

**ANALYSING THE CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN  
HOIMA MUNICIPALITY  
A Case Study of Kahooru Division**

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**Dedication**

This piece of work is dedicated to my family in appreciation of their efforts and contribution towards my education. It also serves as an encouragement to my siblings in their entire quest for knowledge and education.

## **Acknowledgement**

This research report is thanks to almighty God who enabled me to complete this research without him I don't think I would be there. Thanks Lord.

My sincere thanks also goes to my course mates especially Kasule Mbabazi Ronald for the encouraging support rendered to me.

I am also grateful to my supervisor Mr. Mubangizi Denis for the necessary guidance, technical support and professional advice without reservation. Thank you so much.

## **List of abbreviations**

<b>GDP</b>	:	Gross Domestic Product
<b>ICECSR</b>	:	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
<b>ILO</b>	:	International Labour Organisation
<b>MGLSD</b>	:	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
<b>MoESTS</b>	:	Ministry of Education Science Technology and Sports
<b>NAADS</b>	:	National Agricultural Advisory Services
<b>NGOs</b>	:	Non-governmental Organisations
<b>OECD</b>	:	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>SMS</b>	:	Small Market Enterprises
<b>SSA</b>	:	Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>UBOS</b>	:	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>UDHR</b>	:	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNDP</b>	:	United Nations Development Programme

## **Abstract**

The study was conducted in Hoima Municipality. The study sought to analyse the causes of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality. The objectives of this study was to establish the causes of unemployment among the Youth, to assess the challenges faced by the Youth in their efforts to get employed and to propose possible solutions to the problem of Youth unemployment in .

The study employed a case study design utilizing a combination of both qualitative and quantitative approaches of data collection targeting 60 respondents. The findings revealed that a number of socio-economic factors contribute to Youth unemployment among which include: the poor University education, the mismatch between skills and the labor market, the theoretical education curriculum, inadequate skills, rural urban migration, high population growth among others. The primary respondents included all Youth in the productive labour force residing within the study area.

The study concluded that Youth unemployment in stood at 66% among women Youth and nearly 28% among the men all of whom are the productive labour force. The study further concluded that whereas some people say many Youths in Hoima Municipality are voluntarily unemployed, the fact is that the problem of unemployment is structural resulting from a deficiency in demand for labour in the labour market as some of the Youth who are educated complained of low industrialization and discrimination in the labour market and the formal sector which explains their under employment or unemployment in the informal sector.

The study recommended that to fight the problem of Youth unemployment, there should be efforts put in place to among other things; control rural-urban migration that results into high population growth, make reviews and redesign Uganda's education system, provision of credit facilities to address young peoples' financial constraints that limit entrepreneurship. Construct skills imparting institutions in many parts of the country to provide Youths with practical skills education and make the cost of the training affordable.

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**CHAPTER ONE**  
**GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

**1. Introduction**

This chapter presents a number of themes and it is intended to a frame work to guide the research study which will critically analyse the causes of unemployment in Hoima Municipality. The chapter deals with the back ground of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance and the definition of the key terms and concepts.

**1.1. Background of the study**

The Geneva Inter Agency Team (2013) found out that unemployment has become chronic and interacted in nearly every developing country, and observed that whereas the industrialized have mostly reduced open unemployment to about 3-6% of their labour force, where the comparable figure for the other parts of the world is frequently over 10% and noted that part of the problem is structural in the sense that many of them will not be cured easily by accelerating the rate of growth.(Employment, income and inequalities in Keya (ILO, 2013)

Youth employment and unemployment remains a serious problem affecting developing countries today. Sub-Saharan Africa suffers most of the Youth unemployment problem due to rapid population growth rates. The correlation however is not always direct, nor that simple. First, the Youth bulge has

not created an even unemployment rate throughout the continent. Second, it is not the numbers of young people that has created unemployment, but structural issues specific to individual countries. According to ILO (2013), an estimated 90% of the global Youth population lives in the region thus posing a 'scaring' challenge. The region continues to experience 'Youth bulge' (Kararach et al, 2011). However due to the size of the continent, and different degrees of urbanization and shifts in economic activities, it is very difficult to generalise.

Although many countries in Africa have enjoyed unprecedented economic growth over the past decade, this has not translated into formal jobs for the Youth. Governments have found it difficult to bridge the gap between growth and jobs. Evidence further suggests that Youth unemployment rates are generally observed to be higher than adult unemployment for every country for which statistics are available. With the volatility of local economies in an era of recurrent global economic crises, the vulnerable position of Youth within labor markets is becoming more solidified as they are often not the priority in the agendas of policy makers. Research Studies on unemployment further indicates that Youth have been adversely affected and much more so than adults; the effects have been very severe and long lasting (Verick, 2009).

Despite being a leading economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, with almost 50% of unemployed Youth, South Africa has one of the highest levels of Youth unemployment in the region. Similarly, although Nigeria's 13% Youth unemployment is not

well above the regional average, due to the large size of its population (around 170 million), the actual number of unemployed young people is high. Research evidence from the World Bank (2015) suggests that small and land-locked Rwanda has one of the lowest Youth unemployment rates globally. Although a growing Youth population is a challenge, it cannot fully explain the unemployment problem in Africa. The lack of investment in infrastructure and subsidy for sectors with potential for creating jobs for example, has created deep structural issues. In many cases, these issues predate the Youth bulge. The levels of education in Africa are comparatively low creating a considerable skills gap among Youth at working age. According to the African Development Bank (2012), 25% of African Youths are still illiterate and despite a rise in primary school enrolment from 60% in 2000 to 77% in 2011, the issue of low skills levels in the workforce continues to be a problem affecting many youth in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) in article 23 (1) stipulates; 'Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment',

The Youth today have attained a better education compared to their parents; this has not lifted their prospects of finding a suitable employment for them. Youth remain almost twice as likely to be unemployed than their elders. This is partly because of a mismatch between their skills and what is required for available employment opportunities. In spite of this, some countries are introducing initiatives to help address some of the issues resulting from the

skills gap. In countries such as Senegal and Burkina Faso in West Africa, the unemployed Youth are trained through temporary work on public infrastructure before getting permanent jobs. Nevertheless, with rising numbers of people, these initiatives alone will not solve the unemployment challenge and the difficulties that come with it. Young people need genuine education and skills training but crucially their ambitions need to be matched with opportunities.

Although laws have been codified and policies drafted within Uganda (National Youth Policy, 2003) in relation to International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International laws, these have not made any definite improvements. If the laws are made to protect the fundamental human right to work without availing the sources and avenues to get employment, then the laws could be regarded as impractical because to enjoy this right is to have a job. As a human right, in most African countries, including Uganda, unemployment, under-employment levels have continued to increase and have remained extremely at high levels despite considerable efforts to promote sustainable development by national governments and international development agencies (Byemelwa, 2013).

Although Youth unemployment is seen as a universal problem, it is much obvious and "a ticking time bomb" in the developing countries. In the developing countries, the problem of Youth unemployment draws attention due to several reasons. Foremost, the Youth constitute a significant proportion of the population. Youth agenda has

been used in political campaigns in many countries today (Nyang'oro, 2011).

According to UBOS (2014), the Ugandan population is said to be growing rapidly. Currently, the country is said to hold around 31.8 million people. The country's population is, however, spatially distributed with the majority of the people living in the rural areas with majority of the Youth being in the productive age group 18 - 30 years among the unemployed Youth in the country. However, the country's economically active population is said to comprise of individuals aged 14 - 64 years (UBOS, 2010: 32); and with the working population which is more concentrated in the urban areas.

In accordance with ILO definition, Uganda's measure of unemployment rates is still relatively low. At the same time, the characteristics of the unemployed vary widely. Urban Youth are more likely to be unemployed than rural Youth. In addition, female Youth are twice as likely to be unemployed compared to male Youth. Interestingly, unemployment increases with the level of education attained: Unemployment is lower among persons with no education and primary education, and higher among those with secondary education and above. This is not to negate the importance of education as it is widely known that education is a significant factor in securing good employment over time. However, the more educated are biased towards wage paying formal jobs, which are harder to find. Indeed, persons with education above the secondary level are more likely to be in wage employment compared to those with primary education and their earnings tend to be higher. These low unemployment statistics may appear

counterintuitive given the prevalent concern about Youth unemployment in Uganda. The low measured unemployment figures do not necessarily signify a healthy labor market. For instance, large proportions of Youth have given up the search for jobs and are more likely to be discouraged than unemployed, and the official measured unemployment does not capture this.

Hoima Municipality is located in Mid-western Uganda and is a busy business center comprising of different categories of people. The area comprises of divisions namely; Kahoora, Bujumbura, Busiisi and Mparo. The area has a high population increase rate covering 10.7% of all municipal centres in Uganda and is second to Mukono (NP&HC report, 2014).

The place has a high population concentration of people during the day with around 6,000 people because a lot of people come in from different areas to do business. Having a big population alone is not a big problem but the number of young people aged between 15-35 years is growing very fast yet most of them have nothing to support themselves because they are unemployed.

Given the big number of the Youths associated with low broad base of employment, many Youth find themselves either unemployed or underemployed a base to establish the causes of Youth unemployment.

## **1.2. Problem Statement**

Despite the Government of Uganda's efforts made to reduce the rate of unemployment in the economy, the problem

of unemployment remains a big challenge to the Youth in their productive working age group. Youth unemployment creates socio-political and economic problems in both rural and urban societies. The socio-political problems include crime, violence, substance abuse, prostitution, 'gangism' and many others. This is compounded by the fastest growing population standing at 31.8 million Uganda (UBOS, 2014). As a consequence of this high population growth, Youth unemployment has risen sharply in the recent years. The unemployment rate among young people in Uganda is 61% (Action Aid, 2012). Given the fact that more than 50 % of the population is below 18 years, the amount of unemployed people in Uganda is enormous. Okafor (2011) notes that many anti-social activities such as political thuggery, militancy, restiveness and other social vices evident among the unemployed and jobless youths are real dangers to the stability of democracy.

Although the Government's intervention through schemes like the Youth Fund, and interventions by NGOs like Hoima Caritas Development Organization aimed at improving the employment status of Youth in Hoima Municipality, the problem continues escalating.

The research therefore, intended to attempt to analyse the possible causes of the persistent unemployment problem that has for so long undermined the stable growth and development of Uganda and suggest alternatives to for addressing the problem.

### **1.3. General objective of the study**



The general objective of the study is to analyse the causes of unemployment among the Youth in Hoima Municipal Council.

#### **1.4. Specific objectives of the Study**

- i. To establish the causes of unemployment among the Youth in Hoima Municipality
- ii. To assess the challenges faced by the Youth in their efforts to get employed.
- iii. To propose possible solutions to the problem of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality.

#### **1.5. Research questions**

- i. What are the causes of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality?
- ii. What are the challenges of faced by the Youth in their efforts to get employed?
- iii. What can be done to address the Youth unemployment problem inHoima Municipality?

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

##### **1.6.1. Geographical Scope**

Hoima District is located in Mid-Western of Uganda and shares boarders with Masindi and Buliisa Districts in the North, Kyankwazi District in the East, and Kibaale District in the South. Hoima District stretches to the national boundary of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the Western. The district has a total area of 5,735.3 square kilometres with a land area of 3,612.17 square kilometres.

The western borders are completely covered by Lake Albert amounting to 2,123.13 square kilometers of water. The Lake Albert region has magnificent features as the rift valley, hot springs, crude oil wells, salt gardens, different species of flora and fauna, birds, which are a potential to the development of tourism sector. Fishing is the main source of economic livelihood in the Albertine region (Hoima District Development Plan 2011/12 - 2015/16: 1).

Kahoor Division is one of the divisions in Hoima Municipality located in Mid-western region. The area is a business center located in the heart of the municipality. The area is densely populated according to the National Population and Housing Census report (2014) on urban centers. The study was confined in Kahoor Division in Hoima Municipality. Emphasis was put on Kahoor which is a center of attraction because it is a business center as well as an administrative center for the entire municipality with rich information thus ideal for my research.

The researcher chose Kahoor as area of interest because it is accommodating quite a big number of people within Hoima Municipality as a result of displacement in the event of Oil exploration. This has increased rural-urban migration mostly the Youth in search for employment. This situation has led to an increase in unemployment level especially to the Youth because of lack of jobs according to the District Community Development Officer annual report 2015.

