

*Addis Ababa  
University*

*(Since 1950)*



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**CHALLENGES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF BURAYU TOWN**

**(OROMIA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE)**

**By**

**TESFAYE LEGESE**

**Jun, 2015**

**ADDIS ABABA**

**CHALLENGES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF BURAYU TOWN  
(OROMIA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE)**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
MASTERS DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

**By**

**TESFAYE LEGESE**

**ADVISOR: Tesfaye Shiferaw (PhD)**

**Mar, 2015**

**Addis Ababa University**

## College of Social Science

This is to certify that the thesis presented by Tesfaye legese *challenges of youth unemployment: A case of Burayu town* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of master of Arts complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Signed By the Examining Committee

Chairman: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Internal examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

External Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Adviser: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Declaration**

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

**Student:**

Name: Tesfaye Legese

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: Addis Ababa University

Date of Submission: \_\_\_\_\_

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a supervisor.

**Advisor:**

Name: Tesfaye Shiferaw (PhD)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Acknowledgments**

The researcher would like to express deep gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Tesfaye Shiferaw, for his constructive critical and valuable comments through the research work and professional support and guidance that made this work possible. To express his deepest thanks and appreciation to Ato Tesfaye Robe and Mesaye Yetimegeta critical comments, excellent guidance and caring as providing me relevant material for doing this research. The researcher is also indebted to all respondents that made this study possible in sharing their thoughts and experiences with me.

Deep appreciation and thanks goes to Ato Habtamu Bekane and Kidane Bayou in Burayu supporting materials and sharing ideas for this research.

Finally, the researcher's goes to the beloved dear mother for her strong support me and prayer. Above all, also thank The Almighty God for making everything possible.

<b>Table of contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Acknowledgments.....	i
Table of contents.....	ii
List of tables .....	iii
List of figures .....	iv
Acronym and Abbreviations .....	v
Abstract .....	vi
<b>Chapter one: Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background of the study.....	1
1.2. The statement of the problem .....	4
1.3. The objective of the study .....	6
1.3.1. The general objective .....	6
1.3.2. The specific objectives .....	6
1.4 The research question.....	6
1.5 Significance of the study .....	6
1.6. The scope of the study .....	7
1.7. The limitation of the study .....	7
1.8. Data validity and reliability.....	7
1.9. Organization of the thesis.....	8
<b>CHAPTER TWO: Review of Related Literatures .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2. Global youth unemployment .....	9
2.1. Youth unemployment .....	9
2.2. Different theories of unemployment.....	9

2.2.1. Marxist theory of unemployment.....	10
2.2.2. Market liberal theory.....	11
2.2.3. Monetarism theory.....	11
2.2.4. Human capital theory.....	11
2.3. Global unemployment trends .....	12
2.4. Youth unemployment in Africa .....	13
2.5. The cause of youth unemployment.....	15
2.6. The challenges of youth unemployment in Africa.....	17
2.7. Youth unemployment challenges in Ethiopia.....	19
2.7.1. Ethiopia labour market characteristic .....	21
2.7.2. Population.....	21
2.7.3. National trends.....	22
2.7.4. Ethiopia employment policies and strategy .....	22
2.8. The effect of youth unemployment.....	24
2.9. The solution of youth unemployment.....	25
2.10. Conceptual frameworks.....	26
<b>CHAPTER THREE: Description of Study Area and Methodology.....</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1. Description of study area.....	29
3.1.1. Historical background of Burayu Town.....	30
3.1.2. Location.....	30
3.1.3. Socio-economic condition.....	32
3.1.4. Infrastructure and social facilities.....	33
3.2. Designs of the study .....	33
3.3. Source of data .....	33
3.4. Sampling techniques and population.....	34

3.5. Pre-test.....	36
3.6. The field work .....	36
3.7. Data gathering instruments .....	38
3.8. Variables of the study.....	38
3.9. Method of data analysis.....	38
3.10. Ethical consideration .....	39
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: Findings and Discussion</b> .....	<b>40</b>
4.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents.....	40
4.2. Concept of youth unemployment.....	44
4.3. The major cause of youth unemployment .....	45
4.4. Challenges of youth unemployment.....	47
4.5. The Impact of youth unemployment .....	52
4.6. The mechanism to reduce youth unemployment.....	56
4.7. The perception of youth unemployment .....	59
4.8. Differential analysis the challenge of youth unemployment .....	62
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations</b> .....	<b>71</b>
5.1. Summary .....	71
5.2. Conclusions .....	72
5.3. Recommendations .....	74
Reference	
Glossary	
Appendix	

<b>List of the Table</b>	<b>page</b>
Table 3.1: sampling population.....	35
Table 4.1: Gender distribution of respondent.....	40
Table4.2: Distribution of respondents migrant status .....	42
Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by marital status.....	42
Table 4.4: understanding what is unemployment .....	44
Table 4.5: Respondent leading cause of youth unemployment .....	45
Table 4.6: Respondent challenges of youth unemployment .....	48
Table 4.7: Distribution of respondent obstacles to find job.....	49
Table 4.8: Distribution of respondent work sector choice .....	52
Table 4.9: factors related to unemployment .....	55
Table 4.10: Respondent mechanism to reducing unemployment .....	57
Table 4.11: Respondent programs seeking to address young people.....	58
Table 4.12: Respondent perception of youth unemployment .....	60
Table 4.13: Respondent perception training to find employment.....	61
Table: 4.14: Respondent perception poor society has more trouble to finding job.....	62
Table: 4.15: Chi-Square association between youth unemployment and variables .....	65
Ta table: 4.16: Chi-square analysis respondent feeling youth training received.....	67
Table: 4.17:Chi-square analysis (MTD) goals and Ethiopian vision 2030-2050 .....	68
Table: 4.18: Aggregates the societies view on youth unemployment .....	69

<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>page</b>
Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework for causes of youth unemployment .....	27
Figure 3.1: Location of Burayu town in Oromia National Regional State of Ethiopia .....	31
Figure 3.2: Schematic presentation of the sampling procedures.....	37
Figure 4.1: distribution of respondent by age.....	41
Figure 4.2: percentage distribution of respondent by educational level .....	43
Figure 4.3: Distribution of respondent by employment status .....	43
Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of respondent by effect of unemployment.....	53
Figure 4.5: Distribution of respondent the problem facing today youth.....	54

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- AAU** - Addis Ababa University
- BOFED** - Bureaus of Finance and Economic Development
- CSA** - Central Statistical Agency
- BTM** - Burayu Town Municipal
- DF** - Degree of Freedom
- ECA** - Economic Commission For Africa
- EEDR** - Ethiopia Economic Development Report
- FDRE** - Federal Democracy Republic of Ethiopia
- FGD** - Focused Group Discussion
- GDP** - Growth Domestic Production
- GTP** - Growth and Transformational Plan
- IYDC** - International Youth Day Celebrations
- ILO** - International Labour Organization
- IMF** - International Money Found
- LMP** - Labour Market Participant
- MDG** - Millennium Development Goals
- MSSEDO** - Micro and Small Scale Entrepreneur Development Office
- MEDAC** - Ministry of Economic Development and Population

<b>MOYC</b>	-	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Cultures
<b>MOLSA</b>	-	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<b>NAPEP</b>	-	National Accelerated Poverty Eradication Programs
<b>NEA</b>	-	National Employment Associations
<b>NEPS</b>	-	National Ethiopia Policy and Strategy
<b>NGO</b>	-	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>ORNRGS</b>	-	Oromia National Regional Government States
<b>PASDEP</b>	-	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
<b>PRSP</b>	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
<b>SSA</b>	-	Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>SPSS</b>	-	Statistical Package For Social Science
<b>TVET</b>	-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UNH</b>	-	United Nation Habitat
<b>UNR</b>	-	United Nation Reports
<b>UNESCO</b>	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations
<b>UN</b>	-	United Nation
<b>UNDODC</b>	-	United Nation of on Drugs and Crime
<b>WBR</b>	-	World Bank Report
<b>YNDP</b>	-	Youth National Development Policy

## **ABSTRACT**

*Now days, the growth of youth unemployment is one of the critical socio-economic problems facing Ethiopia. The intensity of the problem is high in urban areas in general, Burayu town in particular where youth face serious difficulty in getting employment. The advent of high young people flows in Burayu town has paved the way for the emergence of varied social problems amongst which is youth unemployment. This study was set to assess the challenges of youth unemployment in Burayu town with the goal of providing a better understanding of its prevalence and as result of the increase youth unemployment in the study area. In doing so the study highlights the perception, assess cause and challenges of young people unemployment and to propose the solution to address the problem in study area. The study was primarily based on descriptive qualitative and quantities data. The primary data were collected from 400 youths randomly purposive and accidental selected from three Kebeles of Burayu town, by using questionnaire, interviews and FGD. The challenges of youth unemployment different based on their age, sex, marital status, migrants status and educational levels. The demographic analyzed showed that educational level and marital status was statistically significant challenges of youth unemployment in study area. Migrant status and sex were found insignificant related to youth unemployment. Based on the findings of the sudy: Addressing the challenges and empowering women and giving advised for migrant, increasing investment in training institution and linking the training institution with labour market, Promoting youth enterprises development and self-employment. Attracting foreign investors to promote industrializations were suggested as recommendations.*

**Key words:** *Young people, Unemployment, Labour market, Youth unemployment*

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Unemployment is described as the condition of people who are without jobs. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2007) report policies defines, unemployment as numbers of economical active population who are without work, but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work. According to (Tang, 2009) unemployment exists when the labour forces wish to work but cannot get jobs. Youth unemployment is becoming an increasingly troublesome issue in many parts of the world.

Throughout the world, the youth is the locomotive of national development. They have the potential to stimulate economic growth, social progress and overall national development (Allan, 1962). Recently Youth unemployment is both a global and African problem. Global youth unemployment stands at 12.7%. In North Africa youth unemployment is estimated to be about 27%, while for Sub-Saharan Africa it is 12.8% (ILO, 2012). Youths in Africa face the same renowned difficulties. As indicated by (Jairo, 2008), outlined these challenges to be high unemployment rates, limited access to training and education vulnerability to contracting HIV/AIDS and engage in criminal activities.

Youth unemployment is a global phenomenon experienced in different countries, however its causes, impact and how it is addressed varies, depending on the local context in which it happens. Youth constitutes one of the most prominent social problems that have emerged due to the urbanization process. Youth unemployment in Africa is mainly an urban problem.

A World Bank report (2008) identified youth unemployment to constitute a social problem that is posing major challenges to most African governments irrespective of their socio-economic development. As explained by (Adejumola, 2009), unemployment has been identified as one of the major causes of social vices, including armed robbery, poverty, prostitution, political thuggery, kidnapping and other social crisis. (Musar, 2009), verified this statement by saying that about 4.5 million enter the labour market every year without any hope of getting employment for life sustenance.

According to (Lincoln, 2013), unemployment in Africa is associated with social, economic, political and psychological consequences. Psychological, unemployment usually experience trauma, anger, frustration, low self-esteem, negative life satisfactions, unhappiness and mental disorder including depression and acute stress. Unemployment has also contributed to increasing feminizations of poverty among young women of survival and leads to trafficking for they go across the Middle East and others part of the world.

Youth follows the UN definition as those people between the ages of 15 and 24 years, as opposed to Ethiopia (CSA) definition of those persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the United Nations (UNO) report define youth as those individuals between the ages of 15 to 24 years. While this constitutes the generally accepted international standard used to define youth, a young person is often characterized as such based on socioeconomic, cultural, or institutional contexts that vary by country and individual situation. Youth makeup a major proportions of the population, especially in developing countries. There are 1.2 billion youth between age of 15 and 24 years in the world. About 18% represent of world population.

Some scholars and institutions prefer to use the term young person based on a more contextualized understanding of youth. Governments also may use the term youth to refer only to young males, thus excluding young women. Yet another definition of youth is based on a lifecycle approach and encompasses a much wider age range, often from 10 to 35 years.

Youth is the time of life full of promise, aspiration and energy. Young men and women are most eager to strike out to secure their futures and to help their families and societies (ILO, 2008). They bring with them numerous assets, hope and new ideas, willingness to learn and openness to new skills and adaptability and represent a new generation to meet the challenge in countries with an ageing work force (Morris, 2006). The energy, skills, and aspirations of young people are invaluable assets for sustainable development of nation (WB, 2009).

Youth constitute the human capital of a nation. They represent its political leaders, tradesmen, academics, doctors, innovators, and artists. Institutions, both public and private, must invest in building the capacity of young people in order to assure a sustainable future for their society.

Young people are not only vulnerable to external shocks, an economic crisis lead to unemployment and poverty. They also lack experience, social network or other qualifications that would make it easier for them to find employment. The ILO report data shows that the number of young unemployed, between age 15 and 24, reached 74.2 million in 2008. Because of the current economic crisis, the number of unemployed youth projected to reach 78-90 million by the end of 2014 and in 2018 growth may double.

Ethiopia has the largest youth population in sub – Saharans Africa. More than half of its population is under the age of between 15 and 24 years (UNR, 2003). The challenges faced in Ethiopia by young people in labour market include unemployment, low paid, low skilled jobs without prospects for career advancement and frequently working under poor informal economic activity. Youth employment challenges differs from one country to another and some countries face greater challenges than others.

Youth unemployment impose heavy social and economic cost, which results not only in low economic growth, but also in erosion of the tax base, increased welfare cost and unused investment in education and training. It is very damaging for young people and being associated with social instability, conflict and greater poverty, crime and many social problems. The problem of youth unemployment in Ethiopia challenges the national development.

Oromia National Regional State (ONRS) is one of the nine National Regional States that constitutes the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). As the largest Regional State in terms of population and territory, it covers a total area of 363,375 km<sup>2</sup>, comprising about 34.3% of the total area of the country and it has currently a total population of 32,997,149, of which 16,619,703 (50.4%) are males and 16,377,446 (49.6%) are females, accounting for 36.7% of the total country's population (BOFED, 2014).

Regarding the administrative structure, Oromia National Regional Government State (ONRGS) has three tiers of administrative units: *zone*, *woreda (district)* and *kebele* (the smallest governance units at grass root). Accordingly it comprises 18 *zone* administrations, 265 rural *woreda* administrations, 44 towns' administrations (5 town administrations are categorized level 1 with zone status and 39 town administrations are level 2A and 2B have *wereda* status) as well as 6,340 rural *kebele* administrations (BOFED, 2014).

ONRG, the subject of this study, currently employs 346,111 civil servants, about a third of the total civil servants in the country. Out of the total number of employees 235,034(67.9%) are male and 111,077(32.1%) are female with different professions and different educational background.

This study focuses the situation of youth unemployment of the time and the current in Ethiopia, the study, attempt to investigating the challenges of youth unemployment on the base of data collection from Burayu Town, Oromia National Regional state.

## **1.2. The Statement of the Problem**

Gaining employment in Ethiopia is a major challenge that young people in urban areas in the country encounter. A Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) report published in 2006 by the Ethiopian government identified youth unemployment to be a major problem in the country. Ethiopia has a relatively youthful population with greater than 40% of its population being below 15 years. (YEN, 2011). The PRSP report as well as identified the average age of the country's population to be 22 years.

According to (ILO, 2007), report estimates, the Sub-Saharan Africa region has the highest rate of youth unemployment (18.4%), the Middle East and North Africa (21.3%). A research conducted by (Fadayom, 1992), shows that urban unemployment is higher than rural unemployment in the region. Youth unemployment has increasingly come to be recognized as one of the critical development challenges many countries in the continent (Curtain, 2004).

The challenges of youth unemployment situation in Ethiopia is worst, particularly those who live in urban areas (Berhanu, 2005). According to (Guracello, 2007), youth in urban areas face a high rate of unemployment almost 20%. Confirming to this, youth unemployment rate in urban areas of the country, was found to be 24.5% in 2010 (CSA, 2010).

Youth unemployment challenges in urban areas of the Oromia National Regional State had limited access to employment opportunities. According to (CSA, 2010) , estimate, the rate of youth unemployment in urban areas of the region was found 18% in 2007.

Burayu is one of the towns in Oromia National Regional State with a total population of 85,170. Out of this population about 48.7% were youth and the growth rate was 4.28 annually (CSA, 2006). According to information from the city municipality, the inhabitants of the town are predominantly from Oromo ethnic group. It has a total population of more than 150,426 in 2014, male (71,748), and female (74,678) and is a center of business and industry.

Like other towns of the country, Burayu also manifests the problem of youth unemployment. Burayu is recently experiencing development and high rate of population growth, it is much closed to the capital city, Addis Ababa, but the infrastructural, health center and other facilities are not developed. Youth unemployment rate was found 37.38%, having 9.63% male and 27.75% female (CSA, 2005). The data shows that how much challenges for youth unemployment and specific factors that affect the opportunities of youth employment in the town.

Many young people in Burayu town are trapped in a very difficult situation of unemployment which has always caused them untold suffering and living under poor conditions. Government and other stakeholders like NGOs and private people have attempted to put in place opportunities like in provision of capital through micro finance institutions but even the educated have remained unemployed or underemployed and many governmental strategies to address the youth unemployment predicament have not had success.

This situation has been attributed to general lack of skills by the youth because many have not acquired the required skills to secure jobs in the formal sector and the high population growth rates. Besides that many youth blame the lack of capital yet they are willing to do business and improve their living standards.

This suggests a need to carry out thorough studies into the situation of youths and try to address their difficult situation if anything is to be done to help them out and which was the main aim for this study.

The reason that the town was selected due to have received little research attention so far conduct on unemployment in the study area and the youth unemployment in the town so far was not well assessed.

### **1.3. The Objective of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. The General Objective**

The general objective of the study is to assess the factors that contribute for challenges of youth unemployment in the study area.

#### **1.3.2. The Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study are to:-

- I. Assess the challenges of youth unemployment in study area.
- II. Identify contributes for increment youth unemployment in the study area.
- III. Assess the extent to which the government deals with unemployment to reduce in the study area.

### **1.4. The Research Question**

The research question section includes information on the main research question and sub questions. The main question researcher formulated is:

How can the prevalence challenge of youth unemployment in Burayu town would be understood?

This question aims at outlined the diverse perspectives that can help in explained its occurrence. To be able to answer this main question, the following sub questions were formulated to serve as guidelines:

- I. What are the major challenges of youth unemployment in study area?
- II. What are the main factors of youth unemployment in Burayu town?
- III. What kinds of measures have been adopted to address youth unemployment by the government in the study area?

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The challenges of unemployment among youth have been a serious socio-economic problem in urban Ethiopia in general and in Burayu town in particular. This study is importance for social polices because it intends to describe and raise awareness of dilemma of young dwellers in Burayu town.

In assessing the factors that affect employment opportunities of the young people, this study is different from other studies conducted so far.

Thus, this study strives to give a new perspective to the study of youth unemployment in Burayu town. At the end of this study, more comprehensive information on the major trends associated with youth unemployment in Burayu town would have been provided, which would be vital for further research on the topic.

### **1.6. The Scope of the Study**

The depth of the study focuses Oromia National regional State, particularly in Burayu town area with is taken as a point of reference. The research would focus only three *Kebele*, which are Burayu Gefresa *Kebele*, Burayu Keta *Kebele* and Leku Keta *kebele*. In this *kebele* there are large numbers of population, particularly young labour and center of the town.

### **1.7. The Limitation of the Study**

The first limitation of this study is the inability to obtain exact current statistical data of the number of young unemployed people residing in study area. Another is the inability to conduct field study to obtain first-hand information on the views of youth on the issue. The other limitation was due to budget, time and other facility constraints, the study was restricted to three *kebeles* of Burayu town to address issues youth unemployment in the town.

Finally due to the fact that this study deals with very personal and sensitive issues about youth unemployment and the challenges, sometimes obtaining frank response from the youth was believed to be difficult and it make the study susceptible to social desirability bias. The final output data are not inclusive of all young population in Burayu town. But it figures out the challenges of youth unemployment in the study area and it helps to give attention for the problem and furthers study.

### **1.8. Data validity and reliability**

In order to assess the challenges of youth unemployment in the case of Burayu town, data were collected from primary and secondary sources by using pre-test to evaluate the validity of questionnaire and rearranging reliability of the data.

Hence, based on the facts, evidences and sounded objectives the researcher make sure the outcome of the data analysis process are consistent, accurate and highly stable which in turn indicate a high degree of reliability.

### **1.9. Organization of the thesis**

This thesis organized into five chapters. Chapter one covers the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance, scope, limitation of the study and data validity and reliability.

Chapter two present review of related literatures which includes youth unemployment global perspective and definition, theories of unemployment, youth unemployment trends, causes and challenges in global and in Africa, challenges of youth unemployment in Ethiopia and characteristics, national policy and effect and solution, finally conceptual framework and conclusions.

Chapter three it include description of the study areas, design of the study, source of data, sampling techniques and data gathering instrument and method of data analysis.

Chapter four and five discussion and data analysis which include respondent personal information and major finding of the study, respectively.

At the last presents summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **Review of Related Literatures**

#### **2. Youth Unemployment Global Perspective**

##### **2.1. Youth Unemployment Definition**

The standard UNO definition of youth is peoples who only between the ages of 18-24 inclusive. According to Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency defining youth people who between ages of 15-29, opposed to UN standards. According to the (Commonwealth, 2007), youth is a person between 15 to 29 years old, whereas the National Youth Policy defines youth as all young person's female and male aged 12 to 30 years (Balunz, 2001).

According to (O'Higgins, 2001), this definition may vary according to the cultural and social characteristics differences across countries. As indicated there is a difference assumption among the developed and developing countries on the issues of youth because of the level of development and others factors.

The standard ILO definition of unemployment are those people who have not worked more than one hour during the short reference period, which is usually the previous week or day, but who are available for are actively seeking work (O'Higgins, 1 997).

In the 1997 and 2007, unemployment of youth worldwide increased from (10.9% to 11.9%) while the global adults unemployment rate stayed level at 4.2% from 1997 to 2007 (ILO, 2007). The youth are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults, this problem more affect the developing countries, as indicated by (O'Higgins, 2011).

##### **2.2. Different Theories of Unemployment**

The challenges of youth unemployment from a school-to work- transition perspective. Individual's path from education to stable employment on an institutional basis. According to (Doeringer, 2001) higher academic education, vocational training and temporary or other atypical jobs, military or civilian voluntary service, participation in training and labour market schemes, job search and unemployment incidents, including leisure time and institutionalized episodes, such as being in prison or hospitals from a school-to-work-transition perspective, these episodes are typically of a temporary nature.

(Ryan, 2001), as indicated, from a life-course perspective, unemployment incidents are seen not merely as transitional episodes like others, but interpreted as a possible outcome at the end of each status episode within the school-to-work transition process. Unemployment is interpreted differently or may perform different functions within the school-to-work transition. From a neo-classical perspective, unemployment episodes are interpreted as periods of voluntary job search. Given time-fixed entry dates for schools, preparation training or military service, unemployment episodes may function as waiting time. Social class-related family resources and decisions have a strong effect on educational and labour market opportunities (Boudarbat, 2009).

Youth unemployment is one of the most challenging problems in the world. In order to successfully address the problem of unemployment, we would take criticism of the theory of unemployment which as follows (1) Marxist theory of unemployment, (2) Market liberal theory, (3) Monetarism theory and (4) Human capital theory.

### **2.2.1. Marxist Theory of Unemployment**

Marx saw unemployment as resulting from the capitalist system itself and progressively worse. He did not believe that in the long-term capitalist economies could be managed to eliminate unemployment, nor did he think that market forces would reduce unemployment their own consensus.

However, he did not believe that capitalist economies always had and would have high levels of unemployment. He believed that such economies went through cycles. Periods of expansion in which there was full employment were followed by periods of crisis during which unemployment rose. Each successive crisis would be worse than the previous one until eventually the capitalist system was destroyed.

