



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIS

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN
SHAGGAR CITY: - THE CASE OF SULULTA SUB CITY**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSA- Central Statistical Agency

ILO- International Labor Organization

MEDAP- Ministry of Economic Development and Population

MoE–Ministry of Education

MoFED-Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

MoSA- Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

MSES- Micro and Small Scale Enterprises

SSC- Sululta Sub-city

Abstract

Youth unemployment has been one of the most challenging problems in countries with lots of youth age young and rapidly growing populations. By taking into account the challenges of youth unemployment, the major objective of this study was to identify factors affecting youth unemployment in Ethiopia in the case of Sululta Sub City of Shaggar City, both qualitative and Quantitative research design, was used primary data and secondary data were collected. Primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire. Probability sampling methods were applied to select 227 sample respondents from the sub-city. The study identified limited job opportunities, mismatch between skills and market needs, lack of work experiences, high crime rates, political instabilities, lack of quality education and training, population growth, and socio-economic factors as the main causes of youth unemployment in the area. Youth unemployment threatens economic growth and social stability. The study suggests policy interventions, such as creating more job opportunities, improving education and training programs, promoting entrepreneurship, and addressing socio-economic barriers.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Sululta Sub-city.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Kuris 2006 Stated that defines unemployment as the portion of the economically active population that did not work for the majority of the year before the survey date one of the main concerns facing both established and developing nations is unemployment, which is something that the entire world needs to combat. It is also one of the main issues that the majority of people on the planet are dealing with. Due to population growth, unemployment is rising in both developed and developing nations these days (Fitsum, 2014).

Instead of concentrating solely on the problem of unemployment, the first Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia (GTP I), which ran from 2011 to 2015, placed more of an emphasis on youth development, including empowering women and youth to assure their social, economic, and political engagement (Marta, 2012, there is still a high rate of youth unemployment in spite of these efforts. The young unemployment rate, especially for educated youth in urban areas, is rising annually (Marta, 2012).

John Maynard Keynes asserts that a lack of effective demand for the products and services inside an economy leads to unemployment. Some people think that labor market inefficiencies and structural issues are the root cause of unemployment. Some people think that laws imposing restrictions on the labor market, such as minimum wage legislation, are the root cause of unemployment. Youth unemployment seriously affects a country's socioeconomic standing in addition to its citizens' quality of life (having a detrimental impact on their psychological, socioeconomic, and physical well-being) (Fitsum, 2014).

When jobless people are unable to pay back their loans or their rent, the repercussions of unemployment can be as severe as becoming homeless. People who lose their occupations are compelled to take positions that do not utilize their qualifications, experience, education, or abilities. Anxiety is one of the other main effects of unemployment on unemployed persons. People without jobs tend to have a negative outlook on life and may experience psychological issues as a result of stress. Both the social and economic standing of the community are

negatively impacted by unemployment. During a person's unemployment, unemployment benefits provide a lot of support (Gupta, 2008).

Ethiopia is among the developing nations that are typified by high rates of unemployment. Ethiopia's growing urban area and the influx of individuals from rural to urban areas have made urban unemployment a severe issue. Thus, policies that support jobless individuals in acquiring new skills and expanding their access to information and credit are necessary to enable them to make better decisions regarding the options that are accessible (Noveria, 1997). We may observe that there is a significant unemployment issue in Africa, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. This is a result of these nations' economies contracting and their populations growing. (Krugman, 1994).

The global economy has struggled greatly with youth unemployment ever since the Great Depression's peak, when rates were very high. "Youth unemployment is predicted to rise by another 134,000 to reach 71.1 million over the next few years, and youth percentage is anticipated to stay at 13.1%, where a small jump to 13.2% is anticipated". All countries in the globe still have unemployment, even though the severity of the problem varies greatly amongst them. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the unemployment rate was 7.2% in 2017, practically staying the same. The region's fast labor force increase resulted in the unemployment rate rising by almost 1 million more persons. The rate conceals the cross-country heterogeneity that is common in the region, despite the proportion being small and low in comparison to other emerging countries (Chura . 2019). ILO notes that "over the past ten years, some progress has been made in reducing the gender gap in sub-Saharan Africa." "Ethiopia is characterized by a highly expanding labor force with an increasing proportion of youth," according to MoFED (2010). "Economic growth in employment is insufficient to absorb this high proportion of labor, especially the youth part," the report continues. In agreement with Martha, Ethiopia's youth unemployment rate is high and still growing in spite of recent economic expansion.

In addition, the Ethiopian labor force survey report showed that the percentage of unemployed youth at the national level was 22.9, compared to just 3.1% in rural areas. "A labor survey report revealed that the incidence of youth unemployment was 35.7% for males and 45.5% for females, respectively, and the estimated unemployment rate was 41.3% in five urban areas" (Central Statistics Agency (CSA)).

Youth unemployment in Ethiopia is caused by a number of causes, including poor financial performance, low levels of education, entrepreneurship, mismatched skill sets, and low levels of awareness among the youth (Asian Journal of Advances in Research, 2022). Additionally, there are a number of factors that could contribute to unemployment in Ethiopia's cities, including the country's rapidly rising youth labor rate, high rates of internal migration and literacy, weak to moderate macroeconomic performance, a low level of job creation, and a low level of aggregate demand. High rates of population growth, a sharp rise in rural-urban mobility, and a lack of economic development also significantly contribute to the current high rate of unemployment. As a result, identifying the highlighted factors that contribute to urban youth unemployment ought to be the first step in developing suitable remedies for the issue (Getinet H. 2003).

For individuals who want to work in the public sector and for those whose fathers are government servants, the duration is shorter for high-paying positions. Using data from the Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey's 1994 and 2000, Getinet . (2003) examines Ethiopia's high rate of youth unemployment, specifically among urban youth, finding it to be above 50%. Additionally, concluded that younger, more educated, and newly immigrated individuals are less likely to be self-employed.

It is no secret that a large number of young people in Addis Ababa, particularly in the Sululta Sub-city, prefer to browse job boards over starting their own companies or becoming entrepreneurs. Of course, even though the government has provided some training to young people to help them start small businesses, many of them have not made the effort to advance their skills; instead, they are frequently observed to be content with a constant salary. It serves as evidence that a job can only be held for five years under government policy, and that remaining in that position without advancement beyond that point simply serves to increase dependent on others while providing no benefits to the individual. In general, the private sector ought to be the largest employer, and the primary means of resolving need to be self-employment (ILO 2019).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment is one of the factors that influence the country's progress. As one of the impoverished nations, Ethiopia is distinguished by high rates of unemployment. Due to the growth of Ethiopia's cities and the migration of people from rural to urban areas, urban unemployment is a significant issue.

One of the likely causes of the rise in the number of young people without jobs is Ethiopia's rapid population expansion. A number of factors are frequently cited in relation to youth unemployment in Africa, particularly in Ethiopia: general poverty, an antiquated educational system, and corruption. Thus, the nation's political and economic stability may be in jeopardy due to this massive issue. World Bank report. 2014

The ineffective urban labor market and unemployment are two major components of Ethiopia's developmental issue. With an annual urbanization rate of about 4%, Ethiopia has one of the fastest-growing urban populations in all of Africa (Legesse, 2015). Ethiopia's urban centers are under a lot of stress due to this high pace of urbanization, primarily due to unemployment. High unemployment is still a significant social issue and a key policy challenge for urban Ethiopia, despite recent improvements (Dechasa, 2014). Most studies conducted to date have focused on the rate of unemployment at the national level (a combination of rural and urban areas) or in particular demographic groups, typically women or young people living in urban areas (Eita, and Ashipala, 2010).

Some make an effort to address the problem of unemployment at the nation urban level by combining it with the labor market, job development initiatives, and obstacles. According to a 2019 Sululta Sub City survey, some groups have higher rates of unemployment than others, both in terms of entry into and retention of the workforce.

Therefore, contemporary research on the issue of unemployment in a specific metropolitan area, such as a sub-city, is uncommon (Legesse, 2015). The argument here is that it is better to examine the present causes and consequences of unemployment at sub-city level in order to have a better understanding of the phenomenon.

sululta sub -city faces a number of problems that causes youth un employment . It is believed that the primary reason of youth unemployment was lack of quality of education and population growth.

Among other things, the researcher would ask about the causes and consequences variables that contribute to this. And the results of the study contribute significantly to fill the existing knowledge gap and suggesting possible solution on the causes and consequences of youth unemployment.

The unemployment rate in Shaggar City was a major worry as of the cutoff date in September 2021, as far as I knew. With a sizable and expanding population, the city's economy has been finding it difficult to meet the need for workers. Ethiopia's unemployment rate was 5.2% in 2020, according to the World Bank, but it might have changed since then.

The high unemployment rate in Shaggar City is caused by a number of causes, such as a dearth of employment possibilities, a mismatch between the capabilities of the labor force and the demands of employers, and a lack of investment in industry and infrastructure. The economy has also been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in job losses and higher unemployment rates. It is crucial to remember that the state of unemployment can fluctuate over time, therefore in order to obtain the most accurate and current information, it is always advisable to refer to the most recent data and reports from reputable sources, such as governmental or international organizations.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The main objective of this study was to investigate the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Sululta sub city.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

1. To examine the nature of youth unemployment in the study area;
2. To identify the causes of youth unemployment in study area; and
3. To assess the socio-economic effects of unemployment among youths in study Area.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the nature of youth unemployment in Sululta sub city?
2. What are the causes of youth unemployment in Sululta sub city?
3. What are the economic effects of unemployment among youths in Sululta sub city?
4. What are the social effects of youth unemployment in Sululta sub city?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is designed to assess the cause and consequences of youth unemployment in Sululta sub city. Although, different researchers like Bikila (2014) and Getu (2004) conducted a study on the youth unemployment in Ethiopia that have been occurred due to various factors in at different times, they provided more attention for the economic challenge of the youth unemployment. In contrary, this study would give more attention not only the causes and consequences in the study area, but also supporting economic policy has grown in significance for both business and government. Therefore, this study would fill the gap of the literatures about the overall causes and consequences of youth unemployment. The finding of this research study is not only aimed for academic purposes, but also to enable different interested groups in their effort to solve this problem. It also indicates the major cause of youth unemployment and forward some alternative solutions on; how the effects of youth unemployment minimized and avoided. Furthermore, the study would address what measures should be taken by the responsible bodies to avoid such contemporary societal problems and factors that enhance or aggravate the condition of internal youth unemployment in the country. Generally, this research would be significant in providing information that is related with youth unemployment and the direct and indirect effects on the social, cultural and economic aspects. Therefore, this research would give an insight for different disciplines to conduct an experimental study on the concept of youth unemployment.

The standard emphasis on the importance of the study can be summarized in the following statements:

- To fill the gaps in the literature in the fields of youth unemployment,
- It has not become a primary source of information but a secondary one for researchers , academics, and practitioners.
- To serve as guiding documents for policymakers for the adaptation, formulation, and implementation of real strategies for development, effective urban management, of youth unemployment policy, knowledge to the municipal administrators of the existing and new socioeconomic challenges of youth unemployment in relation to the socioeconomic services provided by the municipal administration.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Although research on a wider range of topics and a larger population area has more accurate and reliable results, it is still difficult to conduct such extensive research because it takes more

time and requires more funds and experience. Therefore, to make the research manageable, the study was carried out at a sub city level. In the Sululta sub city there is a high concentration of population due to a large influx of people from Addis Ababa.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

This research has a narrow spatial scope; and may not be used to make generalizations to other sub cities. The data were collected at a single point in time and the lack of a longitudinal study cannot provide accurate descriptions of changes in the lives of youth unemployment. One of the major limitations faced by the researcher during the study was the lack of sufficient literature and secondary data recorded on the subject studied in the study area. Other problems were also encountered, including lack of Internet access and lack of interest among respondents during data collection.

