ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

College of Development Studies (CoDS)

Center for Population Studies

Demographic and Socio-economic Correlates of Youth Unemployment in Ambo Town, Oromia National Regional State

By

Getahun H/Mariam Jote

June, 2019

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A Thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Maters in Population Studies

Advisor
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Approved by

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Dr. Eshetu Gurmu, my advisor and instructor for his invaluable Comments and suggestions that contributed to the successful realization of the study. My deep appreciation and thanks goes to M/r Tariku Dejene, and for all CoDS staff. Finally, my heartfelt gratitude goes to Addis Ababa University for giving me this chance.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAU	Addis Ababa University
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
DEFF	Design Effect Factor
DF	Degree of Freedom
EA	Enumeration Area
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSSEDO	Micro and Small Scale Entrepreneurial Development Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UN	United Nations
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any University. All resources of materials used for the thesis have been dully acknowledged.

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ABSTRACT

The high level of unemployment in Ethiopia especially in urban areas in broad, Ambo Town in specific where youth face serious difficulty in getting employment. Different studies indicate the level of youth unemployment in Ambo Town. However, a little situations known about that Influences growing youth unemployment in the study area. In light of this problem, this study is conducted with an objective of assessing the demographic and socio-economic elements of youth unemployment. Primary data collected from 450 youths randomly selected from Six kebeles of Ambo Town, *Oromiya* National Regional State, and are used for the study. Simple frequencies, cross tabulation and binary logistic regression model were used to analyze the data. Among all the respondents, 57.6 percent were found unemployed, while 42.4 percent were employed at the time of the study. The bi variate analysis showed that females and migrants were found unemployed. Youth who had secondary and below educational level, weak social network, inaccessible to business advisory services, and those who prefer paid employment were also found unemployed in the town. The multivariate analysis showed that sex, age, marital status, migration, income status of the Household, fathers education, mothers education, work experience, services significantly determine youth employment in Ambo Town. Educational level, job preference, and access to social network density were found insignificantly related to youth employment. Based on the findings of the study, it encourages youth to increase their social networks, and improve youth attitudes towards jobs in the formal sectors were suggested as recommendations.

Keywords: Youth, Unemployment in Ambo Town.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Youth is definitely among the most important formidable energy and resource in a country for it can be used to accelerate socioeconomic development (UN, 2003). In addition that they are large in number; they are energetic, brave and generate new ideas that can make changes to the socioeconomic development if they are well organized and participated in economic activities of the country. Concerning of such standing youth have been faced with many difficulties if we take the problem of youth unemployment it is the key problems that facing both developed and developing countries in the world. The challenges of youth unemployment are more serious to developing countries because of the high poverty levels demanding all people to work in order to ensure survival of life.

World youth unemployment has increased by 3.4 million from 2007 to 2012 and is expected to continue growing in the future (ILO, 2011). And (ILO, 2013) states that the number of employed youth has declined by 22.9 million in 2012 as compared to 2008 despite the growth of the youth population by 12 million for the same period in the world.

The problem of youth unemployment has become a danger to the socioeconomic and political stability in most developing countries (ILO, 2013). Reasonably youth unemployment has led to the labor market insecurity, increased of wellbeing costs, loss of the tax base and unemployed investments in education and preparations. Casually, youth unemployment is not only of concern to the unemployed ones but also to the society and family members.

It is the hope of most youth people to find employment, especially after completion of their education. So that the dissatisfaction to employment results into demoralization, reduction in their human capital and worsening in their employment prospects which leads to social omission. The expressed evidences which revealed that youth unemployment consequences that starvation, mental illness and loss of self-confidence resulting in unhappiness, (Aslund , Osth , Zenou ,2010). It is also associated with high stress leading to persons promising carelessness and poor physical health and heart attack in future life. Youth unemployment also brings pressure to the societies and families which after high investment in the youth

education they expect them to be employed and hence contribute to the family and society growth (Albrecht, 2011). There are also cases of young people who cannot find employment to involve in illegal activities, which take them away from normal labor markets. In African continent youth unemployment has extremely contributed to most of youth to involve in crime and violence and has powered high prevalence of civil conflicts (Venatus and Agnes, 2010).

Youth unemployment has also contributed to increase in international legal and illegal migration with an idea that it will allow them to get decent employment as well as better life. Thus, shortages of basic social infrastructure and facilities such as housing, schooling, water, and health are serious in the urban areas (Anita, 2012).In Ethiopian labor market is characterized as huge difference between rural and urban areas. In support of this argument, Xinhua (2019) has recommended that open unemployment rate in rural areas is generally obvious, though there is a high level of underemployment or hidden unemployment, and fewer chances of employment in the formal sector of the economy.

On the other hand, the youth faces better views in terms of income and employment quality , according to Guracello and Rosati, (2007) the catastrophe is rejoin timely to create employment opportunities for an increasing labor force that persists inter-generational cycles of poverty, which could reinforce that already existing and not well addressed problems of food insecurity. However, recognizing the growing urban unemployment and poverty, government has taken several measures and determines to address the problem, and the center of the development agendas of the whole country.

As stated in Aslund ,Osth and Zenou (2010), the commitment of the government is must work to address the problem of employees Welfare Fund which Manage the financial and other resources of the Fund, to Set up and operate schemes and projects for the welfare of employees and their families; and Bounce loans or financial assistance to employees or their families for such purpose as may be determined by the Board. That among other things by witnessed the establishment of the Ministry of Work and Urban Development and the approval of the National Urban Development Policy in 2005. The major fragmentary programs of urban government reform and public investments in various sectors are among the deliberate and integrated efforts that address urban unemployment. Regardless of the reasonably improvement performance of the economy over the past years attached with the deliberate policy measures and efforts, however, Community Based Monitoring Systems

(CBMS) argue that the problem of unemployment in urban Ethiopia is still worrying because Two-thirds of the population is under 25 years old and more than half are women (ILO,2013). With this flow in population, majority of the youth may not be absorbed by the formal economy. It is high likely that there may not be enough work opportunities for the new workforce. This also increases the chances of youths engaging in the informal sector (Reyes, 2018).

Although there are some empirical studies conducted on urban unemployment in Ethiopia; yet most of them trusted on data before 2001 because the data is numeric but not solution maker(CSA, 2014). Given that very dynamic nature of urban areas on the one hand, and the inadequacy and limitation of data, on the other hand, some of the studies Aslund , Osth and Zenou (201O) and Albrecht (2011) conducted so far that might relatively be too old to show the recent changes in the labor market. Besides, the government has newly requesting that there has been hopeful achievement in creating employment opportunities, particularly for the urban youth through its special programs such as Urban Housing Development program and development of micro and small enterprises (MSEs).

1.2. Statement of the problem

The purpose of this research is to look into the factors that determine demographic and socio-economic correlates of youth unemployment. The rates at which unemployed graduate social losing that bring social trouble, political shakiness and economic downturn at the country as a whole. Unemployment is a serious socio-economic problem facing all age groups of a population in developing and developed countries but the great incidence is in developing countries where there is high youth population density that adults have high opportunities than youths because they have more experience in job competition which implies there is high youth unemployment than adults (UNESCO, 2012).

Youth unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa is problematic than in most other regions, it is significantly higher than adult unemployment rate. Compared with adult unemployment rate of 5.9 per cent in 2012, youth are twice as likely to be unemployed, with an estimated youth unemployment rate of 11.8 per cent in 2012, (CSA, 2014). Youth unemployment rates much higher than the regional average are found in South Africa, where over half of young people in the labour force were unemployed in the first three quarters of 2012, and in Namibia

(58.9 per cent in 2008), Réunion (58.6 percent in 2011) and Lesotho (34.4 percent in 2008 (ILO, 2013).Also in developing countries urban labor market situation is varied among the working characteristics and type of employers. And also that urban unemployment is more severe than rural unemployment.

High population of youth unemployment is one of the vital socio-economic problems that bring social disturbance, political instability and economic recession facing that in most developing and some developed countries (ILO, 2015). Unemployment among young people has become a major policy challenge for all nations in the world. It has a multidimensional social phenomenon that results in substantial crises in psychological, social and economic way of life wresting all of them begin to engage in criminal action and violence. Dependence on family, and low self-esteem, also leads to own poor social adaptation, depression and loss of confidence (CSA, 2014).

Unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family, leads to poor mental health, dependency and increases the magnitude of corruption, drug addiction, crimes and suicide in a society (Nazir, 2009). Thus urban unemployment has been considered as one of the most challenging economic problems facing the policy makers of the developing countries, and stays youth unemployment substantial effect on human capital, in addition it brings impact on the region's economic potential (Berhanu et.al, 2005). Urban unemployment might be serious in creating political instability as a result of economic crises. For instance, the past revolution in the Middle East mainly Tunisia, Libya and Egypt which collapsed the respective regimes due to the rising of unemployment *(*Winckler, 2018). Though, youth unemployment has gradually known as one of the serious development challenge facing many African countries because unemployed young people are more likely to abuse dishonest substances than employed young people. Youth unemployment also contributes for the prevalence of crime and violence in societies where employment opportunities are limited. Unemployment is a distressing life occasion that makes individuals despondent. (CSA, 2014).

In Ethiopia, the employment situation of youth is serious and shocking so that the government must make planned investments and development policies that create jobs, particularly for youth ages 15 to 29 (CSA, 2010). In all parts of the region young females are less educated, and also peoples are from low income family, migrant youth constituted the highest proportion of unemployed persons. There is high unemployment situation of youth in

Ethiopia, for mainly those who live in urban areas. Taking into account the existing situation of high youth unemployment rate, in recent times, the government has formulated new strategies to decrease the problem through promoting entrepreneurship mainly small scale enterprise, and creating awareness for the youth to change the attitudes of youths towards job preference and involving in the development activities of the country (Abiy, Tedla and Gebyehu, 2014).

When we see youth in urban areas of the Oromia National Regional State they had limited access to employment opportunities (Bezu,S, and C.Barrett,2012). According to CSA, (2011) the rate of youth unemployment in urban areas of the region was found 17.5 percent in 2012 and it has declined to 17 percent in 2016 (CSA, 2016). This implies that there is still high density of unemployed youth population in urban areas of the *oromia* region that is involving for employment in different economic sectors compared with the potential that the region has. Ambo is one of the towns in Oromia National Regional State that manifests the problem of youth unemployment.

While these general facts are clear, so the precise factors affecting youth unemployment in the town have got little attention (CSA, 2016). This study was conducted to examine demographic and socio-economic correlates of youth unemployment in the study area. Consequently, the result was providing information for designing relevant program and strategy that probably to reduce the problem of youth unemployment in the study area. This would have a far reaching implication for youth as well as the achievement of SDGs. The concern about unemployment is not only having a job but also about undermine self-esteem and sense of purpose that indicates the loss of hope and dignity (CSA, 2014). Hence, the study were conduct primarily because of the high rate of youth unemployment that was indicated by the truthful research evidence. Secondly, the correlation of youth unemployment in Ambo Town has not been yet well assessed so far.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to examine factors that correlate demographic and socio-economic links of youth unemployment in Ambo Town .The study was considered the following specific objectives;

1. To investigate the correlates of youth unemployment in Ambo Town;
2. To identify the factors associated with youth unemployment in Ambo Town;

1.4. Hypotheses

1. Males have high opportunity of getting employment than females;
2. Household income negatively correlates with youth unemployment rate;
3. Youth unemployment is positively correlated with the educational level;
4. Youth who have weak social networks has lower opportunities of getting employment;
5. Literacy status of the youth is negatively correlated with the probability of getting jobs;

1.5. Justification

Youth in urban areas of the Oromia Regional State had limited access to employment opportunities. (CSA, 2014). Ambo is one of the towns in Oromia Regional State with a total population of 143,082. Out of this population, 34 per cent were youth (Ambo Town Municipality, Feb 2011). Like other Towns of the country, Ambo Town also manifests the problem of youth unemployment. Youth unemployment rate was found to be 29 per cent, having 46.4 percent male and 53.6 percent female (Ambo Town Municipality, Feb 2011), Hence, the study is conducted primarily the highest rate of youth unemployment as indicated by the truthful evidence above. And the study area was purposively selected because among the towns in West Shoa zone, unemployment rate is more in Ambo Town. For example in Ginchi youth unemployment rate is (25%), in Gudar the rate is (24%) where in Ambo Town youth unemployment rate is (29%)Dejeneterefe, j.Paul Mansingh & warkaw Legesse (2016).

1.6. Significance

Youth unemployment is the global issue in the world and of which in Ethiopia particularly in Ambo town. The study on Dejene Terefe,j.Paul Mansingh & warkaw Legesse (2016) try to concentrate on the degree and determinants of the definite factors that hinder youth employment. The one which makes this study different from the other is the fact that it tries to address factors that correlates high youth unemployment rate in the study area. Reason of this study is believe to give some clue on the characteristics and scope of the challenges related with high intensity of youth unemployment. The finding is also projected to be useful for the formulation of policies and strategies that explore the improvement of youth unemployment.

Hence the finding of this study is believed to serve as a bench mark in order to deal with youth unemployment issue in the area.

1.7. Scope of the study

Unemployment is the key problem of youth in Ethiopia. Likewise the number of unemployed youth is increase in Ambo Town from time to time. But this study has been focused mainly on the socio economic and demographic correlation of Ambo Town youth unemployment situation, because to cover the over all areas of the country remain a numbers of problems that constraints such as lack of enough time and skilled human power.

1.8. Limitations of the Study

The major assumed difficulty encountered during this study was omission of variable data. This caused the researcher not to capture relevant information on the variables. Similarly the study face a challenge for coverage of the total population, because such type of study force be requires the consideration of large sample size. Other additional limitation was occurs due to unwillingness of respondents cooperation or interviewer error, address changing, the frequency of interviewing may arise because out of order reactions due to inexplicit questions, memory errors, deliberate misrepresentation, inappropriate informants, failure recording data of answers. Beside the above limitations the study was specified to a single town this may create some problem in generalizing the whole challenges of youth unemployment in the country level.

1.9. Definition of Terms and Concepts of youth and Employed person

Employed person: -According to the ILO definition, those people who have worked more than one hour during a short reference period (generally the previous week/day),(ILO, 2011).

Employment rate: -The fraction of the labor force that is employed, i.e. the number of employed divided by the total labor force.

Human capital: - Is considered an attribute of individuals and comprises a stock of skills, qualifications and knowledge (CSA, 2001).

Household:-consists of a person or group of persons, regardless of whether related or not,who normally live together in the same household and housing units and have common cooking and eating arrangements CSA, 2011).

Social network density:-refers the number of persons such as friends relatives etc an individual would have in exchanging information about jobs available in the labor market using a form of communication channels (Asalfew, 2012).

Unemployment rate: -The fraction of the labor force that is unemployed, i.e. the number of unemployed divided by the total labor force (lLO, 1992).

Underemployment:- are persons who, independently of the number of hours already worked during the reference week in all their jobs, express a desire or preference more hours work (lLO, 1992).

Youth: - The UN defines youth as the age group between 15 and 24 years old. The part of the society that include the age ranges from 15-24 (MOY, 2004).

Youth labor force: - Consists of people between 15 and 29 years old who are either working or actively looking for work, excluding youth who are economically inactive. (MOY, 2004).

