



Addis Ababa University
College of Social Science
School of Social Work

Socioeconomic and Psychological Experiences of educated unemployed youth; in
the case of Adama city, Abaa Gadaa Sub-City

BY

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October, 2025

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Socioeconomic and Psychological Experiences of educated unemployed
youth; in the case of Adama city, Aba Geda sub-city

A Thesis Submitted to the College of Social Science, Department Of Social Work in the
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Work

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Declaration

I, declare Fedasa Nigussie that this research paper “Socioeconomic and Psychological Experiences of educated unemployed youth; in the case of Adama city, Aba Geda sub-city” is my original work under the guidance and supervision of Firehiwot Jabbessa (PhD). All sources of materials and references used in this study have been duly acknowledged. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, this study has not been submitted previously for the award of any degree or diploma.

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CONFIRMATION

This is to confirm that the research title entitled “Socioeconomic and Psychological Experiences of educated unemployed youth; in the case of Adama city, Aba Geda sub-city”, submitted to Addis Abeba University College of Social Science for the partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Degree of Master Arts in Social Work out by Mr. Fedasa Nigussie under my guidance and supervision

Therefore , I hereby declare that no part of this proposal has been submitted to any other university or institutions for the award of any degree or diploma.

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I certify that the thesis entitled to “**Socioeconomic and Psychological Experiences of educated unemployed youth; in the case of Adama city, Aba Geda sub-city**” is an new of their work who conduct this paper under my guidance that to the best of my knowledge the work reported here does not from part of any research, case study report on the bases of which a degree award of other researchers.

Approval sheet of examiner committee

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Acknowledgement

A study of this kind would not have been possible without the help of all those who contributed in diverse ways towards its success. My Special praise goes to the almighty **God**, My creator, my strength and my reason of existence. Without his blessings, I am not been here to achieve.

First and for most, I would like to forward my guanine thanks and appreciation to my advisor Firehiwot Jabbessa (Ph.D.) for her helpful guidance, feedback, valuable support and critical comment for each parts of the study and may **God** gives peace and love in her heart and within her family.

Next, I would like to thank the leaders and employees of Aba Geda Sub city who participated in the study to make this thesis successful. I am also very much obliged to express my special thanks and indebtedness to my staff and friends for their encouragement and guidance. Lastly I thank a lot all my family members and friends who supported me during my journey.

Thank You all

Fedasa Nigussie

Abbreviations

AYU	African youth charter
CSA	Central statistics agency
ECA	Economic cooperation administration
FGD	Focus group discussion
GDP	Growth domestic product
ILO	International, Labor Organization
MYSC	Minister of youth, sport and culture
TVET	Technical and Vocational, Educational and Training
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgement	i
Abbreviations	ii
Abstract	vi
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	3
1.3. The Objective of the research.....	6
1. 3.1. The primary objective of the research	6
1.4. Research question.....	7
1.5. Scope of the Study.....	7
1.6. Significance of the Study	7
1.7. Operational Definitions of key Terms.....	8
1.8. Organization of the Study	9
CHAPTER TWO	10
2. Literature Review of the Study	10
2.1. Concept of Youth	10
2.2. Concept of unemployed definition.....	10
2.3. Concept Unemployment of youth	11
2.4. Theory of Unemployment	12
2.4.1. Neo-classical theory of Unemployment	12
2.5. Types of Unemployment.....	13
2.5.1. Frictional Types of Unemployment.....	14
2.5.2. Structural Types of Unemployment	14
2.5.3. Cyclical Unemployment	14
2.5.4. Seasonal Types of Unemployment	14
2.6. Cause of Youth Unemployment.....	15
2.7. Urban Youth Unemployment	16
2.8. Causes of Urban Youth Unemployment	17

2.8.1. Rural to urban migration of Youth	17
2.8.2. Rapid population growth	17
2.8.3. Low standard of education	18
2.8.4. Lack of entrepreneurship	18
2.9. Effects /Impacts of Unemployment.....	19
2.10. Effects /Impacts of Unemployment.....	19
2.10.1. Social impacts of unemployment	20
2.10.2. Psychological impacts of unemployment	21
2.10.3. Economic impacts of unemployment	21
2.10.4. Political impacts of Unemployment	21
CHAPTER THREE	23
Research Methodology	23
3.1. Research Area	23
3.2. Design of the Study	24
3.3. Study Population /Study Participant /	25
3.4. Data Source of the study	25
3.4.1. Primary data sources.....	25
3.4.2. Secondary sources of Data	26
3.4.3 Sampling techniques.....	26
3.5. Methods of data Collection/Data Collection Tools/	27
3.5.1. Interview	27
3.5.2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	28
3.5.3. Observation.....	29
3. 6.Data Analysis methods.....	29
3.7. Quality assurance	30
3.8. Ethical Consideration of the Study.....	30
Chapter Four	32
4. Result and Discussion	32
4.1. Discussion of Socio-Economic Experience of Unemployed Youth	34
4.1.1. The social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city.....	34
4.1.2. The Economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city.....	37

4.1.3. The Psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city	41
4.1.4 Graduate youth unemployment challenges on the youth's family	42
4.1.5. Root causes of educated youth unemployment	44
4.2. The coping mechanism of unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city of Adama City	45
4.2.1. Government should be efforts to solve educated youth graduate youth unemployment	45
CHAPTER FIVE	48
5.1.SUMMARY, CONCLUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	48
5.2. Summary of Major Findings	48
5.2.1. The Social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city	48
5.2.2. The Economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city.....	49
5.2.3. The Psychological practices of educated unemployed youth.....	50
5.2.4 .Finding regarding the Challenges of graduate unemployed youth on the youth's family.....	51
5.2.5. Finding regarding major causes of graduate youth unemployment	52
5.3. Conclusions	53
5.4. Recommendation.....	56
References.....	59
Appendixes	61
Annex –1	62

Abstract

Youth unemployed is one of the most domains challenge in urban Ethiopian socially, economically and psychologically. This study was conducted in Aba Geda city of Adama city to assess socioeconomic and psychological experience of graduate unemployed youth. The study aim to conduct on that investigates of socioeconomic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth. The study employed qualitative research approach because the study will assess the socioeconomic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed. Descriptive phenomenological research was employed. Interview, focus group discussion, observation and document review were employed as data collection tools. To collect data from the youth, Heterogeneous purposive and accidental sampling technique we used to collect data from the youth. Among the research participants, 15 youth engaged in in-depth interview while eight youth had part in focus group discussion. The graduated in diploma and bachelor degree and not secured any job since their graduation at least for one year as inclusion criteria. The result of the study reveals that graduate unemployed youth faced socio-economic and psychological challenges due to long-term unemployment. The result of the study also reveals that unemployed youth are more probably exposed to participate in social crisis such as illegal migration, addiction, and crime and deprived from social attitudes as lazy in searching job as well as burden on family the study also reveals that graduate youth exposed to burden on family income, not contribute their knowledge and skills to their country development; couldn't return educational investment by family and government. Graduate unemployed exposed youth to depression, loss of self-esteem, loss of identity psychologically and emotionally. Therefore, the Aba Geda Subcity should have to work with job creation office to assess job potential that accommodate many graduate youth as well as facilitate mind set training for youth to create their own jobs.

Key words: unemployment, youth, graduate, job

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

According to International Labour Organization (2012) explain the concept of youth those active in economic activities those searching work and without work including people who missing their jobs and those who have willingly left their work. As Fitsum(2014) states that unemployment in youth population have negative impacts economically, socially and psychologically as well as psychical wellbeing of the people including economic level of the nation. This implies the Educated youth unemployment have great impacts on the wellbeing of society and youth.

According to ILO (2013) unemployed youth is a global problem that affects the socio-economic of all countries in the world. Two third of young population or working age are employed in underemployed, low quality jobs. As stated in UNDESA (2012),as a world by 2010, over 75 million working age(young people) without job,12.6% unemployment rate,4.8% unemployed adult in the world. The data indicated as a world shows youth unemployment is global challenges which affects social, economic and psychology of the citizen which needs serious investigation to curve the problem.

The current challenges in the world either developed countries or developed countries is unemployment especially youth unemployment (Amanuel, 2016). Even though, youth unemployment is global challenges, unemployment in Africa is larger than other content in the world. According to Guarcello and Rosati (2007) states that in a Africa especially in in Sub-Saharan Africa, working age(young people) 15–24 age accounts for 36% . Youth educated unemployment is series in developing counties. The youth employment in lab our market in Ethiopia of Africa higher than Adults unemployment but there are limited studies published to

investigate the problem/risks((Haile, 2003).Youth educated unemployment is high in Ethiopia due to population explosion.

According to Muiya (2014) states that youth unemployment have pressing on social, economic and psychology as well as political issues in society which affects the living standards of the people including country's leadership, the consequences of unemployment results the affects individual and societal levels as well as economy as a whole.

According to the (U.S. Bureau of labor statistics, March 31, 2021) explains that unemployed people less contribution in economy due to less spending of money to buy goods and services. Youth unemployment has great impacts on psychology of the youth. The study conducted by Donovan ponnan, (2018) indicates unemployed youth are forced to commit crime due to unemployed makes them poor so poorness cause poverty and poverty cause crime.

Youth unemployment in Ethiopia is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. According to data from the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency (CSA, 2013), the youth unemployment rate in urban areas was 21.3% in 2013. Specifically, the rate was 26.4% for females and 16.1% for males that year. This is significantly higher than the national average unemployment rate of 4.5%, the overall national youth unemployment rate of 6.8%, and the urban average unemployment rate of 16.5% (CSA, 2013). Addressing this issue is crucial to reducing youth unemployment in the country.

Unemployment is serious issue that affects socio-economic and psychology of the educated unemployed and the society wellbeing which needs remedy. Regarding the effects of educated unemployment in the Adama city, I have experience of many unemployed youths who are graduated from different university in different flied of study and stay at home without employment after graduation which needs investigation to solve the problem. Aba Geda Sub city

Youth and Sport Bureau report indicates that the majority of the population in the sub city are youth job seekers and unemployed (Aba Geda Sport and Youth Bureau, 2015/16 E.C). Therefore, this study focuses on Socioeconomic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth; in the case of Adama city, Abaa Gadaa sub-city.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Unemployment is primarily an economic condition in which active job seekers remain not engaged in gainful activities. It is actually also a social, political and psychological problem for unemployed youth and in the society in which they live. Bimal Kanta(2014) states that youth unemployment is a new concept of global problems threatening whole humanity. From this study we can say that educated youth unemployment is not only the problem of developing counties, it also the problem of developed countries in the world that needs concern to solve the problem.