1.8 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Unemployed: Unemployed are those people who did not have a job or business or were not employed. Unemployed is based on three categories which are to be followed simultaneously. They are; 'without work', 'available for work', and 'seeking work' (International Labor Organization, ILO)

Unemployed Youth: A person aged between 18-34 years of age who is 'without work', 'available for work', and 'seeking work'. (International Labor Organization, ILOSTAT database)

Unemployment: is a situation where a person actively searches for employment but is unable to find work (International Labor Organization, ILO)

Youth: A person aged between 18-34 years of age (International Labor Organization, ILO)

1.9 Organization of the thesis

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Chapter one is the introductory part of the study with background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope and significance of the study and others. The second chapter deals with the review of related literature and the third chapter discussed the methodology of the study in which the investigator wanted to achieve the objectives of the study. The fourth chapter dwells on data analysis and interpretation, and the last chapters' dwells with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Conceptual literature

One of the many socioeconomic issues that almost every nation in the globe faces is unemployment. Although certain nations have had higher rates of unemployment than others, it has been one of the many characteristics of the urban phenomenon in many nations. The issue has a significant impact on a country's socioeconomic standing in addition to its citizens' level of living. It significantly affects growth and development generally when combined with rising poverty and population growth.

It reduces an economy's capacity for long-term growth and wastes financial resources like its labor force. Joblessness leads to personal and societal issues in the community, including a spike in crimes, suicides, poverty, drunkenness, and prostitution. The issue of unemployment is now a major development concern in Ethiopia, with discussions lately concentrating on unemployment in the urban sector. High unemployment rates pose a challenge to many Ethiopian metropolitan centers. Furthermore, these countries' urban centers have a high incidence of rural-to-urban migration, which exacerbates the issue of unemployment in urban areas while having a sizable unemployed labor population (Deviren, and Daşkıran, 2014).

2.1.2 Unemployment in Ethiopian Context

According to Kibru, (2012), there are notable variations within the youth group across 10 location (urban-rural), gender, and educational levels. The study examines the features and determinants of youth unemployment and underemployment in Ethiopia from 1984 to 2001. It concludes that the youth are significantly impacted by unemployment. While youth unemployment in rural areas was 37.5%, with a significant proportion of underemployment, urban youth unemployment was 7.2%. In 1999, young women's unemployment was 17.3% while men's was 6.9%. In terms of education, 32.6% and 44.5% of the young people without jobs, respectively, had only completed elementary school. The study shows that because of the present administration's policy shift favoring the private sector over the previous one, which had most businesses owned by the government, the private sector now contributes significantly to employment.

Mesfin, (2012) investigates the nature of self-employment "for the first time in Ethiopia" using data from the Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey, which was conducted between 1994 and 2000. Mesfin finds that those who are younger, more educated, have recently moved to an urban area, and whose parents do not work for themselves are less likely to be self-employed. Although the labor market conditions did not alter, the World Bank, in its two-volume report, recognizes significant improvements in urban unemployment between 1995 and 2005. This analysis indicates that the fast increase in the urban labor force puts pressure on the labor market and presents the Ethiopian government with both a challenge and an opportunity. Increased job creation is required in the nation due to the growing number of educated workers who enter the labor market each year as a result of education growth and internal migration.

The rising rate of literacy in Ethiopia is another aspect of the country's urban labor market that this study highlights. According to Andresen, (2013), there was a rise in Ethiopia's net primary school enrollment rate from 68.5% in 2005 to 87.9% in 2010. Although salaries vary depending on the sector, worker characteristics, and type of employer, low wages are a defining feature of the Ethiopian urban labor market. Despite still having comparatively lower skill levels, women are becoming more literate and more likely to be employed. The job market is segmented, with a formal business sector and public sector that are comparatively in demand, a sizable number of unemployed people, and a sizable informal sector that pays poorly and is primarily made up of women. The unemployment rate is higher and salaries are lower for women in urban Ethiopia (Nordin, and Almén, 2011). It should be highlighted that a large number of the studies that have been surveyed thus far have focused on youth unemployment in urban Ethiopia, with relatively few examining general unemployment.

There aren't many studies on urban unemployment in Ethiopia, and the majority of those that are examined in this research focus on youth unemployment. According to research by Deviren, and Daşkıran, (2014), family background particularly the educational attainment of the father strongly influences one's ability to enter the public sector, but it has no bearing on one's ability to enter lower status private employment. While age (being older) has a beneficial impact on being in the labor market, education also has a good impact on one's ability to enter the public sector.

According to Legesse, (2015), the average length of unemployment in urban Ethiopia is three years for spells that are finished and four years for spells that are incomplete. With almost 5

0% of young people unemployed, Ethiopia has a high rate of urban youth unemployment, according to statistics from the Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey conducted between 1994 and 2000.

Teenage adolescent unemployment rose and was higher for women between 1994 and 2000. This study finds that those from homes with at least a secondary school education are less affected. Using data from the 1994 Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey, Eita, and Ashipala, (2010) examine the prevalence and duration of unemployment in Ethiopian cities, with a focus on young people. Ethiopia had one of the highest urban unemployment rates in the world in 1994, according to this report, with 34% of males unemployed and 50% of young people unemployed in urban areas.

Additionally, they show that the average length of unemployment is four years, with lower durations for young people whose parents work for the government. Additionally, it shows that the public sector employed one third of adult men, making it the biggest employer. There is proof that households cut back on spending and savings to deal with unemployment. Well-educated first time job applicants who hope for well paying positions are more impacted in terms of their career aspirations. Regarding family background, the study also finds that while father's education has a significant impact on labor market success in urban Ethiopia, mother's education may also be important.

2.1.3 Causes of Unemployment

One of the topics economists discuss the most is the causes of unemployment. Keynesian economics places a strong emphasis on the economy's insufficient aggregate demand as the primary culprit. Low output and high unemployment are the result of real wage rigidities and/or real interest rate movements. Unemployment may result from real wage rigidity, which is defined as "the failure of wages to adjust until labor supply equals labor demand" by Marta . (2017).

Young individuals who wish to launch their own enterprises and become self employed frequently find it difficult to get loans in general, let alone loans at reasonable rates. The absence of collateral is partly to blame for this. Young people also find it challenging to make timely loan repayments due to high interest rates. Three general theories can be used to explain why salaries are set higher in the real world than at the equilibrium wage rate. According to the efficiency wages idea, workers are incentivized to put in more effort and shirk less when their ear

nings are greater. As a result, employers raise wages. According to "the insider outsider theory" (Deviren and Daşkıran, 2014), contracts and labor unions restrict businesses from reducing wages. This model's main premise is that labor unions only work to further the interests of their members, or insiders, who are already employed and don't give a damn about outsiders or non members. In certain low income nations, the lack of access to technology and the internet exacerbates the skills gap. Young people are at a disadvantage in the employment market if schools cannot afford the resources to teach them in the digital industry.

In connection with the financial crisis, businesses and insiders negotiate to keep outsiders out of the labor market and thereby increase unemployment. The search and matching model, which emphasizes the heterogeneity of workers and jobs as the cause of unemployment, provides another explanation for higher than equilibrium wages. The financial crisis did not start the present youth unemployment crisis, but it did exacerbate pre-existing issues in the labor market, educational system, and other structures. Finding the right individual for the right job can be challenging due to worker heterogeneity in terms of skills and preferences, information asymmetry, and job heterogeneity in terms of qualities. This leads to unemployment. Elsner, (2011) asserts that unemployment may be influenced by the welfare systems of industrialized nations, especially those in Europe. Additionally, Krugman contends that strong employment performance may not follow productivity growth or the other way around. Rather, competitiveness is characterized by higher productivity and the creation of jobs, whereas a drop in economic performance is a result of unemployment.

Scholars say that the rapid rise of information and communication technology has increased the premium for skills and may have contributed to the unemployment crisis in Europe in relation to skill mismatch and unemployment. According to a different study by Nordin, & Almén, (2011) on unemployment in OECD nations, "high tax wedges," "stringent and anti-competitive product market regulations," and high and continuous unemployment benefits are some of the factors contributing to increased unemployment. According to the detail, one factor contributing to youth unemployment that impacts youth globally is the skills mismatch. Millions of young people are out of school and prepared for the workforce, but companies need the skills that these individuals never received. Businesses struggle to locate qualified candidates for open positions, and young people wind up going through a challenging school-to-work transition. In a similar vein, many young people are underemployed, which means they work less hours than they would want to, and many young people with advanced degrees find

themselves overqualified for their positions. The fact that young people aren't able to work to their full ability has both financial and personal costs. On the other side, a lack of life and entrepreneurial skills is also closely linked to unemployment. The exact cause of the skills mismatch is difficult to pinpoint, but it's likely a result of a number of factors, including curriculums that prioritize traditional academic subjects over training in the business, vocational, and employability domains; a lack of collaboration between the private and public sectors to support training and work experience; and a lack of instruction in the use of life skills that the majority of students already possess. Elsner, (2011) asserts that migration from rural to urban areas driven by large wage gaps is the cause of unemployment in developing nations such as those in East Africa.

However, according to Deviren, and Daşkıran (2014), the main reasons for the increase in unemployment in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)' urban areas include the expansion of education, urbanization, which leads to migration from rural to urban areas, population growth, and job aspirations.

2.1.4. Unemployment and its Effects

The idea that unemployment encourages criminal activity makes sense on an instinctive level and is based on the fundamental understanding that people react to rewards. Two arguments are possible in theory. Considering criminal conduct as a time-consuming and income-producing sort of job (Andersson, 2013), a "rational offender" ought to weigh the benefits of engaging in legal vs illicit activities before making a decision. When all else is equal, the relative returns to unlawful activity are higher due to the decline in income and prospective profits linked to involuntary unemployment. Furthermore, employees who face long-term unemployment have less to lose in the case of an arrest and jail. The risk element of receiving money illegally is the basis of another argument. Once more, a rational offender who is risk adverse will weigh the potential reward against the potential risk while choosing between legal and illicit activity. An individual will be more inclined to take risks in the illicit sector if they experience a negative income shock from legal operations. Therefore, simple economic logic implies that unemployment has a significant role in determining the supply of criminals and, consequently, the rate of crime overall (Deviren and Daşkıran, 2014).

Although these theoretical considerations seem convincing, empirical research has not been able to establish a clear causal relationship between unemployment and crime to date. Research on total crime rates typically reveals statistically insignificant and minor effects of

unemployment, with property crime showing larger effects than violent crime. For instance, a thorough review of 68 studies reveals that less than half discover that the rates of most felonies are positively and statistically significantly impacted by the overall unemployment rate.

