban youth unemployment is 24.5 (CSA, 2011).

A study by Makiko, Martina, and Iyanatul (2012) examined the impact of unemployment on youth population. Hence, young people with limited skills and from disadvantaged backgrounds are particularly vulnerable to ‘scarring’ effects. There are also well-known negative externalities associated with high and persistent youth unemployment: higher incidence of unhappiness, higher crime rates, higher inequality, higher fiscal costs in terms of foregone output and lower tax revenues, and higher political and social tensions. Jasmine and Marco (2010) follow the

above comment such negative consequences of unemployment, however, might be compensated or at least diminished if young people dispose of certain external resources. For example, the help of the family in supporting them financially might prove essential.

Getinet (2003) evaluates the nature of urban youth unemployment in Ethiopia and suggests that the key to curbing youth unemployment lies in our capacity to expedite the performance of the economy in general and the urban sector in particular. National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia proclaims the core reasons for youth unemployment to be limited expansion of formal employment opportunities, rapid population growth, rapid rural-urban migration and inadequate school curricula and poor quality education which do not meet the requirements of the labor market. Large-scale unemployment among the youth has given rise to "street youth" in Africa.

A more rigorous analysis examining labor supply and youth unemployment in Ethiopia was made by Maria (2006). The two main way forwards offered are the need to enhance productive employment and income security and the need to target rural development to limit migration flows to urban areas and to improve living standards for the rural population.

The imminent social exclusion and avoidance faced by unemployed youth and the need to reintegrate them to society is studied by European Commission, EACAE (2012). This results in a vicious circle where socially excluded young people are in even more danger of suffering from additional material deprivation, social and emotional marginalization, and health issues, which in turn expose them to more serious risks of exclusion. UNDP (2006) in turn explored the residing linkage between three features observed in unemployed youth Croatia focusing on an empirical approach. Though the many recommendations focus on empirical measures some others call for systematic monitoring of social exclusion, inclusion through education, work activation,

alleviating poverty and discrimination, raising public awareness about social exclusion issues, and stimulating social solidarity and action.

Ken, Jochen, Lyazat, Aikanysh, and Kurbanov (2007) explored the sources and solutions to youth unemployment and employment problems in the new market economies; evidence from central Asia. In conclusion, weak labor demand relative to supply, mismatches between the skills and knowledge imparted in education and the requirements of firms in expanding business sectors, and 'Partial Americanization' contributed to a larger extent.

Pieter (2007) discovers the nature of unemployment among young men in urban Ethiopia and finds that it is concentrated among relatively well-educated first-time job seekers who aspire to a public sector job and spend on average close to four years in unemployment. On other hand, Jeni (2005) observes youth unemployment and the labor market based on peculiar experience only stylized in Ethiopia. They both concluded that improving economic performances, multi sectorial initiative and better information could act in reducing the problem of youth unemployment.

GYD United Consulting Plc., CCRDA (2010), conducted a country wide survey research on youth unemployment in Ethiopia. The study findings indicated that unemployment was quite rampant among the youth. Youth unemployment was still a serious problem and needs to be addressed with multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approach. Meanwhile, Berhanu, Abraham, and Hannah (2007) evaluated the characteristics and determinants of youth unemployment from a labor side and economic analysis in Ethiopia. Accordingly, while the labor force grows with an increasing proportion of youth, employment growth is inadequate to absorb labor market entrants.

This study brought the issue of youth unemployment in Ethiopia to the limelight once again by focusing on the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis area. In an effort to study the particular challenges of youth (ages 15-29, FDRE National Youth Policy) unemployment, the paper explored the social nature of the problem. A holistic approach is used in an effort to understand the features of youth unemployment. The study also tried to uncover a peculiar experiences faced by unemployed youth in the Kazanchis area. Therefore, it asks “*what is the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa*”.

1.3 Objective

1.3.1 General objective

The main objective of the study is to examine and explore the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis in an effort to identify the challenges, causes, consequences and opportunities

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- To assess and examine the challenge of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa
- To examine the reactions of the unemployed youth and their families towards the challenges experienced due to youth joblessness in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa
- To describe the extent of youth unemployment in Kazanchis area
- To recommend possible policy issues that may help minimize the challenges of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa
- To provide suggestion and recommendations for further studies and social work practices

1.4 Research Question

Using a qualitative research approach, this research document exposed the nature of youth unemployment in kazanchis area. In doing so, it answered the following key research enquiries.

- How is youth unemployment perceived in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?
- What are the major challenges of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?
- What are the key push, pull factors and key features of youth unemployment in kazanchis, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?
- What are the unique experiences of unemployed youth living in kazanchis Addis Ababa, Ethiopia?

- How is youth unemployment being addressed by the concerning Government Authority?
- How to supervise a holistic approach in order to curb the ever increasing challenge of youth unemployment?
- What are the opportunities in the area that can be owed to a strength perspective in solving the problem of youth unemployment?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is of paramount importance in understanding the nature of youth unemployment. It uncovers and examines the key features and challenges of youth unemployment in Addis Ababa, making Kazanchis the main area of focus. Though the experience of being unemployed is personal, its impact remains societal. Besides painting a vivid picture on the nature of unemployment on low income youth, the paper also penlights the reader the deeper societal constructs on how to deal with the problem at hand. Through questioning the status-quo, the research came up with a better ways of addressing the issue aided by the improved understanding and the vision to see it from different perspectives.

This document tried to expose the socio-economic realities in connection with the daring societal challenge of youth unemployment. In doing so, it made use of key research methods of observation, in-depth interview, FGD and case study strategy. The main objective of the study is to examine the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis in an effort to explore the underlying constructs and determine its implication for a social work practice.

It's to be recalled that the primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty (NASW,

2005). Hence, this enquiry tried to nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis area and came up with a way forward to alter the situation thereby the core notion of social work practice.

1.6 Limitations

It's 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 Kazanchis, part of Yeka Sub city of Addis Ababa, 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 Addis Ababa. Even though the issue of unemployment is extremely wide; the study will only be limited to examine the nature of youth unemployment in particular area at the heart of Addis Ababa called Kazanchis.

CHAPTER TWO

2. 1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Youth Unemployment in Global context

Depending on the level of their socio-economic status, countries develop their own age group to be referred as “youth”. As a result, no single definition exists for the word “youth”. Some countries regard youth as young persons whose age bracket ranges between the end of childhood and the beginning of adulthood. Some other countries consider “youth” as young persons who start to engage themselves to activities that are considered by the community to be expressions of adulthood. Others define “youth” to biological growth assuming physical developments as well as psychological changes. For research purposes and policy suitability, the one with age boundaries is favored (MYSC, 2004).

Youth is an impressionable stage, a time of emotional development, rapid change, idealism, adventure and even rebellion which, if not well managed, may be channeled into the harmful, unproductive and destructive occupations and pastime (Gowon, 1994).

2.1.2 Unemployment and Youth Unemployment

Work is central to most of our lives, not just as the foundation that enables us to get by in the world, but as key to how we see and define ourselves and to our sense of self-worth. Being unemployed, by contrast hurt. And most of us will know, either firsthand or through people we know, that being unemployed is particularly painful when you are young (ACEVO, 2011).

Unemployment is the condition which is characterized with the incapability of an individual to find a job of any kind. The problem of unemployment is becoming more and more serious with

every New Year, because the population constantly rises and the employers cannot create enough workplaces to satisfy the needs of everyone. Unemployment depends on the range of factors. First of all, it is the number of people, who need work, then, the policy of the country aimed at the provision its citizens with workplaces and finally, the level of education and skills of the unemployed (Blackburn ,1988). Youth unemployment as defined by united nation (2001) is simply the unemployment of youth.

According to the ILO(2005) as cited by Nebil et al (2010), more than one-third of the world's youth are currently either seeking but unable to find work, have given up on the job search entirely, or are working but still living below the \$2 a day poverty line. The problem of youth employment is getting worse, as the number of young people looking for work in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to increase by 28% in the next 15 years – an additional 30 million people joining the pool of job seekers.

The power of youth as a wheel to drive government's policy is further reported in one of the latest ILO report. Accordingly, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that nearly 75 million young people are unemployed in the world today. This number has increased by more than 4 million since the financial crisis of 2008-9, and the outlook for the medium term is worsening. The global youth unemployment rate is 12.7 percent in 2012, and the ILO projects that it is likely to rise to 12.9 percent by 2017. The sheer magnitude of the youth employment challenge has been gradually penetrating people's awareness over the last decade, and raising the profile of the issue for governments and policymakers. Increasingly there is a realization that the level of youth unemployment is not simply a mirror of the business cycle, but a persistent structural issue that has distinct causes and

requires distinct solutions that cut across fiscal, labor, social security, and education policies (ILO, 2012).

Unemployment has been defined in different ways. As cited by Mafiri (2002), Human Science Research Council (1985) found that most definitions of unemployment require that a person not only wants but also looks for actively. This ignores the discouraged work-seekers who may want to work at the going wage, but has given up looking because he perceives the chance of getting it to be very slim. This type of unemployment is some time us known as hidden unemployment. Although no market signals are generated by those in hidden unemployment, it is not conceptually different from the open unemployment (Mafiri, 2002).

High rates of joblessness among young people have been explained in two quite different ways. The “traditional” view holds that the problem is one of job availability. A general shortage of openings makes it very difficult for some workers to find jobs. It takes the unemployed a long time to find a job. Much of the problem with the traditional view is traceable to a hardcore group who are out of work a large part of the time. The “new” view sees employment instability as the crux of the joblessness problem. It treats the large flow into unemployment rather than the long length of unemployment spells as the crucial symptom of the problem. The current structure of unemployment is not compatible with the traditional view of a hard core of unemployed who are unable to find job. In particular, proponents of the new view emphatically reject the suggestion that the solution to the youth unemployment problem lies in job creation. However, the results in this study strongly support the traditional view of the youth joblessness problem (Kim. Clark, Lawrence and Summers, 1982).

International effort is required for international concern. The problem of unemployment may surpass the capacity of a single nation. The future of Africa is clearly regional and in the hands

of its young people. The Continent boasts close to a billion people, a wealth of natural resources and rare minerals, abundant and under-utilized arable land and unique growth and market opportunities. Africa is going through a youth bulge with more people under 25 than above 50 in all of its countries. Creating opportunities for the burgeoning number of youth is a challenge that cannot be solved only at the country level. Unemployment and underemployment as well as poverty levels among young people remain unacceptably high despite efforts by national governments to promote sustainable development (George, Kobena, Hanson and Frannie, 2011).

Though one may not get the full picture just from numbers, they still can show an alarming reality. Part of revelation under the nature paradigm is the magnitude of the crisis. Nebil et al, (2010) confirm that there are 1.2 billion youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years – 18% of the world's population. The vast majority (about 87%) of these young people live in developing countries. According to Nebil et al (2010), in Africa alone, there are some 200 million youth, comprising more than 20% of the population. Ethiopia has the largest youth population in Sub-Saharan Africa. More than half of its population is under the age of 25, and 20% are between 15 and 24. Furthermore, this proportion is steadily increasing, having grown from 14% in 1984 to about 20% in 2005.

2.1.3 Types of Unemployment

Unemployment (or joblessness) occurs when people are without work and actively seeking work (ILO, 1982). According to Pieter (2010), Economists sometimes distinguish between different types of unemployment. There are different ways of classifying unemployment but the following is quite common.

Frictional unemployment: - individuals that are temporarily unemployed while transiting between jobs or just entering the labor market. This kind is typically short in duration but always present in a market economy.

Structural unemployment: - individuals that are unemployed because their skills are no longer in demand where they live. This kind typically leads to longer spells and may require the unemployed to acquire training or to more.

Cyclical unemployment: - unemployment due to recession or poor economic performance.

Classical unemployment: - unemployment due to real wage is being too high (e.g. through minimum wage laws).

Peter (2010) concludes his take confirming that it is often difficult to determine exactly which category an employed individual belongs to and official measures of the unemployment in each category do not exist. However, knowing what type of unemployment is currently present is important when considering what type of measures to take to lower unemployment.

2.1.4 Conceptualization of Youth Unemployment in Ethiopia

Different countries have different categorizations of the young segment of their society. United nation define youth to be under 15-24 age brackets. Meanwhile, Ethiopia regards youth for those ranging from 15-29 (MYSC, 2004). The working population in Ethiopia i.e. 15-64 account for 51.9% of the total population whereas the youth account for 28.3% of the total population (CSA, 2008).

The standard definition of unemployment with its emphasis on seeking work criterion might be restrictive and might not fully capture the prevailing employment situations in many developing countries including Ethiopia, where the labor market is largely unorganized or of limited scope,

where labor absorption is inadequate or where the labor force is largely self-employed. Unemployment includes persons without work and those who are available for work, including those who were or were not seeking work. That is, the seeking work criterion is completely relaxed and unemployment is based on the “without work” and “availability” criterion only. The availability in this situation is tested by asking the willingness to take up work for wage or salary in locally prevailing terms, or readiness to undertake self-employment activity; given the necessary resources and facilities. It should be noted that fulltime students are considered as available if and only if they are ready to withdraw from their studies in order to accept a job (CSA, 2011).

2.1.5 The Challenge and Impact of Youth Unemployment

Unemployment poses several challenges. According to Getinet (2003) be it youth or otherwise, unemployment entails some cost to the unemployed person, to the family of the unemployed and the society at large. There is little doubt that unemployment has a number of negative consequences for those who are in such a situation of exclusion from the labor market (Jasmine et al, 2010).

Unemployment hurts at any age; but for young people, long-term unemployment scars for life. It means lower earnings, more unemployment, and more ill health later in life. It means more inequality between rich and poor – because the pain hits the most disadvantaged. The human misery of youth unemployment is also a time-bomb under the nation’s finances (ACEVO, 2011).The challenges and impacts of youth unemployment range from individual to country at large.

2.1.5.1 Individual and Household impact of Youth Unemployment

Unemployment has immense impact on the individual who is out of work. As per a study by Getinet (2003) the unemployed would bear the cost of lost earnings that would have come through employment of some sort. Then, there is the issue of scaring. Previous unemployment experience is found to have adverse implications for future labor force participation and earnings. Secondly, they find current unemployment among the youth to increase both the incidence and duration of future unemployment. Thirdly, they claim that the negative effect of unemployment on future earnings is large and such effect takes time to heal.

Besides its power in shaping individual's reality, youth unemployment has strong influence on household economy. Pieter (2004) found that both the incidence and duration of unemployment are negatively related to household welfare. Since we cannot reject that the latter is endogenous, this suggests that households use their savings and cut back consumption to cope with unemployment. Those with a father working as a civil servant have shorter durations, suggesting that this provides an information advantage. The medium of job search also has a strong effect indicating that information is costly. Social networks only help after one has become unemployed.

If the period of unemployment, and consequently poverty, is prolonged, tensions will occur in the family and in marital relations. In other words, the disintegration of marriage and family becomes more likely. The lack of money worsens not only family relations but also ties with friends, neighbors, and relatives, since 'social exchange' is necessary for the maintenance of social relations. In turn, the social isolation has an adverse effect on employment, since the individuals concerned are isolated from sources of information and lack the support needed for employment search (UNDP, 2006).

2.1.5.2 Socio-Economic impact of Youth Unemployment

Unemployment is a universal problem with which the political leaders in almost every country have to wrestle (Mafiri, 2002). From the viewpoint of society, youth unemployment means loss of an important component of human capital and forgone output that the youth could have produced. Unemployment represents loss of potential output. The more the number of unemployed in a society, the higher will such a loss be. Thus, youth unemployment not only results in loss of income to the unemployed youth

itself and the immediate family, but it is also a loss to the society that fails to utilize its scarce resources. High level of youth unemployment means that government loses tax and other revenue that it would have raised had more people been working. Not only that, employers and employed workers would have benefited more from higher levels of economic activity in general (Getinet, 2003).