Youth unemployment is a major global labor market challenge today. According to a study by the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2018, p. 11), approximately one-fifth of the world's young people are neither employed, nor engaged in education or training, while more than a third are actively seeking work but are unable to find it. The ILO study also highlights that sub-Saharan Africa has the second-highest youth unemployment rate at 18.4%, following the Middle East and North Africa at 21.3%. Therefore, educated youth unemployment is a critical issue worldwide that requires urgent attention.

As study conducted by Ethiopian Economic Association (2008) indicates that Ethiopia has the largest youth, and youth labor force constitute a fast-growing proportion. Urban youth unemployment in Ethiopia is fast growing mainly due to the imbalance between the demand and supply sides of the job market. In addition, the study conducted by Kibret (2014) states that in urban Ethiopia, the labor force grows with an increasing proportion while the opportunity for

employment is inadequate to absorb the labor market entrants and thus, unemployment presents a particular challenge.

Youth unemployment rate has become increased in major cities of Ethiopia. As to CSA (2014), from among 8,222,359 economically active population of Ethiopia, 1,432,368 youth were unemployed. Adama city Aba Geda Sub city is not free from this problem which needs further investigation to find solution for the problem of Educated Youth unemployment. As to (2015) unemployment registration statics, 9600 youth were educated unemployed in Aba Geda Sub city of Adama city.

The ILO (2013) identifies several factors contributing to unemployment in urban Ethiopia, including the growing youth labor force, increased internal migration, literacy rates, modest macroeconomic performance, low job creation, and insufficient aggregate demand in the economy. High youth unemployment, which fosters a sense of despair among young people, is strongly linked to social instability and political unrest. Educated unemployment also has a significant impact on the well-being of the families of the unemployed. A study by Thomas et al. (2015) on the effects of educated youth unemployment in Zimbabwe found that when families invest heavily in educating their children, only to see them remain unemployed, it undermines the value of education and contributes to a sense of loss.

Youth unemployment has significant effects on the social, economic, and psychological well-being of both young people and the broader community. Research by Zelalem (2014) highlights that the social impacts of unemployment are linked to social exclusion and feelings of hopelessness, which can lead to increased violence and property destruction. Moreover, various academic studies have shown that unemployment heightens the risk of illness, mental stress, helplessness, and a decline in self-esteem, all of which contribute to depression.

Daniel Gebretsadik's (2016) research on the causes of unemployment among educated youth and its socioeconomic effects identifies several key factors, including the country's poor economic performance, the government's failure to create sufficient job opportunities, a mismatch between skills and available jobs, a lack of entrepreneurial skills, and attitudes towards job selection. Beyond the socioeconomic consequences, the study also highlights the psychological impact of unemployment on educated youth.

Research by Devi (2015) on the psychosocial challenges faced by highly educated unemployed youth reveals that these individuals often experience significant psychological distress. Due to unemployment and financial hardships, many youths suffer from frustration, depression, and anxiety. Additionally, a study by the Indeed Editorial Team (March 31, 2021) highlights that unemployment poses serious risks to mental health. Unemployed individuals often experience a decline in overall life satisfaction, well-being, and self-esteem, with many displaying symptoms of depression, especially when unemployment persists over time. Other psychological effects can include heightened anxiety, low self-confidence, pessimism, fatalism, as well as increased alcohol use, suicidal thoughts, and stress-related disorders such as headaches, bronchitis, and heart disease.

A study by Maqbool, Mahmood, Sattar, and Bhalli (2013) highlights that prolonged youth unemployment can lead to a decline in society's living standards, resulting in financial struggles, youth poverty, homelessness, crime, social isolation, loss of self-confidence, food insecurity, dependence, and a decrease in self-esteem. Furthermore, the government loses both income and sales tax revenue from unemployed youth, as they tend to purchase fewer goods and services and contribute less in taxes. This ultimately leads to reduced public services and a weaker contribution to sustainable economic development.

This study has focused on Aba Geda Subcity of Adama City administration, now in Adama City unemployed youth has become increasingly for search of the job since the establishment of Adama Industrial park from different corner of our country. Due to imbalance of labor market and demand the graduated individuals stay without employment. I believe that graduate unemployment has become a serious socio-economic and psychological problem. The researches regarding educated youth unemployment have been conducted in Ethiopia examined, causes and consequences, determinants of youth unemployment, effects and so on. But, Very few researchers studied on the socio-economic and psychological experiences of educated youth unemployment in Ethiopian case and almost none in Oromia regional state as to the knowledge of the researcher. I believe that it is very crucial to study the socio-economic and psychological experiences of educated youth unemployment. As the result of this gap, I want to study graduate educated unemployed experiences of Aba Geda sub city of Adama City.

1.3. The Objective of the research

1. 3.1. The primary objective of the research

The primary of the research was to explore the socioeconomic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth; in Abaa Geda sub-city of Adama City

1.3.1.1 The specific objectives of the research

The specific objectives of the research are:

1. To assess the social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city
2. To assess the economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city
3. To assess the psychological experiences of unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city
4. To investigate coping mechanism of unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city

1.4. Research question

1. What are the social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city?
2. What are the economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city?
3. What are psychological experiences of youth unemployment in Aba Geda sub city?
4. What are coping mechanisms of educated unemployment youth Aba Geda sub city?

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study sought to investigate the Socioeconomic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth Aba Gadaa sub-city of Adama City. The target groups for this research included educated unemployed youth who hold a Level 3 diploma and bachelor's degrees, as well as parents and government officials who served as sources of information. This study was conducted by selecting educated unemployed youth and interview with job creation office found in the Aba Geda City. The study will be restricted to Aba Geda Sub city taking into account the feasibility of the study under investigation. These areas will be chosen due to the presence of vacancy announcement boards and a high number of unemployed youth, as indicated by the youth statistics from the sub-city. The study employed qualitative research approach. It also incorporates data for the working period 2023/24.

1.6. Significance of the Study

Youth is the largest part of human capital that affects the social, political and economic development of any country in the world. The socioeconomic and psychological challenges faced by educated unemployed youth are a significant issue in urban Ethiopia, particularly in Adama city, specifically within the Aba Gadaa sub-city. The study also provides information about the main topic socio-economic and psychological experiences of youth unemployment on stakeholders or interested parties to design urban youth unemployment reduction programs in the

Aba Geda City. It helps as short terms and long plan to provide solution for the planners to plan socio-economic issues of the city. The result of the study also helps as information to design strategy to solve the problem of educated unemployment in short and long period. In addition to this, the study will contribute to the management of Aba Geda City to provide training and motivation for unemployed to create their own jobs. Additionally, this study will provide a comprehensive understanding of youth unemployment. The research findings will be valuable for individuals and organizations seeking empirical data on youth unemployment, offering insights that can inform future studies in this area. The results can serve as a reference for those conducting research on similar topics in the future.

1.7. Operational Definitions of key Terms

Economic: The methods people use to earn a living or generate income, including acquiring money, materials, or resources.

Educated: A person with an education, particularly one that goes beyond the standard or average level,

Educated Youth: Individuals aged 15 to 24 who have graduated with a TVET certificate, diploma, or degree in various fields of study.

GUY- Graduate Unemployed Youth

Psychological: The mental or behavioral traits of an individual in connection with youth unemployment.

Social: Relating to or involving activities where people engage in conversation or participate in shared activities.

Job-A job is a specific task performed as part of one's occupation or for an agreed-upon payment within a position of employment. It can be a full-time or part-time role, involving defined duties, responsibilities, and tasks that can be carried out (BusinessDictionary.com).

Graduate: The term "graduate" can have varying meanings in different contexts, but in this study, it refers to individuals who have successfully completed a program at a higher education institution and received a bachelor's degree or a TVET level three diploma in their area of study.

Youth: **Youth** is defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 24, who represent a significant proportion of the world's population" (United Nations, 2020, p. 34).

Unemployment: Unemployment is defined as a situation in which individuals that are capable of working, are actively seeking work, but are unable to find employment. It is often used as an indicator of the economic health of a nation" (Hayes, 2022, p. 45),

Youth unemployment: refers to the condition in which individuals aged 15-24, who are actively seeking work, cannot find employment, often due to lack of experience or opportunities within the economy (Hayes, 2022, p. 102).

1.8. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction, including the background, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, significance of the study, scope, and limitations. Chapter two discusses review of related literature done on the Socio-economic and psychological experience of graduate unemployed youth and seek to establish conclusions that was draw from previous studies. Chapter three outlines the research methodology, detailing the research design, population and sampling approach, data collection techniques, research procedures, and methods of data analysis. Chapter four presents the results and provides an analysis of the findings. Finally the fifth chapter discusses the findings, draws conclusions and makes implication for research, policy, practice and social work education.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review of the Study

2.1. Concept of Youth

Different researchers and scholars define the concept of youth based on context of country and social and economic perspectives. The United Nations define youth as a person age range between 15-24. In addition, African Youth Charter (AYC) describes youth as people whose ages are between 15 and 35 years. Different countries/regions define the concept of youth according to their country context and perspectives. For instance, in Uganda, the age ranges are 12-30; Mauritius 14-29; South Africa 14-28; for India 15-35; for Nigeria age range 18-35; for Djibouti 16-30 Ministry of Youth Sport and Culture (MYSC) 2004, p.4). In the Ethiopian context, youth are defined as people whose age ranges between 15-19, those who help the nation by their potential and capacity if we mobilize them. Hence, in this research the researcher uses the definition of National Youth Policy of Ethiopia. Therefore, for the purpose of the research, people aged between 15 – 29 play a crucial role in all dimensions of development of the country of the country.

The Ethiopian Center for Statistical Agency defines the concept of youth as people whose age ranges between 15-29, opposite to United Nations standards. According to (Commonwealth, 2007), youth is a person whose age is between 15 to 29 years old. In addition, whereas the National Youth Policy describes youth as either Male or Female aged between 12 to 30 years (Balunz, 2001).

2.2. Concept of unemployed definition.

Different scholars define unemployment in different ways. As to (O'Higgins, 2001), the definition of youth unemployment varies according to the cultural and social features across

countries .It is based on the courtiers development. In addition to this, the ILO states that youth unemployment is a person those have not worked in a day or week, but those actively search job (O’Higgins, 1997). According to the research conducted by Haile (2008), unemployment of refers to a people at specified age setting without work, currently open/available for work, between work and actively finding work.