Furthermore, compared to cross-sectional comparisons, the crime-unemployment link is noticeably weaker in time-series data. Furthermore, the relationship between unemployment and violent crime is controversial but often shown to be strongly negative (Raphael, Steven 1998-08-01); this is particularly true for murder rates. Due to these unsatisfactory findings, the public policy discourse and current empirical studies on the economic model of crime have tended to center on problems with law enforcement, deterrence, and incapacitation. There exist multiple grounds for doubting that the extant data underestimates the impact of joblessness on criminal activity. Estimates of the partial effect of unemployment on crime may be biased downward because most studies of the relationship between crime and unemployment rely on time-series variation in macroeconomic conditions. As a result, variables that put pro-cyclical pressure on crime rates are frequently left out of time-series regressions.

For instance, prior studies have demonstrated that alcohol use fluctuates pro-cyclically and typically has little effect on criminal behavior (Freeman, 1999). Gun availability and drug use may follow similar trends. Reduced consumption of consumer durables and other potentially theft-worthy commodities during recessions may also result in less attractive targets for criminal behavior, partially offsetting any beneficial impact of unemployment on crime.

These instances show how the supply of criminal chances and of offenders can move independently in a pro-cyclical manner. Most crucially, these straightforward examples imply that prior estimates of the relationship between unemployment and crime that do not account for these crucial principles of crime may consistently underestimate the impact of unemployment on crime. But there's more trouble with the direction of causality. Criminal conduct may also contribute to unemployment to the extent that it makes offenders less employable, either as a result of the psychological effects of incarceration or because of their increased reluctance to take lawful jobs.

Furthermore, criminality may obstruct the expansion of jobs on its own and raise local unemployment rates. Therefore, in addition to issues with missing variables, simultaneity bias may also cause prior conclusions to be incorrect (Andersson, 2013). The opportunities of the receiving nations function as pull factors, whilst the difficult and oppressive attitudes of the emigra

nt countries act as push factors. On the other side, the pushing forces are assessed to include disparities in living standards, unstable employment and living circumstances, bad quality of life, and uncertainty. Pull factors include the availability of jobs, the intended rate of revenue creation, and the standard of living during working hours (Bindler, 2016).

As mentioned, the quality of life is the most significant element in migration, even though there are other contributing factors. People choose to leave their home nation in order to provide a better life for themselves and their families (Almén2011). In addition, the push and pull aspects have both empirical and subjective justifications. There are objective reasons and subjective considerations that influence people's decisions to migrate. One could argue, for instance, that the nation lacks a desirable or workable labor policy. Subjective elements are those that are primarily associated with the country's structure and arise outside of its control. It is impossible to list examples like scientific and technological advancements within the nation. But these things ought to be taken into account at specific times and locations. If not, these elements could lead to an inaccurate impression. As a result, certain push and pull factors are widely acknowledged, while others are shaped by the personal goals and desires of the individuals who seek to move and some are independent of those desires. Nonetheless, the primary causes of brain drain are the flaws in educational institutions as well as in social, economic, political, and science and technology policies.

The examination of the factors influencing the movement of the skilled, educated, and well-trained academic and technical workforce must therefore take into consideration both domestic and foreign factors. It is generally accepted that the existence of developing nations, which are dominated by highly industrialized, multinational corporations with substantial capital and business volumes, and capital insufficiency in agriculture based economies, is the primary cause of brain drain (Daşkiran, 2014).

There are fundamental reasons why people must relocate in such a global market (Bindler, A. 2016). These days, it's evident that less developed and developing nations particularly the USA, Canada, England, and Australia are losing scientific talent to more developed nations in every field of study. The developed world's standard of living, particularly the US's economic prospects, R&D initiatives, higher education options, and their multinational corporations, all play a significant role in this trend.

The correlation between unemployment and poor health outcomes has been extensively studied (Andersson, 2013). Still up for question, though, is the nature of this association. The finding that unemployed workers had lower health than employed workers can be explained by at least three possible processes. First, employees that are unwell have a higher chance of losing their jobs (Almén, 2011).

Second, there's proof that extended periods of unemployment are linked to ill health. Lastly, a decline in health might result from unemployment alone. There are two basic ways that unemployment may negatively impact health and wellbeing, according to the literature currently in publication. Initially, unemployment has direct financial consequences. The abrupt and ongoing decrease in income that follows a job loss usually forces jobless people to make difficult financial decisions that could have a detrimental impact on their housing, food, and health care, among other things (Bindler, 2016). Furthermore, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that financial stress is a significant predictor of psychological discomfort among the jobless (Deviren, and Daşkıran, 2014).

Second, the loss of work relationships, self worth, control, meaning of life, and time structure are all significant non financial and social repercussions of unemployment that can have a detrimental impact on one's (mental) health (Deviren, 2014). In particular, the phased response in emotional well being and others is pertinent to our investigation. During the initial phase of the jobless period, the person remains hopeful. When job search attempts are unsuccessful, the person enters the second stage, which is characterized by pessimism and active distress. The unemployed adjust to their new situation and become fatalistic in the third stage. Long term jobless people experience extreme helplessness.

Researchers have determined that unemployment has two main negative effects. One is the production that would have been generated if jobless workers had found gainful employment. The second is the psychological harm that jobless individuals and their families experience. There is a wealth of literature that looks at the financial toll that unemployment has on both society and the jobless person in terms of missed output and revenue.

However, among older workers who lost their jobs five years earlier, Elsner, (2010) finds minimal indication of financial damage in the form of reduced pay or fewer annual work weeks. Psychologists have proposed hypotheses to explain how situations like being unemployed co

uld cause mental health to deteriorate. Additionally, they have created and approved survey instruments that can gauge many facets of emotional well being. Unfortunately, data limitations have hindered their efforts to document the psychological impact of unemployment, while economists have largely disregarded this issue. Numerous empirical studies carried out by psychologists have depended on longitudinal data sets; however, those data sets lacked comprehensive information about the traits of the jobless that are associated to productivity as well as comprehensive information about their employment and non work experiences. Research employing these kinds of data sets has established a practice of comparing the means of emotional well being measures among groups of people who are now employed and those who are unemployed in order to assess the psychological effects of unemployment. Psychological well being is likely to be influenced by individual differences in a wide range of characteristics, such as the length of time spent unemployed, the duration of unemployment, and time spent out of the workforce in the past and present.

However, these studies have not taken into account the amount of past labor force experience or falling out of the labor market. Ignoring these and other individual variations, like familial traits, could result in skewed assessments of the relationship between emotional well being and unemployment. Surprisingly, psychologists have also typically neglected to investigate the relationship between labor force experience and emotional well being using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The NLSY is a longitudinal data set that includes comprehensive details about the personal traits of sample members, their experiences in the labor force, and a particular aspect of emotional health called personal locus of control.

However, there is a fair amount of variation in the estimated impacts' statistical significance and magnitude throughout this research. In fact, there are research that find that people laid off as a result of plant closures have extremely high health consequences (Andersson, 2013) alongside others that estimate almost low or even zero effects (Bindler, 2016) (The Effect of Unemployment on Health: Evidence from Denmark, unpublished). These studies yield significantly varied conclusions about the impact of unemployment on health, which could be explained by variations in the overall labor market conditions laid off people encounter following dismissal.

For example, Elsner, (2011) admits that their factory closure technique would understate the true impact of unemployment because many of the displaced workers in their sample found new positions without ever experiencing unemployment due to a very robust labor market. In a

similar vein, Deviren, and Daşkiran (2014) discover that losing a job has a greater impact on mortality in places with high unemployment than it does in locations with lower economic depression. He goes on to say that the welfare state's and unemployment assistance programs' generosity may have an impact on how much these impacts manifest. The method by which unemployment leaves non randomly is a credible alternative explanation. For instance, research indicates that those who experience greater hardship from unemployment put in more effort to find work (Marta 2017) and are less likely to be unemployed for extended periods of time (Pryymachenko, 2013). Individuals' personal traits, experiences in the work field, and a particular aspect of emotional health, personal locus of control, are all included in the sample.

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2.1.5 Types of unemployment

There are three main types of unemployment: structural, cyclical, and frictional. Although these are difficult to quantify in reality and frequently overlap, they offer a helpful framework for considering unemployment. The Reserve Bank of Australia defines the three categories of unemployment as follows.

- **Cyclical unemployment**

Recurrent unemployment starts with the downturn following a boom and occurs at specific points in the business cycle. This unemployment is linked to a decline in job openings and is brought on by a lack of aggregate demand.

- **Structural unemployment**

Unemployment that results from a discrepancy between the structure of job openings and the structure of unemployed people, typically as a result of technological advancement. People who are unemployed may not possess the talents that businesses are looking for, or they may live far away from a possible employer.

- **Frictional unemployment**

Temporary joblessness caused on by workers switching positions. All forms of national economies have this minimum amount of unemployment, which coexists with job openings and happens even when an economy is at full employment. Labor market reforms that lower search costs and increase the availability and accuracy of job information can help lower this kind of unemployment.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

According to the several research listed below, rising internal migration, the number of young people entering the labor force, and the literacy rate are all possible contributors to urban unemployment. According to a different study by Marta. (2017), some of the most significant factors in developing nations, particularly in Ethiopia, are the labor force's fast population growth, the macroeconomic performance which can range from subpar to moderate the lack of job creation, and the economy's low level of aggregate demand. She also examines unemployment in South Africa, demonstrating how factors such as location, property ownership, education level, race, age, and gender affect unemployment.

Using data from 220 randomly chosen youths in the city of Umuahia, Bindler, (2016) examines unemployment in Nigeria and discovers that factors such as age, marital status, dependence ratio, education, current income, and preferred kind of employment (paid or self employment) all have an impact on unemployment. In his analysis of Namibia's unemployment factors from 1971 to 2007, he also finds a positive correlation between unemployment and wage growth, investment, and output levels below potential. They also discovered a negative correlation between inflation and unemployment. The primary factors of longterm unemployment in Jordan, according to a different study by Nordin, & Almén, (2011), include age, gender, marital status, region, work experience, and education. One of the topics economists discuss the most is the causes of unemployment. Keynesian economics places a strong emphasis on the economy's insufficient aggregate demand as the primary culprit. Low output and high unemploy

ment are the result of real wage rigidities and/or real interest rate movements. Unemployment may result from real wage rigidity, which is defined as "the failure of wages to adjust until labor supply equals labor demand" (Bindler, 2016). According to Ethiopian studies, there are a number of factors that could contribute to unemployment in Ethiopia's cities, including the country's growing youth labor force, increased internal migration, low to moderate macroeconomic performance, low levels of job creation, and low levels of aggregate demand (Elsner, 2011).

According to Elsner, (2010), a number of factors, including location, property ownership, gender, age, race, and education, affect unemployment rates in South Africa. According to the study, factors that affect unemployment include age, marital status, level of education, dependence ratio, current income, and preferred type of work (self employment or paid). According to Marta (2017), the main factors influencing unemployment in Jordan include age, gender, marital status, area, work experience, and educational attainment. To put it succinctly, a variety of macro and microeconomic and demographic factors contribute to youth unemployment. While the macro level elements are connected to national issues, the micro level aspects are directly related to the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people (Bindler, 2016).