1.10. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized into six chapters. Chapter one covers background of the study, statement of the problem, justification of the study, objectives of the study, significance and limitations of the study, and definition of terms and concepts. Chapter two present review of related literature which includes theories of unemployment, factors of youth unemployment, consequences of youth unemployment, and trends of youth unemployment rate in urban Ethiopia, conceptual framework, and hypothesis of the study. Description of the study area, data source, study design and sampling procedure, sample size determination, measurement tools, method of data analysis and ethics of the research are included in chapter three.

Chapter four and five discuss about findings of the study which includes demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents, differentials and determinants of youth unemployment; and major findings of the study, respectively. The last chapter presents summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theories of Unemployment

Today, globally youth employment is a social agenda and an issue of critical importance. Young men and women are most eager to strike out to secure their futures and to contribute to their families, communities and societies (ILO, 2008; Asalfew, 2011). Globally, the number of young people is about to become the largest in history relative to the adult population. According to the (ILO, 2011), they constitute 47 per cent of the world's unemployed, and approximately 88 million young individuals globally are out of work.

Africa is the world's youngest continent, as the proportion of youth among the region's total population is higher than in any other continent (ILO, 2011). In 2010, 70 percent of the region's population was under the age of 30, and slightly more than 20 per cent were young people between the ages of 15 to 24.The employment situation of youth in Africa particularly the Sub-Saharan Africa, is serious and challenges their livelihood (ILO, 2011).

Ethiopia has witnessed rapid population growth in recent decades. The population was estimated to be over 97 million in 2014 (CSA, 2014), making Ethiopia the second most populous country next to Nigeria in Sub Saharan Africa and 13th in the world. The proportion of young people in the overall population has increased over the last two decades. The young cohort represented about 14 per cent of the population in 1984 and 20 per cent of the population in 2001 (Guarcello and Rosati, 2007). Today, the youth population accounted for 30 per cent of the total population and 39.6 per cent of urban population of the country (CSA, 2014).

In Ethiopia, the labor force grows with an increasing proportion of youth; employment growth is inadequate to absorb the new entrants in the various sectors of the economy (Guarcello and Rosati, 2007). The country has one of the highest urban unemployment rates worldwide, at about 50 % of the youth labor force (Berhanu et al, 2005). Thus, lack of employment opportunities for young people is among the critical development challenges facing the country (Guarcello and Rosati, 2007).

Oromia Regional State is one of the regions with a total population of over 34 million, having 34 per cent of the national population. Out of the total population of the region, 30 per cent were youth (CSA, 2014).Besides, the size of urban population of the region was estimated about 2.1 million in which 41.2 per cent were youth (CSA, 2010). On the other hand, employment status of youth in the region showed that youth unemployment rate was estimated about 21.2 per cent, having 14.1 per cent of males and 26.5 per cent of females in 2005 (CSA, 2006). This estimate includes both the rural and urban youth unemployment in the region. Furthermore, youth unemployment rate in urban areas of the region also found to be 18.0 per cent, with 15.5 per cent of males and the corresponding females unemployment rate was 20.4 per cent in 2007 (CSA,2010).

2.1.1. Human Capital Theory

Human capital has a particular, individuals' or states' investing in education sacrificed earnings plus the cost of instruction set against expectations of future or higher earnings and economic productivity, respectively (Scott, 2009).The term human capital is often as popular short hand for education and it refers to the opportunity cost of human capital or a key factor in determining whether economic growth is sustainable or not (Fagerberg , Srholec and Verspagen, 2010). Eminent that those equipped with the proper educational levels are paid high wages, which in turn lead to increase spending and saving to growth and development. The human capital theory explain the high level of youth unemployment that youth expresses less human capital, in the current situation of globalization, competitive and rapidly changing economy the skills and knowledge of young people are becoming more and more important to existing businesses, and are necessary to those wishing to set up their own successful business (Scott , 2009).

Additionally, he proved that young people acquire a decent basic education and have the skills of qualities required for employment opportunities that increases the chance of employment. Nowadays skill and knowledge are key to a well-functioning business environment, with information and communication technology (ICT) and enterprise assistances such as business administration, sales and marketing, and so on, not to be underestimated (Scott, 2009).In addition that teaching of entrepreneurial skills and attributes and behaviors is often not

properly integrated into school programs or not adequately taught on different educational levels.

2.1.2. Social Capital Theory

Social capital is also frequently called "social capital." Social capital is also commonly referred to as "the networks, norms and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit"(Zekeri, 2012). It is an important component of a strong civil society. Social capital means the set of norms, institutions and organizations that promote trust and cooperation among persons in communities and also in wider society. And also a particular form of social capital which comprises the informal content of institutions that aim to contribute to the common good. The natural, human, social, and built capital from which a community receives benefits and on which the Social capital relies for continued existence. The term 'capital' is most commonly used to refer to money and material goods (Reyes, 2018). The latest news will be easily posted and shared among other members and creates conducive condition for the accessibilities of the job. Social capital is concerned with specific types of Social bonds that sustain a sense of connection among individuals. Popular anxieties about a loss of Social capital have entered social scientific discourse through the concept of community capital. While there may be broad agreement about the specific elements of the social wealth that are collectively called Social capital, and there are very important differences among these key theorists, (Scott, 2009).Those who have weak social relation with others are marginalized and damaged with lack of in accessibilities of information which makes them to miss job opportunities in some degree, in addition poor social relation leads to friendless and discriminate them from the community. Notion of social capital does not fit into this continuum, which, broadly speaking comes from a consensus, functionalist model of society. Bourdieu operates within a conflict model of society, and his emphasis is on how networks recreate unequal social relations. The consensual perspective tends to regard social networks as equally available to all. In the conflict perspective, all social groups have networks, but not all networks provide equal access to resources. Socially bounded and stratified networks reproduce those unequal social relationships.

2.1.3. The Job-Matching Theory

Jobs are different from commodities. There are very few jobs for which a great number of people that are not qualified (at least on paper) but job matching theory is held on the knowledge experience and ability of practice stages. The lack of job advertisement puts the burden on a job searcher. Moreover, for many occupations, the representative number of potential employers in the labor market is planetary. Take a simple example of a manager. Labor turnover and cross-sectional industry the number of potential employers is, at a minimum function of the number of industry sectors that employ managers and the number of firms within each industry (Boyan Jovanovic, 2019).

The opportunity costs of job searching are high because searching for a job takes time and money. The neoclassical search model operates from the empowered but unemployed assumption (Roos, *1992)*. That is, a searcher is not employed but has the financial resources to engage in a difficult time consuming job search. Employed searchers rely upon internal opportunities because they have limited time to follow external opportunities. Moreover, for those who are actively searching for jobs (Boyan Jovanovic, 2019) argues that instead of workers searching extensively for job offers, and intensively researching each particular offer, the labor market is often characterized by individual job searchers pursuing rumors about job leads Finally (Granovetter 1981,1988) argues that most job movers (those who find jobs) are employed and not actively searching when they first learn of their new position.

2.1.4. The theory of Job Search

According to Albrecht J, (2011), the basic job search is simply an "optimal stopping rule" problem which can be described as follows. Wages associated with future job offers are distributed according to a probability distribution. The job seeker's aim is to maximize net benefits (future stream of income minus search costs).Job search theory, still is microeconomic in nature, contributed to explain macroeconomic phenomena such as frictional unemployment, which could not be explained by the traditional neoclassical theory (Faggian, M.Fischer and Peter Nijkamp, 2014). Since its inception, there have been many extensions to the model. For example, on the theoretical front, the heterogeneity of individuals has been emphasized, while other contributions focused on "family" job search, in

which the decision regarding a job is not taken by an individual but rather by the whole household. On the empirical side, the availability of better data both individual and aggregate provided the basis to test some of the propositions of the models. In recent years, many empirical contributions employed experimental methods to better understand individual behavior in the labor market (Alessandra Faggian, 2014).

2.2. Factors that influence Youth Unemployment

Challenge of youth unemployment is the result socio-economic and demographic factors at micro and macro level of the economy (Aslefew, 2011). The growth performance since1991 has been inspiring with average real GDP growth of 3.7% (Geda, and B.Degefe, 2002). During this study of unemployment that focuses on young men and also noted that the magnitude of the unemployment challenges that the youth faces. Education is considered as an important asset for economic development as well as securing decent and productive job. As pointed out that education has a great contribution and significant role in the economy of a country. Education raises the output and competence of people by raising the level of cognitive supply of economically active human potential which is a product of natural abilities and investment in human beings,(CBMS, 2018). Education also increases job opportunity labor market also increases that allows people to obtain financial and nonfinancial returns and gives them opportunities for job access, that leads to greater productivity for the Community and improve the probabilities of getting work for an individual (CSA , 2010).

2.2.1.Demographic Factors that influence Youth Unemployment Rural Urban Migration

The socioeconomic challenges that young people face a problem in rural-urban migration and migration among cities and towns are the causes behind the social difficulties that young people come across in most cases in urban areas of Ethiopia (Bizuneh et .al,(2001) also noted that the significance of migration is determining the age structure of the population in urban areas, specifically as we came to the study area in Ambo Town, thereby pointing out its impact in explaining urban unemployment. Rural-urban migration is another feature of explaining urban unemployment in Ethiopia United Nations, (20 11). With regard to migration status, out of the total working-age population, in 1999 about 8.8 percent and in

2005 about8.3 percent of them were recently migrated who lived less than five years, of which most of them have rural origin. Perhaps, such proportion of migrants in the city labor market may seem understated as compared to the apparently large number of migrants flooding to the city. However, when the early migrants who relatively lived teenager(5-9 years)were added, the proportion of migrants rose to 20.44 percent in 1999, and 17.45percent in 2005 (United Nations, 20 11).

In Ethiopia the attitudes of the people still not advanced of this reason the ideology of the society towards women are still not advanced. Moreover, youths are move to institutions for education and training, but many migrants move for employment related reasons followed by their families. According to my own assumption as I pointed out that the most important factor of rural-urban migration have a huge impact on the bringing of extremely high level of youth unemployment in urban areas. In 2005, 79percent of Ethiopian women between the ages of 15and 29 were participating in the labor force whereas 86 percent of Ethiopian men between the ages of 15 and 29 were participating in the labor force *UN* (2003).For men, this was a slight decrease from87 percent participation in 1999 whereas for women this was an increase from 75 percent 1999.

2.3. Sex

In a review of youth unemployment surveys in 97 countries, UN, (2003) noted that females tend to be more vulnerable to unemployment than males. Male youth had an employment to population ratio of 83 percent and unemployment rate of 4percent, compared to the employment population ratio for female youth of 71 percent and unemployment rate of 11percent. The difference in labor market outcomes for men and women's are not unique to Ethiopia. In general, men have more employment opportunities than women. Women have less access to education, formal sector employment, social security, and government employment programs. Formal youth in rural areas, underemployment appears to be the primary obstacle they encounter, although even this has improved significantly between 1999 and 2005 (United Nations, 20 11).

In 1999, 56 percent of all employed male youth were not satisfied with the amount of hours they worked (CSA, 2007). In 2005, products of increased education participation in Ethiopian youths are delaying entering the labor market to acquire more skills. Employed urban male

youth have also declines their involvement in the informal sector (CSA, 2014). In 2011, 29 percent of urban male youth were employed in the informal sector, a 22 percent point decrease from 1999's level. These positive trends have also been observed for female youth. Unfortunately, the extreme differences between female and male outcomes are even more obvious when we observe rural and urban areas separately. Even though unemployment is low in rural areas, for female youth unemployment rates were at 6 percent in 2000 compared to an unemployment rate for male youth of only 1percent.In urban areas female youth are more affected by unemployment than males in 2011 the rate of unemployment for female was 30 percent but the average unemployment rate for urban areas was estimated to 18percent (CSA, 2014). Around 41percent of female were employed in informal sector in 2011.As (Hallerod and Westberg, 2006) pointed out that one of the most cases females are discriminated both in short term and long term unemployment than males.

2.4. Socio-Economic Factors of Youth Unemployment Mother and Father Education

Social network and status in family background have too much influence on youth unemployment. If parents are unemployed, low education, live in poverty, are likely to replicate similar style to the youth people, in the same way. Anita (2012) explained that family background in education has its own impact on the supplementation of youth to the labor market and also they stated that the higher the parents are educated, the less number of firms visited, and large proportion of youth who have got job. (UNESCO, 2012) indicated that as a measure of social status, family education's is an important factor in determining employment status of youth. So, youth who had well educated parents could face less difficulty in getting jobs compared with those youth whose parents were less educated or illiterate.

2.5. Work Experience

According to ILO (2010), shortage of work experience decreases the chances of getting employment in the modern sectors of the economy. On the other hand, it also added that young people having work experience, something that very much desired for most employers, increases the possibilities of getting employment. Similarly, a study conducted by found that because of limited work experience and other personal characteristics, youth unemployment tends to be high. Moreover, Osterman, (1980) noted that employers with desirable job

characteristics preferred to hire persons who already had some experience in the labour market. This invariable is excluded young applicant from the labour force. (Anh *et al,* 2005) and (Hassen, 2005) also illustrated that besides to insufficient work experience, poor work habits, unreliability, and lack of dedication to the job lead to the segmentation of young workers. They further noted that employers are usually hesitant to hire young people who have little or no practical work experience since the costs to retrain and/or upgrade skills of young workers are often too high. As a result, youths are suffering from the lack of work experience, so that they spend considerable time in looking for a job.

2.6. Household income

According to ILO (2004) noted that unemployment rates among young people have a tendency to decline as household income rises. Youths who have educated and better life status family had have good chance of finding employment since their family tends to invest more in the education of their children's. On the other side, they explained that youth who reside in low income earning family are less employed in the labor market (Berger, 2010.). The significant effects of family economic status, paternal occupation, education and parental divorce are notable in affecting the employment status of youth. Additionally he pointed out that a better income earning household had some chances, i.e. higher income can enable youth to have greater access to education, information and social network this could make easy access to employment opportunities existing in the market.

2.7. Job Preference

Instead of perceiving for rewarding employment, self or otherwise, the youths waited for the government to find employment for them (ILO, 2010). The Ethiopian government has these days eyed on creating much more job opportunities for a number of citizens thereby reducing youth mobility caused by poverty, through innovative policies that will create jobs and businesses for young people in micro and small enterprises, urban agriculture, agricultural undertakings both in rural urban areas (Xinhua, 2019). A study conducted by Echcbiri (2005) in Nigeria found that most young job seekers preferred employment in the private sector. They would like to work in banks, oil companies, manufacturing companies, major marketing companies, and so on. While a large proportion of youth also preferred to work in the public

sectors. Similarly, another study carried out by Adenikinju and Oyeranti (2004) revealed that youths from Ethiopia and Tunisia are prepared to wait for a long time for a public .In Ethiopia, job preference has been observed among youth. With this regard, Berhanu *et al* (2005) indicates wrong kinds of attitudes and job expectations on the part of youth is prevalent, including the preference for white collar jobs as opposed to agricultural and manual work. Moreover, they state that one of the reasons for wrong kinds of attitudes towards jobs is the inadequacy and excessively academic orientation of the educational systems of the country, and the result is still visible in the current situation. Therefore, job preference could be seen as a factor for youth unemployment. (Asalfew, 2011).

