



St. Mary's University
School of Graduate Studies
Department of Social Work

**The Causes and Consequences of Youth Unemployment: the case of
Arada Sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

By

Million Tesfaye

Advisor: Dr. Baharu G/Eyesus

**A Thesis Submitted to School of Graduate Studies, Department of Social
Work for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of Masters of Arts Degree
in Social Work**

June/2023

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Approval Sheet
St. Mary's University
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APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS

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DECLARATION

I, Million Tesfaye declare that the research paper by the title “*The Causes and Consequences of Youth Unemployment: The case of Arada Sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*” is my own original work, which has been conducted in the year 2023, with the immediate guidance of Dr. **Bahiru G/Eyesus**. All sources of material have been duly acknowledged. I further confirm that the research has not been submitted for another degree or professional qualification for the purpose of earning any degree.

Name:

Signature

Date

Million Tesfaye

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Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I would like to thank GOD the almighty, who has always been my guidance and support all these years.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the condition of youth unemployment in Arada sub-city. With this objective, the problem statement of the study was for the better understanding of urban unemployment in Arada Sub city Administration and for comprehensive actions aimed at improving the problem. The study used a descriptive research design with both qualitative and quantitative data analyzed for the sake of examining the cause and effect of unemployment on youths of Arada sub-city. Moreover, the study used inductive approach with quantitative dominant research method was applied and since the population was clearly defined and countable, Yemane's formula was used for this study. The method of data analysis was data from the closed ended questions were coded and entered to SPSS for analysis and summarizes the data descriptively using tables, percentages and frequency. Based on the stated objectives, the findings of the study implies that, population growth, skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations; lack of quality education were the main causes of youth unemployment in Arada sub-city. In other words, people living on the country side are trying to escape the lower standard of living in rural areas to find employment and a better life in urban centers. This then leads to an over-supply of labor on the job market in urban areas. Based on the findings of the study, the following workable recommendations are forwarded. Government and other stakeholders should improve the education system, properly control the rural-urban migration and provide entrepreneurship skill for youths in their early age sin order to reducing youth unemployment in the country actually serves this purpose.

Key Words: *Arada Sub-city, Causes, effect, Unemployment.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with introductory parts of the study, which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and finally organization of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

According to CSA (1999), unemployment includes the economically active population who were not engaged in productive activities during most of the twelve months preceding the survey date (Kuris, 2006). Unemployment is one of the major problems faced the under developed countries and the developed one's that the entire world must fight against these major issues. It is also one of the major problems facing most of the people in the world. Nowadays, unemployment is increasing both in underdeveloped and developed countries due to the increase in population (Fitsum, 2014). During the first Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia (GTP I) from 2011-2015, more emphasis was given to youth development such as empowering women and youth to ensure their social, economic and political participation than directly focusing on issue of unemployment (Marta, 2012). In the two successive development plans, the government has induced employment interventions for youth through integrating TVET to the need of small and medium enterprises development and subsidizing the employment creation projects in integrated housing, construction and infrastructure development programs (MoFED, 2010). However, despite these efforts in Ethiopia youth unemployment remains widespread. Particularly urban educated youth unemployment rate is increasing year to year (Marta, 2012).

According to John Maynard Keynes, unemployment results from insufficient effective demand for the goods and services in an economy. Some believe that structural problems and inefficiencies in the labor market cause unemployment. Other believes that regulations like minimum wage laws imposed on the labor market lead to causes of unemployment. Youth unemployment has a serious effect not only on the living standards of the people (negative effects on the psychology, socio-economic and physical well-being) but also on the socio-economic status of a nation (Fitsum, 2014).

The consequences of unemployment can be grave as homelessness due to failure of the unemployed individuals to repay home loans or pay house rents. On losing jobs, people are forced to take up jobs that do not benefit their skills, experience and education, and qualification. The other major consequences of unemployment are anxiety in the minds of the unemployed people. Unemployed individuals become pessimistic about life and may have to face psychological problems resulting from mental stress. Unemployment hampers the economic as well as the social status of the society. Unemployment benefit serves as a strong support during the period of one's unemployment (Gupta, 2008).

Unemployment is one of the major factors that affect the development of the nation. It is not the recent phenomena but has long history before the post war period. In spite of these periods, the voluntary and involuntary unemployment with slightly increased from time to time. Ethiopia is one of the underdeveloped countries which is characterized by the existence of unemployment. Urban unemployment is a serious problem in Ethiopia because of the expansion of urban area and the migration of people from rural to urban area. Therefore, policies are needed to help unemployed people to develop skills and increase their access to information and credits, so that they are better to make choice among available opportunities (Noveria, 1997). When we see in the case of Africa, especially sub-Sahara Africa has a great problem of unemployment. This is because of increase in population and declining of the economy of these countries. These ideas tell that there is high degree of unemployment in Ethiopia which makes the society vulnerable to different kinds of problems in their life. (Krugman , 1994).

Since the height of the Great Depression, when youth unemployment was at a high level, it has been a major issue for the world economy. "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". There is still unemployment in every country in the world, despite the fact that the severity of the issue varies significantly from one to the next. For instance, the unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa was 7.2% in 2017, essentially remaining unchanged. Over 1 million more people became unemployed as a result of the region's rapid labor force expansion. Although the percentage is modest and low as compared to the other developing regions, the rate masks the cross-country heterogeneity prevalent within the region (Chura N. 2019).

ILO reports that "over the past ten years, some progress has been made in reducing the gender gap in sub-Saharan Africa." According to MoFED, (2010), "Ethiopia is characterized by a highly expanding labor force with an increasing proportion of youth, and employment growth is insufficient to absorb this high proportion of labor, especially the youth part, in several sectors of the economy. In line with Martha, youth unemployment is high and rising in Ethiopia despite recent economic growth. Additionally, the percentage of urban youth at the national level was 22.9, while it had only been 3.1% in rural areas, according to the Ethiopian labor force survey report. "A labor survey report indicated that in 5 urban areas, the estimated unemployment rate was 41.3% and the incidence of youth unemployment was 45.5% and 35.7% for females and males respectively" (Central Statistics Agency (CSA).

In Ethiopia, several factors contribute to youth unemployment like negative financial performance, low education level, low entrepreneurship, mismatch skill and low awareness among the youth" (Asian Journal of Advances in Research, 2022). Moreover, the potential causes of unemployment in urban Ethiopia comprise highly increasing rate of youth labor, the intensive internal migration, and literacy rate, poor to modest macroeconomic performance, low level of job creation and low level of aggregate demand within the economy". Additionally, high population growth, highly increasing rural-urban migration and low economic development have high contribution for present high unemployment level. Due to this, specifying the underlined causes prompting unemployment of urban youth residents should be the primary step to come back up with the appropriate solutions for the problem (Getinet H. 2003).

Duration is shorter for those aspiring for high paying public sector jobs and for those with their fathers are civil servants. Getinet H. (2003), using data from the 1994 and 2000 waves of the Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey, studies the incidence of youth unemployment in Ethiopia with special focus on the urban youth and finds that youth unemployment was high at more than 50%. He also studies the determinants of self-employment in urban Ethiopia and concludes that self-employment was less among the young, the educated and those who migrated to urban areas recently.

It is a common open secret to see many young people in Addis Ababa city, especially in Arada Sub-city, looking at job boards instead of doing their own business or becoming an entrepreneur. Of course, although the government has given a small amount of training to young people to

engage in small business, the desire of many has not made their skills to the next level, instead of trying to cross over to the next level; it is common to notice that they are satisfied only with the same daily income. It can be seen as proof that according to the government policy, one job can only be used for 5 years, and holding on to it without progress beyond that is not beneficial for oneself or others, except for spreading dependency. In general, the private sector should be the top employer, and then self-employment should be considered as the main problem-solver (ILO 2019d).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment is one of the major factors that affect the development of the nation. Ethiopia is one of the underdeveloped countries, which is characterized by the existence of unemployment. Urban unemployment is a serious problem in Ethiopia, because of the expansion of urban area and the migration of people from rural to urban area. According to MoFED, (2010), unemployment includes the economically active population who were not engaged in productive activities during most of the twelve months preceding the survey date.

The high growth rate of the Ethiopia population is one of the possible reason for the increased number of youth being unemployed. General poverty, an outdated education system and corruption are only some of the reasons that are often mentioned in connection with youth unemployment in Africa, and more specifically in Ethiopia. Therefore, this enormous problem can be a threat to the political and economic stability of the whole country. (World Bank, June **2014**)

One of the central elements of Ethiopia's developmental challenge is unemployment and the inefficient labor market of urban areas. Ethiopia has one of the fastest growing urban populations in Africa with an urbanization rate of approximately 4 percent per annum (Legesse, T. 2015). This high rate of urbanization places Ethiopia's urban centers under great stress mainly unemployment. Despite some improvements in recent years, a high level of unemployment continues to be a serious social problem and major policy challenge facing urban Ethiopia (Dechasa, F. 2014). The majority of the researches that have been done so far tends to concentrate on the incidence of unemployment at country level (aggregate of rural and urban) or in specific population categories, usually urban youth or women unemployment (Eita, J. H. and

Ashipala, J. M. 2010). Others attempt to deal the issue of unemployment at national urban level integrating it with labor market and efforts and challenges of employment creation.

A survey done by Arada sub city, 2019 looked at unemployment rates among different groups showing that certain groups are more likely to enter into and remain unemployed than others. The data showed that 13,544 aged from 18 years to 34years of the sub city residence were unemployed. For comparison, Bole and Yeka sub cities with the same age groups, the numbers of unemployed are 16,625 and 25,443. Even though the number looks higher than Arada sub city, the areas of these sub cities relatively are larger than Arada sub-city.

Hence, it is rare to find recent studies on unemployment problem in a particular urban area like selected sub cities of Addis Ababa (Legesse, T. 2015). The argument, here is that for the better understanding of urban unemployment in Arada Sub city Administration and for comprehensive actions aimed at improving the problem, it is better to have a look at the current cause and effects of unemployment on the youths of the sub-city. Also the study contributed some important ideas for the government through its policy of creating employment for youth initiated policy.

1.3 Research Questions

Using a qualitative and quantitative research approach, this study revealed the nature, cause and consequences of youth unemployment in the study area. Thus, it answered the following research questions.