#### 1.6.2. Content scope

The content scope focused on the causes, challenges and remedy to Youth unemployment. The experience of the researcher also provided a starting point.

The researcher chose the area of Youth unemployment because, the Youth are a vibrant force in development and if not addressed properly; it posed a great danger to the economic development of the country.

### 1.6.3. Time scope

The study evaluated the period 2011 - 2014 focusing on Youth unemployment in the country. It is this period that Hoima District has experienced a drastic increase in population (UBOS, 2014) as people congest 'the oil city' hopping to seek for employment but all in vein. During this period, many people including the Youth have been forced to migrate to town to be near administrative offices of oil exploration firm, road construction firm hopping for employment opportunities which are very scarce rendering most of them unemployed.

### **1.7. Significance of the study**

The study provided data that would be used by the ministry concerned with the Youth in designing Youth friendly interventions to address the problem of unemployment in the country. This would serve as a basis to inform policy and programming of Youth projects. The information gathered during data collection would be used to conduct further evidence based research on analyzing the problem of Youth unemployment.

The study findings would also be vital to interest groups like Civil Society Organisations in advocating for government proper planning as this information would act as evidence to the prevailing situation and how best it can be addressed.

The findings would also be of great importance to NGOs in proper planning and timely intervention through assessment of clear objectives. Here, these organisations can use this data in implementing Youth related issues.

The study findings helped to add on the body of existing literature about the study variables and this would be of help to future students and researchers. The study would be a source of secondary data for other researchers and writers as well as organizations.

The study would also enable the policy makers and implementers of Hoima district in analysing the situation of Youth unemployment and what measures would be adopted in order to address the problem of Youth unemployment in the district.

The study would be helpful for the central government and the Youth ministries and other private stake holders in case there is need to address the causes of Youth unemployment.

The study was of importance to the Youth themselves as it awakened their minds and guides them on the best alternatives of dealing with unemployment problem.

### **1.8. Justification of the study**

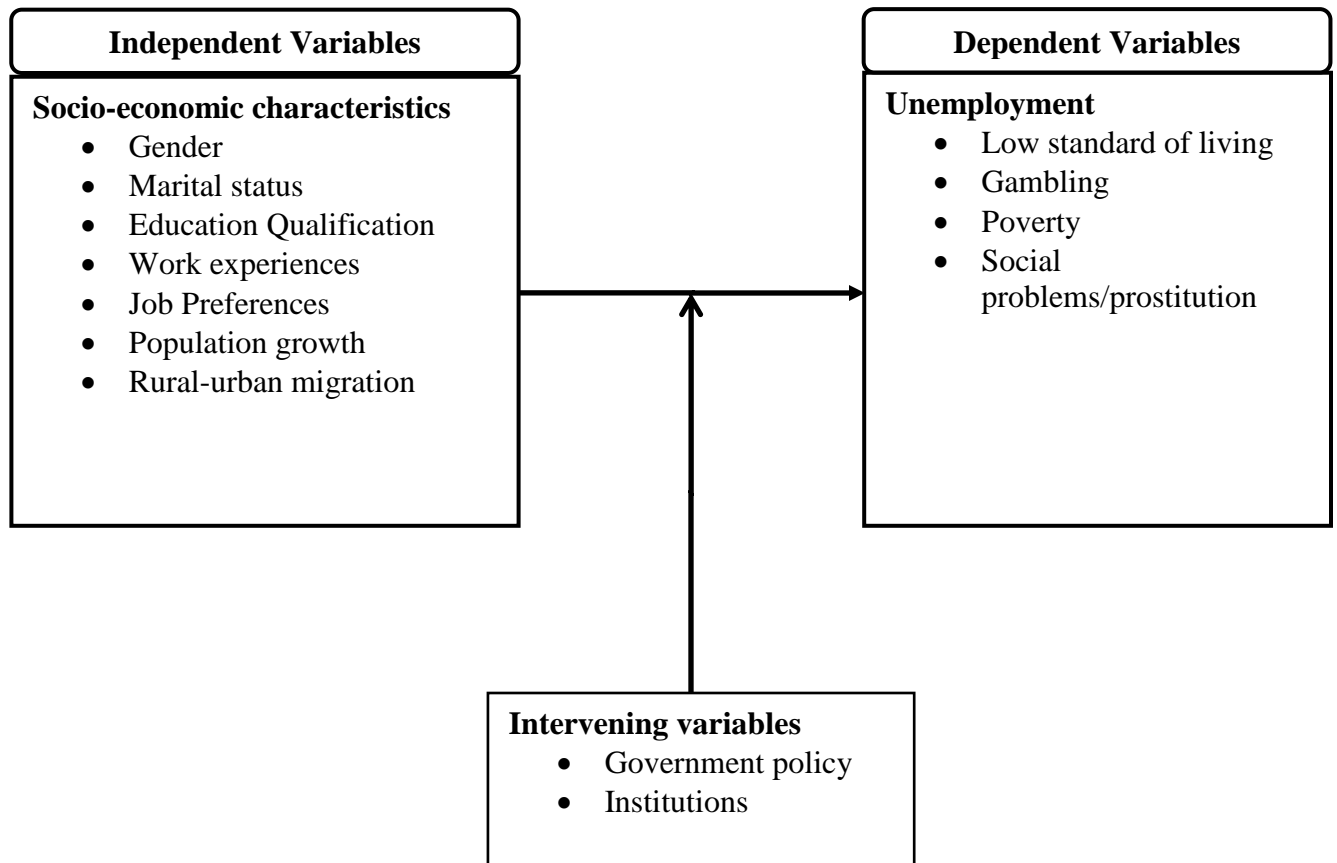
Despite efforts by Ugandan Government to fight Youth unemployment in the country, the problem continues to escalate which has distracted steady economic growth, rendered the vibrant labour force (Youth) wasted which has manifested into bad acts in the community like drug abuse, theft, among others being practiced by the Youth to earn a living (New Vision 18, 2011 by Odrek Rwabwogo).

Since the Youth are endowed with a raw ability to contribute towards development, it is a critical time to intervene before this ability is put to waste for effective sustainable development by critically examining the causes of Youth unemployment in order to draw Alternative solutions. There was need to re-evaluate the society and engage in more research that would result in realistic strategies to solve unemployment among the Youth today.

Against this backdrop, the researcher found it very necessary to analyze the causes of Youth unemployment and seek for alternatives of how to address the problem.

### 1.9. Conceptual Framework Model

The study was depicted from the conceptual framework model depicted in figure 1 below showing the inter-linkage between variables of interest



*Source: Field*

For the purpose of this study, in analyzing the determinants of Youth unemployment: age, sex, marital status, education, work experience, household income, family background, fathers' education, social network density, job preference, family characteristics such as employment status of parents and Parents' education and place of residence was taken as explanatory

variables; whereas Youth unemployment status was the dependent variable. Such systematic analysis of identifying the major factors that determinate Youth unemployment would lead to designing appropriate policy interventions so as to address this multifaceted problem.

The existing institutions and legal entities mainly concern the formal and wage employment sector. Five year development plans are the main guidelines of government policy in Uganda. They outline the overall strategic priorities and policies of the government. The country's development plans emphasize creating employment and income generating opportunities in the modern sector, the informal sector, and on farms.

Unemployment and underemployment are targeted with special attention given to Youth and women. The National Development Plan 2010/2011-2014/15 explicitly acknowledged the issue of the labor market and unemployment, particularly Youth unemployment. The plan focuses on job creation through private sector. The plan also aims improving the quality of education and integrating Business Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BVET) with the job requirements of the economy, which are identified as key problems leading to rising unemployment particularly in urban areas. Other solutions include special efforts to provide skills training to the unemployed and public works employment interventions. Business Technical and vocational training in Uganda offers programs that target those students who do not progress to higher levels of education. The aim is to provide the students with skills and competencies for engagement in wage employment or self-employment (MoES, 2012).

The government on the other hand intervenes by designing appropriate policies to address youth unemployment in the country. Government has put in place some legal and policy measures to address the unemployment challenge, such as: the National Youth Policy, the National Employment Policy for Uganda, the Skilling Uganda Strategic Plan 2012-2022 as well as the National Youth Council- all of which provide a framework for youth engagement and employment. The Government of Uganda (GoU) Vision 2040 also focuses strongly on skills and employment. These mechanisms have however, not been fully utilized to engage Youth in the development agenda of Uganda, thus limiting their ability to realize their full potential.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0. Introduction**

Chapter two presents the review of literature related to Youth unemployment from the global, regional and national context. The literature review presents the background on definitions, characteristics and issues of Youth employment and unemployment. This was achieved through the understanding of concepts explain lives of the Youth and how they are constrained in the institutionally framed concepts of Youth unemployment and how economic, social and technological changes alters Youth experiences.

#### **2.1. Conceptual Definitions**

##### **Youth**

According to the standard United Nations definition, Youth comprises the age-group between fifteen and twenty-four inclusive. In practice, the operational definition of Youth varies widely from country to country depending on cultural, institutional and political factors<sup>1</sup>. In industrialized countries, the lower age limit usually corresponds to the statutory minimum school-leaving age.

In Africa, some countries have adopted the United Nations (UN) definition of Youth (15 to 24 years) while others use the Commonwealth definition (15 to 29 years). For policy purposes, the age range can be even wider. In some African countries, such as Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania, the

definition of Youth used for policy purposes ranges from 15 - 35 years. In Nigeria, it ranges from 12 - 30 years. South Africa's National Youth Policy defines youth as any person between the ages of 14 and 35 years (Curtain, 2001)

### **2.1.1. Unemployment**

Unemployment as concept is part of the greater discussion on economic activity of a nation. Classical economists see the labor market functioning with perfect competition where supply and demand of labor achieve on-going equilibrium. On the contrary, Keynesians claim that the labor market can be "stuck in situations of disequilibrium for long period" (Strawson, 2011). Governments should intervene and manage to aggregate demand through stabilization policies such as compensation for income effects. However, if wages do not display some nominal rigidity (that is, stability of wages before adjustment of price changes) such stabilization policies rather cause inflation to rise. If then real wages then display rigidity (that is, stability of wages after adjustment to price changes) the result is unemployment (ibid).

### **2.1.2. Youth Unemployment**

Unemployment in general and Youth unemployment in particular has become the main concern in the economy, social and politics of both Northern and Southern world. Worldwide employment opportunities and other social goods for young people have been affected largely by the effects of globalization, the neoliberal economic and social reforms and labor market transformation (Jeffrey2010). In

developed countries, though structural unemployment is prevailing for the population at large the situation is more severe when it comes to Youth unemployment as it has sharply risen in the last two decades both in absolute term and relative to adult (Demidova et al 2012). According to OECD (2012:1-6) report Youth unemployment rate in G20 countries hits climax (20% in some countries) during "recent global economic crisis" and the current economic recovery has not yet able to reverse the situations in many countries.

Unemployment has risen even in the developing countries which are perceived to have lower rates of unemployment. In these countries factors such as sustained population growth, "social disintegration" slow growth of economic development and education system (the dilemma on the importance of general or vocational education) have contributed to the poor integration of Youth to work environment. In Africa sustained poverty has severely affected young people's aspiration of constructing adulthood identities (Demidova et al 2012).).

Youth unemployment, particularly educated Youth unemployment is the result of the combination of the rise in parent investment on education, the inclusion of schooling of formerly excluded groups and the shortage of wages employment opportunity (Jeffrey 2009). The rise in the surplus of experienced and qualified workers has intensified competition to enter the labor market. Furthermore the fact that the absence of suitable jobs that forced qualified young people to accept lower jobs in the "occupational hierarchy" has brought about the "filtering

phenomenon" that contributed to replace poorly qualified workers in the process, which eventually aggravate the unemployment incidence among poorly qualified young people (Demidova *et al*, 2012). Lack of working experiences of the majority of young people who strive to enter the labor market for the first time without developing "employability skills" also matters (Thompson, 2013).

The apprenticeship programs in which young people will get acquaintances with the world of works through combining work with education are limited or missing. Clark and Summers (1982) stated that higher rates of Youth unemployment can be explained in two ways: one is limited availability of jobs that makes job seekers remain unemployed for longer period of time and the other is the employment instability that moves young in and out of the labor market and treat them flow into unemployment. Most educated Youth have experienced the former problem that calls for job creation policy for Youth.