2.8. Social Networks

Social capital is key properties to search employment. Social networks are vital instrument to find a job in urban areas with less expense and difficulty Social capital (Adams, 2008). Found that youth who use social networks in finding employment are successful. On the other hand Coleman, (1990) and Granovetter (1983) they also showed that young workers not utilizing personal networks may miss job opportunities available through personal networks. Similarly, Fernandez and Kelley (1995) also confirmed that youths with limited or deficient personal networks may lack knowledge of employment opportunities available in the state or regions. Consistently, Holzer,(1996) also discussed that the lack of labour information can be harmful to young people labour market outcomes, which are influenced by an individual's access to employment information via social networks. Toti, (2003) also noted that lack of labour market information and access to the main information networks in the labour market decreases the chance of getting employment.

2.9. Business Advisory services

Youth unemployment is one of the main concerns of the Ethiopian government. Although it is dominant in all of the study areas, and also it seems to be most prevalent in rural urban area (CSA, 2010). One solution to this is to promote youth entrepreneurship. At present, however, there has been very little evidence of self-employment among youths in both rural and urban areas mainly due to lack of capital. This indicates that age, sex, educational achievement, access to telecommunication and newspapers, and membership cooperatives significantly

affect probability of youth entrepreneurship (CSA, 2014). Based on the analysis of the data from the CBMS census in the study sites in Ethiopia (Li Xiao, 2018) the research team proposes the following policy recommendations to reduce unemployment and promote entrepreneurship among the youth. In order to help improve the employability and entrepreneurial skills of the youth, the government should focus on improving the implementation of Technical & Vocational Education Training (TVET) in the country. TVET can be improved by offering more programs that meet the needs of youths in the different sectors of the economy and by developing stronger partnerships or collaborations with institutions and employers. Similarly the education system should be remodeled in order to produce quality and industry-ready graduates (UNESCO, 2012) On the other hand, village level associations should receive more financial and technical support in order to improve services which can eventually boost youth self-employment (Aslund , Osth and Zenou 2010). The Ethiopian financial system should also be enhanced in such a way that youths have easier access to capital. Lastly, youth's access to communication outlets, particularly, access to market information, should also be improved since this has a positive impact on youth entrepreneurship.

2.10. Consequences of Youth Unemployment

According to Blanchflower (2009), the overall increase in unemployment has been dramatic. He suggests that the unemployment rate of advanced economies will rise from 5.4 percent in 2007 to 9.3 percent in 2010. Indeed, Ethiopia has one of the highest urban unemployment rates in worldwide, at about 50 percent of the youth labor force (Hiruy Wubie, 2015). Some of the main causes of the youth unemployment 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 that affecting them.

2.11. Economic costs of unemployment

The economic and social costs of unemployment include personal **costs** (lost income), **costs** to government (lost tax revenue) and **costs** to society in general (social problems, lost GDP).

When someone loses a job, a family is affected (Albrecht, 2011). When many people lose their jobs, eventually the whole nation is affected. Workers lose income, while the country loses production and consumer spending. With such a strong impact, the unemployment rate is a key way to measure the state of the economy. Being unemployed can lead to depression, low self-esteem, anxiety and other mental health issues, especially if an individual truly wants a job but can't find employment. Tension can occur, causing stress and strain on the body. Economic Issues: During unemployment, there is no income, which leads to poverty. (Berger and Keuschnigg, 2010).

2.12. Unemployment affects economic development

Youth issues have recently gained worldwide attention, as the United Nations has set the improvement of the youth employment situation as one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the MDG's aims is developing and implementing strategies that ensure decent and productive work for youth, (Kakwagh and Agnes, 2010).If not, that unemployment is the failure to make use of an important factor of production, labour, for fostering economic growth. On the other hand, the increase in criminality in a country as a consequence of youth unemployment causes losses in foreign direct investment. For example, foreign investors have cited crime as the biggest deterrent for investment (United Nations, 2011).

2.13. Trends of Youth Unemployment in Urban Ethiopia

Unemployment is a problem for both developed and developing countries. However, the impact and intensity might differ. According to Rafik et .al, (2010), The contemporary political condition in Ethiopia has had a disproportionate and disproportionately long-term effect on young people.

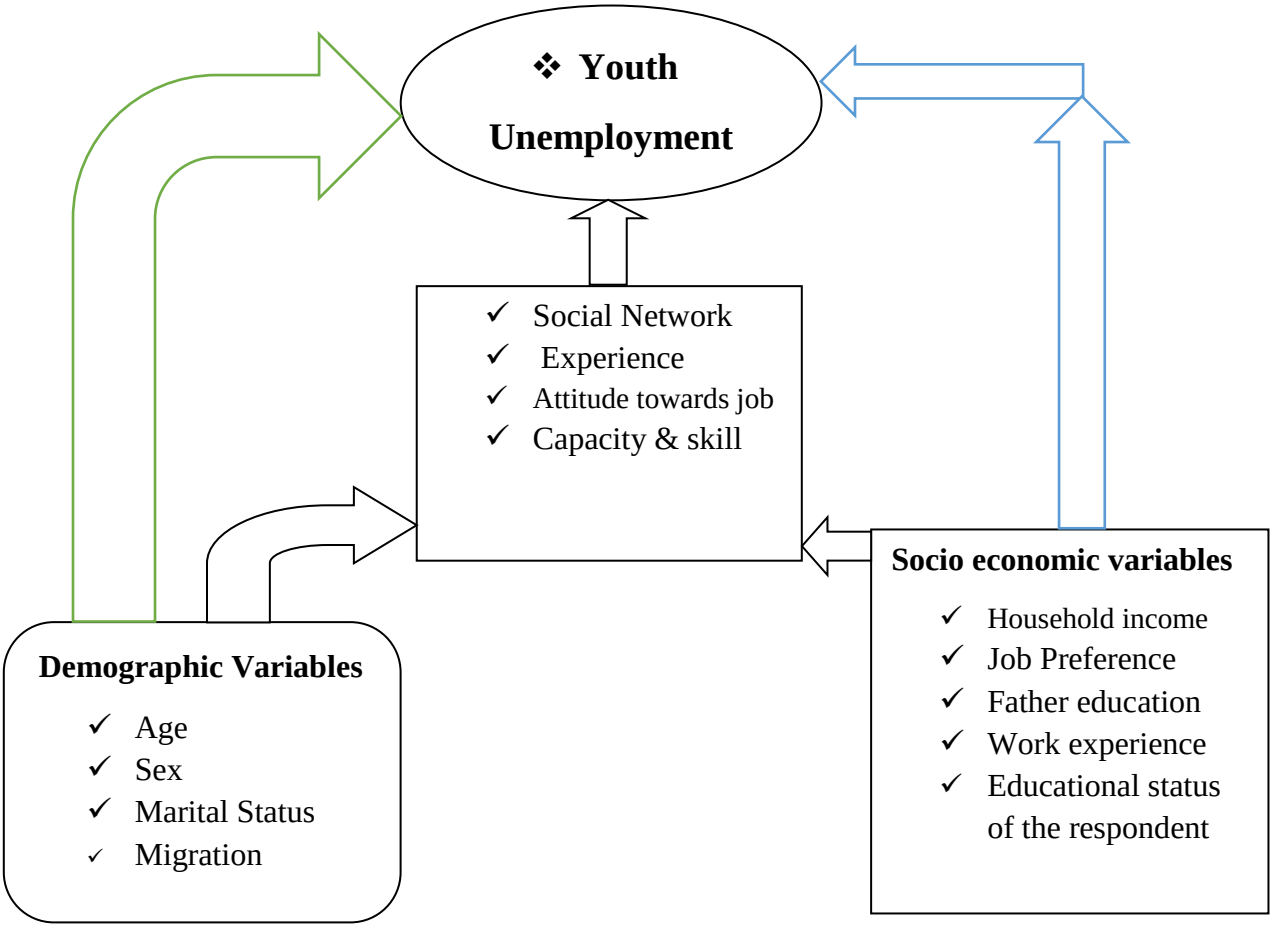
High level of youth unemployment is one of the critical development problems facing Ethiopia. In line with this, Berhanu (2005) stated that youth unemployment rate is consistently higher than any other age group of the population in the country. Guracello and Rosati (2007) also illustrated young people living in cities and towns are much more likely to be unemployed than rural young people, hence Ethiopia is a poor agricultural country with USD

350 (World Bank, 2011), however, the county has been achieving a promising economic growth. According to the economist bullet in reports 2011, the country had the 5^{th} fastest growing economy in the world during the period 2001-2010 at an average annual GDP growth rate of 8.4 percent and the third with a forecast of 8.1percent during the period's 2011-2015.Despite such improvements, unemployment is high and is one of the socio-economic problems in the country. The general unemployment rate in percent of the total labor force has been 20.5 percent in 2009. It was higher for females (as percent of females labor force) at 29.9 percent compared to males which stood at 12.1percent (World Bank, 2011).

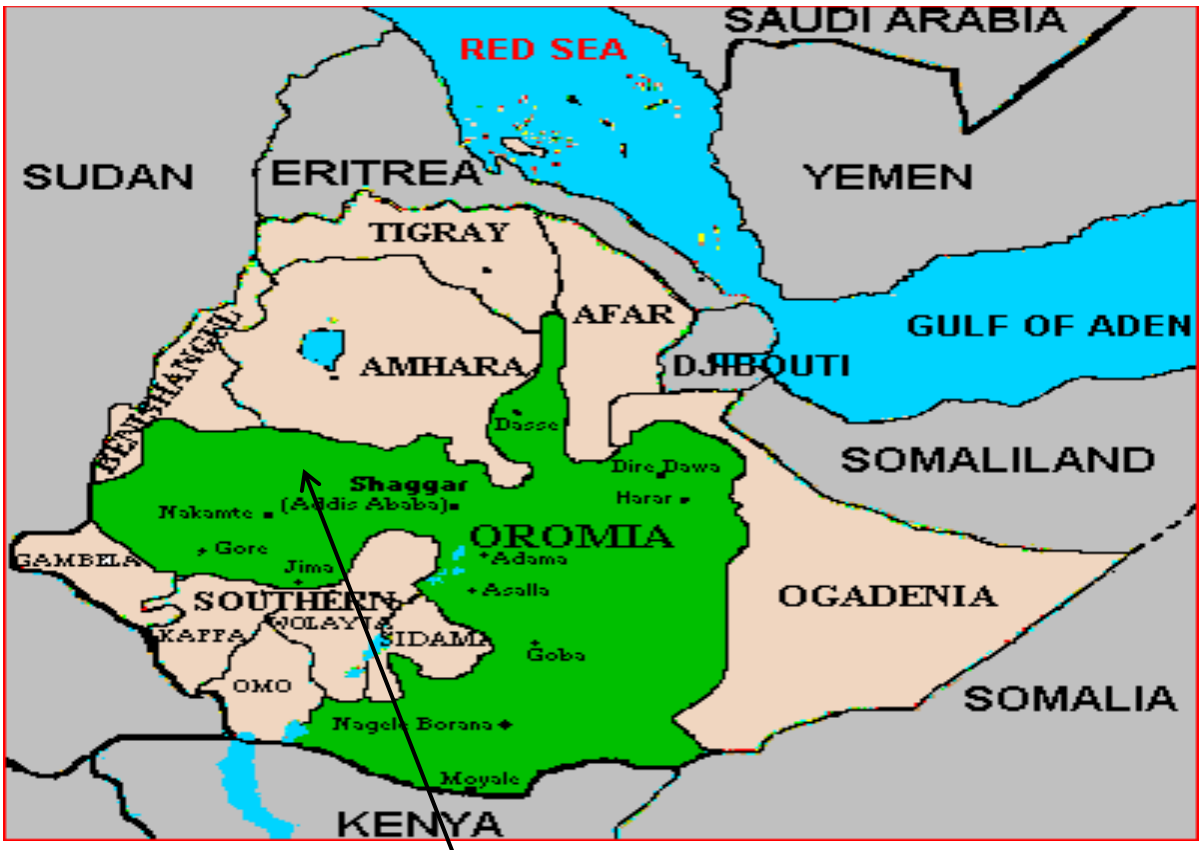
2.14. Conceptual Framework

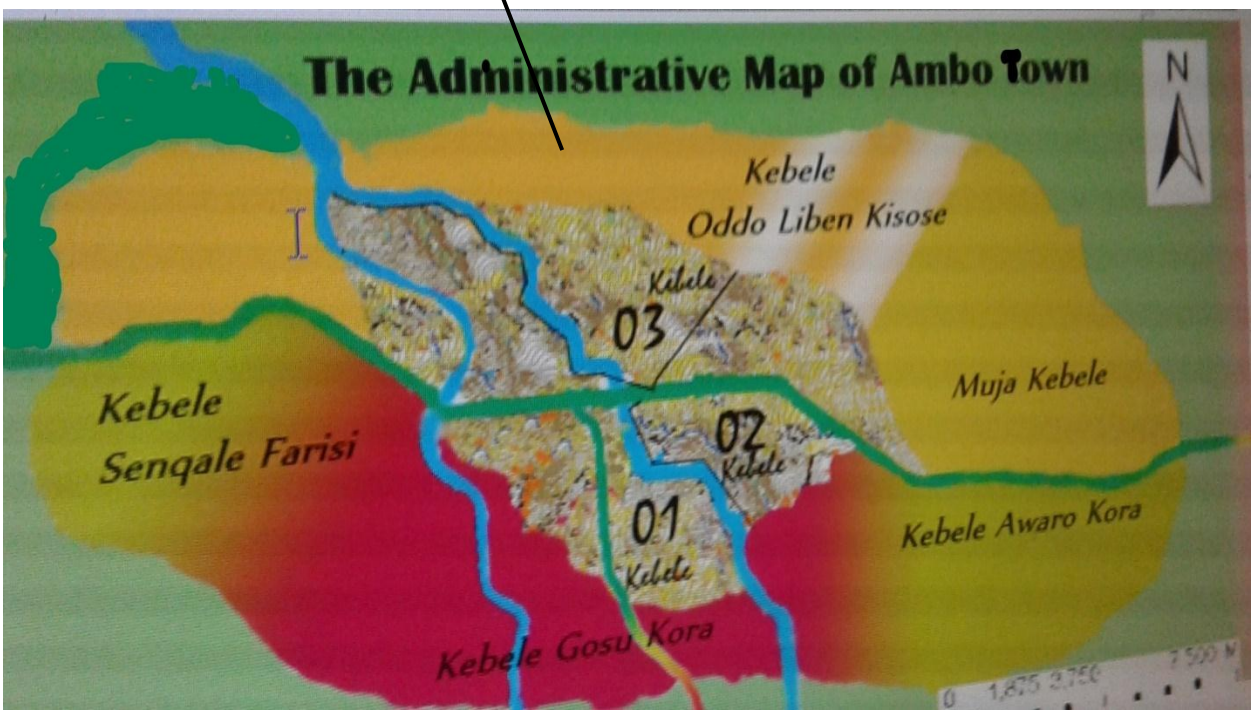
Unemployment occupies a central place in the analysis of socio economic development (Bell, & Blanchflower, 2010). It is one of the indicators of the well performance of the socio economy. Unemployed persons are that who are without work and immediately available to start work during the same period and who has actively looking for a job. There are different factors that are responsible for unemployment. Hence, unemployment is a complex and dynamic socio-economic phenomenon. The following conceptual framework gives a brief illustration about unemployment.