To Marx, this situation cannot continue indeterminately. Workers would eventually realize they are being exploited, develop class consciousness, and overthrow the capitalist system. Clearly, Marx's predictions that capitalism would collapse have not come true. Indeed the economic system of some communist countries seems closer to collapse than that of most advanced capitalist countries.

However, capitalist economies have not proved as manageable as economists like Keynes believed. "Governments have not been able to manipulate economies in such a way that mass unemployment has become a thing of the past".

### **2.2.2. Market Liberal Theory**

During much of the period since 1945 it was accepted by Labour and Conservative governments alike that the government could and should maintain low levels of unemployment. It was consequently the duty of the government to manage demand in the economy, an increase in government spending could cut unemployment. Successive governments were committed to a mixed economy. Government control over key industries would allow the government to manipulate the economy so that mass unemployment could be avoided.

In the 1970s the consensus about broad economic policy was eroded. Governments faced the problem of rising inflation as well as rising unemployment. Measures designed to reduce unemployment could lead to increased inflation.

### **2.2.3. Monetarism Theory**

The government could reduce or even eliminate the problem by reducing the money supply that is, allowing less money to circulate in the economy. This necessitated cutting back on government spending and not expanding it as Keynes advocated.

The government could not reduce unemployment below the natural rate without causing excessive inflation unless there were other fundamental economic changes. The natural rate of unemployment was affected by such factors as the level of unemployment benefit and the flexibility of wage rates.

The unemployed would be prepared to work for lower wages in order to get a job and at lower wage rates it would be profitable for employers to take workers on. The demand for and supply of labour would come into balance and unemployment would disappear. Economist pointed out that there was not, in reality, a totally free market in labour. Unions could use their power to drive up wages artificially high, and unemployment benefits would discourage people from working for low wages. Other important factors would be the mobility of the labour force and the availability and cost of information about job vacancies.

### **2.2.4. Human Capital Theory**

Vocational education and training support by government and company, or vocational education that individual chose to take by one's own will are based on human capital theory (HCT). According to (Becker, 1964), as sorts that additional education or training increase individual's useful knowledge and technology level, so that eventually increase individual's productivity and lifelong income. This theory advised that, if you want a good job, get good education.

Educational level positively correlation with income. Education increase skill, knowledge and high productivity (Becker, 1964).

According to this theory, job selection is affected by the amount of education that the worker receives because labor market is perfect competitive market.

The effects of unemployment training have been researched since 1960. Unemployment training refers to the training that unemployed worker attends for future job finding.

There are different variable effect on unemployment and training:

### **Age**

Individual's age variable is found to be mediating the relationship between vocational education and employment. As indicated by (Kakwagh, 2010), the effect of vocational education is stronger in the adult group compare to adolescent group. Peoples who are older earn more because they have more on the job experience.

### **Gender**

Gender differences in labor market have been an important analysis constitute among labor economist. Gender has been treated as one of the important variable that mediates the correlation between vocational education and employment. It was found that the increased intensity of training brought positive effect on male sample's employment and the increased intensity and cost of training brought positive effect on female sample's employment (Jeon, 2008). As indicated by (Meage, 2008), gender difference on the consequence of vocational training and labor market treatment.

### **Training Duration**

Quantity and quality of the training have been considered as one of the important variable that explains the relationship between vocational training and employment. As explain by (Youkyong, 2008) found that the duration of unemployment of vocational training participants is shorter than the one of unemployed and not trained.

## **2.3. Youth Unemployment Trends in the Global**

The current global youth populations are above 1.2 billion is the largest in history and represents approximately 20% of the world's population. More than 80% of the world's youth live in Africa, Asia and Oceania, 60% of the global youth population lives in Africa. One in five youth lives on less than US\$1 a day.

The ILO estimates that the number of unemployed youth is on the rise again since 2011, after declining from the peak it reached at the height of the global financial crisis. It is expected to reach 74.2 million young people by 2014 based on (ILO, 2012). The global youth unemployment rate has also been rising since 2011. It is currently estimated at 12.6% and is projected to increase to 12.8% by 2018.

While youth unemployment rates in Central and Eastern Europe were strongly affected by the world financial crisis, peaking in either 2009 or 2010, the developing regions of the world were less affected. Still, several regions have continued to experience secular increases in youth unemployment rates. In East Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, the (ILO) projected unemployment rates in 2013 are significantly higher than rates at the peak of the crisis. The regions with the fastest projected increases from 2013 to 2018 are Southeast Asia and East Asia. However, the highest rates of youth unemployment will continue to be found in the Middle East, where they are projected to reach 30%, followed by North Africa, where they are projected to reach 24% by 2018.

High rates of youth unemployment represent both widespread personal disasters for individuals and lost opportunity for critical national and global economic development. Unemployment in youth has been shown to have lifelong effects on income and employment stability, because affected young people start out with weaker early-career credentials and show lower confidence and resilience in dealing with labor market opportunities and setbacks over the course of their working lives. The youth unemployment challenge is particularly intense in the developed world in Spain, (51.4%) 2011 and in Greece (46.6%) as shown by (ILO, 2011).

In the developing world, high youth unemployment represents lost potential for national economic transformation, and high numbers of economically frustrated youth may contribute to social instability and challenges for the government in north Africa.

#### **2.4. African Perspective Youth Unemployment Overviews**

Africa is the world's youngest continents. Almost less than 15 years of youth population. Young people can change the world for the better. About 20% of the global population is between the ages of 15-24. In Africa by 2025, two-thirds of our population will be under 25 years of age. This cohort is the next generation of problem-solvers, the ones who can make the discoveries and build the industries that will transform our economies and bring hope to the neglected and

marginalized peoples of our world. Large parts of Africa still suffer from severe poverty, hunger, disease and migration.

As we look to the next generation to tackle some of the difficult long-term challenges facing our planet, such as climate change or food security, we need to take action now on one critical façade, youth unemployment (WB, 2013). The jobs crisis affecting young people is a global problem, but nowhere is it more acute than in Africa. Although African governments are implementing various programmes to not only for lost opportunity, but for political instability and economic chaos (UN, 2008).

According to (Krafft, 2013), show that for male youth in Egypt, returns to training outside the educational system exceed returns to achievement of vocational secondary school, which is generally held to be low quality. One of the main messages of this year's (WB, 2013), indicated that jobs are essential to social unity. Jobs not only convey a greater sense of dignity and belonging in society, but also encourage voice and participation (WB, 2012). Young men is not merely economic necessity, but it often stems from the need to compensate for the lack of trust, support, and social ties that exclusion from productive opportunities brings about (Bell, 2010). Lack of jobs can result in reduced trust and lower levels of civic engagement and as recently demonstrated in the Arab Spring, can lead to social unrest and violence. Lack of job opportunities for youth is associated with crime and gang-related violence.

In Africa, there are some 200 million youth, comprising more than 20% of the population. Ethiopia has the largest youth population in Sub-Saharan Africa. More than half of its population is under the age of 25 years and 20% are between 15 and 24 years. Furthermore, this proportion is gradually increasing, having grown from 14% in 1984 to about 20% in 2005.

According to (Jairo, 2008), explained that youths in Africa leave school early and enter the labour market unprepared. This in essence hinders their contribution to economic growth, thereby establishing their vulnerability to poverty. As well as (Ngo, 2010), described that poor young people in Kenya to be helpless, frustrated and dangerous. In addition to this he explained that most policy makers in Africa perceive young people as being economically inactive since bulk of them lack employment in the formal sector. Youth work in informal sector such as petty trading, working in households, as well as in family based enterprises. According to the Minister of Employment and professional training of Ethiopia, there are two million unemployed youth in

the country based on a study conducted in 2007, with one million youths thought to be employed, been actually underemployment.

## **2.5. The Main Cause of Youth Unemployment**

There are number causes of youth unemployment. The most significant is poor macroeconomic performance. Youth are more affected because youth unemployment tends to be super-cyclical. It fluctuates stronger than adult unemployment (Ryan, et al., 2000).

The factors contributing to this higher cyclical volatility are several. Young workers usually have lower job protection. In addition, they are most likely to have gained less job-specific experience. Also, compensation pay tends to increase with tenure, making it less costly to fire a young worker (Pagy, 2007).

Youth also face higher barriers to entry into the labour market due to their lack of experience. Shorter credit history and lack of access to business networks makes it more difficult for them to become successful entrepreneurs (Coenjaerts, 2009).

Employment protection legislation also affects youth unemployment. During the 1980s, European economies suffered from high rates of unemployment. Policy makers consequently introduced a wide array of reforms. These reforms have contributed to raising employment during upturns, but many of the new jobs have been temporary jobs (Bentolila, et al., 2010). During recessions, many of the temporary jobs were the first to be shed, hence creating youth unemployment (Boer, 2009). Indeed, during the recent great recession, youth have become the dominant contract type for newly established contracts of young people (O'Higgins, 2012).

Youths occupy a prominent place in any society. They are one of the greatest assets any nation can have. Youth are leaders of tomorrow, they out-number the middle-aged and the aged (Onyekpe, et al., 2007). The National Youth Development Policy declares that the youth are the foundation of a society their energies, inventiveness, character and orientation define the pattern of development and security of a nation. The youth are also most unstable and yet the most vulnerable segment of the population in terms of social-economic, emotion and other aspects (Anasi, 2010).

Youth's unemployment in Ethiopia is a consequence of several factors. Ethiopia has continued to experience high rate of population growth. Related to the rapid population growth is the massive rural-urban migration by the youth. This problem is particularly observed in the study areas.

The challenges of youth unemployment is nowadays, big issues for developed and developing nation due to economic crisis since 2007 up to present. Numerous studies argue that youth unemployment and underemployment are threat to the social, economic and political stability of nations (Urdal, et al., 2012). In fact, political instability originates in high uncertainty which may decrease labor (Colino, et al., 2012). If young people are left with no alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are more likely to join a revolt as an alternative way of generating an income (Urdal, 2012). Currently cause of youth unemployment for political instabilities in some countries such as Greece, Spain Tunisia, Libya and Egypt from North Africa.

According to (Rodgers, 1989), described unemployment problem factors like selectivity among school leavers whose expectations aspirations are to gain modern sector employment in spite of the limited opportunities in the sector. Globally, about 85% of all new employment opportunities occur in the informal sector (UNHABITAT, 2010).

In Africa, two in three urban residents obtain their livelihoods from the informal economic sector, which is thought to be growing at an annual rate of 7%. In the future, it is estimated that more than 90% of African jobs will be informal sectors (Sommers, et al., 2010).

According to (Lincoln, 2013), identified that policies like structural adjustment which involve cutting costs, shading labour or freezing public sector wages and cutting employment through cutting public services affects youth so much. He added that governments tend to be excessively bureaucratic which cause unnecessary delay for youth to at least start their own businesses hence remaining unemployed.

As indicated by (Callaway, et al., 1971), on line to this in many countries, the rapid extension of formal education has itself has been a significant factor in the growth of youth unemployment. This vigorous expansion took place in line with the generally held belief that massive increase in education would help to generate economic growth.

In response to the alarming unemployment situation, Ethiopia governments at various times have made attempts to solve the nagging unemployment problem by setting up various solution agencies. Notable among these agencies are the National Employment Association (NEA), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) and non-governmental organization (NGO). The government policies and strategy give attention to solve youth unemployment by creating

different project construction such as housing, road, cobblestone and the great renaissance Abay dame, contributed to create opportunities for young people.

## **2.6. The Challenges of Youth Unemployment in Africa**

As indicated by (Okojie, et al., 2003), the factors that have been identified to be major causes of high youth unemployment in Africa to be, rapid population growth, poor quality education, small private sector, and rapid rural-urban migration.

As explain by (Adejumola, et al., 2009), argue that, South Africa's pension grant frees up resources in house which allow prime age household members to make the required investment to migrate to find work in urban areas. (Franklin, 2012), show that government housing in South Africa frees female household members to enter the labour force, because the physical burdens of slum living were relieved. On line of this (Dinkelman, et al., 2011), find that, rural electrification increased labour supply of females, for similar reasons. (Field, 2007), shows how improved property rights in Pervasive slums seem to have caused a shift away from work in the household and increased labour market hours.

The major challenges of youth unemployment in Africa explained by different scholars as follows:

**Rural-Urban Migration:** (Smith, 2003) explained city growth in Africa to be most often attributed to the process of mass rural exodus spoiled mostly by youths. These youth leave rural areas for cities and towns in search of employment opportunities which are most often not sufficient. (Sinclair, et al., 1978), upholds that job opportunities and wage differentials act as motivations for rural exodus of unskilled labour in Ethiopia, and this has led to an increase in the proportion of urban poor. (Todaro, et al., 1996), emphasizes that in spite of the contributory role rural –urban migration plays in the rise in urban unemployment, this mode of migration is not to be considered undesirable. Most youth move to urban areas in search of work but they are unable to find jobs due to lack of skills and work experience.

According to (David, et al., 2009), explained that the major demographic transition will happen in the African continent, mostly attributable to rural- urban migration with more than half of Africans residing in cities and towns in 2020. The current pace of urban growth continues, about 60% of the Ethiopian population will be urban dwellers in the next 25-30 years. measures are not taken this might lead to an outburst of social problems which are already posing challenges in major urban areas in the country particularly in Addis Ababa and surrounding town like Burayu

emanating urban population. According to this situation rapid uncontrolled urban expansion has led to an increase in the proportion of dependent people.

**Rapid Population Growth:** (Okojie, 2007), explained the problem of unemployment in Africa to be most profoundly felt by young people in the continent who constitute the bulk of the population, as much as 50% in most countries. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) outlined that most African countries are characterized by high youthful population.

According to (UN, 2009), report stated that Africa has the world's youngest population with 43% being under 15 years. It further points that a youthful population constitutes both an asset as well as a source of social vulnerability. (Jo, et al., 2000), regard unemployment in South Africa to stem from employment growth lagging behind population growth. As above describes population dynamics are cause for challenges of youth unemployment in Ethiopia.

**Poor Education Quality:** (Jo Beall, 2000), said that unemployment affects mostly those who are poorly educated, unskilled and the female population in South Africa. According to (Murray, et al., 2004), cited the education quality as a factor that affects labour market integration of young people in Africa. In the 1960s many African countries undertook major educational expansion but it slow down in the 1970s and decline in the 1990s. (Semboja, et al., 2013), in line with this that bulk of young people in East Africa lack the necessary education, information and relevant training for productive jobs.

**Stagnating Economies:** According to (Chigunta, et al., 2002), identified stagnating economies to be one of the major factors behind the challenges of high youth unemployment in Africa. He explained that young people are finding it difficult to be employed largely due to the stagnating formal sector, with school graduates staying at home without gainful or productive employment. (David, et al., 1996), view most, African countries to be plagued with rapid population growth and stagnating economic.

Ethiopian had an annual growth rate of over 8% over a ten year period. However, the creation of job opportunities still challenges for the government to address all part of the region. Economic growth contributed to create job opportunities and reduced unemployment rate, but it is not true if balance the demand and supply of labour workers in the country.

## **2.7. The Challenges of Youth Unemployment in Ethiopia**

The city of Addis Ababa has been growing rapidly. Population has nearly doubled every decade. In 1984 the population was 1.4 million in 1994 it was 2.1 million and it is currently thought to be more than 4 million. UN HABITAT estimates that this number will continue to rise, reaching 12 million in 2024 (UN HABITAT, 2003), Unemployment situation in the city economy has been unable to generate enough jobs, coupled with the continued influx young semi-skilled and unskilled job seekers have created a significant burden on the job market. The results of a March 2011 survey by the Central Statistical Agency depict that highest level of unemployment in the Country (25%) is recorded in Addis Ababa (CSA, 2011).

According to (Bryan, et al., 2014), explain on rural-urban migration, in which the decision to look for a job in the city is costly and has risky outcomes, when individuals are close to subsistence levels and credit constrained. This migrating sacrifice work in agriculture or local jobs, to take the risk of finding better urban employment. As indicated this problem by (Crepon, et al., 2013), the effects are likely to be mitigated if such labour supply responses happen on a large scale, for instance if reducing search costs only improves labour market outcomes for those receiving the subsidies, at the expense of other job seekers. Increase the costs of search for anyone, and could thus be bad for all individuals living far from jobs and for the economy as a whole (Zenou, et al., 2009). Search and matching frictions have been shown to be a significant cause of unemployment, longer unemployment spells, and even lower wages and productivity (Pissarides, et al., 2000).

The story of youth unemployment in Ethiopia is partly a story of education (Serneels, et al., 2007). He explain that the enormous expansion of opportunity in University education, and the low costs of attending university have led to a large population of poor youth with university degrees, diplomas, or vocational training. These individuals, long term unemployment are not often an option. They have to find temporary or casual employment while searching for the jobs that they want.

According to (Mains, et al., 2012), In 1999 only about 4% of urban Ethiopia had any kind of higher education, this rose to 27% by 2011. In the past education was a guarantee of a good job, and is still viewed as the route to a middle class life among the youth aged 20-24 years. On line

of this the rate of unemployment is in fact the highest among those with some kind of post-secondary education (Broussard, et al., 2012).

Economic growth has helped to reduce unemployment particularly in urban areas. While overall unemployment rate stands at about 25%, urban unemployment rate declined from 22.9% in 2004 to 17.5% in 2014 and the rural areas 3.6% (CSA, 2014).

Unemployment and underemployment is a major challenges and cause for a socio-economic problem in Ethiopia. Evidence from East Africa show that in the 2004 crisis also shows that, where unemployment is widespread, workers are often forced to accept dangerous working conditions, as new jobs tend to be lack of formal sector benefits (Knowles, et al., 2005).

According to (Horn, et al., 2009), Young people tend to comprise a significant proportion of the workforce in export-oriented manufacturing and have been hard hit by the global economic downturn. In addition to this, where youth unemployment is high, young people are often overrepresented in the informal sector, and thus are vulnerable to the knock-on effects on informal sector businesses.

Youth employment is challenge to Ethiopia the country faces growing youth landlessness in rural areas and insignificant rural job creation, potentially leading to an increase in migration to urban areas (WB, 2007). The concern is whether there will be substantial growth and job creation in urban areas to absorb new labour market participants. Young workers with low skills and inadequate education experience higher inactivity and lower employment rates and are more likely to get stuck in low-quality jobs than better educated youth (Mosel, et al., 2009).

Ethiopia is a poor agrarian country with per capita income of US\$ 350 (World Bank, 2011). Recently, the country has been achieving a promising economic growth. According to The Economist (January 6, 2011), the country had the 5th fastest growing economy in the world during the periods 2001-2010 at an average annual GDP growth rate of 8.4%. Despite such improvements, youth unemployment is high and is one of the socio economic problems in the country. This shows that the economy growth in the countries cannot provide adequate jobs to the growing population in both rural and urban areas.

The government of Ethiopia revises their policies and strategy to create opportunities for young people to reduce the challenges of youth unemployment. The polies and strategies give emphasis to implementation to solve the labor demand by supporting private and public sectors facilitates

microfinance for youth to reduced poverty (CSA, economic development report in Ethiopia 2014).

There are few studies that address the challenges of youth unemployment in Ethiopia. Most of the studies give a narrow view of the young people. Some studies tend to concentrate on the incidence of unemployment in specific categories, such as urban youth unemployment (Serneels, et al., 2004). The radical policy and administrative reforms that were undertaken in Ethiopia since the 1990s are expected to significantly affect the conduct and performance of the labor market.

### **2.7.1. The Characteristic of Labour Market in Ethiopia**

#### **2.7.2. Population**

The youth labour market is particular concern in developing countries such as Ethiopia due to a high proportion of youth in the demographic profile. According to (Jensen, et al., 2012), a program giving information to young woman about good quality white-collar jobs available in nearby urban areas, and shows that this information alone increases rates of work, not just at the specific jobs. While youth unemployment appears to have fallen marginally over the last few years, it is alarmingly high, at 28% (Broussard, 2012).

There is a belief that more youth in the population create difficult pressures on the labour market and a growing youth population can have important long run implications on youth unemployment. Youth population about 20 million represent 28% of the population. In addition to this explain by (Mosel, 2010) increases in child labour have serious implications for young people's employment outcomes over the life cycle and broader human development, since children tend to work in low-paid activities, which constrain human development and their future employment prospects.

In 1999, the youth labour force, those between the ages of 15 and 24 years, represented 35% of the labour force. In 2011, their share fell significantly to 28% of the labour force. This fall in the share is mostly due to decreases in labour force participation as there has been a global trend in increases in participation rates of youth in education (O'Higgins, 2003)

### **2.7.3. National Trends**

In Ethiopia labour force participation rates were higher in rural areas than in urban areas, 89% and 73%, respectively. According to (Fawcett, et al., 2006), show that there is limited available evidence indicates that the youngest workers appear to be most severely affected by employment shocks.

Since young people comprise a considerable proportion of all labour migrants and are disproportionately employed in temporary jobs in industries that are often particularly affected by recession (e.g. construction, manufacturing, physical work, etc.), they may be particularly vulnerable to external shocks (McKenzie, et al., 2007).

In 2009, the average labour market participation rate for Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia was 71%, the average for the (LDC) was 74%, and for high income countries the average was 61% (WB, 2012). On this issues explain by (Jones, et al., 2009), indicated that the employment rate among less educated youth was considerably lower than that of the total population.

Although youth unemployment appears to be an urban problem, the proportion of employed Ethiopians who were underemployed was present in both rural and urban areas. About 28% of employed Ethiopians reported being underemployed, 27% in rural areas and 34% in urban areas (CSA, 2013).

### **2.7.4. The Employment National Policies of Ethiopia and Strategy**

According to Ethiopia's National Employment Policy and Strategy in (2009), employment generation has two important dimensions: the demand and supply side of job creation. The first dimension the demand side of job creation refers to the ability of the economy to create jobs for various skill categories as per the requirement of the economy. The second dimension the supply side of job creation deals with whether or not the skill levels of available pool of persons match with the type of skill that the economy requires (CSA, 2010).

Ethiopia's public sector-led development strategy has contributed to considerable poverty reduction and progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as envisaged under the authorities' Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). The investment requirements of the GTP are large and securing the associated financing remains a challenge.

Without greater scope for the private sector the realization of the GTP's objectives could be elusive (MOLSA, 2012).

Ethiopia vision become a middle income country in 23 year time from now and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Job creation has been articulated as one of the eight pillar strategies of its MDGs-based Five Year Development Plan entitled Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP).

It is widely recognized that employment, earnings and the labour markets play a crucial role in poverty reduction through promoting both economic growth and enhancing its effectiveness in reducing poverty. It is also well recognized in Ethiopia that the availability of employment opportunities and their characteristics constitute an essential transmission channel from growth to poverty reduction.

The objectives of the National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia have three important goals: enhancing social welfare, accelerating economic growth, and achieving political stability. In addition to this Enhancing private sector productivity (both formal and informal) and creating mechanisms for strengthening their linkages and complementarities is critical to create decent and remunerative jobs (MOFED, 2008).

To maximize decent employment opportunities:

- i. Identify industrial zones in each region and put in place a more transparent and less costly method of leasing land to investors in labor-intensive manufacturing sub-sectors.
- ii. Reducing the cost of land can contribute to competitiveness of Ethiopian firms and create more employment. Getting land for construction is ranked as the number one constraint in a recent business climate study (World Bank, 2007).
- iii. Support research and development and technological diffusion to improve competitiveness of the private sector. Labor-intensive manufacturing enterprises need new technologies and designs to be competitive in both domestic and foreign markets.

Further strengthen the existing Public-Private Partnership Forum to enable the private business community and investors in policy dialogue.

