

# **JIMMA UNIVERSITY**

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

**AN ASSESSMENT ON THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF  
UNEMPLOYMENT IN JIMMA TOWN: THE CASE OF BACHO BORE  
KEBELE**

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## Acronyms

CSA – Central Statistical Agency

GNP - Gross Nation Product

ILO – International Labor Organization

MoLSA – Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

ONRS – Oromo National State

## Abstract

*This study focused on the determinants and effects of unemployment in Jimma town the case of Bacho Bore Kebele. The objective of this study is to reduce the determinants and effects of unemployment, and the methods of this study was both qualitative and quantitative method. The sampling method of this study was simple random sampling method. Questionnaire and interview were used as tools of data collection method. The primary data is obtained from randomly selected respondents and from key informant interviews; whereas the secondary data was obtained from written materials related to the topic of the research. Based on finding respondents those who are completed primary second cycle education (5-8) were more unemployed, which comprise 34%, from here the share of male is 12% and female is 22%. Some problems such as, social, economic, health and psychological related problems are the major problems that faced respondents because of unemployment. In conclusion, considering the health related problem the majority of the respondent faced health related problem because of unemployment like unhappiness. In terms of psychological related problem the majority of respondent faced psychological related problem such as, depression, lack of self-confidence and mental disorder. In recommendation, it is clear that the cause and effects of unemployment is wide and cannot minimize unless the contribution of governmental and non- governmental organizations against the problem. That means they are expected to look in different direction to get create different work that help unemployed to recover from the problem of unemployment. As far as the social and psychological effects of unemployment are concerned all responsible bodies particularly the office of labor and social affaire should play a leading role in inviting the worker to be employed, even though all the stakeholders are responsible and finally it is possible to minimize the problem of unemployment.*

# **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1. Background of the study**

Unemployment is the state of persons who is out of work and actively looking for job. The term does not refer to people who are not seeking work because of age, illness or mental or physical disability. Nor does it refer to people who are attending school or keeping houses. Such people are classified as out of the labor force rather than unemployed (world book2001).

Unemployment may include serious problem for both individual and society as a whole. For the individual it means loss of income and when unemployment rateincrease it may results for individual to engage in different negative deviant activities. For society, it results in social disorganized and in some cases, criminal or other antisocial behavior. There are different types of unemployment like structural, cyclical, seasonal and frictional. This categorization of unemployment is based on various factors that results in unemployment (Michael and Stephen, 2000).

In the world trend unemployment is a huge problem. For instance, in most developing country total number of unemployment is 1.1 billion nearly the size of China's populations. The problem becomes much more severe in developing nations, like that of African nations (ILO 2010).

Africa's economy is transitional from planned economy to market oriented economy including the employment system since1990's. Before that, people job arranged by the state, everything is planned. Now people are free to choose their job, people's ability, educational level...etc decides whether they can be employed or not (Getachew, Martha and et-al 2005).

Ethiopia is one of the Africa countries that confronting a high level of unemployment. Ethiopia has not yet entered its demographic transition and the fertility rate is so high that the population continues to grow at rapid pace. Particularly as land degradation and scarcity act as factors for the movement from rural to urban areas (Michael, and Stephen 2000).

Unemployment is becoming an increasingly a major concern for both rural and that of urban Ethiopia. This because the majorities of population are in rural and when they move to urban, there is no one who works in agricultural activities and result in low productivity in the primary economic sector (CSA 2006).



Jimma is one of the largest towns in Ethiopia affected by the problem of unemployment and administration has been taken different measures to overcome the problem of unemployment (Ephrem 2009).

Even those, who are said to be employed, are working in unfavorable working condition and with low wage price. This led them to live a terrible life. More badly, this does have tremendous impact on individual job seekers and for the whole community in general, because jobless individuals are instigated to engage in anti-social activities and criminal acts so as to secure their daily needs (Ephrem 2009).

The aim of this study was to the determinants (causes) of unemployment and to examine the effects of unemployment on unemployed person

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Unemployment is an economic condition marked by the fact that individuals actively seeking jobs but, remains unemployed. Unemployment is expressed as a percentage of total available work forces. The level of unemployment varies with economic conditions and other circumstance (ILO 2010).

Unemployment rates may differ from data published by national sources of due to differences in coverage and/or definition. In particular for 2012 and 2013, unemployment rates were estimated by the ILO in case data published by national sources were not yet available at the point of time at which the global employment trends report was prepared. The rate of unemployment was different from nation to nations. (ILO, Trends Economic Model, October 2013).

Ethiopia is one of the least developed countries where unemployment is a most difficult problem in current country's experience sennels (2009) asserted that around 50% of urban populations between age of 15 and 29 are unemployed in Ethiopia.

Jimma is one of the urban areas found in Ethiopia. Which is affected by unemployment problem (Ephrem, 2009) and Bacho Bore kebele is part of this city which is shared the same problem.

Some researchers such as Aliyi (2012), Binyam (2012) and Gebremedhin (2004), those who investigate on the causes, consequences and determinants of unemployment mostly limited

their study on population growth, lack of education and rural to urban migration as the main cause of unemployment.

They also focused on economic and social effects of unemployment. However, the causes and effects of unemployment are not limited to only the above mentioned factors explained by researchers. The researcher would try to include such problems as unwillingness to work and attitude towards employment. In fact these factors currently make the majority of people to employ. Therefore, the researcher would try to include them in this study as far as the problem causes people to be unemployed.

Of course, the factors they mention are cause for unemployment. But, they failed to show in what extent that the factors they mention could be the cause, so I have fulfill this gap

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

Objective of the study has two parts: General objective and Specific objectives.

#### **1.3.1. General objectives**

The general objective of this study was to assess the determinants and effects of unemployment in Jimma town especially in the case of Bacho Bore kebele.

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives**

- To identify the causes of unemployment.
- To examine the consequences of unemployment on unemployed individual.
- To examine the consequences of unemployment on public at large.
- To examine the strategies used by government to reduce unemployment problems of the study area.

### **1.4. Scope of the study**

This study was to assess the causes and consequences of unemployment and the factors that affecting unemployment. This study physical delimited to the Jimma town in case of Bacho Bore Keble. In this study the major causes of unemployment saw in detail and the major effects of unemployment and in what way it affect the individual and the public at large was discussed and finally the strategies that the government used to reduce this unemployment problem.

### **1.5. Significance of the study**

This study is significantly contributed in the following areas; it would contributed in showing the short and the long term effects of unemployment on the unemployed individual and that of the public at large in the study area, it would help for the study area in providing them some sort of information about unemployment and unemployed, it would be used as a secondary sources of data for those who need to conduct research on the similar issue and finally, it also significantly show that to what extent unemployment affect the people in the study area.

