

ASSESSING FACTORS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN ZANZIBAR: A CASE STUDY OF CHAKECHAKE

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to assess the determinants of youth unemployment in Zanzibar focusing on Chakechake Pemba. The study was guided by two objectives; to assess determinants youth unemployment in Chakechake and to identify strategies to curb youth unemployment in Chakechake. The study employed a positivist paradigm. A quantitative research approach was used whereby an explanatory research design was employed. Samples of 200 unemployed youths were randomly selected from a population of 800 populations. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data and descriptive statistics, was used to analyse data. The study aimed to examine the determinants of youth unemployment in Chakechake Pemba, Zanzibar, and identify strategies to curb it. A positivist paradigm was used, and 200 unemployed youths were randomly selected from a population of 800. The study found that all independent variables were positively related to youth unemployment. The recommendations include reducing unemployment, partnering with government and non-government organizations, modernizing curricula, promoting vocational training programs, and establishing partnerships between schools, universities, and local industries.

Keywords: Current situation of youth unemployment, Determinants of youth unemployment, Strategies to curb youth unemployment Youth unemployment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Young people hard times are often compared (and sometimes opposed) to the conditions of other generations, adults and elderly in particular, that, though strongly affected by the economic crisis, is proving to be more resilient, given a (generally) stronger safety net provided by greater stability and protection. Conversely, youth unemployment is lower than 10% in Germany (8%), Austria (8,7%), Norway (8,6%), Switzerland (8,4%, source: OECD) and the Netherlands (9,5%) and below 20% in Finland and Belgium, while it is slightly higher than 20% in the United Kingdom (21%) and France (24,5%). In other developed non-European countries, youth unemployment rate in 2012 was 11,7% in Australia, 14,3% in Canada, 7,9% in Japan, 17,7% in New Zealand and 16,2% in the United States (source OECD.Stat Extracts,2020).

In many countries young adults mostly hold upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education levels, this being the case of almost 70% of people aged 25–34 year-old in Austria, almost 60% in Germany and nearly 50% in Italy, Greece, Finland, Switzerland and Sweden. (2020) and Stark and Fan (2016), the high percentage of unemployment among young, highly educated people is a result of the long lines for formal employment in sub-Baah-boateng's (2016) The study

on the reasons for youth employment inadequacy highlighted a low rate of job development and rising environmental concerns as the two main causes of youth unemployment. Youth unemployment is a persistent issue in many regions, including Zanzibar, particularly in Chakechake. Despite the increasing number of educational institutions and the emphasis on education as a means to secure employment, many young graduates struggle to find suitable job opportunities. Youth unemployment is a global problem, and not all youths benefit from it due to unique circumstances and skill/job mismatches in the labor market. Education plays a key role in securing a job, but many young people struggle with unemployment despite having degrees and diplomas. Current studies have focused on the results of youth unemployment and its impact on the nation's economy, society, families, and individuals. The main leading causes of unemployment in Zanzibar are high population growth and low government investment in job creation projects. This study aims to investigate the factors contributing to youth unemployment and offer potential solutions to promote national development. Given the country's shifting economic, social, environmental, and political landscape, we haven't yet discovered a current study that delves deeper into the causes of youth unemployment. This study aims to investigate the factors that contribute to young people being unemployed) and offer potential solutions to the issue to promote national development.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.1. Theoretical Literature Review

The study adopted **Macroeconomic Theory and Unemployment**. Keynesian economics, a theory proposed by Keynes in 1936, focuses on the aggregate analysis of markets, including supply and demand. It assumes rational behaviour and reasonable expectations, but youth unemployment remains high despite their energy and skills. Keynesian economics also suggests that a balance between economic investment and labor supply is needed, but this is often lacking. The theory supports higher employment levels, but has limitations such as contradiction between equilibrium and unemployment, neglect of long periods of unemployment, and the assumption of perfect competition in a free market economy.

Therefore, Macroeconomic theory indicates that the need to build the strong economy through the investment to increase the supply of labour to meet the market demands. However, emphasised that the needs to invest in the structural unemployment that will go parallel with skills of workers to match with the needs of the business. This is many times not be done and thus is often caused by a structural shift in the economy. For example, development of new technologies (e.g. machines/robots) is a reason for high rates of structural unemployment. Employers can replace workers with robots or machines, because they are cheaper than workers (among other reasons).