2.3. Conceptual Framework of the Study

One factor contributing to youth unemployment that impacts youth worldwide is the mismatch in skills. Millions of young people are out of school and prepared for the workforce, but companies need the skills that these individuals never received. Businesses struggle to locate qualified candidates for open positions, and young people wind up going through a challenging school to work transition. In a similar vein, many young people are underemployed, which means they work fewer hours than they would want to, and many young people with advanced degrees find themselves overqualified for their positions. The fact that young people aren't able to work to their full ability has both financial and personal costs. The exact cause of the skills mismatch is difficult to pinpoint, but it's likely a result of a number of factors, including curriculums that prioritize traditional academic subjects over training in the business, vocational, and employability domains; a lack of collaboration between the private and public sectors to support training and work experience; and a lack of instruction in the use of life skills that the majority of students already possess.

Young individuals who wish to launch their own enterprises and become self employed frequently find it difficult to get loans in general, let alone loans at reasonable rates. The absence o

f collateral is partly to blame for this. Young people also find it challenging to make timely to an repayments due to high interest rates. In certain low income nations, the lack of access to technology and the internet exacerbates the skills gap. Young people are at a disadvantage in the employment market if schools cannot afford the resources to teach them in the digital industry.

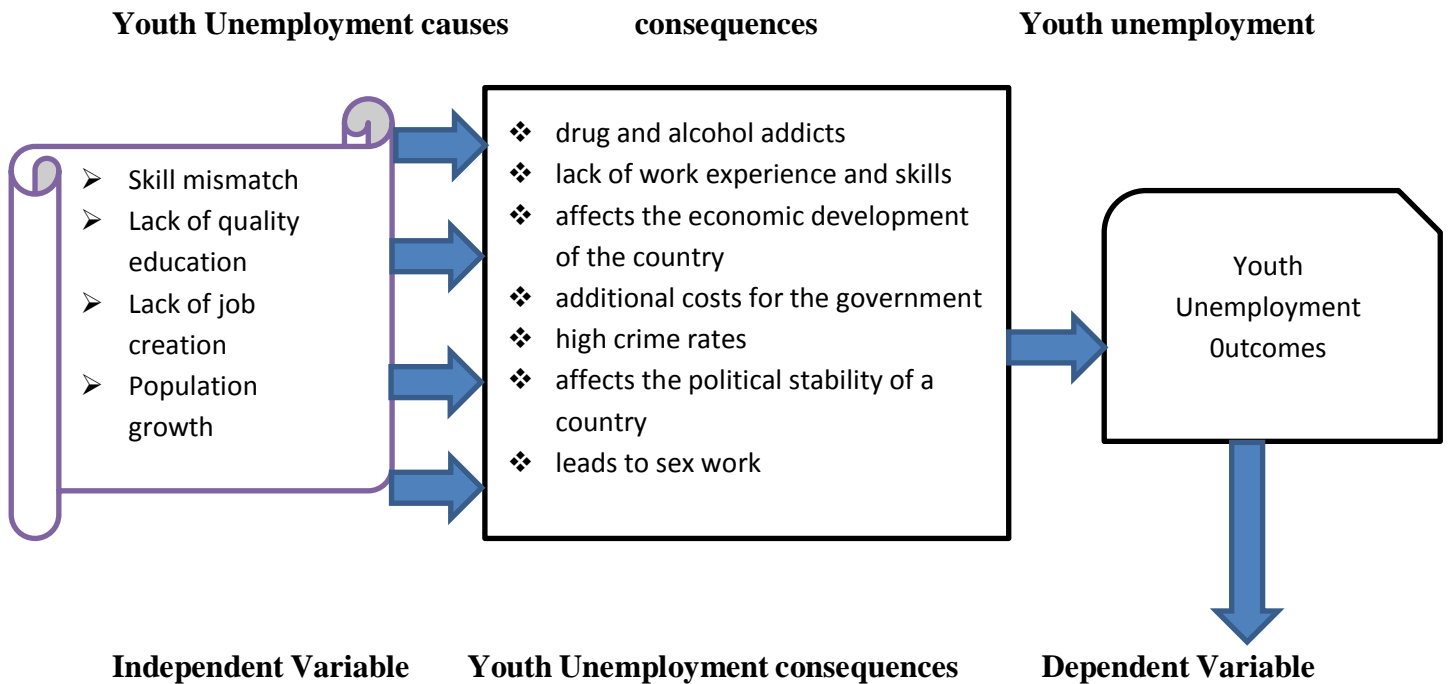


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Developed by the researcher based on the literature, 2016

2.4 Theoretical Review

The issue of unemployment is not wholly new. It existed before the classical era, but it wasn't until the post-World War II era that its implications gained prominence. According to Bernard Corry's book "Unemployment and the Economists," Keynes was the first to emphasize this so-called "mercantilist literature," which other economists have since clarified. Throughout the classical era, the issue of unemployment was not given importance. Instead, poverty received greater attention. Both unemployment and poverty, however, became major concerns by the late 19th century.

Due to the circumstances during and after World War II, which showed that a fully employed economy would increase the profits in the National Income, the unemployment problem gained significant traction by the middle of the 20th century. (Corry, 1996). Two theories that describe the theoretical underpinnings of unemployment are the neoclassical

theory and the General Theory/Keynesian theory. The standard supply and demand in the labor market are analyzed by the neoclassical theory, which views unemployment as a "disequilibrium occurrence" that results from the preponderance of wages that are greater than what the labor market can absorb.

Labor markets may not adapt to full employment for a number of reasons, including minimum wage laws, union bargaining, and efficiency wages (where higher salaries attract or develop better workers from the employment pool). (<http://pages/1908/employment-theories.html/social.jrank.org>). However, according to Keynes' theory, unemployment arises when aggregate demand and supply are in equilibrium at a level that is too low to necessitate the productive services of the entire labor force. Reducing taxes, increasing government spending, or accelerating monetary growth are examples of fiscal and monetary policies that can be used to promote aggregate demand.

By shifting demand from foreign to domestic goods and services, protective measures in the area of international commerce, such tariffs and subsidies, can also aid in mitigating the issue (Calhoun, 2009).

Divergent opinions exist regarding the causes and consequences of unemployment worldwide. Although it is often recognized that unemployment is one of the most pressing problems of our day, research conducted in 1996 by the International Labour Organization suggests that a certain percentage of unemployment may actually be "healthy."

According to them, a rising unemployment rate is typical or appropriate for a nation's economy to be in balance. However, the ILO recognizes that everyone wants to find work because, on a social and personal level, nobody wants to stay and feel unworthy. "According to "natural rate" theories, the current high unemployment rates may indicate an economic equilibrium, but this equilibrium is unquestionably unacceptable from a social standpoint" (ILO, 1996). Unemployment has enormous potential psychological repercussions that could cause self-destruction and social evils that would harm societies for a very long period.

Unemployment has been described as a concerning global issue since the turn of the 20th century. However, the economists claim that "they are not in control of policy and hence cannot be pilloried for the failures of the economic system to create jobs for all" because they were unable to achieve full employment (Corry, 1996). In defining unemployment, gender mainstreaming has recently gained significant traction. Because men were the only ones who

participated in the labor market full-time during industrialization, while women only participated part-time or seasonally, unemployment was initially a male-oriented phenomena. But today, women's roles are more important in the workplace as well. They have changed from being stereotyped as housekeepers to being just as strong and willing to work in the fields as men. This is most likely one of the causes of the growing unemployment rate among women, which has raised further concerns. 6. According to data collected by the OECD and ILO from a variety of nations, including industrialized, transitional, and emerging nations, youth unemployment is noticeably higher. Additionally, it shows that youth with lesser levels of education had far higher unemployment rates, followed by young women and those with disabilities. In light of national experiences,

It demonstrates that the nation's subpar performance is one of the primary culprits. According to the information that is now available, it was recommended that rather than focusing on young people in general, programs aimed at reducing youth unemployment should target the specific group of young people who lack formal education.

According to the Global Trend of Employment Report (ILO, 1996), young people were 2.8 times more likely than adults to be unemployed globally before the start of the global economic crisis.

It is therefore concerning that young people have been disproportionately affected by the economic crisis, as they will be joining the workforce and face a global lack of job possibilities. According to ILO studies, the number of young people without jobs is expected to rise by 4.9 million to 17.7 million between 2008 and 2009. It is anticipated that the youth unemployment rate will rise from 12.2% in 2008 to 13.0% to 15.1% in 2009. The unemployment rate is expected to rise by 0.5 to 1.2 percentage points for adults, who comprise the majority of the labor force.

The persistent increase in youth unemployment has raised major concerns about the ramifications, which could have a negative impact on both individuals and society at large.

Theoretical background on youth unemployment

The effects of unemployment are not temporary; rather, they cause an abrupt disruption in society that lasts for a long time and has a "ripple effect," beginning at a very small level and eventually spreading to the country and, finally, the entire world. Regarding the long-term consequences of youth unemployment, there are two schools of thinking. Scholars call the first reason "state dependence," and the second "heterogeneity."

The repercussions of youth unemployment are both immediate and long-term. Early theoretical literatures acknowledged that longer-term adolescent unemployment has an impact on market outcomes, which is crucial when assessing government policies that have an impact on the youth labor market. It will have a negative impact, which could manifest as decreased human resource levels, lower wage rates, and decreased future labor force participation (Moore, 2003). Moore confirmed that measures like raising the minimum wage and extending unemployment benefits may have significant advantages but also come with hidden costs if these impacts last for a longer amount of time.

Individuals who have experienced prolonged unemployment have experienced a variety of disruptions to their physical and mental health. Long-term unemployed guys are more likely than others to have various problems, such as systolic blood pressure, alcohol use, and a rise in crime rates. Consequently, there is a correlation between teenage unemployment and a rise in drug misuse, worsening health behaviors, and an increase in health symptoms.

effectively tackle its main challenges and reduce incidents, it is essential to comprehend the repercussions that significantly influence youth who experience unemployment, whether for brief or extended durations. Alongside theoretical frameworks, there are pressing issues that characterize our daily existence. These are the tangible realities of youth unemployment, which require prompt intervention; otherwise, they will have repercussions for society, the nation, and ultimately the world as a whole.

Typically, the common effects tied to youth unemployment are troubling social issues like substance abuse and early pregnancies among young women, among others. Additionally, this impact is particularly significant within the most vulnerable segments of society, including school dropouts, individuals with insufficient educational backgrounds, and working-class minorities. (Petersen & Mortimer, 1994). The situation in Bhutan mirrors that of the rest of the world, although the prevalence of such incidents appears to be lower due to its population of just seven hundred thousand, indicating that it remains a cause for concern.

Regardless of the theory, cases from other nations indicate that youth unemployment represents a significant public health issue, manifesting both physical and psychological symptoms that may persist into adulthood. This research was conducted over a 14-year period, following a group of school graduates in Sweden.

Another dreaded effect of young unemployment is idleness and dangerous behavior. This is one well-known representation that we see practically everywhere in most communities, particularly in poor nations like Bhutan. In Bhutan, adolescent unemployment is said to be the cause of an increase in juvenile crimes, theft, drug addiction, and numerous other social problems. (BNCA, 2005).

Numerous initiatives are being done by government agencies and nongovernmental organizations worldwide, according to earlier literature. However, the problems outweigh the efforts since they are quite taxing. As a result, it is quite accurate to state that the number of young people without jobs is steadily rising and that the situation has gotten so bad that the relevant authorities urgently need to enhance their current programs and perhaps add innovative ideas and techniques.