### **1.6. Definition of key terms**

Unemployment:-Is the state of person who is out of work and actively looking for job (World book 1994).

Labor force :- Is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed and age of labor force is 15 to 64 (ILO).

Unemployed:-Are those in range of the working age who are exist for work and have actively sought employment, but unable to get job at the existing wage (Dictionary of sociology, 2000).

Working age:-Are those who range from 15 to 64 years (Ayele 2003).

Under employment:-Is extent to which person are employed at jobs that call for less than their highest current level of skill (Dictionary of sociology 2000).

Employed people: - This group includes those people who perform any paid work as well as those who have jobs (Dictionary of sociology 2000).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Concepts and definition of unemployment**

In this chapter, the definition of unemployment, its measurement, the working age of population, types of unemployment and theories of unemployment are included.

#### **2.2. What is unemployment?**

The concise dictionary of sociology defines unemployment as the states of being unable to sell ones labor worker despite being to do so. As this definition, the term unemployment is state of being unable to work, due to lack of job market (Marshal 1996).

Unemployment is a topic which a bounds alternative definitions and classification. For example, in one survey a writer cite the existence of unemployment in the literature of no more than seventy difference classifications and definition of unemployment (Philips 1999).

Unemployment is situation in which enough are not available for everyone. Who wants to work there is always some amount of unemployment in any economic as people move from one occupation to another (world book 1994).

All jobless people are not unemployed; millions of people are less yet they are not part of unemployment problem. For example, full time students, young children and older people in retirement etc are all jobless. We do not expect them to be working. So we do consider them to be working. So we consider everybody be put to work only with ensuring job for those entire person who are able and willing to work (CSA 2011).

The definition of labor force participantsexclude. Most households and volunteer's activities. A woman who devotes her energy to household responsibilities or unpaid charity is not counted as part of labor force. Students too are typically the labor force until they leave the school; they enter the labor force when they go looking for job either during the summer or after graduation. People exists the labor force when they go back to school return to house hold activities, go to prison or retire. These entrants and exists keep charging the labor force (Bradley 2003).

Unemployment arises from a member of reasons, separating the causes of unemployment is important because training a problem require that correctly diagnosis its source (Henderson and Poole 1999).

The world unemployment is used in specific sense. By employment mean that state of affairs when an economy, where there are large numbers of able bodied person of working age are willing to work but cannot find employment at the current paying wage rate (Somashakor 2003).

As it was stipulated in Ethiopian labor proclamation number 42/1993, article number 173/3 that, one who has attained the age of 14 years and above can be register as a jobseeker provided the necessary document are available. In practice, however only those who are age of 18 years and above are eligible for formal employment (Ayele 2003).

### **2.3. Measurement of unemployment**

The measurement of the level of national employment or national unemployment requires classification of the concept like that of labor force, working age, unemployment and productive activity. The unemployed are those in range of the working age who are available for work and/or have activity sought employment during previous four week (Emessy 1988).

National unemployment rate= $\frac{\text{number of unemployment}}{\text{Labor force}} \times 100$

Labor force

In Ethiopia the two approaches of unemployment measurement namely, usual status approach, and the current status approach have been used. According to CSA in the usual status approach the unemployed includes the economically active population who is not take part in productive activities during the most of twelve months preceding the date. In the current status approach, the unemployed includes those economically active populations who are not engaged in productive activity for at least one day in the seven days before the day of the interview (Stanley 1997).

### **2.4. Causes of unemployment**

In the setup of a modern market economy there are many factors which contribute to unemployment. Causes of unemployment are varied and it may be due to the following factors.

- A. Dependency on others
- B. Attitude towards employment

- C. Disability
- D. Unplanned population growth
- E. Changes in tastes as well as alterations in the climatic condition
- F. Discrimination on the basis of age, class, ethnicity, color and race
- G. Unwillingness to work
- H. Ability to look for employment (ILO).

There also various studies that investigate the determinants of unemployment.

Some studies analyzed the determinants of unemployment from a micro economic perspective while other investigates the macroeconomic determinants of unemployment in both developed and developing countries.

Monterson (1970), and Lippmann and Mc Call (1976), presented a commonly chosen framework for job search model. This model states that when people become unemployed, the expected duration of their unemployment depends on probability of receiving job offers and accepting the others. The job offers is determined by factors such as education, skill, experience, and local demand condition, all which make specific person attractive to employers. This model assume that the probability that an individual acceptable wage, the minimum acceptable wage is called reservation wage and is determined by cost of looking for job, unemployment, income expected distribution of wage offers, and probability subsequent job offers (Kingdon2001).

Bhorat (2007) analyzed a number of labor economic (social) choice theories and identified factors or common variables that determine the chance of somebody to be employed or not. These theories are:-

- a. Economic theory: - state that more education result in greater likelihood of employment. In many middle and low income countries, there is shortage of highly educated individuals and this result in high unemployment (Bhorat 2007).
- b. Social choice theory:-State that unemployment is affected by choices in how to utilize hours in the day. This is created to house responsibility such as fetching water, child care, of the elderly and leisure activities (Bhorat 2007).

Gender and culture have an impact on employment. Women are often more likely to be home makers dependent on the male of house hold. Thisdepends significantly on who is working

and more likely to be the bread winner. The issue of race also plays a role in many developing and developed world (Bhorat 2007).

New classical labor theory argued that high unemployment rate is caused by low wage. This means that, if there is involuntary unemployment, the real with find a job at a lower age, the decrease in real wage implies lower costs to employers and it encourages them to employment workers (Bhorat 2007).

This theory focused on two factors:-

- **The composition of house hold:** - Is some time determines unemployment, a house hold that has many teenagers and babies can have impact on the likelihood of employment by acting as an incentive to find employment (Bhorat 2007).
- **The correlation between marital status and employment:-**This happen in both developed and developing countries. It is argued that once a person is married, there is economic and psychological incentive to find employment. Generally, it is viewed that married men are less risked employees, because they have settle down. However, this is debatable because of someone may be employed in the first place and this attracts potential partners to him/her. There is a need to know what happened in the first place. Another factor in this case is wealth of the family or house hold. People from poor families have little or no many to actively look for job and this causes geographical immobility to areas where job are located ( Bhorat2007).

## **2.5. Effects of unemployment**

The economic impacts of unemployment and the serious loses from unemployment are facts that we would give due attention. Unemployment is the central problem in modern societies. When unemployment is high, resources are wasted, people's income are decreased. During such periods, economic distress also spill over to affect people's emotion and family lives (Yigzaw 2004).