- What are the causes of unemployment among the youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration?
- What are the economic effects of unemployment among youths in Arada sub city?
- What are the social effects of youth unemployment in Arada sub city?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of the study was to explore the condition of youth unemployment in Arada sub city administration

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- To identify the causes of youth unemployment in Arada sub city of administration.
- To identify the economic effect of unemployment among youths in Arada sub city administration.
- To identify the social effect of youth unemployment in Arada sub city administration.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and promotes the development of logical habits of thinking which, has greatly increased in modern times. The increasingly complex nature of business and government are focusing attention on the use of research in solving operational problems. Research, as an aid to economic policy, has gained added importance, both for government and business. Bearing these all concepts in mind, this research would help contribute for government officials by its policy directives, for researchers as a source of secondary data, for youths of the sub city in providing direction concerning to the issue of unemployment and for the researcher himself as a means of getting Master's Degree.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Geographically, the study was conducted in Addis Ababa city government in Arada sub city, with special focus on unemployed youths. The reason why the researcher intends to select this delimitation is because of two basic reasons, the first one is that the selected sub-city is basically the residence of the researcher, and the second one is the existence of serious problems related to youth unemployment and its effect on the youths of the selected sub-city. In relation to time, the study was delimited to be conducted from October 2022 to July 2023. Methodologically, the study was conducted through a mixed method approach by including both qualitative and quantitative methods.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Other than time and budget constraints, the researcher will predict that there will be some limitations listed below:

- Respondents may not accurately respond the research question.

- Experience of the researcher in conducting research in the area despite an advisor was assigned could be another source of limitation.

Inspire of all the challenges, the researcher exerted maximum effort to minimize the aforementioned problems and this research was undertaken with the available time and budget.

1.8 Operational Definition of Key Terms

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

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) (International Labor Organization (ILO))

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

1.9 Organization of the Study

This paper was organized into five basic chapters. Chapter one was about 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 chapters dictated about data analysis and interpretation, and the last chapters dealt with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on addressing reviewing related literature related to unemployment and its effect in line with the causes of unemployment.

2.1 Review of theoretical Literature

2.1.1 Concept of unemployment

Unemployment is one of the several socio-economic problems prevailing in virtually all countries of the world. It has been one of the several features of the urban phenomenon in many countries though some countries have suffered the worse rate of unemployment than others. The problem has a serious effect not only on the living standards of the people but also on the socio-economic status of a nation. Coupled with population growth and increased poverty, it has a significant impact on growth and development at large. It causes a waste of economic resources such as the productive labor force and affects the long run growth potential of an economy. Unemployment gives rise to private and social problems in the society such as increased crimes, suicides, poverty, alcoholism and prostitution. Today, in Ethiopia, the problem of unemployment is a central concern of development and more recently the discussion has focused on unemployment in urban sectors. Many urban centers in Ethiopia are challenged by high rates of unemployment. Moreover, despite the huge unemployed labor force, urban centers of these nations experience high rate of rural-to-urban migration, exacerbating the unemployment problem of urban areas (Deviren, P.N. and F. Daşkıran, 2014).

2.1.2 Unemployment in Ethiopian Context

Kibru, M. (2012), study the characteristics and determinants of youth unemployment and underemployment in Ethiopia from 1984-2001 and conclude that the youth is substantially affected by unemployment and significant differences exist within the youth group across

location (urban-rural), gender and education. The urban youth unemployment stood at 7.2% while it was 37.5% for the rural, the latter facing high rate of underemployment. Unemployment for the youth women was 17.3% in 1999 while it was 6.9% for their men counterparts. Regarding education, 44.5% and 32.6% of the unemployed youth were illiterate or had only primary education. The paper indicates that the private sector plays a huge role in employment as a result of policy change by the current government to promote the private sector as opposed to the previous government's policy where most enterprises were government owned.

Using data from the Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey from 1994 to 2000, Mesfin, M. (2012), studies the nature of self-employment "for the first time in Ethiopia" and finds that the young, the educated, those that migrate to urban areas recently and those whose parents are not self-employed are less likely to be found in self-employment. The World Bank, with its report in two volumes, acknowledges important improvements in urban unemployment between 1995 and 2005 though the labor market situation remained unchanged. According this study, the rapid rise in the urban labor force creates pressure on the labor market and it can be seen as both a challenge and an opportunity for the Ethiopian government. The rising number of educated labor force entering the market each year as a result of education expansion and internal migration necessitate enhanced job creation in the country.

Another feature of the Ethiopian urban labor market indicated in this study is the increasing literacy rate. This is implicated in Andresen, M.A. (2013) that the net primary school enrollment rate in Ethiopia increased to 87.9% in 2010 from 68.5% in 2005. Low wages characterize the Ethiopian urban labor market although it differs among the type of employers, sector and worker characteristics. Even though females are relatively less skilled yet, the literacy rate and their participation in the labor force is increasing. There is labor market segmentation with a relatively wanted public sector and formal private sector, and a large number of unemployed and a large informal sector with low wages and mostly occupied by women. Women in urban Ethiopia are relatively more affected by unemployment and they are paid lower wages (Nordin, M., & Almén, D. 2011). As can be noted, many of the studies surveyed so far have concentrated on youth unemployment in urban Ethiopia and not many of them focused on general unemployment.

Studies addressing urban unemployment in Ethiopia are relatively few and most of those surveyed in this paper concentrate on youth unemployment. Deviren, P.N. and F. Daşkıran,

(2014), studies the role of family background and education on employment in urban Ethiopia and finds that family background (especially father's education) strongly affects entry to public sector employment but it is not significant in determining entry to lower status private employment. Entry to public sector employment is also affected positively by education while age (being older) positively affects being in the labor force.

Legesse, T. (2015), studies unemployment duration in urban Ethiopia and finds that the mean duration is 3 years for completed spells and 4.7 years for incomplete spells. He data from the Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey from 1994 to 2000, finds high urban youth unemployment in Ethiopia with more than 50% of the youth unemployed. Between the periods 1994-2000 teen age youth unemployment increased and was higher for women. Those from families of at least secondary school education are found to be affected less according to this study. Eita, J. H. and Ashipala, J. M. (2010), using the 1994 Ethiopian Urban Socio Economic Survey, studies the incidence and duration of unemployment in urban Ethiopia emphasizing on the youth. According to this study, in the year 1994 Ethiopia's urban unemployment rate was one of the highest in the world with male unemployment standing at 34% and the urban youth unemployment rate was even higher at 50%.

They also indicate that mean duration of unemployment is 4 years and those youth whose parents are civil servants have shorter durations. It is also indicated that public sector was the top employer hiring one third of the adult men. There is evidence that households reduce their savings and consumption to cope with unemployment. With regard to job aspirations, well-educated first time job seekers who aspire to well-paying jobs are more affected. On family background, the study also concludes that mother's education may play a role but father's education has a strong effect for labor market performance in urban Ethiopia.

2.1.3 Causes of Unemployment

The causes of unemployment are among the extensively debated issues by economists. Keynesian economics stresses on the inadequate aggregate demand in the economy as the major cause. Real wage rigidities and/or real interest rates cause low output and high unemployment. Real wage rigidity, "the failure of wages to adjust until labor supply equals labor demand" according to Marta K. (2017), can cause unemployment.

Young people who want to make their own jobs by starting businesses often struggle to find access to affordable loans, or loans in general. This is partially due to a lack of collateral. High interest rates also make it difficult for young people to repay their loans on time. In the real world, wages are set at a higher level than the equilibrium wage rate and the reasons for this can be grouped into three broad views. Efficiency wages theory assumes that higher wages give incentive for workers to exert more effort and reduce shirking. Hence, firms pay higher wages. "The insider-outsider theory" asserts that firms are prevented from cutting wages by labor unions and contracts (Deviren, P.N. and F. Daşkıran, 2014). The major assumption of this model is that labor unions try to maximize the interests of only their members (the insiders) who are already employed and do not care about non-members (the outsiders). In some low-income countries, the skills mismatch is compounded by a lack of access to technology or the internet. If schools are unable to afford the tools to educate young people in the digital sector, these young people are at a disadvantage in the job market.

Related to financial crisis, firms and the insiders bargain to knock the outsiders out of the job market and thereby create unemployment. Another explanation for higher than equilibrium wages is the search and matching model which emphasizes on the heterogeneity of workers and jobs as the cause for unemployment. Though the current youth unemployment crisis was not caused by the financial crisis alone, the recession just made existing problems in labour markets, education systems and other structures worse. Heterogeneity of workers in skills and preferences, information asymmetry and heterogeneity of jobs in their attributes all make it difficult to find the right person for the right job-hence, unemployment. According to Elsner, B. (2011), the welfare system in developed countries particularly in Europe can have an impact on unemployment. Krugman also argues that productivity growth may not come with good employment performance or the vice versa. Instead, increased productivity and employment creation are features of competitiveness and unemployment is part of a decline in economic performance.

Related to skill mismatch and unemployment, scholars asserts that the rapid information and communication technology growth has increased skills premium and possibly played a role in unemployment problem in Europe. Another study by Nordin, M., & Almén, D. (2011) on unemployment in OECD countries shows that among the determining factors for rising unemployment are high and continuous unemployment benefits, "high tax wedges", and

"stringent and anti-competitive product market regulations". The detail says that, the skills mismatch is a youth unemployment cause that affects young people everywhere. There are millions of young people out of school and ready to work, but businesses need skills these young people never got. Young people end up experiencing a difficult school-to-work transition, and businesses are unable to find suitable candidates for their positions. Similarly, young people who have advanced degrees find themselves overqualified for their jobs, and many young people are also underemployed, meaning they work fewer hours than they would prefer. There is an economic as well as a personal cost here: young people are not being allowed to work to their full potential.

On the other hand, unemployment is also directly related to lack of entrepreneurial and life skills. While the exact cause of the skills mismatch is difficult to pin down, it's a combination of school curriculums neglecting vocational, entrepreneurial and employability training in favor of more traditional academics, poor connections between the private sector and schools to promote training and work experience and a lack of instruction in how to harness life skills most students already have. According to Elsner, B. (2011), unemployment in developing countries like those in East Africa is a result of rural to urban migration motivated by the high wage differential. On the other hand, Deviren, P.N. and F. Daşkıran, (2014), states that the major causes of rising unemployment in urban areas in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are education expansion, urbanization which results in rural to urban migration, population growth and job aspiration.

2.1.4 Unemployment and its Effects

The proposition that unemployment induces criminal behavior is intuitively appealing and grounded in the basic notion that individuals respond to incentives. In principle, two arguments are possible. Conceptualizing criminal activity as a form of employment that requires time and generates income (Andersson, F. N. G. 2013), a "rational offender" should compare returns to time use in legal and illegal activities and make decisions accordingly. Holding all else equal, the decrease in income and potential earnings associated with involuntary unemployment increases the relative returns to illegal activity. Moreover, workers that experience chronic joblessness have less to lose in the event of an arrest and incarceration. Another argument relies on the risk component of illegal income. Again, a rational risk-averse offender will trade-off expected income versus risk in deciding whether to carry out legal or illegal activities. A negative income

shock in legal activities will make the individual more willing to take risks in the illegal sector. Hence, straightforward economic reasoning suggests that unemployment is an important determinant of the supply of criminal offenders and hence, the overall crime rate (Deviren, P.N. & F. Daşkiran, 2014).