Creation of employment opportunities in the public sector could also be considered in terms of establishing missing-links or strengthening and expanding existing institutions of social and economic importance to the country. The public intervention could create ample opportunities for new employment in the public sector.

The youth employment mainstreaming strategies identified include the following:

- i. Improving the quality of education and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs).
- ii. Further enhance the implementation of the on-going youth package in a more structured manner.
- iii. Supporting the creation of quality jobs in the formal and informal sectors.
- iv. Fostering entrepreneurship and empowerment of youth.
- v. Facilitating youth entry into business and promoting employment (CSA, 2013).

Conclusions to create opportunities for youth unemployment the role of private sectors are not still growing in the countries. Most of the private sectors do not care about young people and did not participating in poverty reduction.

## **2.8. The Effect of Youth Unemployment**

The consequences of unemployment is for various reasons, youth unemployment rates are higher than adult unemployment rates. In fact, unemployment may be a smaller problem for the youth because it typically is shorter duration (O'Higgins, 2007). Moreover, youth may simply switch jobs more often because they are seeking for the right job.

Unemployment early in life may have persistent negative consequences for the persons' subsequent career, as it may impair their productive potential and employment opportunities (O'Higgins, 2007). Indeed, there appear to be scarring effects attached to early unemployment spells, which significantly reduce subsequent wages and increase the probability of future unemployment spells (Nordstrom, et al., 2004). Youth unemployment has been found to be associated with drug use and crime (Fougère, et al., 2009). This is particularly severe as youth unemployment is typically concentrated among groups which have additional social problems (Freeman, et al., 1982).

According to (Owen, 2009), argues that the implications of unemployment for young people may include poverty, migration to urban areas, housing problems, rising criminal rates, lack of youth participation in society and low morale values among young people. Implications that have impact on young women are adolescent prostitution and higher rates of teenage pregnancies. Young women may find their life changes particularly limited.

According to (Balunzi, et al., 2001), explained that youth who fail to get jobs end up in urban

slums and streets and engage in unproductive activities like prostitution, thuggery, drugs and substance abuse. Many young people experience serious difficulties during this transition period.

## **2.9. The Solution of Youth Unemployment**

The World Bank and ILO member in different conference suggest that states policies should be designed to increase welfare of people especially youth and women since they constitute the bottom ladder in many developing countries in respect to employment, poverty, education, training and status. The conference recommended that special emphasis should be placed on developing skills education development, employment of youths, women and on integrating them into the economic and civic life of that country (ILO, 2013).

According to (Callaway, 1982), government needs to know the characteristics of job seeking-young people, ages, educational positions, family backgrounds and living conditions, migratory movements, aspirations, periods unemployed as well as incidence of unemployment in different parts of the country. According to Ethiopia government, create multiple job opportunities for graduates to reduce on the lack of job and create awareness to participate in different business activities.

(Llli, et al., 1962), indicated that, the solution to combating youth unemployment lies in establishing youth clubs all over the country. Those clubs are intended to provide education and social services and aim to discourage young persons from visiting unsuitable places or hanging around streets. They do not offer professional training and do not attempt to raise false hopes of youth by any pretense that they will find employment.

The creation of youth employment centers would also help to check on unemployment through vocational schools, where young people receive theoretical and practical training in fields which they have freely chosen. On line to this (Anderson, et al., 1998), show that, youth unemployment policy should be received and designed to prevent a further rise in the structural component of the current youth unemployment.

(Harper, et al., 2011), explained that the government should develop policies and implement programmed that can enable youths to employ themselves in career through enterprise creation. Youth should embrace the entrepreneurship drive as it would reduce ignorance that is fueling

unemployment in Ethiopia. The youth should learn how to save and invest is important for a successful enterprise and would assist in the reduction of the high youth unemployment problem.

Many analysts have commented the developing countries government programmed activities for the youth support still question the level of accountability and transparency. Since similar programmer seeking to address young peoples' unemployment situation have been introduced before and collapsed because of different factors like corruption, lack of transparency and political interventions.

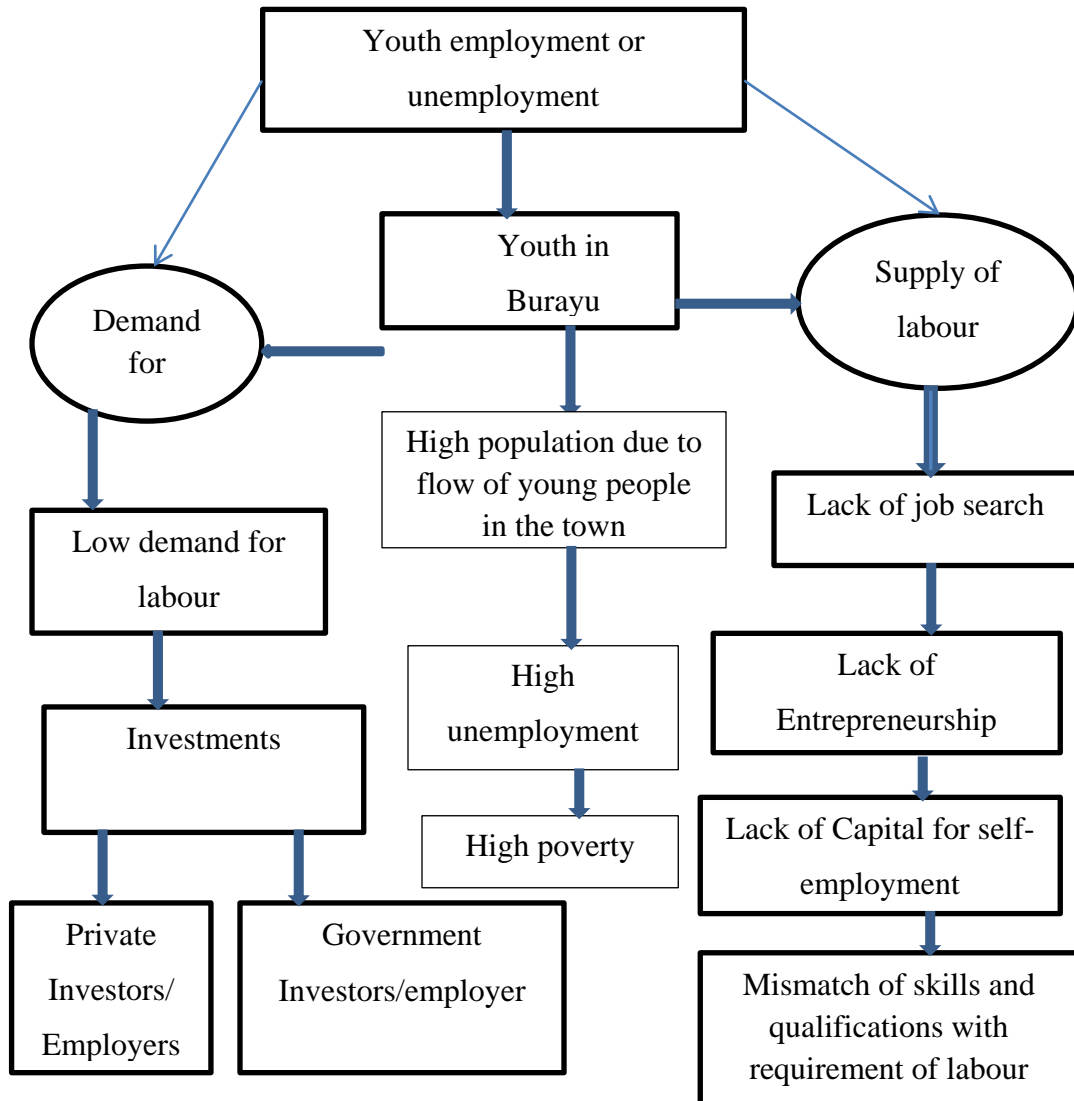
### **2.10. Conceptual Frameworks**

Youth may spend significant resources on job training, but in many countries they occur in unregistered, small scale and often informal institutions (Adams, et al., 2008). According to (UNESCO, 2014), a report, less than half out of 46 countries, addressed skills development of youths in the informal sector. As indicated by (Awinia, et al., 2013), the urban youth who seek to alleviate their income and non-income poverty through self-employment within the informal.

The constraints that may limit young people's access to the labor market:

- i. Job-relevant skills constraints, including insufficient basic skills, technical skills mismatch, behavioral skills mismatch, or insufficient entrepreneurial skills.
- ii. Lack of labor demand, both at the macro-level through slow job growth and at the micro-level through employer discrimination.
- iii. Job search constraints such as information about job openings or being able to communicate skills to potential employers.
- iv. Firm start-up constraints including lack of access to financial capital.

**Figure 2.1: conceptual framework for causes of youth unemployment.**



*Sources: economic development report in Africa (2013).*

Based on the figure 2.1 which indicates that the level of employment will depend on the demand side and supply of labour. Supply side for labour fails to address the problem of unemployment in the labour market also the figure indicates that, the demand side will depend if employment condition will be favorable for workers to demand employment. The outcome of it is that, unemployment especially for young people can be due to worker condition for employment. In the light of the above situation, the results can be reflected on the societies.

In general, in Ethiopia the challenges of youth unemployment situation occur due to rural-urban migration, it affects the demand and the supply in the labour market participation. This problem observed in the study area, because there are minimum opportunities of formal job created by government and privates investors. The public sectors investment on human development and constructional project create opportunities for young people to mitigate the problem of unemployment. According to Africa development economic in 2014 (ADE), Ethiopia one of the fastest growing countries in economic and human development. This result comes from the effective use of revising policies and strategy of the government. There is still imbalanced between demand and supply of labour participation in countries due to economic growth and human development.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Descriptions of Study Area and Methodology

In this section are stated what is going to be done and where, how it will be done, what data will be needed, the proposed tools to be used in the data collection and the methods of analyzing the data would be precisely described.

#### 3.1. Descriptions of Study Area

This study would be conducted at Oromia National regional state, the case of youth unemployment in Burayu town. Administratively the town is divided into seven *kebeles*.

The town has a total population of 85,170 and out of which about one-fifth are in age group 15 to 24 years (CSA, 2008). But recently, the number of population time to time increments because of high level flow of population into the town particularly young population boys and girls. According to the municipal estimation the current numbers of population rapidly growing and aggravated the socioeconomic of the town. It accounts currently, in all *Kebele* estimated by BTM 150,000 population in 2014.

Most of the young people inhabitants, their livelihoods depend in informal economic sectors and their educational levels are not further continuous and leaves their education from primary and secondary, however, the majorities are completed secondary educational levels. The reason to early dropout from schools life are economic problems and simple early employed such as Burayu slaughter private organization and others engaged temporary economic activities.

Burayu town has shown rapidly growing in socio-economic sectors and one of industries zone. According to (BTM, 2014) report figures shows as, new investments in construction (152), hotels and restaurants (124), education (9), health centers (7), there is only one youth centres in the town which provides services recreational activities and for other governmental function, mostly the youth centers give services public current activities. In the town there are no green area and youth centers. Education and health service development very poor particularly health services public there is only one.

Burayu is one of recently growing in urbanization and high level of youth flow into the town due to near to the capital city, as a result there are many young people vulnerable to unemployment

and socio-economic crisis. The area was preferred because, living in the city center made it easier for the researcher to have access to the information with less costs. The place has high scores of youths who are unemployed and those situations need to be addressed, before the problem increase and the condition become.

### **3.1.1. Historical Background of Burayu town**

Prior to development of early settlements, Burayu was covered with dense with forest. The name Burayu is reported to have derived from one the indigenous trees of the region. The term” Burayu” is an *Afan Oromo* Word which means “*Tiqure Inchet*” in Amharic.

According to informants, Burayu town was founded in 1946 by a land lord of that area named Garazmatch Robi Kelecha. Accordingly, farmers who belong to” *Gurage*” Ethnic group began to engage themselves with horticultural activities along the banks of the Burayu River. Butcheries and “*Tej bets*” had also emerged following these activities. Merchants from the western part of the country and people from Addis Ababa who wanted to live and leisure at the suburban of Addis had also contributed a lot to the development of the town.

In 1996 the municipality of Burayu Town was established over the area between *Katta* and *Gefersa*. During this time the population was not more than 900 households. In 2005, the administrations became unified and reformed to be administered by a municipality (BTM, 2006).

### **3.1.2. Location**

Burayu Town is located in the western fringe of Addis Ababa, along the Addis Ababa-Ambo road at about 15 km from the center of Addis Ababa (*Piazza*) and nearly 27 km east of Holeta town, the capital of *Welmera District*.

Astronomically the town extends roughly from 9<sup>0</sup>02’to 9<sup>0</sup>02’30” N Latitudes and 38<sup>0</sup>03’30”to 38<sup>0</sup> 41’30”E longitudes. It is bounded by Addis Ababa City in the East, Sululta District in the North, Walmera District in the West and Sabata Hawas District in the South and North West.

Administratively, Burayu was found in Oromiya Special Zone of *Finfine* Surrounding in the Oromiya National Regional State (ONRS). Presently the town has got status of 1<sup>st</sup> town.

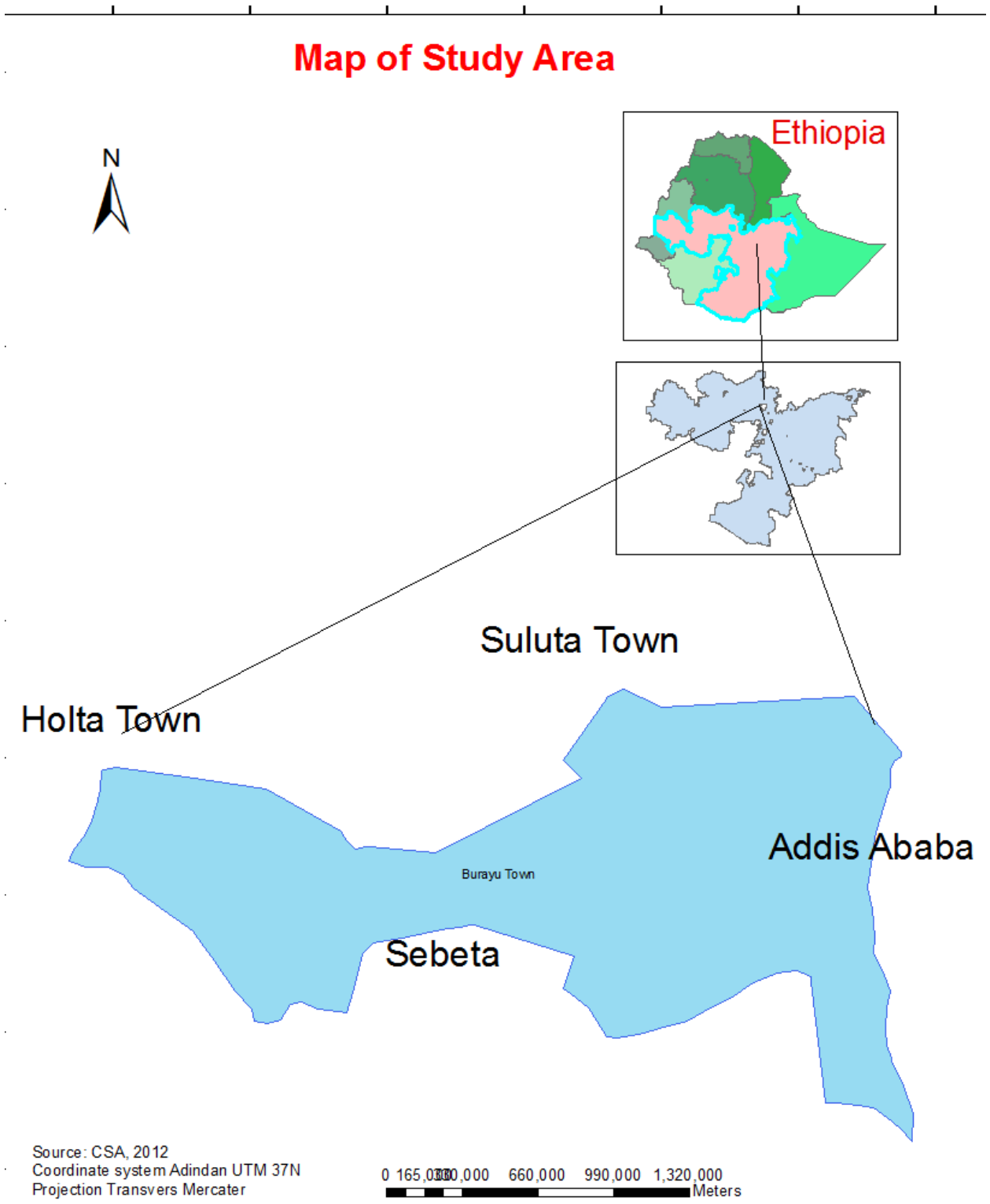


Figure 3.1: Location of Burayu town in Oromia National Regional State of Ethiopia

### **3.1.3. Socio-Economic Condition**

#### **Population Size**

The population count made by population and housing census conducted in 1999 E.C has been considered here to see the trend of the population size of the town. The 1999 population census put the population size of the town at 63,889. Based on the 1999 census, projected population of the town in year 2005 is 81,740. Where as population counted in year 2003 by Burayu town Municipality the population size of the town is around 114,426.

A significant population of the town was within the age group 0-14 implying a higher Young dependence ratio. The young dependency ratio for the town was estimated to be 34% meaning that 100 persons in the working age group (15-64) years had to support on the average 3 person whose age is between (0-14) years (BMT, 2014).

#### **Migration**

Migration is one of the components of population dynamics which can affect population size of an area when its volume is significant. The report produced by CSA present only in ward movements of population while it is necessary to have both in ward and out ward movements as it is the balance of these two movements that would show us the influence of migration on population size.

According to data on area of previous residence of the migrants in 1999, the number of migrants from urban and rural areas was almost equal. Out of the total population of the town migrants constituted close to 61% (BMT, 2014).

#### **Housing and House Hold Characteristics**

According to the population and housing census conducted in 1999 by central statistical authority (CSA) projected there were 18789 housing units (HUS) for 19546 households (HHS) in Burayu Town.

The ratio of the total number of HHS per 100 Hus to be 1.0403 In other words, for every 100 HHS there were, on the average, about 187.89 Hus (BMT, 2014).

#### **Industrial development**

The town is characterized by fast growth of industrial investment and currently there are about 212 manufacturing industries, 116 medium and 96 small scale industries more than 5756 permanent and non-permanent workers are employed in the medium scale industries which have capital more than birr 1.18 billion (BMT, 2014).

### **3.1.4. Infrastructure and social facilities**

#### **Road and Transportation**

Although roads are the vital component of transport system, the coverage and quality of roads in the Burayu town very low, currently only about 35 km of road (Addis Ababa-Ambo Road) in two directions asphalted. In the town there is no enough transportation system. Public transportation and private taxi services is very low when considering the numbers of population. The services of transportation are limited only along the major roads (BMT, 2014).

#### **Water and Electric Power**

Shortage of potable water supply has been a chronic problem of the Town. The town has got potable water in 1997. Still the problems of the water in town are the major issues of the peoples. The town gets hydroelectric power supply for 24 hours. Currently, it expands its service delivery to all *kebeles* of the town.

In general, the social condition of the town are absence of postal service, inadequate recreation, sport facilities for young population, HIV/Aids, lack of solid waste management, inadequate educational and health service, transportation and unemployment are a major one priorities in the town (BMT, 2014).

### **3.2. Designs of the study**

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative research approaches and probability sample. The research design was cross-sectional and the sample size selected simple random techniques. The target population is consist of youth age between (15-29) years at the time of survey is going to be studied (questionnaires, observations, semi- structurally interviewed and focused group discussion) to determine its characteristics. Data generated by in-depth interview, document quarrying and observation are going to be analyzed qualitatively. Primary and secondary data sources were used for this study.

### **3.3. Source of data**

To get necessary information for the study, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. The method helps to obtain first-hand information and enables the researchers to have to multiple methods of collecting information.

### 3.4. Sampling techniques and population

A sample size is a part of a population methodologically selected for purposes of drawing a conclusion about a population and its characteristics (Allan, 1962).

The sample sizes were 400 respondents. In the case of unemployed they are selected by simple random and accidental sampling technique. Researcher observed that the best way to select the unemployed was to use accidental sampling.

Youth were involved in the study because they are the main target of the study. The city of municipal administration and *Kebele* chairperson was selected because he/she is at the head in undertaking challenges of youth unemployment that is, solving the current situation problems. Parents are included because they know most of the negative activities done by their sons and daughters due to unemployment. Civil servants are also included because they are involved and have concern in youth affairs in the community.

Burayu is located near Addis Ababa capital city, one of Oromia regional state town. Out of seven *kebeles* in the town, the study specifically involves youth unemployment problems.

The researcher was taken 400 samples from the *kebeles* which are Burayu keta, Gefarsa Burayu and Leku keta random sampling. The reason to focus in this *Kebele*, the dense population in the area and there is high rate of youth unemployment due to rural-urban migration.

Population size data in three *kebeles* are 36,430 among them 14,182 youth population age between 15-29 years. Out of 14,182 young population (400) sample questionnaires were distributed in the study area.

The Yaro Yamani statistical Formula was used in determining the sample size.

The formula is:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n = sample size

N = population

e = error margin

I = constant

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \\ &= \frac{14182}{1 + 14182(0.05)^2} \\ &= \frac{14182}{1 + 14182(0.0025)} \\ &= \frac{14182}{43} = 400 \end{aligned}$$

: . Sample size for Burayu gifersa, keta and Leku Keta = 400

**Table 3.1 sampling method and sample of respondent selection from each *kebele***

No	List of kebele	Total young population	Sample young population size from each
1	Burayu Gefersa	7429	220
2	Burayu Keta	4648	100
3	Leku Keta	2105	80
Total		14,182	400

Source: primary data, 2015

### **3.5. Pre-test**

As a part of training, the *Amharic* and *Affan-Oromiffaa* version of the questionnaires were pre-tested on 10 young people who are living in the 3 and 5 *gotts* which were not taken as the sample in the study area. The pretest result was used to make the necessary correction of the questionnaire and to estimate the actual time required to fill the questionnaire.