This does not imply that only organizations should bear responsibility; rather, it is the duty of every individual to make every effort to eradicate such issues or at the very least to lessen them in the near future. Like any other developing country, Bhutan began to express concern about the high rate of youth unemployment in the nation. By the 1990s, this problem had begun to acquire traction as the nation tackled its socioeconomic development and the growing population growth rate and youth population.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study Area

The location, population, socioeconomic activity, geography, drainage systems, and climate of the study area are all included in this section. Consequently, a detailed discussion of each topic and idea is provided below.

3.1.1 Location.

Sululta Sub City is situated north of Addis Ababa along the Addis Ababa Bahir Dar road in the Oromia Region in central Ethiopia, which encircles Addis Ababa.. Astronomically, Sululta Sub City is located between latitudes $9^{\circ}12'15''\text{N}$ and $9^{\circ}30'00\text{N}$ and longitudes $38^{\circ}42'00''$ to $38^{\circ}46'45\text{E}$. It is situated 25 kilometers to the north of Addis Ababa, and bounded to the south by the capital city, to the north by Sululta woreda, to the east by Berek woreda, and to the west by Mulo woreda (Figure 3).

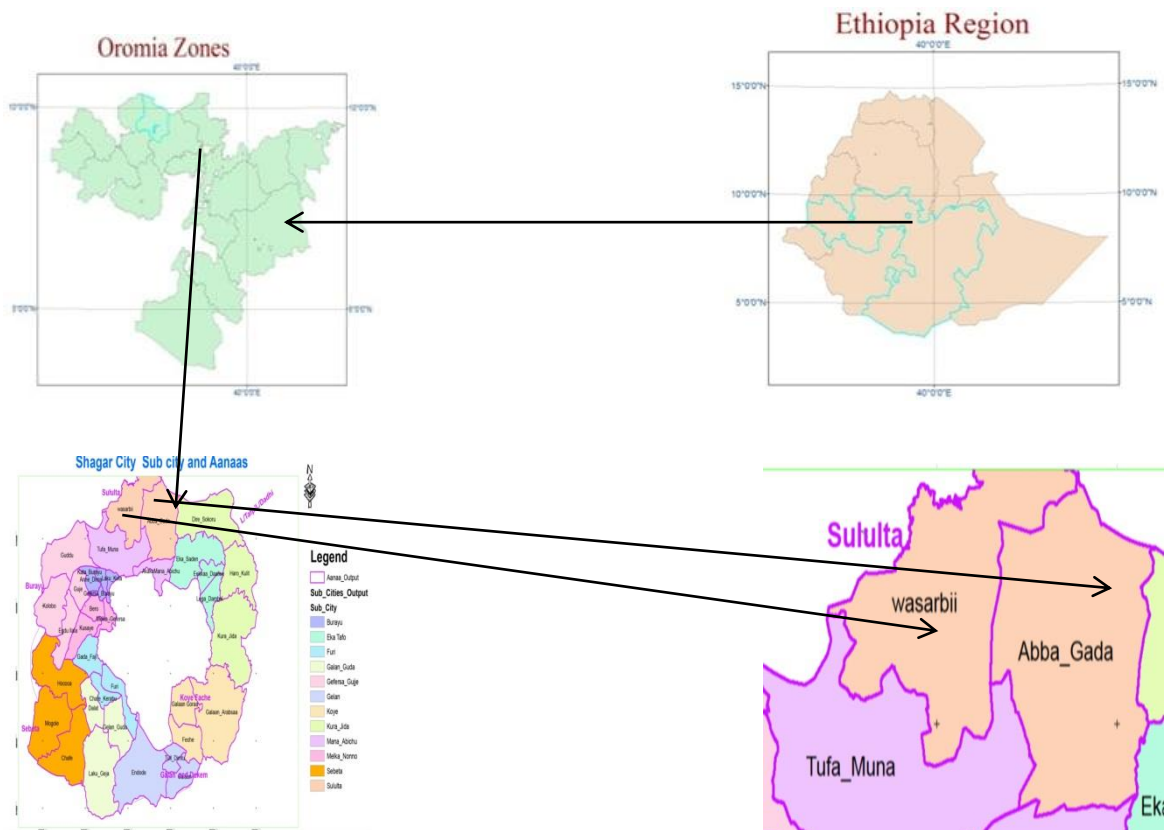
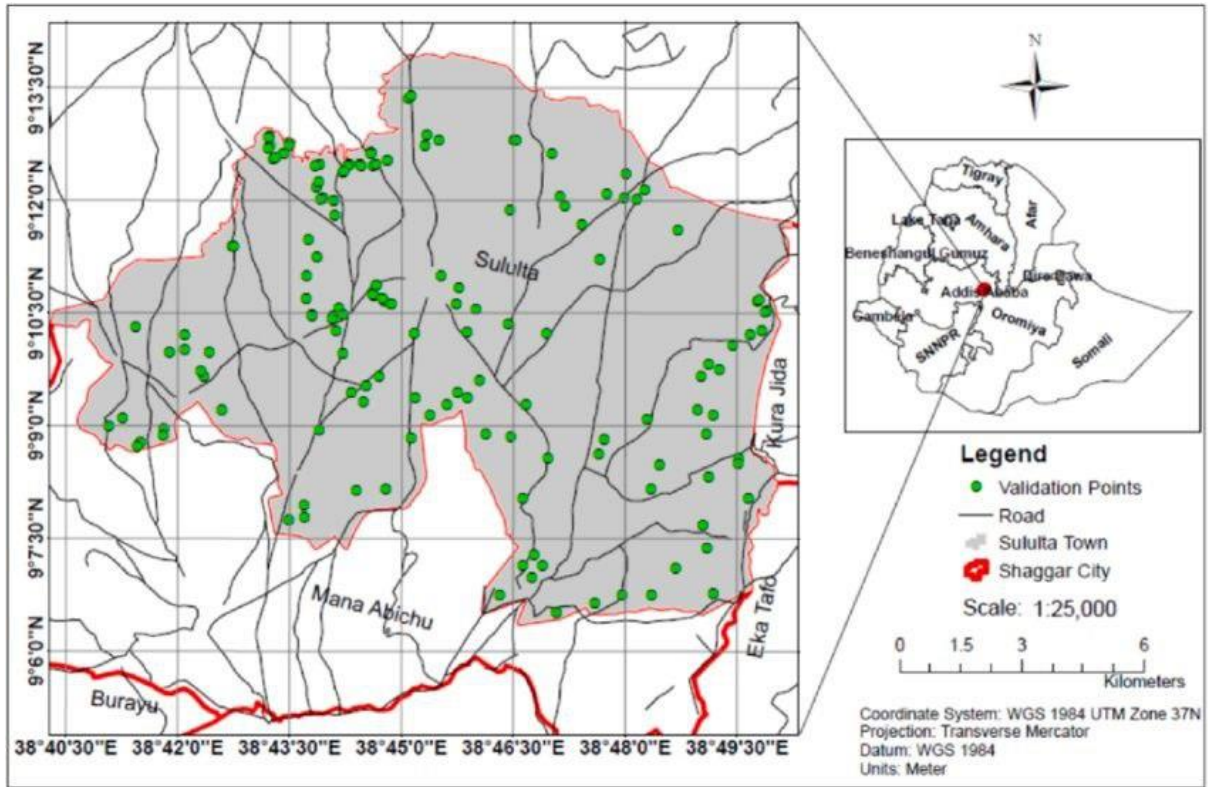


Figure 3.1 Map of the study Area

Source: Prepared using GIS

3.2 Demography

About 129,000 people, including those living in the rural kebeles, were counted as residents of Sululta sub city according to the 2007 national population census. 64,484 of them were women and 64,516 of them were men. To put it another way, just 11.4% of the population lived in sub city, with the remainder being in rural areas. However, the sub city's population is growing quite quickly these days, and when you include in the newcomers (the displaced), the projected total number of residents in the sub city is above 250,000. (Central Statistical Agency, 2015)

Regarding the research area's religious makeup, the vast majority of its residents (94.34%) follow the faiths of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. This is because of its enduring ties to and relationships with the northern highland period of Ethiopian Christian history. Protestants made up around 2.76% of the population, while Muslims and other traditional faith adherents are very marginally represented. However, the number of Muslims living in the sub City has increased because practically all of the current resettles are Muslims. In terms of ethnicity, the Amhara nation (5.73%) and the Oromo people (93.59%) make up the largest ethnic groupings in the Sub city, with the remaining ethnic groups comprising only 0.68%. Afan Oromo is the most often spoken first language in Sululta Sub City, followed by Amharic and other regional tongues (Central Statistical Agency, 2015).

3.3 Socio-economic activities

The majority of Sululta sub city residents make their living through non farming and farming (particularly raising animals and growing crops), formal and small scale informal trades, and employment in various manufacturing sectors. Because there are many grazing lands in the sub city, there are many livestock resources there. As a result, the residents of the sub city are very involved in supplying various animal products, such as milk, eggs, cheese, and meat, for the local hotels and homes in Addis Abeba. Additionally, cow dung, which is used as fuel energy, is sold in the markets of the capital city, Addis Abeba. Additionally, the sub city is home to a large number of local drinking establishments, such as Areke, Farso (Tela), and Tej (Dadhi), which cater to both the locals and many Addis Ababa residents. In other aspects, Sululta sub city is the first choice for many investors who wish to get involved in the small and medium sized processing industries, dairy farming, poultry farming, flower farming, bottled water industries, and other industries related to hotel services because of its closeness to the capital city Addis Ababa and its pleasant climate. Since renting in the Suluta sub city is less

expensive than in the capital city of Addis Abeba, To suit their needs, the people living in the Sululta subcity also buy various consumer and non consumer goods from Addis Ababa, Mar katoIn this instance, there is a substantial and mutually dependent overall socioeconomic contact between the inhabitants of the sub city and the surrounding capital city as well as the rural areas.

Apart from the aforementioned economic activities that have been carried out in the town for years, the resellers are also primarily responsible for starting chat selling and chewing services (STAO, 2020).

3.4 Topography and Drainage

The terrain features of Sululta sub city vary, ranging from plains to the long chain mountains of Entoto. It is surprising to learn that distinct landform features, such as plains, hills, and mountains, as well as some valley regions, may be found at short distances of a few kilometers. The mountain ridges of Entoto are a prominent feature in the sub city's south, south east, and eastern regions, whereas its western and northern sections are distinguished by their expansive plateau. The height in this instance varies from 2800 meters above mean sea level at the summit of Mount Entoto to 2500 meters above mean sea level on the sub city's northern plains. This demonstrated how altitude drops as one moves from the subcities southern to its northern regions. The research area is typically located at an average elevation of about 2600 meters above mean sea level.

However, even though the study region has a variety of water sources, from little streams to medium sized rivers, there is a significant issue with the sub city's potable water supply. This could be caused by the sub city's growing population and inadequate sewerage facilities, which make it impossible to use the waterways due to pollution. So, it is better if awareness creation for the residences should be done, and the **sub city** municipality and other stakeholders" works together in filtering and purifying such polluted water to have efficient supply for potable water as well as for different purposes. (STAO, 2020)

3.5 Climate

The people's lifestyles and the general economic activity carried out in a certain location might be influenced by the climate in that place. Even though humans have an impact on the climate, their way of life is either directly or indirectly influenced by the climate in the area in which they reside. Geographically, the sub city is located in the moderate temperature zone (2300 -3300 meters above sea level), with an average altitudinal elevation of 2600 meters. As a result

t, the research area's climate was comparable to that of temperate Europe, also referred to as Dega climatic types. The region experiences monthly average temperatures ranging from 13 in the fall and summer to 20 in the spring and winter. As a result, the research area's annual average temperature is roughly 16°C.