## **2.2. Youth Deprivation**

According to the theory of relative deprivation explains how certain dispossessions in a given 'social context' affect individual behavior, attitude and wellbeing" (Bernburg *et al* 2009). Individual experiences any form of dispossession including economic deprivation in a relative term compared to the surrounding social settings.

Rad and Maleki (2013) elucidates the relative deprivation theory in relation to the Arab Spring uprising, they argue

that the shared experiences of the mismatch between "expected and achieved" that sparked the Arab Spring was relative deprivation, not absolute deprivation. In the prevalence of unemployment most people share experiences of deprivation in relative term. All people may not equally be affected by the incidences. Walker and Mann (1987) however describe how unemployment causes relative deprivations that lead to social protests. They argue that relative deprivation cannot only be explained from the failure of group shared attainments, it is equally important to examine how it causes stress and frustration to individuals in the group. Bernburg et al (2009) argues that relative deprivation can lead to an uprising and social upheavals whenever contrasting "social comparisons" are found between the groups or individuals.

### **2.2.1. Characteristics of Youth unemployment**

In many developing countries particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, The most obvious general labour market characteristic of Youth unemployment is that its rate is higher than that of adults. Unemployment is higher among urban Youth. Most Africans live in rural areas and so do most of Africa's Young and most of the unemployed. However, among those who live in urban areas unemployment rates are higher than among the rural young. In some countries, the urban Youth unemployment rate was estimated to be more than six times higher than the rate in rural areas (AfDB 2012). This higher rate of urban Youth unemployment seems to be the result of migration by the young from the countryside to towns in the hope of better opportunities, increasing the young urban population as well as competition in the

urban labour market. The proportion of young people as a proportion of the urban population tends to be slightly higher than their share of the rural population. In Rwanda, 26% of the urban population are young, compared to 23% of the rural population. In Mali the equivalent statistics are 19% and 13% respectively.

### **2.3. Causes of Youth Unemployment**

There are multiple and complex causes behind Youth unemployment. Among them, the quality and relevance of education, inflexible labour market and regulations, which in turn create a situation of assistance and dependency, are the main causes discussed today. Studies from Sub-Saharan Africa indicate that the potential causes of unemployment in urban areas is 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 (World Bank, 2007). One study conducted in Ethiopia shows the trend of unemployment is increasing greatly. Similar studies elsewhere in South Africa shows unemployment is determined by education, race, age, gender, home ownership and location among others (Kingdon & Knight 2004). The study by Echebiri (2005), on the basis of Youth in Umuahia city in Nigeria, finds that unemployment is influenced by age, marital status, dependency ratio, education, current income and employment preference (paid or self-employment). Alhawarin and Kreishan (2010) also suggest 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.

Supply-side and Demand-side Explanations explain the cause of Youth unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa. Supply refers to the ability and willingness to provide a good service. From a labour market perspective, supply involves the provision of labour hours. Rural-urban migration increases the supply of labour in urban areas (Ramcharan, 2004). The vast majority of young people who migrate to urban areas will be seeking for employment. The rural labour market does not have enough jobs that can meet the demand by young people. This deficiency can be explained by Lipton's urban bias theoretical explanation where resources are directed towards the development of urban areas. This explanation is also captured by the centre-periphery argument of uneven development between regions or countries. Agricultural activities dominate the rural economies but many young people do not prefer agriculture as a source of employment. They prefer to work in the urban centres thus instigating rural-urban migration. Consequently, urban explosion is experienced causing a 'Youth-bulge'. Sembonja (2007) argues that utter neglect of the rural areas pushes young people in large numbers to urban areas.

Other than rural-urban migration, urban population growth is also responsible for growth of labour supply that outstrips demand. In South Africa for example, the World Bank (2012) reports that urban population growth is at 1.9%

per annum as compared to - 0.1% in the rural areas. The supply of labour is far outstripping demand or the supply of jobs (job creation). The World Bank also estimates that the rate of urbanization is at 1.2 % (2010 estimate). Demand side explanations can be used to determine the causes of unemployment. This entails the lack of coordination between the educational system and industry (job market). Many school leavers fail to secure employment. Under-development in the rural areas ignites rural-urban migration hence young people migrate in large numbers to the urban areas in search of employment. In South Africa, Johannesburg is a prime destination for young job seekers. The Global Financial Crisis (GFC), industrial actions and other macroeconomic conditions have slowed down production especially in the mining sector. This has seen many people losing their jobs thus contributing towards unemployment.

In the study of Youth unemployment in Sub-Saharan African countries particularly Nigeria, Awobgenle and Iwuamadi (2010) have analysed the main causes of Youth unemployment in Nigeria. Rural urban migration is usually explained in terms of push-pull factors. The push factor includes the pressure resulting from mainland ratio in the rural areas and the existence of serious underemployment arising from the seasonal cycle of the lack of infrastructural facilities, which makes the rural life unattractive. Youths move to urban areas with the probability of securing lucrative employment in the industries. In addition to, there is the concentration of social amenities in the urban centers. This meant that the rural areas are neglected in the allocation of social and economic opportunities.



According to Demidova et al., (2012), 'the low standard of education accounts for the high rates of Youth unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa'. The quality and relevance of education is often considered as the first root cause of Youth unemployment. In 2010, in 25 out of 27 developed countries, the highest unemployment rate was among people with primary education or less yet; high education does not guarantee employment. For example, in Tunisia, 40% of university graduates are unemployed against 24% of non-graduates. This affects highly educated young females in particular. In Turkey, the unemployment rate among university educated women is more than 3 times higher than that of university educated men; in Iran and the United Arab Emirates, it is nearly 3 times; and in Saudi Arabia, it is 8 times. Beyond the necessity to ensure its access to all, education is not adequately tailored to the needs of the labour market, which in turns leads to two consequences: the inability for young people to find jobs and the inability for employers to hire the skills they need. Combined with the economic crisis and the lack of sufficient job creation in many countries, it has resulted in high unemployment rates around the world and the development of a skills crisis. Surveys suggest that up to half of all businesses have open positions for which they are struggling to find suitably qualified people. One global survey found that more than 55% of employers worldwide believe there is a "skill crisis" as businesses witnesses a growing mismatch between the skills students learn in the education system and those required in the workplace. For many governments, a key question is how they

can bridge this gap and ensure that young people are equipped with the skills employers are looking for.

Gelber et al., (2015), argues that labour market policies and Institutions play a critical role in promoting labour demand and supporting transition from education to work. First, a high level of employment protection regulations has had a negative effect on Youth workers as these regulations make it harder for employers to fire them during a downturn. Secondary, the development of temporary forms of work such as internships, seasonal jobs and short term contracts have left young workers in precarious situations. Because their jobs are temporary contracts, Youth are often the first to be laid off when a company downsizes. If they are laid off, Youth are typically not eligible for redundancy payments because they only worked with the company for a short period of time. Once this work ends, many find themselves unemployed and disadvantaged in the job search. However, some Youth are entering work on a part-time basis during tertiary education. This rate is low in many developing countries like Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad and many others. Facing unemployment, young people also turn to unpaid work. The legitimacy of internships has begun to be questioned. The intent of an internship is to provide valuable work experience, typically to youth in or recently out of college. However, many interns have complained that they are simply performing basic grunt-work, rather than learning important knowledge and skills.

#### **2.4. Challenges faced by the Youth in an effort to get employment**

Africa has the fastest-growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 20% of Africa's population is between the ages of 15 - 24 and, since over 40% of Africa's population is under 15 years of age, that number is expected to grow significantly in the coming years. According to the International Labour Office, Youth make up as much as 36% of the total working-age population and three in five of Africa's unemployed are Youth (ILO, 2013). The high total fertility rate is Africa's biggest demographic challenge. For 30 years, 45% of most African countries' population has been below age 15. A constantly rising number entering the labor force ages is one of Africa's biggest challenges. The combination of population growth associated with high fertility rates and the slow pace of job creation in Africa presents challenges to its Youth. Despite annual economic growth rates of 6% or more in Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years, there has not been a sufficient increase in stable employment opportunities for young people. With current demographic trends, the pressure to create new jobs will only increase over the coming decades.

Migration patterns put further strain on urban areas and labor opportunities. Young people are more likely than other age groups to migrate from rural to urban areas. According to Guillermo et al (2012), empirical analyses show that rural Youth migrate to urban areas to find better educational and work opportunities and a way out of poverty. Unemployment and underemployment in urban areas

are associated with rural-urban migration. Young migrants often earn less than their counterparts in urban areas, but more than those in rural areas. Despite increased rural-urban migration however, over 70% of the African Youth population still lives in rural areas. In fact, a major finding in the World Bank report is that the average young person in Africa is not an urban resident who migrated from a village. The average young person is a poor, literate, but out-of-school female living in a rural area.

Nwokwu et al (2013) argues that economic Problems pose serious threats to many Youth searching for employment after their education. He argues that investing in young people has notable macro and micro-economic benefits. However, employment creation remains a big challenge to majority of the Youth in Sub-Saharan African countries today. One study conducted in Kenya points out that from the Human capital Theory's perspective, the development of young people through education and training has got resounding promises as their skills are developed to foster economic growth and development. For South Africa and other African countries, there is a large pool of school leavers who are seeking employment in the job market. This has created a bulge of young unemployed graduates that is worrying. As pointed out by Ndhlovu and Spring (2013),

A bulge of better-educated young people of working age is entering the job market and birth rates are beginning to decline. As the proportion of working-age people to dependents rises, growth should get a boost.

The New Growth Path (NGP) of the South African government's major targets is to invest heavily in education,

development of skills (especially scarce skills) and development of infrastructure. Skills among the young people are lacking. This can be explained by the mismatch theory of employment. It argues that unemployment can be caused by a mismatch that exists between the training offered and the jobs that are available on the job market.

According to Sembonja (2007) Political Problems remain a stumbling for many Youth in Sub-Saharan Africa today. There is also a close association between urban Youth unemployment and political instability. Young people are a dynamic segment of the population in each and every country. They are politically active. In Nigeria, Nwokwu (2013, 5) states that "The unemployed Youths have become political thugs and blood-thirsty hoodlums at the disposal of the politicians. High unemployment among the Youth exposes them to abuse by politicians who engage them in anti-social and clandestine political activities. In Zimbabwe, the young people were also used for political 'thuggism' especially during the 2008 elections. South Africa, with a Youth unemployment rate of 48.2 % ( Business Report, 2013) is sitting on a 'ticking bomb' because the patience of the young people seems to be running out. According to Blumenfeld (2012), the Democratic Alliance (DA) is using Youth unemployment as a campaigning tool to mobilise young people against the ruling party-the African National Congress (ANC).

Similarly, empowerment and participation of the Youth present a big challenge for the young people attempting to find jobs. Ajaegbu, (2012) argues that one of the greatest challenges in Youth Empowerment and participation is how to

ensure that young people are passionate about causing transformation in Kenya. Youth Empowerment and Participation is the quintessential force for causing such transformation. Young people need a Youth branded platform from where they can speak powerfully, take appropriate action, and inspire belief that will have a catalytic impact all over the country through youth-led development initiatives (Wubie, 2012). Youth empowerment and participation is a dynamic cycle. Overall, it is anticipated that the outcome of Youth Empowerment and participation is strong contribution to National prosperity, economic competition and reduced unemployment. When empowered, young people can contribute greatly towards good governance and democracy with a passionate desire to be catalyst for National Development.

## **2.5. Overcoming Youth unemployment**

Martin and Gary, (2009) notes that the role of labour market policy and institutions to facilitate access to employment is crucial for the Youth in developing countries particularly African continent which has vast majority population. The role of labour market policy and institutions varies a lot from countries to countries. Gough et al (2013) argues that a more balanced employment protection for permanent and temporary workers is needed. It will ensure that young people who lack work experience can prove their abilities and skills to then progressively transition to regular employment.

It also encourages a more equal treatment between permanent and temporary workers and help combat informal employment. This proposition has led to multiple discussions on flexible contracts to be designed and offered to Youth. The main emphasis must be put on the level and spread of income support provided to unemployed Youth. While some countries consider shifting their support from direct financial assistance to funding apprenticeship, others are increasing their support tying it back to stricter obligations of active search and training. The governments of Sub-Saharan Africa are progressively involving employers and trainers to create a holistic approach to Youth unemployment and provide intensive programmes with focus on remedial education, work experience and adult mentoring. However, one Active Labor Market Policy (ALMP) that many governments have put emphasis on in an attempt to tackle unemployment is to directly help unemployed individuals transition to self-employment.