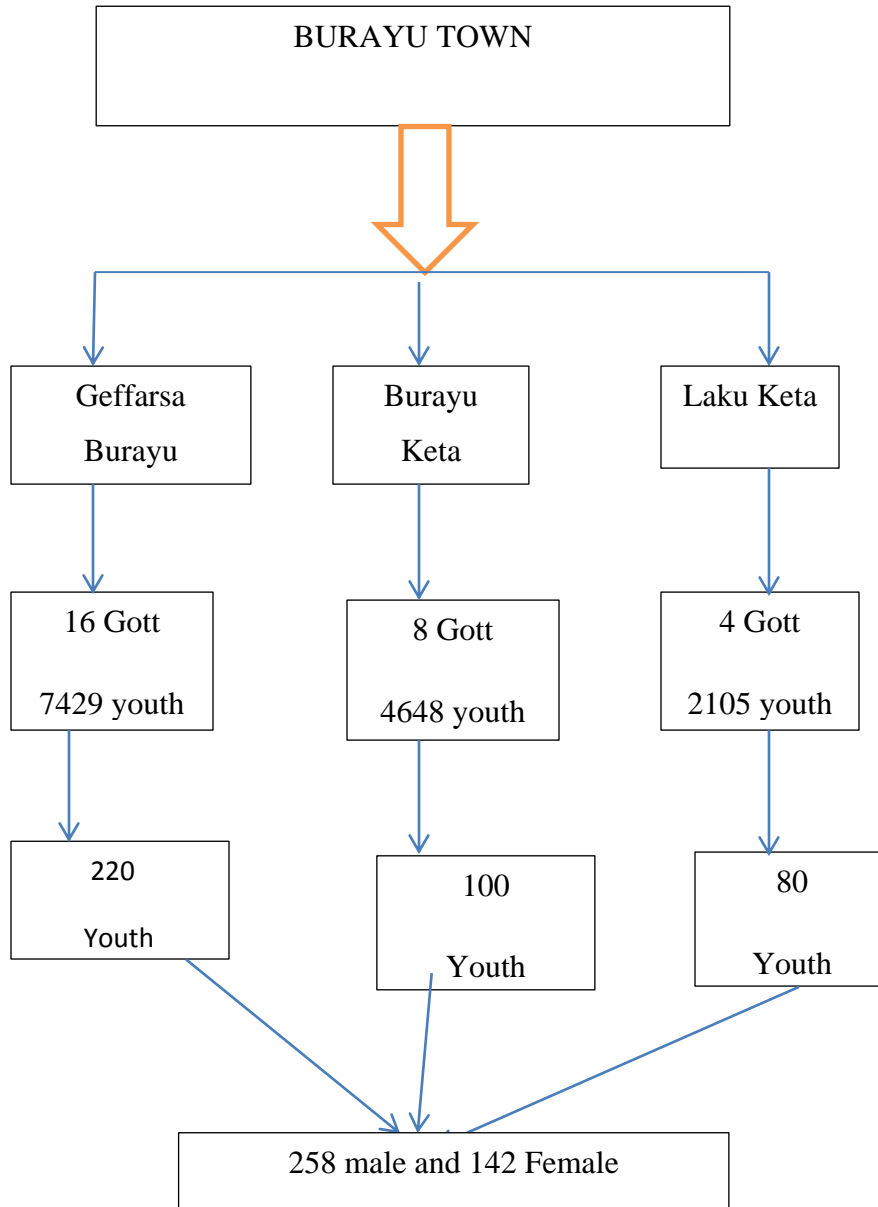
The reliability of opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment items were calculated using split-half reliability Spreaman-Brown coefficient, which yielded a coefficient of  $r = 0.76$  in all cases it was highly reliable.

### **3.6. The field work**

The field survey for the present research was conducted during the period January to February 2015. A close and harmonious relationship with town administration and respondents was first established. This was feasible because of frequent visits to the field, acquaintances with the respondents and controlling contact with them.

This helps the investigator in obtaining fairly reliable and valid information from the respondents. Questionnaires open and closed ended, FGD, interview and observation were involved in the study area particularly with young people concerned on the issues of unemployment challenges, discussion what the government roles and the effect of the problems in the town.

**Figure 3.2: Schematic Presentation of the Sampling Procedures**



Source: Developed by the Researcher, 2015

From the total sample size, the actual covered samples were 400. In the town there is large numbers of population, there are homogenies of the population interims of socioeconomic status are similar and they have common issues problems. Actually, this study doesn't cover the whole sample population size of study area, because of financial problem and the dense population the

<sup>1</sup> Gott is division of population under kebele which may contain about 300 households.

researcher difficult to cover. However, this sample data fill the gap for the problems in the town and it indicated for further studies in the study area.

### **3.7. Data gathering instruments**

Data gathering instrument was primary and secondary source. A structured questionnaire was used to gather the quantitative data while focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interview were used to gather qualitative information. Male and female youth in aged group between 15 to 29 years who live in Burayu town at the time of the survey were the source population for the study.

Two FGDs were conducted with youth unemployment each attended by about ten participants. Ten in-depth interviews were conducted with five female and five male youths living in the study area. Observation and document analysis were utilized for this study.

The primary data is collect through acting in the study area. Capturing data from municipal residents of Burayu town, employment ministry of work and youth development and others stakeholders.

Secondary data obtained from, central statistical agency (CSA), ministry of economic survey, youth association development, library book, others relevant journal books and online sources which are different web sites.

Questionnaires were administered to collect data from all sources including youth unemployment and as will as *kebeles* and municipal officials. Both open-ended and closed-ended questions were incorporates in the questionnaires to gather a data.

### **3.8. Variables of the study**

The independent variables of this study were sex, age, employment status, educational levels, marital status and migrant status while the dependent variables were *challenges of youth unemployment, the case of Burayu town, Oromia national regional state*.

### **3.9. Method of data analysis**

The data and information obtain from questionnaires and interviews would be analysis and discussion. Qualitative and quantitative data quality would be checking and interpreting. The data were organized, coding, categorizing and enter into SPSS Software version 17 was don.

And analyses were made through description and narrating, calculating descriptive statistics cross tabulation (frequency and percentages distribution) and using chi-square test to examining the youth unemployment. To perform analysis, the items would be classified into different tables and figures according to similarities of issues raised in the questionnaires.

### **3.10. Ethical Considerations**

Ethical clearance for the study was obtained from the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies Addis Ababa University. During the study, full information was given to the study participants on the purpose and nature of the research and only those youth who gave their consent to participate in the study were enrolled as the respondents of the study. Confidentiality of the information obtained from the participant were maintained strictly. For all participants in this study researcher would gratefully thank for their contribution at the whole.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Findings and Discussion

This section instigates with a presentation of data analysis and interpretation of information on opportunities and the challenges of unemployment amongst youth in Burayu town. This is followed by the provision of data on the views of the causes of the problem, firstly with a presentation of the respondent information and cause of youth unemployment. This is preceded by a presentation of opinions held by the public on the causes of the problem. This in turn is followed by information on the measures adopted by the government to address the challenges of youth unemployment. A general sum up of the data analysis concludes this section of the paper.

#### 4. Background Characteristics of Respondents

The survey has collected a wide range of information which is essential to the interpretation of the findings and the understanding of the results of the study on opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment in Burayu Town. The background characteristics of respondent which include the demographic and socio-economic profile of respondents interviewed in the study area such as age, sex, marital status, migrant status, education level and employment status are presented in this section using figures and tables.

##### 4.1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

###### 1. Gender of Respondents

One of the variables used to discuss the demographic characteristics of the respondents is gender. As presented in Table 4.1 among the respondents 64.5% were male whereas females comprise only 35.5%. There were more male respondent in the study than female because of most of the female respondent were inconvenient at the time of data gathering. The male respondents were found more active in this study.

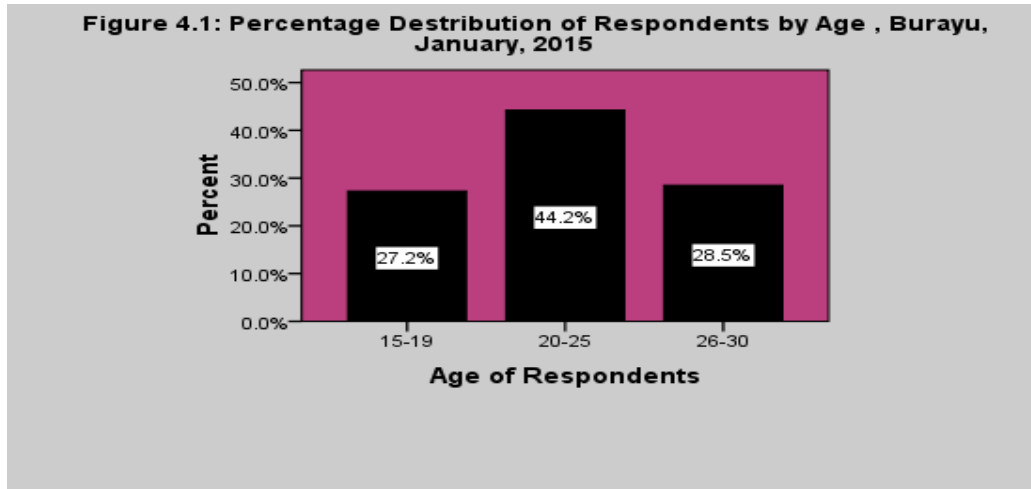
**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by gender, Burayu town, January 2015**

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	258	64.5
Female	142	35.5
Total	400	100.00

*Source:* Survey data, 2015

## 2. Age of Respondents

The age distribution of respondents included in the survey is presented in Figure 4.1. The highest proportion of respondents were found in the age group 20-25 years (44.2%), 26-30 year had response (28.5%), age group between 15-19 year had response (27.2%), The age group 20-25 years had the majority response because it was easy to access to them information.



Source: survey data, 2015

## 3. Migrant Status of respondents

Currently in Ethiopia, there is high flow of the people from rural area to urban centers. Burayu is one of the newly growing towns in western *showa* part of the country. The population of the town show a significant increment from time to time caused by high population growth and rapid rural-urban migration. As indicated in the table 4.2, shows that 62.0% of respondents were migrants and the remaining 38.0% were non-migrants. As a result of such pressure, they were preferred to leave their local areas with the aim of searching job. However, in most cases they didn't get things as they were expecting and life became more than before. These conditions faced them to engage into urban informal sector, particularly in construction. In this regard, sample respondents were asked about the reasons for their migration. Accordingly, there were various reasons behind their arrival to Burayu town. From the total migrants, were 20.0% came due to access of education and 42.0% were to create job opportunities. According to the field survey, most of the migrant leave their origin of place, because of shortage of harvesting land, economic problem and to create job opportunities.

**Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Migrant status, Burayu town, January, 2015**

Migrant Status	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
No-migrant	152	38.0
Migrant	248	62.0
Total	400	100.00

*Source: survey data, 2015*

#### **4. Marital status**

In the Table 4.3 indicate the marital status of respondent, out of them 69% were found that single, 29.75% are married and 1% divorced and the rest 0.25% was widow. The majority of the respondent found in this study was single.

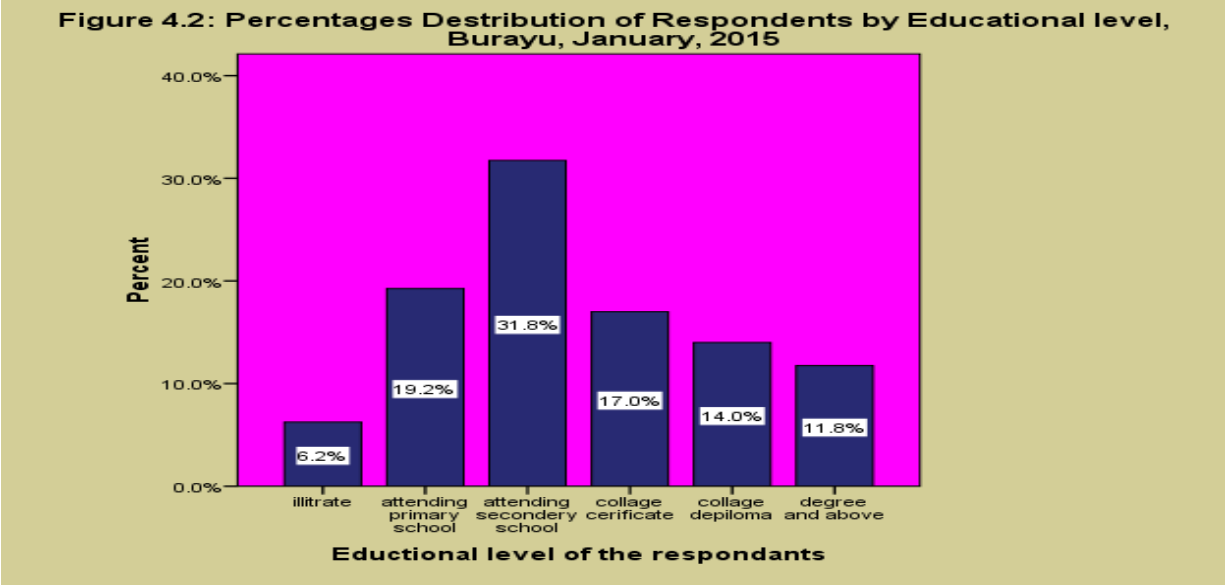
**Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by marital status Burayu town, January, 2015**

Marital Status	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
Married	119	29.75
Single	276	69.00
Divorce	4	1.00
Widow	1	0.25
Total	400	100.00

*Source: primary data, 2015*

#### **5. Educational level of the Respondents**

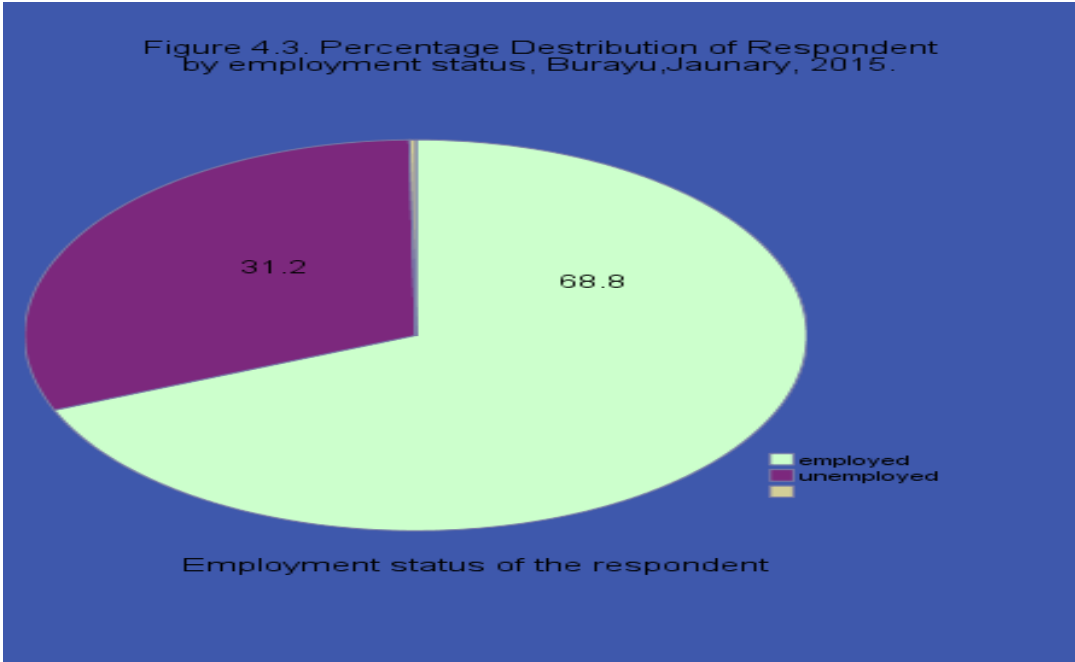
Human capital plays a significant role in the development processes of a country. Education is one of the component human capitals which have direct impact on the employment condition of peoples. The distribution of respondent according to their educational level is presented in figure 4.2. The data on the highest educational level the respondent demonstrated that the higher proportion 31.8% and 19.2% of respondent completed some attended secondary and primary school, respectively. 17% and 14% respondents attained college certificate and Diploma. And 11.8% completed Degree and above. The rest small proportion distribution of respondent 6.2% was illiterates. The graph shows that most of the respondent had attained secondary and primary education. Because most of young male dropout from primary and secondary education and came to in the town to search job.



Source: Survey data, 2015

**6. Employment Status of the Respondents**

In the study, respondents were also asked about their employment status in the last seven day prior to the survey data. According to the figure 4.3 shows out of the 400 respondents, the majority of the respondents 275(68.8%) were employed. The rest of the respondents 121(31.2%) were found unemployed at the time of the survey.



Source: survey data, 2015

## 4.2. Concept of youth unemployment

### 4.2.1. Findings on understanding youth unemployment

**Table 4.4: Frequency Distribution of Respondent by understanding unemployment means**

Answers	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
yes	271	67.75	67.75	66.7
No	129	32.25	32.25	99.00
Total	400	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Source:* survey data, 2015

Table 4.4 as indicates that most of the respondent understanding unemployment as the state of being jobless and lacking what to do in the return of payment. The majority of the respondent 67.75% answers Yes and 32.25% answer No regarding to understanding youth unemployment. The current global youth populations are above 1.2 billion is the largest in history and represents approximately 20% of the world's population. More than 80% of the world's youth live in Africa, Asia and Oceania, 60% of the global youth population lives in Africa (ILO, 2014) viewed from chapter two earlier. This study observing youth unemployment in Burayu most of them are aware the challenges and consequence of unemployment both men and female respondent. They understand cause of unemployment but there is no way out from this problem because of in the town, there are no enough opportunities of job due to many problems. A lot of young people mention that there is no alternative to create their own businesses to solve their temporary problem and lack of hard working habits are the many challenges of youth unemployment of the town. The government also not aware and identify the interest, potential and other things to reduced unemployment. Still there is no way out for many young men and women in the town. It needs to take immediate action by government, private sectors and NGO to create awareness and how to cope themselves from any challenges in their life. The family also supports and aware their children to be hard worker rather than stay at home and spent their time without any significant changes for their economic status. According to the finding most of young people were dependent on their family.

### 4.3. The main cause of youth unemployment

The cause of youth unemployment in the developing country has expanded day to day activities that why unemployment didn't get the solution still not only in Africa even in Europe such as Greek and Spain didn't get the solution so there is cause of youth unemployment. The Table 4.5 shows the empirical cause of youth unemployment based on the nature of the country in the study area.

**Table 4.5: Frequency Distribution of Respondent by Gender leading cause of youth unemployment Burayu, January, 2015**

Cause of youth unemployment	Gender of respondents		Total
	male	Female	
Low level of Education	54	28	82
Poor entrepreneurship skills	101	64	165
Job selectivity	72	29	101
Mismatch skills and the labour market	23	16	39
lack of hard work habit	8	5	13
Total	258	142	400

*Source:* Survey data. 2015

There are number causes of youth unemployment. The most significant is poor macroeconomic performance. Lack of growth affects everyone in the economy and some groups are particularly hard to sustain to live. Youth are more affected because youth unemployment tends to be super-cyclical. It fluctuates stronger than adult unemployment (Ryan, et al., 2000). The table 4.5 shows that the main cause of youth unemployment in Burayu describe as:

#### 4.3.1. Low level of Education

The majority of respondent sighted low level of education as a cause of youth unemployment count 82 of these, 54 males and 28 females. Education and unemployment have positive relationship, because if you want a good job, get a good education, because the chance to have employment is high. But the majority of youth in the town their educational levels are very low.

Every one believed that education is a key to reduce unemployment condition, but no one give attention to develop their knowledge and career to be competitive to achieving their goal.

In addition to basic, technical and behavioral skills entrepreneurs need creativity and managerial skills that enable them to “sort out good ideas from bad ones, find the resources and means to create a proto-type and take the idea through its growth phases” (World Bank, 2013). While were lack of financial capital and management skills and knowledge of how to start a firm were significant obstacles to entrepreneurs in Burayu town.

#### **4.3.2. Poor entrepreneurship skills**

One of the major causes of youth unemployment is poor entrepreneurship skills and had a response of 165 count where 101 males and 64 females. According to the data poor entrepreneurship skills is the highest cause for youth unemployment in the study areas. Youth are to be employment it needs to be mind of good entrepreneurship in all sectors, by means of creating their own business and self-employment.

#### **4.3.3. Job selectivity**

There were also responses on job selectivity as another cause of youth unemployment had response 101 count where 72 males and 29 females. Now days, job selectivity is paramount most of young peoples in this town.

#### **4.3.4. Mismatch skills and the labour market**

Job relevant skills constraints, including insufficient basic skills, technical skill mismatch, behavioral skill mismatch, or insufficient entrepreneurial skill. Some of respondent blame unemployment due to mismatching skills and the labour market unbalanced. Had response 39 count where 23 males and 16 females. Based on the empirical while finding a job cause of mismatch skill is higher for male than female because of many young male without considering their skill just looking for job does not guarantee means to escaping poverty.

Training intervention can yield promising result to overcome a range of skills deficits. Other causes of mismatch skills are illiterates and lack of appropriate vocational training of youth vulnerable to unemployment in the area.

#### **4.3.5. Lack of hard work habit**

Lack of hard work habit also mentioned for cause of youth unemployment and 13 count where 8 males and 5 females. Others cause of youth unemployment in study area observed by the researcher are limited job opportunities and access to resource.

In response to the alarming unemployment situation, Ethiopia governments at various times have made attempts to solve the nagging unemployment problem by setting up various solution agencies. However, there is no significant change for youth to create opportunities rather than hope.

Another problem is rapid growing human capital and rural – urban flow of young people into the town paramount for many men and women to cope their economic situation. As a result, most of young women led to jobless and caused to migrant in abroad.

Unemployment situation in the town from time to time increment, because of unbalanced labour market, low investment, corruption and lack of good governance.

To cop with the cause what the respondent replay indicates that the government should arrange all things depended on each cause, for example it established good governance, arrange credit facilitate for youth unemployment to create their own business, amend policy and the strategy of youth to create opportunities to all.

#### **4.4. Challenges of youth unemployment**

A high level of unemployment indicates the failure of a country's economy to use its labour resources effectively and effectively. And there can be various factors explaining unemployment, such as a low level of general economic activity, recession, inflation, rapid changes in technology, disability, willingness to work and discrimination.

In the case of Ethiopia, several factors contribute to the causes of youth unemployment such as poor economic performance, low level of education, high population growth, lack of entrepreneurship skills, motivation, skills mismatch and other factors. In the town there is no significant job creation and opportunities to join young people in work place.

**Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment**

Challenges Of youth unemployment	<i>Gender of Respondent</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>male</i>		<i>female</i>			
	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>
Staging economic	75	18.75	50	12.5	125	31.25
Rural urban migration	140	35.0	72	18.0	212	53.00
Population growth	43	10.75	20	5.0	63	15.75
Total	258	64.5	142	35.5	400	100.00

*Source:* Survey data, 2015

In the Table 4.6 the study revealed from the respondent challenges of youth unemployment lead to vary factors from rural urban migration account 53%, where as staging economic 31.25% and population growth 15.75% respectively. The information shows that the majority of respondent mention challenges of youth unemployment is migration of young peoples. Staging economic and population growth other factors remain jobless for most of youth in the study area.

It confirmed to these, youth unemployment in Addis Ababa has been growing rapidly. Population has nearly doubled every decade. Unemployment situation in the city economy has been unable to generate enough jobs, coupled with the continued influx young semi-skilled and unskilled job seekers have created a significant burden on the job market (CSA, 2013). Challenges of unemployment problem common in all part of the country, however the economic growth doesn't reduced problem of young population this may led to many socio – economic crises and hobbles.

In Burayu town there are a lot of opportunities for youth unemployment to create their business but the major challenges are there is no suitable microfinance facilities, shortages of land related to lack of good governance and corruption.

In the town there is no model young club to support and create awareness for young people in terms of developing the cultures of hard working. The government and private sector also didn't create enough jobs in the town. According to the finding the major challenges of youth unemployment is rapid flow of young population into the town.

#### 4.4.1. The main obstacles to find a good job

In Ethiopia, a large number of young people enter in the labour market below the age of 18 years with little or no formal education. Illiteracy is the major factor contribution to youth unemployment and employment in the informal sectors. From survey, the main obstacles to find job is, there is no multiple opportunities and the involvement of public and privates sectors job creation is very weak.

**Table 4.7: Frequency Distribution of Respondent obstacles to find job, Burayu, January, 2015**

Main obstacles to find a good job	Age of Respondents			Total	
	15-19	20-25	26-30	Frq	Perc
	Frq	Frq	Frq		
No education	44	53	34	131	32.75
Inadequate vocational training	57	82	52	191	47.75
No suitable training opportunity	10	12	14	36	9.00
No work experience	5	9	9	23	5.75
No enough job available	3	7	4	14	3.5
Low wages available	2	1	2	5	1.25
Total	121	164	115	400	100.0

*Source:* Survey data, 2015

Table 4.7 shows that the main obstacle for unemployment youth from age group whole between 15-30 years were 32.75% because of no education access while 47.75% said that inadequate vocational training, 9% said that no suitable training opportunities and also 5.75% no work experience the other 3.5% blame for no enough job available the remaining 1.25% low wages available.

According to the survey information the majority of the respondent mention main obstacles to find a good job are unsuitable vocational training and no access to education.