Not only the number but also the pace of being young and unemployed is very high in Ethiopia. According to a report by African Development Bank (2011) the incidence of poverty among young people in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia and Burundi is over 80%.

Youth unemployment, poverty and social isolation are interrelated to create a vicious circle of influence. Different components of social exclusion influence each other, thus creating a spiral of insecurity, which ends in multiple deprivations. Deprivation usually begins with the loss of employment, which in turn leads to a significant degradation in living standards, that is, increased risk of poverty. Living in poverty creates additional difficulties in the search for employment and contributes to a long-term unemployment trap for many individuals. At the same time, unemployment and poverty hinder participation in social activities. Due to the lack of

money and to the stigmatization that can be caused by unemployment, social ties are weakened, increasing the probability of social isolation (UNDP.2006).

Social exclusion is understood first and foremost as exclusion from the labor market. Labor is not only the basis for economic independence; it also promotes certain moral values, such as self-respect and a desire for advancement. However, those who stress the

central place of work in society often reduce citizenship to participation in the economy, and neglect the fact that there are large inequalities among those who work for a living. If social exclusion is conceived primarily as exclusion from the labor market, in other words, if employment is a precondition for inclusion, then education is one of the key mechanisms of social inclusion. It is, however, necessary to point out that the definition of the term “social exclusion” – which concentrates on the ability to participate actively in the labor market (UNDP, 2006).

As cited by Jasmine et al (2010), being deprived of a paid job entails a risk of social exclusion and isolation, of what some have called “social disqualification” (Paugam, 2004), but potentially also has a number of negative consequences on the personal life and well-being of unemployed people. This is especially true when unemployment is sustained in time.

Jasmine et al (2010) also suggests that such negative consequences of unemployment, however, might be compensated or at least diminished if young people dispose of certain external resources. For example, the help of the family in supporting them financially might prove essential. Similarly, being in a relationship with a partner and having close friends with whom one can talk might help overcoming the psychological distress caused by unemployment. More generally, we may think of social support of all kinds to be crucial to help youngsters to cope with unemployment.

There is the somewhat chilling evidence elsewhere that higher level of unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular is related to social problems such as petty crime, drug abuse, and social unrest. Accordingly, the high level of crime that characterizes many African countries and that is partly driven by high level of youth unemployment has further fuelled the problem of youth unemployment through its effect on these economies (Getinet, 2003).

2.1.5.3 The Health impact of Youth Unemployment

Unemployment puts health at risk, and the risk is higher in regions where unemployment is widespread (Anita, 2012). As cited by Anita, Harley(1980) maintains that unemployment is associated with a marked decline in self-esteem .Most literature in the field refers either to loss of self-esteem, or to damaged ego, loss of self-worth, loss of self-respect, loss of self-confidence, feeling inferior, etc., as almost taken for granted in the context of unemployment. The effects of unemployment on health and well-being have been studied in detail since the rise of unemployment in the late 1970s. This has resulted in a substantial body of research concerning the health effects of unemployment- research that shows a strong association between unemployment and ill health.

The power of the challenge of youth unemployment transcends the economic effect. According to ACEVO (2011) their mental and physical health will be negatively affected, both now and in the future. A range of academic studies have found that unemployment increases susceptibility to illness, mental stress, and helplessness, and loss of self-esteem leading to depression. There is also evidence that the psychological imprint of unemployment persist in to later life, and that unemployment increases the probability of poor physical health outcomes such as heart attacks later in life (Nancy & Anthony, 2007).

Unemployment also poses a significant challenge on the psyche of an individual. Several studies including the likes of Nancy & Anthony (2007) studied the psychological experiences of unemployed and confirmed the above statement. The results of the above research project appeared to fit well with stress and coping theory and highlight the importance of considering personality-related variables. (e.g. Self-esteem, affective dispositions) and cognitive appraisals (e.g. Satisfaction with employment status, deprivation of the latent and manifests benefits of employment) when investigating the experiences of unemployment and reemployment. Therefore, according to the authors of this study, one of the ways to provide assistance and support for the unemployed is to develop intervention programs aimed at enhancing their personal resources and altering their negative cognitions.

2.1.6 Youth Unemployment in Ethiopia

Youth unemployment is one of the dominant socio-economic challenges facing Ethiopia. A report from ILO, confirms that youth unemployment is a serious issue where almost two-thirds of the population is younger than 25 years. Disguised unemployment is a feature of the rural labor market while open unemployment is prevalent in urban areas. Indeed, Ethiopia has one of the highest urban unemployment rates worldwide, at about 50 per cent of the youth labor force (ILO, 2006).

As cited by GYD Consulting Plc. (2010), young people in Ethiopia are confronted with many difficulties when it comes to their integration in the labor markets and their search for decent and productive jobs. Youth unemployment, which is substantially higher than global adult unemployment, has been growing in the last decade. In spite of the dramatic economic, social and political consequences of Ethiopian youth employment problems, few studies focus on this population (WB, 2009).

Historically, Ethiopian youth were not up to a great start. Taye (2008) suggested that as war torn country as it was, Ethiopian youth has been through a lot. It goes without saying that decades long chaos shaped the thinking and cognitive constructs of the youth significantly. To make matters worse, the socialist policy followed under the Derg regime further killed of any remaining motivation and creativity to be productive and reach. The desire to be successful is the best instrument to be changed and change the country. The ages old dead spirit needs to be woken up with strong motivation and hard strive from the government.

As cited by Nzinga & Tsegay (2012) ,agriculture is the largest sector in the Ethiopian economy contributing over 40 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 60 percent of exports, and employing approximately 85 percent of the country's population (World Bank, 2012). Services constitute the second largest component of GDP, also contributing slightly over 40 percent, and finally industry contributes a little over 10 Percent. In recent years Ethiopia has displayed remarkable economic growth and substantial decreases in poverty (Woldehanna, Hoddinott & Dercon, 2008). The country has witnessed double digit economic growth in most of the years after the turn of the century albeit there have been a couple of downturns due to drought. Between 2005 and 2010 the economy grew on average by 11 percent, which is well above the planned target of growth (Woldehanna, et al, 2008).

Unemployment keeps being one of the dominant socio-economic and political challenges in Ethiopia. As cited by Martha (2012), Ethiopia is a poor agrarian country with per capita income of USD 350 (World Bank, 2011). Recently, however, the country has been achieving a promising economic growth. According to "The Economist" (January 6, 2011), the country had the 5th fastest growing economy in the world during the periods 2001-2010 at an average annual

GDP growth rate of 8.4% and the 3rd with a forecast of 8.1% during the periods 2011-2015. Despite such improvements, unemployment is high and is one of the socio economic problems in the country. This shows that the economy cannot provide adequate jobs to the growing population in both rural and urban areas.

Ethiopia's labor market is comprised of a large informal economy and this informal sector is predominantly an employment of last resort rather than a preference by entrepreneurs. According to UN Habitat (2003), most people are motivated to start their own businesses and create their own employment because the chances of finding jobs in the current labor market are so limited. However, starting a small business without the capacity to sustain it or cope with other related challenges is not a viable solution to the problem of unemployment.

Disguised unemployment is a feature of the rural labor market while open unemployment is prevalent in urban areas. Indeed, Ethiopia has one of the highest urban unemployment rates worldwide, at about 50 per cent of the youth labor force (Berhanu et al ,2005). However according to CSA (2011), Urban unemployment rate is reported as 18.9% while urban youth unemployment is 24.5%. Either way it is worth learning that the magnitude of the problem is high.

Looking in to the trend of growth, urban joblessness has been increasing from time to time. Unemployment rates are much higher in urban areas. Urban unemployment rose from 7.9 per cent to 22 per cent between 1984 and 1994, while in rural areas, it increased only from 0.42 per cent to 0.69 per cent during the same period. The sharp increase of urban unemployment may be due also to high rural-urban migration. In urban areas, unemployed people aged 15-24 represented over 45 per cent of total unemployment in the period 1999-2004, indicating that urban unemployment is mainly a youth phenomenon. This is confirmed also by the fact that the

structural adjustment programme introduced in the 1990s determined the retrenchment of many young employees from the public sector. Even if youth unemployment in Ethiopia is not as high as in other African countries such as Ghana and Mozambique, it is an emerging employment issue in the country and has recently become a policy priority (Maria, 2006).

Some of the main causes of the youth employment problem in Ethiopia are a fall in aggregate demand due to the war with Eritrea, the 2001 drought and, in general, weather circumstances; lack of skills; low availability of investment, capital, risk absorption capacity and financial management skills; limited market accessibility; and the absence of youth in decision making or implementation of policies affecting them. In spite of the pressing youth employment challenge, youth issues were given only limited attention in the development policies of the country until recently (Berhanu et al, 2005).

Several factors contribute to the causes of youth unemployment. Poor economic performance, low level of education, high population growth, lack of entrepreneurship, skills mismatch and high rural-urban migration are the dominant ones (Nebil.et al, 2010).

Getinet (2003) studied the incidence of youth unemployment in urban .Ethiopia to underscore the two main macro level issues. These are level and distribution. Accordingly, high level of unemployment generally signifies the failure of an economy to put to use its scarce resources. Distribution wise, unemployment is generally found to be rampant among certain sections of society. The consensus in this regard is that the youth and women bear the brunt of the problem. Any increase in the level of general unemployment worsens the position of these groups in society. Given the state of the Ethiopian economy and the rough rides the country has had for decades, available provisions that support/target the youth are at best minimal. As a result, the typical youth in Ethiopia has very little by way of education and job opportunity, and most have

little option but endure a life of unemployment. High level of youth unemployment and underemployment is, in short, a feature that best characterizes Ethiopia, particularly in the major urban centers.

According to Pieter (2004), with around 50% of the urban men between age 15 and 30 unemployed, Ethiopia has one of the highest unemployment rates worldwide. He describes the nature of unemployment among young men in urban Ethiopia through analyzing the determinants of incidence and duration and find that most variables have the same effect on both. He analyzed the determinants of incidence and duration and find that most variables have the same effect on both. Unemployment is concentrated among relatively well-educated first time job seekers who come from the middle classes. Mean duration of unemployment is close to four years and is higher for those aspiring to a public sector job. The unemployed have realistic reservation wages. Those living in Addis are less likely to become unemployed, and ethnicity has no effect.

Urban unemployment, particularly youth unemployment has been and is growing areas of concern for the Government. Unemployment (mainly as an urban phenomenon) 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 (on the supply side) and limited employment generation capacity of the modern industrial sector of the economy (on the demand side). It is recognized that poverty is less an outcome of open unemployment than of low labor productivity and inadequate levels of income. The agricultural sector and the informal urban sector employ a large size of labor force in Ethiopia. However, employment in these sectors is characterized by low earnings and contributes significantly to the problem of “working poor” (MoLSA, 2009).

Despite the above attributed factors, the alarming growth in unemployed youth is also inflicted to the increasing fertility and the decreasing rate of mortality. According to the Demographic Health Survey Conducted by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) in 2005, though fertility has declined over time, it is still very high, at an estimated 5.4 (6.0 in rural areas, 2.4 in urban areas) births per woman, which is high by African standard which averaged 5.1 births and world standard which averaged 2.7 births per woman in the same year. Though a positive factor, the betterment in the mortality are among the many reasons in the mix making up the extended number of youth unemployment.

The gender based disparity and the shortage in created opportunities is another manifestation of youth unemployment in Ethiopia. According to a study by Nzinga & Tsegaye (2012), while unemployment in urban areas remains widespread, it declined markedly since 1999 for the economy as a whole and for youth. However, while the economy has demonstrated impressive reductions in unemployment, women have not benefited as much as men. They have significantly higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts and are often confined to the informal sector. In Ethiopia, there have been significant increases in educational attainment; however, there has not been as much job creation to provide employment opportunities to the newly educated job seekers (Nzinga et al, 2012).

2.1.7 Legislations and Conventions on Unemployment

Article 41(6) demonstrates a clear provision for the state's responsibility to safeguard policies which promote more employment opportunities. It reads, "*The State shall pursue policies which aim to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor and shall accordingly undertake program and public works projects*" (FDRE, 1993).

The focus of employment in general and youth unemployment in particular grabbed a closer government's attention late in 2004. Even though the issue is contentiously mentioned in various government documents and policies; it never had a policy or a strategy. For instances many documents including PASDEP claim that the country's growth process is a broad based benefiting the larger population. However, separate policy hasn't been enacted with regard to the country's youth. Ethiopian youth policy was endorsed at the 100th council of Ministers meeting in 2004 (MYSC, 2004).

Further to an effort to address the dazzling socio-economic threat, the Ethiopian government developed the National Employment policy strategy (NEPS) in 2009. In accordance to a study by Nzinga & Tsegay (2012) the strategy is devised by recognizing the weakness of the current labor market system and the need to integrate it with economic growth and poverty reduction strategies.

The NEPS of Ethiopia provides a framework to guide interventions aimed at improving employment and its poverty outcomes in the country (MoLSA,2009) as cited by Nzinga & Tsegay (2012). The NEPS aims to address problems of unemployment; underemployment, poor working conditions, and the lack of job protection particularly in

the informal sector through a coordinated employment policy that ensures a smooth operation of labor demand, labor supply and labor market institutions.

The Government has long recognized that rapid population growth is the major challenge in its poverty reduction effort. Accordingly, one of the pillar strategies of Ethiopia's Five Year Development Plan entitled Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty

(PASDEP), currently in its last year (2009/10) of implementation, is addressing the population challenge through balancing population growth with economic growth (MoLSA,2009).

Ethiopia's commitment and devotion to boost more employment opportunities is further extended in the newly formulated Growth and Transformation Plan /GTP, (2010/11-2014/15 /. Now in its final two years the document proclaims creating employment opportunities as one of its eight pillars (MoFED, 2009).

In September 2000, the Millennium Summit – the largest gathering ever of Heads of State and Government – recognized the political urgency and relevance of addressing the problem of youth unemployment and underemployment. Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth, is a target of Millennium Development Goal, which aims to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. In June 2005, the annual Conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO) adopted a Resolution on youth employment setting out policy messages and an overarching framework for governments, employer and worker organizations to address the youth employment challenge at the national level (UN, 2013).

At the international level, the UN Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network (YEN) – a global partnership of the World Bank, the United Nations and the ILO – provides a major opportunity to build international consensus and influence the international agenda through a comprehensive strategy for employment and social inclusion of young people. As the UN Specialized agency with the mandate on employment, the ILO has long been active on youth employment, through its normative action, its technical assistance work and the promotion of strategic alliances across the UN System. Examples of alliances on youth employment include that with FAO on the promotion decent employment for youth living in rural areas and UNESCO

on the promotion of access to quality technical and vocational education and training (UN, 2013).

2.1.8 Ways of Tackling Youth Unemployment

Different nations may adopt different approaches in dealing with the astounding realities of youth unemployment. Regardless, it is important to take valuable lessons accordingly. For instance, a study by Lizzie, Katy, Nye and Jenny (2013) identified several key alternatives in order to improve the daring challenge of youth redundancy. These are first; a strong dual apprenticeship system can facilitate transitions between school and work. Second, intervening early with Active Labor Market Policy can reduce the duration of unemployment. Third, the availability of part-time flexible employment opportunities supports high levels of youth employment.

There is no one-size-fits-all solution to the youth employment challenge. Policy responses depend on national circumstances. Policy options should be part of an integrated framework that promotes economic development and employment growth. This calls for combining policies for employment expansion with targeted program that overcome the specific labor market disadvantages faced by many young people. The best labor market entry path for young people remains a good basic education, vocational training or higher education and initial work experience. Policies and national program that provide incentives to enterprises to hire young people, promote youth entrepreneurship, and facilitate access to finance and to other targeted active labor market measures can also help countries to improve decent work prospects of its young population. The development of national action plans on youth employment that are focused on these elements can guide countries to translate national commitment into action (ILO, 2010).