2.2. Empirical Literature Review

2.2.2. Determinants for Youth Unemployment

Bayrak and Tatli (2018) conducted a study on the factors that contribute to youth unemployment in OECD nations using panel data analysis. World Bank (WB) and OECD databases contained information from 31 OECD nations. The data was analyzed using panel data analysis. The findings indicate that while labor productivity has a beneficial impact on young employment, growth, inflation, and savings have a negative impact on youth unemployment. Therefore, it can be said

that some of the major factors influencing youth unemployment include labor productivity, savings, inflation, and growth.

Mncayi (2016) researched the factors affecting youth job status, focusing on the length of unemployment experienced by recent graduates in South Africa. The chosen research methodology was quantitative. The study made use of 233 questionnaires that were gathered through an online survey distributed to the concerned university's alumni database. The study used cross-tabulation, regression analysis, and descriptive data. This suggests that younger graduates are more likely to be employed than their older counterparts. Many unemployed people had degrees in humanities with concentrations in the arts.

The Batu, 2016 investigated the factors that contribute to youth unemployment in Ethiopia's cities. Publications, International Journal of Scientific and Research, 6(5), 343–350. This study aims to determine the primary causes of youth unemployment in Ethiopia as well as the obstacles that face them when they choose to work for themselves. Its foundation is the cross-sectional data that the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) gathered in that year. 16,984 samples in all, from all around the nation, are taken into consideration for examination. The study demonstrates a strong correlation between adolescent unemployment and factors such as education, marital status, sex, and region through the use of descriptive and cross-tabulation analysis.

Alawad, et al., (2020) researched on factors of youth unemployment: evidence from Jordan. The Jordan labor market panel survey (JLMPS), which was carried out by the Department of Statistics (DOS) in 2016, provides the data used in the study's multinomial logistic regression model (MLM) analysis of the factors influencing youth unemployment in Jordan. According to the study, factors such as gender, marital status, locality, and educational attainment have an impact on young employment in Jordan. Male youth are more likely than female youth to find employment, according to the teenagers included in this study. In order to increase the likelihood that young people, especially women, will find jobs, additional focus must be made to better integrating them into the labor market.

Mncayi and Meyer (2022) studied the factors that influence young university grads' views of underemployment in South African universities. The study used a quantitative research methodology that included survey-based primary data collecting. First, a description of the frequency distribution for discrete data using descriptive statistics. To analyze the causes of the three forms of underemployment, an ordinary least squares regression model with three different types of regressions was used. The major conclusions indicate that race and marital status are important determinants of underemployment.

2.2.3. Strategies for Curbing Youth Unemployment

Nwokike and Ezenwafor (2021) conducted research on the most efficient ways to reduce graduate unemployment in business education programs at institutions in southeast Nigeria by providing enough skill development. The research design used in the study was survey. Since the sample size was not very big, all 65 business educators at public universities in the South-East that offer the program were examined. According to the study's findings, a heavy practical component combined with minima theoretical instruction is the most efficient way to build employability skills in the two key technology domains.

Mohd and Jaradat (2019) studied how small and medium-sized businesses might help Jordan's unemployment issue. This study demonstrates how SMEs might help Jordan's unemployment

crisis. It underlines the key elements influencing advancement and the generation of employment possibilities. More and more research suggest that SMEs are crucial to Jordan's economic growth. SMEs are the main source of new employment opportunities and generate most of the inventiveness that drives economic growth. SMEs are the only way to give a large number of Jordanians access to new employment prospects.