This data show as vocational training and education are very important for youth to get employment. The majority of young population came to urban without considering their potential and skill. The main obstacles for young migrant to find formal jobs have no any work experience and education. Most youth participant in Burayu stressed the work experience bureaucracy requirement of most employers as the most critical problem youth that face. According to local resident interviewed, youth who are lucky enough to get formal education choose their field of the studies simple without considering their capacity and interest. Moreover, they are not given the necessary advised from their family about their future prospects, often leading them to choose a field of that has dream to achieve. Youth also leave school and enter the labour market too early, without having the necessary skill training in vocational to succeed. The finding shows that from the survey implied youth leave school at an early age usually stays being employed in the informal sector without further improvement their status.

The finding from the participant on focused group discussion (FGD), the main obstacles youth job seekers lack of experience, limited formal job creation generated by government and private organization, low awareness towards entrepreneurship to be self-employment and lack of motivation to be initiated to continuous their education and low quality of training it affect most of youth in the town.

In general, the problem of youth unemployment is gaining attention in Ethiopia as country is home to one of the largest youth population in sub-Saharan Africa, where most young people enter the labour market with low levels of human capital (Garcia, et al., 2008). To this effect, the government of Ethiopia has outlined in it's the main development strategy, a major emphasized on youth policy and strategy. According to FGD, most participants negatively complain on the issues of regarding youth policy amended. Because there is no any progressive change in the town to support and create opportunities for young people so, there is a gap the issue of government reform policy concern to youth.

#### **4.4.2. Ideally, in which sector do you want to work?**

Youth, most of the time, prefer to be employed in the formal sector and formal private sector. The finding agree with (Serneels, 2007), public sector and formal private sector employment are considered good job, due to their high wages, while self-employment, casual and cooperative employment are considered to be bad job. Youth interviewed participant mention most of them aspire to get white collar jobs because the blue collar jobs are not valued. Owing to wage

variation, youth class prefers to get education and training for good job. However, most of those aspirations to formal sector jobs never get one because of the sectors small share in the labour market. According to training institutions interviewed, graduate expectation of a smooth and rapid transition from school to work, attitude towards work and low level of initiative keep youth away from being proactive in starting their own businesses (Burayu Municipal, MFIs and Youth, 2015).

**Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondent in which sector do you want to work, Burayu, January, 2015**

Ideally, in which sector do you want to work	<i>Gender of Respondent</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>male</i>		<i>female</i>			
	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>
Agriculture	47	11.75	16	4.00	63	15.75
Mining	31	7.75	12	3.00	43	10.75
Manufacture	71	17.75	39	9.75	110	27.50
Construction	82	20.5	52	13.00	134	33.50
Transport	11	2.75	7	1.75	18	4.5
Finance	7	1.75	8	2.00	15	3.75
Hotel	4	1.00	3	0.75	7	1.75
Trade	5	1.15	5	1.25	10	2.50
Total	258	64.5	142	35.5	400	100.00

*Source:* Survey data, 2015

As shown in Table 4.8 (11.75%) of male and (4%) of the female agree to work in agriculture, (7.75%) of male and (3%) of the female want to work in mining sector, (17.75%) of male and (9.75%) of the female responses interest to work in manufacture and (20.5%) male and (13%) of the female said that to work in construction, (2.75%) of male and (1.75%) of the female want to work in transportation and (1.75%) of male and (2%) of the female said to work in finance, (1%) of male and (0.75%) of the female want to work in hotel and (1.15%) of male and (1.25%) of the female want to work in trade.

From our findings research, it can be seen that the large percentages of our respondent want to work in construction economic sectors. These finding agree with that of (CSA, 2006) stated

earlier in chapter two. CSA viewed that the large percentage of youth engaged in constructional employment, because there is no enough job opportunities in the urban. The government and private sector failed to create enough job opportunities for youth in the study area.

#### **4.5. The effect of youth unemployment**

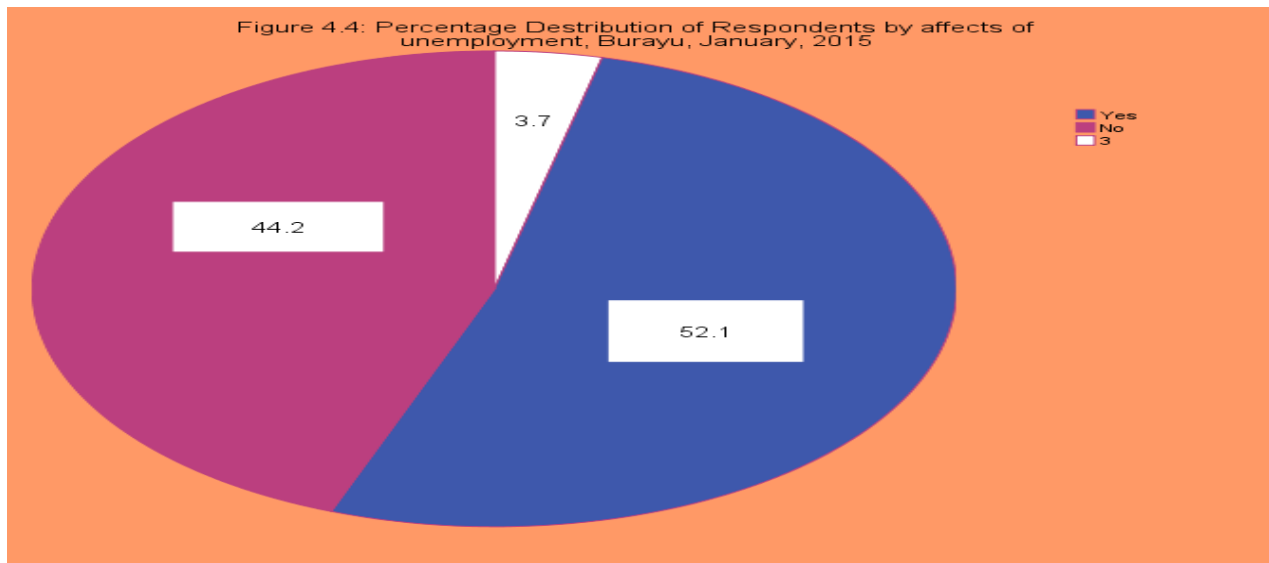
Unemployment has multiple economic, psychological, political and environmental consequences on individuals and their families. The effect was dominant among persons 20-25 years of age, males and females those with no prior work experience. Most unemployment individuals from poor families about 90% were negative wellbeing changes in the town. Unemployment person had negative attitude towards political system than employed ones. The labour market insecurity increase dissatisfaction and youth violate with the existing political system. Youth are very sensitive for anything to do, if properly support and guiding, give access to work and follow up continuously, it can be create good citizens and young population in the country.

Many young people in Burayu town complain on adequacy of policies and strategies aimed to addressing unemployment, they have doubt on implementation the programs to reduced unemployment in the town. About two-third respondent indicated their strong objection on the adequacy of the financial assistance given to unemployment person and on arrangement of the place of work. Unemployment youth, those residing in Burayu town, vulnerable for socio-economic situation such as drug addictive, staying on the street without any purpose and spent their time, engaged in crime activities and being dependent on their family.

The effect of youth unemployment is one of the major challenges in the global and particularly in developing countries. The impact of youth unemployment the government should be considering as a current national issues because the problem of youth are multiple situation. So that, public and privates sectors and non-governmental organization it needs to be responsible to care to reduce the effect of youth unemployment.

Nowadays, youth have better opportunities to get education and vocational training and choice to do on their interest and potential. But, the question is the willingness to work and motivation to be mind of creativities to look different opportunities to solve their problems by themselves for young people still untouchable in the country and particularly in the study area. Because, most young generation today they don't carry about what happing in the future, the things are very worse than before. Rapid population growth doesn't accommodated the current market labour facilities and to reduce the effect of youth unemployment in the country. So, it is

important to inspire young people to hard worker and mind of entrepreneur.



*Source:* Survey data, 2015

The pie chart which indicate is effect of youth unemployment that most of the respondent about 52.1% said that yes, unemployment led to affect our economic status and whereas 44.2% respondent said that no, and 3.7% of the respondents didn't give answer. These data shows as most of youth in the town vulnerable to many socio-economic situations due to unemployment. As described in literatures, "the situation of unemployment have persisted negative consequences for both youth boys and girl's career, as it may impair their productive potential and employment opportunities" (O'Higgins, 2007). The implication of unemployment for young people leads to poverty, migration to urban areas, homelessness, rising crimes rate in the town, lack of youth participants and low morale values among young peoples. Implications that have impact on young women are adolescent prostitution and higher rates of teenage pregnancies. Young women may find their life changes particularly limited in the town. Because they have low level educational achievement and access to opportunities affect more women than men.

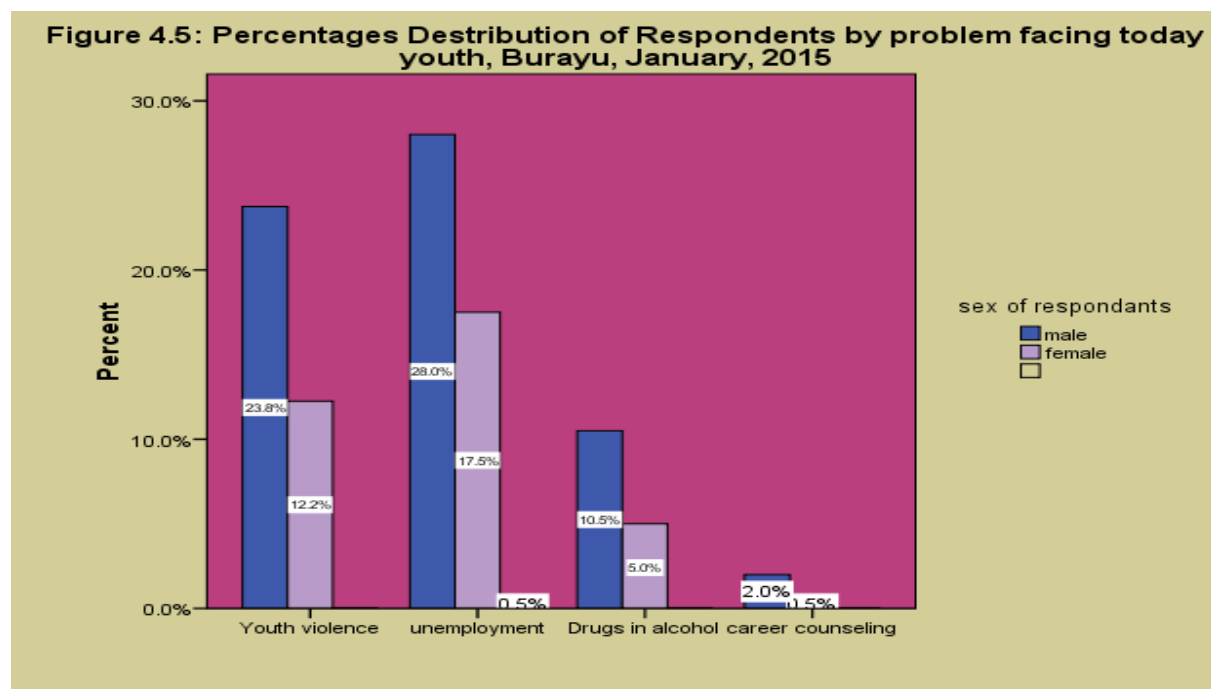
#### **4.5.1. The problem facing today is youth**

Youth unemployment is global crisis, the global economic crisis since 2007/8 has had impact on the rate of job creation and youth unemployment. There has been an increase global youth unemployment from 2007 to until. Several European countries vulnerable to the situation, the statistical shows that Spain recorded 48% and Greece was 45% youth unemployment in 2011, Global response for youth unemployment, "We know the general employment figures are bad,

the situation of youth employment is even worse, we have to look for new approaches” (ILO Director-General, Guy Ryder, 2014).

In Africa there are 200 million people between 15-24 years confirming it as the continent with the youngest population in the world. It is further projected that the number of young people in Africa will double by 2045(ILO, 2013). According to the (ILO, 2013) report on Africa youth unemployment response, “the recent social uprisings in North Africa are a critical reminder of the urgency for action to address young people’s rights to enter and stay in the labour market. If youth unemployment is left to persist, there is the growing risk of greater inequality and social and economic instability across the region”.

In general, problem facing today youth are multiple, but unemployment’s problem cause for other factors. International and national forum des not bring any change rather than propagandas. However, the problem of youth is a serious issue in Ethiopia in related to youth unemployment. According to field survey in the study areas from some selective interview participants most of youth are engaged in violent, crime and addictive to drugs and young women engaged to prostitutions as a result of unemployment and other socio-economic factors. Some participant suggested the government should create youth center and facilitated the opportunities to give chance to work and maintaining illegal activities areas of youth such as chewing *chate*.



Source: Survey data. 2015

According to the above bar graph which indicate is problem the youth face that 23.8% of the male and 12.2% of the female were said that the problem facing today is youth violence, 28% of male and 17.5% of the female respondent were mention the problem facing today for youth is unemployment situation, whereas 10.5% of male and 5% of the female recommend the problem facing today youth is drugs addictive and 2% of male and 0.5% of the female today facing youth is career counseling. The result of finding it can be seen the most problem facing today is youth unemployment. Youth unemployment, violence and drug addictive are the major problem facing today in the global.

**Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents which of these affect youth in related to unemployment.**

Effects of unemployment	<i>Gender of Respondent</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>male</i>		<i>female</i>		<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>
	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Perc</i>		
Poverty	83	20.75	33	8.25	116	29.00
Migration	91	22.75	49	12.25	140	35.00
Rising crime	40	10.00	28	7.00	68	17.00
Street children	12	3.00	9	2.25	21	5.25
Dependency	18	4.5	10	2.5	28	7.00
Prostitution	7	1.75	6	1.5	13	3.25
High teenage pregnancy	6	1.5	3	0.75	9	2.25
High drug addictive	1	0.25	4	1.00	5	1.25
Total	258	64.5	142	35.5	400	100.00

*Source:* Survey data, 2015

As shown the Table 4.9 which indicate is unemployment affect youth that 83(20.75% ) of the male and 33(8.25%) of the female respondent said that youth affect related to unemployment is poverty, were 91(22.75%) of the male and 49(12.25%) of the female said that migration and 40(10%) of the male and 28(7%) of female mention rising crime in the area, 12(3%) of male and 9(2.25%) female mention that street children and 18(4.5%) of male and 10(2.5%) of female said that youth are affected in the town create dependence. Were 7(1.75%) of male and 6(1.5) responded agree to answer prostitution is one of the problem in town, were 6(1.5%) of male and

3(0.75%) female were answer high teenage pregnancy and 1(0.25%) of male and 4(1%) of female said that youth are affect high drug addictive.

According to the above respondent the highest percentage youth affect related to unemployment in the town are migration and poverty. The female age group from 20-25 years high migration level due to the lack of job opportunities.

#### 4.6. Solution of youth unemployment

The high rate of unemployment and the slow-moving pace of job creation in Burayu town, efforts to reduce unemployment are varied. “The efforts could be viewed from two dimensions: (i) creating productive and remunerative jobs for various skill categories as per requirement of the economy demand side and (ii) enhancing the skill levels of available labor force to match it with the skill that the economy requires supply side reviewing from the chapter two (CSA, 2013)”. In regarding to Burayu, in the supply side a comprehensive strategy of employment creation seeks to promote job creation in the public sector, private sector and also in terms of promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship in the town. Public sector is a major formal sector employer in urban Ethiopia. It accounts for almost two-thirds of formal sector employment. However, in Burayu town the majority of youth employer engaged more informal sector and private sectors. The public sectors are not much significant in this Town concerning to expand multiple opportunities to employed young population.

**Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondent the most appropriate solution to fight unemployment in Burayu, 2015**

Mechanisms reducing unemployment	<i>Gender of Respondent</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>			
	<i>Frq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Frq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Frq</i>	<i>Perc</i>
Population control	108	27.00	44	11.00	152	38.00
Enhancing credit provision	105	26.25	75	18.75	180	45.00
Job creation	35	8.75	15	3.75	50	12.50
Review educational curriculum	8	2.00	2	0.5	10	2.50
Encouraging foreign investment	2	0.5	6	1.5	8	2.00
Total	258	64.5	142	35.5	400	100

*Source:* survey data, 2015

The Table 4.10 which is indicate that appropriate solution to fight unemployment among 108(27%) of male and 44(11%) of the female suggested that to fight unemployment situation in the town, it need to be population control, were about 105(26.25%) of male and 75(18.75) of the female were responses as a solution enhancing credit provision while 35(8.75%) of male and 15(3.75%) of female agree that job creation in the town is the priority condition before the problem arise, 8(2%) of male and 2(0.5%) of female mention that reviewing educational curriculum and 2(0.5%) of male and 6(1.5%) of female responses encouraging investment is another option to fight unemployment in the town. According to the information above table the highest respondent mention to fight youth unemployment problem are enhancing credit provision and control rapid population growth and high flow of young people from countryside to the town were cause of aggravated and it need to take immediate action as a solution. Another option to accelerated public and private sectors development enhance opportunities for job creation in the town. In recent year, there has been promising start privates sectors investment business activities.

These private sectors create opportunities for many young men and women rather than public sectors. However, these are not enough to solve unemployment situation in the town. Because still many youth were cause for varies problem as a result of unemployment.

According to the town municipal mention that, the government support by facilitating conducive business environment to enable private sector to reduce employment opportunities which including improving access to business land, enhancing access to credit and improving infrastructure service and providing special incentives like subsidized credit services, preferential land lease, reducing tax rates, and effective training services for priority sectors. And also (MSEs) and supporting them with give working place, finance/credit/ and training for those unemployment.

In terms of Micro and Small Enterprises many youth in the town compliance because of there is no proper structural framework, unplanned business, the distribution of land to work, finance and credit access and corruption hinder the significance of the strategy of the government. In the town also there is no skill man power to create awareness and facilitated in a good way to support youth.

Many youth have no any ideas about the important of Micro and Small Enterprises to been self-employed. As result, after complete their graduation stay at home without any job. This the

major challenges for many young population in the country. It needs to create awareness and show the way to create their business. This may simple to say that, but it is important to motivate and guide young people in study area to reduce the impact.

**4.6.1. What are the factors of the programs seeking to address young peoples’ unemployment situation in this area**

**Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondent programs seeking to address young people in Burayu, 2015**

What are the factors of the programs seeking to address young peoples’ unemployment situation in this area?	<i>Sex of Respondent</i>				<i>Total</i>	
	<i>male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Frq</i>	<i>Perc</i>
	<i>Frq</i>	<i>Perc</i>	<i>Frq</i>	<i>Frq</i>		
corruption	74	18.5	51	12.75	125	31.25
Lack of transparence	139	34.75	62	15.5	201	50.25
Political intervention	34	8.5	24	6.00	58	14.50
There is no model youth club	8	2.00	2	0.5	10	2.50
There is no any opportunity	3	0.75	3	0.75	6	1.5
Total	258	64.5	142	35.5	400	100.00

*Source:* survey data, 2015

According to the table 4.11 which indicate the base on the factor programs seeking to address youth unemployment were among 74(18.5%) of male and 51(12.75%) of the female said that corruption is a problem, 139(34.75%) of male and 62(15.5%) of the female indicated that lack of transparence and accountable of official, while 34(8.5%) of male and 24(6%) of the female agree to response there is political intervention related to lack of good governance, 8(2%) of male and 2(0.5%) of the female mention that there is no model youth club in the town and 3(0.75%) of the male and 3(0.75%) of the female said that there is no any opportunities to access and engaged in economic activities.

According to the above survey the highest factors to seeking the programs to address the problem were cause of lack of transparence and corruptions are deteriorated the chance to be beneficial of the resource distribution and the government policies and strategies constitutional advantages are not yet developed in Burayu town. As the municipal administrative mention that,

in the town there is a lot of opportunities and market business but the problem is the way to handle and organizing the youth are very weak to mobilized young people in economic activities. Another problem was the previous Municipal and *Kebele* administrative not seriously mobilizing youth club and lack of good governance, human power, and corruptions are affecting the opportunities of youth unemployment. The current Youth Policy (long-term benefits) approach meets the expectation of Medium Term Development Goals and the Vision 2030 developmental Pillars are not achievable in most African countries due to the unstable political, inequality resource distribution and economic crisis. In Ethiopia there is some reformation to empower youth economic activities by creating micro entrepreneurship and facilitating other opportunities in urban areas. However, these improvements are not good enough and insignificant changes in study area.

#### **4.7. Perception of youth unemployment in the study area.**

This section present the data gathering in the field work to conduct the perception the cause of youth unemployment in Burayu town. The result of the survey conducted that from municipal administrative and societies interview show that young people compliance that the lack of attitudes towards work habit is not growing. And also the researcher observed that most of the societies blaming that the high rate of corruption and lack of appropriated policy and strategy affect young people benefit.

In line to this evidence supported by (Bois-Reymond, 2012), youth in Africa is extremely categorical, cultural notions of seniority play an important role in how young people participate in the society, this affects the interactions between young people, the government and other relevant institutions, that deals with them. The implication for policy making is that, young people are excluded from the policy process.

The report indicated in the related to this issues (ILO, 2011) confirm that youth policies in most African countries are designed without the input of young people. We can say that in our country the problem related to young people meet is varies reason it happen. Most of young people dissatisfaction with the current policy of youth because of the government failed to create opportunities and empowering youth in multidimensional. The situation is aggravated particularly for women and migrants of young people from rural-urban in the town. In study area, the way to perceive challenges of unemployment is not simple for many young people. Because of their livelihoods are not well manageable to afford for living standards and have no

any hope to develop their career for the future. The societies also blame youth are victim for many social problem such as theft, criminal activities and drug addictive like chewing *chate*, as a result of unemployment.

#### 4.7.1. Is it correct to say that most of the youth in this area are unemployed?

**Table 4.12: Respondents by their perception of youth unemployment in Burayu town, January, 2015.**

Perceptions	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Strongly disagree	44	11.0	11.0
Disagree	92	23.0	34.0
Undecided	72	18.0	52.0
Agree	110	27.5	79.5
Strongly agree	82	20.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0

*Source:* survey data, 2015

Based on above table concerned to the perception of youth unemployment observed from societies and the survey field indicated that were 11% of respondents strongly disagree most of youth are unemployment in the town, 23% were disagree, while 18% undecided, 27.5% agree and were 20.5% are strongly agree respectively. According to the field survey more than 50% of respondents agree there is high level of youth unemployment problem in the town. The societies suggest that it is a serious challenge in this area because of inadequate socio-economic status.

#### 4.7.2. Training will have very good chance to find employment

In the literature chapter tow indicated that the important of education and training quantity and quality of the training have been considered as one of the important variable that explains the relationship between vocational training and employment.

As explain by (Youkyong, 2008) found that the duration of unemployment of vocational training participants is shorter than the one of unemployed and not trained. It is true most of the young women in the town do not get well education and any training opportunities and absence of education affect to be dependent and early marriages. We can see the difference between men and women based on the level education and taking vocational training to create job opportunities.

**Table 4.13: Youth Perception of Respondent training will have good chance to find employment.**

Perception	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Strongly disagree	47	11.75	11.75
disagree	122	30.5	44.25
undecided	93	23.25	65.5
Agree	98	24.5	90.0
Strongly agree	40	10.0	100.00
Total	400	100.00	100.00

*Source:* survey data, 2015

The Table above shows that what the perception of youth is regarding to taking training will have is how much support to finding a good job and creates opportunities to be employment. Based on the finding 11.75% respondents strongly disagree, 30.5% disagree, 23.25% of undecided, 24.5% of agree and were 10% of respondents strongly agree respectively. Moreover, the survey found that the training youth attained in vocational or completed degree programs in the compass are not fulfilled to get work.