For the purpose of this study it was recognize explanatory and dependent variables. On this regard, for testing the factors that correlates youth unemployment that are the case of socio-economic and demographic determinants which was identified.



Source; adopted from Asalfew, (2011)





Source; Ambo Town municipality Ambo Town map

CHAPTER THREE

3. DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area

Ambo is one of the towns in Oromia Regional State; this town has located between a latitude of 8°59′N and longitude of 37°51′E and an elevation of 2101 meters. The town has an estimated total population of 143,082. Out of this, 34% were youth *(Ambo City Municipality, Feb 2019).*The particular study area, which is situated at a distance of about 120 K.Mt, away from Addis Ababa to the west. Besides, there are different government owned higher institutions such as Ambo University, one specialized Hospital, and other private institutions. For the implementation of good governance and to deliver service for the community in the proximate by the municipality divides the town in to six kabale. As the report from micro and small scale enterprise agency of the town shows unemployed youths in the town are cooperated under different socio-economic activities. The activities under which they organized are agriculture, simple (hut) industry, and service, construction and on other pity trade in general co-operative enterprises having million capitals were organized. In this regard youth population is more beneficial.

3.2. Data Sources

The study was used quantitative data collection through individual interviews and questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed and formulated together information about socio-economic and demographic correlates of youth unemployment from sample youth. It was bringing together information in order to settle the findings obtained through individual interview. In addition, secondary data that was attained from records of organizational offices; line sectorial office, publications, books and other sources related to this study was also used to develop the analysis. And the target population is age 15-29 because target of the study is on youth unemployment prevalence.

3.3. Study Design

The study was used a cross-sectional study design. The target populations was consisted youth aged 15-29 years during the time of the survey, who reside in Ambo Town, that considered as eligible to the study.

3.4. Sample Design and Procedures

Multi-stage sampling designs were engaged in order to select respondents who live in the study area during the reference period.

Stage 1: The primary sampling components were kebeles. Three kebeles has selected from the clusters that were organized out of the six kebeles in the town using simple random sampling method.

Stage 2: The secondary sampling units were an enumeration area. Inventory areas were selected using simple random sampling methods. The study kebeles and enumeration areas were selected using Household list prepared by the kebele .

Stage 3: Using fresh list of households in each enumeration areas as a sampling frame, samples were selected using systematic random sampling techniques for the study.

3.5. Sample size Determination

In order to determine the sample size required for the study, the researcher used the formula proposed by (Dixenc.B.leach 1978).Because to respond the findings.

The underlying assumptions used to determine the sample size were,

- The maximum tolerable error margin was 0.05, e = 0.05.
- The desired level of confidence is 0.95,which corresponds to a Z value of 1.96
- Since an estimate of the population proportion is not available,0.50 is used.
- Contingency 10 percent

That is, $n = \frac{p\,q(z\alpha/2)^2}{E^2} + C$ ***where,*** n *is* sample size

P - An estimate of the population proportion assumed to be unemployed,

q - is the proportion of youth, those employed,

E - is marginal error, E = 5% is accepted.

C - is contingency = 10%

α - is the area under the normal curve to the left of Z

(Z α / 2)² = Confidence interval of at 95% is assumed *(Z a / 2* = 1.96) as an assumption.

The sample size was estimated, $n = \frac{(\mathbf{0.5})\ (\mathbf{0.5})\quad (\mathbf{1.96})^{\mathbf{2}}}{(\mathbf{0.05})^{\mathbf{2}}} + \quad C$

Where P = (1 – p) $\left(\frac{z\alpha}{e}\right)^2 + c = \left(\frac{z\alpha}{e}\right)^2 + 10\%;$

Thus n = 423

The above formula applies when sampling method is simple random sampling. But the study used multistage sampling method. That ratio of actual variance under the sampling method actually used to the variance computed under the assumption of simple random sampling (Ariawan, 2005).

For the sake of this study, the overall sample size of the survey was also increase by 10% for non-response.

423 x 10 % = 42

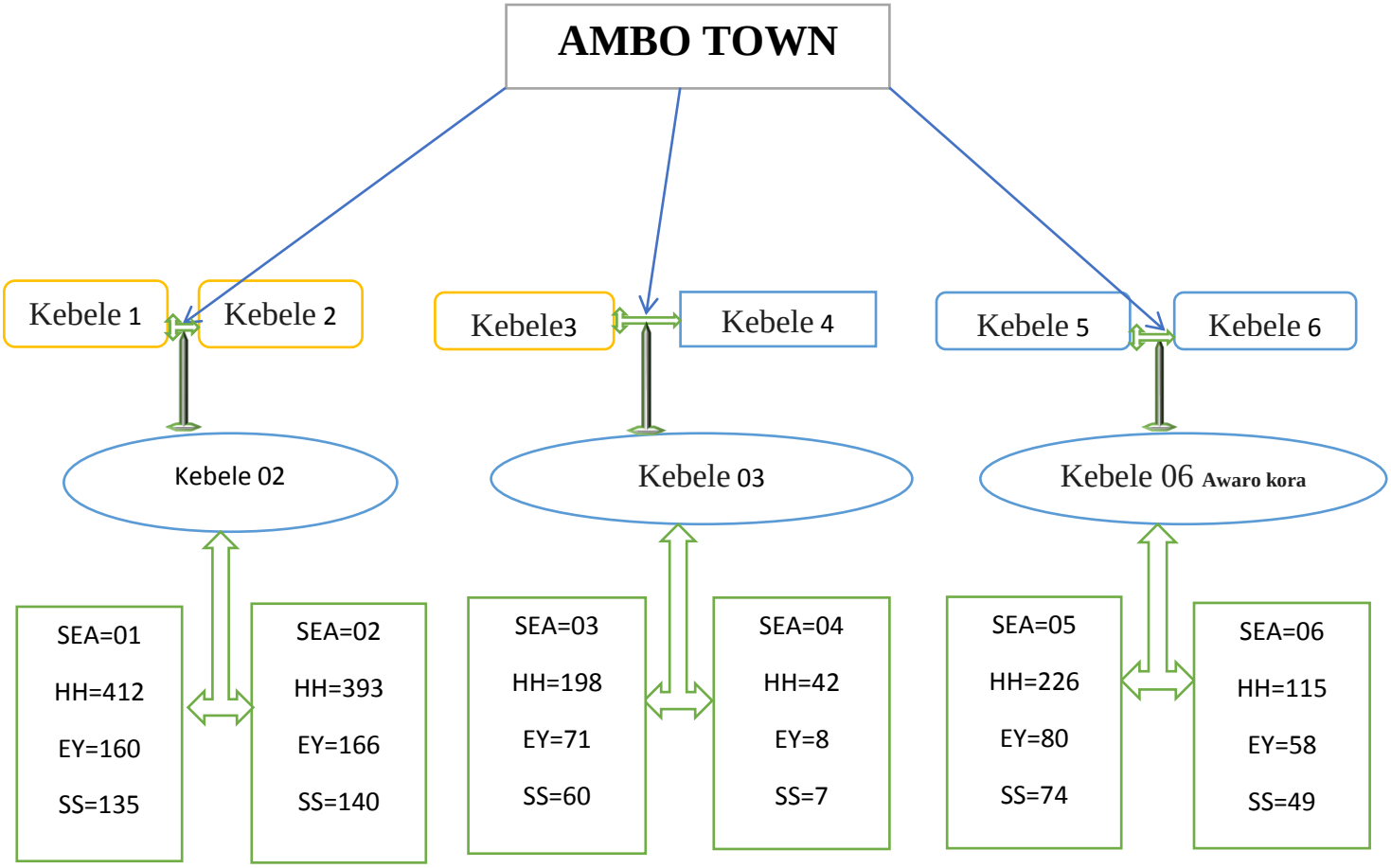
The total sample size of the study was, 423 + 42 = 465

The sample sizes for each EA are allocated proportionally by using the formula:

$$n_a = N_a \frac{n}{N}$$

Where n_a is sample size allocated for enumeration area "a", N_a is the number of listed eligible youth in enumeration area "a", n is the total sample size (465), and N is the sum of all eligible youths listed in the enumeration areas. Based on the above formula, sample sizes for each enumeration area were distributed. The overall Sampling procedure was schematically presented in the next Figure

Graphic arrangement of sampling procedure



SEA = Enumeration Area HH= Households EY= Eligible Youth *SS*= Sample Selected

SEA- Special Enumeration Area HH-Households SS- Sample selected EY- Eligible youth Out of the total sample size (465), during the data collection! Survey period the exact figure covered were 450. This implies that out of the total sample size planned to cover **97** percent was covered effectively. The questionnaire which was prepared for the survey of data has distributed for 465 youths in the 6 enumerations areas. Data from fifteen respondents were not gathered because of different reasons like changing place of residence.

3.6. Sample size and Procedures

Out of the total sample size (465), during the data collection, Survey period the exact figure covered was determined. The questionnaires which were prepared for the survey of data were distributed for resident youths in the enumerations areas.

3.7. Method of Data Collection and Analysis

3.7.1. Measurement Tools

The questionnaire, which consists of structured questions, was prepared to collect information on socioeconomic and demographic correlates of the defendants. The questionnaires originally prepared in English and for ease of understanding by the enumerators and respondents were translated into Amharic and Afan Oromo that it helps to assess the content, clarity, and logical flow of the questions and the time needed on average to fill out a single questionnaire. Depending on the results of the survey, the data collection instruments were finalized after making the necessary corrections and reorganizations.

3.7.2. Field Work

The data collection work was done by two enumerators and one supervisor those who have had understanding in data collection in the desired way and participated in different surveys of data. The researcher was given orientation for two days to create clarity on the whole objective and goal of the study as well as the custom and how to threats the respondents, how to get full information towards the question, rule and guideline of data collection in addition to orders of data collection and how to write clearly the necessary information.

On top of the above stated tasks and the supervisor had undergone (FGD) focus group discussion with key informant groups on the issue of youth unemployment. The main plan of the discussion was the challenges and limitations of youth unemployment respective to their surroundings, which parts of the population are more affected by the problem and the main solution which was mentioned by the contributor's discussions.

3.8. Method of Data Analysis

3.8.1. Quantitative data

The quality of data was checked on time during surveying period and reviewing was made. Additionally data summarizing, editing and ordering was made manually. In ordered to reduce errors that may occur at the time of data entry some statistical techniques like census and survey processing system was utilized. The census and survey processing system contains some rules that help to omit errors that may happen during data entry. That statistical software helps to check the reliability and redundancy of data entry to keep up the quality of data and also exporting data to SPSS version 20 for the investigation. To undergo the analysis of SPSS software that was utilized. Both univariate and bivariate analysis was fixed. Univariate analysis undertaken to express socio-economic determinants that was to explain demographic determinants of the respondents and show in different schematic or graphical as well as tabular form.

The relationship between different explanatory variables with the youth employment status in a dependent variable had been checked by using the bivariate analysis method. And binary Logistic regression model was employed at the multivariate analysis because the dependent variable under study was dichotomous. With Logistic regression the study were predict a dichotomous outcome and the regression model was used to analyze the association between dependent variable and independent variables under the study.

3.8.2. Qualitative data

In qualitative data analysis, familiarization of the data was achieved by reading the transcript and discussion notes. The themes were identified in line with the response to the key questions formulated prior to the FGD session. The quotes were sort out, comparison was making and a relation was also investigated. The data was indexed, mapped and interpreted. To undertake the focus group discussions, and six up to eight participants were selected on the basis of the characteristics they have responding the topic under investigation from the study areas and, information was collected using focus group discussion guide.

3.9. Dependent and independent variables

3.9.1. The Dependent Variables

The dependent variable was youth unemployment Status. The response variable is dichotomous. If the i^{th} individual is unemployed, the response variable (Yi) takes the value 0 otherwise it takes the value 1.

The main variable of interest is unemployment, a latent variable, where the individual may be classified as either employed or unemployed. At the multivariate analysis, since the dependent variable is dichotomous, binary logistic regression model was also fixed. For the analysis of such data Logistic regression was applicable to examine the relationship between youth unemployment and a set of predictor variables.

Generally the logistic regression model explained is in the following way:-

$$\text{Log}\frac{(p(i)}{1-p(i)} = \ln (odds) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_l + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + ... + \beta_n X_n$$

The corresponding multiplicative model for the odds is:-

$$\frac{p(i)}{1-p(i)} = exp\ \beta 0 + \beta 1 Xl + \beta 2 X2 + \beta 3 X3 + \beta 4 X4 + + \beta n Xn$$

Where, P (i) - is the probability that i^{th} respondent is unemployed and

(1-P (i)) - is the probability that the i^{th} respondent is employed at the time of the survey,

β_i -are the regression coefficients and

X_i' S -are the set of independent variables.

From the β_i's the odds ratio is estimated as exp (β).

The odds ratio is the factor by which the odds of unemployed change per unit change in the i^{th} independent variables, controlling the effects of other variables.

3.9.2. Independent Variables

The independent variables that are used in this paper are given in the table below. As determinants of unemployment, this study utilized only socio-economic and demographic factors.

Table 4.0, List of the names, descriptions and codes of the independent variables

Variables	Descriptions	Codes
SEX	Sex of the respondent	1=Female , 2=Male
AGE	Age of the respondent	1=15-19 , 2= 20-24 3=25-29
RESIDENC	Migration/Not	1= Migrant ,2 = Non Migrant
EDNL	Educational level	3 = No education 2 = Primary 1= Secondary 0 = Higher Education University Degree & above
SEXHHH	Sex of head of household	1 =Male 2 =Female
ECOST	Income Status (CPA_E) Accounting &Audit Board of Ethiopia	1 = ≤ 1295 2 = 1296 __ 1719 3 = ≥ 1720
MARST	Marital status	1. Separated 3. Married 2. Divorced 4. Yet Married
JP	Job Preference	1= Self-Employment, 2= Paid gov't 3= Others
EMPWOEST	Employee work status	1. Private 2. Government employee 3. NGO 4. Unpaid 5. Self 6. Other
WOEX	Work Experience	1 . Had Work Experience 2. No Work Experience
SNC	Access to social Network about labour market information	1= No Social Network 2= Social network less than 5 contact 3= Social network ≥ 5 contact
BAS	Business Advisory Service	1= Yes for Advisory Services 2= No for Non Advisory Services
ETHNIC	Ethnicity	1. Oromo 2. Amhara 3. Gurage 4. Tigre 5. Other (Specify)

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

This chapter focuses on results obtained from the data collection and analysis carried out using SPSS. The results are displayed in the following order: percentage, univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analyses.

4.1. Background Characteristics of Respondents

During data collection phase by following the rule and procedure of surveying system the necessary variables which were mentioned earlier in determining the youth employment status were captured. When data collection were under gone the necessary issues on socio-economic and demographic characteristics were extensively accessed for the manipulation of findings to create simplicity on the understanding of the outcome of the study in demographic and socio-economic determinants of youth unemployment.