2.3. Concept Unemployment of youth

Unemployment of youth is a condition of young people those looking for job but cannot get age between 15-29 years according to the age range stated by Ethiopian National Youth Policy(2004) as (Adam Hayes January 30, 2022).

In global trends the youth unemployment increases from time to time. During the year 1997 and 2007, worldwide youth unemployment increased from (10.9% to 11.9%) and 4.2% adult unemployment globally respectively (ILO, 2007). The youth population are three times more in unemployed than adults population in developing countries , this challenges more affect the developing countries, as indicated by (O’Higgins, 2011).

Unemployment is closely linked to feelings of unhappiness, not only for those directly affected but also for those who are employed but fear losing their jobs in times of high job insecurity. It is well recognized that such unhappiness can contribute to both mental and physical health problems (Bell & Blanchflower, 2010). Unemployment has a significant impact on overall well-being. The consequences of High unemployment are often bring in increased marriage breakdown, discrimination and division and result in young people increase suicide amounts and crime rates young people in special case (Garry Ottosen and DouglasThompson, 1996). Unemployment and social relationship have direct relationship in society. Unemployment results impaired family connection in society that impacts parents relationship within their children and

their spouse (Liker and Elder 1983; Barling 1990). Therefore, Unemployment results in social relationship in the society especially youth unemployment.

2.4. Theory of Unemployment

Unemployment of youth is one of the most challenging issues in the world which need remedy. To address the problem of youth unemployment, taking criticism from the theory of unemployment is critical. For the purpose of this study Marxist theory of unemployment, Monetarism theory of unemployment and Human capital theory of unemployment are discussed as follow.

2.4.1. Neo-classical theory of Unemployment

2.4.1.1 Neo-classical theory

According to neoclassical theory, unemployment is considered voluntary. This means that, from a neoliberal perspective, individuals choose not to accept the offered wage because they believe they will soon find a better job (job search) or because employers are unwilling to hire them at the current wage, which cannot be lowered due to national collective agreements (Arestis & Skott, 1995). In addition to this, Alchian (1970) states that unemployment is a voluntary characteristics of market equilibrium, as self-employment people in information collection. Furthermore, Mortensen (1970) states that it is voluntary labor market search of unemployed and unemployed job search conducted between them. This theory shows that in the decline of labour market demands results, the wages do not decline, which would clean the markets, but job seeker are dismissed from employment.

2.4.1.2. Marxian Theory

The second theory of Unemployment is Marxian Theory. The Marxian theory states that unemployment has great relationship with economic demand of labour market which shares the

Keynesian viewpoint of the relationship between economic demand and employment. This theory indicates that wages reduce in the market system's propensity reduces unemployed participation in labour market on an enterprise which decrease in aggregate labour demand in the economy as a whole which cause crises of unemployment and during the periods of low activity of economy before the capital investment phase of growth in economic can remain continue (Farmer & Roger 2001).

Karl Marx described unemployment as a feature of the unstable capitalist system, often occurring during periods of mass unemployment crises. He argued that such crises, marked by widespread job loss, are inevitable and even an inherent aspect of capitalism (Farmer & Roger, 2001).

2.4.1.3. Human Capital Theory

Human capital theory states that training and vocational education provided by the government or other private company that trainee or learner chose to take by their own willingness are based on Human Capital Theory (HCT). Becker (1964) states that education increases a person skill, knowledge and technology level which increases individual productivity and income. This theory agree level of education have positive correlation with income education enhance a person skill, knowledge and high productivity (Becker, 1964). Therefore, human capital theory conclude that education have significant impacts on work selection of an individual.

2.5. Types of Unemployment

Different scholars, researchers and writers classify unemployment in different angles and in different ways. For the purpose of this study, frictional, structural, Cyclical and seasonal unemployment is discussed as follows.

2.5.1. Frictional Types of Unemployment

One of the types of unemployment is frictional unemployment. It is caused by the workers movement from one city to other new city to search new job. It occurs when college students enter labour force. It is one of the mostly causing unemployment and affects the economy (Paul Krugman, Aug 19, 2021).

2.5.2. Structural Types of Unemployment

The second types of unemployment are Structural Unemployment. Structural unemployment occurs when available job or labour market did not much with the available labour force. Structural unemployment created as a result of mismatch of labour force none skills when job is available and worker available but no jobs (Paul Krugman, Aug 19, 2021).

2.5.3. Cyclical Unemployment

The third types of unemployment are cyclical unemployment. It is caused when employees refuse to accept lower wages. It is also known as real wage unemployment. Cyclical unemployment is the cause of declining of goods and services in economy and business cannot offer jobs. Classical unemployment is also called as “real wage types of unemployment” or “induced types of unemployment”. It’s when salary/wages of employee are higher than the law of demand and supply(Krugman, 2021).

2.5.4. Seasonal Types of Unemployment

Seasonal unemployment types of unemployment it occurs when employment of workers based on situation. It is the availability of job during deferent season in different industry .It is caused by as a result of regular change of seasons. Seasonal types of unemployment occurs when employee are unemployed at certain times of the year when demand for labor market is

lower than before. It is employment types for a temporary period of time such as part time (Krugman 2021).

2.6. Cause of Youth Unemployment

There are several reasons for youth unemployment. The issue of youth unemployment is a global agenda for developing countries as well as developed countries in the world due to economic crises since 2007 to date. Many researchers argue that youth unemployment and under employment affects economic, social and political stability of nations (Urdal, et al., 2012). Political instability creates uncertainty which decreases labor (Colino, et al., 2012). When young people are left with no alternatives and poverty, they are forced to join conflict /revolt as an alternative way of generating income (Urdal, 2012). Countries such as Greece, Libya, Spain, Tunisia, and Egypt from North Africa are the current revolt caused as a result of youth unemployment. According to (Rodgers, 1989) states that unemployment created as a result of graduate expectation and selectivity to join in modern sectors in spite of limited opportunities in modern sectors. About 85% employment opportunities occur in informal sectors (UNHABITAT, 2010).

One of the causes of unemployment is pace of technological change, population growth, lack of skills necessary for job, psychological and social problem. (Minister of Labor Dr. Majeed Al Alawi, 2010).

Higher unemployment rate is as a result of population increase. When young population who are looking for jobs is increasing, it is a great challenge to create jobs for huge numbers of workers. This situation creates demand for work greater than available job which results in increase number of unemployed individuals (International Labor Office, Geneva, 1996.)

Globally rapid technological change increases unemployment problem as result of many work done by human hands replaced by machines and technology nowadays. Technology replaced the

low skilled workers in different industries. The shift to faster and more accurate production methods has led to increased unemployment. For instance, when personal computers replaced typewriters, many typists lost their jobs (International Labour Office, Geneva, 1996).

2.7. Urban Youth Unemployment

Fitsum Dechasa (2014, p.216) indicates that issues of unemployment is one of the major social problem in most urban center of Ethiopia. Nevertheless, in rural areas of Ethiopia there is high level of underemployment, not fully employed or ineffectively employed Martha (2012:4). According to Guarcello & Rosati (2007, p.2) states that from Sub-Saharan Africa, Ethiopia accounts for the largest youth population and Lack of job opportunities for young population is one of the great challenges facing the countries. Youth in Ethiopia makes up approximately 28.3% of the from the total population (Nganwa et al (2015, p.197 and Broussard & Tekleselassie, 2012). Central Statistics Agency (2016, p.127) clearly indicates from the total urban unemployment, youth unemployment accounts 62% of it.

In Ethiopia, although the economy has been growing steadily and rapidly, it has not generated enough employment opportunities to accommodate the rising youth population (Nganwa et al., 2015, p. 203; Nayak, 2014, p. 34; Martha, 2012, p. 2). The youth labor market is especially worrisome in developing countries like Ethiopia, where a large proportion of the population is comprised of young people.

Fitsum Dechasa (2014, p.216) states In Ethiopia the current trends indicates that there were improvement performance in reduction unemployment in general but still high unemployment in urban areas.

Nganwa et al (2015, p.197) states that youth are very crucial in driving forces socio-economic, political development country. However, one of the critical challenges facing for Ethiopian young people are Lack of job opportunities Guarcello & Rosati (2007, p.2).

2.8. Causes of Urban Youth Unemployment

2.8.1. Rural to urban migration of Youth

One of the causes of unemployment is Rural Urban migration which is push pull factors. This factor is due to the existence of critical underemployment in rural areas. Lack of infrastructure is another challenge that made rural life unattractive. This makes rural youth to move from rural to urban migration for searching job in factory. The pull factors include the concentration of social amenities in urban areas, which draws rural youth. This suggests that rural areas are overlooked when it comes to the distribution of social services and economic opportunities (Haile, 2003).

2.8.2. Rapid population growth

Population growth has critical impacts on youth unemployment. (Okojie, 2007) states that young population in the African continent conation bulk of the population which is 50% most of the countries. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) indicates that most African countries are highly unemployed young population. According to United Nation (2009), report Africa Consist 43% youngest population under 15 years. It adds that that a youth population are an asset as well as a source of social vulnerability. Jo, et al., (2000), regard unemployment there is mismatch between employment and population growth.

In addition rural population increase causes farm land scarcity which suffers from family burden of dependent as a result of scarce farm land for production.to maintain the family members. Over population at rural area results over population of labor force at rural area for job

seeking over population in Ethiopia causes multifaceted problems. It affects labor supply as a result of rapid increase in relatives to demand side of labor absorptive capacity of the rural sector (Haile, G. A. (2003).

2.8.3. Low standard of education

Beall(2000) states that in Africa especially in south Africa, unemployment affects people those who are not well educated ,not have skills/unskilled, and female population. Quality of education and employment in job market has strong relationship .According to (Murray, et al., 2004) explain that quality of education is one of the factors affecting young people to join labor market in Africa. In the 1960s educational expansion was made but it slow in 1970s an decline in 1990s (Semboja, et al., 2013), in line with this over population in East Africa characterized by lack of information and lack of education as well as relevant training.

In Ethiopia have of graduate does not possess skills demand from employers in the formal sectors. It incurs costs for employers to join fresh graduates will not productive in the firm. The end goal of every organization is to be profitable. The educational system is often responsible for the lack of necessary skills required by employers (Haile, 2003).

2.8.4. Lack of entrepreneurship

Lack of entrepreneurship is one of the causes of youth unemployment.The tertiary education institution made graduates job seeker rather than job creator as a result of education lacks entrepreneurial contents in curriculum of education. Lack of startup capital to run their own business after graduation (Dendir, S. 2006). Low level employment creates social as well as political problem for young population. They become the cause of political violent due to the eek of employment in society.