Despite the appeal of these theoretical arguments, empirical research to date has been unable to document a strong causal effect of unemployment on crime. Studies of aggregate crime rates generally find small and statistically weak unemployment effects, with stronger effects for property crime than for violent crime. For example, in an exhaustive analysis of 68 studies, shows that fewer than half find positive and statistically significant effects of aggregate unemployment rates on the rates of most felony offenses.

Moreover, the crime-unemployment relationship is considerably weaker in time-series than in cross-sectional comparisons. In addition, the sign of the effect of unemployment on violent crime is a matter of debate and is often found to be significantly negative (Raphael, Steven 1998-08-01); this is especially so for murder rates. In light of these weak results, recent empirical research on the economic model of crime, as well as the public policy discussion, has tended to focus on issues of law enforcement, deterrence, and incapacitation. There are several reasons to suspect that the available evidence understates the effect of unemployment on crime. Given the fact that most studies of the crime-unemployment relationship rely on time-series variation in macroeconomic conditions, the common omission from time-series regressions of variables that exert pro-cyclical pressure on crime rates may lead to downwardly-biased estimates of the partial effect of unemployment on crime.

For example, previous research shows that alcohol consumption varies pro-cyclically and tends to have independent effects on criminal behavior (Freeman, D.G. 1999.). Similar patterns may exist for drug use and gun availability. In addition, declining incomes during recessions may reduce the consumption of consumer durables and other possible theft-worthy goods, thus providing fewer lucrative targets for criminal activity and partially offsetting any positive effect of unemployment on crime.

These examples provide illustrations of independent pro-cyclical movements in the supply of offenders and the stock of criminal opportunities. Most importantly, these simple examples suggest that previous estimates of the unemployment-crime relationship that do not control for

these important crime fundamentals may systematically understate the effect of unemployment on crime. An additional problem, however, concerns the direction of causation. To the extent that criminal activity reduces the employability of offenders, either through a scarring effect of incarceration or a greater reluctance among the criminally initiated to accept legitimate employment, criminal activity may in turn contribute to unemployment. Moreover, crime may in itself impede employment growth and contribute to regional unemployment levels. Hence, in addition to problems associated with omitted variables, previous inferences may also be flawed due to simultaneity bias (Andersson, F. N. G. 2013).

While the challenging and repressive attitude of the emigrant countries is one of the pushing factors, the opportunities of the receiving countries are pull factors. On the other hand, economic differences between countries, low quality of life, precarious work and living conditions and uncertainties are evaluated among the pushing forces. Employment opportunities, the desired level of income generation, the quality of working life are specified as Pull powers (Bindler, A. 2016).

As stated, although there is more than one cause of migration, the most important factor is quality of life. Individuals decide to leave their country to give themselves and their families a better life (Almén, D. 2011). Besides, there are objective and subjective reasons for the pull and push factors. Factors affecting individuals' decision to migrate directly are objective factors. For example, it is possible to say that the country does not have an acceptable or preferable labor policy. Subjective factors are those that arise outside the control of that country and are mostly related to the structure of the country.

Examples such as technological and scientific developments cannot be included in the country. However, these factors should be considered in a limited time and place. Otherwise, these factors may cause a false perception. Therefore, some pull and push factors are generally accepted and some of them are not dependent on the individual desire of the people who want to migrate, and some are shaped by individual wishes and desires. However; the main reasons for brain drain are the faults in social, economic, political, science and technology policies and the distortions in education systems. Therefore, national and international influences should be taken into account in the analysis of the reasons for the migration of the competent, well-trained, well-educated academic and technical workforce. It will be understood that the main reason for brain drain is

the presence of developing countries, which are dominated by high-tech industrialized and multinational companies with large volumes of capital and business volume, on the one hand, agriculture-based economies capital insufficiency (F. Daşkiran, 2014).

In such a world economy, there are basic factors that force people to migrate (Bindler, A. 2016). Nowadays, it is seen that brain drain taking place in every field of science is directed from less developed and developing countries, towards especially USA, Canada, England and Australia. In this direction, the quality of life of developed countries, especially the economic opportunities offered by the US, Research & Developing activities, Higher Education opportunities, and their multinational companies have an important role.

It is a well-documented fact that unemployment is associated with bad health outcomes (Andersson, F. N. G. 2013). However, an unresolved debate remains about the nature of this association. At least three different mechanisms can lead to the observation that unemployed workers are less healthy than employed ones. First, ill workers are more likely to become unemployed (Almén, D. 2011).

Second, there is evidence that poor health causes longer unemployment spells. Finally, unemployment itself can lead to a deterioration of health. The existing literature suggests that unemployment can adversely affect health and wellbeing through two main channels. First, unemployment has immediate monetary costs. The sharp and persistent reduction of income that accompanies job losses (Bindler, A. 2016) typically force unemployed individuals to make hard economic adjustments that may negatively affect, among other things, the quality of their nutrition, housing, and health care. In addition, financial strain has consistently been found to be an important predictor of psychological distress among the unemployed (Deviren, P.N. and F. Daşkiran, 2014).

Second, unemployment may produce important non-monetary and social consequences related to the loss of work relationships, self-esteem, sense of control, meaning of life, and time structure that may all negatively affect (mental) health (Deviren, P.N. 2014). Particularly relevant for our study is the phased response in emotional well-being and others. In the first stage of the unemployment spell, the individual is still optimistic. In the second stage, when efforts to obtain work fail, the individual becomes pessimistic and suffers active distress. In the third stage, the

unemployed become fatalistic and adapts to the new state. Helplessness becomes acute among long-term unemployed.

Economists have identified two principal adverse effects of unemployment. One is the output foregone that could have been produced if unemployed workers had been productively employed. The second is the psychological damage suffered by unemployed workers and their families. An extensive body of literature exists that examines the monetary costs of unemployment borne by society and the individuals unemployed in the form of lost output, and hence income.

However, Elsner, B. (2010) reports little evidence of monetary scarring in the form of lower wages or less annual weeks of employment, among older workers who were displaced from their job five years earlier. Psychologists have offered theories to explain how experiences such as joblessness may lead to deterioration in mental health. They also have designed and validated survey instruments capable of measuring various aspects of emotional health. Unfortunately, their efforts to document the psychological impact of unemployment have been plagued by data limitations, while economists largely have ignored this task.

Many of the empirical studies conducted by psychologists have relied upon longitudinal data sets, but those data sets lacked detailed information about productivity-linked characteristics of the unemployed and lacked detailed information about their work and non-work experience. Studies using such data sets have led to a tradition of testing for the psychological impact of unemployment by investigating mean differences in measures of emotional well-being between groups of currently employed and unemployed individuals. Individual differences in a host of factors including the duration of the components of joblessness, unemployment and time out of the labor force, both past and present, are likely to influence psychological well-being. But dropping out of the labor force and the extent of prior labor force experiences have been ignored in these studies. Neglect of these and other personal differences, such as family characteristics, may lead to biased estimates of the relation between unemployment and emotional well-being. Indeed, surprisingly, psychologists also generally have failed to utilize the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) to examine the relation between labor force experience and emotional well-being. The NLSY is a longitudinal data set that does contain detailed information on the

personal characteristics of individuals in the sample, their labor force experiences and a specific component of emotional well-being, personal locus of control.

However, this literature is characterized by a relatively large heterogeneity in the magnitude and statistical significance of the estimated effects. Indeed, studies that identify very large health effects on individuals laid off due to plant closures (Andersson, F. N. G. 2013) coexist with papers that estimate almost negligible (Bindler, A. 2016) and even zero effects (The Effect of Unemployment on Health: Evidence from Denmark, unpublished). Differences in the overall labor market conditions laid-off workers face after dismissal may explain why these studies reach very different conclusions on the effect of unemployment on health.

Elsner, B. (2011), for instance, acknowledge that their plant closure approach may underestimate the true impact of becoming unemployed because the displaced workers in their sample faced a very buoyant labor market and many of them got new jobs without even experiencing unemployment. Similarly Deviren, P.N. and F. Daşkıran, (2014), find that job losses in high unemployment areas have larger effects on mortality than job losses in less economically depressed areas. He further suggests that the generosity of unemployment benefit schemes and welfare state may also affect the magnitude of these effects. An alternative plausible explanation is the non-random process of unemployment exits. For example, there is evidence that individuals who suffer more from being unemployed exert a larger effort in searching for a job (Marta K. 2017) and are less likely to remain unemployed for longer periods of time (Prymachenko, 2013).

2.1.6 Types of unemployment

There are three main types of unemployment – cyclical, structural and frictional unemployment. In practice, these cannot be measured directly, and they can often overlap, but they provide a useful way of thinking about unemployment. According to Reserve Bank of Australia, the three types of unemployment defined as follows.

- **Cyclical unemployment**

Recurrent unemployment occurring at particular phases of the business cycle, start with the down turn from a boom. This unemployment is caused by a deficiency of aggregate demand and is associated with a fall in the number of job vacancies.

- **Structural unemployment**

Unemployment caused by a difference between the structure of employment vacancies and the structure of unemployment, usually brought about by technological change. Unemployed persons have different skills from those being demanded by employers or are located in a different place from a potential employer.

- **Frictional unemployment**

Short-period unemployment brought about by workers changing jobs. This minimum level of unemployment, which coexists with job vacancies, occurs even when an economy is at full employment and is a feature of all types of national economy. Labour market policies can reduce this type of unemployment by making job information more available and accurate and by subsidizing search costs.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Different studies stated below, indicates that the potential causes of urban unemployment include the increasing number of the youth labor force, the rising internal migration and literacy rate. Another study by Marta K. (2017), states that some of the most important causes in developing countries especially in Ethiopia are the rapidly growing size of the labor force, poor to modest macroeconomic performance, low level of job creation and low level of aggregate demand in the economy. She also analyze unemployment in South Africa and they show that unemployment is determined by education, race, age, gender, home ownership and location among others.

Bindler, A. (2016) investigates unemployment in Nigeria using data from 220 randomly selected youths in the city of Umuahia and finds that unemployment is influenced by age, marital status, dependency ratio, education, current income and employment preference (paid or self-employment). He also study the determinants of unemployment in Namibia for the periods 1971-2007 and conclude that unemployment is positively correlated with investment, wage increase and with an output level below the potential output. They also found that unemployment is negatively related to inflation. Another study by Nordin, M., & Almén, D. (2011), on long term unemployment in Jordan indicates that age, gender, marital status, region, work experience and education are the major determinants.