As noted by Gomez et al (2008), the role of initial education in ensuring a smooth transition to work particularly vocational education is important to enable the Youth in the creation of jobs and innovation. Vocational education could help address the skills crisis. Three main reasons are usually presented for why vocational education should be a part of political programmes to combat Youth unemployment: First, case studies show that strong vocational training programmes reduce unemployment and increase wages. A range of country studies has consistently demonstrated a link between completion of vocational education and a reduced probability of unemployment and higher earnings. In countries where

enrolment in in-company vocational education is less than 15%, the likelihood that young people will be unemployed is double that of countries where enrolment is over 15%. Second, vocational education increases employers' productivity. A range of studies across countries has found that higher investment in vocational training is associated with increases in productivity. Third, vocational education has significant social benefits: vocational education has been linked in studies to improved income equality, greater social inclusion, lower crime rates, and improved health and wellbeing. To the extent that vocational education reduces unemployment, it also brings the broader social benefits associated with high employment. Vocational education is dedicated to teaching foundational skills in addition to providing an alternative to general education pathways with on-the-job training.

Gough et al (2013) points out clearly that teaching skills is an important aspect for the Youth to come out of unemployment and poverty situation especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. The education system plays a central role in the debate about the Youth labor market crisis. What has become evident is that there need to be major changes in what we teach and in the way we teach. One prominent approach taken by various educators is to shift teaching from knowledge-centered teaching to skills-centered teaching. In order to materialize the shift from exclusively content-based to a balanced content-and-skill-based curricula, education providers should make it their goal to establish a guiding skills framework which allows teachers and professors to see the types of skills and applied content they should be transmitting to their students. All



educational institutions should work towards adopting or creating a suitable skills framework that aligns with the labor market, which is flexible enough for educators to adapt their subject or grade level.

UNESCO (2010) noted that Entrepreneurial skills development could enable the Youth overcome life threatening challenges particularly unemployment in the labour market for both in-school and out of school Youth. When taking into consideration the need to foster competitiveness through innovation and creativity, recent studies have advocated for entrepreneurship as a viable a solution to Youth unemployment. With the right structure and facilitated administrative processes, young people could create enterprises as means to find and create new jobs. According to the OECD, Small and Medium Enterprises are today's main employers with 33% of jobs created over the last ten years. It shows that big companies no longer represent the main sources of employment and that there is a necessity to prepare young people for an entrepreneurship culture. This alternative is often regarded as a way to empower young people to take their future into their hands: it means investing in teaching them the leadership and management skills they need to become innovators and entrepreneurs. These skills also include: communication, teamwork, decision-making, organizational skills and self-confidence. This solution ties back with labour market and regulations as many reforms are yet to be implemented to ensure that the market is flexible enough to incentivize young people to create enterprises. Target tax and business incentives are key to support young entrepreneurs in creating and scaling their businesses.

Okafor (2011) argues that governments in Sub-Saharan Africa must play its constitutional role by creating enabling socioeconomic and political environment including the provision of infrastructure to make industrial climate investment friendly. This will encourage investors to invest and there by create jobs in order to absorb the unemployed youths. In countries such as Nigeria, projects that equips the Youth with useful trade and entrepreneurial skills in Automobile, Agricultural production and processing, integrated science clinic, computer and information technology among other. Nigeria and Africa with massive natural and mineral resources is important and strategic members of the global community that needed understanding, patience, and support towards the socio-economic development of the continent. According to Ayinde (2008), the implementation of the United Nations Credit Unit Programs in Africa has the potentials to create 38,000 jobs in the agricultural sector within a year: 50,000 skilled and unskilled jobs in the real estate project, the pharmaceutical project will absorb over 1000 pharmacists and marketers. More so, the Credit Unit will partner with African Universities for the training of students and African Youths as credit professionals, sponsor seminars and conferences.

## **Conclusion**

It can be concluded that unemployment has always existed in the past and its consequences have had negative impacts on the Youth and their communities at large. The literature shows that solutions have been put in place to solve this

problem though it is becoming rampant today. There is need to re-evaluate the society and engage in more research that will result in realistic strategies to solve unemployment among the Youth today.

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**3.0 Introduction**

This chapter describes in detail the methodology that was employed during data collection. The main methods used were categorized under the quantitative and the qualitative methods of data collection. The chapter also entails the places where the samples will be taken and the reasons for opting for such areas. The chapter covers the introduction, research design, study area, study population, sample size determination, sampling procedure, data sources, data collection instruments, data management and analysis, validity and reliability of instruments, ethical consideration, and anticipated limitations and delimitations.

3.1. Research Design

Amin, (2005) points out that a research design is a stated structure and process of conducting a research project, detailing the plan and method for systematically and scientifically obtaining the data to be analyzed.

A case study is best defined as an intensive study of a single unit with an aim to generalize across a larger set of units (Gerring, 2004). The study employed a case study design during data collection. In a case study design, Hoima Municipal Council was chosen for study. The study employed a case study research design with a predominantly qualitative approach. Bell (1997) points out that the case study approach is applicable in cases where the researcher

seeks depth within a timescale. The qualitative approach was more appropriate to this study because it seeks detailed opinions, experiences, views and suggestions of the key informants in relation to the variables under study. This method enables the researcher to have in-depth analysis of the real issues. The method was also very appropriate because of limited time and resources which would be used to analyse the entire district.

### 3.2. Study Area

This refers to the geographical area where the study is conducted. The study was conducted in Hoima Municipal Council in all the four (4) divisions namely; Kahoora, Bujumbura, Busiisi and Mparo respectively. Hoima Municipal Council is the main town of Hoima and centre of the district and Mid-Western Uganda. Hoima Municipal Council was selected for study because there are many unemployed youth who have completed their education but the labourmarket is too small for them to find jobs and are walking on the streets of Hoima town looking for employment yet lack the skills to perform certain jobs.

### 3.3. Study Population

Population of the Study is the description of the total population from which samples are obtained or aggregate of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications or are selected because they are relevant to a researcher's research question. (Polit&Hungler, 1999).The study population comprised of the Youth in the age group 18 - 35 years men and women, graduates and non-graduates residing in Hoima Municipality. They were chosen because of their wide knowledge and experience in dealing with unemployment. The researcher picked interests in

HoimaMunicipal Council because it is a heterogeneous district, comprising of different ethnic groups that presented a mixture of young people from diverse mixture of tribes in the district.

#### 3.4. Sample Size

Sample Size is the Total population of respondents used in the research study. The sample size of the study will be determined using the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Table of Random Numbers. The total population of the study was 100,000 people of Hoima Municipal Council. Using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) table of sample size determination suggest minimum samples of, 36 and 169 respectively, which are representative enough for a scientific research, for the larger the sample, the smaller the sampling error. Sampling is advantageous for time saving and less costly (Amin, 2004).

#### 3.5. Sampling Technique

Sampling Technique refers to the methods to select representatives from the Total population. Simple random sampling technique was employed to select study participants with the aid of the table of random numbers. This is a method where by each item or element of the population has an equal chance of being chosen at each draw (Amin, 2005). The people within the municipality divisions were sampled using simple random sampling from each parish. The researcher relied on LC1 in the respective parishes to get sampling frame. This sampling frame was used to select households using simple random sampling method. Accordingly, purposive sampling was used in selecting key informants because of their wide knowledge on the subject under investigation. The wards were purposively selected. This is due to the concentration of the Youth in these wards.

### 3.6. Research Procedure

Approval to conduct began with an introduction letter from the Departmental Head, School of Social Arts and Social Sciences Uganda Martyrs University was presented to the relevant municipal authorities in the study area seeking permission to conduct the study. The office of Town Clerk was also requested to draft another letter that was presented to the authorities of all sampled parishes and villages. The researcher upon explaining the purpose of the study requested the authorities (LCs) to allow him proceed to interact with community members.

The sampling procedure included writing down all names that exist in the LCs register. There after names of participants were selected randomly for study. A purposive sampling strategy was employed in choosing study key informant respondents in each division of Hoima Municipal Council because of their wide knowledge of the subject matter under study. As Wilmot (2005) stated, with purposive non-random sampling, the number of people interviewed is less important than the criteria used to select them. Purposive sampling is also considered as "the best kind of non-probability sampling to identify primary participants" (Groenewald, 2004). By choosing Hoima Municipal Council, the researcher was able to go deeper to analyze the issue at hand. The inclusion criteria was all residents of a sampled division, ward or village in the age group 18 - 35 years will be included in the study. Anyone who does not meet the above criteria was excluded from the study.

### 3.7. Data Sources

This refers to the source of information. Both primary and secondary data collection sources were the main sources of data collection. Primary data was obtained from respondents using interview questionnaire guide. Secondary data was obtained by conducting desk reviews of important documents at international, regional, national and district levels to supplement the study.

### 3.8. Data Collection Methods

This refers to methods through which data is obtained from the field, (Kothari, 2004). The researcher employed qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection during the field study exercise. The data collection methods included: questionnaires, interviews, document analysis and Focus Group Discussion.

#### 3.8.1. Questionnaire guide

Mbagg (1998) defined questionnaire as a predetermined list of questions, which may be answered by a subject or respondent without supervision or explanation by the interviewer. This study employed a questionnaire to get information from study participants using closed ended questionnaires. Questionnaires allow reaching a wider range and distribution of the sample, provide an opportunity to give frank, anonymous answers and allow greater economy of effort (Amin, 2005). The questionnaire comprised of sections like; the demography where the respondent's sex, marital status, income level, type of apartment-rental or owned among others were asked and will address each specific objective the study intends to address.



### 3.8.2. Interviews guide

The interview guide is a set of questions that the interviewer asks when interviewing. An interview guide makes it possible to obtain data required to meet specific objectives of the study (Mugenda et al., 2008). The data was collected from the respondent using face to face interviews, one to one situation to the Youth. The interviewer directed questions to the interviewee (respondent) from an interview guide, which is well structured, and the responses were filled in by the interviewer.

### 3.8.3. Document analysis

Document analysis is a set of procedures for collecting and organizing nonstructural information into a standard format that allows one to make inferences about the characteristics and meaning of written and otherwise recorded information (Amin, 2005). Information gathered from secondary sources of data was related to literature written about the problem in question by different authors while comparing and contrasting the issues under investigation and identifying missing gaps. The information was drawn from text books on climate change, report publications, internet, among others. This approach enabled to generate secondary data to supplement primary data collected during the field work.

### 3.8.4. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion is a research tool which comprises between eight and fifteen members and not beyond.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) were used to get information from selected respondents from each of the sampled

parishes. They comprised of respondents and there were topical guides moderated by the researcher with the help of trained research assistants as interviewers. This is because they were fewer in number and would easily discuss. The researcher had to probe further in order to get more detailed information from respondents and ideas. This approach enabled the researcher to gather a lot of information quickly and at reduced costs.

### 3.9. Data quality control

This refers to the proper management of the information gathered. Data safeguarding and ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the same quality control comprised of validity of the instrument that was used in the study. This was achieved through tests of validity and reliability of the data collected. An accurate long-term Youth unemployment analysis requires a good quality and homogeneous data, thus inhomogeneous detected and inhomogeneous series were excluded and adjusted.

#### 3.9.1. Validity

Validity of an instrument refers to the extent to which the instrument measures what it intends to measure (Mugendaetal. 2008). The researcher formulated the questionnaires and interview guides for each of the category of respondents to be interviewed. These were pre-tested outside the study area and tested a minimum of 5 questionnaires. In order to establish validity of the instruments, the draft questionnaires were given to the supervisor and academic colleagues. They were requested to comment on the question wording and the depth of the questionnaire and its ability to address the research

objectives (relevancy). The comments obtained enabled to improve on the research instrument.

### 3.9.2. Reliability

Reliability of the instrument refers to the extent to which the instrument is consistent or dependable when measuring a phenomenon (Mugenda et al., 2008). After ascertaining the validity of the questionnaire and interview, the researcher proceeded to carry out a pilot study to establish the reliability of the tools. To ensure consistence of the research instrument, the researcher employed simple language and clear instructions which was quite appropriate to the respondents. Instructions were made as simple and clear as possible. Questions were phrased clearly to ensure consistence in responses of the participants. The respondents who participated in the study were expected to be knowledgeable to provide reliable information.