2.9. Effects /Impacts of Unemployment

Unemployment, particularly among youth, has significant socio-economic and psychological consequences for society. The effects of unemployment on economic growth include the exploitation of labor, industrial disputes, political instability, social problems, increased poverty, and a loss of human resources. Unemployment leads to a waste of potential, as individuals who could contribute to the economy become liabilities. This situation creates feelings of hopelessness and despair, especially among young people who are unable to support their families. When educated individuals are unable to find meaningful work, it represents a substantial social waste (O'Higgins, N., 1997).

Unemployment also places an increasing burden on the economy. As the number of unemployed individuals grows, so does their dependence on the working population, which further reduces the quality of life for both individuals and society. Unemployed youth may resort to anti-social behaviors such as theft, violence, and terrorism. These negative outcomes can lead to a decline in health and higher dropout rates in the education system (O'Higgins, N., 1997).

At the broader economic level, unemployment has a direct impact on the economy as a whole. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (March 31, 2021), unemployed individuals tend to spend less, which in turn reduces their contribution to the economy in terms of goods and services. When unemployment rates rise, the overall consumption in the economy decreases leading to lower demand for products and services.

2.10. Effects /Impacts of Unemployment

Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, has significant socio-economic and psychological effects on society. The consequences of unemployment on economic growth

include exploitation of labor, industrial disputes, political instability, social issues, increased poverty, and a loss of human resources. Unemployment results in the underutilization of the workforce, turning individuals who could contribute to the economy into liabilities. This creates a sense of hopelessness and despair, especially among the youth, as they struggle to support their families. The inability of educated individuals, who are willing to work, to find meaningful employment represents a considerable social loss (O'Higgins, N., 1997).

Furthermore, unemployment increases the economic burden on society as it raises dependence on the working population. This, in turn, negatively impacts both individual and societal well-being. Unemployed youth may resort to anti-social behaviors such as theft, violence, and even terrorism. These issues can lead to a deterioration in health and an increase in school dropout rates (O'Higgins, N., 1997).

At the economic level, unemployment affects not only individuals and communities but also the economy as a whole. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (March 31, 2021), unemployed individuals tend to spend less money, which reduces their contribution to the economy in terms of goods and services. The overall consumption in the economy declines when unemployment rates rise, leading to reduced demand for products and services.

2.10.1. Social impacts of unemployment

Unemployment not only affects the individual but also impacts the wider community and society. Areas with high unemployment rates often face fewer job opportunities, lower-quality housing, limited recreational options, reduced access to public transportation and services, and schools that are underfunded (Indeed Editorial Team, March 31, 2021).

2.10.2. Psychological impacts of unemployment

Unemployment poses significant risks to mental health. Many individuals experiencing unemployment report a steady decline in life satisfaction, overall well-being, and self-esteem, along with symptoms of depression, particularly if they remain unemployed for an extended period. Other psychological impacts include heightened anxiety, diminished self-confidence, feelings of pessimism and fatalism, increased alcohol consumption, suicidal tendencies, and stress-related health issues such as headaches, bronchitis, and heart disease (Indeed Editorial Team, March 31, 2021).

2.10.3. Economic impacts of unemployment

Tejvan Pettinger (28 June 2019) outlines the personal, governmental, and societal costs associated with youth unemployment. For individuals, these include lost income, a diminished sense of value, and limited on-the-job training. For governments, the costs involve reduced tax revenue and increased spending on benefits. Societal costs encompass social issues, alienation, and a decrease in GDP. According to Pettinger, the economic consequences of youth unemployment are marked by social challenges, higher government borrowing, inefficient resource use, the loss of human capital, and the loss of income for the unemployed.

2.10.4. Political impacts of Unemployment

Political instability is closely linked to a country's economic performance (Aisen and Veiga, 2011: 3). Research indicates that political instability negatively affects economic performance in both developed and developing economies (Alesina et al., 1996; Fosu, 1992, 2001, 2003; Aisen and Veiga, 2006).

Urdal (2006) studied the impact of youth bulges on political violence and found that an increase in the proportion of young people in the population significantly raises the risk of

conflict. This statistical relationship persists even when considering factors such as development levels, democracy, and historical conflict. For every one percentage point increase in the share of youth in the adult population, the risk of conflict rises by over four percent. When youth make up more than 35% of the adult population, which is common in many developing nations, the likelihood of armed conflict is 150% higher than in countries with an age structure similar to developed countries. In 2000, the proportion of 15-24-year-olds was 17% or less of the adult population in nearly all developed nations, with a median of 15%. In contrast, 44 developing countries had youth bulges exceeding 35%.

Similarly, Collier (2000) argued that large youth populations may lower recruitment costs for rebel groups, as they provide an abundant supply of young, low-opportunity-cost labor, thus increasing the risk of armed conflict. Urdal (2012: 2) also suggested that when young people face limited opportunities, such as unemployment and poverty, they are more likely to join rebellions as a means of generating income. From this perspective, rebellion becomes viable when the potential gains from participation are high and the costs are low enough to make joining more appealing than seeking other sources of income

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

Research method indicates how the process of the study investigated which includes analysis of procedure, principles and assumptions during research inquiry approach (Schwardt 2007). This chapter discusses the study design, study area, study target population, the sampling technique used, sample size determination from the entire population, data gathering instrument, and the method used to gather the data, methods of data analysis, data analysis procedure and reliability and validity as well as Ethics followed during the study.

3.1. Research Area

This study conducted in Aba Geda Subcity of Adama City Administration which founded in Oromia National regional state. Youth unemployment in Aba Geda Subcity of Adama City Administration. Adama city administration is located in Rift Valley located at a distance of about 100 Km away from Addis Ababa to the East. Adama is one of the reform city in Oromia Regional State and has city administration; this city is situated between a latitude of 8°44'N and longitude of 39°04'E and an elevation of 1,712m (5,617ft). The city has an estimated total population of 456,868 (that mean Male 223,560 and Female 233,308) with. Out of this, 5.0% Annual population change growth. (Adama City Administration, Aug 2019). In addition, huge government institution such as Adama University, private university and colleges, specialized Hospital, TVET College 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 city in to 14 Urban and 4 rural kebeles. The micro and small scale office of the city shows unemployed population in the city are organized /cooperated under different socio-economic activities such as agriculture ,industry, service, construction and pity those have million capitals were organized and benefited from the activities.

Adama City is the center of political, economic and social issues that needs strong educated young to transform the ongoing political, economic, and social issues of the city in general and Aba Geda Subcity in particular. In addition, among the sub city in Adama have many number of educated unemployed compere to others sub city as well as the presence of vacancy board announcement that help the researchers to gain the educated unemployed easily.

3.2. Design of the Study

Designs of the study are plans and procedures for the study decision making starting from broad assumptions to detailed methods analyzing of the collected data (Creswell, 2009). Thus determining the study design is very important to achieve the objectives of the research. The study was employed explorative research design considering the purpose of the research into consideration. This is because the study will assess the socio-Economic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed Aba Geda Sub-city.

Devin Pickell (2019) emphasizes that qualitative data is non-statistical in nature and often lacks a structured or formal format, typically being either unstructured or semi-structured. This type of research is employed for theory development, interpretation, and hypothesis generation. In qualitative analysis, open-ended questionnaires are commonly used. Such data can be collected from various sources, including texts, documents, recordings, interviews, focus groups, and direct observations.

Mason (2002) highlights that qualitative research allows for the exploration of various aspects of the social world, such as the intricacies of daily life, the perceptions, experiences, and thoughts of research participants, as well as the functioning of social processes, institutions, relationships, and discourses. It also examines the importance of the meanings these elements produce (p. 1). Based on this, a phenomenological research approach was adopted for this study.

According to Yin (2011) describe that” phenomenology is the study of human events as they are immediately experienced in real-world settings”(p.17).As to Kafle,2011) point out that Phenomenology has the potential to penetrate deep to the human experience, trace the essence of a phenomenon and explicate it in its original form as experienced by the individuals” (p.183).

Therefore, to meet the purpose of this study the researcher was used qualitative research approach in order to meet the objectives of the study.

3.3. Study Population /Study Participant /

The study population is very crucial to get research information to considering the purpose of the study into consideration. Target population indicates the entire population set of events, people and subjects which helps the researcher to generalize the result of the study (Ngechu, 2004). In addition to this, study population is the whole population which researcher intends to apply the result of the study (Aron& Coups, 2008). The study targeted to educated unemployed youth at least for one year. The target population of the study was educated unemployed at least for one year who completed TVET diploma, bachelor of degrees. The study target youth age between (21-29) years to get response though interview, focus group discussion and observation.

3.4. Data Source of the study

Both Primary and secondary sources of data were used to undertake this study

3.4.1. Primary data sources

Through Interview was conducted with youth key informant interviews with different government institutions, parents and FGDs with unemployment youth. The main benefit of this type of data collection is considering the research’s objectives in mind and to ensure the validity of the study.

3.4.2. Secondary sources of Data

In this study Secondary data sources include literature on the topic under study which includes books, publications, research studies, referred journal articles, internets, reports, and any other relevant scholarly or academic writings are the most ones. In addition to this, the researcher was used reports, documents and plan as secondary data source.

3.4.3 Sampling techniques

Depending on the aim of the research, the researchers choose non-probability sampling. From non-probability sampling heterogeneous purposive sampling and accidental sampling were used because of educated unemployed different in education, sex and field of study and to get experiences from their fields of study.

Purposive sampling means that the inquirer selects individuals for study because they can purposefully inform an understanding of the research problem and central phenomenon in the study. Decisions need to be made about who or what should be sampled, what form the sampling will take, and how many people need to be sampled (Creswell 2007, p.125). Padilla-Diaz(2015) depicts purposive sampling is characterized by the incorporation of specific criteria met by the participants at the moment of selection. According to Bernard (2002) and Spradley (1979) as it is cited by Palinkas, Horwitz, , Green, Wisdom, Duan & Hoagwood (2013, p.2), in addition to knowledge and experience of the phenomenon, the importance of availability and willingness to participate, and the ability to communicate experiences and opinions in an articulate, expressive, and reflective manner is expected.