Most of the youth respondents are disagree because the training will take and job opportunities are not related in labour market. As we know, education is a basic to create opportunities and competences one of them wanted in field of work areas. But many young people committed themselves and being hopelessness rather than trying hardly to find the way of out to from their problem.

### 4.7.3. The poor society to challenges have more trouble finding job?

**Table: 4.14: Distribution of Respondent young people who come from poor communities has more trouble finding job**

Perception	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative percent</i>
Strongly disagree	30	7.5	7.5
Disagree	95	23.75	31.25
Undecided	123	30.75	62.00
Agree	118	29.5	91.5
Strongly agree	34	8.5	100.00
Total	400	100.00	100.00

*Source:* survey data, 2015

Poverty is a basic cause to be failed creates opportunities and cope the challenges meets in the society for young people particularly in the rural areas. It creates difficulties to search job opportunities because lack of financial and update information concern to job vacancy. The field survey shows that 7.5% of respondent strongly disagree, 23.75% disagree, 30.75% undecided, 29.5% agree and were 8.5% strongly agree respectively.

The field result found that the majority of the respondent are undecided or in between because of poor family young people are not cause to be more trouble to find job. However, most young people mention that, poor family young not being actively informed in many ways the only means to be get good education and hard worker. Poverty is one of indicators of unemployment it affect youth the living standards, access to get better education, to create businesses by themselves and restricted to find other options.

### 4.8. Differential Analysis the challenge of youth unemployment

There are different methods of assessing the association between two variables. Pearson Chi-square test is one way for examining a bi-variate relationship. It measuring the degree of association between a given independent variable and the dependent variable keeping the effect of the other variable constant (Rodgers, 1989). For all demographic background variables such as sex, age, marital status, education, migrant status and employment status taking on at a time, a test of association was carried out using the crosstab, frequency and chi-square test.

The chi-square of independent was made to know whether or not there was a significance association between the independent variables *challenges of youth unemployment* and a set of explanatory variables with a significant level (p- value). When p- value is  $< 0.05$  at, there is a significant association between each of independent variable with dependent variable.

#### **4.8.1. Demographic Factors association with youth unemployment**

Sex of a respondent is one of the demographic variables that were found to be related with employment status. The relationship between sex among 258 male included in the sample, 177(44.25%) male were employed while among 81(20.25%) male were unemployed, among 85(21.25%) female were employed and 57(14.25%) female were unemployed. This shows that male unemployment is higher than female unemployment. However, at the time of field survey the respondent participants of female was very low and by chance the numbers of participant higher female were employed. The chi-square test indicates a statistically insignificant association between sex and unemployment status ( $\chi^2 = 2.102$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ,  $df = (2) 5.99$  1. (See Table 4.15).

Respondents were asked about their migration status at the time of survey. Based on their response, the difference in youth employment status was examined. As shown table 4.15, were 87(35.1%) migrant youths showed higher percentages of unemployment in the town compared to non-migrant among 50(12.5%) were unemployed. The difference was a statistically insignificant ( $\chi^2 = 0.042$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ,  $df = (1) 3.841$ . (See Table 4.15).

Education plays an important role for employment. As indicated the table 4.15, the relationship between education level of youth and employment status illustrates that unemployment was higher among those respondents who are illiterate 13(3.25%), having primary level 40(10%), secondary level 42(10.5%), attending college certificate 16(4%), college diploma 9(2.25%) and degree and above were accounted 5(1.25%). The Pearson chi-square test confirmed that the association was a statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 21.56$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ,  $df = (5) 11.070$  (See table 4.15).

Although, the relationship between marital status and youth employment status is concerned, the percentage of unemployment among 55(13.75%) were married, 113(28.25%) were single, 2(0.5%) divorce and the remained 1(0.25%) of widow in respectively. According to the field survey married women mostly affected to unemployment because, lack of accessed to education and other cultural factors. The test of association was a statistical significant ( $\chi^2 = 2.324$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ,  $df = (1) 3.841$ . (See Table 4.15).

**Table: 4.15: Chi-Square test result of association between youth employment status and Demographic variables, Burayu, January, 2015**

variable	Employment status		Total	X2-test	df	p-value
	Employed	Unemployed				
<b>Gender</b>				2.102	5.991	0.202
Male	177(44.25%)	81(20.25%)	258(64.5%)			
Female	85(21.25%)	57(14.25%)	142(35.5%)			
<b>Migration status</b>				0.042	3.841	0.655
Migrant	161(40.25%)	87(21.75%)	248(62%)			
Non-migrant	102(25.5%)	50(12.5%)	152(38%)			
<b>Educational level</b>				21.56	11.07	0.000
Illiterate	12(3.0%)	13(3.25%)	25(6.25%)			
Primary school	37(9.25%)	40(10%)	77(19.25%)			
Secondary school	84(21%)	42(10.5%)	126(31.5%)			
College certificate	52(13%)	16(4%)	68(17%)			
College diploma	47(11.75%)	9(2.25%)	56(14%)			
Degree and above	42(10.5%)	5(1.25%)	47(11.75%)			
<b>Marital status</b>				2.324	3.841	0.031
Married	64(16%)	55(13.75%)	119(29.75%)			
Single	163(40.75%)	113(28.25%)	276(69%)			
Divorce	2(0.5%)	2(0.5%)	4(1%)			
Widow	-	1(0.25%)	1(0.25%)			

Source: survey data, 2015

#### **4.8.2. Analysis of the relationship between respondent sex and the feeling youth training received and youth unemployment**

In terms of simple percentages distribution response from the feeling youth training received and youth unemployment, as shown table 4.16 that 84(21%) male and 47(11.75%) of the female respondent agreed that the government training policy are very useful to find job, whereas 120(30%) of male and 72(18%) of the female said that somewhat useful government policy

training, while 45(11.25%) of male and 14(3.5%) of female response not useful the training we received to be employed and the remained 9(2.25%) of male and 12(3%) of the female have not any ideas concerned to the governmental vocational training. From our research findings, it can be seen that the largest percentages of the respondents mention that the government policy training responsible for high rate of youth unemployment. This finding agree with that of (ILO, 2013), stated in earlier in the chapter two and (CSA, 2014), reports view that the government failed to create enough job opportunities for new graduation vocational trainers.

The chi-square test association between government vocational training and youth unemployment based on sex compered.

Ho: lack of government training schemes is not responsible for high rate of youth unemployment.

Hi: Lack of government training schemes is responsible for high rate of youth unemployment.

df = (6) 12.592

Critical values at the levels of significance at = 0.05

$X^2 = 6.594$

$P > 0.05$  (see Table: 4.16)

The above findings confirm that the lack of the government schemes responsible for high rate of youth unemployment. We accept the hypothesis chi-square ( $X^2$ ) is greater than the critical values. These findings confirm lack of government training schemes is responsible for the high rate of unemployment. In line to this research the field survey findings correspond to with that of (Lynch, 1983), who stated that those young people in areas within a brought with limited transport are much more constrained in their employment opportunities than those living in areas with excellent transport. Another reason why the borough of residence may be significant is that it proxies quality education, lack of community services, all of which contribution to a general alienation from society and the world of work.

According to (MOFED, 2014) FDRE report, rapid economic growth failed to generated new graduated student access to employed in governmental and private sectors economic activities. This due to rapid growth of human development and expansion of education opportunities are not balanced to job creation for those new comers of training institution. As a result, most of

young people negatively complained their achievement of education because, lack of job opportunities.

**Ta table: 4.16: Chi-square distribution of respondent sex and the feeling youth training received**

The government training	Gender of respondent		X2	df	P-Value
	Male	Female			
Very useful	84(21%)	47(11.75%)	6.594	12.592	0.324
Somewhat useful	120(30%)	72(18%)			
Not useful	45(11.25%)	14(3.5%)			
I don't know	9(2.25%)	12(3%)			
Total	258(64.5%)	142(35.5%)	400		

*Source:* survey data, 2015

#### **4.8.3. Do you think the current Youth Policy and employment approach meets the expectation of Medium Term Development Goals and the Vision 2050s developmental Pillars?**

The state body that directly deals with youth affairs is NYP of FDRE. The participation and situation of youth must be placed in the Centre of global efforts for sustainable human development. Young people are not just the citizens of tomorrow, but important actors in all societies today. Comprising almost 45% of the total population (CSA, 2014) report, young people represent a major force that needs to be taken into consideration. In search of a suitable action strategy for combating youth problems and issues the global communities is embarking on a collective effort to have a decent solution to the problems and address to enable a better life for the young people.

Governments around the world are encouraged to ensure the perspectives of the young people are reflected in national policies and programs. Now days, Ethiopian government strongly emphasized for an Agro-Industries led economic based policies and maximum rural and urban participation closely encourages the young people to sustain a meaningful life. In fact, the government requires the young peoples to actively and meaningfully involve in the development activities of the country. However, the field survey finding shows that there is no significant reform in regarding to the global trends (MDG) and GTP to enhance the capacity of the young people in urban Centre and the surrounding towns.

As shown in Table 4.17 illustrated the question of do you think the current youth policy (long-term benefits) approaches meets the expectation of MTD goals and vision 2050s development pillars effectively answered (Yes or No) by all respondents. Out of 400 respondents, 158(39.5%) revealed that the current youth policy is meeting the expectation of MTD goals and vision 2050s development pillars. while 242(60.5%) respondents stated that the current youth policy is not meeting the expectation of MTD and vision pillars.

This might be due to the fact that youth engagement, participation and development are not clearly stated in the vision 2050s development pillars. Though the name youth is mentioned in the pillars, but its detailed strategies framework on how to address the youth issues in the country are not stated and implemented properly. It is also revealed that the current youth policy approaches are not meeting MTD goals and vision 2050s development pillars are due to continuous development of human power resource, high level of corruption, lack of management, lack of transparent and accountability and unplanned policy and strategies are responsible for low achievement.

According to Ethiopia's National Employment Policy and Strategy (NEPS) from 2008, the government gives high emphasis to create job opportunities and to create empowering social, economic, and technological conditions enhancing a secure, prosperous and sustainable future for all young people and their full of participation based on their interest and potential. The NYP clearly gives direction on the strategies pathways that can be followed to achieve some of their desired objectives.

As described by municipal youth club leaders and microfinance facilitators suggested that, the NYP Ethiopia objectives doesn't seriously implemented on the ground in the town, it was the guidelines and the methods within the previous mechanism that have not been co-coordinated well or had been inconsistent. We believe that the new policy will include the necessary provisions and the guidelines to ensure active youth participation, not have their participation limited to implementation and contribution to the growth of the overall productive economic structure of the country and not just mere passive of youth programs and training. Also described by (Coles, 1998), the unpromising economic outlook and deteriorating social, law and order situation in the country, youths from both rural and urban sectors are facing a depressing life which contributes to the extension of squatters in the urban centers and a major part of youth population in the rural areas is unorganized and feel insecure.

The chi-square test association between the current youth policy MTD goal pillar and youth unemployment suggestion based on sex. The Pearson chi-square test confirmed that the association was a statistically insignificant ( $X^2 = 4.836$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ,  $df = 9.488$ ). (See table 4.17).

The finding confirmed that the lack of government involvement in investing on young people is responsible for low achievement to (MTD) goal and Ethiopian vision 2050.

**Table: 4.17: Chi-square distribution of respondent by gender and the current youth policy (long-term benefits) approaches in line with the medium term development (MTD) goals and Ethiopian Vision 2030-2050.**

Answer	Gender of respondent		total	X2	df	P-value
	Male	female				
yes	113(28.25%)	45(11.25%)	158(39.5%)	4.836	9.488	0.305
No	145(36.25%)	97(24.25%)	242(60.5%)			
Total	258(64.5%)	142(35.5%)	400(100%)			

*Source:* survey data, 2015

#### **4.8.4. What do you think the societies views on Youth Unemployment**

Ethiopia is one of the historical states in Africa and the second populous countries in the continent. There is huge human and natural resource and some of the social indicators are among the lowest in the world such as the gain coefficient is about 0.38. The benefits of economic development have become young people dreams for so long until they are now quite aware that their dreams will never come true. With the continuous lack of good governance and high level of corruption practices at all levels of society, youth have been given little or no hope in their progress. In addition to this, challenge it has one of the mismanagement of law and order problems in the town and a situation is already known and aware by the municipal leaders and youth became the more vulnerable for all social issues in the town.

In the Table 4.18 indicates that, the general youth situation and unemployment is good among 172(43%) while respondents stated is good but not really good where many of the youth policies and MTD goals are still in the implementation stages. They also revealed that many of the unemployed youth are engaged in informal economic activities. However, out of the 228 (57%) respondents are not happy with the general youth situation and chronic unemployment issues faced by youth. In line to this, the current and the previous governments have neglected the town youth folks and viewed them as problems rather than human capital of the nation. Youth

unemployment has been a critical issue for discussion in the past few years but nothing has been done to tackle the youth issues. Sustainable youth policies have been expressed in all form of media but sadly, are yet to be implemented by some stakeholders.

In addition to this, some of our urban centers have been portrayed as the worst towns in the area in terms of its illegal activities, because there is no strictly resolution mechanism to control youth from badly action. The government has deeply noted this and is committed to address it as its priority issue.

Successive governments have issued statements after statements in an attempt to reduce youth related problems. As part of this exercise partners in development have been vigorously pursuing to come up with a strategy to effectively address all youth issues, especially in the urban areas.

In general, the society views in Burayu on youth unemployment sadly perceive the situations of the problems are nothing changes in the town and complained the majorities in negative way. Because of this in the area there is serious crime and many of them badly looked the country.

**Table: 4.18: Aggregates the societies view on youth unemployment and general situation of youth in the country.**

Societies views on unemployment	Employment status of respondents		Total	X <sup>2</sup>	df	P-value
	Employed	Unemployed				
Good	115(28.75%)	57(14.25%)	172(43%)	1.234	7.815	0.772
Bad	150(37.5%)	78(19.5%)	228(57%)			
Total	265(66.25%)	135(33.75)	400(100%)			

*Source:* study area, 2015.

#### **4.8.5. Suggestions of societies regarding to Youth Unemployment**

Views regarding this question vary, according to group discussion and interviews from the respondent participants, in this part of discussion with Burayu town participants some of selected by the researchers and 5 Burayu municipal administrated, however, treating rural-urban migration youth should be seen as a whole and linkages should be strengthened. As participant said that the major cause of youth unemployment is rural urban flows are social, economic and political factors. Policy responses which center on the provision of infrastructures have often been inadequate to solve the structures problems of either, while policy responses designed to

facilitate these flows have focused upon the provision of infrastructure and hierarchical networks to small towns and rural service centers.

The respondents revealed that strengthening rural-urban linkages development requires the coordinated effort of both public and private sectors to boost the economic and other social facilities. At the same time as enabling all actors to participate in the development process. This entails fundamental changes on the part of the state, including expansion of the range of actors involved in infrastructure improvement, through the formation and implementation of public-private partnership programs. The government should also increase the participation through the decentralization of the government functions and the empowerment of local communities and more effective coordination bonds of actors involved (BTM, 2014). The primary outcomes of the programs should focus on:

- i. Provide youth with income from temporary or casual employment opportunities
- ii. Increase youth employability
- iii. Successfully target disadvantaged of youth
- iv. Reduce participants crime and related indicators
- v. Create opportunities and empower youth in economic status in the study area.

This would help both the unemployed youth and the actors involved to effect the urban-rural migration and reduced other social issues in the study areas.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1. Summary

In this study, an attempted has been made to explore the challenges of youth unemployment in Burayu town, Western *showa* zone, Oromia National Regional state. The survey largely used primary data through conducting simple random techniques. In order to assess the challenges of youth unemployment data on the background information characteristic of youth were collected from 400 respondents. The samples were selected by using multistage sampling design and the data analyzed by using cross-tabulation frequency, percentages and chi-squares analysis methods.

The distribution of the respondents by sex and age shows that the majorities 64.5% of the respondents were male and 36% of the respondents were found between age (20-25) years. With the regarding to educational level of the respondents, the majority of respondents about two thirds of them had completed secondary and primary education and the rest were 39% are completed diploma and degree. Regarding marital status shows higher percentage of them were single.

The factors that challenges of youth unemployment were also analyzed in relation to the sex, age and educational level variables using crosstab analysis. As far as sex is concerned, female were at disadvantage in their employment. When compared with male, the percentage of unemployed female was higher. Unemployment also affects youth who has come from other areas to Burayu town. With regarding to youth educational level, respondents who had primary and secondary level of education were not employed in formal work and in jobs available in the labour market of the study area. In terms of marital status of respondents, single youth were unemployed as compared to married youth.

The percentages distribution and multivariate analysis shows that sex of a respondent and migration status, among the demographic variable were statistical significantly related to youth unemployment. The relative risk of unemployment was found to be higher for females than

males. And also, compared to non-migrants the likelihood of being unemployed was higher for migrants.

The relative risk of unemployment was for those who had primary and secondary level of education. At 5% level of confidence, age, sex, marital status and educational level were to be nearly significant.

In general, most of the predictor variables included in the chi-square analysis showed significant effect on youth unemployment in the expected direction, as it is confirmed in most of the research work.

## **5.2. Conclusions**

Youth unemployment impose heavy social and economic cost, which result not only in lost economic growth, but also in erosion of the tax base increased welfare cost and unused investment in education and training.

A lot of young people mention that there are no multiple alternatives to create their own businesses to solve their temporary problem and lack of opportunities challenges of youth unemployment of the town. The government also less aware to identify the interest, potential and other things to reduced unemployment. According to FGD, most participants negatively complain on the issues of regarding youth policy amended. Because of there is no any progressive change in the town to support and create opportunities for young people. So, there is a gap the issue of government reform policy concern to youth.

Several factors contribute to the causes of youth unemployment such as poor economic performance, low level of education, high population growth, lack of entrepreneur, motivation, skills mismatch and other factors challenges for current young people in the study area because the involvement of public and private sectors are not bring any new reformation to mitigated the problem of youth unemployment.

According to training institutions interviewed, graduate expectation of a smooth and rapid transition from school to work, attitude towards work and low level of initiative keep youth away from being proactive in starting their own businesses.

The impact of youth unemployment the government should be considering as a current national issues. So that, public and privates sectors and non-governmental organization it needs to be responsible to care to reduce the effect of youth unemployment. Nowadays, youth have better

opportunities to get education and vocational training and choice to do on their interest and potential.

The implication of unemployment for young people leads to poverty, migration to urban areas, rising criminals rate in the town, lack of youth participants and low morale values among young peoples. International and national forum des not bring any change rather than propagandas.

The current Youth Policy (long-term benefits) approach meets the expectation of Medium Term Development Goals and the Vision 2030 developmental Pillars are not achievable in Ethiopia and particularly in study area due to the mismanagement to implement the benefit of young people and inequality resource distribution.

In Ethiopia there is some reformation to empower youth economic activities by creating micro entrepreneur and facilitating other opportunities in urban areas. However, these improvements are not good enough and insignificant changes in the study area.

Most of young people dissatisfaction with the current policy of youth because of the government failed to create opportunities and empowering youth in multidimensional. The situation is aggravated particularly for women and migrants of young people from rural-urban in the town.

To address the problem of youth unemployment in the town, a comprehensive strategy of employment creation seeks to promote job creation in the public, private sector, and also in terms of promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship.

### 5.3. Recommendations

Based on the results of this study, the following recommendations have to be taken in to consideration. The study identified multitude of factors responsible for high rate of youth unemployment in the study area. It can be seen that youth unemployment issues in Ethiopia is a continuing problem until high priorities are given to the situations and addressed according.

- It is recommended that, immediate action be taken by government, private sectors and NGO to create awareness and how to cope with challenges in their life. The family also supports and aware their children to be hard working.
- The government should establish good governance, arrange credit facilitate for youth unemployment to create their own business.
- Some participant suggested the government should create model youth center and facilitated the opportunities and maintaining illegal activities areas.
- To fight youth unemployment problem action should be control rapid population growth and high flow of young people from countryside to the town were cause of aggravated and it need to take immediate action as a solution.
- Another option to accelerated public and private sectors development enhance opportunities for job creation in the town. And also Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and supporting them with give working place/land/, finance/credit/ and training for those unemployment. It would have to know the potential, interest and identified the current problem of youth in the particular areas.
- Addressing the challenges and creating varies opportunities for young people, it must require the government considering the situation as a national problem and encouraging all actors who engaged to reduce youth unemployment before aggravated in the study area.
- Empowering women and giving advised for migrant before leaving their original place are one way to control the challenges of young people. Women particular vulnerable for many socio-economic crises in related to livelihood and access to education.
- It is important to guide and enhance their participation in socio-economic conditions and create employment opportunities.

- Young migrant people also victims of unemployment in the town. As a result cause for social problem and reduced opportunities of youth unemployment in the town. Thus, identifying the cause and setting the solutions is valuable.

The researcher also recommended that to reduce this high rate of unemployment and create opportunities among Burayu town the above mentioned schemes and the following could be applied:

- Construct practical skills training centers and make the cost of training affordable to the youth as only this can help the system to produced job creators than seekers.
- Increasing investment in training institution and linking the training institution with labour market
- More effort should also put in rehabilitated young offenders and drug addictive among them.
- Promoting youth enterprises development and self-employment
- Female youth are significantly worse than male youth and special priorities need to social, cultural and political recognition they deserve.
- Conducting other research and information on the specific needs of young men and women growing up in informal economic sectors.

In terms of the government policies, there is need to promote strong political will to address the challenges of youth unemployment in the town. Nothing much can be achieved in youth development without the commitment political and government leaders. Some strategies include policies to improved labour standard and social protection for youth.

## REFERENCE

- Adams Van and A. Skills Development in the Informal Sector of Sub-Saharan Africa.  
[Book]. - [s.l.] : The World Bank draft, 2008.
- Adejumola and Tayo-Olajubutu. Cause of youth unemployment. [Journal]. - [s.l.] :  
African Journal of Management, 2009. - 80 – 88 : Vol. 3(3).
- Adejumola. Spinning off an entrepreneurship culture among Nigerian university studies:  
Prospect and challenges. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : African Journal of Business  
Managemen, 2009. - 80 – 88 : Vol. 3(3).
- Allan. Basic Ideas for scientific sampling. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Heffner publishing compan,  
1962. - Vol. 213(2).
- Anasi. Curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Library philosophy of  
Practice Retrieved, 2010. - Vol. 212(3).
- Anderson, T and L A. Cultural-Identity Theory of Drug Abuse. [Journal]. - [s.l.] :  
Greenwich Press, 1998. - 233-262 : Vol. 86(1).
- Awinia and C. Reduction of Urban Poverty and Inequalities in Africa. [Report]. - [s.l.] :  
World bank, 2013.
- Balunz Vision for youth in the 21st century a history of gender labour and social development  
[Report]. - Kampala : Ministry of Gender Labour and Social development, 2001.
- Balunzi, J and .M. Vision for youth in the 21st century a history of gender labour and  
social development. [Report]. - Kampala : Ministry of Gender Labour and Social  
development, 2001.