### 3.10.1 Data analysis

This refers to the critical assessment of the data collected. The data collected was subjected to quality checks, to ensure that the recordings were correctly done with minimal errors. This entailed editing, repeating interviews where necessary, coding, summarizing, categorizing and grouping similar information, analyzing according to the theme of the study. Data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS Version 15.0). Descriptive statistics was used to present characteristics of the sample using Excel Spread Sheet. Descriptive statistics provided numerical and graphically presented information. Frequency distributions were

analysed and interpreted basing on percentages, pie-charts, frequency tables, and graphs generated.

### 3.9.3. Ethical considerations

According to Jowell [1986], he observes that ethical considerations in research involve outlining the content of research and what would be required of participants, how informed consent will be obtained and confidentiality ensured. Hence, explanation about the purpose of the study was provided to all respondents. The respondents were assured of anonymity and confidentiality. That the information they gave was treated with utmost confidentiality and would not be accessed by anybody outside the study team. Their names were not written down for purposes of not identifying respondents to be associated with the study. The respondents also had a right to withdraw from the study in case it had harmed them or felt not like participating in the study. All these were done to ensure that the researcher gets good results from the research study.

### 3.10. Limitations to the Study

This refers to uncertainties which might occur while carrying out the research. The study was comprehensive and therefore researcher used considerable finances to execute the study successfully. However, despite the envisaged limitations of logistical and financial difficulties, the researcher endeavored to get the required resources to complete the study within the required time frame.

The researcher encountered a problem of non-response from study respondents. However, the researcher tried to build a rapport first which helped in building a strong bond with the respondents which later enabled him to get the required information.

Time factor was another biggest challenge during field work. There was limited time for the researcher to complete all the wards within the entire Municipal Council and then write a scholarly report.

Absenteeism of some government officials at district in charge of Youth affairs or programmes was a big problem during data collection. Some of them deliberately refused to give actual information needed in the study or even demanded to be paid in order to give the necessary information. However, the researcher tried to make appointments with them at an agreed date and time to have the interview conducted with them.

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

**4.0. Introduction**

Chapter four presents findings based on the specific objectives of the study. The researcher however used frequency tables, charts and other graphs for the presentation and analysis of the data collected from the field. This chapter therefore presents findings starting from the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents. The study sought to among other things to investigate the causes of Youth unemployment on Uganda's education system. Data analysis was sub-sectionalized into descriptive statistics and cross tabulations where different variables were described and analyzed for the study.

**4.1. Socio-economic demographic characteristics of respondents**

Some of the socio-economic demographic characteristics that the study took into consideration were age, gender, residence status, marital status, educational level, and economic activities engaged in and religion of the respondents.

**4.1.1. Age of the Respondents**

The age of the respondents was another important socio-demographic characteristic considered in the study. The frequency table below shows the distribution of respondents according to age

Table 4.1.1 showing Respondents according to age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
<20 years	15	25%
21 - 25	22	37%
26- 30	14	23%
31 - 35	09	15%
Total	60	100.0%

*Source: Primary Data 2016*

Table 4.1.1 shows that the majority (37%) of the respondents were aged between 21 to 25 years. This was followed by those in the age bracket <20 years with 25% representation. However, those in the age bracket 26 - 30 years had a percentage representation of 23% while 15% were aged 31 - 35 years old.

#### **4.1.2. Gender of respondent**

The study population composed of both female and male respondents. The study was gender considerate as it gave equal opportunity to both male and female Youth to participate.

Table 4.1.3. Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	34	57%
Female	26	43%
Total	60	100.0%

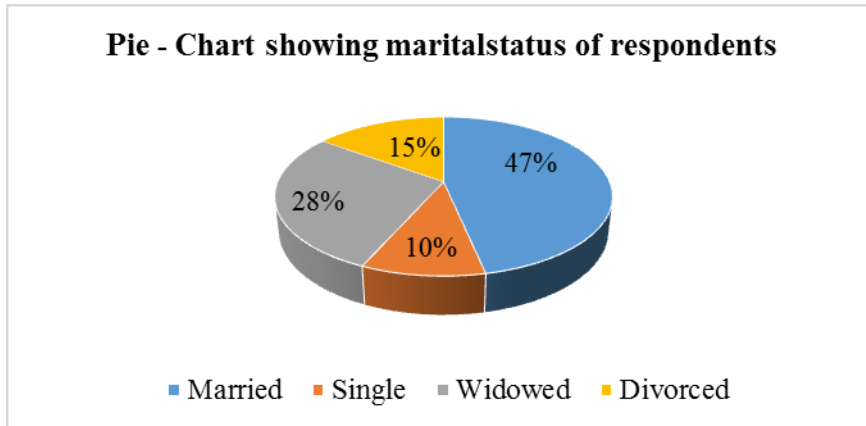
*Source: Primary Data 2016*

Through the questionnaire interview it was found that out of the total of 60 respondents, the male respondents scored 57% and the female respondents 43%. This was because the male respondents were more cooperative compared to their female counterparts. Thus, this enabled in the disaggregation of data terms of sex composition of youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality and hence the

study noted that men were more affected by the unemployment problem.

#### 4.1.3. Marital status of respondents

The pie-chart showing the marital status of the respondents



*Source: Primary Data 2016*

The analysis of the findings indicated in the above pie chart that 47% of the respondents were married, 10% were single, 28% were widowed and 15% were divorced. The above findings are in affirmation with the findings of UBOS (2011) youth unemployment where most of the married women tend to be unemployed and working as house wives and hence accounting for the highest rate of unemployment in the country.

#### 4.1.4. Educational level of respondents

The results further revealed that the Youth 13% had not attained formal education at all, only 20% had formal education, 12% of the respondents had completed the primary cycle of education while 7% had completed secondary education. However, 48% of the respondent had attained tertiary/university education. The results of this study

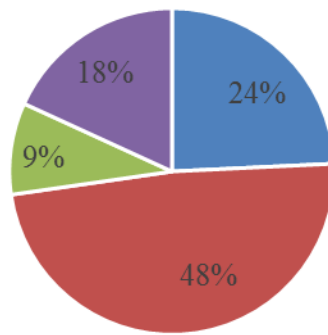


are in affirmation with what Mawhood, (1983) observed that there is a problem of illiteracy among young people which correlates with high unemployment in society. The variance in education levels made it easier and challenging to obtain information from study participants. It was easier to solicit information from the well-educated respondents than the semi-illiterates who needed a lot of explanation which the researcher managed to offer.

#### **4.1.5. Religion of respondent**

Since the study was carried out in Hoima Municipality, religion was a very important factor as it helped to establish whether the people go to different religious denominations or congregations. Asked about their religion, the analysis of religion indicates that most of the Youth respondents were Catholics represented by 48%, Protestants 24%, Pentecostals 18%, while the Muslims were represented by only 9%. According to the 2014 situation analysis conducted in Hoima Municipality by Caritas Uganda, majority of the people in Hoima municipality are Catholics composed of 40.6% followed by Protestants (38%), Muslims 15%, SDA 5% and the born again 8%.The pie-chart below summaries the above information.

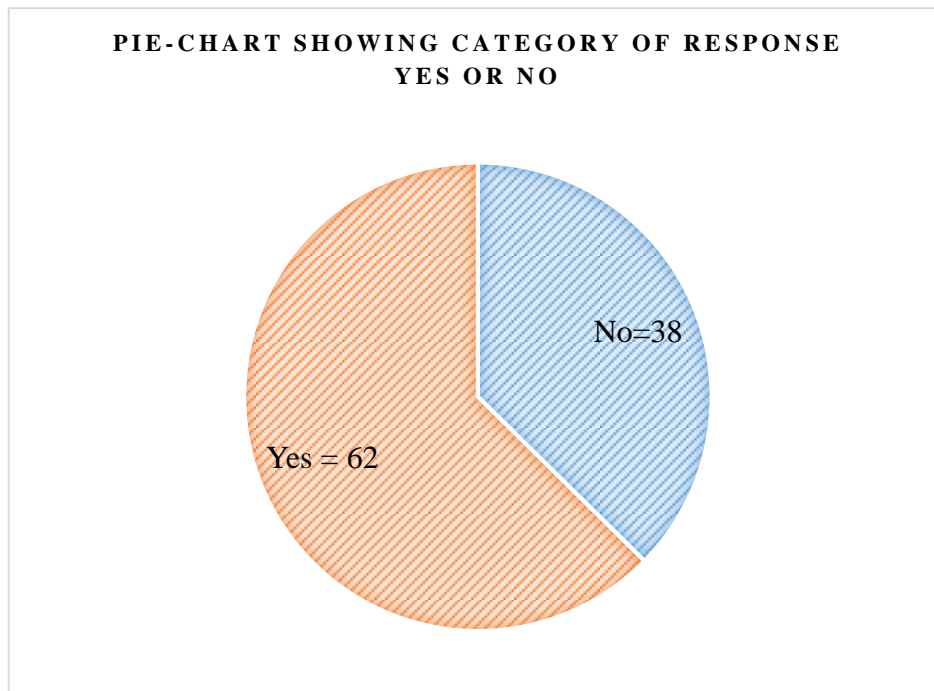
Pie-Chart showing distribution of religion



■ Protestant ■ Catholics ■ Muslims ■ Others

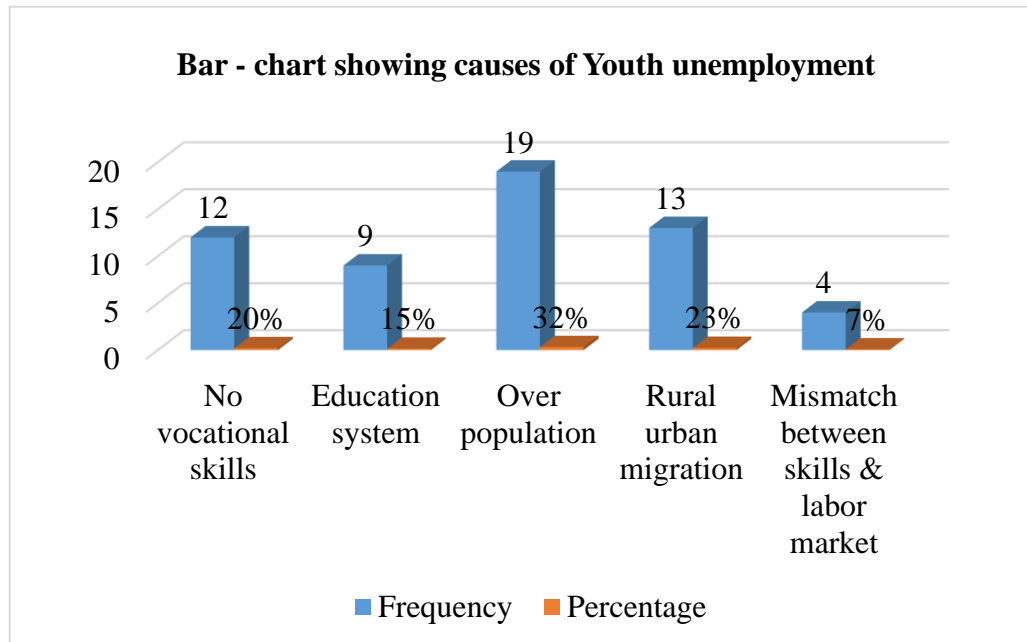
#### 4.2. Causes of unemployment among the youth

The respondents were also asked to state if unemployment is a big problem in Hoima Municipality. The 62% of the Youth indicated that unemployment is a big problem affecting the Youth. This was followed by 38% who stated that unemployment is a not a serious problem in Hoima Municipality. The above information was summarized with the help a pie-chart indicated below to enable compare the trend of youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality and disaggregate information by gender.



*Source: Primary Data 2016*

Bar chart 1 showing causes of unemployment among the youth



*Source: Primary Data 2016*

Asked why Youth unemployment is a big problem in , the Youth attributed it to multiple and complex causes behind Youth unemployment. The analysis of the findings in the bar chart above further indicates that over population was a major cause for Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality and this accounted for 32%. This was followed rural urban migration which had a numerical representation of 23%. The lack of employable vocational skills accounted for 20% while 15% attributed Youth unemployment to the poor education of Uganda. Only 7% indicated the mismatch between skills and labor market was a major cause of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality, 3% indicated other factors such as attitudinal barriers towards work and lack of networking in the labor market. The above findings are in affirmation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO 2015) that a large number of current high Youth unemployment is "structural," in a sense that most of the

unemployed Youth have skills which are not compatible with the jobs becoming available. It is further argued that many of the unemployed Youth either possess inadequate skills or possess skills that have greatly deteriorated or are not applicable to the available industries. The above information can be represented on the bar graph indicated below.