The need to develop working strategies is partly inflicted to the magnificent numeric picture showing the extent of the problem. A United Nations study recognizing this suggests that young people constitute a substantial share of the population of most Sub-Saharan African countries and of the region as a whole. This creates a need for practical policies and related programs to engage youth effectively in all aspects of the development of their countries (UN DESA, 2007).

Governments shall also focus in preventing the incidence of this problem by focusing on quality education, productive school to work transition and regional integration. According to ECA (2011), the majority of Africa's population is below the age of 30 years. This poses peculiar challenges, including the nature and level of education provision for young people and their quality employment within an increasingly complex and rapidly changing global environment. As we revitalize and promote regional integration, we need to ensure that young people are equipped with social and market-related skills which will enable them to be well integrated young adults as well as being competitive at the national, sub-regional and global levels. Therefore, Investing in education and skills development for young people should therefore go beyond increasing basic literacy rates to assure dynamic, multifaceted knowledge-building at higher and tertiary levels. This will go a long way in preparing young people for the evolving labor market.

A much advocated and a long lasting remedy for the youth unemployment is entrepreneurial adventure. A government can hire by itself or can also make a suitable environment for the private sector to hire people. According to a study by Manpower group, both direct employment by the public sector, and direct subsidies for private employment, remain models that appeal to many governments because of their immediate and observable impacts; this sort of approach can, however, be prohibitively expensive, and there is controversy about its long-term effects. The

promotion of entrepreneurship is increasingly recognized as an important strategy that can leverage the energy of individuals and civil society to expand the creation and supply of jobs.

Such programs are relevant in both the developing and developed world.

As cited by Manpower Group (2012), in pursuit of effective program strategies, a study by Card, Kluve, and Weber reviewed nearly 200 program impacts from 1995-2007 and found that strongest impacts on young people came from job search assistance programs, while training programs were more effective in the medium than in the short term. More to revelation cited by Manpower group, the World Bank's Youth Employment Inventory, an accumulating body of research suggests that such relatively cost-effective programs can have as great, if not greater impact on youth employment than much more expensive public employment or subsidized hiring programs.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Research Methodology

3.1.1 Philosophical Stance

Individuals seek understanding of the world in which they live and work. In the process they develop a subjective meaning of their experiences (Creswell, 2009). The nature of unemployment in youth living in Kazanchis is examined and explored under the above philosophical construct. Giving utmost portion of the interview to the respondents, this research will be examining the life experiences, subjective perception of their problem and way forwards as seen from their interpretation.

This research is implemented with the understanding, that reality is subjective to the people who are living it. As Creswell (2009) noted the goal of a research written under constructivist world view is to rely as much as possible on the participant's views of the situation being studied. In this particular study, it had tried to make sense of the experiences of the unemployed youth living in Kazanchis after collecting adequate data using tools like open ended interview questions and a case study strategy.

There is no particular sense in limiting the facilities of the mind in any inquiry. Meaning, a reasonable judgment is important and will be employed as a mechanism of analysis added to opinion and imagination (Kenneth & Todd, 2011). Despite a subjective reality and the need to see life as they live it, there is always a room for a reasonable judgment particularly in the course of analysis whilst developing this study document.

This study is an empirical enquiry to the lives of unemployed youth living in Kazanchis. As defined by Kothari (2004) empirical research relies on experience or observation alone. It is data-based research, coming up with conclusions which are capable of being verified by

observation or experiment. Hence, this research has employed the said techniques including in-depth interview and focus group discussion as explained below aiming to produce an empirical investigation towards the nature of youth unemployment.

3.1.2 Research Design

A qualitative research design is selected to guide this enquiry. The core reason which lead to the selection of this particular design is the need to perform an exploratory enquiry on unemployed youth in kazacnkis area, Addis Ababa. Previousu researchs as indicated on the problem statement earlier are either country wide studies or are quantitative enquiries. Using key qualitative insuruments like interviews, this research tried to highlight the different stories as lived by the unemployed youth in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa.

Cresswell (2009) confirms that selection of a particular research design is based on three improtant elements. These include philosophical assumption of the researcher, strategies of enquiry and specific research methods. The decision to follow a qualitative research design is the sum of the aforementioned elements. In a sense, this enquiry proceeded with a constructivist worldview making a critical case study as the core strategy as explained below. Moreover, the use of typical qualitative research methods including indepth interview and observation conclude the choice of a qualitative research design.

Being exploratory and descriptive enquiry, this research tried to uncover the key features and challenges, as well as the unique experiences of unemployed youth living in Kazanchis. As cited by David and Robert (2007) exploratory technique is often used to identify the nature of constructs underlying responses in a specific content area (DeCoster, 1998). Depending on the specific responses sought to be gathered from the respondants (unemployed youth, families and

concerned organizations), the research discovered and described its findings. Hence, this research described how unemployment is perceived in the Kazanchis, how the youth copes with the challenge and their living conditions. In general, it has described the state of matters as exists on the ground.

This is a cross-sectional study. Meaning, the study is conducted at a single point in time (Chris & Diane, 2004). Since the objective of this research was to explore and describe the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, the data was gathered within five days. The time offered for finalizing the fully fledged research document was limited. This ultimately forced the data to be gathered in single time interval.

3.1.3 Sampling Technique

The focus of this study is on unemployed youth living in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa. Unemployment (or joblessness) occurs when people are without work and actively seeking work (ILO, 1982). However, as defined by CSA (2011) unemployment includes persons without work and those who are available for work, including those who were or were not seeking work. Moreover, Ethiopia regards youth for people whose age ranges from 15-29 (MYSC, 2004). Hence, the sample and the units of analysis are selected based on the country specific criterion mentioned above. Meaning, respondents are those people whose age ranges from 15-29 years old and who are without a job as well as available to work.

A purposive sampling technique with a critical case sampling is used to identify respondents. Non probability or as it is well known as Purposive sampling is virtually synonymous with qualitative research (Lisa, 2008) and (Patton, 1990). A purposive sampling occurs when items for the sample are selected deliberately by the researcher. People use purposive sampling when

they are primarily interested in the results from an individual (David & Robert., 2007). Accordingly, with the help of key informants, unemployed youth as well as selected families are interviewed. Both sexes living with or without their families or guardians are interviewed.

Aiming to grasp a holistic understanding, data was gathered from the local Government i.e Woreda 06 administration. With the help of a semi structured interview guide, representatives of the woreda administration including the communication officer and the chief of small and microenterprise were interviewed.

The data gathered through the above described techniques is used to strengthen the share of understanding in the person in environment perspective. As cited by Weiss-Gal (2008), the person-in-environment approach views the individual and his or her multiple environments as a dynamic, interactive system, in which each component simultaneously affects and is affected by the other (Hare, 2004). Hence, this research involved the surrounding environment of the respondents in order to come up with a comprehensive understanding about the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa.

3.1.4 Sample Size

The number of the sample identified is fixed with two approaches. These are data saturation and scholastic view on qualitative literature. According to Nixon and Wild (2012) currently there exists no description of how saturation might be determined and there are no practical guidelines for estimating sample sizes for purposively sampled interviews. However, the study further confirms that data saturation is regularly achieved within 10 individual interviews, with some evidence that this can be achieved with fewer for homogeneous respondents. Meanwhile, Creswell (2009) suggests that commonly five to six samples are identified during a case study approach, provided the samples are homogeneous.

Nine youth respondents were identified from various walks of life. The youth were selected with the help of key informants. Two separate families of the unemployed youth are interviewed. The families are selected with the major criterions of having a son/ daughter who is unemployed and who have lived in Kazanchis for six years and above.

The criterion used to identify the family respondents served the research for a better contextual understanding of the problem at hand. First, they are parents of the unemployed youth and hence they gave a closer look at the case. Second, the fact that they have been living in the area for longer than six years, they have given a more accurate image of the nature of youth unemployment both at home and in Kazanchis.

3.1.5 Method of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data is collected to produce a fully-fledged research document. In the primary data collection, in-depth interview, focus group discussion and naturalistic observation is used to collect a first-hand data on the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis. Secondary data is gathered from reading reviews of various literatures written on urban youth unemployment and its predicaments, browsing internet sources and newspapers and going through published and unpublished reports.

3.1.5.1 Observation

The use of an observation method is commonly associated with a qualitative research Bruce (2001). Better to be called as a naturalistic observation, it aims to simply observe the flow of events or behaviors in their natural settings without intrusion. Geofera, David D., and David F. (2005) further identified the two concepts underlying a naturalistic, observation. This are being aware of the world around us and making careful measurements. The procedures implemented under this research tried to accomplish the above features of a good observation.

The first task under this method was to be aware of the different features in Kazanchis area. Giving the utmost regard to the unemployed youth, keen observation was held around the study area. With the hope of identifying a better view, the observation was guided with the help of key informants' chosen with the criterion of longer residence in Kazanchis. Walking around the area and sitting in the corners, the student researcher tried to document interesting developments concerning unemployed youth. How were the days, how did they passed their times and their communal involvements were among interest areas. In doing so, maximum care was taken not to intrude in the natural flow of events.

3.1.5.2 In-depth Interview

As cited by Bruce (2001), many scholars including Denzin (1978), Spradley (1979) and Patton (1980) define interview as simply as a conversation with a purpose. Specifically, the purpose is to gather information. Accordingly, though the manner of interviewing is much debated than its meaning, its core purpose is to gain relevant information as perceived significant by the researcher from the stand point of the research objective.

This study has used a semi standardized interview in order to gather a deeper understanding from the respondent's perspective. Bruce (2001) noted that questions in such kind of interview are typically asked in a systematic and consistent order, but the interviewers are allowed freedom to digress; that is, the interviewers are permitted (in fact expected) to probe far beyond the answers to their prepared and standardized questions. Guiding questions prepared in line with the researched objective of finding out the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis were forwarded in the interview process.

A qualitative and exploratory study like this one often makes use of a semi structured interview with open ended questions. Open-ended questions are questions that do not have pre-coded options (Kultar, 2007). With the help of the aforementioned research objective and previously held naturalistic observation, an in-depth interview with selected respondents from different walks of life was held. The take on the kind and responsiveness of the unemployed youth regarding the problem of unemployment was expected to be understood better in such outlining.

3.1.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

Another qualitative approach is the use of focus groups to obtain information from a group of individuals on a particular topic. Focus groups are often used to conduct needs assessments or to engage in brainstorming and creative problem solving and, as we will see, to participate in the construction and pretesting of your instrument. Data from this type of research may include audiotapes, meeting minutes, or reflective papers (David, et al, 2007).

Respondents selected from the unemployed youth are consulted to participate in an open discussion guided by the study. That is discovering the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis. Moderate number of participants (7-10, as per Robert (2011) and 6 for this study were gathered in a quite bar. Specifically, participants include 2 unemployed youth who participated in the in-depth interview and 3 others who did not participate in our previous interview. The new comers were hoped to inject a fresh perspective in to the problem of youth unemployment. Totally, the FGD engaged 6 participants including the researcher.

The FGD was organized with the help of key informants living around the area. Though it was expected to encounter a bit of a challenge in organizing and conducting in such individual research, available and affordable resources were used to finance the discussion. The collected

data from the FGD made it worth the trouble of organizing it. Kultar (2007) notes FGD produces information and insights that may be less accessible without the group.

Members of families and respondents were selected based on their willingness and ability to express themselves and the situation judged from our previous encounter. Moreover, Government representatives were excluded from the discussion room in the FGD in order to create a relaxed and free environment for the participants. Hence, it is believed that a separate interview is enough.

3.1.6 Data Analysis

There is a widely held perception that qualitative research is small scale. As it tends to involve smaller numbers of subjects or settings than quantitative research, it is assumed, incorrectly, that it generates fewer data than quantitative research. In fact, qualitative research can produce vast amounts of data (Catherine & Nicholas, 2006). Hence, the following qualitative enquiry aimed to generate a substantial data based on a case study strategy approach.

A case study was selected in order to understand the real life situation of youth unemployed and corresponding developments. The need for a case study was the result of the desire to understand complex social phenomena. In brief, the case study method allows investigators to retain the holistic and meaningful characteristics of a real-life event such as individual life cycle and neighborhood change (Robert, 2003). In this case, the strategy was employed to explore and examine the nature of one of the biggest challenges of our time, youth unemployment.

The qualitative researcher uses complex reasoning that is multifaceted, iterative, and simultaneous. Although the reasoning is largely inductive, both inductive and deductive processes are at work (Creswell, 2007). The data analysis under this enquiry passed through the following steps with an inductive reasoning. Rather than starting the study with an idea of its

own, the study went through field data collection with defined research intent of finding what was on the ground. The key research objective was to find out the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis. Hence, it largely employed an inductive reasoning during the analysis procedure.

Data collected in this research was analyzed with the help of several steps. Basic features in the research process included combining data from all findings, analyzing and drawing conclusion. The results from both primary and secondary sources were scrutinized in a way to make sense of the sole research goal of examining the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis. Depending on the kinds of methods used, the data was transcribed, translated, codified and analyzed with in different procedure.

Of the three broadly known approaches of qualitative analysis, thematic analysis; grounded theory; and the framework approach (Catherine, et al, 2006), a stronger thematic approach was used in the analysis. Here, the researcher grouped the data into themes, and examined all the cases in the study to make sure that all the manifestations of each theme have been accounted for and compared. In order to clearly understand between the responses collected from the different cases, the intrinsic variation among respondents was carefully examined. The differences to similarly enquiries are further investigated whether they were from the story development, the events or crisis situations or something else.

In-depth interviews and FGD was taped using a voice recorder. Then, the voices and responses of the respondents recorded during the face to face meetings and discussions were transcribed in to paper. During this procedure, attentive listening and careful note taking were the two important attributes which were duly respected for a valid documentation. The already noted data was then translated to English, the language which this document is expected to be produced. As

is described in the enhancing rigor section, the translation was double crosschecked back and forth into Amharic and English to check for correct translation.

Recording and note taking was followed by a coding procedure of giving a false name to address the respondents. Besides playing its own role to ethical issues of confidentiality, it was helpful for a better analysis of the cases with minimal bias. This research used a simple codification of giving symbols for the cases to be analyzed. It made the first letters of the word unemployed youth (UY) followed by numbers to indicate the linear progression and full names of the words family followed by numbers is used.

After the above preliminary stages, the already arranged and organized data was set to be scrutinized in two well know techniques of social science analysis tools. These are *triangulation* and *cross case analysis*. Detailed account of what kind and how this analysis was performed are given below.

This study explored and examined one of the most complicated socio economic puzzles of this day. That is youth unemployment. The scope of this study is narrowed to cover the nature of youth unemployment in a particular area known as Kazanchis in the city of Addis Ababa. Regardless, looking at the wide possible range of data to be gathered from the field, it is absolutely necessary that there is a need to perform and refine the analysis in effectively and in a trustworthy manner.

The use of a triangulation technique was further backed up by Sabina and Khan (2012). Accordingly, Social realities are inherently complex to be grasped in its entirety with one method of investigation. It is so complex that it is impossible to be captured by a single way of data collection or technique. All the existing tools of social research method have advantages and disadvantages. In other words, each method contains strength and weakness. No single one can

prove all the required ideals. Therefore, it is useful to triangulate in order to compensate the weaknesses of other methods so as to have a holistic view of social realities.

Triangulation is a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several viewpoints and methods. In the social sciences, it refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, methods or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to converge on a single construct. The type of 'triangulation' chosen depends on the purpose of a study, and more than one type of 'triangulation' can be used in the same study. It is important to note that the greater is the 'triangulation', the greater is the confidence in the observed findings (Sabina, 2012).