Unemployment has several effects on economic, social and so on.

### **2.5.1. Economic effects of unemployment**

High percentage of labor force are unemployed or without jobs. When unemployment occurs, there will be a great amount of GNP loses. High unemployment is a symptom of waste for during recessions. When unemployment is high resources are wasted and people's income is destroyed. According to Okun's law, period of high unemployment are time in which actual

GNP is below its potential. Okun's law states that, every 2% fall in output from its potential leads to 1% point in overall unemployment rate (Yigzaw 2004).

### **2.5.2 Social effects of unemployment**

Recent studies indicate that unemployment leads to deterioration of both physical and psychological health of the society. Some of them are high level of heart disease, alcoholism and suicide. When unemployment increases it may lead to death for some. Many people can be hired jobs and can be laid off from jobs (Yigzaw 2004).

It is associated with joblessness and other events many students can fail school. Many children can live at home without school. The problem of unemployment has many adverse effects on unemployed and the society at large. Desperation and disappointments may lead to self-distractive and social behaviors such as suicide, organized crime, robbery, violence against women, theft and bagging (Zerihun 2005).

In any nation urban and rural represent social system however cultural diffusion occurs as people move from one another in search for unemployment (McKee-Ryan 2005).

Among the major problems unemployment is outstanding economic and social problem in all parts of the world. The problem of unemployment is wide spread even in developed countries though not as serious as developing countries. Because of rural to urban migration, urban areas are suffering from a problem of unemployment; those unemployed individuals come to be hopeless to be and lose bright future due to this, they tend to participate in different anti-social behavior (Buss and Red burn 1983).

In recent years the rate of growth of population in urban areas particularly through rural to urban movement has accelerated significantly, this has caused great problem to meet basic housing needs and has led to the growth of slums and overcrowding, resulting in the deterioration of the environment (Ottaway 1997).

Generally, review of research on the socio psychological experience of being unemployed says that people, who experience of being unemployed tend to suffer from lower level personal happiness, lower social integration, lower self-esteem, lower psychological wellbeing and greater tendency to commit suicide and participate in different social activities than the people, who are employed (Paul and Moser 2009).



Crime is rise and fall with unemployment. Crime rate are directly and often significantly associated with unemployment rate. In addition, crime rate seem to increase after unemployment have risen. There are many factors, which aggravates the problem of crime. The most prominent from all is unemployment and crime rate interrelated factors. (Bradley2003).

Generally speaking, there is a direct cause-effect relationship between unemployment and crime, because unemployment in turn leads to crime (Bradley 2003).

## **2.8. Types of unemployment**

Some economist classifies unemployment in four categories according to the basic causes. These categories are frictional, structural, seasonal and cyclical unemployment.

- **Frictional unemployment:**-refers to the normal job switching that occurs in a market economy; at any given moment there are bound to be some workers who are temporarily between jobs. It is a transitional or temporary unemployment that arises because the unemployed people may take few weeks to find a new job after losing or quitting a job or after entering or re-entering the labor force following the new schooling child bearing or some other reason for being out of the labor force. Therefore, frictional unemployment is not economic or social problem and it can be reducibly improvement in the flow of information concerning job openings (Sharp, Ansell, and et-al 2009).
- **Structural unemployment:** - occurs when jobs disappear due to changes in structure of the economy, as, for example, when companies move their operations overseas in order to lower their wage costs (Schiller and Bradley 2008).
- **Seasonal unemployment:**-refers to those who are out of work because of normal seasonal variations in employment. It is unemployment that arises as employment conditions changes over the seasons of the year. It is usually result due to seasonal fluctuation in change weather conditions, rendering work difficult (Roger 2000).
- **Cyclical unemployment:** - Is the type that rises and falls according to the overall condition of the national economy. Since cyclical model assumes that flexible wages and process maintain the economy at full employment. (Gerdtham Ulf-G. and Magnus Johansson 2003).

## **2.8. Theories of unemployment**

### **2.8.1. Symbolic interactions theory of unemployment**

Symbolic interactions focuses on the micro-inter actions. Thus symbolic interactions use concepts like labeling/role playing/stigma/significant and generalized others/looking glass self/self/primary and secondary effects of labeling. These concepts and focuses within the issue of unemployment would focus on the effects of being unemployed on the sense of ‘self’ of the individual. The labeling that occurs if a person has been unemployed over certain periods of the role playing and stigma that is attached to the role of employed/unemployed. The difficulties in getting employment when one is unemployed (i.e. the effects of the primary status on the secondary and longer lasting status of the person). (<http://onlinelibrary.Wiley.com/doi/10.10...>)

According to symbolic interactions’ perspective person interpret things differently therefore a long period of unemployment may label a person as lazy or worthless. As an output persons may react or treat the person according to the meaning of their label (George H.Mead). ([www.antiessays.com/free-essays/Unemployment-285651.html](http://www.antiessays.com/free-essays/Unemployment-285651.html)).

Public safety net, policies such as disability and unemployment insurance reduce employment by causing people to become less willing to seek work.

### **2.8.2. Conflict theory of unemployment**

Conflict theory focuses on the way that the political economic forces affect the levels of unemployment. The way that class, gender, and racism affect any one person’s chance of employment. The impact of wider social processes such as the rise of transnational companies and globalization and how these historical processes are changing

- a. The comparative unemployment levels within different countries and
- b. The processes of change with in those countries e.g., the rise of ‘rust belt’ cities (and the effects on the communities involved) as a manufacturing shifts from the UK and the USA to cheaper labor markets across the world.

(<http://www.gangresearch.net/Archives/hag...>).

(<http://socialsciences.scielo.org/pdf/s-r...>).