Purposive sampling for key informant interview with government officials, educated unemployed and parents. The Sub city of head/Chairperson and District chairperson will be selected because he/she is at the head in undertaking problem/challenges of youth unemployment that is, solving the current situation problems. Parents will be included because

they know most of the negative activities done by their sons and daughters due to unemployment. Aba Geda Subcity is located in Adama city administration, one of Oromia regional state town. From the existing Sub city of the Adama the study specifically involves youth unemployment problems.

The researcher will select samples from the sub city of Degaga,Oda,Butta and Badahatu by purposive sampling. The reason to focus in this Sub city they are dense population in the area and there is high rate of youth unemployment according to the 2015 e.c City report The graduate youth who completed and graduated TVET level three diplomas and bachelor degrees will be included in the samples of the study those did not employed at least for one year registered in Aba Geda city. The maximum age limit, 29 years old, was based on the policy of Ministry of Youth Sport and Culture (2004) definition of youth.

3.5. Methods of data Collection/Data Collection Tools/

3.5.1. Interview

According to Padilla-Diaz (2015), the phenomenological interview should be open or semi-structured. These two types of interviews allow the researcher to address the phenomenon profoundly, providing a space of opening for the informants to express their experiences in detail, approaching reality as faithfully as possible. In addition, Phenomenological study is the process of collecting information involves primarily in-depth interviews with as many as ten individuals. The important point is to describe the meaning of the phenomena for a small number of individuals who have experiences it (Creswell, 2007, p.131).The interview was conducted with purposively selected respondents with educated unemployed youth, parents and government officials. The interview was carried out by arranging convenient time for the

through discussion. The interview incorporates questions whose content is almost similar with research question of the study. The interview session was conducted with the sample respondents on face-to-face and one-to-one bases by the researcher. This enabled the researcher to focus on some specific issues to be raised for different interviewees separately during the interview session. The interview guides were developed in Afan Oromo and conducted in Afan Oromo, the mother tongue of both the researcher and study participants. Finally, the interview results were translated to English for analysis.

Interviews and focus group discussion data will be gathered using tape recording and note taking in order to achieve the objectives of the study.

3.5.2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The second data collection method that the researcher employed was Focus Group discussion. Liamputtong (2011) states that focus group discussion includes a group of six to ten individuals who have interrelated experiences or concerns. The researcher conducted Focus group discussion with educated unemployed youth that accommodate 6-10 educated unemployed youth.

Creswell (2007, p.133) depicts FGDs are advantageous when the interaction among interviewees likely yield the best information, when interviewees are similar and cooperative with each other, when time to collect information is limited. However, Creswell also explains that care must be taken to encourage all participants to talk and to monitor individuals who may dominate the conversation. Therefore, the researcher will play the facilitator role to manage the group discussion with youth.

The FGD discussion was cover 60 to 90 minutes and was recorded with tape recorder. Focus group discussion will be conducted with educated unemployed youth found in the City purposively to triangulate the result gained with Interview and Focus group discussion.

3.5.3. Observation

The third data collection tools that researcher used is observation. The researcher used observation as methods of data collection observation to triangulate the result of the research findings obtained though focus group discussion and interview. Therefore, the researcher used observation to see posted vacancy, physical and emotional of the research participant.

3. 6.Data Analysis methods

After the data was collected through the instrument of data collection to achieve the purpose of the research, data analysis was conducted. In this study, the data was analyzed based on qualitatively collected through interview, focus group discussion, observation and note taking. The data collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted in Afan Oromo language and it was translated to English during analysis. After completing the translation, coding was done according to the study objectives. Lester (1999) explains that one of the challenges of phenomenological research is the large volume of data generated, including interview notes, tape recordings, jottings, and other records, all of which must be thoroughly analyzed.

The data were analyzed categorizing the result of interview and Focus group discussion thematically based on the research questions. Data reduction was a crucial step in the data analysis process. According to Creswell (2007, p. 159), the process involves noting down the statements of experiences and treating each one as equally significant, then

organizing them into a list of unique, non-repetitive, and non-overlapping statements. This research finding will have four major themes.

3.7. Quality assurance

Quality assurance is very crucial to ensure the objectives of the study. Assuring the quality of any research is the critical step. Qualitative research, ensuing from a variety of disciplines embraces multiple standards of quality, known variously as validity, credibility or trustworthiness Morrow, (2005, p.256)

Although qualitative research is vulnerable to personal bias during data collection, organization, and interpretation, it is crucial to separate the researcher's personal inclinations from the research findings. Along with ensuring the data's adequacy, the thoroughness of interpretation throughout the data analysis, interpretation, and presentation stages is essential to establish the trustworthiness of the research (Morrow, 2005, p. 256).

Golafshani (2003, p. 604) suggested that using a variety of methods, including observation, interviews, and recordings, enhances the validity, reliability, and diversity of the construction of realities. This phenomenological study incorporated multiple data collection methods to cross-check findings from one method with those from others. All the data gathered will be transcribed exactly as reported by the participants.

3.8. Ethical Consideration of the Study

According to (Cooper and Schindler, 2001) states during research no haven't affected the consequences of the research activities. The basic purpose of the research is to protect the rights of the participant.

Bhattacharjee (2012) states that the basic principles and ethics that followed by the

researcher during the study were analysis and reporting, participation, confidentiality, anonymity, voluntary.

In this study no exploitation of personal gain of research population; though awareness of research participants on the objectives of the research to contribute more. As to Leary (2004) respect and one other ethical measure exercised by researcher is treating the study participants with respect and politeness of the participant is considered during the research that help them to give honest response. This was done so that the respondents are at ease and more likely to give honest responses to the questionnaire. Cultural, gender, religious, other significant differences into account within the research participant. In addition, the researcher's respectful of people's time and when possible during data collection; the information provided by the participant is confidential and the findings will be anonymous. Furthermore, the materials that were used for this research are duly acknowledged.

Chapter Four

4. Result and Discussion

This section includes a narrative discussion of the research respondents' experience of youth unemployment in Aba Geda Sub City. The study discussed the lived experiences of graduate unemployed youth who has not get their jobs in their profession for a year and above. The findings of the study obtained from in-depth interview with unemployed youth, parents and government officials and focus group discussion with the unemployed youth and government officials. The aim of this study was to assess the socio-economic and psychological experience of experiences of graduate unemployed youth who recently lived in Abaa Geda Subcity of Adama City. In order to keep the identity of the research participant, confidential code was given to all respondents.

The study was to answer four basic questions what are the social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city of Adama City?; What are the economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city of Adama City?; What are psychological problem experiences of youth unemployment in Aba Geda sub city of Adama City?; What are coping mechanism experiences of educated unemployment youth; in the study area?

The major findings are organized under four main themes. The major themes included in the findings are explaining unemployment from the Social experience, economic experience and psychological experience and coping mechanism experiences of educated unemployment youth in the study area.

S.No	Respondent	Sex	Age	Place of Birth	Education Status	Field of study	Institution you graduate	Duration of unemployment	Marital status
1	GUY 1	M	27	Arsi	BA	Management	Harambe University	30 months	Single
2	GUY 2	M	29	East Arsi	BSc	Nurse	Rift Valley University	30 months	Single
3	GUY 3	M	23	Adama	BA	Accounting	Rift Valley University	30 months	Married
4	GUY 4	M	23	East Arsi	BSc	Cadesteral Surveying	Ambo University	42 months	Single
5	GUY 5	F	26	Adama	Level IV	Plant production	Golden TVET	30 months	Single
6	GUY 6	M	22	W/Sho a	BSc	Chemistry	Adama University	18 months	Single
7	GUY 7	F	25	Hawassa	BA	Accounting	Paradize Valley	18 months	Single
8	GUY 8	M	25	Bishoftu	BED	Geography	Haramaya University	30 months	Single
9	GUY 9	F	26	Arsi	BSc	Pharmacy	Harambe University	42 months	Single
10	GUY 10	M	25	Hawassa	BA	Civil Engineering	Hawassa University	30 months	single
11	GUY 11	M	29	Batu	BSc	Natural Resource	Dilla University	72 months	Single
12	GUY 12	M	28	Hawassa univer.	BSc	Chemical. Engineering	Hawassa University	42 months	Single
13	GUY 13	M	26	Adama	BA	Special needs	Dilla University	30 months	Single
14	GUY 14	M	28	Arsi univer.	10 +3	Mechanics	Adama TVET	30 months	Single
15	GUY 15	F	29	Arsi	BA	Accounting and Finance	Arsi University	42 months	Single

Table 1: study participants Personal information

The respondents of this study were 15 universities and colleges those unemployed yet in any organization. The respondent age was range from 22-29 years. Regarding the age of the respondents, youth age range from 22-29 years. Regarding the sex of the respondents 11 respondents were male and the rest of them are female. In terms of educational status, 11 respondents were degree holder while three respondents were level and TVET completed.

In terms of marital status three(3) respondents were married while the rest of them are unmarried. The unemployment duration of graduate unemployed youth were from 13- 74 months. The average unemployment duration of all respondents is 43.5 months that is nearly about three years. In terms of field of study, 10 were natural science while 5 were social sciences.

4.1. Discussion of Socio-Economic Experience of Unemployed Youth

4.1.1. The social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city

Based on the research objectives the researchers assess the social experience of graduate unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city of Adama City administration. Based on the results of study participants, the researcher forwarded questions of the social experience of graduate unemployed youth for interview and discussion of focus group. the researcher analysis as follows. One of the study participant, (GUY 1, male) said that, being unemployed made him socially burden on his family and family spent a lot of money to teach him. Yet I am dependent on my family income for basic needs and other expenses such as copy and print of document, transports, and clothes. This made me socially burden on family and impacts on my family lively hood.

Another respondents, (Guy 3 ,male) replied “if I share my experience, unemployment made me to exclude myself from my friends and neighbor because of lack of awareness the society attitude and expectation towards graduate unemployed youth is not good outlook. Due to this I prefer to go lonely everywhere to get freedom”.

In addition to this, the study participant, (Guy 4, Male) said that “*unemployment experience after graduation is heart breaking and reach my family the status of hate myself. My family sacrifices a lot during my higher education expecting my child support me financially after graduation. But, in realty of my life experience I don’t have respect of family and friends gradually minimized. Even my family respects my younger brother who join job than me.*”According to Thomas et al. (2015, p.8), families who have invested heavily in educating unemployed youth are significantly impacted by their children's unemployment. Additionally, Devi (2015) highlights that when an unemployed young person relies on their family for even the most basic needs; it often results in psychological distress. Similarly, Thomas et al. (2015, p.7) found that families experience heightened stress and concern when they realize that the substantial financial investment made in their children's education has not led to positive outcomes.