Sabina et al (2012) suggested that there are many different approaches to 'triangulation' and there are articulate proponents for each approach. As cited by Sabina et al (2012), Denzin (1970) distinguished four forms of 'triangulation': data 'triangulation' (retrieve data from a number of different sources to form one body of data), investigator 'triangulation' (using multiple observers instead of a single observer in the form of gathering and interpreting data), theoretical 'triangulation' (using more than theoretical positions in interpreting data) and methodological 'triangulation' (using more than one research method or data collection technique).

Of the above four categories of triangulation, this research used three of them excluding the investigator triangulation. As the nature of the project demands, this study was a solo enquiry to be executed by a single student. Hence, first it employed data triangulation (analyzing the data to be collected from observation, in-depth interview, FGD and secondary resources). The second one was theoretical triangulation (using more than one theoretical construct was used including economic theories, social work theories and some other. Depending on the kinds of socio

economic phenomenon to be discovered in the course of the study, the type of theories was sorted out. The third one was methodological triangulation, signifying the use of different data collection technique from both primary and secondary sources including in-depth interview and FGD.

The other mechanism of data analysis employed in this enquiry was a Cross-Case analysis. It is a research method that facilitates the comparison of commonalities and difference in the events, activities, and processes that are the units of analyses in case studies (Samia, & Robert, 2008). Accordingly, Cross-case analysis is commonly used in a qualitative enquires.

Cross case analysis involves simple pattern matching identifies a certain outcome as a dependent variable and explores how and why this outcome has occurred in each cases, that is, the independent variables (Robyn, and Geoffrey, 2008). They further suggest that a general analytic strategy involving a cross case study identifies important differences in the patterns observed as a way to develop a theoretically significant explanation for the different outcomes.

As pointed above, different cases indented for data collection were categorized. The diversified cases segmented to be analyzed were then categorized according to result and thematic similarity. Following a close and careful look at cases, the nature and causal similarities was identified. For instance, questions like whether an individual behaved in the same way for a similar challenge when confronted by unemployment and what measures he/she took were answered. The difference or similarity in their response was further interpreted with triangulation technique. In general, comparison of commonalities and difference in the events, activities, and processes are better seen in cross case analysis.

Few computer applications are used in the whole of the research including the analysis step. Word-processing or texts editing program which can sort paragraphs like Microsoft office

programs of word and excel were the dominant application used. The data collected was cross-examined and compared with the existing literature to grasp a better understanding of the unemployment phenomenon. Comparative tables and simple graphs are drawn in order to further show the analysis. The techniques of cut and paste were commonly used in the procedure to create a thematic and chronological arrangement. The whole of the research document was then typed and prepared in the computer using Microsoft office applications.

3.1.7 Quality Assurance

A crucial aspect of research studies is preparing the data for analysis, analyzing the data, and interpreting the data. The proper analysis of a study's data enhances the ability of researchers to draw valid inferences from the study. Well-conducted research studies have strong internal validity, external validity; construct validity, and statistical validity. This maximizes the likelihood of drawing valid inferences from the study (Geoffrey, et al, 2005).

A scientific method implies an objective, logical and systematic method, i.e., a method free from personal bias or prejudice, a method to ascertain demonstrable qualities of a phenomenon capable of being verified, a method wherein the researcher is guided by the rules of logical reasoning, a method wherein the investigation proceeds in an orderly manner and a method that implies internal consistency (Kothari., 2004).

The following research was conducted in the aforementioned assumptions. Every step and procedures taken as part of the study was explained in the manner they create a valid and logical consistency. For instance, there was a strict undertaking of interview guideline seeing of the required data as per the study requirements.

In general, the whole procedure was examined under the following key elements of data quality assurance as explained by Andrew (2004). These are: - credibility (in preference to internal

validity), transferability (in preference to external validity/generalizability), dependability (in preference to reliability, and conformability (in preference to objectivity).

Credibility stands for internal trustworthiness which in turn is verified with different techniques. Here, the findings and internal analysis procedures come in to question. Common techniques include prolonged engagement with the respondents, method triangulation, consent assurance before data collection and peer scrutiny.

A peer scrutiny is really helpful. Andrew (2004) suggests that the fresh perspective that such individuals may be able to bring may allow them to challenge assumptions made by the investigator, whose closeness to the project frequently inhibits his or her ability to view it with real detachment. Questions and observations may well enable the researcher to refine his or her methods, develop a greater explanation of the research design and strengthen his or her arguments in the light of the comments made. Here, close friends of mine enrolled in the social work program had forwarded a constructive comments in the procedure.

A member checking was the other important segment of internal credibility instrument. The transcribed documents was seen by the respondents to make sure what's written is what they said in words and recorded in the tape recorder. This helped the transcribing and translation process not to lose its natural or contextual meaning. Maximum care was taken not to lose the message in translation.

The notion of transferability was the other important segment to be considered in the enhancing rigor section. As a qualitative enquiry to be performed at a particular geographical area, subsequent transferability is always in question .Gross (1998) as cited by Andrew (2004), a baseline understanding is the best one can hope for multi-environment or case sensitive

contextual studies. Hence, this study could not promise a fully transferable result rather it has provided a baseline for further studies in similar areas of interest.

Dependability asks if the work were repeated, in the same context, with the same methods and with the same participants, similar results would be obtained (Andrew, 2004). Accordingly, the above justification works for this segment to in that a contextual analysis may not produce the exact similar results. However, strong recommendations suggest with the help of a detailed specification of a study process may in fact guarantee a dependable research. Andrew (2004) further recommended that the processes within the study should be reported in detail, thereby enabling a future researcher to repeat the work, if not necessarily to gain the same results. Hence, this study kept a detailed account of every reasonable step taken from beginning to end so that the analysis is dependable.

Patton (1990) as cited by Andrew (2004) asserts that ensuring real objectivity, since, as even tests and questionnaires are designed by humans, the intrusion of the researcher's biases is inevitable. The concept of conformability is the qualitative investigator's comparable concern to objectivity. Here, steps must be taken to help ensure as far as possible that the work's findings are the result of the experiences and ideas of the informants, rather than the characteristics and preferences of the researcher. As the result, the most advised means of assuring conformity is a triangulation technique. Therefore, the following study exercised three types of triangulation, which were clearly explained above.

Once more, the importance of detailed methodological description is entertained by Andrew (2004). It is asserted that it enables the reader to determine how far the data and constructs emerging from it may be accepted. The fact this research has given a due respect for procedural progression, a detailed methodological description was offered as described above.

3.1.8 Ethical Consideration

The social work profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being (IFSW and IASSW, 2004). Such study dealing with human beings should be done in great caution. Accordingly, common social work ethical values of autonomy of a person, justice and beneficence are respected in producing this study document.

Since this study dealt with adults as recognized by the law of the land, agreement to participate in the study was secured as per the attached consent form before proceeding with the research. The purpose of the study being for academic sake was explained for the participants. Willingness to engage or refuse was respected. The responses gathered for the study were only from those participants who gave their informed consent.

The beneficence of the respondents was observed in a way that steps taken did not harm the study units. Regardless of the kind and type of response they provided, justice was served. Their answers were not used in anyway or meaning to get the better of them or harm any of the participants. The safety of the respondents was duly respected since the study does not intend to use their real names.

Once data is collected and analyzed, it was kept in a safe place. Meanwhile, the result of the study weren't disclosed to other people who didn't participate in the study without the willingness of participants. Hence, the notion of confidentiality was respected to the best way possible.

The analysis and writing procedure was free from labeling and falsification. Creswell (2007) suggest that research should not use language or words that are biased against persons because of

gender, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic group, disability, or age. Other ethical issues in writing the research will involve the potential of suppressing, falsifying, or inventing findings to meet a researcher's or an audience's needs. Hence, this research stood to the point where the whole processes of data collection to findings presentation was abide by the aforementioned ethical issues.

3.1.9 Eligibility Criteria

Burns and Grove (2003: 234) define eligibility criteria as “a list of characteristics that are required for the membership in the target population” (cited by Sarah, 2009). This study was performed based on samples identified purposively. Study respondents were selected based on the following major inclusion criterion. These criteria were set to make sure that the results sought are adequately reliable and the study was in line with its objective of exploring the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa.

- Youth are the target of this study. The definition of youth is for those ranging from 15-29 (MYSC,2004)
- Both the youth and their families should have lived in Kazanchis longer than 6 years. So that the data collected could provide a better account of the study problem at the study area.
- Definition of unemployment is based on CSA (2004) that it includes young individuals who don't have a job and are available to work. In addition, they should have stayed unemployed for at least a year and above to beat the impact of frictional unemployment
- The respondents are from both sex categories (male and female). Moreover, the selection will not be based on ethnical background or religious belongings even if the said factors will be used in the data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Data Presentation and Discussion

4.1.1 Data Presentation

As duly noted in the previous chapters of this research, a critical case study strategy is employed to explore and examine the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa. Hence, a total of nine cases were identified. Data was collected from nine unemployed youth living in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa.

With the help of the gate keepers who were also key informants, youth from different walks of lives and differed experience were consulted with an in-depth interview. Forging a fruitful relationship with the key informant's was the first task in the process of data collection. To that effect, I approached them and made myself clear on who I am, what I intend to accomplish and how I want to do it. A friendly chat and a small amount of cash money was enough to clear the air.

Maximum care was taken in selecting the cases according to the pre-formulated eligibility criterion and the need to get a diversified response. Despite the difficulty faced in convincing the youth, the cases identified are diversified as much as possible. The eligibility criterion is indicated in the last part of the methodology section. The major factors considered in an effort to diversify respondents include age, sex and current living condition. These factors may serve the research objective better, by giving a wider window in to exploring the nature and experience of unemployment in Kazanchis.

The cases are presented below in a linear progression. The responses of the respondents are presented according to the interview guidelines (attached at the back). First, the cases

of individual respondents including the youth and families are presented. Second, responses of FGD and the government representative are presented. Lastly, the data gathered through observation are also presented.

The unemployed youth is denoted by UY followed by numbers. The symbol signifies the first letters of the words unemployed and youth and the numbers indicate the linear presentation of cases. For instance, the 5th youth respondent will be denoted by UY (5). In addition, the families will be indicated by the full name “family 1 and family 2”.

4.1.1.1 Case Presentations

Case I: UY (1)

UY (1) is a 19 year old young man, who has been living in Kazanchis for the past 15 years. Before that he used to live in paisa, Addis Ababa with his mother. Now he is living with his aunts and his mother in a single compound in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa. According to him, Kazanchis is a nice place to live.

Even though he is graduated with electrical installation from TVET 10+2, he hasn't been able to have a steady job. He has been working for a year in Ethio- telecom and he is now unemployed for more than a year and half. He has also worked in Ethiopian Airlines for a little more than one month. He claims the core reason for his unemployment is that people only see a diploma or a degree for that reason he dreams to go back to school and get what he says a paper to confirm to people his capability.

One thing about Kazanchis he said, “there are no places to entertain people like me”. The only recreation is through bars which he says are “bad for the youth”. Hence, he describes his typical day as more or less spending with his friends. Sometimes he and his

unemployed friends go to around lafto to skate, one thing he likes to do more often. But, this can't happen more often because he can't afford the transportation cost because it is very far from where he lives. He also believes there are lots of youth who are unemployed in Kazanchis. He thinks many of them are educated to some extent just like him but couldn't get a job.

The major challenge of being unemployed he described include "lack of alternatives in life, not being ready for progress and feeling of inferiority". He said, "Personally, I don't think I am well affected as I could have been, if I wasn't living with my parents". According to him those who are living alone are leading a tragic life. In spite of it all, he remains optimist. He said, "One has to do what it takes till he gets what he wants".

He claims unemployment can lead to addiction in substance abuse. According to him, the two reasons leading up to the use of drugs are feeling of no use and peer pressure. He said, "When you don't have to do anything throughout the day, you feel wasted and hence tend to practice things which can make you forget such emotions. In the meantime, your friends may come and offer you things which they say will relax you." That's why many of his friends ended up addicted in cigarette, chat and even marijuana. Added to the above factors he describes the community's relationship with him and other unemployed youth as "not healthy". He explained their fear that we might spoil their kids and they don't like us especially when we stand in groups.

He dreams to be a ship cabin crew just like his male aunt but he maintains that "the government needs to correct its functions in some ways". According to him unnecessary bureaucratic procedures in small and micro enterprise formation should be lifted or minimized. He explained his experience when he went to start a business with his friends that they were asked to come up with 4,000.00 ETB. He asks, "Where would we get such kind of money?"

Case II: - UY (2)

On the fields of “28 meda”, was a young man lying on the grass and chewing chat. After making a soft introduction, I found out that he is a 29 year old unemployed living on the streets of Kazanchis. He has been living in Kazanchis for the last 8 years. He has been living with his family around wollo sefer, Addis Ababa. With his parents and brothers and sisters, he says his life was normal till some incidence which he claims has destroyed his life.

He blames the resettlement program which evacuated his family to Bole Bulbula for his lack of job. He said, “If I have to sleep at Bulbula, I had to get out of work at 4PM, and there is no job which gets off at that time”. He says he couldn’t afford his own place with the payment he makes working as a construction worker and hence he has to be unemployed. He remembers he has been living a subsistence life in the past and now it’s even worse. He said, “I sometimes wish to be blind or dead not to see the kind of life I am leading now”. He survives his days by the petty money thrown by people he knows around and some casual labor work around where he stays. He rather stays here than to see those people who used to know him.

The biggest challenge he faced despite everything is social alienation and substance addiction. He said, “I used to have many friends back in the days, now I am hiding from them. I have even changed my phone number several times so that no one can reach me”. However, he talks passionately about his life and his current friends, who sleep, eat and spend the day with him as his rewards. He said” I have learned a lot from my street life even more than any other part of my life. I learned temptations and passed through unbearable sufferings. The love and care from my fellow street children kept me going”.

Even though he spends his whole day sleeping on the grass, he says he still has dreams and hopes for his future. He mentioned the list of things which he aspires day and night. These

include his own family, a clean bed, a clean food and water and lead decent life astray from people's judgmental eyes.

He describes his daily endeavors as "fruitless and temporary". Accordingly, he asks the support of the government but remarks any help or support should be mutually beneficiary and should use my skills and talents. He poses his critics to the current government efforts of job creation famously called coble stone project. He asks back "would you be doing anything away from your area of expertise?" He questions the actions of the government saying, "Let the government offer me a line of work (construction) which uses my skills and he won't say no".

"I don't think one should put so much pressure on the youth" he said. He continued, "A lot of projects meaning to serve the youth, end up serving others." According to him these projects do not meet their target and hence the youth get frustrated and end up in chronic addiction and despair. He then pose what he thinks is sarcastic calls by officials saying, "We have been told so many times that Ethiopia needs us, and yet we are the prime victims of the existing injustice and poverty". He reaffirms his desire to work and change for good by saying "we are the futures of this nation and no one should let us go and the government needs to listen more and understand the youth closer".

Case III: - UY (3)

Walking down the road around Enderase, I met a 19 year old charming young man who lives with his father. He then told me that he stopped school from Grade 9 and has been unemployed ever since. He remembers the times when he used to go to school in the morning and leaves in the afternoon. Because when he gets home there was no food to eat. He cracks some jokes how

he used to miss afternoon classes and the teachers never recognized him at all and at the end of the year he got evicted for multiple absentee.

He was born and raised in Kazanchis. His mother passed away when he was just 10 years old. He said he have seen many things including maltreatments by a stepmother. He now lives with his father who works in security who he says is a very different person and doesn't care anything about him.

Although he is unemployed, he does not choose any line of work and is willing to work any job. One time, he tried daily labor and people said he is not strong enough to do heavy lifting. He said, "That's why I started to work out sport and build my body". He then suggested, "It's really hard to sit and wait for people to give you money and as a young man you need more money". On the other hand he says; "if you work, you will meet new people and more experience". According to him, the problem is what you earn can only last for the hours of the day.