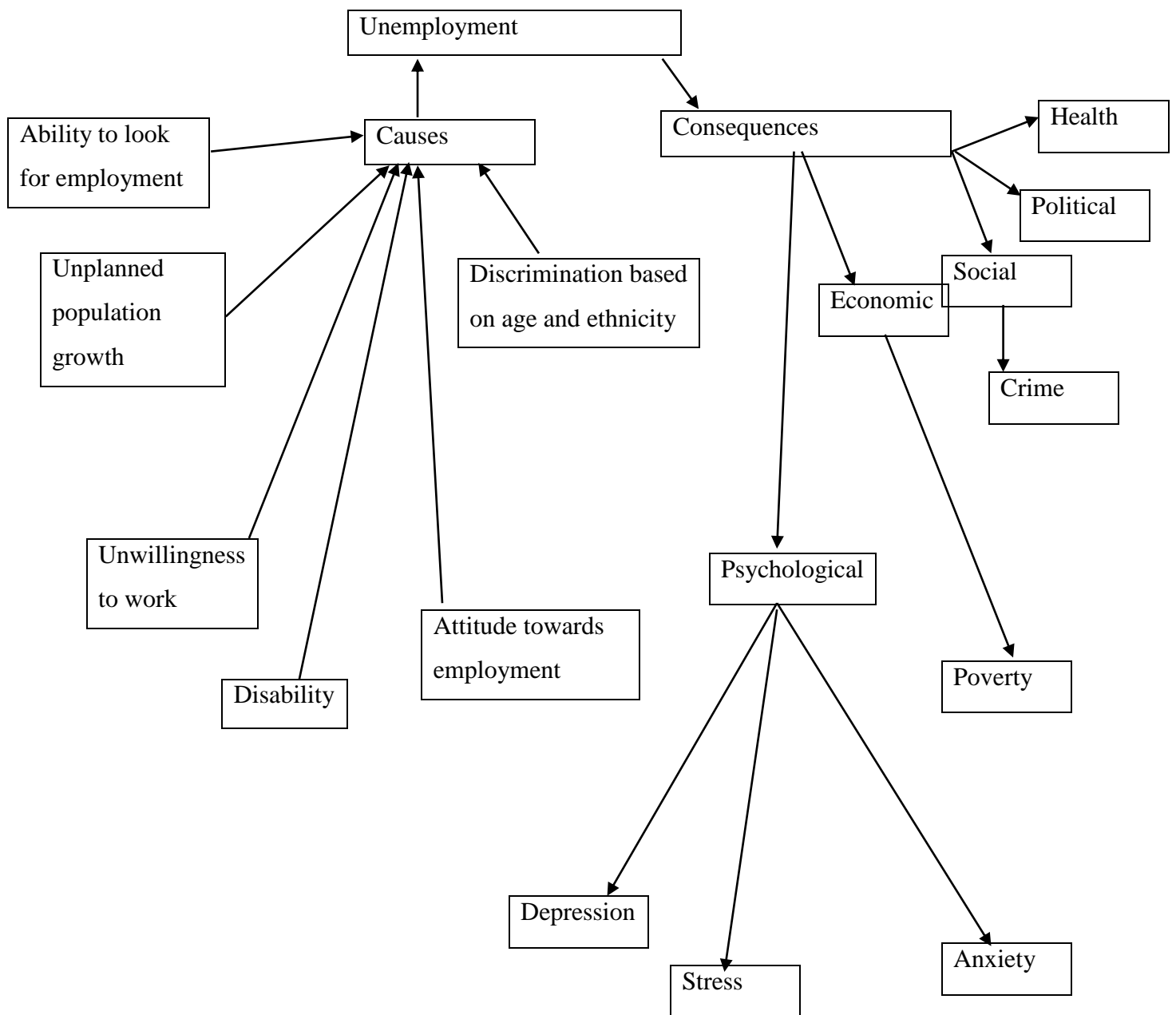
### **2.8.3. Marxist theory of unemployment**

Marxist analysis like the Keynesian approach is at the aggregate level in the Marxist traditional, unemployment derives from the Marxist traditional, unemployment derives from the general and normal anarchism of the market economy in which what power beneficiary for an individual firm is distinction for the system as a whole “this individual firms maximize profit and enjoy their must efficiency production at level of employment that fails to provide employment for forces as whole (Schervish1983).

### **2.8.4. Functionalist theory of unemployment**

Functionalism states that everything does have its own function in society, but each of these functions are up for interpretation. In terms of unemployment, however, functionalism does not account for any changes that are made in society. Functionalist believes that unemployment serves a purpose in society and that it plays its own part. The theorist behind functionalism is Durkheim. Durkheim’s concern was how to preserve society. The basis for social order was not economic, but rather moral. In a functionalist society everyone has a role and a purpose. Looking at unemployment from a realist’s perspective, one might say that the population in the world is too high for every individual to serve a specific purpose. When so many businesses and agencies require similar talent among their employees, making them almost interchangeable with one another. (<http://www.studymode.com/essays/sociological-perspectives-on-Unemployment-50451.html>).

## 2.9. Conceptual framework of causes and effects of unemployment



In order to develop this study the researcher used functionalism theory. Because, functionalism state that everything does have its function in society but each of these functions are up for interpretation. In terms of unemployment, however,functionalism does not account for any changes that are made in society. Functionalist believes that unemployment serves a purpose in society and that it plays its own part. So, in order to develop this study the researcher used functionalism theory.

# CHAPTER THREE

## 3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

### 3.1. Description of the study area

Jimma is one of the cities found in Oromia National Regional State (ONRS), and located in south western part of Ethiopia. Jimma is bordered on the south by the Southern Nations Nationalities and People Region, the North West by Illubabor, on the north by east welega and the northeast by west Shewa, part of the boundary with east Shewais define by the Gibe River. The absolute location of Jimma city is 7°40'N 36°50'E latitude and longitude respectively.

Since the neighbors of Jimma as one runs clockwise from north to southwest Janjaro and the four Oromo Gibe states across the Gibe River, DawroKonta and Kaffa across Gojeb River. The trade relation between the countries is contributing much for the economics of the city. Bacho Bore is one of the parts of Jimma. Therefore, my study area is Bacho Bore kebele which is located in the southeast part of the city.

The areas shares border with Bore in the west HermataMerkato in the south Hora Gibe and GinjoGuduru in the north direction. The total population of the study area is 40,580 with 21,113 males and 19,467 females respectively (Bacho Bore Kebele Representative).

The annual rainfall is in range of 1200-2800 milliliters and in normal years the rainy season extends from February to November.

### 3.2. Study design

Since the study is aimed to explore the determinants and effects of unemployment, the researcher would use a cross sectional research design rather than longitudinal research design. Because, cross sectional research design is a design through which researchers or data collectors use to collect or gather data in one time meeting with respondents at the study area. Cross sectional research method contains qualitative and quantitative method. The researcher used qualitative method to put the collected data based on their category, whereas, quantitative method to put the collected data on table, numerical and that of percentage form. Due to shortage of time and lack of resource this research design is appropriate for this study.

### **3.3. Sources of data**

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary sources of data is used. The primary data were collected through survey questionnaire and key informants interview. Whereas the secondary data were obtained from different written material textbooks and so on.

### **3.4. Sampling and sample size**

The total population of the study area is 40,580. From this total population males are 21,113 and females are 19,467. From this total population 1300 are unemployed with 487 males and 813 females (the kebele administration representative).