The whole condition and characteristics which were covered the demographic and Socioeconomic correlation summary of respondents those interviewed during the survey in the study area namely migration status, age, sex, marital status, education, work experience, accesses to social network density, mother education, Income status of the house hold, job preference and father education were deeply discussed below by using tables and figures.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Sex of Respondents

One of the variables which were utilized to analyze and interpret the demographic characteristics of the respondents under this study is sex. As shown the percentage of respondents sex the result shows that 50.7 percent were female and 49.3 percent were male (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Percentage of respondents by sex distribution

Sex	Number	Percent
Female	228	50.7
Male	222	49.3
Total	450	100.0

Source: Survey data, Ambo 2019

4.2.2 Age of Respondents

Another variable that was included in the structured question during the survey period was age of the respondents. The age of respondents was shown, and as it shows the age range from 15-19 (26.9 percent), the age group 20-24 was found (29.8 percent) and where large amount of the respondents ranges of age from 25-29 accounts for (43.3 percent) (Figure 4.1).

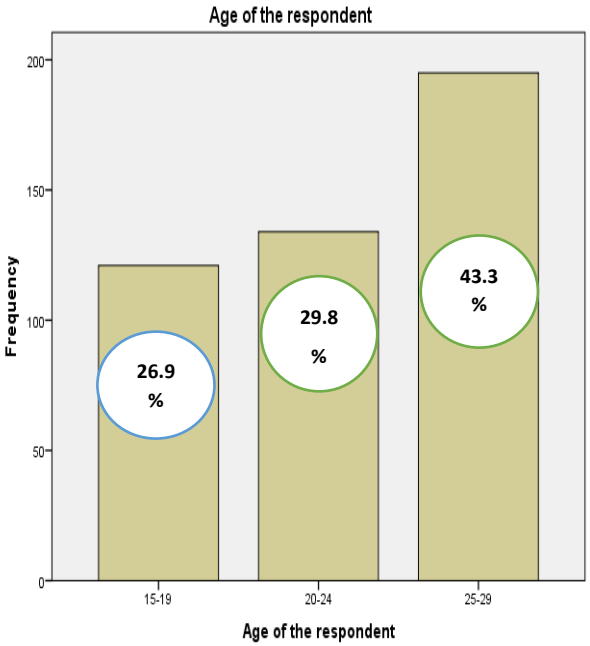


Figure 4.1, Age of Respondents

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.2.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status is another factor that included in the analysis of the data. The result shows that 55.3 percent has yet married, 37.3 percent was married at the time of the survey, 6.0 percent divorced and 1.3 percent were separated as shown in the table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Marital status

Marital status	Number	Percent
Separated	6	1.3
Divorced	27	6.0
Married	168	37.3
Yet Married	249	55.3
Total	450	100.0

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.2.4 Migration Status of Respondents

During the data collection respondents were asked regarding their migration Status. The response which is presented in figure 4.2 shows that 63.8 percent of the respondents were migrants and 36.2 percent were non-migrants.

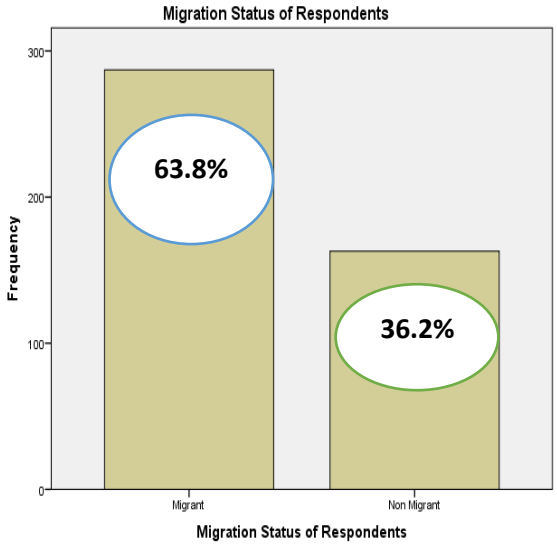


Figure 4.2 Migration Status of Respondents

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3. Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents

4.3.1 Educational level of Respondents

In this study educational level was taken as independent variable to analyze and interperate the background of respondent's and socio-economic status. As the result from the surveyed data of presented in Figure 4.3. The data on the highest educational level of respondents illustrated that the higher proportion (44.9 percent) was higher education university degree and above and (21.8 percent) of the respondents secondary grade 9-10+3, respectively. And 18.4 percent of the respondents attained primary grade 1-8 and a small proportion (14.9 percent) were no education (illiterate) (Figure 4.3).

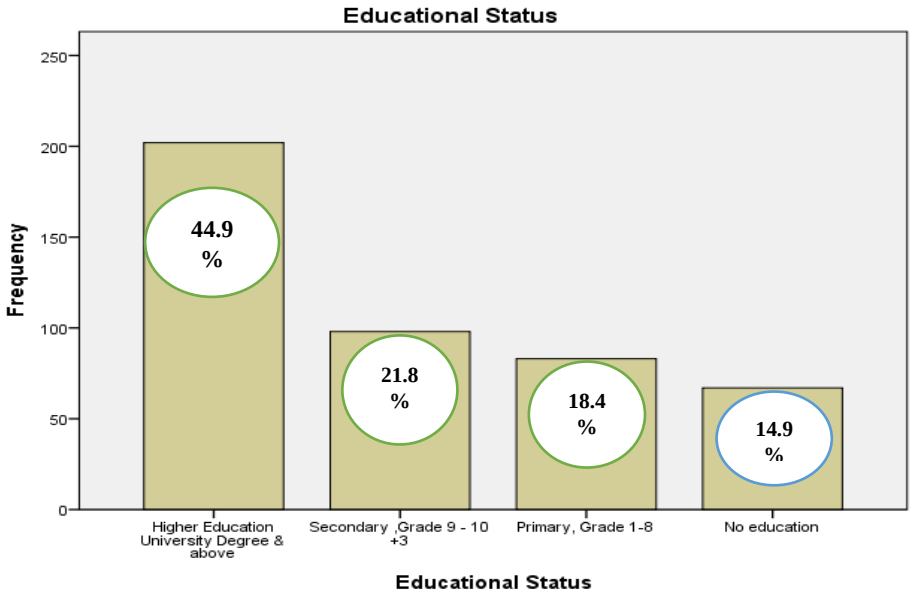


Figure 4.3 Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3.2 Job Preferences of Respondents

Data was also collected about the type of job during the survey period. The respondents were asked the category of job that they are willing to involve in the labour market. The data regarding job preference of respondents shows that 20.7 percent preferred any available work in any organization, 24.4 percent preferred self-employment, 27.1 percent of the respondents preferred Paid private and 25.1 percent of the respondents preferred Paid gov't job and 2.7 percent preferred other unexpressed jobs (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Job Preferences

Job Preference	**Number**	**Percent**
Self-Employment	110	24.4
Paid private	122	27.1
Others	12	2.7
Any available Work	93	20.7
Paid gov't.	113	25.1
Total	450	100.0

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3.3 Access to Social Network Density of Respondents

Regarding the social link and network density of the respondents' the survey was undergone and data was gathered. As in Figure 4.5, shows the evidence of the collected data express from the total interviewed respondent 30.2 percent of the defendant had no social network density, 31.1 percent had social network Less than Five the rest 38.7 percent of the respondents had social networks greeter than Five(Figure 4.5) .

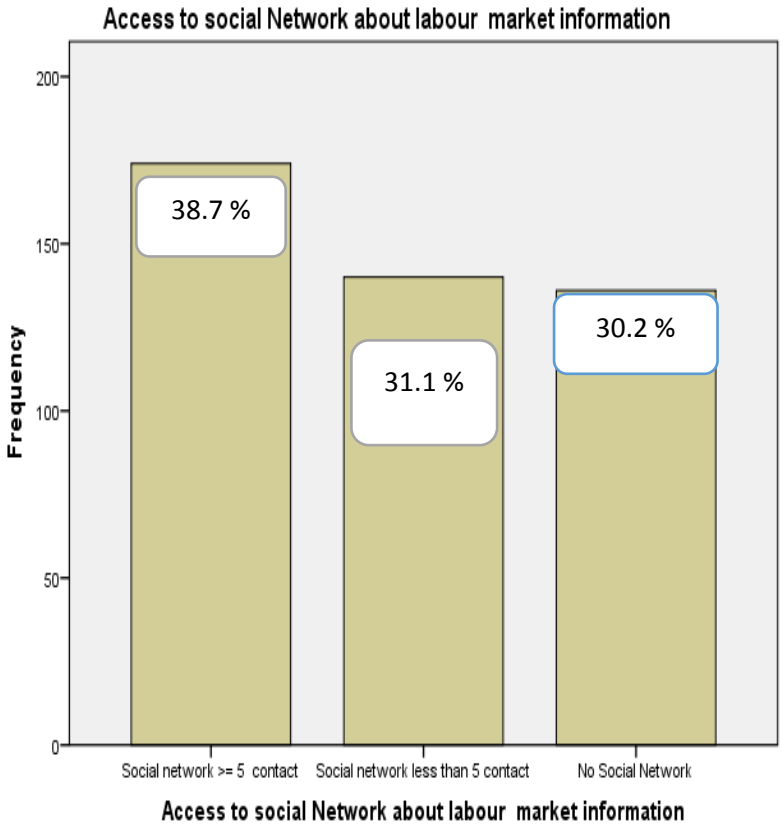


Figure 4.5 percentage distributions of respondents by social network

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3.4. Work Experience of Respondents

The respondents were also asked whether they had been involved in any productive work or not prior to the survey date. The collected data shows that 60.2 percent of the respondents had work experience and 39.8 percent of the respondents had no work experience at the survey period

Table 4.4 Work experience of Respondents *(%)

Work Experience	Sex		
	Female *(%)	Male *(%)	Total *(%)
Had work Experience	138(60.5)	133(59.9)	271(60.2)
No work Experience	90(39.5)	89(40.1)	179(39.8)
Total	228(100.0)	222(100.0)	450(100.0)

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3.5. Business Advisory service

Business Advisory service status is another socio-economic characteristic of respondents. According to the collected data, 60.9 percent or the respondents did not get any kind of business advisory service, while 39.1 percent receives advisory services at least once and above previous to survey period(Table 4.5) .

Table 4.5 Business Advisory service of the respondents

Business Advisory service	**Number**	**Percent**
Yes for Advisory Services	176	39.1
No for Advisory Services	274	60.9

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3.6 Mothers Education Status

The respondents were asked about the educational level of their mothers at the time of the survey. According to the collected data, 47.8 percent of the respondents answered that their mothers can read and write, while 52.2 percent of the respondents were replied that their mothers were illiterate prior to survey period as the (Tablc4.6).

4.3.7. Father's Educational status of the respondents

Father's educational status was regarded as a variable that determine socio-economic profile of the respondents. During the survey period the respondents were asked about their father's educational status, as a result 42.4 percent respondents' fathers were illiterate and 57.6 percent respondents' fathers were knowledgeable (Tablc4.6).

4.3.8. Income Status of Household

The respondents were asked their household's income per month during the survey time, so the following information was gained by considering their household income (Table 4.6).

Tablc4.6: percentage Distribution of the Respondents, Ambo Town, February 2019

work experience	Number	Percent
Had Work Experience	271	60.2
No Work Experience	179	39.8
Total	450	100
Business Advisory Services		
Yes for Advisory Services	176	39.1
No for Advisory Services	274	60.9
Total	**450**	**100**
Mothers Educational Status		
Yes (Literate)	215	47.8
No (Illiterate)	235	52.2
Total	**450**	**100**
Father Education		
Yes (Literate)	259	57.6
No (Illiterate)	191	42.4
Total	**450**	**100**
Income Status of Household according to (CPAE)		
< 1295	157	34.9
1296 __ 1719	144	32.0
>1720	149	33.1
Total	**450**	**100**

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.3.9. **Employment Status of Respondents**

During the data collection respondents were specifically requested about their employment status earlier to the survey time. At the survey time the maximum number of the respondents was Unemployed and from the total sample size of 450 interviewed respondents 57.6 percent were unemployed and 42.4 percent of the respondents were employed at the time of data collection period (figure 4.6).

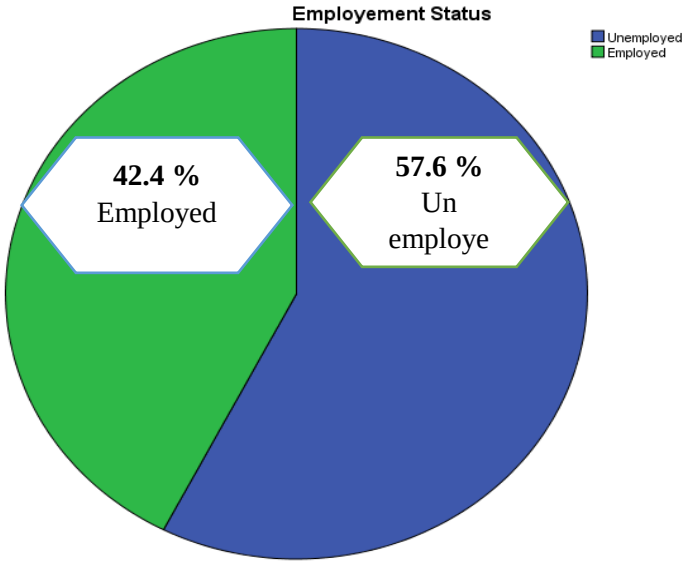


Figure 4.6: employment status of the respondent

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

Differentials and Determinants of Youth Unemployment

There are different approaches of assessing the association between two variables. Pearson Chi-square test is one way for investigative a bivariate relationship. It measures the degree of association between a given independent variable and the dependent variable keeping the effect of the other variable constant (Montgomery and Peck, 1992). For all demographic and socio-economic predictor variables such as sex, migration status, marital status, education, accuses to social network density, work experience, household income, job preference, business advisory services, and father education taking one a time, a test of association was carried out using the chi square test.

4.4. Bi-Variate Analyses (Differentials of Youth Unemployment)

Demographic Factors Associated with Youth Unemployment

The association between sex and youth employment status shows that among 228 females included in the sample, 63.6 percent were unemployed where as *51.4* percent of males among 222 total male accounted were unemployed (Table 4.7). This confirms that female unemployment is more seeking a work than male unemployment. The chi-square test specified a statistically significant relationship between sex and employment status $x^2 = 6.90$, P <.0.00, df= 1). And the relationship between age and youth employment status exposed that among the total sample age 15-19 years were from 121 youths only 4.1% were employed and others are unemployed, youths those belongs to 20-24 years old were more job opportunity than as from those found in this age group about 61.2 percent were employed also those between the range of age 25-29 years old had also 53.3 percent were employed when they compared with others (Table 4.7).

And respondents who were asked about their migration status at the time of the survey, Based on their response migrant youths exhibited a greater percentage of unemployment in the town compared to non-migrant (57.5 percent Vs 57.7 percent).The difference is statistically significant ($x^2 = 0.01$, P< 0.97, df= 1).