Through it all, he speaks proudly about his abstinence form varies addiction that unemployed youth of his age exercise a lot. He said," I consider myself as a strong person and I am planning to change my life despite life challenges and pressure from my friends". He asks, "Can't you smoke if you want? Can't you be a promiscuous person? ". He claims that no one should be pushed in to doing things unless they believed on it. According to him the need to have an independent will is important for unbiased life despite several name callings like "fara" which literally mean "not cool".

He describes his relationship with the community as warm and encouraging. He said "I repeatedly hear people say that I am a good boy". According to him unemployed youth tend to experience a bad relationship with the community due to their behavior. He said, "I respect my elders, I don't drink or smoke or anything".

His sole intention is to live a better life. In order to do so, he envisions doing any work. But first, he wants to continue his education at least at night session working in the days. “I used to fix satellite dish and at times also tried poultry at our home”, he said. Both never worked out due to faded business and lack of capital respectively. He continuous “ever since I was a kid I was used to spend on programs. For instance, I register my income and expenses”. Hence, according to him all he needs is a small push.

He said, “I don’t have regrets on how I led my life. I came all the way without any ones help by myself. I don’t feel bad when I see people of my age doing something, besides I know one day I will be in a better place than I am now. We shouldn’t be expecting from the country. Rather, Ethiopia expects from us. There are a lot of problems which hold you back, all you need to do is hung in there and do your best.”

Case IV: - UY (4)

UY (4) is a 23 year old good looking young girl who has lived in Kazanchis for the last 6 years. She was born in Western Harerghe in a small town called Hirna. She thinks Kazanchis is a great living residence. “One can get anything you want without the need to move around so much” she said.

Currently, she is living with her sister, who is married and living with couple of kids. She passes much of her time at home doing cooking, cleaning and taking care of her nieces. In her spare times, she spends with her friends. She gets by the money her father sends her from her home town. Much of her friends are unemployed too.

She graduated with information technology (IT) and has been working for two years in some private company. In her stay with job, she did data encoding and was a contract employment. She blames the COC (center of competence exam) for her unemployment.

She found the disregard and disrespect by the neighbors so disturbing despite the other challenges. She said, “They see you as if you don’t know anything”. She said “people going to Arab countries have a good reason”. And she sometimes thinks about doing the same. According to her, these people leaving the country are forced and are doing so due to unemployment.

Retaking the exam is her next move to get out of her situation. If not she says, “I will look for alternatives”. Like the other cases indicated above, she dreams of having a better life. But she needs the government to improve the mechanism in which the exam is given. For instance, she asks,” why not the government gives a practicing opportunity in its offices before taking the examination so that we will be better prepared?”

Finally, she advises the youth to stay away from addictions so that they can have a bright future. According to her, the major reason for leading an addicted life is the place we spend our time. She said, “We should keep our selves clean as much as possible and should have a personal stand on issues”.

Case V: - UY (5)

UY (5) has lived in Kazanchis for 27 years just like his age. He has known the area head to toe. He said, “life in Kazanchis is just like you handle it and you can be crazy if you want to”. He continued, “we have seen people go crazy and never come back”. According to him when you live in Kazanchis, you feel like the night and the day are connected with flawless movement of people and vehicles. He remembers the time he got arrested after involving in a fight in a bar. One thing about Kazanchis, he continued “if you got money, everybody loves you. If not, you are no more loved”.

“There are a lot of unemployed youth living in Kazanchis at this very juncture”, he said. According to him there aren’t many places of entertainment in Kazanchis. If there are any, he

said, "It is a place where you can lose your mind and party". As a result, he affirms youth with multiple addictions are a common seen in Kazanchis.

He became unemployed since the last two years. He graduated in hotel and tourism. He is also trained in Ground technician in ship maintenance. He used to have a job in a hotel but according to him he couldn't deal with the ever growing level of segregation based on his race and religion.

He is living with his mother and his five sisters. Four years ago his father passed away. I don't want to complain, he said, "Praise the lord, we are living like other people". His main income source is from any kind of job available at instance. He said, "I do seasonal business like the other day I have been painting people's faces during the football season. I am not worried that much about the lack of money because I am not addicted as I used to be".

He likes to talk about Thursday like no other day. He says it is his most beloved day of the week that everyone is welcome at that faithful day. Like the other days, he spends chilling with his look alike friends and walking around the neighborhood. He said, "I would forgive any one if they come to me on Thursday". Among his friends, half of them are employed and have a steady job. He also said, "These are the people who stayed with me through thick and thin".

He said, "Now I think about it, unemployment has affected me. Back in the day I used to earn a lot of money and I spend as well. Some people even thought I might lose my mind because a person like me, who was so used to spending, suddenly lost everything. I remember I had this talk with my self-telling why I would behave in such a way and rectified myself". He then recalled the famous saying, "Money in 20's and Wisdom in 40's" reaffirming the money he had back he was employed.

According to him, his engagement with chat and his chronic drinking further aggravated his reaction to his early unemployment. His addictions further pushed him away from any attempts

or desires of getting a job and made him remain unemployed. He believes that substance abuse and unemployment are interrelated in a two way streak.

UY (5) experienced repeated labeling and judgments from the neighborhood. The names include “addicted”, “jobless” and “thief”. According to him, all this is done without knowing you in person and just because people see you at the same place when they go to work and come back, it doesn’t make you that kind of person.

He adamantly speaks about the government’s effort in curbing the problem of youth unemployment as a “sham” claiming their work and procedures is not clear and biased. “Why not they provide a similar loan and other opportunity for a single person who comes looking to do anything” he asks. According to him, in order to reduce the number of unemployed youth any effort made shall be free from a racial and religious segregation. He said, “all that matters is his skill not his religion and race. Moreover, people shouldn’t be pushed away just because they are slow rather should be consulted closer”.

According to him it is important to keep hope alive. He plans to be a Ship Ground Technician soon. He explained to me that he has applied to some opportunity which he claims to be most likely successful for a job opportunity abroad. Wishing him a good luck I made my farewell.

Case VI: - UY (6)

“I see Kazanchis as my home” was the first response of a 20 year old unemployed young man when asked about Kazanchis. “People are nice, you can get everything close to your home and you can see people walking, chilling and playing around” he explained his reasons for his love of Kazanchis. He kept saying how he feels depressed and constrained when he goes to other parts of the city. A single flaw in the area according to him is the lack of entertainment places.

UY (6) lives with his 6 members of his families. With exception of his sister, his mother, and him everyone in the family earns income. He says he has what it takes to do

everything he wants due to his family's contribution. In comparison to his friends, he claims he has a good income.

Failure in COC was the reason for his unemployment. He said, "I believe the government can and should do more to protect students not to fail in COC and become unemployed". He says "never mind about me, but I feel so disappointed for those who are unemployed". He speaks that people could become jobless for many factors which are completely out of their control.

"I feel so jealous of my friends who have a job" he remorse about his unemployment. Partly it is because you don't have to spend your day sitting in the corners and earn terrible names in the community. He continues, "people imagine us like we are good for nothing and we will spoil everyone who be friended us". According to him, this is so annoying. Sometimes, parents ask "silly" questions like "what are you going to do to him?" He believes such communal outlooks will further push the youth closer to substance addiction and apart from his dreams.

He dreams to see less of unemployed youth around. "I used to have lots of ambitions before. Now I have just the one, to be a business man". According to him the sole responsibility of creating job opportunities lies on the government. He said, "I think the government should do more. For instance, there are lots of youth centers around with many facilities; it could arrange more jobs around it".

Case VII: - UY (7)

Standing on the side of the road was a 28 year old young man asking people for money. He has been living in Kazanchis since the last six years and he has been living with disability since he was 10. He was born in Gonder and he has been living with his mother till she becomes so poor and can't afford to feed him. He then went on to lead a street life.

He described Kazanchis as a "city of good people". According to him people are kind and generous. If they don't give him anything, they take a pause from their hurried lives and give him advice for the need to change his life and encourage him. "I am always fascinated by the movement of people around; they are always in a hurry".

Currently he is living alone. Even with his handicapped leg, he aims to work and change his life. To that effect he is trying to save some money. He said, "I have now close to 3,000.00 ETB". Despite his lack of education what's so ever, he dreams of becoming a business man by opening a shop of his own.

He said, "Unemployment hurts especially when you have strong desire to work and change yourself". However, he doesn't think the community alienates him due to his lack of formal job. Rather, he thinks they are there by his side when he needs them. He cried, "It's my bad luck that I am leading such a life". According to him, to have a steady job is respectful and that is what he aspires for every unemployed youth in the country.

Case VIII: - UY (8)

A mother of one child and pregnant with the second baby, UY (8) is 28 years old and in her words “coming soon 29”. She has been living in Kazanchis for the whole of her life and she dares for the presence of any entertainment place with the exception of bars. “Kazanchis used to be a smoking city before the many buildings now”.

She said, “I think there are many unemployed youth living in Kazanchis. Otherwise you wouldn’t see so many youth standing in the corners doing nothing but smoking cigars”. According to her the major reason to immerse in substance abuse including cigars and chat is lack of job.in absence of anything to do; anybody will tend to feel bored. The nearest possible way in order to clear such feeling seems to smoke, drink or chew chat. According to her, ironically the community gives money for such things but refuses for food. “People call on each other to smoke but not to share meal”, she criticizes.

She has been unemployed for the past 8 years. From the total of 10 years she spent after quitting school from 10th grade, she was able to work for only 2 years. She has trained in secretarial science and hair stylist. But, only the later produced anything material for the said 2 years at work. Back then the payment was so poor and in the meantime marriage came along.

She is now living with 5 of her family members. She says, “Life is full of surprises.” She then jokes about the rising prices every day making each day a surprise. Her husband is the sole bread winner in the family. She describes her experience as unemployed as “very difficult”. She asked, “Can you imagine waking up every morning without anything to do in the day?”

She maintains that unemployment creates a huge burden in your mind. According to her to think that you got something to do for tomorrow is spirit rejuvenating. And to understand the challenge is to think the reverse effect. The end result will be depression and despair, the rest is history.

“The community denotes unemployed as worthless”, she said. According to her, just because they spend their day sitting around, the community judges by the looks of things. Unlike other unemployed youth, she now has things to do in the day time, i.e. taking care of a child. But she still considers the challenges and experiences of unemployment to be real.

She is not that much clear about what the government is doing to curb the problem of youth unemployment. However, she has important notes to be implemented for a better end result of reduced unemployment. She said, “The government should focus on offering simple trainings aiming to offer the basic skills in a large scale rather than calling people to come along and forge a business. Then, these people can be disseminated in a volunteer service and gather experience”.

Case VIII: - UY (9)

UY (9) is a 22 year old young man who has been living in Kazanchis for the past 6 years. Five of his friends including him live in a tiny place paying a 500 ETB monthly rent. He quit school in search of work but he couldn't get a steady job. He spent the last two years wondering and hoping to stumble in to a paying job. His income comes from what he calls a “windfall business”.

“There are plenty of youth around mooning here and there without doing anything” he says when he speaks about youth unemployment in Kazanchis. According to him, the lack of motivation more than anything is one of the major causes of the above statement. He also said, “Including me, youngsters have given up hope without even trying hard enough”. He told me his dreams of getting a steady job when he comes from the country side and his faded hopes things will turn around as quick as next month. He is promised a job by a supermarket in the place he lives.

According to him, worst of all youth are being pulled in to several addictions which could destroy their future life. Other bad behaviors like theft and desperation will follow through. He believes parents should do more to engage their sons to help him stand on his feet. Otherwise, he will end up being their problem forever despite their already difficulty living condition. “God will only help you if you try, otherwise you will be a burden to your parents” he said.

He said, “Once the community lost their trust, it is really hard to get it back “. According to him, people tend to respect those with a job which makes us disappear from their faces and show up as the day ends. He aims to get back on his feet and try to live life to the fullest. He continued, “I dream to provide myself with all what I want and that’s it”.

He said, “The youth should let go their lack of hope and get up for change. I believe the government is doing what it can to create more job opportunities”. “Even though some of the government’s projects are creating some problems like transportation mishaps” he still claims they are creating job opportunities. He passionately talks about the need to restore love and respect among the family members and the community to change the attitude of the youth.

The summery of the data collected from the families, FGD and the government representatives is presented below. The data presentation followed the following themes.

4.1.1.2 Living in Kazanchis

Living in Kazanchis is loved by the family responded. Something agreed by the FGD participants. As per the above respondents, it is a nice place to live and work for people interested to change their lives. However, the lack of entertainment for youth is raised as a common problem by families and FGD.

4.1.1.3 Causes and Challenges of Youth Unemployment

Family 1 suggested the prime cause for her son's unemployment to be hearsays and gossips which could be categorized as bad social interaction. Whereas, family 2 suggested that the causes for her son's unemployment are bad childhood and bad company. However, the government believes the major causes of youth unemployment to be threat of modernization, poor working culture, in adequate job opportunities, increased population, poverty and lack of education.

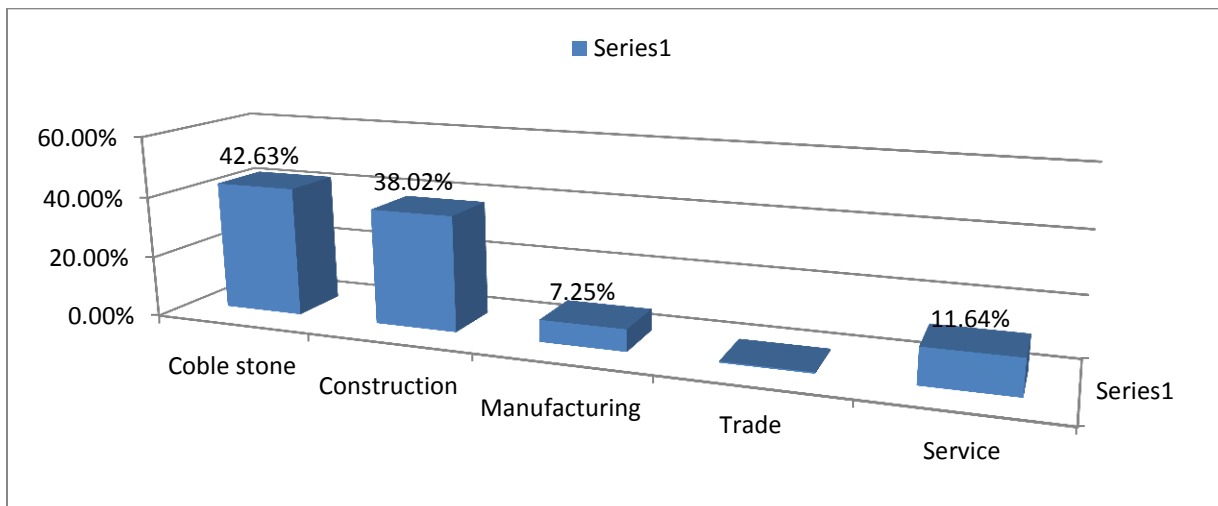
The response of family 1 and 2 including FGD participants confirm that among the many challenges that unemployed youth face include social critics and exclusion, depression and other psychological impacts, inferiority, lower self-esteem, embarrassment, lack of income and lack of trust and respect among people. For instance, the son of family 1 is said to stay much part of the day worrying. Broadly, unemployed face personal, social and economic difficulties. As per the local government, it fully acknowledges the depth of the problem and accordingly it is working strongly through various multifaceted projects.

Both family 1 and 2 are suffering from the economic problem caused by their son's lack of job. Both earn income through renting homes. Family 2 suggested that "Even if he is living with us now, I just couldn't afford to pay prices any more. I don't know what I am going to do". In addition, their son's situation is worrying the family day by day.

4.1.1.4 Efforts to Curb Youth Unemployment in Kazanchis

The society in general believes in hard work. According to FGD, it upholds those who work day and night. As indicated above, it despises lunatics who spend their days wondering here and there. People respect someone who works and has a steady job. In contrast, the community gives different names if you don't have a job.