The causes of unemployment are among the extensively debated issues by economists. Keynesian economics stresses on the inadequate aggregate demand in the economy as the major cause. Real wage rigidities and/or real interest rates cause low output and high unemployment. Real wage rigidity, "the failure of wages to adjust until labor supply equals labor demand" according to (Bindler, A. 2016), can cause unemployment. Studies from Ethiopia indicate that the potential causes of unemployment in urban Ethiopia include increasing number of youth labor force, the rising internal migration, literacy rate, poor to modest macroeconomic performance, low level of job creation and low level of aggregate demand in the economy (Elsner, B. 2011).

Elsner, B. (2010) show that unemployment in South Africa is determined by education, race, age, gender, home ownership and location among others. The study finds that unemployment is influenced by age, marital status, dependency ratio, education, current income and employment preference (paid or self-employment). Marta K. (2017) also indicate that age, gender, marital status, region, work experience and educational level are the major determinants of unemployment in Jordan. In nutshell, youth unemployment is the outcome of different socio-economic and demographic factors at macro and micro level. The micro level factors are directly associated to individuals' demographic and socioeconomic attributes while the macro level factors are related to the national issues (Bindler, A. 2016).

2.3. Conceptual Framework of the Study

Though the current youth unemployment crisis was not caused by the financial crisis alone, the recession just made existing problems in labor markets, education systems and other structures worse.

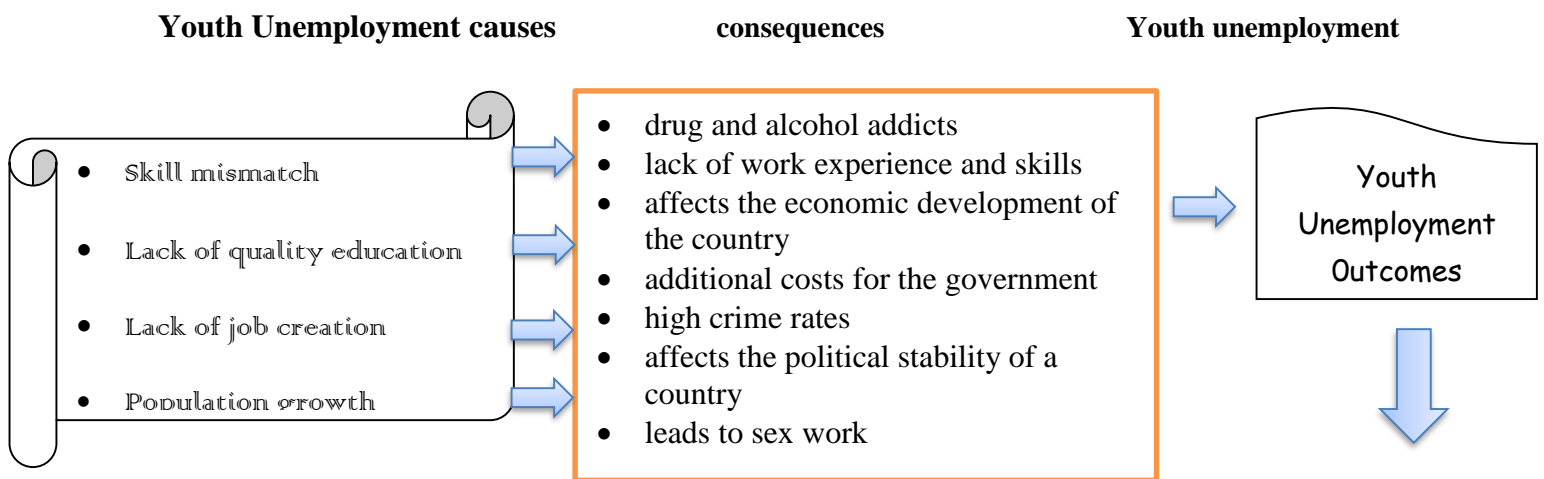
The skills mismatch is a youth unemployment cause that affects young people everywhere. There are millions of young people out of school and ready to work, but businesses needs skills these young people never got. Young people end up experiencing a difficult school-to-work transition, and businesses are unable to find suitable candidates for their positions.

Similarly, young people who have advanced degrees find themselves overqualified for their jobs, and many young people are also underemployed, meaning they work fewer hours than they would prefer. There is an economic as well as a personal cost here: young people are not being allowed to work to their full potential.

While the exact cause of the skills mismatch is difficult to pin down, it's a combination of school curriculums neglecting vocational, entrepreneurial and employability training in favor of more traditional academics, poor connections between the private sector and schools to promote training and work experience and a lack of instruction in how to harness life skills most students already have.

Young people who want to make their own jobs by starting businesses often struggle to find access to affordable loans, or loans in general. This is partially due to a lack of collateral. High interest rates also make it difficult for young people to repay their loans on time.

In some low-income countries, the skills mismatch is compounded by a lack of access to technology or the internet. If schools are unable to afford the tools to educate young people in the digital sector, these young people are at a disadvantage in the job market.



Independent Variable

Youth Unemployment consequences

Dependent Variable

Source: Conceptual Framework, developed by the researcher, 2023.

In this conceptual framework, the researcher focuses on the following basic concepts.

Though the current youth unemployment crisis was not caused by the financial crisis alone, the recession just made existing problems in labor markets, education systems and other structures worse.

The skills mismatch is a youth unemployment cause that affects young people everywhere. There are millions of young people out of school and ready to work, but businesses need skills these young people never got. Young people end up experiencing a difficult school-to-work transition, and businesses are unable to find suitable candidates for their positions.

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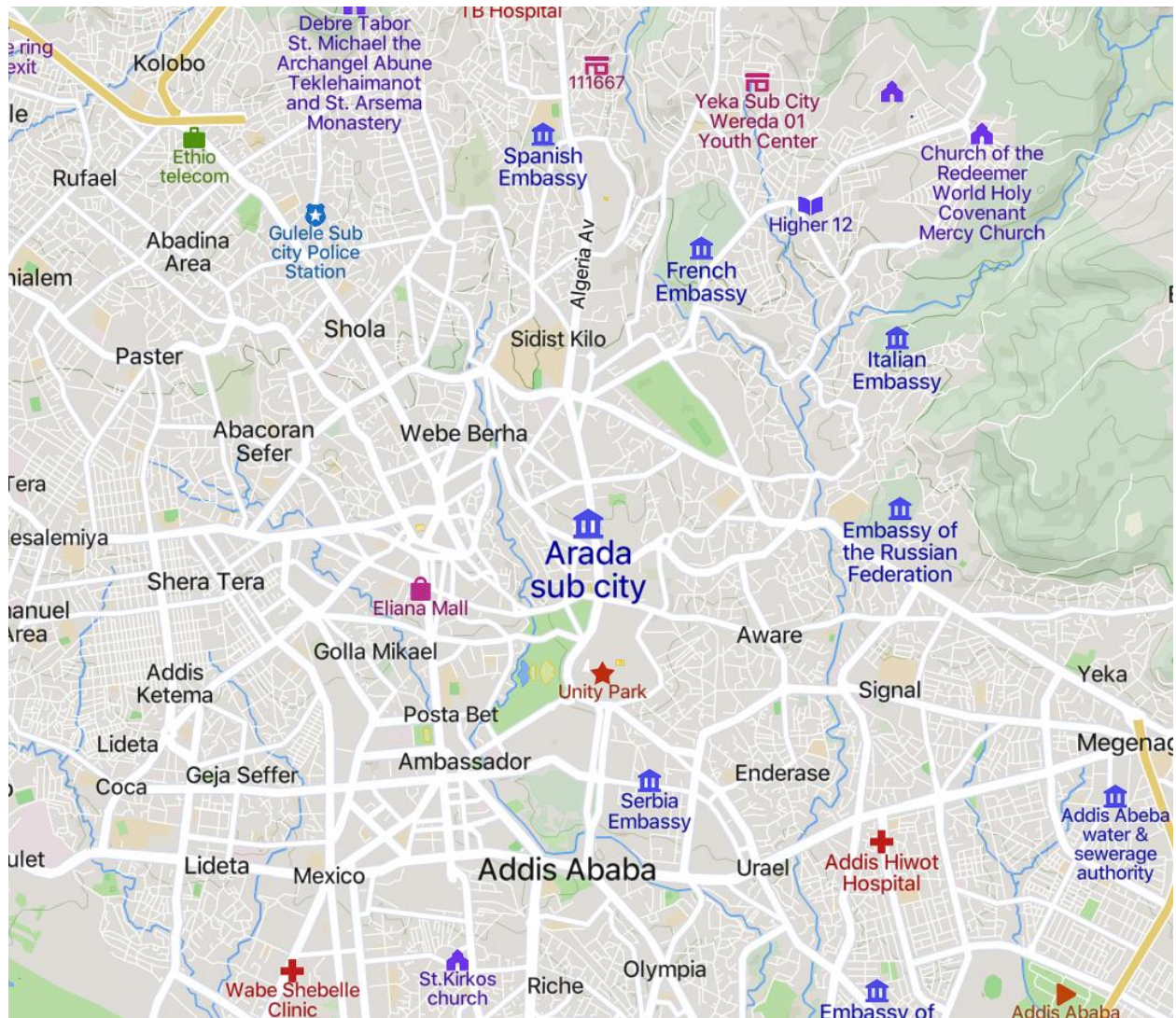
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher focused on the description of the study area, research design, research approach, the issues related to population, sample size and sampling techniques, types of data and method of data collection, method of data analysis, validity and reliability and finally, the researcher tried to include ethical issues in the process of conducting this research.

3.1 Description of the Study Area

Arada Sub-City is a district in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Arada is one of the 11 districts of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. Arada is a center of culture, business and education, with a great number of schools, cultural establishments and annual cultural events. Arada is one of the oldest parts of Addis Ababa and early history is most apparent. Its narrow, sloping streets are dotted with beautiful old one- and two-storey buildings variously adorned with verandas, pillars, bay windows and other decorations in accordance with Indian, Middle-Eastern and European styles. Despite that, there are newer areas. The district's heart is Piazza (pronounced Piassa), a bustling commercial area centered on De Gaulle Square; the imposing city hall, the seat of the city government- built in 1965, and the octagonal neoclassical St Georges Cathedral (Ethiopian Orthodox), built to commemorate Emperor Menelik's defeat of the Italians in the Battle of Adwa in 1896 and named after Ethiopia's patron saint. Its bustling streets are dotted with stores and boutiques offering European clothing, jewelry, and a variety of other things at relatively greater rates than in other sections of the city. (www.selamta.net)



Source: *Arada sub city Map - Government office - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - Mapcarta*, retrieved on February 26, 2023.

3.2 Research Design

The research design constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. Research design was the plan and structure of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions.

In order to answer the research questions and to draw some conclusion, descriptive research design was adopted. The rationale for choosing this method was attempted to describe while providing additional information about the research topic.