- Becker. Human capital a Theoretical and Empirical Analysis. [Book]. - New York : National Bureau of Economic Research, 1964. - Vol. 53(2).
- Bell. Youth Unemployment. [Article]. - [s.l.] : Institute for the Study of Labo, 2010. - Vol. 24(4).
- Bentolila, Tito Boeri and Pierre Cahuc. Ending the scourge of dual labour markets in Europe. [Book]. - [s.l.] : VoxEU.org 12 July, 2010.
- Berhanu D., Abraham T. and Hannah D. Characteristics and Determinants Of Youth Unemployment, Underemployment and Inadequate Employment in Ethiopia. [Book]. - Geneva : ILO , 2005.
- Boer. Saving Europe´s last generation of workers [Report]. - [s.l.] : Project Syndicate, 2009.
- Bois-Reymond D . M . Integrated transitions policies for African young Adults. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : African youth study, 2012. - p(159-168) : Vol. 4(2).
- Boudarbat. The Determinants of Education-Job Match Among. [Book]. - Munich : Canadian University Graduation Discussion Paper, 2009. - Vol. 451(3).
- Broussard, N and TG Teklesellasi. Youth Unemployment Ethiopia Country Study. [Report]. - [s.l.] : International Growth Center, 2012.
- Bryan, G and S. Under-Investment in a Technology: The Case of Seasonal Migration in Bangladesh [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Econometrical, 2014. - Vol. 26(3).
- Callaway and A. Education, planning and unemployment. [Book]. - Paris : Published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1971.
- Callaway. Education, planning and unemployment. [Book]. - Paris : Published by the

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1982. - Vol. 256(3).
- Chigunta and F. The Socio-Economic Situation of Youth In Africa: Problems, Prospects and Options. [Conference]. - Alexandria : Paper presented at the Youth Employment Summit, 2002.
- Coenjaerts. Youth Unemployment. [Report]. - Paris : In OECD Promoting poor growth, 2009.
- Coles. Young Careers: The Search for Jobs and New Vocationalism. [Book]. - USA : Open University Press, 1998.
- Colino, A and O. Conflict Resolution Processes, Uncertainty and Labor Demand' . [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Journal of Peace Research, 2012. - 661 - 670 : Vol. 49(5).
- Commonwealth. Report on youth unemployment. [Report]. - London : Commonwealth Secretariat, 2007.
- Crepon, B and E. Evidence from a Clustered Randomized Experiment [Journal]. - [s.l.] : The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 2013. - 531–580 : Vol. 128 (2).
- CSA. Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : CSA, 2005.
- CSA. Urban unemployment. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : CSA, 2010.
- CSA. Analytical Report on the 2009 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : CSA, 2010.
- CSA. Analytical Report on the 2011 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : CSA, 2011.
- CSA. The 2006 Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : CSA, 2006.

Curtain. Indicators and measures of youth unemployment. [Book]. - Australia : University of Canberra, 2004. - Vol. 67(1).

David and Harvey. Social justice and the city . [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Revised Edition University of Georgia Press, Athens & London, 2009. - 231 -278 : Vol. 321(2).

David and S. Social justice and the city. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Revised Edition University of Georgia Press, Athens & London., 1996.

Dinkelman and Taryn. The Effects of Rural Electrify on Employment. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Journal merican Economic Review, 2011. - 3078–3108 : Vol. 101 (7).

Doeringer. Unemployment and the Dual Labour Market. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Journal of Economics the Public Interest, 2001. - 67-79 : Vol. 38(1).

Fadayom. Migration Development and Urbanization Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Codesria Books Series Ibadan, 1992. - Vol. 234(2).

Fawcett and C. Latin American Youth in Transition A Policy Paper on Youth Unemployment in Latin America and the Caribbean. [Book]. - Washington, DC : Labor Markets Policy Brief, 2006.

Field. Urban Property Rights and Labor Supply in Peru. [Journal]. - The Quarterly Journal of Economics : [s.n.], 2007. - 561–1602 : Vol. 122 (4).

Fougère [et al.]. Youth Unemployment and Crime in France. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Journal of the European Economic Association, 2009. - 909-938 : Vol. 7(5).

Franklin. Youth Unemployment and Crime in France .[Journal]. - [s.l.] : Journal of the European Economic Association, 2012. - 909-938 : Vol. 7(5).

Freeman [et al.]. The Youth Labor Market Problem. [Book]. - [s.l.] : NBER Cambridge, 1982. - Vol. 98(2).

Garcia, Marito and Fares. Youth in Africa Labour Market Direction in human Development [Report]. - [s.l.] : World Bank, 2008.

Guracello. The Economic Returns to Investing in Youth in Africa. [Report]. - Washington, DC : WB, 2007.

Harper, C and Jones. Children in Policy Responses to Economic Crises. [Book]. - London : Cambridge, 2011. - Vol. 267(3).

Horn, Z and E. Cushion to Fall Back On The Global Economic Crisis and Informal Sector Workers. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Cambridge MA WIEGO, 2009.

ILO. A skilled workforce for strong sustainable and balanced growth. [Conference] // A G20 Training strategy. - Geneva : [s.n.], 2011.

ILO. ILO Policy on Youth Employment in Cambodia. ILO Sub Regional Office for East Asia. [Journal]. - Geneva : [s.n.], 2007.

ILO. Policy on Youth Employment in Cambodia. [Report]. - Geneva : ILO Sub Regional Office for East Asia, 2007.

ILO. Policy on Youth Employment in Cambodia. [Article]. - Geneva : ILO Sub Regional Office for East Asia, 2007. - Vol. 2(42).

ILO. The Youth Employment Crisis. [Journal]. - Geneva : ILO, 2012.

ILO. The Youth Employment Crisis. [Report]. - Geneva : ILO, 2012.

ILO. Youth Employment: . [Conference] // Breaking Gender Barriers for Young Women

- And Men. - Geneva. : [s.n.], 2008.
- Jairo. The Danish Africa Commission focus on Youth. [Book]. - [s.l.] : DIIS Brief prees, 2008.
- Jairo. The Danish Africa Commission focus on Youth. (DIIS Brief) Jensen, R., “Do Labor Market Opportunities Affect Young Women’s Work and Family Decisions [Journal]. - [s.l.] : The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 2008. - 753–792 : Vol. 127 (2).
- Jensen and R. Do Labor Market Opportunities Affect Young Women’s Work and Family Decisions. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 2012. - 753–792 : Vol. 127 (2).
- Jeon. The effect of participating vocational training of unemployed. [Article]. - [s.l.] : Korean Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training, 2008. - 1-22 : Vol. 11(3).
- Jo [et al.]. Local government, poverty reduction and Inequality. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Johannesburg in Environment and Urbanizes Poverty Reduction Urban , 2000. - 26 -46 : Vol. 11(2) .
- Jones, N and Marsden. Assessing the Impacts of and Responses to the 1997-1998 Asian Financial Crisis through a Child Rights Lens. [Book]. - London : Report Commissioned by UNICEF, 2009.
- Kakwagh. Youth and unemployment in Nigria. [Article]. - Nigeria : Canadian social science, 2010. - 50 - 82 : Vol. 64(1).
- Knowles, J and Behrman. The Economic Returns to Investing in Youth in Developing Countriess. [Report]. - Washington, DC : Report World Bank, 2005.
- Krafft. Skills Returns to Vocational School and Vocational Skills. [Book]. - [s.l.] : manuscript, 2013. - Vol. 24(3).

- Lincoln. The World's Youth Unemployment 2013 Data Sheet. [Report]. - Washington, DC : Population Reference Bureau, 2013.
- Lincoln. The World's Youth Unemployment 2013 Data Sheet. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : Washington,DC: Population Reference Bureau, 2013. - 64 - 87 : Vol. 54(2).
- Llli and H. Symposium on unemployed youth in inter Africa labor institute. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Published by Ibadan, 1962. - Vol. 59(1).
- Lynch. Education and Unemployment. [Book]. - London : Oxford, 1983.
- Mains and D. Hope Youth, Unemployment, and the Future in Urban Ethiopia. [Report]. - [s.l.] : Temple University Press, 2012.
- McKenzie and D. Profile of the World's Young Developing Country Migrants. [Book]. - Washington, DC : World Bank, 2007.
- Meage. The Role of Training and Skills Development in Active Labour Market Policies. [Article]. - [s.l.] : IES Working Paper Institute of Employment Studies, 2008. - Vol. 15(2).
- MOFED. Dynamics of Growth and Poverty Reduction in Ethiopia 1995/96-2004/05. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, 2008.
- MOLSA. National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : Policy report Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 2012.
- Morris. Globalization and Its Effects on Youth Employment Trends in Asia. [Book]. - Geneva : ILO Sub Regional Office for East Asia, 2006.
- Mosel. Impacts of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis on Child Labor and Youth Employment. [Book]. - Geneva : ILO, 2010.

- Mosel, L and Sarkar. Impacts of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis on Child Labor and Youth Employment. [Book]. - Geneva : ILO, 2009.
- Murray and Mlatsen. Youth in Sub-sharan labour market. [Conference] // Paper for the DPRU/TIPS Conference.. - 2004.
- Musar. Youth and the National Youth Employment Action Plan. [Book]. - Abuja : Guardian Newspapers, 2009.
- Ngo. More Vulnerable The Impact of the Economic Downturn on Women in Cambodia . [Book]. - [s.l.] : Oxford: Oxfam GB, 2010. - Vol. 123(3).
- Nordstrom and Oska Scarring effects of the first labour market experience [Book]. - [s.l.] : IFAU Working Paper Series, 2004. - Vol. 98(2).
- O'Higgins. Challenge of youth unemployment. [Book]. - [s.l.] : ILO Employment and Training Papers, 1 997.
- O'Higgins. This Time It's Different? Youth Labour Markets During 'The Great Recession. [Book]. - [s.l.] : IZA Discussion Paper 6434 Bon, 2012. - Vol. 53(2).
- O'Higgins. Trends in the Youth Labour Market in Developing and Transition Countries . [Journal]. - [s.l.] : International Security Review, 2007. - 63-93 : Vol. 50(4).
- O'Higgins. Trends in the Youth Labour Market in Developing Countries. [Book]. - [s.l.] : The World Bank, 2003.
- O'Higgins. Youth unemployment and employment policy a global perspective .[Book]. - [s.l.] : University Library of Munich, 2001. - Vol. 3(12).
- Okojie and Christiana. Employment Creation for youth in Africa. [Book]. - [s.l.] :

University of Benin, 2003. - Vol. .

Okojie. Employment Creation for youth in Africa: [Book]. - [s.l.] : The gender Dimension

University of Benin, 2007.

Onyekpe, N and O. Managing youth at election. [Journal]. - [s.l.] : A journal of

Constitutional development, 2007. - 76 – 87 : Vol. 1(1).

Owen. Gender and Development . [Book]. - London : Published by the Commonwealth,

2009. - Vol. 231(3).

Pagy. Job security and the age composition of employment evidence from Chile.

[Journal]. - [s.l.] : University of Chile Estudios de Economía Department of

Economics, 2007. - 109-139 : Vol. 34(2).

Pissarides and CA. Equilibrium Unemployment Theory. [Book]. - [s.l.] : MIT Press

Books, 2000. - Vol. 128(2).

Rodgers. Urban Poverty and the Labour Market: Access to Jobs and Incomes in Asian

and Latin American Cities [Book]. - Genève : ILO, 1989. - Vol. 56(2).

Ryan and Paul. The School-to-Work Transition A Cross-National Perspective.

[Journal]. - [s.l.] : Journal of Economic Literature, 2000. - 34-92 : Vol. 39(1).

Ryan. The School-to-Work Transition A Cross-National Perspective. [Journal]. - [s.l.] :

Journal of Economic Literature, 2001. - 34-92 : Vol. 39(1).

Semboja, H and H. Concept Paper on Promoting Opportunities for Youth

Employment in East Africa. [Book]. - Washington, DC : World Bank, 2013.

Serneels and Pieter. Unemployment duration in urban Ethiopia. [Book]. - Addis Ababa : 2004.

- Serneels and Pieter. Unemployment duration in urban Ethiopia. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : Economic Development centre, 2007.
- Sinclair, S and W. Urbanization and Labour Markets in Developing Countries. [Book]. - [s.l.] : London Croom Helm, 1978.
- Smith. Third world cities in global perspectives. [Article]. - [s.l.]:uneven Westview press, 2003.
- Smith. Unemployment and health:A disaster and a challenge. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Oxford University Press, 1987. - Vol. 2(32).
- Sommers and M . Urbanization, war and Africa's youth at risk: Towards understanding and addressing future challenges. [Book]. - Washington, D.C : United States Agency for International Development, 2010. - Vol. 273(4).
- Tang. The linkages among inflation, unemployment and crime rates in Malaysia, Economics programme School of Sciences, University Sains Malaysia. [Journal]. - 2009.
- Todaro, M and P. Economic Development in Third World (4th end.). [Book]. - [s.l.] : Newyork and London Longman, 1996. - Vol. 231(2).
- UN. World Population Prospects 2008 Revision Database. [Report]. - New York :UN, 2008.
- UN. World Youth Report 2009 The Global Situation of Young People. [Report]. - New York : Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2009.
- UNESCO. Youth and Skills. [Report]. - [s.l.] : International Labor Organization, 2014.
- UNHABITAT. Urban Inequities Report. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : UN, 2010.
- UNHABITAT. Urban Inequities Report. [Report]. - Addis Ababa : UN, 2003.
- UNR. World Youth Report The Global Situation of Young People. [Report]. - New York :

- Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2003.
- Urdal and H. Clash of Generations Youth Bulges and Political Violence Expert Trends for Youth. [Report]. - (Geneva : International Labor Organization, 2012.
- WB. Africa Development Indicators Youth and Employment in Africa [Book]. - Washington : WB, 2007.
- WB. The 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia Results for Oromoi Region. Part I [Report]. - Addis Ababa : Statistical Report on Population Size and Characteristics, 2012.
- WB. World Development Report. [Book]. - Washington D.C : World Bank, 2012.
- WB. World Development Report. [Report]. - Washington D.C. : Jobs. World Bank, 2013.
- WB. World Development Report 2013. [Report]. - Washington D.C : Jobs World Bank, 2013.
- WB. Youth unemployment in Africa the potential, the problem and the promise. [Report]. - Negeria : world bank, 2009.
- YEN. Benchmarks for Youth Employment. [Book]. - Geneva: Youth Employment Network, 2011.
- Youkyong. Estimation of the effect of vocational training for unemployed. [Report]. - [s.l.] : The Korean Labour Economic Association, 2008.
- Youkyong. Estimation of the effect of vocational training for unemployed. [Report]. - [s.l.] : The Korean Labour Economic Association, 2008.
- Zenou. Urban Labor Economics. [Book]. - [s.l.] : Cambridge Books, (2009).

## Glossary

For the purpose of this study, the following terms were defined:

**Youth** comprises part of the society who are between age 15-29 (MOY, 2004).

**Cyclical/Keynesian Unemployment:** occurs when there is not enough aggregate demand in the economy. Cyclical unemployment rises during economic downturns and falls when the economy improves (Smith, 1987).

**Structural Unemployment:** the situation when the numbers of jobs in the labour market are unable to provide substantial jobs for everyone who wants one. This occurs when a firm suffers a structural decline, having become uncompetitive in the face of either changing costs and technology or changing demand.

**Frictional Unemployment:** involves the time-lag involved in the move from one job to another. Frictional unemployment is always present in an economy so the level of involuntary unemployment is properly the unemployment rate minus the rate of frictional unemployment.

**Classical Unemployment:** also known as real wage unemployment. It occurs when real wages for a job are set above the market clearing level causing the number of job searchers to exceed the number of vacancies available.

**Disguised Unemployment:** arises when the marginal social product of a given type of labour is not equal in every use. The optimal allocation of labour requires equality, in which case no increment to social welfare can be attained by reallocating labour.

Appendix:

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Challenges of youth unemployment, the case of Burayu town

I am student of Addis Ababa University undertaking a study on the opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment, the case of Burayu town. This survey intends to explore the effect of youth unemployment in the study area problem as well as solution that can be put forward to address the challenges. Your response to the survey items highly contributes to the success of this study. You are kindly requested to fill this questionnaire exhaustively and as honestly as possible to enable me achieve the objectives of this study.

The information provided is strictly for academic purpose and will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Please **DO NOT** writes your name in any part of this questionnaire.

**PART 1: Personal Information**

The background information of the respondents

Tick the most appropriate answer based on information

1. Sex:            1. Male                        2. Female           

2. Age:            1 / 15-19            2 / 20-25            3 / 26-30  
                         4 / 31-35            5 / 36-40            6 / above 41year

3. Resident of Burayu:            Yes                        No           

4. Marital status:            1. Married                        2. Single              
   3. Divorced                        4. Widow           

5. Education level:  
                         1. Who can't Read and Write                        2.Primary            . Secondary

4. College Certificate  5. Diploma   
 6. University Degree and above

**PART 2: (please fill and Tick the most appropriate answer based on information).**

**I. Question for cause of youth unemployment.**

1. Do you know what unemployment means? 1. Yes  2. No

If yes, how do you define unemployment? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you think that the leading cause of youth unemployment?

1. University education  Poor entrepreneurship skills  3.  selectivity

4. Mismatch skills and the labour market  5. Lack of hard work habit

3. Does unemployment exist in this area? 1. Yes  2. No

4. Which of these do you believe are the causes of youth unemployment in this area?

1. Lack of skills job selectively  2. unwillingness to work  3. Lack of financial

Others specify.....

5. Is it true that rural-urban migration also contributes to unemployment in Burayu town?

1. Yes  2. No

If "Yes", how.....

**II. Question for opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment.**

6. Are you looking for work or trying to establish your own business?

1. Yes  2. No  If "yes," please explain \_\_\_\_\_

7. If opportunity to work had existed would you have been able to start work?

1. Yes  2. No

8. During the last period, have you taken any steps to find work or to establish your own business? Yes  No

9. How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job?

1-11 month  more than 1 year

10. What sort of job are you looking for (occupation)?

1. Manual  2. Technical  3. Administrative

4. Professional job

11. Have you ever refused a job that was offered to you? 1. Yes  2. No

12. If “Yes”, why did you refuse? (Select the main reason)

- 1. Wages too low
- 2. Works was not interested
- 3. Location was not convenient

13. Is there a minimum level of income per month below which you would not accept a job?

- 1. Yes  how m\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. No

14. Have you received any advice/help/assistance from the employment services?

- 1. Yes
- 2.No  if yes, please explains that \_\_\_\_\_

15. What have you mainly been doing while looking for a job?

- 1. Taking additional course
- 2. Doing volunteer work
- 3. Spending time with friends
- 4. Helping in family business
- 5. Stay at home
- 6. Planning to start own business

16. What has been the main obstacle in finding a good job?

- 1. No education
- 2.Unsuitable vocational
- 3. No suitable training opportunities
- 4.No work experience
- 5. Not enough jobs available
- 6. Low wages in available jobs

17. Do you feel the training you received in the past is useful in getting a job?

- 1. Very useful
- 2. Somewhat useful
- 3. Not useful
- 4 Do not know

18. What kind of training do you think would be most helpful in finding a job?

- 1. Completion of university
- 2.Professional training
- 3.Completion of vocational

19. Do you plan to continue your education/training at a later stage?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Do not know yet

20. Ideally, in which sector do you want to work?

- 1. Agriculture
- 2.mining
- 3.manufacture
- 4.construction
- 5. Transport
- 6.Finance
- 7.Hotel
- 8.Trade

21. What are the major challenges of youth unemployment?

- 1. Stagnating economic
- 2.rural urban migration
- 3. Rapid population growth

**III. Question on the effect of youth unemployment in the town.**

22. Does unemployment affect you as a person? 1. Yes  No

23. Would you blame unemployment for the rising cases of social problem such as theft and other crimes in this area? 1. Yes  2. No

If "Yes", Please explain.....

24. Do you think the social issues caused by youth in the country are result of unemployment problem? 1. Yes  2. No

25. What do you think the societies' views on Youth Unemployment and general situation of Youth in the country 1. Good  2. Bad  for all resp[onse please explain

26. Which of these are the most important problems facing today's youth in the town?

1. Youth violence  2. Unemployment   
3. Drugs in alcohol  4. Career counseling

27. Does unemployment in this area affect the educated and uneducated in the same way? 1. Yes  2. No  If yes  w \_\_\_\_\_

28. Which of these are in this area affect youth related to unemployment?

1. Poverty  2. Migration  3. Rising crime  4. Street children   
5. Dependency  6. Prostitution   
7. High teenage pregnancy  8. High Drug addictive

#### IV. Question on solution of youth unemployment.

29. Which of these is the most appropriate solution to fight unemployment in Burayu?

1. Population control  2. Credit provision  Job creation   
4. Reviewing the education curriculum  5. Encouraging foreign investment

Others specify.....

30. Is reducing unemployment a responsibility of the youth themselves?

1. Yes  2. No

If "No," please explain.....

31. Can youth clubs help in reducing youth unemployment in your area?

1. Yes  2. No

32. Do families and religious institution have a role in reducing unemployment among youth in this area? 1. Yes  2. No  If Yes, how \_\_\_\_\_

33. Do you think problems caused by unemployment can be reduced?

1. Yes  2.No

34. If “Yes”, which of these are the most appropriate ways of fighting unemployment?

1. Vocational training  2. Credit provision  3. Create job opportunities

4. Population control  5. Ensuring social order  6. Create good governance

Others specify.....

35. As a solution, what would be the appropriate policy response in this area from the government and municipal administrative? Give your suggestion \_\_\_\_\_

36. Do you think the current Youth Policy (long-term benefits) approach meets the expectation of Medium Term Development Goals and the Vision 2050s developmental Pillars? 1. Yes

2. No

Please explain \_\_\_\_\_

37. What are the factors of the programs seeking to address young peoples’ unemployment situation in this area?

1. Corruption  2.lack of transparence  3. Political intervention

4. There is no model youth club  5. There is no any opportunity for youth

38. What are the responsibilities of youth to solve their problems? Please give your suggestion:

---

---

39. What are the important of youth club in this area?

1. Create awareness  Provide social services  3.  eate opportunities

4. Discourage young from unsuitable places  5. Create youth center

40. Any other views you would like to express regarding Youth Unemployment in this town?

---

---

*Thank you for your participation*

**PART V: Question on Beliefs cause, challenges and the consequence of youth unemployment in the study areas.**

Please note that:

Strongly agree (SA) = 5,      Agree (A) = 4,      undecided (UD) = 3,  
 Disagree (DA) = 2,      strongly disagree (SDA) = 1

Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following question based on the information.

Please **circle** in the column of your choice in each row.

No	Question on youth unemployment	SDA	DA	UD	A	SA
1	Is it correct to say that most of the youths in this area unemployment?	1	2	3	4	5
2	Do you believe that training will have very good chance to find employment?	1	2	3	4	5
3	Do You believed that young people comes from poor community have more trouble finding jobs?	1	2	3	4	5
4	Why in your opinion, is it difficult for young people to find job?	Choose the below alternative.				
4.1	Because their education is not good enough.	1	2	3	4	5
4.2	Because there are no jobs available in the field they wish to work.	1	2	3	4	5
4.3	Because it is difficult to find information on open job.	1	2	3	4	5
4.4	Because it is complicated to apply for job.	1	2	3	4	5
4.5	Because they have to stay home with their family.	1	2	3	4	5
4.6	Because they are involved in drug and crime activities.	1	2	3	4	5

1. What should suggest the government do to make easier for young people to find jobs?

---

## **Part VI:**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE**

***Dear Sir/ Madam***

**My name is Tesfaye legese. Am undertaking a study on the opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment in your area**

I kindly request that you answer these simple questions honestly.

The information you give is strictly for academic purposes and will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

1. What are the challenges of youth unemployment in this area?
2. What do you think can be done to reduce youth unemployment in your area?
3. How has youth unemployment affected social problems in this area?
4. What kind of opportunities created by government for youth to be employment in this area?
5. Do the government labour markets policies aim at mitigating the problem of unemployment for young people? How!
6. What are the factors leading to the rise of unemployment amongst youth in burayu town?
7. Does the social policies or programs in place are effective to control the problem of unemployment if not what are your views on the possible solutions in this area?
8. What do you think about the increase of youth unemployment will be impacted in the society?