Jubane (2020) conducted a study on strategies for reducing youth unemployment in South Africa. The researcher utilized secondary data obtained from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey by Statistics South Africa, time series data from the South African Reserve Bank and the Department of Higher Education and Training websites for conducting data analysis. The type of research methodology utilized by the research was a quantitatively research approach. The findings of the study indicate that the root causes of youth unemployment include the poor education system resulting in skills mismatch in the economy.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted at Chake Chake Town in South Region of Pemba Zanzibar. This study was conducted in this area because Chakechake is very strategic in Zanzibar's economy, especially the blue economy. Secondly, there are many young people without employment among them young graduates from universities and colleges. Lastly, there has been no such kind of study explaining the determinants of youth unemployment

. The study adopted mixed design explain the data emerging issues of the work to allow for in-depth exploration and unpacking of the participants. Through this study the researcher used probability sampling techniques to choose the respondents. Probability sampling, simple random sampling techniques were used to get the respondents used unemployed young graduates from Chakechake Pemba.

The study used 200 samples. The questionnaires were used as data collection method with the intent of generalizing from a sample to a population. The validity and Reliability of the instruments were also tested and the necessary modifications were made to the instrument to ensuring the flow and ease of administration of the instrument so that to produces stable and consistent results under stable conditions. The study used quantitative data analysis. Quantitative data was analysed using statistical software where by descriptive statistics was used to analyse data: Means, maximum, frequencies, means and standard deviations of determinants of youth unemployment and strategies for curb of youth unemployment. This technique was used to help the researcher to make decision based on the factors influence of youth unemployment in Zanzibar: a case of Chakechake

4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings and discussion of the study was done through demographic information of the respondents as well as specified objectives which were based on situation of youth unemployment, determinants of youth unemployment and strategies to curb youth unemployment at Chake Chake district in Pemba Zanzibar as indicated below:

Table 4. 1: The demographic information of the respondents.

S/N	Age	Frequency	%
1	18 - 30	4	2.0

	31 – 40	38	19.0
	41 – 50	83	41.5
	51 – 60	57	28.5
	61 and Above	18	9.0
2	Gender		
	Male	76	38.0
	Female	124	62.0
3	Education Level		
	Certificate	38	19.0
	Diploma	65	32.5
	Degree	86	43.0
	Master	11	5.5
4	Years since graduation		
	37	18.5	37
	60	30.0	60
	64	32.0	64
	23	11.5	23
	16	8.	16

From the above table 4.1 the category of the distribution of ages group is 41-50, with 57 people (28.5% of the sample). The least common age group is 15-20, with 4 people (2.0% of the sample). The least common age group is 15-20, with 4 people (2.0% of the sample). The evident from the gender of the respondents indicated into two categories, male and female, there are more females (124) in the sample than males (76). Females make up 62.0% of the sample, while males make up 38.0% of the sample

The distribution of educational levels in a sample shows the most common educational level is Degree, with 86 people (43.0% of the sample). The second most common educational level is Diploma, with 65 people (32.5% of the sample). The least common educational level is master, with 11 people (5.5% of the sample). The relatively small number of people with a master's degree suggests that the sample may be excluding people with the highest levels of education. The distribution of work experience in a sample show the most common work experience category is 6-10yrs, with 60 people (30.0% of the sample). The second most common work experience category is 11-15yrs, with 64 people (32.0% of the sample). The least common work experience category is 1-5yrs, with 37 people (18.5% of the sample). The median work experience is 8 years, as 50% of the sample has 8 years of work experience or less. The work experience range of the sample is 15 years, from 1 to 16 years.

Table 4.1: Determinants for Youth Unemployment in the Study Area

VARIABLE	Mi n	Ma x	Mea n	Std. Dev
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The government is the most stakeholder in reducing youth unemployment	1	5	3.94	.983
The education received at university indeed has a great gap of mismatch with real practical life at work	1	5	3.86	1.094
There are not enough jobs available to consume all graduates	1	5	3.90	1.008
The economy is not conducive to more investments which will attract more jobs	1	5	3.86	1.023
I am not ready to work in a low paid job	1	5	3.64	1.265
The information for job seekers is not always available to job seekers	1	5	3.75	1.255

Source: Field Data, 2023.