3.3 Research Approach

In research, there are two types of research approaches namely; qualitative and quantitative. In this study, the researcher did not formulate any hypothesis or ‘theory’ from the beginning, but instead formulated some research questions which were anchored on the statement of the problem and research objective. Therefore, for this study, inductive approach with quantitative dominant research method was applied (Mohamed, 2011; Saunders et al., 2012).

3.4 Population and Sampling Techniques

Population is described as a group of elements or cases, whether individuals, objects, or events, that conform to specific criteria and to which we intend to generalize the result of the research Hair et al. (2010),

In a case study every participant has an opportunity to participate which reduces the concern on accuracy. Therefore, from the data obtained from internal documents, the study used individuals in the study area with special focus to unemployed group of individuals. In general, the populations of the study were all unemployed youths of Arada sub-city with a total of 13,544 will be considered as a target population (*Addis Ababa Administration Arada sub city data*).

Yemane’s formula was used for this study, because the population was clearly defined and countable. By using the formula and assuming a 95% confidence level and 0.05 error of confidence (e) sample size was mathematically calculated as follows,

$$n = \frac{13544}{[1 + 13544(0.05)^2]} = 388$$

Therefore, the sample size of the study was 388.

For this quantitative study, probabilistic sampling technique was applied. Because probability sampling was a technique in which the researcher chooses samples from a larger population using a method based on probability theory. For a participant to be considered as a probability sample, he/she must be selected using a random selection. The probabilistic sampling technique, specifically, the simple random sampling technique was used. Simple random sampling was an entirely random method of selecting the sample. This sampling method was as easy as assigning numbers to the individual samples and then randomly choosing from those numbers through an

automated process. Finally, the numbers that were chosen were the members that were included in the sample.

3.5 Types of Data and Tools

Data were gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is defined as “information that will be collected first-hand, generated by original research tailor-made to answer specific current research questions”. And secondary data could be defined as “information that has already been collected for other purposes and thus was be readily available”. Primary data were collected from the questioners dispatched to those unemployed youths and woreda key informants.

Secondary data were usually collected from journals, existing reports, books, and statistics by government agencies and authorities (Saunders, et al., 2009).

3.6 Data collection Methods

The main instruments used consisted of closed ended questionnaires, open ended and interviews. These different ways of gathering information could supplement each other and hence boost the validity and dependability of the data.

In this study, the primary data was collected through questionnaire and interview. The quantitative data was obtained through closed ended questionnaires and the qualitative data through interviews. The items of the questionnaire were mainly developed based on the research objectives and research questions.

3.7 Data Analysis

The analysis of data was the process where one was trying to gather and present the data in such way so that has a good structure and becomes easy to understand. In addition, data analysis was a process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. The goal of the analysis is to be able to come up with valid conclusions based on the empirical data.

The analysis was anchored to the statement of the problem, research objective and research questions. Thus, the quantitative and qualitative data were collected, coded, analyzed, interpreted and presented. The data from the closed ended questions were coded and entered to SPSS version 22.00 for analysis and summarize the data descriptively using tables, percentages and

frequency. While the open ended questions of the questionnaire and interview were categorized by the researcher's hand in a generalizable format. The specific qualitative data analysis technique that was used for this thesis was narration.

3.8 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. Terms abound in the qualitative literatures that address validity, such as trustworthiness, authenticity, and credibility. Therefore, for the purpose of this research, the researcher will use different data collection techniques. In addition, the questionnaire and interview questions were derived from the literature review, and approved by advisors to confirm validity.

One of the main requirements of any research process was the reliability of the data and findings. In the main, reliability mainly deals with the consistency, dependability and reliability of "the results obtained from a piece of research". Obtaining similar results in quantitative research is rather straightforward because our data are in numerical form. However, in qualitative approaches to research achieving the identical results are fairly demanding and difficult. It is because the data are in narrative form and subjective.

There are number of ways in which internal consistency can be measured, the most commonly used statistics is Cronbach's coefficient. Cronbach's alpha is a test reliability technique that requires only a single test administration to provide a unique estimate of the reliability for a given test. Cronbach's alpha is the average value of the reliability coefficients one would obtain for all possible combinations of items when split into two half-tests.

Cronbach's alphas will be calculated to examine the reliability of each variable of the study. According to Joseph A. and Rosemary R. G. (2003), Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient normally ranges between 0 and 1. However, there is actually no lower limit to the coefficient. The closer Cronbach's alpha coefficient is to 1.0 the greater the internal consistency of the items in the scale. According to their rules; reliability coefficients should be at least '.70' and the higher the better.

The Alpha (Cronbach's) calculated from the 38 variables was 0.829, which was above 0.7 showed high reliability. According to Kothari (2004) a coefficient of 0.5 and above is deemed reliable, so the scale can be considered reliable and has good internal consistency.

Reliability statistics

Item	Cronbach's Alpha	No. of items
Lack of Quality Education	0.819	5
Population Growth	0.823	4
Lack of Job Creation	0.816	5
Skills Mismatch	0.832	7
Effects of Unemployment	0.823	7
Overall Reliability	0.829	38

Source: survey result, 2023

3.9 Ethical Consideration

In order to effectively conduct this research, the following ethical issues will be considered. Before the commencement of the research work, supportive letter will be obtained from the university. Accordingly, the willingness of the selected participants in providing the necessary data will be assured. The responses of the respondents, experts and other concerned bodies will be kept confidential. Respondents will not be forced to respond questions which they don't like to respond. The respondents will be informed that the study will be only used for academic purposes. Any respondent response will be respected and ethically included in the report.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

Under this chapter the researcher presented, interpreted and analyzed the findings. The researcher followed the objectives of the study to help in making a thorough analysis. The researcher used tables to present and analyze the findings.

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The biographical data of both female and male youth of Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration were considered to be significant in terms of evaluating causes of unemployment among youth in the local districts of Addis Ababa. The biographical data consisted of age, gender, marital status, educational level and period of unemployment.

4.1.1 Age groups of respondents

Table 4.1: Age groups of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 15-24 years	79	20.4	20.4	20.4
25-35 years	309	79.6	79.6	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

During the field study, it was found out that the biggest percentage of respondents were in age bracket of 25-35 as shown by 79.6%, and 20.4% were of 15-24 years. This implies that respondents in age bracket of 25-35 years actively participated in the study. These groups have relevant ideas on answering the questionnaire presented to them well.

4.1.2 Gender of respondents

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	251	64.7	64.7	64.7
Female	137	35.3	35.3	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

During the field study, it was found out that the biggest percentage of respondents were males as shown by 64.7% whereas 35.3% of respondents were females, implying that males were the ones who actively participated in the study.

4.1.3 Level of education of respondents

Table 4.3: Education status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Elementary	27	7.0	7.0	7.0
High school	108	27.8	27.8	34.8
Certificate	32	8.2	8.2	43.0
Diploma	95	24.5	24.5	67.5
Bachelor degree	99	25.5	25.5	93.0
Master's Degree and above	27	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The biggest percentage of respondents were High school, diploma and Bachelor degree holders as it was revealed by 27.8%, 24.5% and 25.5% respectively. This was followed by 8.2% of respondents who were certificate holders, then 7.0% of the respondents were Elementary, again 7% of respondents were Master's Degree and above holders.

4.1.4 Marital status

Table 4.4: Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single	132	34.0	34.0	34.0
Married	204	52.6	52.6	86.6
divorced	48	12.4	12.4	99.0
Other	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.4, it can be seen that 52.6% of respondents were married followed by 34% of respondents who were single whereas 12.4% of respondents had divorced. Therefore, it was indicated that respondents who were married actively participated in the study.

4.1.5 Period of unemployment

Table 4.5: Period of unemployment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2 years	172	44.3	44.8	44.8
	3-4 years	97	25.0	25.3	70.1
	5-6 years	40	10.3	10.4	80.5
	7 years and above	64	16.5	16.7	97.1
	5	11	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

During the field study, it was found out that the biggest percentage of respondents were in Period of unemployment bracket of 1-2 years as shown by 44.3%, and 25.0% were of 3-4 years. 16.5% were of 7 years and above, and 13.1% were of 5-6 years.

The next section, that is, the quantitative analysis of the data will provide greater insight into the responses to the questionnaires administered to respondents.

4.2 Causes of unemployment among youth

The study objective one was set to identify the causes of youth unemployment in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis together gives a brief incite of the findings. Open-ended questions are free-form survey questions that allow respondents to answer in open-text format to answer based on their complete knowledge, feeling, and understanding.

Based on this, 5 open ended questions were prepared and interviewed 3 individuals from woreda administration who are from Labor and Skills desk. I conducted an interview which is important to reinforce my earlier research and to understand what youth unemployment looks like from a professional perspective.

As the responses from the 3 districts are somewhat similar, I have summarized all responses to each question and incorporated in the findings of the quantitative result for triangulation.

4.2.1 Lack of Quality Education (LQE)

Table 4.6: Lack of Quality Education (LQE)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Strongly Disagree	4	1.0	1.0	2.1
Disagree	28	7.2	7.2	9.3
Neutral	79	20.4	20.4	29.6
Agree	198	51.0	51.0	80.7
Strongly Agree	75	19.3	19.3	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.6, it was found out that the majority of the respondents, that is, 51.0% in this study agreed that Lack of Quality Education one of the problems to find a job. 19.3% of respondents strongly disagreed with this view and 20.4 % of respondents were not sure whereas 7.2% of respondents strongly disagreed, implying that the youth in Arada sub city

of Addis Ababa Administration know that Lack of Quality Education is the main problem to find jobs. The interview result also indicated that there is a high correlation between the quality of education and youth unemployment. The education situation in Ethiopia is mostly theoretical and there is no action-oriented education, so it is an obstacle to enter the job market. Since it is not task-oriented in technology, they will not be competitive when it comes to work. The young people will not be competitive because they learn theoretical, so they will have difficulty in getting a job.

4.2.2. Population Growth (PG)

Table 4.7: Population Growth (PG)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Strongly Disagree	4	1.0	1.0	2.1
Disagree	12	3.1	3.1	5.2

Neutral	47	12.1	12.1	17.3
Agree	151	38.9	38.9	56.2
Strongly Agree	170	43.8	43.8	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

The results displayed in table 4.7 indicate that the majority of the respondents, that is, 43.8% and 38.9%, in this study, respectively strongly agreed or agreed that youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration are believed that population growth in any reason has negative influence in finding a job. Whereas 12.1% were not sure and 3.1% disagreed with this whereas 1% strongly disagreed, implying that youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration are believed population growth affected job accessibility. From the interview, the key informants assured that the population is increasing because the youth do not have job skills. What key informants opinion on this issue reinforces the fact the in which increase in population is the cause of unemployment. If we look at the country of China, the population is very large, but they are not troubled by the problem of unemployment because they have high skills and talent, they have no problem with unemployment because they have high skills. The past and the current job opportunity are not the same. For example, if you look at China and Ethiopia, China's population increase has become a positive opportunity. But if we look at Ethiopia, the increase in population has led to more unemployment. If we look at our situation, the young people are trying to find their own job; there is no young person who is trying to create a job for others, so this is a problem in itself. Because of the lack of alternative employment opportunities in our country, many students have studied and are unemployed. The more the population grows, the more unemployment increases because those who have studied earlier are unemployed.