From the total unemployed 50 of them are selected as sample size. Because it is difficult to collect data from total population of the kebele it is crucial to select respondents based on the will of the researcher. From respondent 30 are female and 20 male are selected by researcher to collect available data. It was selected after identifying the place where more unemployed are exist using the information obtained from the Bacho Bore kebele micro and small business enterprise Bureau based on purposive sampling method. Because this method is useful to collect data where it is not easy to develop sampling frame which includes a list of all individuals and it is the basic sampling method assumed in survey statistical computations.

### **3.5. Inclusion and exclusion criteria**

From the total 50 respondents selected those who exist 15- 64 age interval participate or selected for this study. Those who only give response for all questions prepared were included whereas those who did not response for all the questions prepared was excluded. In addition to this respondents are very large in Jimma town Bacho Bore kebele. Finally, these respondents for this paper very volunteer because the participants are sociable and researchers are keep their confidentiality.

### **3.6. Data collection instruments**

In order to gather adequate and reliable data two types of data collection instruments are used for this study. These are questionnaire and that of key informant interview.

Questionnaire:-The questionnaire part was prepared for 50 unemployed respondents, which is for 20 males and 30 females.

Interview: - The interview part were prepared for (5) five key informants those who are work in Jimma Labor and Social Affairs Office.

The researcher asked so many things about the problem related to unemployment such as, causes of unemployment, effects of unemployment on employed individuals, effects of unemployment economically, socially and psychologically on unemployed individuals and how this unemployment expanded. Finally, what type of mechanism used by the government in order to reduce this unemployment problem?

### **3.7. Method of data analysis**

In order to draw sound conclusion based on research findings the collected data were systematically organized, summarized and interpreted using appropriate data analysis technique. The collected data were analyzed by using both qualitative and quantitative technique. The qualitative data that obtained through open-ended questions were analyzed. Whereas the data obtained from close-ended question type were analyzed in table and percentages from using quantitative technique.

### **3.8. Ethical Consideration**

Before getting into my study, I would have consider values and norms of the communities of study area, which can be helps to making smooth relationship between me and my respondents and also which can help me to obtain more information. Also I would outlined the following ethics such as, informed all the right of respondents and all the procedures under taken during the process and the results of the research were checked through the way which have not any impact on right of respondents.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This chapter contains the presentation and analysis of the data that were collected and obtained by the researchers during survey. After collecting the necessary data both qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis were used. The data that obtained through questioner was analysis using percentage and table and the researchers were used thematic and case description for the data that obtained through interview.

#### 4.1. Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The table below shows the Socio-Demographic characteristics of the respondents which, got from results of the questionnaires.

Table 1:- Distribution of respondent based on their age interval and sex.

Age group	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
	Male	12	24%
15-29	Female	16	32%
	Total	28	56%
	Male	8	16%
30-64	Female	14	28%
	Total	22	44%
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

The above table (1) shows that the age interval 15-29 comprise the most (56%) respondents followed by others which comprise (46%), So, as clearly understand from the above table that, the age interval 15-29 are more in the problem of unemployment compare to the rest age group in Bacho Bore kebele. So, as information shows us that, people who are in this age are available for work.

## 4.2. Marital status of respondents

The table below tried to present respondents by marital status.

Table 2:- Distribution of respondents by marital status

Marital status	Sex				Total	Percentage
	Male	%	Female	%		
Married	7	14%	13	26%	17	34%
Unmarried	7	14%	10	20%	33	66%
Divorce	2	4%	5	10%		
Widowed	1	2%	5	10%		
Grand total	17	34%	33	66%	50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the above table 2: shows from the total of 50 respondents 17 of them are found married, which comprise 34% of total respondents. Here the share of male 14% and female is 26%, whereas, 33 of them are found unmarried, which comprise 66% of total respondents. Here the share of male is 14% and female 20%. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that, unmarried are more unemployed than that of married in Bacho Borekebele

## 4.3. Religious back-ground of respondents.

The table below tried to present religious background of respondents

Table 3:- Distribution of respondents based on their religion

Religious	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Orthodox	6	10	16	32%
Catholic	-	2	2	4%
Protestant	3	4	7	14%
Muslim	11	14	25	50%
Other	-	-	-	-
				100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the data presented in the above table (3) shows, the vast majority of unemployed are from Muslim religious followers which consists 32%, followed by that of the protestant followers which consists 14%. And lastly Catholic religious followers comprise 4%, and no respondents for other religious are found. So, based on the above table, it is possible to conclude that, Muslim religion followers are more unemployed followed by Orthodox eligion followers of the total unemployed in Bacho Bore kebele.

#### 4.4. Educational status of respondents

The table below tried to present educational status of unemployed

Table 4:- Distribution of respondents by educational back-ground

Educational status	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Unable to read and write	Male	-	-
	Female	-	-
	Total	-	-
Primary education first cycle (1-4)	Male	3	6%
	Female	5	10%
	Total	8	8%
Primary education second cycle (5-8)	Male	6	12%
	Female	11	22%
	Total	17	34%
Secondary education (9-12)	Male	7	14%
	Female	9	18%
	Total	16	32%
Higher education (university, collage)	Male	1	2%
	Female	1	2%
	Total	2	4%
Technical and vocational education	Male	3	6%
	Female	4	8%
	Total	7	14%
Grand Total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the above table (4) tells us the largest share of respondent is covered by the respondent who in the primary education second cycle (5-8) which is 34%, here the share of male is 12% and female is 22%, followed by those who completed higher education is 4%, and primary education first cycle (1-4) which is 16%, those who completed Technical and Vocational education which is 14%, and finally secondary education (9-12) which is 32%. So, generally based on the above table it is clear to conclude that primary education second cycle (5-8) complete are more unemployed than others in Bacho Bore kebele.

#### 4.5. The way of seeking job

It is clear that, the unemployed face many problems like that of economic, social, health related and psychological related problems. The table below tells us the way unemployed seeking job.

Table 5:- Distribution of respondents by the way of seeking job

Way of seeking job	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Following mass media	Male	-	-
	Female	1	2%
	Total	1	2%
Checking work sites	Male	4	8%
	Female	5	10%
	Total	9	18%
Establishing friend relationship with employed person	Male	2	4%
	Female	3	6%
	Total	5	10%
Others	Male	14	28%
	Female	21	42%
	Total	35	70%
Grand Total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

Based on the above table (5) that, most of the respondents which is 70% replied that, they are seeking job by other. Those who checking work sites to search for job (employment opportunity) in the town, which is 18%, those who establishing friend relationship with who have job are 10% and finally, those who attending public media 2%. So, based on this figure

it is clear to say that more people are seeking job through other way in Bacho Bore kebele 05. Therefore, the type of unemployment that respondent faced is frictional one, because it is a type of unemployment that can be happen temporary and it can be reduced by following information from different parts. But, the above table tells that the majority of respondents depending only on other to find job.