The region is supposed to have moderate rainfall, with an annual total between 800 and 1350 millimeters. The region experiences two primary wet seasons, similar to many other parts of Ethiopia: the summer (kiremt) season, which has heavy rains, and the spring (belg) season, which has less rain. The big kiremt rain occurs between June and September when moist equatorial south westerly winds originate from the Atlantic Ocean and blow over the country's southwestern, northern, and central highlands. Belg rain, which occurs from March to May, is experienced when moist south easterly winds originate from the Indian Ocean and blow over much of Ethiopia's south eastern and central highlands. The region has a dry climate throughout the remainder of the year, with the exception of October and November, when there is infrequently little rainfall. As a result, as the resettlement population has never encountered such climatic conditions before, the sub city's extended rainy season and chilly climate pose challenges (STAO, 2020).

3.6. Research Design and Approach

Descriptive and explanatory research designs are superior and more efficient means of gathering data for examining youth unemployment. Furthermore, a mixed research approach would be used in this study. The main reason this method is that it enables the integration of qualitative and quantitative research into a single study at various phases of the research process.

3.7. Source of Data

3.7.1. Primary data

Primary data for this study was gathered from a sample of respondents. . The primary data was gathered by the researcher using focus groups, in depth interviews, and direct field surveys.

3.7 2. Secondary data:

Official statistical resources (such as MoFED, BoFED, CSA, MOE publications, and municipal records) were the primary source of secondary data. The World Bank and ILO country reports, journals, project reports, proceedings, the internet, research findings from different scholars on the subject under investigation, and other publications produced on youth unemployment in Ethiopia were consulted and referred to for additional secondary data and information.

3.8. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination

Either probability (simple random) or non probability (purposive) sampling strategies would be used to select the research samples. Sampling approaches in probability research give every fraction of the population an equal chance of being included in the sample. It is referred to as a lottery approach since each individual unit would be chosen at random, mechanically, from all of the groups, rather than intentionally. In non probability sampling, the investigator or researcher purposefully selects specific population units to form a sample based on the theory that the small mass they choose from a large one would be typical or representative of the whole (Kothari, 1990)

The study would be divided into two groups according to the goals of each group and the commonalities between them. As a result, the first groups affected by the issue are the young unemployed, while the second group consists of local residents and office workers in the sub city. Purposive sampling would be applied in this manner. The demographic, social, and environmental aspects of juvenile unemployment would be reviewed during the data collection process. In the Sululta sub city, there are two settlement locations where unemployment and the number of unemployed people vary in each. There are 523 young people unemployed overall in the sample sites. However, a straightforward random sampling technique would be used to choose sample youth unemployment from respective sample sites in order to limit the applicable number of youth unemployment from total youth unemployment populations. 227 samples of youth unemployment would be taken in light of this. In order to restrict the sample size Yamane's mathematical sampling

Formula is used

$$n = \frac{N}{n + N[e]^2}$$

Where: n= the required number of total sample size

N= total number of youth unemployment population in all sample sites

e= the margin of error from 95% of confidence level (Yemane, 1967)

Due to the relatively high rate of young unemployment in the study area, the researcher selected all youth unemployment participants using the following technique, using a 95% level of confidence with 0.05 errors:

$$n = 523 / 1 + 523 (0.05)^2$$

$$= 523/1+1.30$$

$$= 523/2.30$$

$$= \underline{\underline{227}}$$

A simple random sampling technique was used to choose a sample of young unemployment from the individual sample sites in the study area based on the total sample size. This would allow for the collection of 162 youth unemployment samples from two woreda sites and 65 youth unemployment samples from the Suulta sub city. Using the idea of a straightforward proportion calculation, this comparable sample size among the settlement sites would decide in proportion to the overall sizes of young unemployment:

$$n1 \equiv N1/N (n)$$

Where: n1= the required sample size from each settlement sites

N1=Total number of youth unemployment in each settlement sites

N= Total number of youth unemployment in both select settlement sites

n = Total sample size selected from both settlement sites

Table 3.1 Total youth unemployment and sample youth unemployment

Name of Youth unemployment settlement sites	Number of total Youth unemployment in each sites	Sample proportion	Number of sample Youth unemployment
Abba Gada wereda	373	$373/523(227)=162$	162
Weserbi wereda	150	$150/523(227)=65$	65
Total	523	227	227

3.9. Method of Data Collection

Two types of data were used in this study: primary and secondary. Using a field survey, primary data would be gathered using:

Structured questionnaires: They would be each sample of young people without jobs in order to gather information about how youth unemployment affects their ability to find work. Interviews would be used to get the data.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Two [2]FGDs with a total of 10 to 15 participants in a chosen woreda would be purposefully chosen by taking into account the experience of household

s in putting the knowledge they acquire into practice and create open ended questions for the group conversation

.Key Informant Interview:

In the study region, key informant interviews would be carried out to provide specific information, a meeting with the head of the district unemployment office and two woreda employment workers used.

Observation:

The process of conducting field work observation were involve looking around and casually talking about beneficial employment in various contexts. This would be done in order to gather information that would help comprehend the true circumstances of those who have profited from poor employment caused by youth unemployment.

3.10. Data Analysis

The process of gathering and presenting data so that it has a clear structure and is easy to understand was known as data analysis. Furthermore, data analysis was the act of giving the vast amount of gathered data shape, organization, and significance. Being able to draw reliable conclusions from the empirical data is the aim of the analysis. The problem statement, the research objective, and the research questions served as the foundation for the analysis. As a result, information was gathered, examined, evaluated, and presented for both quantitative and qualitative data. table, percentage summary, or frequency summary of the data. In contrast, the researcher's hand categorizes the open ended questions from the questionnaire and interview in a way that makes sense generally.

3.11. Validity and Reliability

According to Creswell (2014) validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and is based on determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account.. Moreover, questionnaires were designed on the basis of previous studies“ questionnaires and review of literature. For the interview and FGD items reliabilities were assured by avoiding long and complex questions. Efforts were made to avoid leading questions and false premises. In addition to this, colleagues were asked to comment and examine the prepared questions. Triangulation by method and data source was held to keep the honesty or reliabilities of the data. In other words, different methods were used to collect the qualitative data. Content validity or inter judge validity was conducted to find out

if the questions are representing what they are intended to measure in a comparative way. The questionnaires were translated in to Afaan Oromo for simplicity of communication to get honest information

3.12 Ethical Consideration

Everything qualified and research ethical values were completely accepted and guaranteed. The ethical clearance letter was given from Addis Ababa University College of Social Sciences Department of Geography and Environmental studies to Sululta Sub City administration. The study was given due consideration to ethical issues such as confidentiality and anonymity. Therefore, the respondents were first communicated as to the purpose and importance of the study, and their replies were used only for academic purpose and held in reserve confidentially. Respondents were pre-informed that, they can abandon their involvement if they felt discomfort without asking permission from the researcher. Respondents would not be enforced to sign pledged agreement with the researcher at the beginning of their participation. All personal information locked in a secretive folder and would be demolished ones the research is accomplished. They would communicate the risks like when they may sense nervous and emotional during discussion time and they can take time in between and refresh themselves. They also communicated about the advantage of their participation and the value of the data they give, to themselves, community and other concerned bodies. Further possible research ethical considerations and norms are also sustained consequently

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In order to assess the causes of youth unemployment in the surrounding districts of Shaggar City, the demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, educational attainment of both male and female youth of the Sululta Sub city of Shaggar City Administration was thought to be important. Details are explained in the following sections. .

4.1.1 Age group of respondents

The age group of respondents is a critical factor influencing youth unemployment. Different age groups face unique challenges related to experience, skill mismatches, economic conditions, age discrimination, and retirement planning. Addressing these issues through targeted policies, training programs, and initiatives to support different age groups can help mitigate the impact of age on youth unemployment and promote their successful reintegration into the job market.

Table 4.1: Age groups of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
15-24 years	47	20.7	20.7
25-34 years	180	79.3	79.3
Total	227	100	100

Source Primary Data 2023/24

The survey data indicated that 20.7% of respondents were between the ages of 15 and 24 and that 79.3% of respondents were in the 25 - 34 age range. This suggests that participants in the 25- 34 age ranges actively engaged in the study. These groups had thoughtful responses to the questionnaire that was given to them.

4.1.2 Sex of respondents

The sex of respondents is a significant factor influencing youth unemployment in Ethiopia. Gender discrimination, cultural norms, educational opportunities, economic pressures, and government policies all play a role in shaping the employment landscape for different genders. Addressing these issues through targeted policies, awareness campaigns, and initiatives to promote gender equality can help mitigate the impact of gender on youth unemployment and promote their successful reintegration into the job market.

Table 4.2: Sex of Respondent

	Frequency	Present	Validity present
Male	153	67.4	67.4
Female	74	32.6	32.6
Total	227	100.00	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

It was discovered that, at 67.4%, men made up the majority of respondents, while women made up 32.6%. This suggests that men were the ones who actively participated in the survey.

4.1.3 Level of education of respondents

The level of education among respondents is a critical factor influencing youth unemployment in Ethiopia. Low educational levels, skill mismatches, lack of employability skills, and limited access to education can all contribute to higher unemployment rates. Addressing these issues through targeted policies, investments in education, and initiatives to enhance employability can help mitigate the impact of education on youth unemployment and promote their successful reintegration into the job market

Table 4.3: Education status

	Frequency	Present	Validity present
Elementary	11	4.8	4.8
High school	69	30.3	30.3
Certificate	22	9.7	9.7
Diploma	55	24.2	24.2
Bachelor degree	59	25.9	25.9
Master's Degree and above	11	4.8	4.8
Total	227	100.00	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

High school graduates, diploma holders, and bachelor's degree holders made up the largest percentage of respondents (30.3%, 24.2%, and 25.9%, respectively). Following this were 9.7%

of respondents who held certificates, 74.8% of respondents who held elementary degrees, and 4.8% of respondents who held master's degrees or higher.

4.1.4 Marital status

Marital status can influence youth unemployment in Ethiopia through early marriage and family responsibilities, gender roles and discrimination, economic pressures, and social and cultural norms.

Table 4.4: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent
Single	89	39.2
Married	120	52.8
Divorced	14	6.1
Other	4	1.7
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.4 shows that 52.8% of respondents were married, followed by 39.2% of single respondents; 1.7% and 6.1% of respondents, respectively, had divorced, while the remaining respondents were not married. Consequently, it was evident that married respondents had an active interest in the study.

4.1.5 Period of unemployment

The period of unemployment is influenced by a combination of economic conditions, educational and skill mismatches, structural issues, social and cultural factors, and access to job information and networking opportunities.

Table 4.5: Period of unemployment

	Frequency	Present
1-2 years	136	59.9
3-4 years	57	25.1
5-6 years	24	10.5
7 years and above	8	3.5
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

During the field study, it was discovered that 25.1% of respondents had been unemployed for three to four years, while 59.9% of respondents had been unemployed for one to two years. 10.5% were between the ages of 5 and 6, and 3.5% were older than 7.