The finding from the family concludes that their children participate in social hazard such as chewing chat; drinking Alcohol and unnecessary addiction are other factors on family. Discussion of Focus group participants said that from my living experience being unemployed made me to waste my time in unnecessary place and expose me to addiction and I isolate myself from family and relatives. Even my relatives call for me when I was in higher education and know they minimize their call and support gradually. He added that sometimes I beg for chewing chat from my family to relief from my addiction. This situation, loss my confidence, identity and respects of my family. This finding is congruent with the finding of Belete Shanka

(2016) that justified unemployed youth participate in violent activities or crimes such as robbery. In addition, it causes social problems, the loses values erode of social values and health problem due to addiction.

Research participants, (Guy 5, Male) described that it is very difficult to get job after graduation in profession you graduated from colleges and University because of corruption and nepotism during requirement. He said that: 'the one who have money recruitment in private and government institution due to corruption. From my living experience my friends graduate from university stay without job more than two years and decided to go on his foot to Kenya for searching job. In addition, he said that searching jobs constantly brings financial constraint and dependency on my family income and made me to become hopeless, stress and anxiety. The interviewer indicates many of my friends migrate to get job opportunities to South Africa, Arabian countries and Europe .The study conducted by Daniel Gebretsadik(2016) indicates that illegal migration is danger for most of the people specially educated ones.

Other respondents (Guy 6, male) replied that from my experience the way you pass to complete and job searching very difficult situation. Unemployed expose to illegal migration to neighboring country and many of my friends spent a lot of money to illegal migration coordinator what we call in Amharic language “Dalala” and sacrifice their life in desert and being eaten by water to search jobs lack of job opportunities in the city.

The interview conducted with government officials reveals that unemployed educated or uneducated youth did not get any job according to the government definition given for the unemployment in terms of government perspectives. Unemployed person difficult for having a family, to live and change his/her self even for survival. The study participant said that graduate youth unemployment have great impacts on social development of individuals as well

as society because of unemployed person difficult have a family(Married) at right age , to live and change his/her self even for survival. In my life experience there are a lot of graduate unemployed in Aba Gada sub city of Adama City due to the unbalance of graduate with the existing job potential place of job creation, lack of interest, neglect of work and choosing a career better job are the existing experience of social experience of the Aba Geda City.

As the graduate unemployed youth (Guy 14) said that *“being graduate unemployed affects the socialization of the graduate unemployed to live in the society. I am graduated from university in 2013. Yet, unemployed and I spent a much of time outside to hide from family and friends nagging and unnecessary society naming. He added, the community saw you as useless, lazy even the respect of society and family minimize. You didn’t get respect as employed graduate as my life experience of being unemployed.* In line with this, the social experience of unemployed youth the study conducted by the (Leta and Kebede, 2019) ensure that unemployed youth participation in a social life is very low due to social exclusion, discrimination, loss of friends and community isolation, hopelessness and low self-esteem. As a result, unemployed youth participation in a social life is very low which needs remedy.

4.1.2. The Economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city

Analyzing the economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub-city of Adama City would require considering various factors specific to the Sub city. Here's an analysis focusing on key economic aspects of graduate unemployed youth in the study area.

Certainly, facing unemployment can lead to several economic challenges. Here are some common problems individuals might encounter:

The research respondent’s youth said that (Guy 1, male) from own economic experience, it is very difficult to be graduate unemployed that suffer you a lot economically. After

graduation I reach more than two years of searching jobs without any job. At this time I suffer to get money for searching jobs, pay rent house, clothes and basic needs. At this moment I ate by jumping breakfast and make me difficult to cover basic living expenses and other daily necessities due to my family minimize their support as before. The research conducted by the Brossard and Teklesilassie (2012) reveals that high unemployment rate results social and economic impacts when large youth population did not engage in production activities.

The youth participants in the study shared their reasons for resorting to underemployment. Underemployment refers to taking a job that doesn't match one's skill level or educational background. In this context, one respondent (GUY 3, male) stated, "Right now, I'm considering working as a salesperson in a supermarket or a receptionist at a hotel. I've applied to two places and am waiting for the results of the exam."

Another participant (GUY 7, male) explained that their unemployment had led to feelings of being a burden to their family.

And he added that while the graduate youth became unemployed, it had economical problem on family .At this moment in reality I am dependent on my family income. My families invest on my education for 23 years expecting me to hold jobs and supporting my brothers and sisters follow their education. However, I couldn't back their investment back .My family have 6 children including me following their education and my brother graduate from university additionally dependent on family. He is not employed yet and another burden on our family economy with their poor economic condition."

Another study participant (Guy 8, male) economic experiences of educated unemployed youth responded that *"In my life experience being unemployed is painful and suffer to live in*

day to day life. From my experience being unemployed is burden on my family and government invest on me expecting the return of investment for economic development of the family and the government through tax revenue and government cost sharing .However, at this moment I couldn't pay the cost sharing and tax revenue which impact on economic and societal development .In addition, being unemployed makes me not to contribute my knowledge, skills in my profession that contribute for the development of the country. The participant added that know he decided that to work without his profession and learn on other stream accounting leavening geography department. Overall the participant said that he lost many opportunities to become employed. He said that “many of his friends follow their education up to grade eight buy car and create job opportunities for other people. Finally he said I kill my time and burden on my family and government without any contribution. The results of this study suggest that the unemployment of young graduates significantly impacts economic development by reducing government tax revenue, as a result of the lack of a productive workforce participating in the country's economic and social activities. Additionally, it negatively affects family economies. A study by Brossard and Teklesilassie (2012) supports this, indicating that high youth unemployment can lead to negative social and economic outcomes, as a large portion of the young population remains unable to engage in productive work.

One of the Focus group discussions unemployed youth said that “Regarding graduate youth economic experience, the economic experience of graduate unemployed youth is very difficult situation to search job for a long period of time without any job in my department due to the mismatch between my skills and job requirements in my department. At this time I am at difficulty stages to get jobs due to rare vacancy announcement with Zero experience. The participant added the government stop formal requirement and I decide to work in micro and small enterprise but it is difficult to gain loan guarantee and identity card. So, that I will forced

to do take short term training on entrepreneurship to create my own business to independent from my family support.

The other (Guy9, male) describe that “*Graduate youth unemployment has negative impacts for individuals, society, and government*”. From my experience, I stayed for more than two years as graduate unemployed .After two years; I determined to work informal trade banana and other fruits on the roads for survival. The participant added that, biting by police, staying in sun and rain due to the absence of comfortable working environment. As you see me look my face, the sun makes me black my face. Not only this informal trade that practiced by graduate unemployed minimize the government revenue which helps to meet the public demand such as school, health services. I want if the government facilitate the work place and bring us to legality to do our job without fear.

Economic experience of graduate unemployed youth have great impacts on family to gain health services to cure from their diseases. As the interview participants (Guy 15, male) said that “*I am graduated from Arsi university 2004 e.c. I was married and know I have one child .But I couldn’t get jobs in my profession in mechanics, Because of this, I decided to do daily construction work to serve my family. He added one day my child and my wife sick at the same time. I have 100 Ethiopian birr in my pocket and I couldn’t take them to hospital which is unforgettable day in my life. He added more, Sometimes I hate to go home, when the day of rent house reach. This is due to construction work is occasional and becoming graduate unemployed have serious problem on individuals, family and county*

4.1.3. The Psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city

The research participants (Guy 13, Male) explained, “the Psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth is heart breaking and serious issues that should be solved by concerned body in our country. From my experience, I am graduated from Rift Valley University in accounting and stayed 4 years without jobs due to most job vacancy announced with work experience and out dated vacancy for formality as well as corruption. The interviewer added that my expectation after graduation is to support my parent. But at this moment, still I am searching a job and burden on my family. This makes me stressed, hopeless, and bothered and minimize my confidence and made me to undermine myself, most of the time I spent my time in unnecessary place which expose me to unnecessary addiction.

Long run status of graduate unemployed youth exposed the youth to committing and intent to commit suicide. While sharing his experience, (GUY 5, male) expressed that he was usually distressed; he said that he prefer to go lonely to hide from his family nagging about his being unemployment and that he sat idly for long hours and put himself somewhere else imagining his worthlessness by repeatedly questioning himself what was the value of being alive. He said he sometimes he preferred to commit suicide because of unemployment. In addition to this, respondent one of the focus group respondents forwarded his graduate unemployed youth attempt to suicide himself, *“Once, a describing two years ago my friends family nagging him day and night why not he didn’t get job as his other friends those enter bank graduating in accounting and finance . Because of this, he committed to suicide himself Nevertheless, my attempt is failed. He said that being unemployed for a long period of time exposed to unnecessary depression which pushes to suicide.*

All the research respondents forwarded their opinion, being unemployed graduate affects psychologically and emotionally. All participants thinking themselves as if they were useless to themselves, their friends, family and the society as the whole and cutting hope from their country to gain job. During Focus group discussion, all explained on the negative impacts of unemployment on psychology unemployed youth. When some of my friends were employed and do what they want. These situations make my stress even worse. I feel I am not good enough to compete and succeed in life. In general they added that, lack of respect from family and friends, lack of confidence, break from friends, breaking the value of society staying unnecessary place which exposed to addiction were the main challenges they face during unemployment.

With regards to depression, the FGD and interview respondents express that they have been facing depression regularly due to staying for a long period of time without employment.

While explain his psychological depression (GUY 13, female) explained, *“From my experience being graduate unemployed, neighbor around me always ask me you haven’t hold job yet? I ashamed, lack of confidence, and undermine the value of myself. I hide myself from friends and come to Adama City 2014 etc. form Arsi Zone to hide from the my friends and family. Still I am searching jobs. These circumstances lead me to depression. I do not have self-confidence; I become hopeless and hate myself.”*

4.1.4 Graduate youth unemployment challenges on the youth’s family

4.1.4.1. Burden on the family economically and psychologically

The interview respondents explained that due to the graduate youth stayed without employment for a long period of time they become burden to their family economy for clothes, searching jobs and other miscellaneous expenses. They added that graduate unemployed youth became unemployed; it had both economical and psychological impacts on youth family. A

parents of the unemployed youth those participant in the study that explained, *“The number of dependent children in my home is 8 including relatives. All these are expecting monthly salary payment. With this challenging situation, I paid a lot of scarification to teach my son for 23 years imagining getting support me financially when he secured a job in his profession. The parent added that now at the moment the reverse is true. He is not employed yet in any institution. He became one additional dependent on the existing poorest economy.”*

4.1.4.2 Creates psychological distress on the family

The parent who participants in the study expressed that how their son and daughters situation put the family member in psychological pain,

The graduate unemployed son said that “my son gradually became began to violate the family’s rules and norms completely”. He began to frighten every members of the family for the seek of money to buy chat and cigar ate .He out away to home at morning and came back to night. Sometimes he drunk alcohol and disturbed the peace of the family; when he fought at home, he began to hold knife and quarreled with his sisters and brothers. We worried when my son come to home very day at night and our neighbor finger out to my son and call him by necked name. The father added more, “at this moment I worried my son might kill person. Gradually things became worsened. Then as a father, I went to police station to report the action of my son. It was for the sake of securing my family and not to be accountable as a parent to be requested legally to save myself and family from crime that did by our son.”