As far as the relationship between marital status and youth employment status is concerned, the percentage of unemployment was higher for not married youths during the survey time (69.1 percent) than married youth (35.1 percent) and divorced youths were also exposed to unemployment problem as the surveyed data reveals (88.9percent), but separated youths were comparatively less unemployment rate which (66.7 percent) as (Table 4.5) shows. The statistical test of association was significant (x^2 =59.2, P < 0.00, df= 3).

(Table 4.7):Chi-Square test result of the association between Youth Employment status and Demographic Variables, Ambo 2019.

Variable	Employment status *(%)		Total*(%)	X^2_ test	P-value
	Unemployed	Employed			
Sex	**Tot/Percentage**	**Tot/Percentage**	**Tot/Percentage**	6.90	0.00
Female	145 (63.6)	83 (36.4)	228 (100.0)		
Male	114 (51.4)	108 (48.6)	222(100.0)		
Age					
15-19	116 (95.9)	5 (4.1)	121(100.0)	101.4	0.00
20-24	52 (38.8)	82 (61.2)	134(100.0)		
25-29	91 (46.7)	104 (53.3)	195(100.0)		
Migration status					
Migrant	165 (57.5)	122 (42.5)	287(100.0)	0.001	0.00
Non-Migrant	94 (57.7)	69 (42.3)	163(100.0)		
Marital status					
Separated	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	6(100.0)	59.2	0.00
Divorced	24 (88.9)	3 (11.1)	27(100.0)		
married	59 (35.1)	109 (64.9)	168(100.0)		
Yet Married	172(69.1)	77 (30.9)	249(100.0)		

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.4.1. Socio-Economic Differentials of Youth Unemployment

Education plays a vital role for employment. As shown in (Table 4.8) that the association between educational level of youth employment status that shows unemployment was greater for those respondents who were no education (83.6 percent), and those having primary educational grade 1-8 also (67.5 percent) and secondary level education Grade 9-10+3 (58.2 percent) so those who have Higher education university degree and above (44.6 percent) In general, as the educational level of youth increased, youth unemployment decreased. The Pearson chi-square test confirmed that the association was statistically significant (x^2 =35.9, P< 00, df= 3).

(Table 4.8):Chi-Square test result of association between Youth Employment Status and Socio-Economic predictors, Ambo 2019

Variables	Employment status*(%)		Total*(%)	**X-test**	P-Value
	Un employed	**Employed**			
EDUCATION				35.9	0.00
Higher Education University Degree & above	90(44.6)	112(55.4)	202(100.0)		
Secondary ,Grade9 -10 +3	57(58.2)	41(41.8)	98(100.0)		
Primary, Grade 1-8	56 (67.5)	27(32.5)	83(100.0)		
No education	56(83.6)	11(16.4)	67(100.0)		
JOB PREFERENCE					
Self-employment	65(59.1)	45(40.9)	110(100.0)	11.7	0.02
Paid privet	78(63.9)	44(36.1)	122(100.0)		
Others	2(16.7)	10(83.3)	12(100.0)		
Any available work	48(51.6)	45(48.4)	93(100.0)		
Paid gov't	66(58.4)	47(41.6)	113(100.0)		
ACCESS TO SOCIAL NETWORK&LABOURMARKET INFORMATION					
Social network ≥ 5 contact	71(40.8)	103(59.2)	174(100.0)	38.9	0.00
Social network less than 5 contact	85(60.7)	55(39.3)	140(100.0)		
No Social Network	103(75.7)	33(24.3)	136(100.0)		
HOUSEHOLD INCOME according to (CPAE)					

≥ 1720	29 (19.5)	120 (80.5)	149 (100.0)	132.8	0.00
1296 __ 1719	107 (74.3)	37 (25.7)	144(100.0)		
≤ 1295	123 (78.3)	34 (21.7)	157 (100.0)		
MOTHERS EDUCATION					
Literate (Yes)	88 (40.9)	127 (59.1)	215 (100.0)	46.5	0.00
Illiterate (No)	171(72.8)	64(27.2)	235(100.0)		
Fathers education					
Literate (Yes)	107 (41.3)	152 (58.7)	259(100.0)	65.9	0.00
Illiterate (No)	152 (79.6)	39 (20.4)	191(100.0)		
WORK EXPERIENCE				160.3	0.00
Had Work Experience	91 (33.6)	180 (66.4)	271(100.0)		
No Work Experience	168 (93.9)	11(6.1)	179 (100.0)		

Source surveyed data Ambo 2019.

The association between youth employment status and their mothers' educational level was found to be statistically significant. As it was shown in the table the differentials in youth employment status with their number of the respondent mothers educational level illustrated that youth unemployment was higher (72.8 percent) among those respondents who their mothers were illiterate where as those respondents who their mothers were literate during the survey period were more employed comparatively (59.1percent). Statistical test of bivariate analysis was also expressed that the association was statistically significant (x^2 = 46.5,P< 0.00, df= 1).

As far as the relationship between respondents fathers' educational status and youth employment status is concerned, the percentage of unemployment was higher (79.6 percent) among those respondents whose fathers were illiterate than those respondents whose fathers were literate (41.3 percent). The test of association was significant (x^2 = 65.9, P =0.00, df=.1).

Job preference is another socio-economic characteristic related to youth employment status. As explained in various literatures (Echibiri , 2005), in Nigeria found that a substantial proportion of young people prefer to work in the formal sectors. In this regard, as shown in (Table 4.8), 58.4 and 63.9 percent of the unemployed respondents preferred to work in the formal sectors (government and private institutions) as paid workers and those who prefer to engage in self-employment were 59.1 percent. The test of association result indicate the existence of a

statistically significant association between job preference and youth employment status (x^2= 11.7, P <0.02, df = 4).

Another variable which was considered in this study was social network density of a respondent and taken as one of the social capitals associated to youth employment status. (Table 4.8) explains briefly that, among the unemployed youth (75.7percent) had no social networks; and (60.7 percent) also had poor social tie as compared with those who had strong social relation or those who have Five and above are (40.8percent) of unemployment status. The Chi-square analysis shows that the existence of relationship between social network density and youth employment status (x^2 =38.9, P < 0.00, df= 2).

When the income status of the household increases the tendency of being unemployed decreases because chance of attending further education and getting different training on other income generating activities would be increased and as a result unemployment declines. Concerning household income and youth employment status, the Chi-square analysis revealed that statistically significant relation was found between the two dependent and independent variables. Out of the total sample size respondents 78.3 percent, 74.3 percent, and 19.5 present of the unemployed youth lived in a household earning less than or equal to 1295 birr, 1296-1719 birr, and greater than or equal to 1720 birr respectively. In addition as the chi-square test revealed significant association between household income and youth employment status at (x^2 = 132.8, P < 0.00, df= 2).

The relationship between youth employment status and work experience was considered as one of the socio-economic determinants of youth employment status of the respondents during the survey period. As far as the relationship between respondents youth employment status and their work experience is concerned, the number of unemployment was higher (93.9 percent) among those respondents who had no work experience when compared with those had work experience (33.6 percent) during the survey. The chi-square test of association was significant (x^2=160.3,P < 000,df= 1).

4.4.2, Determinants of Youth Unemployment (Multivariate Analysis)

Also bi-variant analyses, the demographic and socio-economic determinants of youth unemployment were examined using logistics regression model since the dependent variable is dichotomous. binary logistic regression model is the multivariate statistical tool used to analyze the relationship between the dependent variable (youth employment status) and the predictor variables; namely sex, migration status, marital status, education, business advisory services, household income, job preference, social network density, and father education.

The logistic regression model predicts the log odds (youth unemployment Vs employment) of the dependent variable. The model is expressed by: -

$$\log (P/1 - P) = B_o + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 + B_4X_4 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + B_yX_y$$

Where, P is the predicted probability of the event unemployed coded with 1 and 0 otherwise. The regression coefficient together with their sign indicates the magnitude and direction of the effect in the log odds, being the category of interest of response variable for a unit of increase in the predictor variable. And exp (B_i) is the estimated multiplicative change in the odds for a unit of increase in the predictors, controlling the effects of others (Johnson and Wichern, 2007). A positive predicative coefficient (B>1) means the predicted odds increases as the predicator value increases, and a negative coefficient (B< I) indicates that the predicted odds decrease as the predictor value increases. Hence, if the value of the odds ratio exp (B) is >1, the chance of unemployment is higher for a member of the group in relation to the reference category. An odd ratio of less than 1 indicates lower chance of unemployment in relation to the reference group.

Earlier estimating the chance of the event using binary logistic regression model, goodness of fit of the model and multicollinearity diagnoses were complete.

4.5. Multicollinearity Effects

Multicollinearity occurs when at least one column of the design matrix is linearly dependent on the other columns, and can cause problems of both interpretation and computation in regression analysis. The problem manifests itself when a regress or is highly correlated with another regression, or a linear combination of a number of repressors. This does not guarantee multicollinearity, however, since two vectors may have correlation one, but be orthogonal. Sometimes this phenomenon is referred to as collinearity, but in this article, the term is reserved for the situation in which several points lie on a line.

Multicollinearity occurs when independent variables in a regression model are correlated. This correlation is a problem because independent variables should be independent. If the degree of correlation between variables is high enough, it can cause problems when you fit the model and interpret the results

If multicollinearity is a problem in our model the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for a reason is near or above 5 - the solution may be relatively simple. Try one of these: Remove highly correlated predictors from the model. If you have two or more factors with a high VIF, remove one from the model (Jon Wakefield, 2014).

Multi collinearity is a question of degree and not of kind. The meaningful distinction is not between the presence and the absence of multicollinearity, but between its various degrees. Since multicollinearity refers to the condition of the explanatory variables that are assumed to be non-stochastic, it is a feature of the sample and not of the population. Multicollinearity is essentially a sample phenomenon, arising out of the largely non experimental data collected in most social sciences; we do not have one unique method of detecting it or measuring its strength. (Jon Wakefield, 2014).

We now consider some of skim rules high R^2 but few significant t ratios. As noted, this is "classic" symptom of multicollinearity. If R^2 is high, say, in excess of 0.5, the F test in most cases will reject the hypothesis that the partial slope coefficients are simultaneously equal to zero. Multicollinearity in logistic regression is a result of strong inter-relation among the independent variables (Jon Wakefield, Multicollinearity, 2014).To evaluate multicollinearity effect in the model, bi-variate correlation analysis, Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance was used.

Bi-variate correlation is one of the statistical techniques used to detect inter-correlation between explanatory variables. Based on the values of r, the existence of multicollinearity is known. The result of bi-variate correlation analysis shows that there is no strong association between the explanatory variables .Besides, the effect of multicollnearity can also be tested by using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance. Tolerance (Acceptance) is $1-R^2$ (coefficient of determination) for the regression variable in all other independent variable, ignoring the dependent variable (Jon Wakefield, 2014).

Some author uses VIF as indicator of malticollinearity. The higher the value of VIF, the more collinear the variable. As a rule of skim, if the VIF of a variable exceeds 10, which will happen if

R^2 exceeds 0.9 that variable is said to be highly collinear. in addition another testing method of multicollinearity is Tolerance it uses as a measure of multicollinearity in view of its intimate connection with VIF, the closer is the tolerance, to zero the greater the degree of collinearity of that variable with the other regression, on the other hand the closer tolerance, is to 1 the greater the evidence is that one regressor is not collinear with other regressors.

The higher the inter correlation of predictor variables, the Tolerance estimate approach to 0 (zero); when the inter correlation gets lower, the estimate approach to 1 (one). VIF is the reciprocal of Tolerance (1/ 1- R^2). The VIF > 4 is an arbitrary but common cut off criteria for deciding a given independent variable display multicollinearity effect.

4.6. Goodness- of- Fit

Unlike possible ways of assessing goodness of fit the model to examine how likely the sample results are given the parameter estimates. Check the overall fit of the model to the data. This is testing: Ho: the hypothesized model fits the data.

HI: not Ho. The Test Statistic is based on -2LL.To tests if the inclusion of independent variables significantly improves the model. This is testing: HO: P=0 and HI: not = 0. The Test Statistic is based on unconventionality. D=-2(LL - LLc), which has chi-square distribution with df=k-I Wald Statistic can also be used. The techniques that we are used to investigate the goodness of fit of a model are Hosmer and Lemeshow test.

Concerning this technique of test it is used to accept or reject the alternative hypothesis that the model effectively defines the data. In this regard if the significance level of the test is greater than 0.05, it implies that the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis which states the insufficiency of the model to define the data is accepted.

But this study reveals that, the significance level of the test was found to be the alternative hypothesis that describes the model is tolerable to describe the data was accepted. During the utilization of binary logistic regression in this study the dependent variable 'employment status' is coded as 0 if the respondents were unemployed and otherwise a value of 1 if the respondents were employed. In the application of binary logistic regression enter method was used and sets of explanatory variables which are found significant in the bi-variate analysis: namely sex, migration status of the respondents, educational level, mothers' education, job preference,

household income, Accesses to social network density, father education and marital status were entered in to the model.

4.7. Demographic Determinants of Youth Unemployment

4.7.1. Sex

Depending on the logistic regression analysis undergone and other studies done by (Hallerod, 2006, 2009), it gave the impression that females are 69% times less likely to be employed than males (Table 4.9). The logistic regression coefficient between sex and youth employment revealed that the relationship is statistically significant at (P <0.00).

4.7.2. Age

The association between age and youth employment status was analyzed by using binary logistic regression the analysis showed that comparatively age of 15 – 19 are 81 % times less likely to employed than age category of 25-29 though it was significant at (P< 0.00), and age 20 -24 are 2.36 times more likely to be employed than age category of 25_29. The logistic regression coefficient between youth employment and age status was significant at (P< 0.02) (Table 4.9).

4.7.3. Migration Status

From other demographic factors that affect youth employment status migration status is one that significantly affected youth employment status in the study area. As the clue of the likelihood ratio of being employed for migrants was 2.1 times more likely than non-migrants (Table 4.9). The logistic regression coefficient between youth employment and migration status was significant at (p = 0.01).

4.7.4. Marital Status

The association between youth employment status and marital status during the analysis of logistic regression model was undergone the comparative possibilities of being employed for single youth was 88% times less likely when compared to those of the married youth and the effect is statistically significant at (P< .0.00). And divorced youth was 90% times less likely when compared to those Married youth (Table 4.9). The association between marital status and youth employment status was statistically significant at (P< .0.01).