4.2 Causes of unemployment among youth

The first study purpose was to determine the reasons behind youth unemployment in the Shagar municipal administration's Sululta sub city. The combined quantitative and qualitative analysis provides a succinct overview of the results. Based on this, three employees of the Labor and Skills desk of the woreda administration were interviewed using five open ended questions. The following sections discuss the reasons behind youth unemployment in Sululta sub city.

4.2.1 Lack of Quality Education

The lack of quality education can contribute to youth unemployment in several ways: insufficient readiness for the workforce: Students who do not obtain a high-quality education may not be sufficiently equipped to meet the needs of the labor market. This can involve lacking in industry-specific vocabulary, having no practical skills, and not knowing how to network with possible employers or prepare a résumé.

Mismatch between education and employment requirements: Students' education may not match the demands of available occupations if the educational system does not equip them with the information and skills they need to succeed in their chosen careers. Due to this mismatch, young individuals may find it challenging to find work despite having a degree or other credentials.

Unequal access to education: There exists notable disparities in certain areas or nations regarding the availability of high-quality education. Pupils from less fortunate homes could not have the same possibilities as their more affluent counterparts, which could hinder their chances of finding work in the future.

Lack of career guidance: A lack of effective career guidance can contribute to youth unemployment. If students are not provided with accurate information about potential career paths and the skills required for those paths, they may make poor choices when it comes to their education and future careers.

Inadequate focus on soft skills: A quality education should also focus on developing students' soft skills, such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving. These skills are essential for success in the modern workforce, and a lack of emphasis on developing these skills can make it more difficult for young people to find employment.

In summary, the lack of quality education can contribute to youth unemployment by failing to adequately prepare students for the demands of the job market, creating a mismatch between education and job requirements, limiting access to education for disadvantaged students, failing to provide effective career guidance, and neglecting the development of essential soft skills.

Table 4.6: Lack of Quality Education (LQE)

	Frequency	Present
Strongly Disagree	2	0.8
Disagree	18	7.9
Neutral	49	21.5
Agree	111	48.8
Strongly Agree	45	19.8
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.6 revealed that 48.8% of the respondents, or the majority, agreed that one of the challenges in finding employment is a lack of quality education. 19.8% of respondents strongly disagreed with this viewpoint, 21.5% were unsure, and 7.9% strongly disagreed, suggesting that the young in Sululta sub city are aware that the primary obstacle to employment is a lack of

quality education. The results of the interview also showed a strong relationship between the quality of education and youth unemployment.

Entering the work market is hampered by Ethiopia's largely theoretical educational system and lack of action oriented education. They will not be competitive in the workplace since technology is not task oriented. The young people's theoretical education will make them less competitive, which will make it harder for them to get employment.

4.2.2. Population Growth

Population growth refers to the increase in the number of individuals in a population over a specific period. It is typically measured as a percentage increase in population size per unit of time, such as a year.

Population growth can be influenced by various factors, including fertility rates, mortality rates, migration patterns, and access to education and healthcare. High fertility rates, for example contribute to rapid population growth, while low mortality rates can help sustain population growth over time.

Population growth can have both positive and negative impacts on societies and the environment. On one hand, a growing population can provide a larger labor force, which can drive economic growth and development. On the other hand, rapid population growth can strain resources, lead to increased competition for jobs and housing, and contribute to environmental degradation.

To manage population growth, governments and organizations may implement various strategies, such as promoting family planning and reproductive health services, improving access to education and employment opportunities, and implementing sustainable land-use practices to support growing populations.

Table 4.7: Population Growth (PG)

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	1.3
Disagree	8	3.5
Neutral	27	11.9
Agree	77	33.9
Strongly Agree	109	48.0
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.7 presents the findings of the study. Notably, 48.0% and 33.9% of the respondents, respectively, strongly agreed or agreed that youth in the Sululta sub city believe that population growth, regardless of the cause, negatively impacts their ability to find employment. While 3.5% disagreed and 11.9% were unsure, 1.3% strongly disagreed, suggesting that young people in Sululta sub city thought that population expansion had an impact on employment accessibility. Key informants confirmed during the interview that the lack of work skills among young people is the reason for the population growth. The opinions of key sources on this matter support the theory that unemployment is caused by population growth.

China is a very huge country with a large population, but despite this, the people there are not bothered by the issue of unemployment because they possess high levels of talent and competence. The employment opportunities from the past and present are not the same. Consider Ethiopia and China, for instance. China's population growth has turned into a favorable opportunity. However, if we look at Ethiopia, we see that unemployment has increased due to population growth. Looking at our current situation, we can see that the youth are attempting to find employment on their own; no youth are attempting to create jobs for others, which presents a problem in and of itself. Many students who have studied are unemployed due to the dearth of alternative employment alternatives in our nation. Because people who have studied earlier are unemployed, unemployment rises in proportion to population growth.

4.2.3. Lack of Job Creation

The lack of job creation refers to a situation where there are insufficient job opportunities available for individuals who are seeking employment. This can occur for various reasons, such as a decline in economic activity, technological advancements that automate jobs, or changes in consumer demand.

The lack of job creation can have significant consequences for individuals, families, and entire communities. It can lead to high levels of unemployment, which can result in financial hardship, increased poverty rates, and social unrest. It can also strain social services, such as welfare programs and food assistance, as more people become dependent on government support.

To address the lack of job creation, various strategies can be employed. These may include investing in education and training programs to help individuals acquire the necessary skills, promoting entrepreneurship and small business development, and improving communication and collaboration between employers and educational institutions to better align the skills of new graduates with the demands of the job market. Additionally, governments may implement fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate economic growth and job creation, such as tax cuts, infrastructure investments, and interest rate reductions.

Table 4.8: Lack of Job Creation

	Frequency	Present
Disagree	26	11.4
Neutral	69	30.3
Agree	96	42.3
Strongly Agree	35	15.4
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.8 indicated that 42.3 % of respondents agreed that youth in Sululta sub city of Shaggar city Administration are unemployed due to unserious job offers or lack of job creation. While 30.3% of respondents were not sure, 15.4% strongly agreed and 11.4% of respondents disagreeing with this opinion, implying that youth in Sululta sub city are unemployed due to unserious job offers. The interview indicated that because when they study, they only learn the theoretical part, so I believe that most of the young people do not

have the skills to create a job. Because in our country, if most of the young people are given vocational education along with their education while they are still in school, it will increase their skills or knowledge.

4.2.4 Skills Mismatch

A skill mismatch refers to a situation where there is a difference between the skills possessed by individuals in a particular job or industry and the skills required for that job or industry. This mismatch can occur for various reasons, such as changes in the job market, advancements in technology, or shifts in consumer demand.

Skill mismatches can have significant consequences for both individuals and organizations. For individuals, it can lead to underemployment or unemployment, as they may not be able to find a job that matches their skills or may struggle to compete in the job market. For organizations, it can result in lower productivity, higher turnover rates, and difficulty in finding qualified candidates for job openings.

To address skill mismatches, various strategies can be employed. These may include investing in education and training programs to help individuals acquire the necessary skills, promoting lifelong learning and professional development, and improving communication and collaboration between employers and educational institutions to better align the skills of new graduates with the demands of the job market.

Table 4.9: Skills Mismatch

	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	7	3.1
Neutral	86	37.8
Agree	102	45.0
Strongly Agree	30	13.2
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.9 shows that 45% of respondents believed that young people lack the credentials and abilities that most employers value. 3.1% of respondents disagreed with this statement, while 13.2% strongly agreed and 37.8% were neutral. This suggests that young people lack the credentials and abilities that the majority of employers demand. This is consistent with the facts fr

om the interview that the job you are working on does not correspond with the one from which you graduated.

And the government office is where this happens most frequently, as there is never any connection between your employment and your degree. In higher education institutions, students are not free to choose whether they want to study accounting, for example. They may also be required to take a language, and their chances of landing a job are reduced if they don't want it. Since entrepreneurship entails bringing a fresh idea to life and putting it into practice, much of the work I do and the knowledge I have gained are not similar, and as a result, the knowledge I have gained and the work I do are unrelated. Because they don't receive practical education, the majority of young people in our nation receive their education in theory.

4.3 Effect of unemployment among youth

Unemployment in Ethiopia has far-reaching effects that extend beyond the individual to society as a whole. Here are some of the key effects of youth unemployment .

Unemployment among youth in Ethiopia has significant economic, social, educational, and familial impacts. Addressing youth unemployment requires comprehensive strategies that include job creation, education and training programs, social support systems, and policies aimed at reducing gender and age discrimination. By tackling these issues,

Table 4.10: **Effects of Unemployment (EU)**

	Frequency	Present
Neutral	28	12.3
Agree	89	39.2
Strongly Agree	105	46.3
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.10.1 to 4.10.7 shows the consequences of youth unemployment

Table 4.10.1: The majority of young people in Shaggar City Administration, Sululta Sub-city, are unemployed and have developed drug and alcohol addictions.

	Frequency	Present
Strongly Disagree	9	3.9
Disagree	17	7.5
Neutral	7	3.0
Agree	76	34.5
Strongly Agree	118	52
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.10.1 shows that 52% of respondents strongly agreed that young people who are unemployed become drug and alcohol addicts. Additionally, 34.5% of respondents indicated that they agree meaning that drug misuse among young people is a result of unemployment.

Table 4.10.2: Lack of work experience and skills is a result of prolonged unemployment at a young age.

	Frequency	Present
Disagree	10	4.4
Neutral	9	4.0
Agree	87	38.3
Strongly Agree	121	53.3
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.10.2 shows that 53.3% of respondents strongly agreed that having a prolonged period of unemployment at a young age causes one to lack experience and skills in the workplace. 38.3% of respondents agreed with this statement, 4.0% were unsure, and 4.4% disagreed, suggesting that prolonged unemployment at a young age contributes to a lack of work experience and abilities.

Table 4.10.3: Youth unemployment affects the economic development of the country

	Frequency	Present
Strongly Disagree	6	2.6
Disagree	6	2.6
Neutral	3	1.3
Agree	84	37.0
Strongly Agree	128	56.4
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

According to Table 4.10.3, the majority of respondents (37.0%) believed that youth unemployment hinders the nation's ability to thrive economically. By contrast, 56.4% of respondents strongly agreed with this, 1.3% were unsure, 2.6% disagreed, and 2.6% strongly disagreed. It is implied by this that youth unemployment hinders the nation's economic growth

Table 4.10.4: Youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government

	Frequency	Present
Strongly Disagree	8	3.5
Disagree	18	8.0
Neutral	16	7.0
Agree	74	32.6
Strongly Agree	111	48.8
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

According to table 4.10.4, 32.6% of participants concurred that youth unemployment results in extra expenses for the government. 3.5% and 8.0% of respondents strongly opposed and disagreed with this perspective, respectively, while 48.8% strongly agreed and 7.0% were unsure. This suggests that youth unemployment adds to the government's expenses.

Table 4.10.5: Youth unemployment leads to high crime rates

	Frequency	Present
Disagree	10	4.4
Neutral	9	4.0
Agree	87	38.3
Strongly Agree	121	53.3
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.10.6 revealed that 53.3% of participants strongly agreed that teenage unemployment contributes to high rates of crime. 4.4% of respondents disagreed with this statement, compared to 38.3% who agreed. 4.0% remained unsure. This suggests that high rates of crime are caused by youth unemployment.