4.2.3. Lack of Job Creation (LJC)

Table 4.8: Lack of Job Creation (LJC)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Disagree	40	10.3	10.3	11.3
Neutral	135	34.8	34.8	46.1
Agree	162	41.8	41.8	87.9
Strongly Agree	47	12.1	12.1	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 4.8 indicated that 41.8 % of respondents agreed that youths in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration are unemployed due to unserious job offers or lack of job creation. While 34.8% of respondents were not sure, 12.1% strongly agreed and 10.3% of respondents disagreeing with this opinion, implying that youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration 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 (SMM)

Table 4.9: Skills Mismatch (SMM)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Disagree	15	3.9	3.9	4.9
Neutral	154	39.7	40.0	44.9
Agree	168	43.3	43.6	88.6
Strongly Agree	44	11.3	11.4	100.0
Total	385	99.2	100.0	
Missing System	3	.8		
Total	388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.9, it can be seen that 43.3% agreed that youth do not have the appropriate qualifications and skills required by most employers. While 39.7% of the respondents were neutral to this opinion, 11.3% of respondents were Strongly Agree, 3.9% disagreed. This implies that youth do not have the appropriate qualifications and skills required by most employers. This is in line with the information obtained from the interview that job you graduated from and the job you are working on does not match. And this is most common in the government office, where your degree and the work you do are never connected. Young people in higher education institutes are not assigned by their own choice that a person, for example, wants to study accounting, may be assigned a language, there is less chance of getting a job without wanting it. Most of the work that I do and what I have learned are not similar, and as a result, what I learned and what I do are not related, They don't have it because entrepreneurship means bringing a new

idea and turning it into action. Most of the youth in our country are educated in theory because they don't learn practical education.

4.3 Effect of unemployment among youth

Table 4.10: Effects of Unemployment (EU)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Neutral	36	9.3	9.3	10.3
Agree	163	42.0	42.0	52.3
Strongly Agree	185	47.7	47.7	100.0
Total	388	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Table 4.10.1 to 4.10.7 shows the consequences of youth unemployment.

Table 4.10.1: In Addis Ababa administration, Arada Sub-city, most of the youth are unemployed and have become drug and alcohol addicts.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	16	4.1	4.2	4.2
Disagree	24	6.2	6.3	10.4
Neutral	14	3.6	3.6	14.1
Agree	135	34.8	35.2	49.2
Strongly Agree	195	50.3	50.8	100.0
Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing System	4	1.0		
Total	388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.7, it can be seen that 50.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that unemployment among youth leads to drug and alcohol addicts. This was also supplemented by 34.8% of the respondents who agreed implying that unemployment among youth leads to drug abuse.

Table 4.10.2: Being unemployed for a long time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Disagree	20	5.2	5.2	5.2
Neutral	19	4.9	4.9	10.2
Agree	145	37.4	37.8	47.9
Strongly Agree	200	51.5	52.1	100.0
Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing System	4	1.0		

Total	388	100.0		
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Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.12, it can be seen that 51.5% of respondents strongly agreed that being unemployed for a longer time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills. 37.4% of respondents agreed while 4.9% of respondents were not sure, 5.2% disagreed with this view implying that being unemployed for a longer time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills.

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

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Disagree	8	2.1	2.1	4.2
Neutral	4	1.0	1.0	5.2
Agree	128	33.0	33.3	38.5
Strongly Agree	236	60.8	61.5	100.0
Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing System	4	1.0		
Total	388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From Table 4.7, majority of respondents indicated by 33.0% agreed that unemployment among youth leads to reduce the economic development of the country. This was compared with 60.8% of respondents who strongly agreed, 1% were not sure, 2.1% disagreed and 2.1% strongly disagreed with this view. This implies that unemployment among youth leads to reduce the economic development of the country.

Table 4.10.4: Youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly Disagree	12	3.1	3.1	3.1
Disagree	28	7.2	7.3	10.4
Neutral	24	6.2	6.3	16.7
Agree	127	32.7	33.1	49.7
Strongly Agree	193	49.7	50.3	100.0
Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing System	4	1.0		
Total	388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

In table 4.14, 32.7 % of respondents agreed that youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government. 49.7% of respondents strongly agreed and 6.2% were not sure while 3.1% and

7.2% of respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with this view. Thus, this implies that youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government.

Table 4.10.5: Youth unemployment leads to high crime rates

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	12	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Neutral	8	2.1	2.1	5.2
	Agree	142	36.6	37.0	42.2
	Strongly Agree	222	57.2	57.8	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.15, it was found out that 57.2% of respondents strongly agreed that unemployment among youth leads to creation of high crime rates. Whereas 36.6% of respondents agreed, 3.1% disagreed with this view. 2.1% were not sure. Thus this implies that unemployment among youth leads to high crime rates.

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Disagree	4	1.0	1.0	2.1
	Neutral	4	1.0	1.0	3.1
	Agree	129	33.2	33.6	36.7
	Strongly Agree	243	62.6	63.3	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

From table 4.16, it can be observed that 62.6% of respondents strongly agreed that youth unemployment affects political stability of a country. Also this was complimented by 33.2% of respondents who agreed with this view. Only 1% of respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed and neutral, implying that youth unemployment affects political stability of a country.

Table 4.10.7: Unemployment among young people leads to sex work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	4	1.0	1.1	3.2
	Neutral	16	4.1	4.2	7.4
	Agree	149	38.4	39.2	46.6
	Strongly Agree	203	52.3	53.4	100.0
	Total	380	97.9	100.0	
Missing	System	8	2.1		
Total		388	100.0		

Source: Primary Data, 2023

In table 4.17, it is clear that 52.3% of respondents strongly agreed that unemployment among youth leads to sex work; furthermore, this was supplemented by 38.4% of respondents who agreed with the same view implying that, unemployment among youth leads to commercial sex work.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Under this chapter, the researcher discussed and gave conclusion to the major findings of the study, in light of the objectives and research questions. The researcher also presented some recommendations for causes of unemployment among youth in Arada sub city. The recommendations will suggest some areas that need further study.

5.1. Summary of Major Findings

Concerning the first objective, it was revealed that education of youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration is too theoretical. This was indicated by the majority 70.9% who agreed and strongly agreed that lack of quality of education is the cause of youth unemployment. School system is far too theoretical and is not preparing the students in an adequate way to find a job after graduation as they lack employable skills, even though the job falls into their field of studies. This well complimented by ILO (2012) who contend that in “African” school system is far too theoretical and is not preparing the students in an adequate way to find a job after graduation as they lack employable skills, even though the job falls into their field of studies.

It was revealed that lack of modern market-oriented business skills has reduced youth job opportunities. The lack of need-based placement services has failed to bring potential employers and employees.

In addition, it was revealed that youths in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration are unemployed due to poor entrepreneurship skills. This was indicated that youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration are unemployed due to poor entrepreneurship skills.

It was also revealed that a mismatch between the professions is the cause of unemployment makes it more difficult for youth to succeed in job markets.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the increase in population does not match the job opportunities that are created, which has caused the youth to remain unemployed.

As far as the second objective is concerned, it was revealed that being unemployed for a longer time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills and being unemployed for a

longer time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills. This was in accordance with Sarah Ayres (2013), youth unemployment creates negative long term effects for both the individual youth as well as for a country as a whole because being unemployed for a longer time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills gathering during this time.

It was revealed that youth unemployment affects the economic development of the country. The majority youth unemployment affects the economic development of the country. This was well tackled by Ayres (2013), large number of youth and large youth unemployment has strong negative effects on the economic development of the country in the short, middle and long run.

It was revealed that youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government. In addition to this it was revealed that unemployment among youth leads to creation of crime rates. This was indicated by the majority unemployment among youth leads to creation of crime rates. All these views were in accordance to Ayres (2013) who posited that youth unemployment also creates additional costs for the government as it has to deal with consequences of youth unemployment like increased crime rates.

While the third objective is concerned, it was revealed that youth unemployment affects political stability of a country. This was in line with Azeng & Yogo (2013) who concluded that youth unemployment has a significant negative effect on the political stability in countries, especially developing countries.

It was revealed that unemployment among youth leads to crime and violence amongst youth. This was indicated by the majority 93.8% of respondents strongly agreed that unemployment among youth leads to crime and violence amongst youth. This was in line with Deviren, P.N. & F Daşkıran, (2014) who straightforward economic reasoning suggests that unemployment is an important determinant of the supply of criminal offenders and hence, the overall crime rate. Also it was revealed that unemployment among youth leads to commercial sex work. These views were supplemented by East African Community (2015) who suggested that a number of negative effects of youth unemployment include crime and violence amongst youth, commercial sex work and as a result of that the spread drug abuse and civil disorder are direct consequences of the youth unemployment all over Sub-Saharan Africa.

Moreover, the information obtained in the interview, the problem of education quality and the fact that the education is focused on theory instead of being practical can be cited as the main problem for youth unemployment.

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.

On the other hand, the response obtained from the interview showed that the lack of skills required by employers, as well as the lack of skill matching has its own contribution to job loss. In line with the response given by the youth, it has been observed that youth being out of work easily exposes them to various bad habits, such as crime, alcoholism, and illegal activities.

In general, the qualitative results of this study were found to support the quantitative results.

5.3 Conclusions of the study

The main purpose of the research was to identify the causes of unemployment among youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration, and the results showed that unemployment among youth in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Administration is as a result of skill mismatch between the education system and employers' expectations; lack of entrepreneurship; inadequate job matching and population growth. The consequences of unemployment are: crime, drug and alcohol usage, the increase of commercial sex workers, etc...It also answer the research questions of the economic and social effects of unemployment.

5.4 Recommendations

Different reasons of unemployment seem to affect different areas in Ethiopia and it is therefore recommended to consider the following;

- The government should create more jobs in regions to prevent migration;
- Education system to be changed from theoretical to more practical;
- Youth should get a chance to get some experience in entrepreneurship;
- Government should facilitate finance to youth to run their own small business and encourage them to work for their own businesses to become successful;

5.5 Areas for future research

This study has proven that unemployment affects youth due to different reasons. Therefore, it is suggested that future research be carried out on the impact of youth unemployment and economic growth and effect of youth unemployment and poverty reduction.