Table 4.9: Logistic Regression Results of predicating the likelihood of employment

Variable	Category	β	St.Er	Sig	Exp(β)
Age	15-19	-1.64	0.58	0.00*	0.19
	20-24	0.86	0.37	0.02	2.36
	25-29(RC)				
Sex	Female	-1.15	0.31	0.00***	0.31
	Male(RC)				
Marital status	Separated	-3.47	1.10	0.00*	0.03
	Divorced	-2.29	0.98	0.01	0.10
	Married	-2.09	0.37	0.00***	0.12
	Never Married(RC)				
Migration status	Migrant	0.76	0.31	0.02**	2.15
	Non Migrant(RC)				
Educational level	Higher Education University Degree & above	1.66	0.46	0.00***	5.26
	Secondary ,Grade 9 - 10 +3	-.791	0.50	0.11	0.45
	Primary, Grade 1-8	-574	0.53	0.28	0.56
	No education(RC)				
Job preference	Self-employment	-602	0.45	0.18	0.54
	Paid private	-1.03	0.43	0.01*	0.35
	Others	1.61	0.92	0.08	5.01
	Any available work	0.40	0.45	0.36	1.50
	Paid gov't (RC)				
Access to social network density	Social network >= 5 contact	1.75	0.43	0.00***	5.75
	Social network less than 5 contact	0.01	0.40	0.97	1.01
	No Social Network (RC)3				
Income status of the Household , according to (*CPAE)*	< 1295	-2.48	0.41	0.00***	0.08
	1296 __ 1719	-1.90	0.38	0.00***	0.14
	>1720 (RC)				
Fathers education	Yes (Literate)	1.67	0.41	0.00***	5.33
	No (Illiterate) (RC)				
Mothers education	Yes (Literate)	0.72	0.37	0.05	2.06
	No (Illiterate) (RC)				
Work experience	Had Work experience	2.28	0.45	0.00***	9.86
	No Work Experience (RC)				
Constant		-5.03	1.55	0.00	0.00

* P < 0.01, ** P < 0 .05, *** P <O.OOl, ****P <O.l, RC-reference category

Source: Survey data Ambo 2019

4.8. Socio-Economic Determinants of Youth Unemployment

4.8.1. Education

Educational status of an individual could be a key factor that affects employment status of youth in the town. Those people having Higher education University Degree & above educational level were more productive during the survey time and they have relatively high opportunistic and they were highly salaried comparatively. Instead when the youth lacked essential skills and knowledge, the probability of being employed was greater.

The relative risks of being employed was 44% less likely for those respondents who had No education as compared with those who had Primary, Grade 1-8 and Secondary ,Grade 9 - 10 +3education level (table 4.9). And the association was not statistically significant (table 4.9).

4.8.2. Job Preferences

The likelihood of being employed for those respondents who preferred any available work was 1.5 times more likely as compared to those who preferred paid gov't in the labour market. The relationship are statistically not significant at p = 0.37. On other hand, those respondents who preferred self-employment would increases the relative risk of being employed by 46% less likely than those who preferred any available jobs in the labour market. The association was statistically not significant as p = 0.18 (table 4.9).

4.8.3. Income Status of the Household Income

Household income is one of the dependent variable specified in the study area that influences the employment status the result of the study shows that household income 1296 - 1719 was 86% less likely as to employed as compared to those house hold income is >1720 and, the level of association was statistically significant at p< 0.00(table 4.5).On other hand, those respondents, who lived in a household earning monthly income birr <1295 was 92% times less likely to be employed. And the level of association is statistically significant at (p< 0.00) (Table 4.9).

4.8.4. Social Network Density

Accesses to Social networks are key to find a job in urban areas (Lange and Martin, 1993). Youth who do not utilize personal networks could miss job opportunities available through personal networks. The lack of social network could increase the risk of unemployment. So the employment status for youth who had no social network with those people social network greater than five contacts were 5.7 times higher as compared to those who had no social networks. And the association was statistically significant at P< 0.00.But those Social networks less than 5 contacts were statistically not significant at (p< = 0.97) (Table 4.9).

4.8.5. Father Education

With regard to the educational status of the fathers of the youth, the likelihood of being employed was 5.3 times more likely to be employed for youth whose fathers were literate compared to those whose father were illiterate . The association was statistically significant at (P<0.00) (Table 4.9).

CHAPTER FIVE

5. DISCUSSIONS OF MAJOR FINDINGS

After the analysis done in chapter four it is observable that the objectives set in this research paper have all been achieved. As expected from literature it is evident from the results that socio-economic Correlates covered in this paper play a role in influencing unemployment within the Ambo Town youth.

All the Socio-economic Correlates of age group, sex, marital status, migration status, education level, job preference, work experience, accesses to social network density, respondents of 'fathers' education and respondents of ’mothers' education, showed association with youth employment status.

Furthermore, Ambo Town municipality work for contribute females to participate on job creation, females were more likely to be unemployed this could be due to a number of reasons such as traditional practices which are still highly practiced since most believe the male has to take up work and females stay home and when at the young age they help their Mother.

5.1. Females are less employed than Males

According to United Nations (2011) unemployment is simpler for female than male. The result of this study shows that the incidence of unemployment is higher for female than male, and thus confirming the stated hypothesis in the relationship between sex and youth unemployment. In addition, information obtained from the focus group discussions also revealed that the findings obtained from household survey.

FGD participants stated that, here in Ambo Town, due to low level of education, high responsibility for domestic activities, perception of females about themselves, lack of entrepreneurship training, and other factors, made females are less employed than males (UN, ,2003). Thus, the risks of being unemployed for young females in Ambo town is higher than males.

5.2. Migrants are more unemployed than non-migrants

Rural urban migration could aggravate the problem of unemployment. In this study, migrants who came from different areas of the rural area face challenge of unemployment in Ambo Town. The findings of this study has showed uniformity with the finding of other scholars (United Nations, 20 11). It seems that non-migrants may have better opportunity for education and other advantage, while migrants particularly from rural areas who had low level of education coupled with weak social networks could increase their risks of being unemployed.

A feedback obtained from the FGD members also support the performed argument. They stated that: due to the expansion of Socio-economic Correlation, young people migrated towards the town in search of employment opportunities, education and other services. These days it is common to see new comers in the center of the town and some other places in the town, the place where of daily laborers search for the job. These new jobseekers definitely had come from the surrounding areas in particular from rural kebeles to look for jobs. The statement given by the FGD participants and the findings of the survey confirmed the hypothesis which states the risks of unemployment is higher for migrants than non-migrants.

5.3. Lower educational level of youth related with higher risks of Unemployment

Unlike debates have been made on the needs of education improving and creating job opportunities and minimizing unemployment (World Bank, 2011).Unemployment rate of less educated youth tends to be higher as compared to more educated youth at 44.6% significant level, the risk of unemployment is higher among respondents who had lower level of education especially for those no formal and informal education, primary and secondary school graduates relatively with those respondents who had above higher education university degree & above.

In addition to the above discussion ILO,(2013) and Hassen,(2005) gave evidence that the absences of the needed knowledge and skill that required for the labour market. To approve the above statement, during the FGD discussion the following points were identified: Now days, even large numbers of unemployed youth have been perceived among secondary school students as well as those having higher education university degree & above in the town, including respondents those primary educational level and below. Some of us had 10+ of different level and completed grade 10 and grade 12, but we did not have any employment accessibility and engaged in different socio-economic sectors of the town.

At this level of education, we do not have sufficient knowledge, skills and experience required in the market as a result they said, "We participate in low wage rate of human capital, just to persevere". Hence, the hypothesis test which states education is proportional to unemployment was confirmed, which implies that youth who had lower level of education and were not have any level of education was less employed compared to those who had completed university degree and above was confirmed.

5.4. Weak Social Network density related with higher risks of Youth Unemployment

A lack of information, networks and connections among youth, especially youth from families is lacking significant social capital. Many young people lack knowledge of what the world of work is actually like, and have not given careful thought to their own potential career choices. They lack informal networks and connections that are traditionally the major source of information about job opportunities. And they do not know how to cross the labor market to identify and pursue available jobs or to find and use the most relevant training resources. As a result from the analysis indicated youth unemployment was also significantly affected by social network density.

Those with weak social relation were more disposed to unemployment problem. As (Xiao, 2018), stated youth with poor social ties will be absence of current information about the accessibility of labor market and this makes them difficulty of getting job opportunities. In the other way those youth individuals with good social work could be advantaged in getting job opportunity. In the finding of this research unemployment was highly expended among youths who had weak social networks when compared to youth who had better social networks, because having better social network made an individual to be popular and accessed of news and information about the situation of labour market and job opportunities.

During FGD discussion this issue also raised and the importance of social network in getting employment was confirmed with in individuals those have the better social relation, and social networks. At the discussion period they stated that "majority of us do not have appropriate social networks to find employment because of financial, social and cultural barriers we have. Besides this lack of beginning and attitudes towards search of jobs is too weak; as a result some chances of job opportunities were passable that came through individual networks. The above discussion

explained that having weak social network increases predisposition of being unemployed. So, the hypotheses which states youth who have weak social networks have higher probability of being unemployed related to youth who have better social network is also confirmed.

5.5 Job Preference increases the probability of Youth Unemployment

As some authors wrote and revised in different literatures potentially equipped individuals and young people wishes to work in the formal sectors and in some cases they choose to persist as unemployed until they get the type of job they prefer,(Echcbiri ,2005). The finding of this study also indicated that above half of the respondents (52.2 percent) of the total sample size were preferred paid employment in the government or private sectors, so, youth those preferred paid employment were unemployed when compared with those preferred to work any available work because many of them not ready to work in any solid work eg hard labour .

To develop the above idea, FGD participants pointed out the following points, they stated that, "The majority of us, present here, chooses to work in the formal sectors particularly in the government office because of job security, safe working place, and optimum working hours; also in some cases we follow or take as the role model those who are working in the governmental institutions and they have a big influence on us as a result of unchanged attitudes towards job". Finally, the result of the study specified that young people were the disadvantaged group than the stripling age group of the individuals in Ambo town.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter of this paper and it consists of a brief conclusion and possible recommendations that can help to reduce youth unemployment.

6.1. Summary

The results clearly state that socio- economic correlation mentioned in this study influence youth unemployment therefore there is a great need to look at methods in which youth unemployment can be minimized.

Furthermore, all the methods to be considered should look into every factor that influences youth unemployment. In this study, an effort has been made to determine the Demographic and Socio-economic Correlates of Youth Unemployment in Ambo Town, which is situated at a distance of about 120 K.M. away from Addis Ababa to the west Shoa. Besides, Oromia National Regional State.

The survey was cross sectional by designed and principally used primary data obtained through conducting operational household survey. In order to evaluate the determinant factors of youth unemployment, data on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of youth were collected from 450 respondents. The samples were selected by using multistage sampling design and the data were analyzed by using univariate, bivariate and multi variate methods.

The distribution of sample respondents by age and sex shows that the majorities (56.6 percent) of the respondents were found below age 25 and more than half the respondents were females. Among the total number of respondents, migrants constituted the higher percentage (63.8 percent). With regard to educational level of respondents, above half of them had completed secondary, higher education, university degree & above educational level. Regarding mothers' education of the respondents, about (52.2 percent) of the respondents' mothers were illiterate.

The social network density Adams (2008) of respondents demonstrated that almost one thirds of the respondents had weak social network density. Data on job preference also shows that one third of the respondents preferred to work in the formal sectors (private and government institutions) of the economy.

The percentage of youth who had no work experience was also above one thirds. And most of the respondents lived in a household earning a monthly income below1719 respondents are shows that one thirds. Concerning the employment status of survey participant who had no work experience was, 93.9 percent of the respondents were found unemployed and 6.1 percent were employed at the time of the survey.

The differentials of youth unemployment were also analyzed in relation to demographic and socio-economic variables using bivariate analysis. As far as sex is concerned, females were at disadvantage in their employment status out of the youth 32.2 percent were unemployed. When compared with male, the percentage of unemployed female was higher it was (63.6 percent Vs 51.4 percent) from the surveyed data unemployment also affects youth who has come from other areas to Ambo Town. High unemployment was observed among non-migrant respondents (57.7 percent) unemployed. With regard to youth educational level, respondents who had no formal and informal education, primary and secondary level education were less employed in jobs available in the labour market of the study area when compared with those higher education, University degree and above level of education.

Youth who had their father's illiterate were unemployed (79.6 percent) than others who had their fathers' literate (41.3 percent). In relation to social networks, unemployment was higher among youth who had no social networks as compared to others who had social networks. The sample respondents who lived in a household earning monthly income of less than 1295 birr were also less employed as (21.7 percent). Youth who preferred paid employment in the formal sectors were found unemployed as compared to others.

The educational status of respondents' Mothers showed that unemployment was 72.8 by 40.9 percent higher among respondents whose Mothers were illiterate than literate. Concerning the marital status of respondents, never married youth were unemployed as compared to married, divorced and widowed youth. The multivariate analysis shows that sex of a respondent and migration statuses, among the demographic variables were almost expressively related to youth unemployment.

The relative risk of unemployment was found to be higher for females than males. And compared to non-migrants the likelihood of being unemployed was higher for migrants. From the

socio-economic variables included in the model, education, Accesses to social network density, and job preference were found to be significantly related to youth unemployment.

Since the socio-economic variables included in the model, education, access to social network, income status of the household and job preference were found to be significantly related to youth unemployment. The relative risk of unemployment was high for those respondents who had primary and secondary level of education; youth who had no or weak social network; respondents who family income status <1295 ; and participants who prefer paid employment in the formal sectors. Household income, marital status, and fathers' educational status were found to be significant.

Finally, most of the predictor variables included in the regression analysis is Shows that it is significant effect on youth unemployment' in the expected direction, as it is confirmed in most of the research works.

6.2. Conclusions

There is youth employment challenge in the town. When monitoring for other factors females have less chance to be employed than males. Educational level and unemployment rate are related controversial. Never married have less chance of being employed than married one. Unemployment is one of the challenging socioeconomic problems that affect all people in the working age group. The truth of high youth unemployment rate is an indication of failure in utilizing human capital, which is an important asset for financial development. Though, the youth are an essential asset for economic prosperity and social security; they have been detached from the labour market, and as a result their energy and aptitude have been wasted and their contribution for development is neglected due to social, economic, and demographic correlation. Currently, addressing youth unemployment becomes an important development and political agenda of several states. The concern of youth unemployment is the outcome of different socio-economic and demographic issues. As indicated in the theoretical approach and explained in the findings, access socio- economic factors play a vital role in determining youth employment.

In this manner, from the youth covered by this study, females are more unemployed as compared to males. Further, migrants are also a smaller amount employed in various socio-economic sectors of the town when compared to non-migrants. On the other hand, socio-economic features of the youth also play its role to increase unemployment. The capacity of low human and social

capitals declines the employment of respondents. This can be conditional from the results that lower social network density and low educational level, significantly increases the probability of youth unemployment.

Adding to this, job preference in the recognized sector also affects the employment status of youth. Thus, youth who prefer paid employment in the recognized sectors have higher possibility of unemployment.

Typically, socio-economic elements together with demographic factors, reduces the probability of employment opportunities of the young people. Thus, individuals, families, societies, non-governmental organizations in particular and the country in general, are affected by youth unemployment problem.

A Chi-Square test estimation technique was employed for the purpose of understanding the determinants of unemployment. The result indicates that the factors determining Ambo town youth unemployment are sex, age, marital status, migration status, educational level, access to social network density, income status of the household, job preferences, father and mother education as well as work experience.

6.3 Recommendations

The overall findings of the study indicate that Ambo Town working-age population is characterized by a young age assembly and also that woman and the youth are at any working age degree, the primary losses of unemployment in any actions of the labor market outcomes.

The implication is straight forward for the parts of the society need that due emphasis and special action. Certainly, this study appreciates the so far efforts of the government through women and youth specific policies and strategies. However, the outreach and impact of these programs and strategies are limited and should not be measured as preparation for the excessive unemployment prevailing in the town.