According to the Situational analysis conducted in 2014, the population of Hoima municipality is made up of migrants, i.e. residents of the municipality born outside Hoima district. The high number is attributed to a large number of persons who come to the town in search for better opportunities.

The respondents were further asked to indicate if unemployment has affected the Youth in Hoima Municipality. The findings indicate that majority of the Youth (n=41) stated yes implying that the problem of Youth unemployment was a serious problem affecting the Youth. Only (n=19) did indicate no meaning that unemployment is not a serious issue affecting the young people in Hoima Municipality. Asked how unemployment has affected the Youth, below are the responses given. The majority of the Youth respondents (21%) mentioned that prolonged unstable job search was a major and serious issue on how y

Youth unemployment was affecting them. This was followed by deterioration of skills which accounted for 17% of the total responses given. Only 12% indicated that attitude towards work had also affected them implying that they had lost hope of finding jobs in the labor market despite the fact that they had attained the necessary qualifications. The high dependency on family members and early marriages

were also cited by the Youth to be seriously affecting them. The respondent Youth further revealed that 8% high crime rates and don't responses respectively while poverty which accounted for 7% of the total response rate was cited to be also affecting the Youth in and this was followed by others that accounted for 5% total response rate. Only 2% did indicate that increase in drug abuse by the Youth. This is represented in the frequency table indicated below.

#### **4.3 Rate of unemployment among the Youth by gender**

The respondents were further asked which category of people is most unemployed in Hoima Municipality. The majority of the respondents indicated the Youth women are mostly unemployed (66%). Only 28% of respondents indicated Youth men are mostly unemployed while 6% stated do not know the category of the Youth who are mostly unemployed in Hoima Municipality. The pie -chart below presents summary of the findings by gender composition.

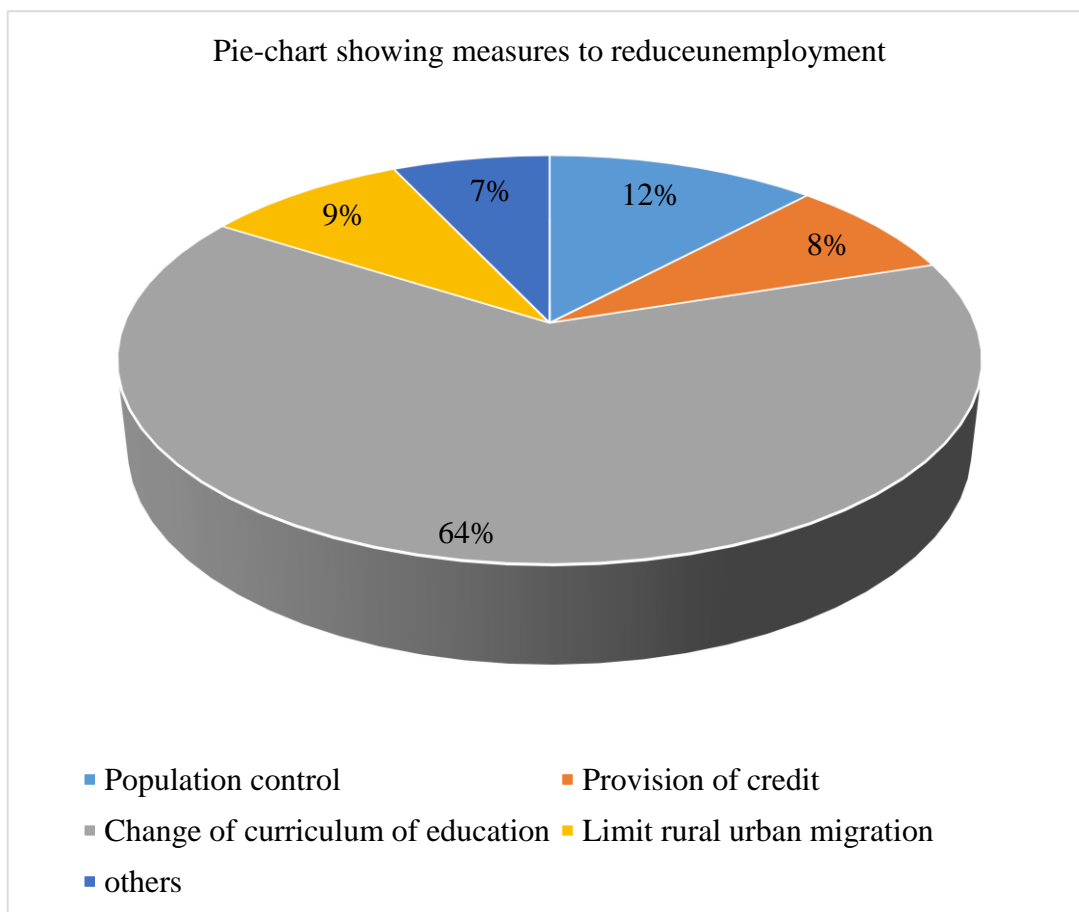
The analysis of the findings further reveals that the Youth in are registered with some association/organization as a precondition for accessing the Youth livelihood support program in their area. Among these associations include: Youth empowerment and support organization (YESO), SACCOs, Take a Step Women Group (TASWA), Self Help Project (HEP) etc. According to the responses generated from the study participants, 73% indicated yes implying they are registered members of some associations, only 23% indicated no meaning that they do not belong to any organization while 4% indicated do not remember whether they belong to any association or not.

Table 4.1.4 Registered membership with Youth association

Category of response	Percentage
Yes	73%
No	23%
Don't remember	4%
Total	100.0%

Source: Primary Data 2016

Measures to reduce Youth Unemployment



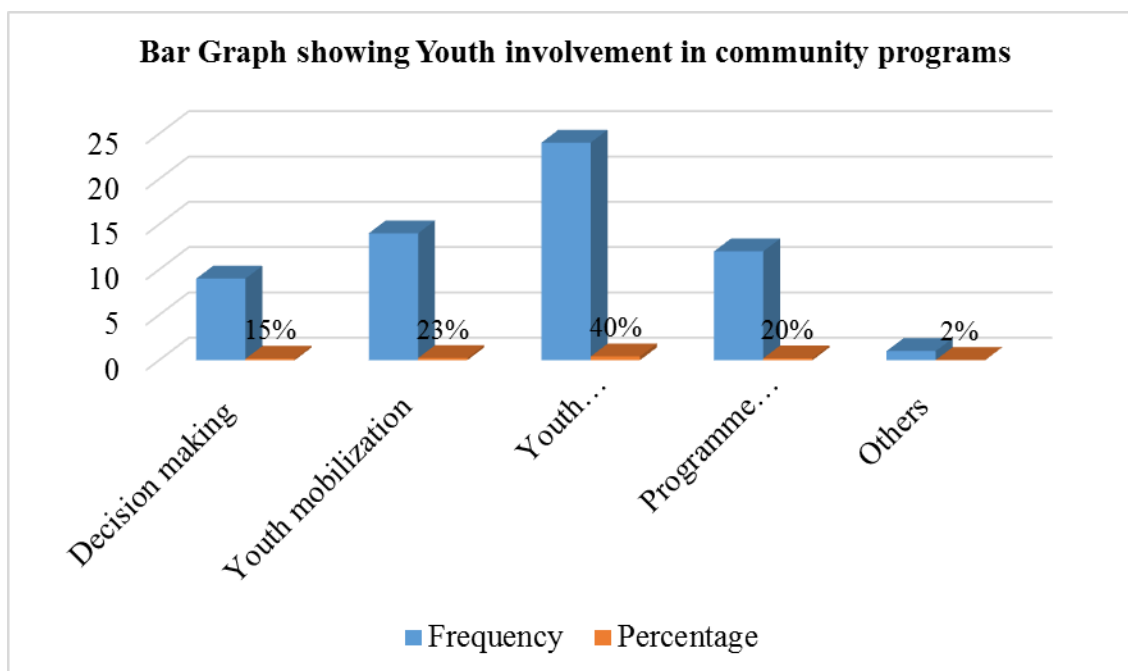
Source: Primary Data 2016

The analysis of responses indicates that a number of measures are suggested by the Youth in order to curb Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality. The majority (64%) suggested changing the curriculum of education in Uganda would address the problem of Youth unemployment. Accordingly, 12% suggested population control can help end the problem of Youth unemployment while the provision of credit followed with 8% of the total response rate. The analysis further suggests that limiting rural urban migration should be done and this accounted for 9%. The least was others which contributed only 7% of the total response rate. Accordingly, in agreement with Kahraman (2011), governments must involve employers and trainers to create a holistic approach to Youth unemployment and provide intensive programmes with focus on remedial education, work experience and adult mentoring. This is clearly presented in the exploded pie - chart below.



### 4.3.3 Youth involvement in community programs

Bar chart 3 showing the Youth involvement in community programs as a measure of reducing unemployment among the Youth



*Source of data: Field*

The study findings further indicates that majority of the Youth are involved in community development programs in their areas such as Youth mobilization, community engagements, and participation in other community development interventions in the area. The analysis of the study findings reveals that 77% of the total responses generated participate in Youth mobilization programs while only 23% reveals that do not take part in any community program.

Asked about their level of involvement in any community development programs in their area, varied responses were given. The majority of the Youth 40% are engaged in Youth

empowerment and participation program, Youth mobilization 23%. The Youth program implementation accounted for 20% of the total response rate while 15% accounted for Youth participation in decision making. Only 1 accounted for others. The Bar graph below summarises the findings of the study.

The Youth were further asked if they encounter barriers that limit their participation in development programs in order to come out of their unemployment situation within their area.

**4.3.6 Barriers to Youth participation in development programs**

Among the barriers cited which limit Youth participation in community development programs are summarized in the frequency table below.

Table 4.1.6 showing Barriers to Youth Participation in Development Programs

Barrier to participation	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Lack of skills	05	8%	8%
Poverty & social exclusion	08	13%	21%
Lack of voice	10	17%	38%
Corruption	31	52%	90%

Weak participation infrastructure	04	7%	97%
Others	02	3%	100.0%
Total	60	100.0%	

*Source: Primary Data 2016*

According to the table 4.1.6 above, corruption was cited by the Youth as a major barrier to their participation in development programs which had numerical representation of 52%, followed by lack of voice with numerical representation of 17% while poverty and social exclusion had numerical representation of 13%. The lack of skills had 8% of the total response rate and weak participation infrastructure with 7%. The least was others which had 3%.

In terms of accessibility to information, the majority of the Youth at least stated that they have access to information 92% and only 8% indicated had no access to information due to the nature of their activities which sometimes necessitates being away from the communication network channels and this denies them employment opportunities that are usually announced on radios and other communication channels. Among the means of communication cited included radios particularly FM stations that are operation in Hoima Municipality and beyond. This accounted for 33% of the total response rate. This was followed by newspapers especially new vision and monitor which had 19% and television with 16%. Accordingly local council chair persons as a means of information accounted for 11% while religious leaders had 10%,

community noticeboard with 7% and others such as use of microphones to announce information accounted for only 4% of the total response rate. Hence one of the respondents in an FGD had this to say;

...the problem with us here we lack access to information even when Youth programs are ongoing in the community where we stay. Our local leaders tend to hide it for their own consumption and their own people. (Kahooru, June 2016)

Asked about the sources of information they prefer in their locality, the respondent Youth indicated radios which had 24% of the total response rate. This was followed by television which had 21% and newspapers like new vision with 18%. Local council chairpersons and religious leaders through the announcements they make in churches contributed 14% while community notice boards had 12% and others such as VHTs, community elders and focal persons had 11% of the total response rate.