#### 4.6. Duration of unemployment

It is clear that, the unemployed face so many problems such as economic, social, health, political, psychological related problem and gender related problems as the duration of unemployment is extended.

The time represented below tells about the time that respondents spent for searching job.

Table 6:- Distribution of respondents based on the time they spent for searching job.

Time spent	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Below 6 months	Male	2	4%
	Female	2	4%
	Total	4	8%
Between 6months- 2years	Male	6	12%
	Female	12	24%
	Total	18	36%
Between 1- 2years	Male	5	10%
	Female	9	18%
	Total	14	28%
Above 2years	Male	7	14%
	Female	7	14%
	Total	14	28%
Grand Total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

According to the above table (6), most of respondents spent between 6 months -1year for searching employment, which are 36%. Those who spent between 1-2years for searching employment are 28%. Here male consists 10% and female is 18%. Those who spent above 2years for searching employment are 28%. Here the share of male is 14% and that of female is also 14%. Finally, those who spent below 6months for searching employment are 8%. Here

the share of male is 4% and female is also 4% respectively. So, it is clear to say that, majority of the respondents spent between 6months- 1years and above 2years to find the job, this show that, the people are living along with the problem of unemployment in the study area.

The table below tells us the unemployed individual's attitude towards employment

Table 7:- Distribution of respondents based attitude towards engagement in work

Every able bodied individuals should be engaged in work?	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who strongly agree	Male	12	24%
	Female	24	48%
	Total	36	72%
Those who agree	Male	6	12%
	Female	4	8%
	Total	10	20%
Those who strongly disagree	Male	-	-
	Female	-	-
	Total	-	-
Those who disagree	Male	2	4%
	Female	2	4%
	Total	4	8%
Grand Total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the above table tells us the largest share of respondents those who strongly agree for question every able bodied individuals should be engaged in work is 72% of the total respondents. Here the share of male held 24% and that of female 48%. Those who agree are 20%. Here male consists 12% and female 8% and finally those who disagree are 8% with male 4% and that of female also 4%. The others respondent who are strongly disagreeing are excluded because they were not given any response. So, generally based on the above table

itis clear to conclude that majority of respondents who has negative attitude towards employment are less than those who had positive attitude towards employment.

## 4.7. Findings

*Regarding the expansion of causes of unemployment in Bacho Bore kebele, majority of my key informants argued that, the reason behind the wide expansion of causes of unemployment are unwillingness to work, lack of alternative employment opportunities and less expectation to work, so, in fact as already observed in the current condition of our country. Particularly in my study the above factor mention by the informants are causes of unemployment foe many peoples. Finally, they also mention such factors as, lack of motivation and the problem of hopeless, lack of expansion of industries, relying only in one job, lack of work experience as the main causes of unemployment in my study area.*

*In terms of educational level my informants tell me that, those who are completed secondary and that of higher education are more unemployed. Because, as they tried to explained that, mostly the departments which are prepared in the university are not much with that of the existing job and the need of people to be employed only in the profession that they graduating in.*

### 4.7.1. Economic related problems

The table below tried to present the economic related effects of unemployment on that of unemployed.

Table 8:- Distribution of respondents based on their economic related problem

Economic condition	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who faced economic problem	Male	14	28%
	Female	19	38%
	Total	33	66%
Those who did not faced economic problem	Male	6	12%
	Female	11	22%
	Total	17	34%
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the table (8) shows that, the majority of the respondents faced economic problems such as, poverty, unable to lead one's own life properly, which accounts 66% of the total respondents, here the share of male, is 28% and female 38%. This intern results in a great amount of GNP losses, and depends on other. Those who did not faced economic related problem comprise 34% of the total respondents, here male consists 12% and female 22%. So, based on the above figure, those who faced economic related problems because of unemployment are higher than those who did not faced economic related problems in the study area. This means that, unemployment had a great economic related effect on unemployed individuals as well as, on the public large.

*Unemployment has diver effects on social, economic, political, psychological well-being of individual and that of public at large. The informants were asked about some consequences of unemployment and they were responding as follows. Regarding the consequences of unemployment on that unemployed, the informant also mention some economic consequences of unemployment. Among these economic consequences are unable to lead one's own life properly, shortage of money etc are the main.*

#### **4.7.2. Health related problems**

The table below tried to present the health related impacts of unemployment on that of unemployed. It is possible to say that, the health related problem is aggravated by the increase in the duration of unemployment.

Table 9:- Distribution of respondents based on their health condition.

Health condition	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who faced health related problem	Male	18	36%
	Female	14	28%
	Total	32	64%
Those who did not faced health related problem	Male	11	22%
	Female	7	14%
	Total	18	36%
Grand Total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

Based on the above table (9), it is possible to conclude that 64% of the respondents faced health related problem because of unemployment such as, loss of normal body condition and



unhappiness. Of this, male held 36% and female are 28% of the total respondents. The rest constituted 36% of those did not faced health related problem because of unemployment. Here the share of male is 22% and that of female is 14%.So, it is possible to sum up that, people who faced health related problem because of unemployment in Bacho Bore kebele 05 are higher than those who did not faced health related problem because of unemployment. And, it is possible to also say that, the more people are unemployed, the more they faced health related problem as far as the long term and the short effect of unemployment is concerned.

*According to my informants tell me that unemployment has health problem on that of unemployed individuals. The informants say that, majority of people has health related problem because of unemployment. Among the health problem on that of unemployed has is loss of normal body condition and unhappiness. So, it is possible to sum up that, people who faced health related problem because of unemployment in the study area are high.*

### 4.7.3. Social related problems

The table below tried to present the social related effects of unemployment on unemployed.

Table 10:- Distribution of respondents based on their social related problem.

Social condition	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who faced social related problem	Male	10	20%
	Female	17	34%
	Total	27	54%
Those who did not faced social related problem	Male	10	20%
	Female	13	26%
	Total	23	46%
Grand total			100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the above table (10), indicates that, the majority of respondents faced social problems as the result of unemployment, which is 54% of the total respondents, here male held 20% and that of female 34%. Among the social related effects of unemployment, that they faced are getting low attitude from the society, unable to participate in social related issues. Lack of acceptance from the society and also alcoholism. Those who did not faced social related problems comprise 46%. Here the share of male is 20% and female 26%. So, it is possible to say that those who faced social problem because of unemployment are higher than those who did not faced social related problems in the study area. Therefore, it is possible to say that, unemployment have great impact on social life of unemployed individuals which enter affect the public at large.