• Based on the findings of the study, the following points are recommended to reduce the unemployment of young people in urban areas of Ethiopia especially in Ambo Town, the Municipality should take some appropriate measures to reduce unemployment rate of the youth population.

Example: Through expansion of Micro enterprise and training programs. More integrated efforts needs to be exerted in promoting women related institutions and affirmative actions to enhance active participation and empowerment of women in the labor markets. Attention should be given to the attending of school and some corrective measures should be taken.

- The Government should encourage the private sector to invest in industries with high employment creation capacity through joint venture with those requiring huge investment highly labor intensive, such as the manufacturing and tourism sectors, because the main discovery of this research was indicated that for the last 27 and above years there was no new industry fabricated in Ambo Town.

- The majority of Ambo Town society is migrated from rural area. Therefore, consideration should be given to the rural area to minimize rural urban migration. Capacitating and empower females to increase their contribution in development activities.

- The Government should consider expansion of education, particularly programs targeted towards females as they are more likely to be unemployed compared to males. Popularizing information technology to create conducive condition for youths in order to increase their social networks. Capacitating by different short term and long term training to improve the awareness of youth through advocating the importance of self-employment by using role models; that enabling them to bring attitude change through time.

- Addressing the problem of migrants as shown in the finding, migrants are more exposed to unemployment in the town. It is better to improve rural living by adopting new agricultural technology to minimize rural urban youth migration, it is essential to note the continuous migration of youth may worsen the unemployment condition in urban areas, and the social and economic costs would be high. So, identifying the assertive factors of young migrants and setting solutions is essential.

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ANNEX I

Addis Ababa University

College of Developmental studies

Institute of Population Studies

Section1. Area Identification

S/N	Identification	Name	Code	Signature
1	Region			
2	Zone			
3	Woreda			
4	Kebele			
5	Enumeration Area			
6	Supervisor			
7	Enumerator			

Introduction and Consent

Hello, my name is ---------- and I am working with a graduate student from Addis Ababa University. I am here to collect information about youth unemployment. The main objective of the study is to assess the socio demographic Correlation of youth unemployment in your, kebele. We want to know major reasons of youth unemployment in Ambo town and this study is conducted along a number of youth 15-29 list in this form. Information from this discussion and interview will help the town administration to reduce the major reasons of youth unemployment and hopefully benefits the youth and the community at large. Youth participation in the study is completely free. If at any time during the interview you feel uncomfortable, you have the right not to answer a particular question or you can discontinue the interview at any time in the process. The information you provide is strictly personal and will not be released to any third party.

*Are you willing to participate in the study? 1. Yes 2. No

With your permission, may I precede with the interview questions?

1 Yes (proceed to the interview) 2 No (Thanks the person and Move to other interviewee)

kebele	EA Code	HH No	Youth Selection No

Section - II Demographic and Socio-Economic Information of Respondents

1	Your Sex	1. Female 2. Male
2	what is your age	
3	When did you born? Month/year	
4	Can you read the highest grade you have completed?	1. Yes 2. No
5	What was the highest grade you have completed?	0. No education 1. Primary, Grade 1-8 2. Secondary ,Grade 9- 10+3 3. Higher education, TVET & Diploma 4. university Degree &above
6	Have you received any TVET Training	1. Yes 2. No
7	Are you working by the training you have taken	1. Yes 2. No
8	The duration of the training	
9	Your Marital Status	1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated
10	Where did you born	1. Ambo 2. Other than Ambo
11	How many Years have you ever lived here Continuously?(years) Write "00" if it is less than 1 years	
12	Your Ethnicity	1. Oromo 2 Amhara 3. Gurage 4. Tigre 5. Other (Specify)
13	What is your Religion	1. Muslim 6. Other(specify) 2. Orthodox 3. Catholic 4. wakefeta 5. protestant
14	What is the total numbers of the Household?	

kebele	EA Code	HH No	Youth Selection No

Section- III Employments status of Respondents

15	During the last 7 days were you engaged in any kind of productive activities such as work for payment for family gain or profit produces for own consumption?	1. Yes (Employed) 0. No (unemployed)
16	Excluding lunch and Journey time, in total how many hours did you work at all Jobs in the last 7 days?	
17	Even though you were not working during the last 7 Days, did you have a job, business or holding which you will return to?	1. Yes, I have my Own business 2. Yes, paid for duration of absence, 3· Yes, with agreement for returning to work 4. No
18	Have you ever done productive work In the past for pay or profit	1. Yes 2. No
19	What was your employee working status?	1. Private 2. Government employee 3. NGO 4. Unpaid 5. Self 6. Other
20	How long did you work? (years) Write "00"if the answer less than 1	
21	Have you received Any business advisory services	1. Yes 2. No
22	How many times you have received the services?	1 Once 4. No I have not Taken 2 Twice 3 Three and above
23	Is there any advisory Services provided in the town or Kebeles?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know

kebele	EA Code	HH No	Youth Selection No

Section IV: Job Preferences, Social Network and Father educational status of Respondents

24	What types of jobs you prefer to do?	1. Self-employment 2. Paid private 3. Paid gov't 4. Any available work 5. Others
25	Do you prefer the existing job that you have been doing now?	1. Yes 2. No
26	Do you prefer a job based on your work experience?	1. Yes 2. No
27	Are you a member of any social,(Youth) group in the Town or Kebele?	1. Yes 2. No
28	Do you think membership that being benefit you to get employment'	1. Yes 2. No
29	Do you have any social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs?	1. Yes 2. No
30	Where most of your contacts are found?	l. In the Town 2. Outside the town 3. In and outside the Town
31	How many contacts you have in exchanging job information?	
32	Can your father read and write?	1. Yes 2. No
33	what was the highest Grade he have completed **N.B Looking cods in section II**	

kebele	EA Code	HH No	Youth Selection No

Section V: Household Income and other Characteristics of Respondents

34	Can your mother read and **write?**	1. Yes 2. No
35	What was the highest grade she has completed? **N.B Looking cods in section II**	
36	What are the major sources of income in HHs?	1. Privately Owned enterprise. 2. Paid employment 3. Remittance 4. Pension 5. House rent 6. Others
37	Who can Produce income among your HH member?	1. Father 2. Mother 3. children 4· All 5. 1and2 6. 1 and 3 7. 2and 3
38	What is the total monthly income of your HHs **in birr?**	1. No income 2. ≤ 1295 3. 1499 __ 1719 4. ≥ 1720
39	Did you follow up information to find jobs?	1. Yes 2. No
40	What type of media mostly you has been followed?	1. Vacancy notice; News Paper 2. Radio, Tv 3. Internet 4. Relative Friends 5. Private Employment Agency 6. Others
41	How often you follow medias?	1. Always 2. Once a week 3. Twice a week 4. Monthly 5. At six months 6. It depends
42	What are the major Sources of job information in the town?	1. Vacancy Notice; Newspaper 2. Radio, TV 3. Internet 4. Relatives Friends 5. Private employment agency 6. Do not Know
43	Where is the job information sources found in the town?	1. All kebeles 2. Center of the town 3. Limited areas 4. Do not know
44	Is job information adequately available in the town?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know

Kebele	EA Code	HH No	Youth Selection No

Section VI: Characteristics of unemployed Respondents

45	Did you look for work or try to establish your own business during the last 3 months?	1. Yes 2. No
46	What steps have you taken mainly in search of work or to start your own business? NB: see options below	1. Searching vacancy board 1. 2. Reading newspaper. Radio and Tv 3. I have unemployed card 4. Seeking assistance of friends 5. Try to establish own enterprise 6. Direct application to employer 7. Checking at work sites 8. Others
47	What was the reason that you did not seek or try to establish your own business/Enterprise?	
48	Are you ready to work in the next one month if all conditions are available?	1. Yes 2. No
49	What type of job are you looking for?	1. Self-employment 2. Paid employment –private 3. Paid employment-government 4. Any available Work 5. Others
50	Are you available to do a job what you prefer only?	1. Yes 2. No
51	Are you looking a job based on your work experience?	1. Yes (had work experience) 2. No (No work Experience)
52	Are you looking a job based On your work experience?	1. Yes 2. No
	What were the main problems you faced to establish your own business Enterprise?	

Focus group discussion (FGD) Plans

1. What did you say about the common youth problems in the town?
2. How is higher the risk of youth unemployment in the town?
3. Are there any job opportunities available for youth in the town?
4. What are the issues that are responsible for the youth unemployment?
5. Linking to the other group of population, how much the degree of Unemployment affect Youth in the town ?
6. Is there any measure taken to reduce the problem of youth unemployment in the town by the Concerned body?
7. What are the problems that affect people who attempt to participate in the self-Employment struggle ?
8. From the educated youth group, which level of educated youth highly Affected by the risk Of unemployment? Why?
9. Why male youth are more employed than female?
10. What kind actions do you think successful to minimize the risk of youth Unemployment in Ambo?

Descriptive Statistics of the study

	N	Rang	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviati	Variance	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Stat	Statistic	Statistic	Std. er	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. error	Statistic	Std. er
Special Enumerate Area	450	5	1228	2.73	.081	1.715	2.942	.724	.115	-.906	.230
Sex	450	1	672	1.49	.024	.501	.251	.027	.115	-2.008	.230
Age	450	2	974	2.16	.039	.823	.677	-.313	.115	-1.455	.230
Education	450	3	465	1.03	.052	1.109	1.231	.593	.115	-1.075	.230
Business Advisory	450	2	739	1.64	.025	.524	.275	-.123	.115	-1.003	.230
Marital status	450	3	1560	3.47	.032	.671	.450	-1.146	.115	1.164	.230
Migration	450	1	613	1.36	.023	.481	.232	.575	.115	-1.677	.230
Ethnicity	450	4	645	1.43	.042	.894	.798	1.857	.115	2.349	.230
Employment	450	1	191	.42	.023	.495	.245	.307	.115	-1.914	.230
Employee Work Status	450	5	1326	2.95	.070	1.494	2.233	.277	.115	-1.209	.230
Job Preference	450	4	1327	2.95	.074	1.569	2.463	.095	.115	-1.606	.230
Access to social Network	450	2	862	1.92	.039	.827	.683	.158	.115	-1.520	.230
Income Status	450	2	908	2.02	.039	.825	.681	-.033	.115	-1.532	.230
Sex of head of household	450	1	506	1.12	.016	.330	.109	2.283	.115	3.227	.230
Mothers Education	450	1	685	1.52	.024	.500	.250	-.089	.115	-2.001	.230
Fathers Education	450	1	641	1.42	.023	.495	.245	.307	.115	-1.914	.230
Work Experience	450	1	629	1.40	.023	.490	.240	.419	.115	-1.833	.230
Receiving any Tvet Training	450	1	727	1.62	.023	.487	.237	-.477	.115	-1.781	.230
Religion of the Respondents	450	28	2478	5.51	.255	5.418	29.355	3.477	.115	10.999	.230
Total numbers of Household	450	23	3424	7.61	.130	2.752	7.575	1.391	.115	5.746	.230

Have you ever done productive work In the past	450	1	696	1.55	.023	.498	.248	-.188	.115	-1.973	.230
Years' work	450	6	588	1.31	.063	1.326	1.759	1.006	.115	.655	.230
Abundance of business advisory services	450	3	1425	3.17	.055	1.160	1.346	-.921	.115	-.813	.230
Do you prefer the existing job that you have been doing now	450	1	773	1.72	.021	.451	.203	-.971	.115	-1.062	.230
Do you prefer a job based on your work experience?	450	1	724	1.61	.023	.489	.239	-.448	.115	-1.808	.230
Are you a member of any social group in the Town or Kebele	450	1	693	1.54	.024	.499	.249	-.161	.115	-1.983	.230
Do you think membership that being benefit you to get employment'	450	1	799	1.78	.020	.418	.174	-1.325	.115	-.245	.230
Social network (contacts) with other people to share information about jobs	450	1	590	1.31	.022	.463	.215	.819	.115	-1.336	.230
Where most of your contacts are found	450	2	706	1.57	.042	.883	.780	.958	.115	-1.030	.230
the major sources of income in HHs	450	5	1199	2.66	.069	1.472	2.166	.530	.115	-.852	.230
Who Produce income among	450	6	2265	5.03	.072	1.518	2.304	-	.115	.531	.230

your HH member								1.227			
follow up To information to find jobs	450	1	579	1.29	.021	.453	.205	.947	.115	-1.109	.230
Type of media mostly you has been followed	450	5	1359	3.02	.071	1.515	2.296	-.165	.115	-1.368	.230
major Sources of job information in the town	450	5	1440	3.20	.081	1.724	2.971	.031	.115	-1.283	.230
Place of job information in the town	450	3	1376	3.06	.045	.963	.928	-.867	.115	-.162	.230
Is job information adequately available In the Town	450	2	991	2.20	.034	.723	.522	-.326	.115	-1.042	.230
Are you ready to work in the next one month if all conditions are available	450	1	608	1.35	.023	.478	.228	.626	.115	-1.615	.230
Type of Job looking the Respondents	450	4	774	1.72	.055	1.172	1.374	1.526	.115	1.120	.230
Are you looking a job based On your work experience	450	1	606	1.35	.022	.476	.227	.647	.115	-1.589	.230
Valid N (list wise)	450										

Source survey data Ambo 2019

Annexes II

1) Coefficient of Contingency Table

2) MultiCollinearity Statistics

	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}
X_1	1											
X_2	0.34	1										
X_3	-0.05	-0.04	1									
X_4	-0.03	-0.08	0.05	1								
X_5	0.09	0.01	-0.73	0.04	1							
X_6	-0.30	-0.23	0.02	-0.00	-0.10	1						
X_7	0.00	0.02	0.03	-0.09	-0.01	0.06	1					
X_8	-0.26	-0.05	0.19	0.11	-0.18	0.25	-0.28	1				
X_9	0.29	0.19	0.01	-0.07	0.02	-0.26	-0.04	0.01	1			
X_{10}	-0.44	-0.13	0.08	0.11	-0.06	0.38	-0.12	0.26	-0.23	1		
X_{11}	-0.03	-0.09	-0.00	-0.10	-0.07	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.10	-0.41	1	
X_{12}	-0.31	-0.19	-0.07	0.12	0.03	0.09	-0.19	0.14	-0.04	0.18	-066	1

Variables	Tolerance	VIF (Variance Inflation Factor)
Sex	.940	1.064
Age	.639	1.566
Marital status	.932	1.073
Migration status	.963	1.038
Educational level of Respondents	.806	1.240
Business Advisory Service	.972	1.029
Job Preference	.864	1.158
Household Income	.835	1.197
Social Network Density	.827	1.208
Father Education	.530	1.888
Mothers Education	.533	1.875
Work Experience	.542	1.846

2) Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	2.382	8	.967

Addis Ababa University

College of Development Studies

Center for Population Studies

This is to certify that the Thesis proposal entitled "Demographic and Socio-economic Correlates of Youth Unemployment in Ambo Town, Oromia National Regional State" submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science (Specialization: Population and Development)", the Graduate Program of the College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, and has been carried out by Getahun H/Mariam Jote ID No GSE/7544/09 under my supervision. Therefore I recommend that the student has fulfills the requirements and hence can submit the proposal to the Center.

Name of Advisor_____ signature_____ Date_____