In summary, the above chapter presents the findings of the study undertaken to analyse the causes of unemployment among the Youth in Hoima Municipal Council. It is evident that Youth unemployment remains problematic to the progress of many young people in Hoima Municipality and the country as a whole. It has left many Youth frustrated, disgruntled and disappointed due to the challenges posed by unemployment in the economy. Besides this, the unemployed Youths have become political thugs and blood-thirsty hoodlums at the disposal of the politicians. The point here is that when large numbers of Youths are unemployed, their quest to survive may make them to become willing tools in the hands of maverick and disgruntled politicians who may

want to use them for anti-social and clandestine political activities especially to oppose the current regime.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a summary of the findings of the study, the conclusions and recommendations made from the findings of the study. The study was done purposely to analyse the causes of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality. The study involved a cohort sample size of 60 respondents drawn from various villages around Kahoora from which the information about the Youth unemployment was collected for analysis and presentation of results.

#### **5.1. Summary**

From the study findings, it was found out that there is high unemployment among the Youth in and mostly those affected are Youths in the age bracket between 21 - 25 years, and the least number of respondents (15%) were below 20 years of age. Only 23% of the respondents were between the ages of 26 - 30 years of age while 15% of the respondents were between 31 - 35 years old.

The key findings in this study also attributed to the country's slow growing economy to create adequate jobs, high Youth population, inequalities within the country, and discrepancy between knowledge, skills Youth received in schools and labor market requirements as well as Youth's

negative stereotypes. It was found out that out of the total of 60 respondents, the male Youth respondents had the highest representation of about 57% and the female respondents had less than 43%.

The study also found out that majority of the respondent Youth (n=48) were residents of Hoima Municipality and few respondents. They attributed their residence status in the urban setting to look for better sources of livelihoods opportunities. The study findings indicates that the majority of the Youth n=28 (47%) were married and n=17 (28%) were widowed and n=09 (15%) were divorced. This was intended to draw a clear reflection on the marital composition of the Youth residing in Hoima Municipality.

There were low levels of education established as 12% who had completed primary education while 13%) had no education at all. Of those who had no education at all, there were more females (56%) did not have education compared to males (44%). However, it was noted that most of the respondent Youth (48%) had completed either tertiary or university education.

The study noted that over population was a major cause for Youth unemployment inHoima Municipality and this accounted for 32%. The study also found out that rural urban migration contributed 23% of the total response rate. The majority of the respondent youth blamed government for failing to control the rate of population growth in the country. The lack of employable vocational skills accounted for 20% compared to 15% response with regard to the poor

education of Uganda. Accordingly the study noted that only 7% was due to the mismatch between skills and labor market while attitudinal barrier was 3%.

In terms of barriers to Youth participation, the majority (80%) reported having experienced some form of barrier in attempt to participate in developmental programs in their area and only (20%) reported having not experienced any barrier at all. The major factor limiting their participation was corruption which accounted for (52%) of the total response rate and had been mainly orchestrated by political leaders especially those in the ruling party (NRM). Regarding the nature and magnitude of Youth unemployment, majority (85%) reported it was such a big problem affecting the Youth and required immediate action by all stakeholders in the district.

## **5.2. Conclusion**

The study concluded that the prevalence of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality is high at over 66% among women Youth and nearly 28% among the men all of whom are the productive labour force in Uganda and those who seem to be working are under employed in a way disguised employment that their output is limited. It was noted that the female gender is adversely affected given the nature of their demands and responsibilities in their homes and society.

The study concluded that is a cost in a way that providing social services like education, health services, and



security becomes difficult since unemployment lowers the tax base. The rate of economic and infrastructural development in this area is also low due to limited government revenue.

The study noted that whereas some Youths were perceived as being voluntarily jobless, and that their unwillingness to work is responsible for their unemployment, there is no proof or evidence to that effect and the nature of the unemployment problem is structural resulting from the deficiency in demand for in the labour market.

The study further observed and concluded that many Youths in are under employed and this takes the form of disguised unemployment where a number of Youths can be seen doing a piece of work that can be done by one person for example in one small barber shop, you find around five young men to be disguising as hair dressers probably with not more than eight customers a day yet some of them have gone to school and trained in different disciplines but find themselves trapped in under employment: working below their capacity and qualifications and their fate is blamed on the limited employment opportunities and lack of proper planning on the side of government.

In addition, the study also revealed that there is another problem of discrimination in the labour market when it comes to professional jobs where the respondents explained that technical knowhow has been replaced with "technical know who" which deprives many of the chances of obtaining meaningful employment and end up in saloons and other forms of casual work. The general observation is that many Youths in are in poor living conditions because they cannot

afford the moderate basic needs and provide themselves to have a reasonable standard of life because of poverty and society is also affected because a large number of the population who are the Youths are unemployed.

Disadvantaged Youths are facing extreme poverty because of unequal access to economic and social services. Following adopting economic liberalization policies in early 1990's hence establishment of cost sharing policy in social services including education which previously were fully funded by the government from primary school to university level, hence, reduced educational opportunities for children from poor families to access education as a result remain uneducated hence automatically disqualify themselves from getting decent and well-paid jobs.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

In order to address unemployment among the Youth in Hoima Municipality, the study has come out with some recommendations that must be put in place to address the problem of Youth unemployment and the following are proposed:

There should be enhancement of the policy environment as an important aspect towards creating more employment opportunities by the government. The policy environment should be cognizant of the problem of Youth unemployment. There has not been a considerable move in the right direction in this regard. Decentralized decision making from the Ministry of Youth Affairs in the Ministry of

Gender Labour and Social Development to levels should be the tenable option as a way to recognise the problem of the Youth at each and every corner of the country.

In this regard one can mention the absence of exclusive mention of the Youth in the National blue print Vision 2040 and in National Development Plan of Uganda as key aspects to address the issue of youth unemployment in the country. There is a well-established link between poverty and Youth unemployment, since, particularly, Youth unemployment in general and women Youth unemployment in particular is believed to have an adverse short- and long-term consequences.

Government measures should be put in place to control the rate of population growth especially resulting from rural-urban migration since a number of Youths were from distant areas and ended up in this area. This habit needs to be checked. Plans need to be made for resettlement and rehabilitation of these children of Uganda (Youth of Uganda).

Another Government intervention that can be made includes the encouragement of entrepreneurship and self-employment. This is inevitable in prioritizing vocational schools. In an environment where there is a weak private sector and where the capacity of the government in terms of creating employment is minimal, entrepreneurship and self-employment should be viewed as alternative ways of employment creation.

The study also recommends that the Government of Uganda through its line ministries such as the Ministry of

Education, Science, Technology, and Sports (MoESTS) needs to formulate a policy which would allow for the revision of the education curriculum after certain definitive periods.

The study further recommends that the Government should work on a comprehensive Youth employment policy which should include programs that are aimed at promoting an attitude change among young people. The Youth should be enlightened on a number of things which include the opportunities presented by vocational institutions in terms of creating employment, the potential of Uganda's informal sector, the reality of rural-urban migration among others.

The study also recommends abolishment or revision of collateral security by Microfinance institutions in the country in order to enable the Youth access the revolving young fund as a startup capital to enable them come out of the unemployment situation in the country. This will enable them live a life of happiness and enjoyable but not full of misery and frustration which could compel them to become thugs.

The study further recommends the Government of Uganda should introduce modest tax incentives for enterprises that avail internship placements and also create jobs for young people in the country. Although this idea was proposed in 2008 by the then Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development but its implementation process has been slow in ensuring that it fulfills the intended goals and objectives in helping the Youth come out of the unemployment situation.

The study further recommends that the Government of Uganda sets up national job centers across the country. The initiatives of this nature that currently exist in the country are owned by private individuals and mainly benefit young people in Kampala which is Uganda's capital city despite being reported in October 2010 by the press that the Government in partnership with the private sector would be setting up call centers all over the country where jobs would be outsourced on the internet to about 2000 Ugandans.

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**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 Research Work Plan

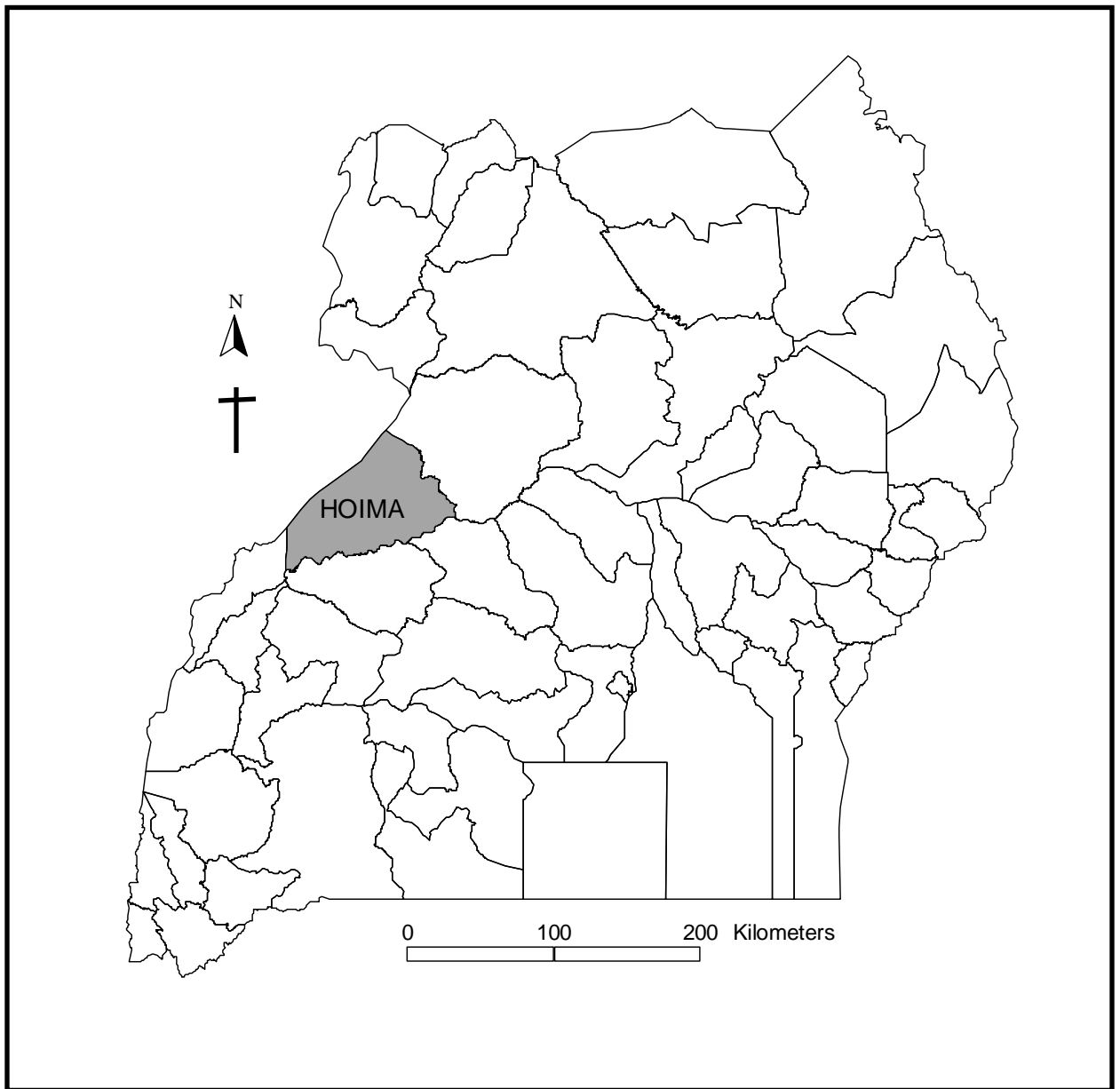
Description of Activity Plan	(In Quarters)											
	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter			2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter			3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter			4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter		
Topic identification	Green											
Submission of research proposal	Black											
Make corrections in proposals.	Dark Green	Dark Green										
Designing research tools/ instruments		Blue										
Pre-test the research tools /instruments			Red	Red								
Review secondary data at the Library					Yellow							
Collect raw data from						Grey						
Data Analysis collected from the field						Teal	Teal	Teal	Teal	Teal		
Evaluate data collected						Olive	Olive	Olive				
Presentation of findings of data collected								Pink	Pink	Pink	Pink	
Complete remaining chapters									Green	Green		
Submit to Supervisor and await feedback										Brown	Brown	
Revise draft and format for submission											Blue	Blue
Print, bind and submit first draft												Grey