4.1.5. Root causes of educated youth unemployment

4.1.5.1 Nepotism, Corruption, and political affiliation

The study participant explained that many jobs that are provided by government sectors and Non-government organization are incorporated in corruption and nepotism during recruitment and selection. The study participants said that Vacancies are posted after the organization finished and employed the person they want. Sometimes vacancies are posted to fill the formality due to corruption. The FGD respondents responded that, *“to join in micro enterprises in the government representative either organize his or her relative person or organize for himself by the name of his/her relatives. The study participant added that if you don’t have relatives in government offices, you could not either join small micro enterprises or requited in government or non-government offices. He said from my experience, I attempt to organize in small scale micro enterprise with my friend graduated from university. But we stopped after several challenges of government process to gain loan and startup capital as well as corruption.*

4.1.5.2. Graduates unemployed youth Attitudes towards Jobs

The attitude of graduate unemployed has its own impacts on the gain jobs in job industry. As the study participants (GUY 13, male) indicates that my expectation after graduation is too employed in government institution in my profession. But I stayed for a long period of time by undermine job not related to my profession which help me as income for searching job and rely myself. Through time the daily challenges thought me not to undermine every job that generates income. Finally, I decide to work as daily construction work. He added that choosing work, undermine work; lack of understanding and high expectation of graduate

4.1.5.3. Skill Mismatch

The study respondents expressed that there were unbalance between demand(labour market and the supply side of graduate youths both private and government institution and mismatch to engage graduate unemployed youth in the study area.

“The higher education in Ethiopia graduates many engineers and other leads to labour market. Market. But job opportunities incomparable are incompatable with graduate unemployed youth graduate from higher education, colleges and Vocational. Hence, many graduates in natural science and social science currently become unemployed due to deficiencies in the education system's ability to provide relevant and up-to-date skills training. The study participants added that increasing of graduate yearly leads the situation from bad to worse.”(GUY 11, male)

4.2. The coping mechanism of unemployed youth in Aba Geda Sub city of Adama City

4.2.1. Government should be efforts to solve educated youth graduate youth unemployment

On April 12, 2024, I conducted an interview with the head of Job Creation in Aba Gada Subcity at his office. During our conversation, he shared that the government is committed to addressing graduate youth unemployment in the area to help alleviate the socio-economic challenges faced by college and university graduates. He explained that the government's first step was to identify unemployed youth by inviting them to register based on their professional qualifications. After this identification process, the sub city began its intervention efforts. One key initiative is to involve unemployed graduates in micro and small enterprises (MSEs). The government, through the Aba Geda Woreda Youth and Children Office, has focused on engaging youth in sectors like manufacturing, construction, trade, services, and urban agriculture.

According to the head, by the end of the year, 81 MSEs had been established, with plans to create 2,400 jobs and employ 678 young people. However, he noted that full engagement of unemployed youth had not been achieved due to financial constraints. As a result, the participation of graduates in MSEs has not met expectations. He also pointed out that a major challenge hindering successful engagement is the lack of coordination among the relevant sectors.

The government representative of Caffee Woreda said that the graduate youth unemployment not merely solved by the job creation office. It needs the coordination and cooperation of all concerned body such as job creation office, land office, trade office, agricultural office, water office and electric utility office to solve the problem from the ground. The head express in addition to selecting and engaging in micro and small enterprise the government have to design curriculum and provide course for students in higher education how to create jobs after graduation and also provide short term training to change their attitude of employment in government office after graduation. He further mentioned that most youth prefer to work in the public sector. However, the public sector offers limited job opportunities and cannot accommodate all graduate unemployed youth. Therefore, the government's strategy, according to the head, focuses on promoting and supporting entrepreneurship among graduate youth, particularly in micro and small enterprises.

The government representative of Badhatu Woreda said that the problem of graduate unemployed youth is not merely solved by the job creation office. It needs the coordination of all concerned body such as job creation office, land office, trade office, agricultural office, water office and electric utility office to solve the problem from the ground. The representative added

that the government is working with none government organization to facilitate such as SOS institution which provide job creation related training and link graduate unemployed youth with different organization those have vacant passion.

The Badhatu woreda of Aba Geda Sub city representative said that many students' graduate universities and TVET did not pass exit exam and COC respectively which helps them to compete them in lab our market. The representative added that, the TVET and Universities prepare well students through providing quality education.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1.SUMMARY, CONCLUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter aims to present the summary based on the research findings and also the findings that answer to the objectives of the study and the conclusions that have been reached regarding Socio –economic and psychological experience of Graduate unemployed youth in Adama City of Aba Geda Sub city. Recommendation that focuses on how the problem identified Socio – economic and psychological could be addressed is included in this chapter.

5.2. Summary of Major Findings

The general objective of the study is to explore the socioeconomic and psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth; in case of Abaa Geda sub-city of Adama City. To Research design were adopted to find out finding of the study. The research employed graduate youth unemployed for in-depth interview and focus group discussion as well as government officials and parents for interview.to find out the relevant information. Finally, the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered results the following findings.

5.2.1. The Social experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city

The study result indicates that graduate youth without employment replied that being unemployed made social burden on my family which affects family lively hood and pay sacrifice graduate unemployed youth after graduation.

The result of the study shows that to long stay of graduate youth unemployment exposes graduate youth to addiction which causes unemployed youth to engaging in violent activities such as crimes and robbery. In addition, it causes social problems that erode social values and health problem of the youth due to addiction.

The result of the study indicates that unemployment of youth due to the difficulty of job searching in the country enforces unemployed youth to illegal migration to migrate to get job opportunities to South Africa, Arabian and Europe countries. The graduate youth sacrifice their money and life for illegal migration in desert and being eaten by water to search jobs.

As the graduate unemployed responded that being graduate unemployed affects the socialization of the graduate unemployed to live in the society .Being unemployed expose youth to hide and exclude the youth from society due to financial constraints which result social exclusion.

One of the social challenges of graduate unemployed youth experience of graduate youth was the psychological impacts on youth family. The study finding reveals that graduate unemployed youth creates psychological distress on the family which affects the psychology of the family.

5.2.2. The Economic experiences of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city

Graduate unemployed youth suffer many economic challenges. The finding of the study reveals that economic experiences of educated unemployed youth was painful and suffer to live in day to day life **and** burden on their family economy according to the respondent responses.

Being unemployed youth affects the return back of investment government on education and hinders the economic development of the family and the society through tax revenue collected from the graduate from government cost sharing from graduate youth.

As the finding of the study indicates that graduate youth economic experience, the economic experience of graduate unemployed youth is very difficult situation to survive themselves. The study result reveals that the challenges of graduate were mismatch between my

skills and job requirements in my department; rare vacancy announcement with Zero experience; difficult to gain loan guarantee and identity card to engage in small scale micro enterprise.

The study participants indicates that the challenges of graduate youth unemployment forced youth to engage underemployment job that is lower than their academic qualification and skills which hinders to contribute their knowledge ,skills in the development an growth of their country.

The study result depicts that Graduate youth unemployment have negative impacts for individuals, society, and government. As the result of the study shows that being graduate unemployed youth expose to stay for a long period of time without job which forced youth to informal sectors (illegal trade) to generate income. It affects trade that practiced by graduate unemployed minimize the government revenue which helps to meet the public demand such as school, health services as well as suffers youth to do in freedom.

As the study result indicates that regarding economic experience of graduate unemployed youth have great impacts on family to gain health services to cure from their diseases Not only this, it also affects the health of graduate youth to gain health medication that hinders to be productive in generating his income.

5.2.3. The Psychological practices of educated unemployed youth

Educated youth without employment suffer many psychological challenges. The finding of the study based on the analysis .The psychological practices of educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city.

The result of the study indicates that Psychological experiences of educated unemployed youth is heart breaking which expose to addiction as a result of staying long period of time without having job; lack of work experience, fake vacancy. Being unemployed youth causes stress, hopeless, and bothered and minimize my confidence and made me to undermine myself.

The finding of the study indicates that to long staying of graduate unemployed youth exposed the youth to force to commit suicide because of distressed; family nagging about his being unemployment; long period of time exposed to unnecessary depression which pushes to suicide.

All the research respondents forwarded their opinion, being unemployed graduate affects psychologically and emotionally. All participants thinking themselves as if they were valueless to themselves, their society, friends and family as the whole and cutting hope from their country to gain job.

The study result reveals that lack of respect from family and friends, lack of confidence, beak from friends, breaking the value of society staying unnecessary place which exposed to addiction were the main challenges they face during unemployment.

5.2.4 .Finding regarding the Challenges of graduate unemployed youth on the youth's family

The study participants explained that due to the graduate unemployed stayed without employment for a long time they become burden to their family economy for clothes, searching jobs and other miscellaneous expenses.

The finding of the study depicts that graduate unemployed creates psychological distress on the family by violating the family's relationships, rules and norms completely; frighten every members of the family.

5.2.5. Finding regarding major causes of graduate youth unemployment

The research participants explained that many jobs that are provided by government sectors and Non-government organization are incorporated in corruption and nepotism during recruitment and selection.

The study result express that the major challenges of graduate youth unemployment were Vacancies are posted after the organization finished; challenges of government process to gain loan and startup capital causes unemployment' According to the study participant graduates unemployed youth Attitudes towards Jobs the major causes to gain jobs in job industry due to high expectation of government jobs; choosing better job, undermine work; lack of understanding.

The study respondents expressed that there were mismatch between the demand of labor market and supply of graduate from higher educational institutions as well as skill mismatch to engage graduate unemployed youth in job opportunities.

Regarding the general research study, being graduate unemployed of youth expose youth family psychologically, socially and economically from the negative impacts of unemployment.