*The informants were asked about some consequences of unemployment and they were responding as follows. Regarding the consequences that unemployment has on that of social, the informants also mention some social consequences of unemployment. Among the social consequences of unemployment are, crime, separation from social network and others are the main consequences.*

#### **4.7.4 Psychological related problem**

The following table tried to present the psychological related effects of unemployment on unemployed. It is possible to say that the psychological related problem is aggravated by the increase in the duration of unemployment.

Table 11:- Distribution of respondents based on psychological related problem.

Psychological condition	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who faced psychological problem because of unemployment	Male	13	26%
	Female	15	30%
	Total	28	56%
Those who did not faced psychological related problem because of unemployment	Male	8	16%
	Female	14	28%
	Total	22	44%
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the table above (11), tells us that, the respondents who faced psychological related problem are higher than those who did not faced. It is about 56%, here the share of male is 26% and female is 30%. Those who did not faced comprise about 44% of the total respondents with male 16% and that of female 28%. Among the psychological problem the respondents faced are mental disorder, anxiety and lack of self-confidence. Therefore, it is possible to say that people who suffer from the psychological problem because of unemployment are higher than those who did not faced. This indicate that, unemployment have more psychological effect on unemployed in the study area.

*According to my informants tell me that, unemployment has great psychological consequences on that of unemployed. So majority of people are affects by psychological problems. Among this psychological problem most people faced mental disorder, anxiety and lack of self-confidence. So, this indicate that, unemployment have more psychological consequences on unemployed in the study area.*

#### **4.7.5. Anxiety related problem.**

The table below tried to present anxiety related effects of unemployment on unemployed. It is possible to say that, the anxiety related problem is aggravated by the increase in the duration of unemployment.

Table 12:- Distribution of respondents based on anxiety related problem.

Anxiety condition	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who faced anxiety related problem because of unemployment	Male	12	24%
	Female	19	38%
	Total	31	62%
Those who did not faced anxiety related problem because of unemployment	Male	8	16%
	Female	11	22%
	Total	19	38%
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the table (12), tells us that, the respondents who faced anxiety related problem are higher than those who did not faced. It is about 62%. Here the share of male 24% and female 38%. Those who did not faced comprise about 38% of the total respondents with male 16% and that female is 22%. Among anxiety related problem the respondents faced are stress and aberration. Therefore, it is possible to say that people who faced anxiety related problem because of unemployment are higher than those who did not faced. This indicate that unemployment have more impact on unemployed in the study area.

#### 4.7.6. Self-confidence related problem

The table below tried to present the self-confidence related effects of unemployment on unemployed.

Table 13:- Distribution of respondents based on self-confidence related problem.

Confidence condition	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who faced self-confidence related problem because unemployment	Male	11	22%
	Female	18	36%
	Total	29	58%
Those who did not faced self-confidence related problem because of unemployment	Male	9	18%
	Female	12	24%
	Total	21	42%
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the above table (13), shows that, the majority of respondents faced on their self-confidence related problems as the result of unemployment, which is 58% of the total respondent. Here the share of male held 22% and that of female is 36%. Those who did not faced comprise about 42% of the total respondents with male 18% and that of female is 24%. Among the self-confidence related problem, that they faced are getting indignant, andabnegate in the society etc. Therefore, it is possible to say thatpeople who have less self-confidence because of unemployment are higher than those who did not faced. This indicate that, unemployment have more impact on self-confidence on unemployed in the study area.

It is clear that, the unemployed face so many problems such as age, gender and ethnicity related problems. The table below tried to present age related problem.

Table 14:- Distribution of respondents based on age related problem.

Have you been denied occupation because of your age?	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who denied occupation because of their age	Male	7	14%
	Female	7	14%
	Total	14	28%
Those who did not denied occupation because of their age	Male	13	26%
	Female	23	46%
	Total	36	72%
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

As the above table (14) indicates that the minority of respondents faced because of their age as the result of unemployment, which is 28% of the total respondents. Here male held 14% and that of female also 14%. Those who did not faced age related problems comprise 72%. Here the share of male is 26% and female 46%. So, it is possible to say that those who did not faced because of their age as result of unemployment are higher than those who faced because of their age in the study area. Therefore, it is possible to say that, unemployment have not impact on unemployed individual

The table below tried to present why people unemployed

Table 15:- Distribution of respondents based on unemployed

Why you are unemployed?	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Those who are unemployed because of lack of job opportunity	Male	9	18%
	Female	14	28%
	Total	23	46%
Those who are unemployed because of limited education	Male	11	22%
	Female	16	32%
	Total	27	54%
Those who are unemployed because of unwillingness to work	Male	-	-
	Female	-	-
	Total	-	-
Grand total		50	100%

(Source, field survey, 2016)

Based on the above table (15), it is possible to conclude that, 46% of the total respondents are unemployed because of lack of job opportunity. Here the share of male is 18% and female is 28%. Those who are unemployed because of limited education are 52% of this male held 22% and female are 30% of the total respondents. And finally, the others respondent who are unemployed because of unwillingness to work are excluded because they were not given any response. This indicates that, the majority of the respondents are unemployed because of lack of job opportunity and limited education. So, based on the above table it is possible to conclude that most respondents become unemployed because of lack of job opportunity and that of limited education.

#### **4.8. What is expected measures from government**

To know the attitude and that of the responses of government towards unemployment the informants were also asked some questions. Regarding the response (measure) that government takes to help minimize the problem of unemployment. All of my informants say that, the government seriously, working hard to employ all unemployed by participate them in micro small scale enterprises and lending credit, providing different training that builds their capacity to work hard in order to help them to minimize unemployment. Also the government tries to empower the unemployed individuals by taking education how they

improve their life. To improve this problem the government used coping mechanism like, shop, shoe shine work and other cooperation work. The challenge is some individuals have not positive attitude towards employment. And also the unemployed individuals did not know and believe as success when they work together.

#### **4.9. Discussion**

This study was determined on the causes and consequences of unemployment. In this study so many things are discussed in detail. This study was having similarity with the previous researches. The previous study was determines on causes and consequences of unemployment are unplanned population growth, lackof education and rural to urban migration. And the current study was also determined on the causes and consequences of unemployment. And also this study have different from that of the previous researches by including unwillingness to work and attitude towards employment as a causes and consequences for unemployed individuals. And also they used longitudinal research design rather than cross sectional research design but the current researcher used cross sectional research design because of shortage of time and lack of resources. The other thing that differentiates the current research from the previous is the previous researchers did not used functionalism theory to develop the study but the current researcher used functionalism theory to develop this study.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 5.1. Conclusion

In terms of their education level, the majority of my respondents which consists 34% of the total respondents, which are completed primary education second cycle are more unemployed in the study area. Considering the health related problem the majority of the respondent faced health related problem because of unemployment such as loss of normal body condition and unhappiness. Regarding the way they follow to get employment the majority of the respondents searching their job by other work. Regarding time spent to searching job the majority of the respondents spent between 6months up to 1year to searching job.