## Appendix 2 Research Work Budget

S/N	Activity description	Resources	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1	Proposal production	Printing	50 pages	500	25,000/=
		Photocopying	5 copies	100	20,000/=
		Binding	6 copies	5,000	30,000/=
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>75,000/=</b>
2	Developing data collection tools	Paper/reams	4	20,000	80,000
		File folders	6	2,500	15,000
		Printing	10	500	5,000
		Photocopying	336x8 pages	50	134,400
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>154,400/=</b>
3	Training 8 research assistants	Meals	9x2	5,000	90,000
		Allowances	8x2	5,000	80,000
		Stationary	1 ream	10,000	10,000
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>180,000</b>
4	Pre-testing Questionnaires	Meals	9	<b>6,000</b>	54,000
		Allowances	8	5,000	40,000
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>94,000</b>
5	Data collection and cleaning	Meals	9x21	6,000	472,500
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>472,500</b>
6	Data entry and analysis	Consultancy		400,000	400,000
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>400,000</b>
7	Report Writing	Printing	80 pages	500	40,000
		Photocopying	5 copies	100	45,000
		Binding	5 copies	5000	25,000
		Allowances	10x5	10,000	500,000
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>610,000</b>
8	Dissemination of results	Photocopying	10 copies	100	90,000
		Binding	3 copies	8,000	24,000
		Workshop	3	500,000	500,000
9	Miscellaneous	Transport to Nkozi			100,000
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>714,000</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>				<b>2,699,500/=</b>

Appendix 3

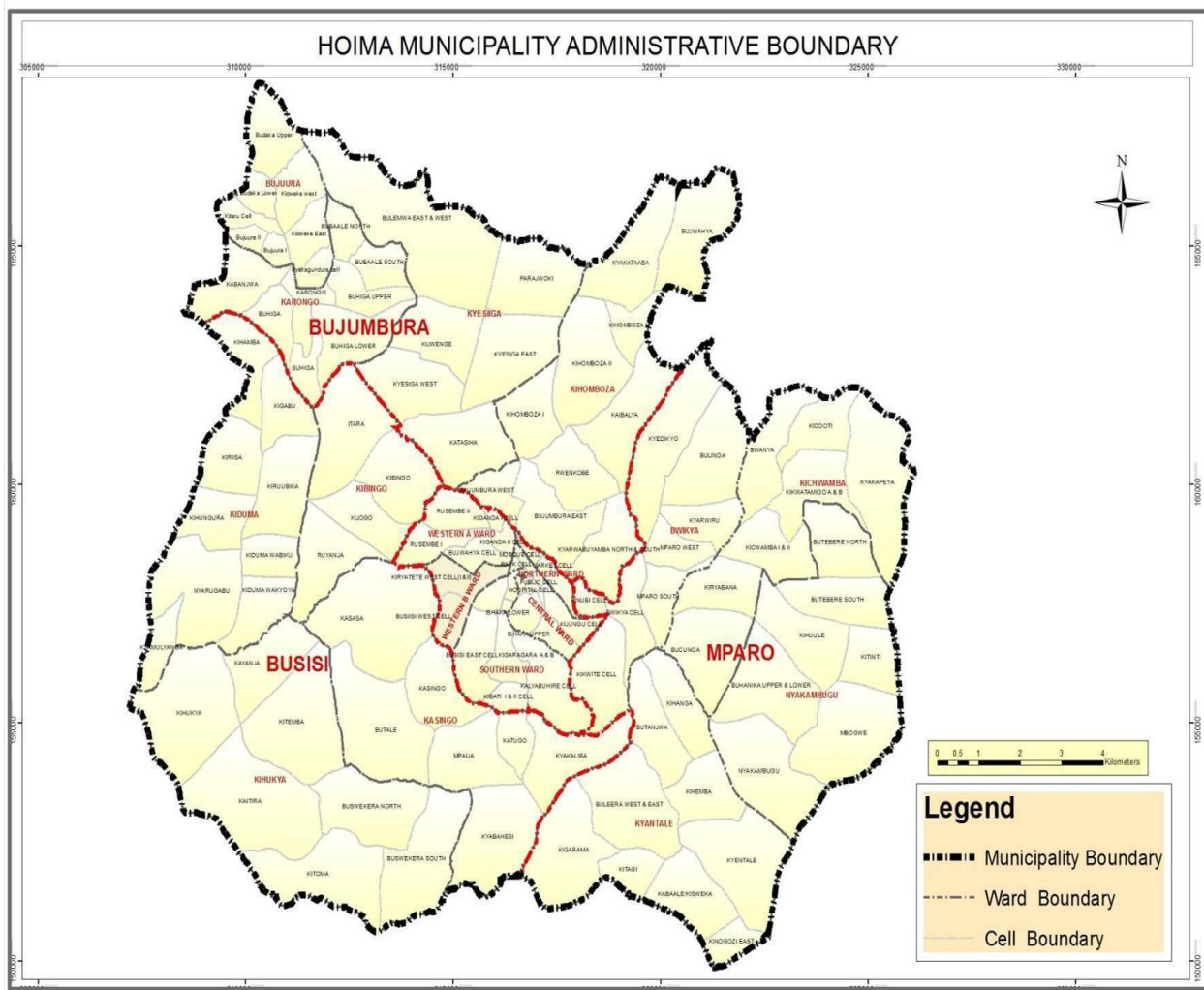
Appendix 3 Map of Uganda Showing Location of Hoima



Source: 2012 Population Housing and Census Report

Source: Hoima District Planning Unit 2016

**Appendix 4 Map showing Administrative Divisions of Hoima Municipality**



Source: Hoima Municipal Council Planning Unit 2016

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRIMARY RESPONDENTS (18 -35 YEARS)

Dear respondent,

I am MageziYusto a final year student of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Development Studies. I am currently conducting a research on the topic; Analysing the causes of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality using a case study of Kahoora Division. You have been identified as one of the respondents in this study. You are therefore kindly requested to answer these questions to the best of your ability. Your answers shall be confidentially kept and used for academic purposes only.

### SECTION A: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Gender of respondent		
Male		1
Female		2
2. Age of respondent		
18 - 28		1
29 - 39		2
40 & Above		3
3. Level of Education of respondent		
None		0
Primary	1	
Secondary		2
Tertiary/University		3
4. Residence of Hoima Municipal Council		
Yes		1
No		2
5. Marital status of respondent		
Single		1

Married	2
Separated	3
Divorced	4
Widowed	5

6. Religion of respondent

Protestant	1
Catholic	2
Moslem	3
Seventh day Adventist	4
Others specify _____	77

7. Average daily expenditure of the respondent

<5,000/=	5,000 - 10,000/=	15,000 - 20,000/=	25,000 - 30,000/=	>30,000/=
1	2	3	4	5

8. Average monthly income

<50,000/=	1
100,000/= - 150,000/=	2
200,000/= - 250,000/=	3
300,000/= - 350,000/=	4
> 400,000/= - 450,000/=	5

**SECTION B: CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH**

9. Do you think unemployment is a big problem in Kahoora division?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99

10. If yes, why do think youth unemployment is a big problem in Kahoorra division?

No vocational skills	1
Education system of Uganda	2
Over population	3
Rural urban migration	4
Mismatch between skills & labor market	5
Others specify_____	77

**(Multiple answers apply)**

11.If no, why do you think youth unemployment is not a problem in Kahoorra division?

I am already employment	1
I have enough skills	2
Low population	3
No influx of people	4
Others specify_____	77

**(Multiple answers apply)**

12. Do you think unemployment has affected the youth in Kohoorra division?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99

13. How has it affected the youth like you in Kahoorra division?

Prolonged unstable job	1
High dependency burdens On families	2
Deterioration of skills	3
Negative attitude towards work	4
Increase in drug abuse	5
High crime rates	6



Poverty	7
Early marriage	8
Others specify_____	77
Don't know	99

**(Multiple answers apply)**

14. As a youth, do you think youth unemployment should be addressed in Kahoora division?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99

15. What would you like the government and development partners to do to address the problem of youth unemployment in Kahoora division?

Population control	1
Provision of credit	2
Changing curriculum of education	3
Limit rural urban migration	4
Others specify_____	77

**(Multiple answers apply)**

**SECTION C: RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE YOUTH BY GENDER IN KAHOORA DIVISION**

16. Which category of young people do you think are most unemployed in Kahoora division?

Men	1
Women	2
Don't know	99

17. Are you registered with any association/organization in your area?
- |                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Yes            | 1  |
| No             | 2  |
| Don't remember | 99 |
18. As a youth, are you involved in any community development programme in your area?
- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No  | 2 |
19. If yes, what is your level of involvement in any community development programme in your area?
- |                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Decision making                   | 1  |
| Youth mobilization                | 2  |
| Youth empowerment & participation | 3  |
| Programme implementation          | 4  |
| Others specify_____               | 77 |
- (Multiple answers apply)**
20. Are there barriers which stop you from participating in community development programmes in your area?
- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No  | 2 |
21. If yes, mention the barriers that limit your participation in community development programmes of your area
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Lack of skills             | 1 |
| It is expensive            | 2 |
| Poverty & social exclusion | 3 |
| Lack of voice              | 4 |

Corruption	5
Weak participation infrastructure	6
Others specify_____	77

**(Multiple answers apply)**

22.	Do you have access to information in your area?	
	Yes	1
	No	2

23. If yes, what are the sources of information you know in your local community?

Radio	1
Television	2
Newspapers	3
Local Council Chairpersons	4
Religious leaders	5
Community Notice Boards	6
Others specify_____	77

**(Multiple answers apply)**

24. Which of the above sources of information do you prefer most in your area?

Radio	1
Television	2
Newspapers	3
Local Council Chairpersons	4
Religious leaders	5
Community Notice Boards	6
Others specify_____	77

**(Only one response is applicable)**

25. Are there youth livelihood support programmes in your area?	
Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99
26. If yes, which youth livelihood support programme are you involved in in your area?	
None	0
Youth fund	1
Vocational education	2
Agriculture	3
Others specify _____	77

**SECTION D: NATURE & MAGNITUDE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN KAHOORA DIVISION**

27. Do you think youth unemployment is a big problem in Kahoora division?	
Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99
29. Who are most affected by unemployment?	
Youth men	1
Youth women	2
Don't know	99
30. Where do you see the problem?	
Lack of access to resources	1
Government policy	2
Increase in labor force	3
Education system	4
Others specify _____	77

31. Are most of the youth ever searching for employment in your area?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99

32. Other than searching for employment, are there other activities the youth are ever involved in in your area?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	99

33. If yes, what are some of the activities the youth engage in your area?

Prostitution	1
Gambling	2
Maize roasting	3
Loitering on streets	4
High population growth	5
Others specify_____	77

**END**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION**

## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear respondent,

I am MageziYusto a final year student of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Development Studies. I am currently conducting a research on the topic; Analysing the causes of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality using a case study of Kahooru Division. You have been identified as one of the respondents in this study. The information you provide will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

- 1) What do you understand by youth unemployment?
- 2) What factors have contributed to youth unemployment in Kahooru division?
- 3) How has youth unemployment affected most of the youth in Kahooru division?
- 4) What are some of the livelihood programmes you have in place to enable the youth come out of their situation?
- 5) What is the selection criteria for one to become a beneficiary of the livelihoods support programme?
- 6) Does the programme benefit all the youth in order to enable them come out of the unemployment situation?
- 7) Do you have a specific youth policy that targets addressing the needs of the young people to help them come out of their situation? How is it help the youth apparently?
- 8) What programmes has the government put in place to support the youth in this area in order to address the problemofunemployment?

## FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear respondents,

I am MageziYusto a final year student of Uganda Martyrs University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Development Studies. I am currently conducting a research on the topic; Analysing the causes of Youth unemployment in Hoima Municipality using a case study of Kahoora Division. This group has been identified as one of the respondents in this study. The information provided will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

1. What do you understand by youth unemployment?
2. Is youth unemployment a big problem? What factors have contributed to youth unemployment in Kahoora division?
3. How has youth unemployment affected most of the youth in Kahoora division?
4. What are some of the informal sector activities the youth in this area engage in order to earn a living?
5. What are some of the livelihood programmes you have in place to enable the youth come out of their situation? Do the programme benefit all youth in this area irrespective of tribe, colour, race, ethnicity, or nationalism?
6. What is the selection criteria for one to become a beneficiary of the livelihoods support programme?
7. Does the programme benefit all the youth in order to enable them come out of the unemployment situation?
8. As a district, what interventions have you adopted to address the issue of youth unemployment in Kahoora division?

9. Do you have a specific youth policy that targets addressing the needs of the young people?