5.3. Conclusions

The primary objectives of this research are to investigate the social, economic and psychological experience of graduate unemployed youth of Aba Geda Sub City of Adama City. The target population of this study goes to unemployed youth those join in any jobs after graduation. The research was used diploma and bachelor degree holder age between 22 and 29 years old. Qualitative research method and descriptive phenomenology research were employed. Heterogynous purposive sampling techniques were used to collect data. In this research 15 involved unemployed youth participated in in-depth interview, eight (8) for FGD and three (3) graduate youth parents for interview.

The study participants are different in terms sex, field of study and educational status and they pass their day in in painful and heart breaking life experience. Youth graduate unemployment has become serious problems in Aba Geda Sub City due to the number of graduate students from colleagues and University yearly.

The research result reveals that the experience of graduate youth participating in addiction and illegal migration which is social ill. These social ills lead to erode the value of the society which creates social crisis. As a result of addiction, the graduate unemployed youth exposed them to beg for chewing chat from my family to relief from their addiction. This situation expose youth loss their confidence, depression, loss of their identity and lack of respects from their family and the society. In addition, regarding social living with community and friends, the research finds concludes that educated unemployed youth are detached from their family, friends and societal acceptance because of long- runs without unemployment status. Moreover, unbalance of graduate with the existing job creation potential, lack of interest,

neglect of work and choosing a better career job were the existing experience of unemployed graduate youth in Aba Geda sub City.

Regarding the economic experience of unemployed youth, dependency on family income for basic needs; underemployment; impacts on the revenue of the government; wastage of knowledge and skills of the graduate unemployed youth which contributes for the economic development of the country. Being graduate unemployed made youth economically burden on youths parents and government.

The family and government invest on youth expecting the return of investment for economic development of the family and the government through tax revenue and government cost sharing .In addition, being unemployed made the graduate unemployed youth not to contribute his/her knowledge, skills in their profession that contribute for the development of the country. Moreover, it affects married youth family to get medication.

The study finding reveals that graduate unemployed youth suffered due to unemployment. The youth family invested in education expecting that they would yield when their child join good job. However, the graduate unemployed family did not get in return as of their investment from their child. At this moment the youth parent are in more economic burden and psychological stressful condition as a result of unemployed youth. The challenge becomes worse if the income of the family is not good.

Graduate unemployed youth have great impacts on unemployed youth psychologically and emotionally. To long unemployed status exposed them to stress, depression, low self-esteem, hopelessness, attempt to suicide; ashamed themselves and loss of identity in the society.

The main causes of unemployed graduate youth were skill mismatch, unbalance of college and university graduate and existing job market as well as nepotism and corruption attitudes of graduate unemployed youth towards jobs such as choosing work; undermine job.

Over all, the researcher concluded that being graduate unemployed suffering youth parents and graduate unemployed youth, socially and economically and psychologically as a result of graduate unemployed youth.

5.4. Recommendation

Based on the findings and conclusions of the researcher, the researcher forwarded the following recommendation to solve the existing problem related to educated youth unemployment.

The result of the study indicates that being educated unemployed made socially burden on family lively hood and the educated unemployed young family pay sacrifice for their child. To tackle this the graduate unemployed youth family should have to facilitate and encourage their child to create his/her own job. In addition, the government should have prepare the psychology of the youth in higher education and provide short term training on entrepreneurship that helps them to create job opportunities not to burned on family.

The result of the study indicates that graduate youth unemployed causes illegal migration to foreign countries. To minimize this problem the government should have to create awareness for young graduates, families and the whole society on the impacts of illegal migration as well as encourage them to create their own job opportunities in their country.

The study finding indicates that graduate unemployed youth practices exposed to addiction to forget the emotion of unemployment due to staying a long period of time without job. The Aba Geda Sub city should have to provide through awareness on the impacts of addiction on psychology, economically as well as socially on educated unemployed youth. In addition to this the sub had better if establish youth recreational area where graduate youth relax their mind. The sub city job creation office should have to prepare life skills training for educated unemployed how to survive in their life as well as job opportunities.

The research finding indicates that there were mismatch between graduate educational profiles with existing job markets after graduation. Therefore, the government would have to

revise and correct education curriculum and should have to concentrate especially on teaching entrepreneurship course in university and colleges to prepare students to create their own job opportunity and attitude toward job creation.

The finding of the study show that corruption and nepotism are one of the obstacle of graduate unemployed youth to join job. Hence, the government should have to work on corruption to practice fair engagement of youth in small scale enterprise and office requirement and establish strong selection criteria for every one without any discrimination.

The research finding reveals that that lack of existing job creation potential is one of the currently existing challenges encountered to create job in mass for unemployed graduates. Therefore, the Aba Geda sub city with job creation office should have to conduct research based assessment existing potential for educated unemployed youth in Aba Geda sub city. In addition, the Aba Geda Sub city would have to facilitate graduate youth to engage in small scale micro enterprise and link graduate unemployed youth with existing industries .Moreover, the government ought to facilitate how the graduate gain loan to start their own business.

The study result find out that being graduate youth unemployment have a psychological and emotional impacts on unemployed youth as a result of lack of confidence, stress, depression, hopelessness during un employment. Therefore, the government should have to prepare motivational training as well as mindset training and establish guiding and consoling offices to enhance the psychology of the unemployed youth.

As the finding in the result and discussion indicates that, lack of work experience is a serious problem to join work as most of vacancy announcement out with experience. To solve this, the government should have to participate graduate unemployed youth in government and

non-government activates to gain experience compete work with experience. In addition to this, the graduate unemployed youth should have to participate in voluntary activities to gain work experience.

The study result of reveals loan guarantee is one of the challenges that hinder graduate unemployed youth to work in micro enterprise such as agriculture, small scale industry, poultry and other activities. Hence, the government should have to facilitate another methods how the unemployed youth gain loan to run their business.

The study participants forwarded that, one of the of the bottle necks which hinders the graduate unemployed is youth attitudes towards work choose , undermine work; lack of understanding ,high expectation of graduate, corruption and nepotism were the main challenges of graduate unemployed to join job. To solve this problems the university, the government had better if the mindset training is provided for the graduate unemployed youth to change their attitude mind towards job creation.

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Appendixes

Informed Consent My Name is Fedasa Nigussie. I'm a Master degree of social work student at Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. I'm going to do this research to fulfill the master's program. My research title is the **socioeconomic and psychological experiences educated unemployed youth. In case of Adaamaa city, Abba gaada subcity.**

As a result, I thoughtfully ask that you provide me with accurate information, particularly concerning the difficulties and effects of socioeconomic and psychological experience educated unemployed youth finding employment in light of the prepared guiding interview questions. For this study's thoroughness, I will employ a voice recording, and the data I get from the study participants will be kept private. The information will not be disclosed to another third party without the participant's permission. Your name will not be included in the file where the study's data is kept, but a code number will be. If you do not want to answer a question or think you understand it, you can decide not to answer it. You can also leave this study whenever you want without losing your request.

Please sign the document below as a final thank you for your cooperation and thoughtful involvement in this study.

Participant name _____,

Researcher name _____,

Annex –1
In depth Interview

For face to face in depth interview
with graduate unemployed youth

Personal information

Graduate from _____

A. Background information

Name _____

Sex _____

Duration of unemployment _____

Age _____

Marital status _____

Place of birth _____

Education status _____

Date _____

Place of interview _____

Field of
study _____

A) Information on Graduate Youth Unemployment

- a. Could you share some details about your educational background and work experience?
- b. What inspired you to choose your degree in [subject]?
- c. If you haven't found a job in your field yet, how have you been spending your time since graduation? Have you engaged in volunteer work, internships, or personal projects?
- d. How would you explain the issue of youth unemployment among college graduates?
- e. Upon graduation, did you secure a job? If not, how long have you been unemployed?
- f. What is your current source of income, and who do you live with?
- g. In what ways has your education equipped you for a career? What specific skills have you gained from it?

B) The Social, Economic and psychological Experience of graduate youth unemployment

- a. What do you think are the main causes of graduate unemployment?
- b. Can you describe any social exclusion you experienced due to your unemployment status?
- c. What psychological challenges have you faced because of being unemployed?
- d. Have you encountered any health issues as a result of being unemployed?
- e. What economic difficulties have you faced due to your unemployment?
- f. How do you see the connection between unemployment and involvement in addiction?
- g. What do you think is the link between unemployment and illegal migration?

- h. What impact do you believe graduate unemployment has on the family, society, and the economy of the country?
- i. What would you suggest as coping strategies or solutions to address the issue of educated youth unemployment?
- j. Is there anything else you would like to add?

C) Interview guide questions with government official

Name of the government sector _____

Position of the respondent _____

1. How does the government view or explain graduate youth unemployment?
2. What do you think are the main causes and consequences of graduate youth unemployment? Consider social, economic, and psychological effects on youth, families, and society.
3. What actions has the government taken to address graduate youth unemployment?
4. What initiatives has the government implemented to help engage unemployed graduates and support their job search?
5. Can you describe your experiences with volunteering and providing services for both government and non-governmental organizations?
6. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

D) Interview questions with the parents of the youth

Place of birth _____

Father/mother/relative/guardian_____

Education level_____

1. How would you describe your child's current unemployment situation?
2. Can you share how you raised and educated your child?
3. What were your expectations for your child's future, and how do they compare to the current unemployment situation your child is facing?
4. How would you characterize your child's experience in looking for a job while unemployed?
5. How do you describe your financial situation in terms of supporting your child further?
6. What is your mental and emotional state regarding your child's unemployment?
7. How do you view your child's potential exposure to addiction and criminal activities due to unemployment?
8. Is there anything else you would like to add?

Annex -2

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

1. How is graduate unemployment viewed by society?
2. What do you think are the psychological, social, and financial effects of graduate unemployment on a family?
3. How do you spend your daily life?
4. What is your opinion on the government-run youth center in your neighborhood?
5. What are the main factors contributing to graduate youth unemployment?
6. What are the social, mental, and financial challenges you encounter?
7. What is the connection between unemployment and involvement in addiction or criminal activities?
8. What is the relationship between unemployment and illegal migration?
9. What have been your experiences with free time and volunteering?
10. How would you assess the government's efforts to tackle graduate unemployment?
11. Do you have any additional thoughts you'd like to share?

Annex-3

Observation

To triangulate the result of the study the researcher will observe

1. The Vacancy Announcement place
2. The physical of the Graduate unemployed