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Appendix -1-

1. English version of Questionnaire for Unemployed Youths

St. Mary’s University

School of Graduate Studies

Department of Social Work

Questionnaire for Unemployed Youths in Arada Sub-City, Addis Ababa Administration

Dear Respondents,

This questioner is prepared by the researcher and prospective graduate of 2015 G.C. to be presented for St. Mary’s University for the partial fulfillment of Masters of Arts degree in Social

Work. Its objective is to gather relevant information on **Cause and Effect of Youth Unemployment in Addis Ababa Administration, Arada Sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.** I humbly request you take a moment and fill out the questionnaire. All information provided through this is used only for academic purpose and to be considered with top confidentiality, for this reason, feel free to provide your honest response.

Thank you for your time and commitment.

It is not necessary to write your name on this questionnaire.

Please put mark (X) in your chosen box.

Part I: Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Sex Male Female
2. Age 15-24 years old 25-35 years old
3. Highest Education Level Elementary High school completed Certificate
 Diploma chelor degree Master’s Degree above
4. Marital st
5. Single 2. Married 3 divorced 4 Other
6. For how many years you become unemployed?
 1-2 years 5-6 years
 3-4 years 7 years and above

A survey of unemployed youth in Addis Ababa Administration Arada 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 Arada sub city do not know where to find work					
11	The youth of Arada 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 Arada sub-city have a negative attitude towards work					
14	The government has not created enough job opportunities for young graduates in Arada 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 Arada sub-city is cited as a reason for not being effective at work					
17	The youth of Arada sub-city are not able to gain the reputation of employers located in Arada 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, Arada 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!

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?

Amharic version of the questioner

ቅድስተ ማሪያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የድህረ ምረቃ ጥናት ትምህርት ቤት
ሶሻል ዎርክ ትምህርት ክፍል
በደንበኞች የሚሞላ መጠይቅ

ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪ

መጠይቁ በቅድስተ ማሪያም ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ዎርክ ትምህርት ክፍል

ለ2ኛ ዲግሪ ማህተም የሚያሰጥበት ሲሆን፡፡ መጠይቁ ሁለት ክፍሎች የተዋቀረ ነው፡፡ የምላሽ ሰጪ የግል መረጃ እና በአዲስ በባ አስተዳደር አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ የሚገኙ ከስራ ቅጥር ውጪ ያሉትን ወጣቶች የተመለከቱ መጠይቆችን የያዘ

ነው፡፡ ስለዚህ ለሆኔ አርሶ ወይንም አስተያየት በጣም ጠቃሚ መሆኑን በመግለጽ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ ለጥናቱ አላማ ብቻ የሚውል ናብጥ ብቅሚስጢር የሚጠበቅ ነው፡፡

ስለትብብርዎ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ፡፡

ክፍል 1 - የምላሽ ሰጪ የግል መረጃ

እባክዎ ምላሹ ነው ብለው በሚያምኑት ሰንጠረዥ ውስጥ ይህን "✓" ምልክት ያስቀምጡ፡፡

- ጾታ :- ወንድ ሴት
- እድሜ :- ከ 15-24 ከ 25-35
- የትምህርት ደረጃ:- 1ኛ ደረጃ 2ኛ ጃ ሰርተፊኬት ዲፕሎ
የመጀመሪያ 2ተኛ ዲግሪ እና በላይ
- የጋብቻ ሁኔታ:- ያገባ ያላገባ የፈታ
- ስራ ሳይቀጠሩ ምን ያህል ጊዜ አሳልፈዋል?
1-2 አመት 3-4 ሞት 5-6 አመት ሞት ና በላይ

ክፍል 2 - በአዲስ በባ አስተዳደር አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ የሚገኙ ከስራ ቅጥር ውጪ ያሉትን ወጣቶች የተመለከቱ ዳሰሳ መጠይቅ

እባክዎን የእርስዎ ምርጫ የሆነውንና የሚስማሙበትን ወይም የማይስማሙበትን "X" ምልክት በማድረግ ሃሳብዎን ይግለጹ።

5= በጣም እስማማለሁ 4= እስማማለሁ 3= ገለልተኛ 2= አልስማማም 1= በፍጹም አልስማማም

□. □	□□□□□	1	2	3	4	5
	የትምህርት ጥራት ችግር					
1	የትምህርት ጥራት ማነስ ለወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት መንስኤ ነው					
2	መምህራን በሚያስተምሩት የትምህርት ዓይነት ያላቸው እውቀት ውስን መሆኑ ለሥራ አጥነት መንስኤ ነው					
3	የትምህርት ስርአቱ ተግባር ተኮር ከመሆን ይልቅ ንድፈ ሃሳብ ላይ ያተኮረ መሆኑ የወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት መንስኤ ነው					
4	ለተማሪ እውቀት እና ዳራ ተስማሚ የሆነ ቁሳቁስ አቅርቦት በትምህርት ቤት አነስተኛ መሆኑ የወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት መንስኤ ነው					
5	የትምህርት አቀራረብ ስርአቱ ተማሪ ተኮር አለመሆኑ በራስ መተማመን ቀንሷል					
	የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር					
6	የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ለተመራቂ ወጣቶች ስራ አጥነት አስተዋፅኦ አበርክቷል					
7	የገጠር ከተማ ፍልሰት ተመራቂ ወጣቶች ሥራ አጥ ሆነው እንዲቀጥሉ የራሱ አስተዋፅኦ አለው					
8	የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር የስራ ውድድርን ጠባብ አድርጎታል					
9	የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ከሚፈጠሩ የስራ እድሎች ጋር አለመጣጣም ወጣቶች ሥራ አጥ ሆነው እንዲቀጥሉ አድርጓል					
	የሥራ ዕድል ፈጠራ እጥረት					
10	የአራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወጣቶች ስራ የት እንደሚያገኙ አያውቁም					
11	የአራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወጣቶች የተወሰኑ ስራዎችን መስራት አይወዱም።					
12	በደካማ የስራ ፈጠራ ክህሎት የተነሳ ወጣቶች ስራ አልባ ሆነው ቀርተዋል					
13	በአራዳክፍለ ከተማ የሚገኙ ወጣቶች ለሥራ አሉታዊ አመለካከት አላቸው					

14	በአራዳክፍለ ከተማ ለሚገኙ ተመራቂ ወጣቶች ከመንግስት በቂ የስራ እድል አልተፈጠረም					
	የክህሎት አለመግጣጠም					
15	በአብዛኞቹ ቀጣሪዎች የሚፈለጉት ብቃቶች እና ችሎታዎች የለኝም					
16	በአራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ የሚገኙ በርካታ ወጣቶች ደካማ ዳራ በስራ ውጤታማ ላለመሆን እንደምክንያት ይጠቀሳል					
17	የአራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ ወጣቶች በአሠሪዎች መልካም ስም ማትረፍ አለመቻል የስራ እድላቸውን አሳንሶታል					
18	በሙያና እና በስራ ገበያ መካከል ያለ አለመመጣጠን ለስራ አጥነት መንስኤ ነው					
19	በንጽጽር ሲታይ ከሌሎች ለወጣቶች ትንሽ ወይም ምንም ክፍያ የለም					
20	ወጣቶች ዘመናዊ፣ ገበያ ተኮር የቢዝነስ ብቃቶችን አለመግኘታቸው የስራ እድላቸውን አሳንሶታል					
21	በፍላጎት ላይ የተመሰረተ የምደባ አገልግሎቶች አለመኖር እምቅ አሰሪዎችን እና ስራተኞችን አንድ ላይ ማምጣት አልቻለም					
	የስራ ቅጥር እጦት ውጤቶች					
22	በአዲስ አበባ አስተዳደር አራዳ ክፍለ ከተማ አብዛኞቹ ወጣቶች ስራ አልባ መሆናቸው የአደንዛዥ እጅና አልኮል ተጠቃሚ አድርጓቸዋል					
23	በለጋ እድሜ ለረጅም ጊዜ ስራ አጥ መሆን የስራ ልምድ እና ክህሎት ማነስን ያስከትላል					
24	የወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት በሀገር ኢኮኖሚ ልማት ላይ ተጽዕኖ ያሳድራል					
25	የወጣቶች ስራ አጥነት ለመንግስት ተጨማሪ ወጪዎችን ይፈጥራል					
26	በወጣቶች ላይ ያለው ሥራ አጥነት የወንጀል መጠን እንዲፈጠር ያደርጋል					
27	የወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት የአንድን ሀገር የፖለቲካ መረጋጋት ይካክል					
28	በወጣቶች መካከል ያለው ሥራ አጥነት ወደ ወሲባዊ ሥራ ይመራል					

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6. ቃለመጠይቅ

1. እባክዎ የትምህርት ጥራት ችግር እና በወጣቶች ሥራ አጥነት መካከል ያለውን ግንኙነት ማብራራት ይችላሉ?
2. አብዛኛዎቹ ተመራቂዎች ከሚጠበቁት ጋር የሚጣጣም ችሎታ አላቸው ብለው ያምናሉ? እባክዎን ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ
3. ወጣቶች የስራ ላይ ፈጣሪና አዲስ ፈጠራ ለማስገኘት የሚያስችል መሰረታዊ የስራ ፈጠራ ክህሎት አላቸው ብለው ያስባሉ? እባክዎን ይግለጹ።
4. በየትኛው የህይወት ክህሎት ትምህርት/ስልጠና ተሳትፈዋል? አዎ ከሆነ እባክዎን ይግለጹ።
5. የህዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር የወጣቱን የስራ እድል የሚጎዳ ይመስልዎታል? ለምን እና ለምን አይሆንም?