The government representative suggested that among the many programs including small and micro enterprise activities, housing projects and other big infrastructural construction which are capable of absorbing large amount of unemployed youth, by far the most famous of its endeavors is small and micro enterprise investment. For instance, during the past 10 months ending on April 30, the woreda small and micro enterprise team has created a total of 1,500 jobs in both permanent and temporary basis, according to unpublished reports. The sectors involved include coble stone, construction, manufacturing, service and trade. The following figure indicates the share of the above sectors. Figure 1: Show the share of sectors in job creation by Woreda 06 Small and Microenterprise.



Source: Woreda 06 Monthly Report for ten months ending on April 30, 2014.

According to the representative, in some occasions, the woreda collaborates with private entities to assign and offer short term training. Added to creating job opportunities, we also work in assigning the trained and ready work force where ever the opportunity showed up. The chief of small and micro enterprise in her turn suggested that many youth as indicated above are being beneficiated from the programs. Some youth are heard complaining about our prerequisite of minimal deposit amounting 20% of their startup capital. In short, we need the capital because the

money we get is from Addis Credit and saving institution and they need the money. The other reason is to encourage a saving culture. According to her, the youth should alleviate the culture of waiting from both the government and the people and should instigate their change

According to the FGD discussants, there is a need to readdress the source of the unemployment to effectively solve the problem. Among many causes raised in the FGD, the lack of quality and objectiveness in the whole educational curriculum should be addressed. The study subjects offered should focus on the market needs and should also focus on producing quality experts not just quantity. Moreover, FGD outcome suggests that there is not much job opportunity in Kazanchis. Looking up to its growth and rehabilitation prospect, the youth in Kazanchis are not benefited.

4.1.1.5 Findings from Observation

A careful and mindful observation was held throughout the data collection phase. Sitting in the corners, walking around, and talking to people for some explanation, the researcher carried out a meaningful observation. While remaining careful not to intrude the flow of normal life, the researcher tried to understand the interaction of unemployed youth with the surrounding environment.

Questions like how do people interact with each other? How do they interact with the environment and how do they spend their day are observed. It is really important to understand the person in his environment. In this case it will explore unemployed youth living in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa.

In the five days used to collect the data, a piece of paper was used to record the flow of events which go in line with the observation check list. The check list tried to express the part of the

research objective which mainly deals with reactions, behaviors and environmental interactions.

In general, the checklist contains the following major questions.

- Do the youth look sad or content with the way their life is going?
- How is their living condition?
- Where do they hang out more often during the day?
- What do they do and do they understand the impact of their activities?
- What sort of activities they participate?
- What kind of people they hang out with?
- Do the neighborhood smiles back at them?
- Is what they said in the interview really true or manipulated?
- Are there any available good developments in Kazanchis?
- Do they smoke or drink?

Be it from lack of job or some other factor, one can easily see their desperation and disappointment from the looks of their faces. Most of the youth lead a subsistence life doing what they get and consuming it right away. They tend to walk away from things that do not produce them money. I experienced the same till I agreed to pay them some cash for my stay with some of them. In general, most of them didn't have much to eat or wear.

Walking along the center of Kazanchis around total gas station, it is easy to see youth standing in the corners seeing if anything comes along. I sometimes saw the same group of youth time and again at the same spot in three days. They stand in groups; those who sit alone are mostly seen smoking. I also met people who were sleeping in the grass already drunk during the day. The places where they live and areas where they spend their days are not clean. So as the clothes they wear.

During the five days, I didn't meet youth participating in any communal events. The neighborhood doesn't seem to communicate with them. One morning I sat with couple of unemployed youth for about an hour. Whoever passes by no one seems to show a happy face or even a greeting. From the looks of it, what I heard about an isolation and disrespect for them by the community is true. Even though, this can't be conclusive for all but it definitely is a showcase.

I believe there is a huge potential in Kazanchis which can be used for the good of youth. There is a growing number of constructions in the area. Multi-complex buildings, residential apartments and multi star hotels like *Intercontinental Addis* and *Elile hotel*. There are a lot of business including shops, boutiques, and cafeterias. There is also a market which only operates on weekends because the road it is stretched is used for transport during the week days.

4.2 Discussion

The different cases identified range from different angles. Living condition, length of time stayed being unemployed and sex are taken as a criterion to get a maximum variation data. Meaning, the cases identified range from well accommodated unemployed youth to the one living in the streets and from eight years unemployed to a just about a year unemployed youth. Among the total of nine youth respondents, two of them were female youth unemployed. Moreover, two separate families and government representatives were interviewed.

A surprisingly great amount of data was gathered through observation, in-depth interview and FGD. The observation was guided by a check list of interest areas commanding what to observe. In-depth interview was conducted in different location ranging from street corners to quite cafeterias and bars. Even though the different individuals have different live path, the response

similarity towards common research and interview guiding question helped me to come up to the conclusion which gave the way to data saturation.

This data as presented before is analyzed in light of the pre-formulated research question and objectives. The discussion integrated the scholars take on the issues raised. The full discussion as the rest of the research is absorbed in exploring the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa.

4.2.1 Conceptualization of Youth Unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa

The way we see our situation is important in many ways. Our actions are guided by our thoughts (Bernhard, 2005). Unemployed youth in Kazanchis believe that their lack of job have affected them hugely. Results of FGD suggest that unemployment has crippled the youth from employing their full potential and work for themselves and for the good of the country. To that effect, as indicated above, the youth tried and are trying to get out of what they think is a chronic problem.

Many youth are seen in the corners and other places without any productive activity. UY (9) said, “There are plenty of youth around mooning here and there without doing anything”. It is also observed that the same group of youth time and again at the same spot some times for three days. In addition, as per the local government representative, youth unemployment is a major problem not only in Kazanchis but also all of the country. He also said, “Both graduated or those who do not have the necessary qualifications are suffering from the lack of job opportunities”.

The youth respondents believe that their lack of job is hurting them and wish to get out of it. As UY (7) and UY (5) respectively said, “Unemployment hurts especially when you have strong desire to work and change yourself” *and* “Now I think about it, unemployment has affected me”.

This is a clear indication of his wish to change and live a better life. The fact that they think unemployment as their biggest problem is the first step to work out of it.

4.2.2 Challenges of Youth Unemployment

As clearly indicated in the data presentation, the youth in Kazanchis experience multiple challenges as the result of their unemployment. The difficulties range from psychological pressure to social and economic challenges. The interrelated impact of youth unemployment is also depicted by UNDP (2006) that youth unemployment; poverty and social isolation are interrelated to create a vicious circle of influence.

4.2.2.1 Physical Health and Psychological Impact of Youth Unemployment

As per the words of UY (8), “Unemployment creates a huge burden in your mind”. The psychological impact of unemployment is so daunting. According to ACEVO (2011) the mental and physical health of youth will be negatively affected, both now and in the future. Her experience has thought her that to think that you got something to do for tomorrow is a spirit rejuvenating. Hence, to understand the challenge, it’s enough to think the reverse; it is depressing day by day.

Unemployment also poses a significant challenge on the psyche of an individual Nancy & Anthony (2007). The FGD participants also confirmed the experience of depression, inferiority, lower self-esteem, embarrassment among people as the consequence of their employment status. As per their understanding, among other things people tend to walk upright if they have a job. In addition UY (1) summarized his experience as unemployed as lack of alternatives in life, not being ready for progress and feeling of inferiority

The effect of unemployment is seen in the daily activities of the unemployed youth. As per the responses of family 1, her son spends his day worrying. A constant psychological stress could lead to long lasting effect. As per the study by ACEVO (2011), psychological imprint of unemployment persists into later life, and that unemployment increases the probability of poor physical health outcomes such as heart attacks later in life.

Unemployment can also lead to worsened physical health. This is illustrated by Anita (2012) that there is a strong association between unemployment and ill health. As detailed by UY (8), youth tend to smoking and drinking irresponsibly and end up in bad health as the result of their joblessness. Lack of things to do turn is depressing and they resort to different things to escape these emotions which ultimately are damaging their health.

Many reasons were mentioned for the youth leading an addicted life. UY (1) stated the two major reasons include feeling of no use and peer pressure. In contrary, according to UY (3) and UY(4) regardless of once employment status people tend to be addicted in substance abuse due to lack of string personal stand. One thing they all agree is the result could have been different if the youth got something to be occupied with.

4.2.2.2 Household Impact of Youth Unemployment

Family 2 asked, “Where would you throw your own Son?” She tried to indicate the everlasting responsibility and the prevailing burden that her family is bearing to cope up with their son’s unemployment. Unless the problem is solved, the effect of not having a job seems to be unabated. According to Pieter (2004) both the incidence and duration of unemployment are negatively related to household welfare. Meaning, regardless of its nature the impact of

unemployment affects the family when it occurs as well as throughout the period of unemployment.

In occasions a son or a daughter is unemployed; it could lead the family to crisis. Family (2) confirmed that they passed through really tough time. According to her at one time, her son's step father tried to kill him and he had to move out for sometimes. She is still trying to manage the upset caused in the family. Considering lack of job as a stressor event in the famous family stress theory (ABC-X), if the event or stressor is such that the family cannot immediately figure out how to solve the problem, this will lead to crisis (Suzanne, Smith, Hamon, Ingoldsby and Elizabeth, 2009). Hence, unemployment may create a crisis in a family.

4.2.2.3 Social Impact of Youth Unemployment

Social isolation is among the major challenges facing unemployed youth in Kazanchis. Almost all except UY (3) and UY (7) experienced communal seclusion in one way or another as the result of their employment status. According to UY (8) the community regards such youth as "worthless". Seeing from her perspective, the social reaction to their status is imminent. For UY (2), the isolation he is facing is his biggest challenge he is facing due to his unemployment. For UY (4), the social disregard takes the form of disrespect. She said, "They see you as if you don't know anything".

If the period of unemployment, and consequently poverty, is prolonged, tensions will occur in the family and in marital relations. In other words, the disintegration of marriage and family becomes more likely. The lack of money worsens not only family relations but also ties with friends, neighbors, and relatives, since 'social exchange' is necessary for the maintenance of social relations. In turn, the social isolation has an adverse effect on employment, since the individuals concerned are isolated from sources of information and lack the support needed for

employment search (UNDP, 2006). Hence, the fact that the society treats them differently has a negative impact on their effort trying to get out of their problem.

Youth unemployment is the source of social crisis. As per focus group discussants, the likes of crime and addictions will exacerbate as the result of youth unemployment. “Without tackling youth unemployment, we will never solve the likes of other social crisis”. Even though, its impact didn’t reach an unrest level in Kazanchis, the power of youth unemployment to destabilize the social balance is further illustrated by Getinet (2003). He confirmed that there is somewhat chilling evidence elsewhere that higher level of unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular is related to social problems such as petty crime, drug abuse, and social unrest.

The social outlook towards unemployed youth is manifested through name callings or labeling and lack of trust. UY (5) experienced repeated labeling and judgments from the neighborhood. The names include “addicted”, “jobless” and “thief”. FGD results suggest that youth have been called many names including “*dureye*” and “*gejari*” which literally mean someone rude and someone who continuously takes money from others respectively. In addition, the community loses trust on people who aren’t working. According to the FGD discussants, even if you got a genuine money and dress well, they still are going to say things like “He stole it”.

Engagement with the community depends on a trust between the two parties, the youth and the community. According to UY (9), once you lose their trust, it is really hard to get it back. He considers the impact if addiction saying with lack of job comes bad behavior including substance abuse. This will further erode your place in the eyes of the community. UY (3) also agrees with the above statement.

The community reacts to your behavior and not to your employment status. UY (3) for instance described his relation with the community as “warm and encouraging”. He maintains people get isolated because of their bad behavior. He is experiencing a positive relationship because he respects his elders and he doesn't have any kind of addiction something he says has inherited from his late mother.

4.2.2.4 Economic Impact of Youth Unemployment

The economic challenge of youth unemployment is for both the individual and the society at large. According to Pieter (2004) besides its power in shaping individual's reality, youth unemployment has strong influence on household economy. In absence of their own means of income, the youth become economically dependent on the family in particular and the society at large. As UNDP (2006) confirmed the youth unemployment, social isolation and poverty create the unbroken chain of vicious circle. The impact of one have a two way influence in the other making any effort made to solve the problem even more difficult. Hence, an attempt to curb youth unemployment should also consider the social factor and the living conditions in a particular instance.

According to the observation, unemployed youth in Kazanchis are leading a difficult life. Some are on the streets begging, some living in groups and others living with their parents. Most of the youth lead a subsistence life doing what they get and consuming it right away.

Lack of economic independence also creates a family crisis especially when the family is living in poverty. The testimonies of family (2) suggested that their son's unemployment has messed up the family time and again. UNDP (2006) indicated that tensions will occur in the family and in

marital relations if the period of unemployment is prolonged. In other words, the disintegration of marriage and family becomes more likely.

In contrary, the power of unemployment can be dealt by the help of a family member or a spouse in that it won't create a family problem. The likes of UY (8) can be a show case. She has been unemployed for the last 8 years but according to her she is leading what can only be described as a happy marriage. They have a 3 year old son and are also expecting a baby girl in the coming 2 months.

High level of youth unemployment means that government loses tax and other revenue that it would have raised had more people been working. Not only that, employers and employed workers would have benefited more from higher levels of economic activity in general (Getinet, 2003). As the result, the threat of urban unemployment is depicted in Kazanchis. Even though, a more rigorous study is required the exact magnitude and impact of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, the experiences of the above respondents can be used as a showcase for the imminent threat.

Moreover according to Getinet (2003), youth unemployment not only results in loss of income to the unemployed youth itself and the immediate family, but it is also a loss to the society that fails to utilize its scarce resources.

4.2.3 Features of Youth Unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa

Youth unemployment in Kazanchis takes several forms. There are people, who have been unemployed for long time, some were not original residents, and others had a job experience before. Most youth seen wondering around are male youth unemployed. This can be due to the

culture of woman getting used to spending at home or can also be the tendency of woman taking a job regardless of its payment.

Even if it is impossible at this stage to confirm that unemployment is higher among male youth living in Kazanchis than that of female counterparts: one can speculate based on learnt observation. A study by Nzinga & Tsegaye (2012) suggests otherwise that urban youth unemployment is higher among female youth. Regardless, the gender based disparity and the shortage in created opportunities is another manifestation of youth unemployment in Ethiopia.

In the words of UY (4), Kazanchis is a great living residence. UY (6) also agrees saying “I see Kazanchis as my home and People are nice, you can get everything close to your home and you can see people walking, chilling and playing around”. However, almost all the interviewed youth agree that there are not many options for job in Kazanchis. According to UY (5), there are not many places of entertainment in Kazanchis. If there are any, it is a place where you can lose your mind and party

The Government representative suggested that both graduated or those who do not have the necessary qualifications are suffering from the lack of job opportunities in Kazanchis. According to him, the government fully acknowledges the depth of the problem and is working strongly through various multifaceted projects. Much of its effort is focused on small scale and microenterprise development.

The likes of UY (2), UY (4), UY (7) and UY (9) are from Bole Bulbula, Hirna, Harerghe, Gondar and Guraghe zone respectively. The other youth interviewed including all FGD participants were originally from Kazanchis and lived in the area for more than twenty years at an average. This indicates people from outside of Kazanchis have a good image of Kazanchis as a working and

living place. Moreover, the duration of unemployment among the interview population ranges from 8 for UY (8) years to just above a year UY (4).

Although these youngsters are currently without a job, many of them used to have previous jobs. For instance, UY (1) used to be an electrical installation worker. UY (2) was a construction worker who had at times reached the position of lead foreman. UY (4) was working a data encoder in some private company. UY (8) was a hair stylist before she quit her job.

Peter (2010) confirmed that it is often difficult to determine exactly which category an employed individual belongs to. However, eying from the responses and experiences of unemployed youth in Kazanchis, unemployment in Kazanchis belongs to three major categories of unemployment. These are frictional, structural and cyclic unemployment.