Table 4.10.6: Youth unemployment affects the political stability of a country

	Frequency	Present
Strongly Disagree	2	0.8
Disagree	2	0.8
Neutral	2	0.8
Agree	88	38.7
Strongly Agree	133	58.6
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.10.6 shows that 58.6% of respondents strongly agreed that youth unemployment has an impact on a nation's political stability. Additionally, 33.2% of those who shared this opinion applauded it. Merely 1% of participants expressed extreme disagreement, disagreement, or neutrality, suggesting that youth unemployment has an impact on a nation's political stability.

Table 4.10.7: Unemployment among young people leads to sex work

	Frequency	Present
Strongly Disagree	6	2.6
Disagree	3	1.3
Neutral	12	5.3
Agree	85	37.4
Strongly Agree	121	53.3
Total	227	100.00

Source Primary Data 2023/24

Table 4.10.7 makes it evident that 53.3% of respondents strongly agreed that young unemployment causes sex work. In addition, 37.4% of respondents agreed with the statement that youth unemployment causes commercial sex .

In general, tackling youth unemployment necessitates a thorough strategy that takes into account the intricate relationships among economic, educational, geographic, psychological, and policy-related elements. By comprehending these qualitative factors, policymakers, educators, and other stakeholders can create more impactful approaches to assist young people in their quest for meaningful job opportunities..

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary

In this chapter, the researcher reviewed and concluded the study's main findings in relation to the goals and research questions. Additionally, the researcher offered some suggestions regarding the reasons behind youth unemployment in the Sululta subcity. The recommendations will highlight a few topics that require more research.

Key Findings Synopsis regarding the first goal, it was discovered that the youth education in the Addis Ababa Administration's Sululta sub city is very theoretical. The majority, 70.9%, who agreed and strongly agreed that poor education, is the root cause of youth unemployment, provided evidence for this. The educational system is far too theoretical and does not adequately prepare students for the workforce once they graduate since they do not possess employable skills, even though the jobs are related to their coursework. This is nicely supported by IL O (2012), which claims that the "African" education system is far too theoretical and does not adequately prepare students for the workforce upon graduation because they do not possess employable skills, even when the jobs are related to their subject of study.

It was found that there are less work chances for young people due to a lack of modern, market-oriented business abilities. Potential businesses and employees have not been attracted by the absence of need-based placement services.

Furthermore, it was discovered that the lack of entrepreneurship skills among young people in the shaggar city's Sululta subcity is the reason they are unemployed. It was said that a lack of entrepreneurial skills is the reason why young people in the shaggar city's Sululta sub city are unemployed. It was also shown that youth have a harder time succeeding in the labor market because of a mismatch between their occupations, which is the root cause of unemployment. It was also discovered that the number of people growing does not keep up with the number of jobs being produced, leaving young people jobless.

Regarding the second aim, it was found that a longer period of unemployment at a young age is associated with a deficiency in job experience and skills. This was in line with Sarah Ayres' (2013) assertion that youth unemployment has detrimental long term repercussions on both the individual youth and the nation at large. This is because prolonged unemployment at a young

ng age results in a lack of work experience and skill development throughout this period. It was shown that the nation's economic growth is impacted by youth unemployment. The country's economic development is impacted by the majority of youth unemployment. Ayres (2013) did a good job of addressing this; in the short, middle, and long terms, a high rate of young unemployment and a big number of youths has a negative impact on the nation's economic development.

It was discovered that youth unemployment adds to the government's expenses. Furthermore, it was found that youth unemployment contributes to the rise in crime rates. This was demonstrated by the fact that the majority of youth unemployment raises the rate of criminality. All of these opinions agreed with Ayres (2013), who suggested that because the government must deal with the fallout from teenage unemployment, such as higher crime rates, youth unemployment also adds to its expenses. Regarding the third goal, it was found that youth unemployment has an impact on a nation's political stability. This was consistent with the findings of Azeng & Yogo (2013), who found that youth unemployment significantly undermines political stability worldwide, particularly in emerging nations.

It was discovered that young unemployment contributes to youth crime and violence. The majority seems to indicate this. The belief that youth unemployment causes crime and violence among young people was strongly agreed upon by 93.8% of respondents. According to Deviren, . & Daşkıran (2014), simple economic reasoning indicates that unemployment has a significant role in determining the supply of criminal offenders and, consequently, the total crime rate. It was also discovered that youth unemployment contributes to the commercial sex industry. These opinions were supported by East African Community (2015), which asserted that youth unemployment has a number of detrimental effects, such as increased juvenile crime and violence, commercial sex work, and the consequent spread of drug abuse and civil unrest throughout Sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, the primary causes of young unemployment can be identified as the knowledge gleaned from the interview, the issue with education quality, and the fact that theory is prioritized over practical instruction. Another testified that the increase in population especially the migration from rural to urban areas to find work reduces the chances of young people to find job, and this was found to be the same as the response given by young people.

Nonetheless, the respondents' answers revealed that a deficiency in the abilities that employers seek can also be a factor in losing a job. Consistent with the young people's answers, it has

been observed that youth unemployment often exposes them to a range of unhealthy behaviors, such as drinking, criminal activity, and illegal activity. In summary, the study's qualitative results were found to be consistent with its quantitative results.

According to the young people's response, it has been seen that youth unemployment often exposes them to a range of hazardous behaviors, such as drinking, illegal activity, and criminality. Overall, it was found that the qualitative and quantitative results of the study were consistent with one another.

The conclusion of studying the causes and consequences of youth unemployment in Ethiopia would likely involve summarizing the key findings and providing recommendations for addressing the issue. Here are some potential points that could be included in the conclusion:

Summary of Key Findings: The study would summarize the main causes of youth unemployment in Ethiopia, such as limited job opportunities, mismatch between skills and market needs, lack of quality of education and training, population growth, and socio-economic factors.

Consequences of Youth Unemployment: The study would highlight the negative consequences of youth unemployment, including economic impacts, social impacts, lack of work experiences, and skills, high crime rates, political instabilities, leads to sex work and reduced economic growth.

Recommendations for Addressing the Issue: Based on the findings, the study would provide recommendations for addressing youth unemployment. These could include policy interventions, such as creating more job opportunities, improving education and training programs, promoting entrepreneurship, and addressing socio-economic barriers.

The conclusion might also include a call to action for stakeholders, such as the government, private sector, and civil society, to work together to implement the recommended solutions and address the issue of youth unemployment in Ethiopia.

Overall, the conclusion would aim to provide a comprehensive summary of the study's findings and offer practical recommendations for addressing the issue of youth unemployment in Ethiopia.

5.3 Recommendations

The following factors should be taken into consideration because different parts of Ethiopia appear to be affected by different causes of unemployment:

- The government should increase employment in local areas to stop migration;
- The educational system should be modified from a theoretical to a more practical one;
- Youth should have the opportunity to gain some experience in entrepreneurship;
- The government should provide funding for young people to operate small businesses and encourage them to work for their own companies to succeed.

Generally, the recommendations to address youth unemployment in Ethiopia in a detailed and easy-to-understand manner:

- **To improve quality of education**

The government should improve the education by formulating system of education which are more quality to enable the students get quality education which can help to increase employability to the youths and match with skills needed in a labour markets and finally it implement the millennium development goals.

- To introduce entrepreneurship training in each college Both non-government organization and government organizations should emphasize on entrepreneurship education provision in each college so as to enable the students get entrepreneurial skills which help them to employ themselves hence reduce youth unemployment.

Entrepreneurship Support:

Access to Funding: Provide grants, loans, and other financial incentives to support young entrepreneurs. This can help them start and grow their businesses.

Mentorship Programs: Establish mentorship programs where experienced business owners can guide and support young entrepreneurs. This can help them navigate challenges and make informed decisions.

Simplify Regulations: Streamline the process for starting and running a business to reduce bureaucratic hurdles. This can encourage more young people to start their own enterprises.

Job Creation Programs:

Temporary Employment: Implement temporary employment schemes to provide short-term jobs for youth, especially during economic downturns or periods of high unemployment.

Community Projects: Support community development projects that create jobs and improve local infrastructure. These projects can have a positive impact on the community and provide valuable work experience for youth.

Job Matching and Placement Services:

Career Counseling: Establish career counseling and placement services to help youth identify their strengths and find suitable job opportunities.

Online Platforms: Develop and promote online job portals and platforms that connect employers with potential employees.

Social Protection and Incentives:

Financial Incentives: Provide financial incentives for businesses that hire young people, such as tax credits or subsidies.

Social Safety Nets: Strengthen social safety nets to support youth who are unemployed and provide them with temporary financial assistance while they seek new opportunities.

By implementing a combination of these strategies, Ethiopia can create a more conducive environment for youth employment and help address the issue of youth unemployment.

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A survey of unemployed youth in shaggar Administration Sulult Sub-city

Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the statements given under. While selecting please put mark (X) and give only one response per statement.

Numbers indicate 5= Strongly Agree 4=Agree 3=Neutral 2=Disagree 1= Strongly Disagree

NO	STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
	Lack of Quality Education LQE					
1	Lack of quality of education is the cause of youth unemployment					
2	The reason for unemployment is that teachers have limited knowledge of the subject they teach					
3	The fact that the education system is theoretical rather than practical is the cause of youth unemployment.					
4	The reason for youth unemployment is the lack of material in school that is suitable for students' knowledge and background					
5	The lack of student-centered approach to education has reduced self-confidence					
	Population Growth PG					
6	Population growth has contributed to the unemployment of young graduates					
7	Rural-urban migration has its own contribution to the unemployment of young graduates					
8	The increase in population has narrowed the job competition					
9	The increase in population does not match the job opportunities that are created, which has caused the youth to remain unemployed					
	Lack of Job Creation LJC					
10	The youth of sululta sub city do not know where to find					
11	The youth of sululta Sub city do not like to do some of your work.					

12	Due to poor entrepreneurship skills, young people remain unemployed					
13	Young people in sululta sub-city have a negative attitude towards work					
14	The government has not created enough job opportunities for young graduates in sululta sub-city					
	Skills Mismatch SMM					
15	I do not have the qualifications and skills required by most employers					
16	The poor background of many young people in sululta sub-city is cited as a reason for not being effective at work					
17	The youth of sululta sub-city are not able to gain the reputation of employers located in sululta sub-city					
18	A mismatch between the profession and the labor market is the cause of unemployment					
19	In comparison, there is little or no payment for other youths					
20	Young people's lack of modern, market-oriented business skills has reduced their job opportunities					
21	The lack of need-based placement services has failed to bring potential employers and employees together					
	Effects of Unemployment EU					
22	In Addis Ababa administration, sululta Sub-city, most of the youth are unemployed and have become drug and alcohol addicts					
23	Being unemployed for a long time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills					
24	. Youth unemployment affects the economic development of the country					
25	Youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government					
26	Youth unemployment leads to high crime rates					

27	Youth unemployment affects the political stability of a country					
28	Unemployment among young people leads to sex work					

If you have anything to say

Thank you once again!

Appendix 2

2. Interview Questions

1. Can you please explain the relationship between the problem of quality of education and youth unemployment?
2. Do you believe that most graduates have skills that match your expectations?
3. Do you think that young people have the basic entrepreneurship skills to be creative and innovative?
4. Which life skills education/training have you participated in?
5. Do you think the increase in population will affect the job opportunities of the youth?

Thank You!