Appendix -2-

1. Reliability Statistics (SPSS Information)

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.829	.837	38

Item-Total Statistics					
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Lack of Quality Education (LQE)	135.518	206.299	.586	.934	.819
Population Growth (PG)	135.119	210.464	.408	.944	.823
Lack of Job Creation (LJC)	135.791	203.878	.686	.934	.816
Skills Mismatch (SMM)	135.748	220.792	-.010	.237	.832
Effects of Unemployment (EU)	134.938	211.629	.489	.888	.823
Gender of Respondent	137.992	219.802	.084	.427	.829
Age of Respondent	137.558	221.351	-.024	.349	.830
Education status	135.775	229.343	-.230	.406	.846
Marital Status	137.539	220.005	.036	.396	.831
Period of unemployment	137.279	216.680	.085	.412	.832
Quality of education is the cause of youth unemployment	135.518	206.337	.384	.719	.823
The reason for unemployment is that teachers have limited knowledge of the subject they teach	135.794	207.555	.369	.706	.823
The fact that the education system is theoretical rather than practical is the cause of youth unemployment.	135.585	210.624	.252	.735	.827
The reason for youth unemployment is the lack of material in school that is suitable for students' knowledge and background	135.425	210.294	.292	.638	.826
The lack of student-centered approach to education has reduced self-confidence	135.409	208.128	.374	.658	.823
Population growth has contributed to the unemployment of young graduates	135.388	210.510	.272	.804	.826
Rural-urban migration has its own contribution to the unemployment of young graduates	135.198	210.904	.346	.674	.824
The increase in population has narrowed the job competition	135.336	212.332	.246	.807	.827
The increase in population does not match the job opportunities that are created, which has caused the youth to remain unemployed	135.198	211.213	.318	.710	.825
The youth of Arada sub city do not know where to find work	136.095	206.249	.316	.736	.825

The youth of Arada Sub city do not like to do some of your work.	136.114	202.960	.402	.722	.822
Due to poor entrepreneurship skills, young people remain unemployed	135.453	207.770	.376	.628	.823
Young people in Arada sub-city have a negative attitude towards work	136.144	205.341	.397	.743	.822
The government has not created enough job opportunities for young graduates in Arada sub-city	135.287	210.917	.288	.684	.826
I do not have the qualifications and skills required by most employers	136.339	201.850	.457	.655	.820
The poor background of many young people in Arada sub-city is cited as a reason for not being effective at work	136.005	197.429	.581	.598	.815
The youth of Arada sub-city are not able to gain the reputation of employers located in Arada sub-city	136.046	199.886	.459	.628	.820
A mismatch between the profession and the labor market is the cause of unemployment	135.350	213.054	.226	.481	.827
In comparison, there is little or no payment for other youths	135.659	207.965	.321	.500	.825
Young people's lack of modern, market-oriented business skills has reduced their job opportunities	135.404	207.567	.408	.522	.822
The lack of need-based placement services has failed to bring potential employers and employees together	135.241	213.238	.259	.458	.826
In Addis Ababa administration, Arada Sub-city, most of the youth are unemployed and have become drug and alcohol addicts.	135.144	213.129	.222	.724	.828
Being unemployed for a long time at a young age leads to a lack of work experience and skills	134.951	208.644	.544	.613	.820
Youth unemployment affects the economic development of the country	134.813	210.995	.458	.643	.823
Youth unemployment creates additional costs for the government	135.127	210.285	.329	.658	.824
Youth unemployment leads to high crime rates	134.851	211.785	.440	.677	.823
Youth unemployment affects the political stability of a country	134.783	214.328	.323	.590	.825
Unemployment among young people leads to sex work	134.921	215.306	.226	.474	.827

2. SPSS Analysis of Selected Variables

Lack of quality of education is the cause of youth unemployment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	31	8.0	8.2	8.2
	Disagree	35	9.0	9.2	17.4
	Neutral	24	6.2	6.3	23.7
	Agree	164	42.3	43.2	66.8
	Strongly Agree	126	32.5	33.2	100.0
	Total	380	97.9	100.0	
Missing	System	8	2.1		
Total		388	100.0		

The fact that the education system is theoretical rather than practical is the cause of youth unemployment.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	28	7.2	7.3	7.3
	Disagree	53	13.7	13.8	21.1
	Neutral	28	7.2	7.3	28.4
	Agree	150	38.7	39.1	67.4
	Strongly Agree	125	32.2	32.6	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The reason for youth unemployment is the lack of material in school that is suitable for students' knowledge and background

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	4.6	4.7	4.7
	Disagree	40	10.3	10.4	15.1
	Neutral	30	7.7	7.8	22.9
	Agree	159	41.0	41.4	64.3
	Strongly Agree	137	35.3	35.7	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The lack of student-centered approach to education has reduced self-confidence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	18	4.6	4.7	4.7
	Disagree	40	10.3	10.4	15.1
	Neutral	23	5.9	6.0	21.1
	Agree	175	45.1	45.6	66.7
	Strongly Agree	128	33.0	33.3	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Population growth has contributed to the unemployment of young graduates

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	27	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Disagree	39	10.1	10.2	17.2
	Neutral	16	4.1	4.2	21.4
	Agree	148	38.1	38.5	59.9
	Strongly Agree	154	39.7	40.1	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Rural-urban migration has its own contribution to the unemployment of young graduates

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
	Disagree	24	6.2	6.3	8.3
	Neutral	20	5.2	5.2	13.5
	Agree	181	46.6	47.1	60.7
	Strongly Agree	151	38.9	39.3	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The increase in population has narrowed the job competition

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	16	4.1	4.2	4.2
	Disagree	36	9.3	9.4	13.5
	Neutral	38	9.8	9.9	23.4
	Agree	146	37.6	38.0	61.5
	Strongly Agree	148	38.1	38.5	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The increase in population does not match the job opportunities that are created, which has caused the youth to remain unemployed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Disagree	38	9.8	9.9	10.9
	Neutral	15	3.9	3.9	14.8
	Agree	161	41.5	41.9	56.8
	Strongly Agree	166	42.8	43.2	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Population Growth (PG)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Strongly Disagree	4	1.0	1.0	2.1
	Disagree	12	3.1	3.1	5.2
	Neutral	47	12.1	12.1	17.3
	Agree	151	38.9	38.9	56.2
	Strongly Agree	170	43.8	43.8	100.0
	Total	388	100.0	100.0	

The youth of Arada sub city do not know where to find work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	58	14.9	15.1	15.1
	Disagree	75	19.3	19.5	34.6
	Neutral	58	14.9	15.1	49.7
	Agree	95	24.5	24.7	74.5
	Strongly Agree	98	25.3	25.5	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The youth of Arada Sub city do not like to do some of your work.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	55	14.2	14.3	14.3
	Disagree	84	21.6	21.9	36.2
	Neutral	55	14.2	14.3	50.5
	Agree	98	25.3	25.5	76.0
	Strongly Agree	92	23.7	24.0	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Due to poor entrepreneurship skills, young people remain unemployed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Disagree	60	15.5	15.6	17.4
	Neutral	36	9.3	9.4	26.8
	Agree	141	36.3	36.7	63.5
	Strongly Agree	140	36.1	36.5	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Young people in Arada sub-city have a negative attitude towards work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	46	11.9	12.0	12.0
	Disagree	70	18.0	18.2	30.2
	Neutral	82	21.1	21.4	51.6
	Agree	127	32.7	33.1	84.6
	Strongly Agree	59	15.2	15.4	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The government has not created enough job opportunities for young graduates in Arada sub-city

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	12	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Disagree	35	9.0	9.1	12.2
	Neutral	32	8.2	8.3	20.6
	Agree	138	35.6	35.9	56.5
	Strongly Agree	167	43.0	43.5	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

I do not have the qualifications and skills required by most employers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	59	15.2	15.4	15.4
	Disagree	113	29.1	29.4	44.8
	Neutral	65	16.8	16.9	61.7
	Agree	78	20.1	20.3	82.0
	Strongly Agree	69	17.8	18.0	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The poor background of many young people in Arada sub-city is cited as a reason for not being effective at

work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	52	13.4	13.5	13.5
	Disagree	76	19.6	19.8	33.3
	Neutral	39	10.1	10.2	43.5
	Agree	138	35.6	35.9	79.4
	Strongly Agree	79	20.4	20.6	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The youth of Arada sub-city are not able to gain the reputation of employers located in Arada sub-city

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	66	17.0	17.2	17.2
	Disagree	58	14.9	15.1	32.3
	Neutral	66	17.0	17.2	49.5
	Agree	82	21.1	21.4	70.8
	Strongly Agree	112	28.9	29.2	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

A mismatch between the profession and the labor market is the cause of unemployment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	15	3.9	3.9	3.9
	Disagree	36	9.3	9.4	13.3
	Neutral	15	3.9	3.9	17.2
	Agree	184	47.4	47.9	65.1
	Strongly Agree	134	34.5	34.9	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

In comparison, there is little or no payment for other youths

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	28	7.2	7.3	7.3
	Disagree	53	13.7	13.8	21.1
	Neutral	42	10.8	10.9	32.0
	Agree	141	36.3	36.7	68.8
	Strongly Agree	120	30.9	31.3	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Young people's lack of modern, market-oriented business skills has reduced their job opportunities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	20	5.2	5.2	5.2
	Disagree	27	7.0	7.0	12.2
	Neutral	20	5.2	5.2	17.4
	Agree	201	51.8	52.3	69.8
	Strongly Agree	116	29.9	30.2	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

The lack of need-based placement services has failed to bring potential employers and employees together

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	11	2.8	2.9	2.9
	Disagree	16	4.1	4.2	7.0
	Neutral	31	8.0	8.1	15.1
	Agree	185	47.7	48.2	63.3
	Strongly Agree	141	36.3	36.7	100.0
	Total	384	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.0		
Total		388	100.0		

Arada sub city Job seekers Information Sheet

በአራዳ ከ/ከ እስተዳደር የስራ ዕድል ፈጠራና እርምጃ ለማግኘት በአንድ ማዕከል አገልግሎት ተቀምጦ የሚሰጠው ወር 2015 ዓ/ም የስራ ፈላጊ ምዝገባ ሪፖርት ማድረግ ቅጽ

ተ.ቁ	ወረቀት	እጠቃላይ የተመዘገቡ ስራ ፈላጊዎች						የተመዘገቡት ውስጥ የምሩቃን ብዛት						ሌሎች የገ/ደረጃ ያላቸው			አፈጻጸም						
		18-34 ዕድሜ			35-60 ዕድሜ			የገሰገሰው ተመራጭዎች			የተከፈለው ተመራጭዎች			ጠቅላላ ምሩቃን ድምር									
		ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ	ወ	ሴ	ድ							
1	1	596	536	1132	351	479	830	947	1033	1980	108	92	200	87	86	173	195	178	373	752	855	1607	78
	2	1847	1262	3109	882	1196	2074	2729	1454	5183	182	135	317	223	212	435	414	355	767	2270	2078	4348	152
	4	782	859	1641	450	655	1105	1232	1514	2746	290	231	521	100	88	188	390	319	709	841	1196	2037	120
	5	1089	1204	2293	577	685	1262	1666	1889	3555	133	130	263	82	109	191	215	239	454	1451	1650	3101	114
	6	733	1005	1738	361	500	861	1095	1506	2601	158	133	291	179	164	343	337	297	634	758	1209	1967	68
	7	419	568	987	258	431	689	677	999	1676	76	97	173	112	121	233	188	218	406	489	781	1270	68
	8	1215	674	1889	644	362	1006	1588	1307	2895	233	157	390	235	192	427	468	393	861	1147	924	2071	114
	9	373	382	755	261	397	658	634	779	1413	98	90	188	80	103	183	178	193	371	456	586	1042	77
ድምር		7054	6490	13544	3784	4705	8485	10568	10481	22049	1278	1065	2343	1098	1075	2173	2385	2192	4575	8164	9279	17443	838