Some of the respondents exhibit a frictional unemployment that, the time stayed being unemployed is small and it has only been a year or so since they left school. For instance UY (1) has finished close to two years ago and he is still struggling to maintain a steady job. Others like UY (8) can be said that she is experiencing the impact of a structural unemployment in that her hair dressing and secretarial skills are no longer needed or there are more qualified people in her place. It has also taken longer years than others. The rest like UY (5) and UY (4) are experiencing a cyclic unemployment in that the economy cannot take them in for the time being.

4.2.4 Experience and living condition of Unemployed Youth

The unemployed youth interviewed are from different walks of life. As indicated in the data presentation, they have experienced the psychological, family and social pressure. All their experience can be at play in defining their current situation. It can be argued that both their past and the current situation are at work in defining their current living condition.

The major causes for their unemployment are different. In general, according to the youth respondents the causes include poverty (family), education policy, resettlement, minimal wage, social interaction, and lack of education. Poverty in a family hurts the ability to send children to school; UY (3) experienced such a life. Inability of the educational policy to produce a qualified graduates and poor skill measurement programs contributed the unemployment of UY (4), UY (6) and one FGD participant. According to UY (2), a resettlement program has made him to lose his job. Minimal wage and lack of education or skill forced the unemployment of UY (8) and UY (9) respectively. Moreover, as per family (2), her son was forced to quit his job because of bad social interaction and hearsays

Whereas the local government believes that youth in Kazanchis are unemployed because of the threat of modernization, poor working culture, in adequate job opportunities, increased population, poverty and lack of education. According to the representative, the youth feel like they are modernized and started to disregard the different line of works. Other challenges include the issue of fairness, rent seeking behavior of executives and a biased treatment in some occasions. However, according to the results of FGD,” the experience of youth in Kazanchis is like any other place in Addis Ababa, that there is a need for employment opportunity. Pieter (2010) put the amount of urban youth unemployed to be 50% of the total youth population, i.e. one in two. According to him, there is an urgent need for more and more job opportunities to cop up with growing number of youth in to the labor market.

The results of the observation as well as interview and discussion suggest, unemployed youth in Kazanchis are leading a mixed kind of life. Some are living with their parents and others are living on the streets and adjoining others. As per a word which was warmly acknowledged in the FGD, some youth are leading “God damn life”, a heartfelt cursing inflicted on the sort of life

they are leading. Others like UY (1) and UY (6) are living with their parents. Meanwhile, UY (2) and UY (7) are leading a street life depending on petty money thrown by people.

Unemployed youth who aren't living with their family are more vulnerable and are exposed to the brunt of the problem as compared to those living with their family. The experience of UY (1) confirmed that being with parents is helpful to get through the hard times of not having a job. He said, "Personally, I don't think I am well affected as I could have been, if I wasn't living with my parents".

Youth unemployment not only results in loss of income to the unemployed youth itself and the immediate family, but it is also a loss to the society that fails to utilize its scarce resources (Getinet, 2003). Those of the respondents living with their parents are being subsidized by their parents. Hence, their major source of income as family 1 put it is a subsidy. She gives her son 30 to 40 birr every day. That is 900 to 1,200 birr per month. Others living on the streets and those living together unemployed youth sustain their day by as one respondent put it "windfall business".

Almost all of the youth interviewed spend their days with their friends. Some of their friends have a job and others are like them. Family respondents suggested that living in Kazanchis; it is most likely true that people are going to have many friends to hang out with. However, as per the words of UY (5), people tend to be bargain hunters. He said, "If you got money, everybody loves you. If not, you are no more loved". Others like UY (2) adore his friendship with his fellow street children saying "The love and care from my fellow street children kept me going".

There isn't much entertainment place in Kazanchis. Rather, youth are seen standing in the corners alone and in groups; those who sit alone are mostly seen smoking. It can be argued that

despite all other factors, the lack of enjoyment places may have contributed such reactions by the unemployed youth. Others were seen drinking in bars and local “*tej bet*”, which in most cases are located behind the houses coming the main roads.

4.2.5 Efforts and Opportunities to Curb Youth Unemployment

The FDRE, through local administration is trying to solve the problem of unemployment mainly by small and micro enterprise business creation. As per the words of the government representative,

“Youth Unemployment is a major problem not only in Kazanchis but also all of the country and the government fully acknowledges the depth of the problem and is working strongly through various multifaceted projects”.

Moreover, as cited by Nzinga & Tsegay (2012), the NEPS of Ethiopia provides a framework to guide interventions aimed at improving employment and its poverty outcomes in the country (MoLSA, 2009).

The FDRE believes that Unemployment (mainly as an urban phenomenon) 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 (on the supply side) and limited employment generation capacity of the modern industrial sector of the economy (on the demand side) (MoLSA, 2009). Accordingly, cyclical unemployment is believed to be the major cause of unemployment in Ethiopia. Hence, the main direction taken to solve the problem is by improving the economic performance of the country.

The focus on economic growth can be rewarding but has to regard the prevailing social realities of the local people. For instance, the existing economic boom seen all over the city including

Kazanchis is fascinating and it is creating opportunities for some. Nevertheless, the likes of UY (2) can be categorized as the victims of local development.

Even though, there are a lot of good developments in Kazanchis, the issue of beneficence is still not well responded. As per the words of the FGD participant, the many positive development in Kazanchis are not benefiting the youth living in the area. They have been heard frequently asking whatever they are seeing in their neighborhood is not benefiting them directly. Accordingly, employment opportunities are biased and are the subject of race and ethnical segregation. Or else, the right person is not being assigned at the right place including government posts.

The government efforts made to curb the unemployment in Kazanchis have been described in different ways. As per UY (5), it is a “*sham*”. Some others like those from FGD blame it for the lack of transparency and injustice. Furthermore, others believe it doesn’t offer much alternative saying it is focused on coble stone. The experience of UY (1) and FGD results suggest the protracted bureaucratic steps in small and micro enterprise institution made them give up their dreams of owning a business.

The response of the government representative confirms that there are some people who have the willingness but not the persistence to start a business and hold on to it. However, Sustainable change comes after sustainable support. According to UN Habitat (2003), most people are motivated to start their own businesses and create their own employment because the chances of finding jobs in the current labor market are so limited. However, starting a small business without the capacity to sustain it or cope with other related challenges is not a viable solution to the problem of unemployment.

The innate desire to change and have a better life is seen on the responses of all the research participants. This motivation came due to the disgust they have to their current situation and yearn for something better in the future. This is a great ingredient to be used in an effort to curb the problem of youth unemployment.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Conclusion and Social Work Implication

5.1.1 Conclusion

Youth unemployment is one of the dominant socio-economic problems in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa. Much of the youth are subjected to lead subsistence or be it a dependent life. Although the study respondents are from varies walks of life, they have one thing in common. I.e. all are suffering from the brunt of youth unemployment. Regardless, the youth feel that Kazanchis is a nice place to live despite the lack of adequate job opportunities.

The reactions and means of dealing with their problem is different depending what caused the problem and their current living condition. Those who are living with their parents are coping in a better way than those who are living on the streets. Those who are unemployed due to issues like exam failures are ready reengage to school. Others are trying their way out with other means including personal endeavors. Some others deal with their problem through engaging substance addiction. In spite of it all, they all hope to see a better future.

Unemployed youth in Kazanchis are facing more difficult challenges than just economic ones. It includes social and psychological impacts. The lack of income joined by increased social isolation and psychological pressure is further worsening their living condition. Accordingly, depression, inferiority complex and low self-esteem are common among unemployed youth. As the result, they resort to practicing a substance abuse addiction which in turn has a crippling effect.

The issue of youth unemployment transcends its individual effect. In many occasions, the responsibility resides on immediate families, the society and the country at large. The families have to share what they have instead of added earnings and also share the emotional and social

seclusion. In a way, youth unemployment is related to social problems. Moreover, the country loses its productive generation.

The FDRE through local administration is trying to contain the problem through different programs, mainly small scale and micro enterprise investment. Efforts in general have sparked mixed response leaning towards critics. Major critics include the lack of transparency, inclusiveness and the issue of beneficence. Some other attempts are described as biased. Even though, some of the youth accept on the progress, most of them believe that there could have been a better result if the government works in closer ties with them. In their reaction towards the prevailing developments activities in Kazanchis, most of them raise the issue of beneficence in created job opportunities.

5.1.2 Social Work Implications

It's to be recalled that the primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty (NASW, 2005). Unemployed youth living in poverty are particularly vulnerable and are leading a risky life. Hence, policies and programs should be devised and implemented by concerned organizations including the government who bears the legal and moral responsibility of safeguarding its people.

The experiences of the above cases are clear indicator on the challenges of unemployed youth. Despite individual experience, a sum of bigger socio-economic policy and program issues were at stake in defining their experience. Hence, the following way forwards and policy issues are recommended.

- A better school to work integration integrations should be created. The likes of dual apprenticeship system and availability of part-time flexible employment opportunities should be duly regarded.
- Employment opportunities should not be based on race, ethnic, kinship or political background. Rather, they should focus on the skill and potential of the person.
- The experiences of localized efforts of connecting trained youth with private employers should be expanded to include more diversified skills and youth. In some way, it can be altered to be a plat form for job search or labor supply market.
- Government programs should be executed with a deeper regard and consideration of the livelihood of the local population. A balance between the gains and loses should consider the people's attachment to the surrounding environment. The likes of resettlement programs should be performed with minimal socio-economic causalities.
- The efforts made by the government to curb unemployment should be more transparent, well communicated and fairly distributed.
- A mechanism to benefit the local people from local development should be given attention. In particular reference to youth, they should be more engaged in the development efforts of their environment for a better and sustainable result.
- Technical and vocational training programs like TVET should focus on producing qualified graduates with market demanded skills. Moreover, competence evaluation mechanism including COC should be implemented after adequate practice session for which the sole responsibility of organizing lies on the government

The focus of employment in general and youth unemployment in particular grabbed a closer government's attention late in 2004. Even though the issue is contentiously mentioned in various

government documents and policies; it never had a policy or a strategy. For instances many documents including PASDEP claim that the country's growth process is a broad based benefiting the larger population. However, separate policy hasn't been enacted with regard to the country's youth. Ethiopian youth policy was endorsed at the 100th council of Ministers meeting in 2004 (MYSC, 2004).

The other policy document on youth employment is the National Employment Policy Strategy/NEPS/. The NEPS of Ethiopia provides a framework to guide interventions aimed at improving employment and its poverty outcomes in the country (MoLSA,2009) as cited by Nzinga & Tsegay (2012). The NEPS aims to address problems of unemployment; underemployment, poor working conditions, and the lack of job protection particularly in the informal sector through a coordinated employment policy that ensures a smooth operation of labor demand, labor supply and labor market institutions.

Despite Ethiopia's extensive legal coverage on the issues of youth unemployment, there are some concerns which need to be addressed. For instance, the integration of students to work force is mildly addressed in those policy documents and needs to be more robust. Students who finish technical and vocational schools should be more integrated to such

schemes. In essence, there should be more engagement in facilitating school to job transition.

Major critics raised by unemployed youth living in Kazanchis ask for inclusive, transparent and fair government efforts. According to them, attempts to curb the problem of unemployment lack transparency and are way protracted with unbroken chains of non-value adding bureaucratic procedures. The sole responsibility of making sure a fair and transparent working procedure lies on the government. As per FDRE, Article 41(6), there is clear provision for the state's

responsibility to safeguard policies which promote more employment opportunities for all. Hence, programs which are originated from policies should be checked for if they lived up to the wording of the above article and the policy documents.

The impact of youth unemployment ranges from psychological to social and economic predicaments. It poses challenges which extend beyond the prime victims, youth. The brunt of its influence reaches immediate families. At times, as per the responses of study participants has created family crisis. In other times, it is the prime contributor of social problem.

Social work is interested in addressing both individual and social issues. The issue of youth unemployment calls for stronger social work intervention. For instance, the case of family stress, it could employ the likes of family stress theory and help the people to help themselves.

As one of the major area of concern, the issue of beneficence and fair treatment is repeatedly raised in the course of developing this study. Respondents confirmed for the lack of fairness in the service they get and in their attempt to get a job in both the government and the private sectors. Most of them feel they are left of the development activities. Hence, as the key area of social work intervention, an advocacy can be administered to minimize the problem.

The other area of engagement can be capacity building. Unemployed youth are found to be full of motivation to change their lives. Hence, a project helping the youth to canalize their desire to actual work will be of great help. The likes of entrepreneurial and other capacity trainings, and work skills can be sited for instance.

This study explored the nature of youth unemployment making Kazanchis as its focus area of study. In doing so, it uncovered the features, challenges, cause, reactions, efforts and opportunities of youth unemployment focusing on the youth themselves. I understood that the issue of youth unemployment can and should be studied from several angles including the issue

of beneficence, inclusiveness, stress coping and the role of personal motivation for a better future.

People who read this study document will have a better understanding on the perception of youth and their reaction to the problem of unemployment. It will enrich the knowledge base of youth unemployment by reflecting on the problem from the perspective of the prime victims, youth. For the reason that bigger issues influencing individual experience, the study document plays a remarkable role in examining individual reactions towards a country wide policies and programs. Previous enquiries on youth unemployment focused on a quantitative analysis as clearly indicated on the problem statement section. Focusing on a qualitative analysis, readers will understand the depth of the problem added with individuals reactions. In general, the study has suggested closer ties between the government and youth working for mutual benefit.

Besides, the study will benefit the reader by indicating further areas of enquiries on the issue. As described in research implication, it has implied the need for seeing the problem from different angles. The fact that the reactions of youth is diversified, poses a need to approach the problem from other angles.

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Interview Guiding Questions for Unemployed Youth

Background Information

Age_____ Sex_____ Place of Birth_____ ethnic group____ Religion_____
Marital status_____ Educational status

I. Living in kazanchis Vs youth unemployment: How do you describe living in kazanchis?

Probing questions

Living in kazanchis:- Do you like where you live now?

Would you place change:-Do you think you will be better off if you live somewhere else?

Unemployed youth: How do you see the unemployed youth living in kazanchis?

Is kazanchis comfortable for unemployed youth: Do you think there are enough facilities in kazanchis for youth to spend their leisure time?

Would you prefer change: If you were given the power, what would you change about the existing situation in kazanchis?

II. Life experience : Please describe to me your overall life experience

Probing questions

Reason of unemployment: How did you become unemployed?

Job experience: Has he/she ever had a job before?

Duration of unemployment: How long have you been unemployed?

Understanding of unemployment: What do you think about your unemployment?

Feeling of unemployment: How do you feel about your situation?

III. Current living condition: tell me about your living condition

Probing question

Current living condition: How do you describe your living condition?

Living arrangement (accommodation): who do you live with?

Source of income: What is your means of earning?

Expense: What is your major expense?

IV. Challenges faced due to unemployment: - tell me about difficulties (if any) faced due to unemployment?

Probing questions

Effects of unemployment:-Do you think unemployment has affected you?

Challenges due to unemployment (if any):What do you say the biggest challenge you faced/ are facing due to your unemployment?

Relationship b/n unemployment and substance abuse:- Do you smoke/drink or some other drug abuse? Why do you do that?

Communal perception of unemployed youth:- Do you think the community sees you differently due to your employment status and relationship with the community?

Peer interest and comparison: Do you compare yourself with employed youth of your age?

Life goal:-What is your life ambition or dream?

V. Way forward and skills: Do you think your situation needs to be changed? If yes, please answer the following questions

Probing questions

Ideas for a better life:-What should be done to improve your situation?

Evaluation of government's programs:-How do you describe the government's effort to curb youth unemployment?

Room for improvement:-What do you think the government should do to change your situation?

Communal resources:-Are there any communal resources to be used to create more employment?

Strength perspective: - Do you have any skills to be used?