***Thank you for your participation***

**Part VII:**

**THE FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION WITH 20 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT**

1. Are you employed? If not why?
2. What do you think are the causes for youth unemployment in this area?
3. How do youth understand about micro-credit schemes benefit youth unemployed?
4. Do you think that the government's social policies are effective to combat the problems of youth unemployment?
5. What are opportunities and challenges of youth unemployment in this town?
6. What will be the outcome if the youth employment opportunities are on increase in this area?
7. What is your comment about the state of being unemployment?

*Thank you for your participation*



**ክፍል 2: እባክዎትን በመረጃው መስረት ተስማሚ የሆነውን መልስ የጭረት ምልክት በማድረግ ይመልሱ።**

**1. ወጣቶችን ለሥራ አጥነት በሚያዳርጉ መንስኤዎች ዙሪያ የቀረበ ጥያቄዎች?**

1. ሥራ አጥነት ምን እንደሆነ በቂ እውቀት አለህ/ሽ? 1. አለኝ  2. የለኝም

መልስዎ በቂ እውቀት አለኝ ከሆነ ቢያብራሩልኝ? -----

2. ለወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት ዋና መንስኤ ምን ይመስላሉ/ሳል? 1. የዩኒቨርሲቲ ትምህርት

2. ደካማ የሥራ ፈጠራ ክህሎት ልምድ  3. የሥራ ምርጫ

4. የሥራ መስክና የሠራተኛው ክህሎት አለመጣጣም

5. ጠንክሮ የመሥራት ልምድ እጦት

3. በዚህ አካባቢ የሥራ አጥነት አለ? 1. አዎ  2. የለም

4. በዚህ አካባቢ ያሉ የወጣቶች ችግሮች የትኞቹ ናቸው?

1. የክህሎትና የሥራ ምርጫ አጥነት  2. ለመሥራት ፈቃደኛ አለመሆን

3. የገንዘብ እጥረት

5. በቡራዩ ከተማ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ያለው ፍልስት ለሥራ አጥነት አስተዋፅዖ አለው?

1. አዎን  2. የለውም

6. ሥራ በመፈለግ ላይ ነህ/ሽ ወይስ የራስህን/ሽን ቢዝነስ ለማቋቋም በመሞከር ላይ ነህ?

1. አዎን  2. አይደለም

መልሱ አዎን ከሆነ እባክህን/ ዎን አባራራ/ሩ-----

7. የመሥራት አጋጣሚ ቢኖርዎት/ሩህ፤ ሥራውን መጀመር ትችላላህ/ይችላሉ?

1. አዎን  2. አልጀምርም

8. ባለፉት ወራት/አመታት ውስጥ የራሥህን/ዎን ሥራ ለመጀመር ወይም ሥራ ፈልጎ ለመያዝ ያደረገው/ጉት ጥረት አለ? 1. አለ  2. የለም

9. ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ሥራ በመፈለግና ራስህም ለመሥራት ዝግጁ ነበሩ?

1. 1 — 8 ወራት  2. ከአንድ ዓመት በላይ

10. ምን ዓይነት ሥራ በመፈለግ ላይ ነህ/ሻ?

1. የጉልበት ሥራ  2. ቴክኒካል  3. የአሰተዳደር   
4. የሰልጠነ ባለሞያ ሥራ

11. ከዚህ በፊት ለሥራ ተጠርተህ አልቀበልም ያልክበት/ሸበተ ጊዜ ነበር

1. አዎን  2. አልቀበልም ብዬ አላወቅም

12. አዎን ከሆነ ለምን አልቀበልም አለ/ልክ (ዋናውን ምክንያት ምረጥ/ይምረጡ)?

1. ክፍያ በጣም ዝቅተኛ በመሆኑ  2. ሥራ ማራኪ ባለመሆኑ   
3. ሥራ ተስማሚ ባለመሆኑ

13. አንድን ሥራ ላለመቀበል የመነሻ ዝቅተኛ ወርሀዊ ክፍያ አለ ወይ?

1. አዎ  2. ምን ያህል-----  3. የለም

14. ከቀጣሪ አገልግሎት ያገኘህ/ሽው ምክር እርዳታ ወይም ድጋፍ አለ?

1. አዎ  2. የለም  አዎን ካሉ እባክዎን ያብራሩ.....

15. ሥራ በመፈለግ ላይ በነበሩበት ወቅት በዋነኛነት ምን ይሠሩ ነበር?

1. ተጨማሪ ኮርሶችን መወሰድ  2. የበጎ ፍቃድ ሥራ መሥራት   
3. የራሴን ሥራ ለመጀመር ማቀድ   
4. የቤተሰብ ንግድ ሥራ መርዳት  5. እቤት በመቀመጥ ጊዜን ማሳለፍ

16. ጥሩ ሥራ ፈልጎ ለምግኘት አስቸጋሪው ሁኔታ ምን ነበር?

1. የትምህርት አለመኖር  2. የማይስማማ ሥራ   
3. ተስማሚ የስልጠና ዕድል ባለመኖሩ  4. የሥራ ልምድ አለመኖር   
5. በቂ ሥራ አለመኖር  6. ባሉት ሥራዎች የክፍያ ዝቅተኛነት

17. ባለፉው ጊዜ የወሰዱት የሥራ ሥልጠና ሥራ ፈልጎ ለማግኘት በቂ እንደሆነ ይሰማዎታል?

- 1. በጣም ጠቃሚ ነበር
- 2. በመጠኑ ጠቃሚ ነበር
- 3. ጠቃሚ አልነበረም
- 4. አላውቅም

18. ሥራ ፈልጎ ለማግኘት ምን አይነት ሥልጠና ጠቃሚ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?

- 1. የዩኒቨርሲቲ ትም/ማጠናቀቅ
- 2. የሙያ ሥልጠና መውሰድ
- 3. የሙያ ሥልጠና ማጠናቀቅ

19. ለወደፊት ትምህርትዎን/ሥልጠናዎን ለመቀጠል አቅደዋል?

- 1. አዎን
- 2. አላቀድኩም
- 3. ገና አላቀድኩም

20. በሀሳብ ደረጃ በየትኛው ዘርፍ መሥራት ይፈልጋሉ?

- 1. በእርሻ
- 2. በማዕድን ሥራ
- 3. በፋብሪካ
- 4. በግንባታ ሥራ
- 5. በትራንስፖርት
- 6. በመምህርነት
- 7. በሆቴል
- 8. በንግድ

21. የወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት ዋነኛ ችግሮች ምንድን ናቸው?

- 1. የኢኮኖሚው ባለበት መቆየት
- 2. ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ፍልሰት
- 3. ፈጣን የሕዝብ እድገት

**III. በከተማዉ የሚገኙ የወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት በሚደረጉ ተግዳሮቶች ዙሪያ የቀረቡ መጠይቆች፡፡**

22. በግል ሥራ አጥነት ይፈታተንህል? አዎን  አያጠቃኝም

23. የሥራ አጥነት በማህበረሰቡ እያደጉ የመጡ ማህበረሰባዊ ችግሮች እንደ ሌብነትና ሌሎች ወንጀሎችም መንስኤ ነዉ ብለህ ታስባለህ? አዎን  አላስብም

24. የማህበረሰባዊ ጉዳዮች በመሆን በአገሪቱ በወጣቶች የተከሰቱት ችግሮች መንስኤ የሥራ አጥነት ችግር ነዉ ብለዉ ያስባሉ? አዎን  አይደለም

25. የማህበረሰቡ እይታና አስተሳሰብ የወጣቶችን ሥራ አጥነት እና በአጠቃላይ በአገሪቱ የወጣቶችን ሁኔታ አሰመልክቶ ም ይመስልዎታል? ጥሩ  መጥፎ ነዉ

26. በከተማዉ ባሁኑ ወቅት ወጣቶችን የሚያጋጥሙአቸዉ የትኞቹ አሳሳቢ ችግሮች ናቸዉ? የወጣቶች አመፀኝነት  ሥራ አጥነት

ዕፅና አልከጦል ሱስ  የሥራ አማካሪዎች አለመኖር

27. የሥራ አጥነት በዚህ አካባቢ የተማሩትንም ሆነ ያልተማሩትን በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ ይፈታተናቸዋል? አዎን  አይደለም

28. ቀጥሎ ከተመለከቱት ዉስጥ የትኛዉ በዚህ አካባቢ የወጣት ሥራ አጦችን ያጠቃል?

ድህነት  ፍልሰት/ስደት  የወንጀል መስፋፋት

የጎዳና ተዳዳሪነት  ጥገኝነት  ዝሙት አዳሪነት

ከፍተኛ ያለዕድሜ ዕርግዝና  ከፍተኛ የዕፅ ሱስኝነት

IV. በወጣቶች ሥራአጥነት ዙሪያ መፍትሄያዊ መጠየቆች

29. ቀጥሎ ከተመለከቱት ለወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት በቡራዩ ከተማ ከፍተኛ መፍትሄ የሚሆነዉ የቱ ነዉ?

የህዝብ ብዛት ቁጥጥር  ብድር አገልግሎት ማመቻቸት

የሥራ ፈጠራን ማበረታታት  የትምህርት ካሪኩለሙን መከለስ

የዉጭ ኢቨስትመንትን ማበረታታት

30. የሥራአጥነትን በመቀነስ የወጣቶቹ የራሳቸዉ ኃላፊነት ነዉ?

አዎ  አይደለም

አይደለም ካሉ እባክዎን ያብራሩ -----

31. በአካባቢያችሁ የወጣቶች ክበባት የወጣቶችን ሥራ አጥነት ለመቀነስ ሊረዳ ይችላል?  
አዎን  የለም

አዎን ከሆነ እባክዎን ያብራሩ -----

33. በዚህ አካባቢ ቤተሰቦችና የሀይማኖት ድርጅቶች የወጣቶችን የሥራ አጥነት ለመቅረፍ የሚጫወቱት ሚና አለ?

አዎን  የለም

34. አዎን ካሉ ቀጥሎ ከተመለከቱት ዉስጥ ሥራ አጥነትን ለመዋጋት ይበልጥ የሚስማማዉ የትኛዉ ነዉ?

የብድር አገልግሎት መመቻቸት  የሥራ ዕድሎችን መፍጠር

የሕዝብ ብዛት ቁጥር መጨመር  የማህበረሰቡን ፍላጎት ማረጋገጥ

መልካም አስተዳደር ማስፈን  የሙያ ሥልጠና ማስፋፋት

ሌሎች ካሉ ይግለጹ -----

35. እንደመፍትሄ ተገቢ የፖሊሲ ምላሽ በዚህ አካባቢ በመንግስትና በማዘጋጃ ቤቱ አስተዳደር ምን መሆን ይኖርበታል?

አስተያየትዎን ይስጡ? -----

-----

36. የወቅታዊዉ የወጣቶች ፖሊሲ እና የረጅም ጊዜ ጥቅሞችን፣ አቅርቦትና የሚጠበቁትን የማዕከላዊ ወቅት የዕድገት ግቦችንና የ2050 የዕድገት መዋቅር ራዕዮችን የሚያሳካ ይመስሎታል? አዎን  አይመስለኝም

37. በዚህ አካባቢ የወጣት ሥራ አጥነትን ሁኔታ ለሚመለከተዉ ለማቅረብና መፍትሄ ለማግኘት የሚያስፈልጉ ነገሮች ምንድን ናቸዉ?

ሙስና  የተጠያቂነት እጥረት  የፖለቲካ ጣልቃ ገብነት

38. ችግሮቻቸውን ለመቅረፍ የወጣቶች ኃላፊነቶች ምንድን ናቸው?

---

---

39. የወጣቶች ክበባት በዚህ በኩል ላፈነታቸው ምንድን ነው?

ግንዛቤ መፍጠር  ማህበራዊ አገልግሎትን ማቅረብ

አጋጣሚዎችን መፍጠር

አግባብነት ከሌላቸው ቦታዎች ወጣቶች እንዳይገኙ ማድረግ

የወጣት ማዕከላት ማቋቋም

40. በዚህ አካባቢ ወጣቶችን ሥራ አጥነት አስመልክቶ ሊገልፁ የሚፈልጉት ሌላ ሀሳብ ካለ ቢያብራሩ!!

---

---



5. Sadarkaa Barumsaa: 1. Barreessufi Dubbisuu hin danda'u  2. Sad Barumsaa 1 – 8
3. Sad. Barumsaa 9 -12  4. Sartafiikeeta
5. Diplooma  6. Digirii Jalqabaa fi isaa ol

Dhawata 2:

**I. sababaalee hojii dhabdummaa dargaggootaa.**

1. Hojii dhabdummaan maal akka ta'e ni beektaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

2. Hojii dhabdummaanf sababni guddan maali jettee yaaddaa?

1. Qulqullina dhabuma barnoota yuunivarsiitiitti kennamuu
2. Ogummaan hojii uumuu gahaa ta'e dhabamuu  3. Cimanii hojichuu dhabuu
4. Hojii tuffachuu
5. Ogummaa ittiin leenji, aniifi hojii irratti bobbahan walsimuu dhabuu

3. Hojii dhabdummaan naannoo kana ( magaala Buraayyuu ) keessatti ni mul'ataa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

4. akka naanawa magaala Buraayyuutti hojii dhabdummaa dargaggootaatiif sababa kan taha jette kan ati yaaddu kanneen armaan gaditti eeraman keessaa isa kami?

1. Hojii filachuu (kan giru tuffachuu)  2. hojii fedhii dhabuu

5. Godaansi ummataa baadiyaatii gara magaalaatti taasifamu rakkoo hojii dhabdummaa magaala Buraayyuutti mul'atuuf sababa ta'era jettee ni fudhattaa?

- 1 Eyyee  2. Lakki

**Dhaawata 3:**

**II. Gaaffilee carraawwaniifi rakkoolee hojii dhabdummaa dargaggootaa ilaalatan.**

6. Ati akka nama dhuunfaa tokkootti hojitti qacaramuuf hojii barbaadaa jirta moo hojii ofii keetii jalqabuuf yaadda?

1. Hojitti qacaramuuf an barbaadaa jiraa

2. Hojii ofii kootii jalqabuuf yaadaan jira

7. Osoo carraan hojiitti qacarammuu sirriitti jiraatee hojii ofii keettijalqabuuf ni yaaddaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

8. Ji,oota afranfi waggoota darban keessa hojii barbaaddee qacaramuf ykn immoo hojii ofii keetti jalqabuuf tarkaanfiin ati fudhatte ni jiraa?

1. Eyyee  2. lakki

9. Erga hojiif qophooftee, barbaaddachuus eegaltee yeroo hammamii sitti fudhateer jira?

1. Ji' oota 1 -9  2 Waggaa tokkoo ol

10. Ati hojii akkamii barbaaduutti jirta?

1. Hojii teekiniikaa  2. Hojii hoggansaa  3. Hojii piroofeeshinaalaa

11. Carra hojii argattee hojjechuu didde beektaa?

1. Eyyee  2. lakki

12. Gaaffii Lakk. 11, f deebiin kee "eyyee" you tahe hojii sana maaliif hojjechuuf fedhii dhabde?

1. Kaffaltii isaatu gad bu'aa dha  2. hojichatu anatti hin tolle

3. Bakka hojichaatu migataa hin turee

13. Hammi mindaa ati ittiin qacaramtee hojjechuuf yaaddee murteesitu inni ati you xiqqaate hammi kun anaaf kaffalamuu qaba jette yaaddu ni jira? 1. Eyyee  2. Lakii

14. Gaaffii Lakk. 13'f deebiin kee "eyyee" yoo tahe mindaa inni xiqqaan ati haa ta'u jettee ittiin qacaramtu hammami?

1. 450 – 900  2. 1000 – 1500  3. 1600 – 2100

15. Dhaabbilee qacarrii irraa gorsa yokaan deeggersi ati argattee beektu ni jiraa?

1. Eyyee  2. lakki

16. Waqtii hojii barbaaddu keessa yero kee heddu maaliin dabarsita?

1. Koorsiiwwan dabalataa fudhachuun   
2. Hojii ofiikootii jalqabuufan karoora baafadha   
3. Hiriyoota koo waliinan dabarsa  4. Hojii tola - ooltummaan hojjedha   
5. Yeroo koo hedduu isaa manattin dabarsa  6. Maatii koon hojii gaargaara

17. Hojii gaarii argachuuf gufuu kan tahu maali jette yaadda?

1. Barumsa dhabuu  2. Ogummaa gahaa hin taane fudhachuu   
3. Carraan leenjii migataa ta'e argachuu dhabuu  4. Muuxannoo hojii dhabuu   
5. Hojii yommuu argamu immoo mindaa gad bu'aa ta'uu

18. Leenjiin ati waqtiilee darban keessa fudhatte hojii argachuuf ana fayyada jettee ni yaadda?

1. Baay'ee na fayyada  2. Hamma ta'e na fayyada   
3. Ana hin fayyadu  4. Ani hin beeku

19. Leenjii akkamiitu hojii argachuuf ni gargaara jettee yaadda?

1. Yunivarsiitii xumuruu kee kan ibsu   
2. Leenjii piroofeeshinaalaa   
3. Leenjii ogummaa hojii

20. Barumsa kee ykn leenjii kee sadarkaa itti aanuttii fufuuf karoora qabdaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki  3. Ammaaf hin murteessine

21. Seektara hojii kam keessatti ramadamtee hojjechuu barbaadda?

1. Qonnaa  2. Albuuda  3. Warshaa  4. Geejiba

5. Ijaarsa Gamoo  6. Galii  7. Hoteela  8. Daldala

**Dhawaata 4:**

**III. Rakkoolee hojii dhabdummaan magaalaa keessatti qaqqabsiissaa (geessisaa) jiru irratti gaaffilee xiyyeeffatan.**

22. Akka nama tokkotti hojii dhabdummaan miidhaa sirraan ga'ee jiraa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

23. Hojii dhabdummaa rakkoolee hawaasaaa kanneen akka hanna fi yakka adda addaatiif sababa ta'eera jettee ni qeeqxaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

24. Hojii dhabdummaa dargaggootaa ilaalchisee ilaalchi waliigalaa hawaasni qabu maal fakkaata? 1. Gaarii dha  2. Gaarii miti

25. Rakkoolee dargaggoonni ittiin miidhamaa jiran keessaa inni olaanaan kanneen eeraman keessaa isa kami jettee yaadda?

1. Jeequmsa dargaggootaan ka'u  2. Hojii dhabdummaa

3. Dhugaatii alkooliifi baala sammuu hadoochu fayyadamuu

4. Gorsaa fi deegersa hojii – uumtummaa irratti kennamu dhabuu

26. Naannawa kanatti hojii – dhabdummaan namoota barataniifi hin baranne wal qixa isaa miidhaa (rakkisaa) jiraa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

27. Naannoo kanatti hojii – dhabdummaaf sababa kan tahan kanneen armaan gadii keessa isa kami?

1. Hiyyummaa  2. Godaansa  3. Dabalaa adeemuu yakka

4. Dabalaa adeemuu daa'immaa daandii gubbaa jiraatanii

5. Dabala deemum ulfa ijoolummaan dhufu  6. Sagaagalumma

7. Araada baala sammuu hadoochu fayyadamuu

#### IV. Gaaffilee furmaata hojii – dhabdummaa dargaggoota irraatti xiyyeeffatan.

28. Kanneen eeraman keessa hojii dhabdummaa magaalaa Buraayyuu keessaa hir'isuuf kamtu furmaata ga'aadha jettee yaadda?

1. Baay'ine ummataa to'achuu  2. Hojii uumuu

3. Liqiifi qusannaa jajjabeessuu

4. Imaammata Barnootaa keessa deebi'anii fooyyeessuu

5. Invastimmata alaa jajjabessuu

29. Hojii – dhabdummaa hir'isuun dirqama dargaggootaati jettee ni yaaddaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

30. Liigiin (fooramiin) dargaggootaa hojii dhabdummaa hir'isuun dirqama dargaggoota hojii dhabdummaan hir'isuu keessaatti ni gargaara jettee ni yaaddaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

31. Maatii fi amantaaleen hojii – dhabdummaa hir'isuu keessatti shoora taphatan ni qaabu jettee ni yaadda? 1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

32. Rakkooolee hojii dhabdummaa wal qabatanii dhufan hir'isuun ni danda'ama jettee ni yaaddaa?

1. Eyyee  2. Lakki

33. Imammanni dargaggootaa yeroo ammaa hojii irra oolaa jiru (karoorri fayyaadamiinsa yeroo dheeraa karoora giddu galeessaa fi galmaa fi mu'ata bara 2050 waliin wal simaa?

1. Eyyee

2. Lakki

34. Hojii – dhabdummaa dargaggootaaf rakkoo guddaa tahan maali jettee yaadda?

1. Malaammaltummaa

2. Hanqina iftoominaa

3. Giddu – gatummaa siyaasaa

4. Ligiin moodela (fakkenya) ta'u dhabamuu

5. Carraan mijataan dargaggootaaf qophaa'e dhabamuu

35. Barbaachisummaan liigii dargaggootaa maali jettee yaadda?

1. Hubannoo uumuu

2. Tajaajila ummataaf ooluu

3. Bakka oolmaa hin barbaachifnee irra dargaggoota ittisuu

4. Giddu – gala dargaggootaa uumuu

Dhaawataa 4:

Qajeelcha Gaaffi

Akkam oltaan kabajamaa/tu -----

Maqaaan koo obbo Tasfaaye Leggasaan jedhama. Qorannaankotis kan irrati xiyyeffatu, hojii dhabdummaa dargaggota magaalaa Burrayyuu carralee fi gufulee illalchiiseetti.

Gaaffilee armaan gadii kanaaf odeeffannoon isin naaf kennitan kun kaayyo barnootaatif waan ta'ef ofitti amanamummaan ta'uu qab.

1. Dargaggota hojii dhabdummaan naanno kanaatif wantoonni gufuu itti ta'an maali?
2. Hojii dhabdumaan dargaggoota naanno kanaa hir'isuf maal yaadda?
3. Hojii dhabdummaan dargaggoota naanno kanaa maalin gaagga'amu ykn miidhamu?
4. Raraale mottumattin hojii dhabdummaan dargaggotaf kanaaf carraan hojii maaltu uumamefi jira?
5. Kaayyon motummaa karoon bittaafi gurgurtaarratti qabu rakkolee hojii dhabdumaan dargaggoota hir'iseera akkamitti?
6. Sababa hojii dhabdummaan dargaggota magaalaa Burraayyuu akka dabaluu kan taassise maali?
7. Karoorri ykn sagantaan hawaasummaa kun rakkolee hojii dhabdummaa kana to'achuf gahaadha jette yaaddaa? Yoo gahaa miti jette yaada furmaataa kenni.
8. Dabaluu hojii dhabdummaan dargaggoota kun hawaasarratti dhibbaa qabaa?

Dhawaata 6:

Xiyyeffanno Marii Garee Dargaggota Hojii dhabdoota 20 wajjin Tassifame

1. Ati hojii hojjataadha? Yoo hin taane maalif?
2. Sababa hojii dhabdummaa dargaggoota naanna ksnstif maal yaadda?
3. Dargaggonni waay'e karoora fayyadama maaykiroo fi liqii akkamitti ilaalu?
4. Karaarri ykn sagantaan hawaasa irratti qabu rakkolee hojii dhabdummaa dargaggootaa balleessuf ykn faccisuf bu'aa qabeessadha jette yaaddaa?
5. Hojii dhabdummaan dargaggoota magaala kanaatif carraan hojiitifi rakkollen hojii dhabdummaanf maali?
6. Bu'aan carraan hojii dhabdummaa dargaggoota naanno kana kan dabaluu maali?
7. Jiraachuu hojii dhabdummaa kanaaf ilaalcha maali qabda?

Gaalaatoomaa