In terms of psychological related problem the majority of respondent faced psychological related problem such as, depression, lack of self-confidence, and that of mental disorder. Regarding on the economic related problem, the majority of my respondents are faced economic related problems such as poverty, unable to lead one's own life properly, and lack of money. And also, considering the social related problem, the majority of respondents faced social related problems such as, getting low attitude from the society, unable to participate in social related issues, lack of acceptance from the society, and suffering from alcoholism. Regarding the response (measure) that government takes to help minimize the problem of unemployment. To reduce unemployment the government seriously working hard to employ all unemployed by participate them in micro small scale enterprises and lending credit, providing different training that builds their capacity to work hard in order to help them to minimize unemployment.



## 5.2. Recommendation

Based on the finding I put the following recommendations:

- It is clear that the causes and effects of unemployment is wide and cannot minimize unless the contribution of governmental and non- governmental organizations against the problem. That means they are expected to look in different direction to get create different work that help unemployment to recover from the problem of unemployment.
- As my finding also indicates that the majority of people in the study area spent between 6months up to 1year to find job. This is a very serious that the government as much as possible is expected to create awareness for people about job creation and not spent much time without job. And also the government as much as possible is expected to lend money for unemployed individuals to empower into work.
- Since unemployment influence country's politics by making unemployed people to dislike government and making them unable to participate in the development activity of the country, the government also expected to differentiate people based on their profession inviting them to work.
- Economically the unemployed also faced a lot of difficulty, so until they become out of this difficulty, the unemployed family are expected to support them financially and in moral ways. Because as my respondent tell me that, one of the problem that make them no look to other job is lack of money and moral support.
- As far as the social and psychological effects of unemployment are concerned all responsible bodies particularly the office of labor and social affaire should play a leading role in inviting the worker to be employed, even though all the stakeholders are responsible, and finally it is possible to minimize the problem of unemployment.
- Regarding the health related problem the majority of respondents experienced health related problem because of unemployment. Therefore, the government is also expected to support and providing rehabilitation service to solve their health related problem and prepare them to work.

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# Appendix

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

College of social science and humanity

School of Sociology and Social work

Department of sociology and Social work

This questionnaire prepare for unemployed in Jimma town in case of Bacho Bore kebele.

The aim of preparing this question is for partial fulfillment of BA degree in sociology and social work. To assess the causes and consequences of unemployment in Jimma town, the case of Bacho Bore kebele. Therefore, for the successfulness of this study your response is very essential. So I requesting you to give me correct information, in addition I would like to tell you that the information that you give for this is kept confidentially.

Notice: please do not write your name

Instruction: Give your response by putting a tick “x” only in a given place of box.

Part one: personal position

1. Age: 10-14years  15-29 years  30-65 years  above 65 years
2. Sex: Male  Female
3. Marital status: Married  Unmarried  Divorce  Widowed
4. Religious: Orthodox  Catholic  Protestant  Muslim  Other
5. Educational status: unable read and write  primary education first cycle (1-4)   
primary education second cycle (5-8)  secondary education (9-12) higher education   
(university, college)  technical and vocational

Part two: focus on allowance position

1. Are you job seeker?      Yes                          No
2. If your answer is “yes” in what way you seek a job?  
By attending public media  by checking work sites  by forming friendship  
with a person who have a job  other
3. How many months/years did you spent in searching for job?  
Below 6 months  6 months-1 year  between 1-2 years  above 2 years
4. Did you ever familiar with job?      Yes        No
5. If your response is “yes” for question number 4, how did you lost that job?  
Difference in political ideology       personal problem of with colleague         
other
6. Every able bodied individuals should be engaged in work?  
A. Strongly agree    B. Agree    C. strongly disagree    D. Disagree
7. Have you been denied occupation because of your age?  
A. Yes                      B. No
8. If your response is “yes” for question number 7, please justify?  
.....  
.....
9. Have you been denied occupation because of your ethnicity?  
A. Yes                      B. No
10. If your response is “yes” for question number 9, please justify?  
.....  
.....
11. Is there any financial problem you faced because of unemployment?  
  
                                 Yes        No
12. If your response is “yes” for question number 13, please justify?  
.....  
.....
13. Is disability a cause for unemployment in your locality?  
A. Yes                      B. No

14. If your response is “yes” for question number 15, justify?

.....  
.....  
.....

15. Is there any psychological problem you faced because of unemployment?

- A. Yes            B. No

16. If your response is “yes” for question number 17, please explain the problem?

.....  
.....  
.....

17. Does the problem of unemployment impact on your self-confidence?

- A. Yes            B. No

18. If your response is “yes” for question number 19, please justify?

.....  
.....  
.....

19. Is there any anxiety you faced because of unemployment?

- A. Yes            B. No

20. If your response is “Yes” for question number 21, please explain?

.....  
.....  
.....

21. Do you expect the political ideology of the government effect on unemployment?

- A. Yes            B. No

22. If your response is “Yes” for question number 23, please identify?

.....  
.....  
.....

23. Does population growth is cause for your unemployment?

- A. Yes            B. No

24. If your response is “yes” for question number 25, please justify?

.....  
.....  
.....

25. Is there any health related problem you faced because of unemployment?

Yes  No

26. If your response is “yes” for question number 27, please explain it?

.....  
.....  
.....

27. Is there any social related problem you faced because of unemployment?

Yes  No

28. If your response is “yes” for question number 29, please explain the problem?

.....  
.....

29. Is there any crime affect because of your unemployment?

A. Yes B. No

30. If your response is “yes” for question number 31, please justify?

.....  
.....

31. Why you are unemployed?

A. Lack of job opportunity B. limited education C. unwillingness to work

32. If your response is “yes” for question number 31, what are the cause please justify?

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.....

“THANK YOU



Part three: Interview question for experts

1. In Jimma town especially in Bacho Bore kebele 05 how this unemployment is expanded?
2. What is the effect of unemployment on employed person?
3. What type of mechanism used by the government in order to reduce this unemployment problem?
4. How this unemployment effect economically and socially on unemployed individual?
5. In short what are the causes for this unemployment problem?