Needs assessment:- Do you think you need skills training to improve your situation?

VI. Tell me about your typical day?

Would you mind telling me about your friends?

VII. Is there anything you would like to add concerning the issue of unemployment?

Appendix 2

Interview Guiding Questions for the families of Unemployed Youth

I. Living Condition: tell me about your living condition

Probing questions

Living in kazanchis: How do you describe living in kazanchis?

Living status: How do you describe your living status?

Source of income: Who is the breadwinner in the family?

Expenditure: How much is your expense?

Helping their unemployed kid: Do you subsidize your son/daughter?

II. Life experience : how do you describe your overall life experience

Probing questions

No of family: How many are there in your family?

Parental assessment on unemployment:-How do you describe your sons/daughter's situation?

Parental assessment on attitude:- How do you describe your son's/daughter's attitude towards getting a job?

Reason for unemployment:- Why do you think your son/daughter is unemployed?

III.Challenges faced due to unemployment: - are there any challenges (if any),tell me about difficulties faced due to your son's/daughter's unemployment?

Challenges:-What do you say are the challenges faced due to your kid's unemployment?

Impact of unemployment: Do you think your kid's unemployment has affected the family?

Communal relationship:-How do you describe the community's relation with you and your kid?

IV. What should be done to change this situation for both the family and the unemployed son/daughter?

Strength perspective, efforts made:-Did you ever tried to get an employment opportunity for your son/daughter?

V. Is there anything you would like to add about your unemployed son/daughter?

Anything you say is important to discuss concerning the issue of youth unemployment

Appendix 3

Interview Guiding Questions for Government Representatives

Name of the organization _____

Position of the respondent _____

- A. How is youth unemployment understood by the government?
- B. What are the common efforts made to change the problem of youth unemployment?
Programs and projects
- C. What are the major causes and consequences of unemployment as perceived by the government?
- D. Are there any area specific or localized approaches to tackle the problem of youth redundancy?
- E. Any particular challenges faced in an effort to solve the problem?
- F. What should the unemployed do to pull themselves out of this problem?
- G. How do you describe the motivation and courage as well as skill requirements of the young and unemployed?
- H. Is there anything you would like to add?

Appendix 4

Discussion Guiding Questions for FGD

- A. Is youth unemployment common in the kazanchis area? How is youth unemployment perceived by the community?
- B. What are the challenges encountered as the result of youth unemployment?
- C. How do you describe the various attempts made by different organization to change the situation :
- D. What should be done to improve the challenges faced due to unemployment?
- E. Are there any communal efforts made to turn around this situation? Are there any communal resources to be used in the process?

Appendix 5

Consent form

Hello, my name is Zelalem Bezabih. I am a student of Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. I am doing a study on the nature of youth unemployment in Kazanchis, Addis Ababa. I am doing this study by myself as a fulfillment of Master's program in Social Work.

I will be asking you some questions about the living conditions in kazanchis, the challenges due to unemployment, your experience and possible suggestions on the issue. The whole of the interview will only last about an hour and you are entirely free not to participate in the study. It is my intention to communicate you the results of the study at the completion of the research.

You may pick a place for the interview, just make sure it is a bit quite so that we can hear each other without significance disturbance. I can assure you that there are no foreseen dangers associated with you participating in this study. You also need to be aware that your cooperation is for free but interview arrangements and for the time you spend with me I will be paying for tea and related expenses.

After I collected the data, I will be keeping it only for my personal use and will only be used for study purposes. Until the data is processed I will keep it with me in my apartment and I will be the only person who will have access. After the completion of the study, only researchers will have access to the study document. Through it all, I will respect the confidentiality of the data including your name will be concealed and codified.

I really appreciate your cooperation. I want to remind you that your response will be of great help for the study. Moreover, signing this consent form indicates that you have read this consent form (or have had it read to you), that your questions have been answered to your satisfaction,

and that you voluntarily agree to participate in this research study. You will receive a copy of this document.

Zelalem Bezabih

Research Participant

Signature

Signature.....

Date

Date.....

Appendix 6

Matrix Table of Unemployed Youth respondents

S.No	Respondent	Age	Sex	Place of birth	Level of Edn.	Marital status	Ethnicity	Religion
1	UY (1)	19	M	Piasa, A.A	10+2	Single	Tigray	Orthodox
2	UY (2)	29	M	Wollo Sefer, A.A	0	Single	Oromo	Orthodox
3	UY (3)	19	M	Kazanchis, A.A	9 th	Single	Amhara	Orthodox
4	UY (4)	23	F	Hirna, Harerghe	Diploma	Single	Amhara	Protestant
5	UY (5)	27	M	Kazanchis, A.A	Diploma	Single	Amhara	Orthodox
6	UY (6)	20	M	Kazanchis, A.A	10+2	Single	Adere	Muslim
7	UY (7)	28	M	Gonder	0	Single	Amhara	Orthodox
8	UY (8)	28	F	Kazanchis, A.A	10+2	Maried	Amhara	Orthodox
9	UY (9)	22	M	Guraghe	0	Single	Guraghe	Muslim

Appendix 7**Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and all the sources of materials used for the research project have been duly acknowledged.

Student Name**Signature****Date**

Zelalem Bezabih

.....

.....

Advisor's Name

Ashenafi Hagos (PhD)

.....

.....

Appendix 8: Amharic Translation of Guiding Questions

ለስራ አጥ ወጣቶች የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

አጠቃላይ መረጃዎች /Background Information /

ክትማ ----- ----- የትውልድ ቦ----- ብሔር-----

ሀይማኖት-----የጋብቻ ሁኔ----- የት/ት ደረጃ-----

I- የሀይወት ተሞክሮዎችን በአጭሩ ይግለጹልኝ

- ንዴት ስራ አጥ ሊሆኑ እንደቻሉ ሊያስረዱኝ ይችላሉ?
- ከአሁን በፊት ስራ ኖሮት ያውቃል?
- በስራ አጥነት ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ቆይተዋል?
- ስለ ስራ አጥነት ሲያስቡ ምን ይሰማዎል?

II- ስለ ኑሮ ሁኔታዎ ቢያስረዱኝ

- አሁን ያሉበትን ሀይወት /ኑሮ እንዳዴት ይገልጹታል?
- ከማን ጋር ነው አብረው የሚኖሩት?
- የገቢ ምንጭ ምንድን ነው?
- ያሉበት ትልቁ ወጪ ምንድን ነው?
- የቀን ውሎዎ ምን ይመስላል?
- ስለ ንደኖችዎ እስቲ ይንገሩኝ?

III- ስራ አጥነት ስላደረብዎት ተፅዕኖ ቢነግሩኝ

- ስራ ማጣትዎ ጉድቶኛል ላሉ እንዴት?
- በርስዎ ግምት ትልቁ ተፅዕኖ ምንድነው?
- ስራ አጥነትና ሱሰኝነትን እንዴት ያያይዙታል?

- ስራአጥ በመሆኖ ማህበረሰቡ አግልሎኛል ብለው ርክባለሉ?
- ከአካባቢዎ ጋር ያልዎትን ግንኙነት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
- ርክብዎን ስራ ካላቸው ወጣቶች ጋር ሲያነጻጽሩ ምን ይሰማዎታል?
- የህይወት ዕቅድዎ/ህልም ምንድን ነው?

IV- መፍትሄ ምን መደረግ አለበት

- መንግስት እያደረገ ያለውን ጥረት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
- በርስዎ አስተያየት ስራ አጥነትን ለመቅረፍ ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላሉ?
- በማህበረሰብ ውስጥ ምን ጠቃሚ እሴቶች አሉ ይላሉ?
- ምን ምን ክህሎቶች አልዎት?
- ከዚህ ችግር ለመውጣት ምን አይነት ዕገዛ ይፈልጋሉ?

V- ኑሮ በካዛንችስና ሥራ አጥነት

- በካዛንችስ መኖርን እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
- አሁን ባሉበት ቦታ ርክብተኛ ኖት ወይስ ወደ ሌላ አካባቢ ቢሄዱ ይበልጥ ይደሰታሉ?
- በካዛንችስ ስላለው የወጣት ሥራ አጥነት ምን ይላሉ?
- በቂ መዝናኛ /ፅኑ ማሳለኛ ቦታዎች አለ ብለው ያስባሉ?
- ዕድሉ ቢሰጥዎት ምን ይቀይራሉ? ስለረገሱ እና ስለመኖሪያዎ አካባቢ

VI- መጨመር የሚፈልጉት ተያያዥ ጉዳይ ካለ

ለስራ አጥ ወጣት ቤተሰቦች ቅተ□□□ መ□□□ቅ

የትውልድ ቦ□-----

እናት/አባት/ሌላ-----

የት/ት ደረጃ-----

I- የህይወት ተሞክሮዎችን በአጭሩ ይግለጹልኝ

- በቤተሰብዎ ውስጥ ምን ያህል ሰው አለ?
- የልጅዎን ሁኔታ እንዴት ያዩታል/ይገልጹታል?
- ልጁ ስራ ለማግኘት ያለውን/ያላትን ፍላጎት /አመለካከት እንዴት ነው/እንዴት ተለዩ/ለ?
- ልጅዎት ስራ ለማጣት ምክንያቱ ምንድነው ይላሉ?

II- አሁን ያሉበትን አጠቃላይ የኑሮ ሁኔታ እንዴት ይገልጹታል

- ኑሮ በካዛንችስ እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
- አሁን ያሉበትን የኑሮ ደረጃ እንዴት ነው?
- ለቤተሰቡ ገቢ የሚያስገባው ማን ነው?
- የቤተሰቡ አጠቃላይ ወጪ ምን ያህል ይሆናል?
- ልጅዎትን በገቢ ይደገሙ ል?

III- ልጅዎት ስራ ከማጣቱ ጋር ተያይዞ አጋጠመኝ የሚሉት ችግር ይኖራል

- የልጅዎ ሥራ ማጣት ቤተሰቡን ጎድቶ ል ላለ? እንዴት?
- ማህበረሰቡ ከልጅዎ እና ከቤተሰቡ ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?

IV- ይህን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን መደረግ አለበት መፍትሄ

- በርስዎ በኩል ልጅዎ ስራ እንዲያገኝ ያደረጉት ጥረት ካለ?

V- በዚህ ዙሪያ ሊያነሱት የፈለጉት/አስፈላጊ ነው የሚሉት ሀሳብ ካለ

ለመንግስት ተወካይ የተዘጋጀ መጠይቅ

1. **□ወጣት ስራ አጥነትን በመንግስት በኩል እንዴት ይታያል?**
2. **በአጠቃላይ ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን እየተደረገ ነው?**
3. **የሥራ አጥነት ቀዳሚ ምክንያቶችና ተፅዕኖዎች ምንድን ናቸው?**
4. **የስራ አጥነትን ችግር ለመቅረፍ የሚደረጉ/የተደረጉ አከባቢያዊ ጥረቶች ካሉ? እንዲሁም □□□መ. እክሎች?**
5. **በስራ አጥ ወጣቱ በኩል መሟላት/መደረግ ያለባቸው ለውጦች/ጥረቶች ምንድን ናቸው ብለው ያስባሉ? በወጣቱ በኩል ያለውን ተነሳሽነት እንዲሁም የክህሎት ክፍተት እንዴት □ቆልና□ል?**
6. **በመጨረሻ በዚህ ጉዳይ ላይ መጨመር የሚፈልጉት ሀሳብ ካለ?**

የመወያየ ጥያቄዎች/ FGD/

- 1. ወጣት ስራ አጥነት በማህበረሰቡ እንዴት ይታያል? ማህበረሰባዊ ችግር ነው ብላችሁ ስባላችሁ?**
- 2. የወጣት ስራ አጥነት ግለሰባዊና ማህበረሰባዊ ችግሮች/ተፅዕኖዎች/ ምንድን ናቸው?**
- 3. በመንግስትና በሌሎች አካላት ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ የተደረገ ያለውን እንቅስቃሴ እንዴት ያዩታል?**
- 4. ይህንን ችግር ለመቅረፍ ምን መደረግ አለበት ብላችሁ ታምናላችሁ?**
- 5. ወጣት ስራ አጥነት እንደ ችግር ለመቅረፍ በሚደረገው እንቅስቃሴ ይህ አካባቢ ምን የተለየ ተሳትፎ አድርገል? ወይም እያደረገ ነው? ስራ ለመፍጠር በሚደረገው ጥረት በካንንቸስ አካባቢ ምን እሴቶች/ሀብቶች አሉ ትላላችሁ?**

የተሳትፎ ፍቃደኝነት መጠየቂያ ቅፅ/Consent form /

ዘላለም በዛብህ እባላለው። የአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ት/ት ክፍል የሁለተኛ ድግሪ ተማሪ ነኝ። በአሁኑ ሰዓት በካህንችሰ አካባቢ የወጣት ስራ አጥነትን አስመልክቶ ጥናት እየሠራው እገኛለው። ይህ ጥናት አላማው በካህንችሰ ስለሚኖሩ ስራ ስለሌላቸው ወጣቶች ኑሮ ለማወቅ ሲሆን ሙሉ በሙሉ ለምማረው ት/ት መመረቂያ እንዲደረዳኝ እኔ የምሠራው ጥናት ነው።

በመሆኑም የተወሰኑ ጥያቄዎችን ማለትም ስለ ኑሮ ሁኔታ፣ ስለ እርሶ ተሞክሮ፣ ስራ በማጣቶ ደረሰብኝ የሚሉት ችግር ካለ፣ እና መሠል ተያያዥ ጉዳዮች ላይ ከእኔ ጋር የተወሰነ ከአንድ ሰዓት የማይበልጥ ቆይታ እንዲያደርጉ ፍቃደኝነቱን እጠይቃለሁ። እርሶ ያለመሳተፍ ሙሉ መብት አልዎት ነገር ግን ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት ሲባል እንዲተባበሩኝ በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ።

በእርሶ ፍቃድ ተቀምጠን ወይንም ቆመን ማውራት እንችላለን። ደስ ያልዎትን ቦታ ይምረጡና፣ ከተፈለገም ሻይ ቡና እያለን መነጋገር እንችላለን። ዋናው ነገር የምንሆንበት ቦታ የሚረብሽ ጫጫታ ያለመኖሩ ነው። እንዲሁም የማረጋገጥልዎ ነገር ቢኖር በዚህ ጥናት ላይ በመሳተፍ ምንም አይነት ጉዳት እንደማይቀርስቦዎ ከእኔ ጋር የሚያደርጉት ቆይታ ሙሉ በሙሉ እኔ ብቻ የምገለገልበት ምስጢራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ነው። በተጨማሪም ከዚህ ጥናት የሚገኘው መረጃ በጥንቃቄ የምይዘው ሲሆን ጥናቱ ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ውጤቱን የማሳውቅ ይሆናል።

በጥናቱ ሂደት ድምፅን የምቀርቀዎ ሲሆን ይህንንም የማደርገው የተማላ እና ስኬታማ ቃለ መጠይቅ ለማድረግ ሲባል ብቻ ነው። የእርሶ ስም ሆነ ድምጽ የሚቀረው እኔ ጋር ብቻ ነው። በተጨማሪም ስሞትን ቀይሬ ስለምጠቀም ምንም አይነት ስጋት አይኖርቦትም።

በመጨረሻ ይህንን የስምምነት መግለጫ መፈረግ የሚያሳየው፡ ሙሉ በሙሉ አንብበው ወይንም ተነቦለሁት እንዲሁም ያልዎት ጥያቄ የተመለሰሁት መሆኑንና በጥናቱ ለመሳተፍ መስማማቶትን ነው።

በመስማማቶ የተሰማኝን ደስታ እየገለፅኩ በተቻለኝ መጠን የጥናቱን ውጤት አሳውቆታለው።

ዘላለም በዛብሀ

የጥናቱ ተሳታፊ

ፊርማ.....

ፊርማ.....