The study results which for the government to be the most stakeholder in reducing youth unemployment show that (Mean = 3.94, Standard Deviation =.983). This study found that there is a positive and significant relationship between determinant and youth unemployment in Zanzibar. Policymakers, educators, and community leaders must work together to create an environment that fosters economic growth, provides relevant education and skills training, and supports job creation, ultimately reducing youth unemployment and promoting socioeconomic development in the region. Daniel (2020) reviewed the way how public policy aims to address the consequences of ageing on the Swedish regional labor market. The study of youth unemployment in transition economies also mention the growing body of literature showing that regional (sub-national) differences in youth unemployment rates are particularly relevant for youth unemployment and persistent over time.

The results of education received at university indeed to have a great gap of mismatch with real practical life at work show that (Mean = 3.86, Standard Deviation= 1.094). This finding implies that mean rating is quite high, indicating a prevailing belief that there is a significant disparity between university education and the practical skills required in the workforce. Their analysis confirms the expected negative relationship between development levels and unemployment; also it reports that higher youth unemployment is found particularly in highly urban areas. Gebisa and Etana's (2019) assessing the determinant factors of youth unemployment the findings showed that, except entrepreneurial ability, all nine variables that make up the determinants of graduate youth unemployment education, number of graduates, previous employment, career advice, market information, family income, aspiration to low-income jobs, and education quality significantly impacted the unemployment rate.

The results of opinion whether there are not enough jobs available to consume all graduates show that (Mean = 3.90, Standard Deviation = 1.008). This finding implies that the statement received a relatively high mean rating, indicating a consensus among respondents that there's a shortage of jobs for all graduates. This means that there might be a discrepancy between the skills young people possess and the skills demanded by the job market. According to another study (ESPO, 2014c) the ability of regions to withstand economic shocks or regional resilience, is determined by the form and structure of the economy, labour market flexibility and skills, place based characteristics and community-based characteristics.

The results of opinion whether the economy is not conducive to more investments which will

attract more jobs indicates that (Mean = 3.86, Standard Deviation = 1.023). The higher standard deviation indicates a more varied opinion regarding preparedness for low-paid jobs. This means that the fluctuating economic conditions significantly impact youth unemployment rates. They found that regions with technologically coherent knowledge bases and local economies that innovate in sectors with the strongest growth opportunities are more resilient to exogenous shocks. Similarly, Giannakis (2017) found that a large manufacturing sector negatively impacts on the ability of regions to withstand economic shocks. Therefore, the growth of the economy has direct possibility and chance of more investing in large projects and thus provides the chance of job opportunities among young people.

The results of opinion for the information for job seekers to be always not available indicates that (M= 3.75, Standard deviation= 1.255). Marcello Signorelli (2017) finds that in transition economies, growing specialization in agriculture was shown to offer higher employment opportunities only for young women. Regions with a higher industrial specialization experienced significantly reduced male Youth Unemployment rates. Economies with a strong presence of traditional market services (e.g. retail trade) was associated with higher rates of female YU and a larger share of public services had a negative impact on both genders. Cristiano (2018) provide clear evidence of the impact of the regional industry structure on Youth Unemployment. According to their findings, higher shares of the primary sector and industry favour less Youth Unemployment and the same effect occurs in the case of increasing importance of financial and business services.

Table 4.2: Strategies to Curb Youth Unemployment in Chake-chake

Variable	Mi			
	n	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There is Training in the workplace	1	5	3.74	1.196
Youth employment services are established in Zanzibar	1	5	3.72	1.139
There is a move to establish Developing entrepreneurship for supporting Youth in Zanzibar	1	5	3.89	1.168
Apprenticeships are established and spread all over the country	1	5	3.81	1.095
Career Education is always given to youth in Zanzibar	1	5	3.72	1.184
Colleges and universities to offer co-op education	1	5	3.72	1.184
Skills Bridging Program are created to help youth employment	1	5	3.55	1.321
The National TVET system that promotes youth employment is currently emphasized	1	5	3.70	1.296

Source: Field Data, 2023.

The study indicated the issue of training in the workplace as the measurement of curbing unemployment and the results show that (Mean = 3.74, Standard Deviation= 1.196). This finding implies a moderate mean rating, indicating an average belief or agreement that workplace training exists. However, the higher standard deviation suggests varying opinions or uncertainty about the extent or quality of this training. A literature review carried out by Fondevilla (2018) listed studies for several countries showing that young unemployed are likely to be more often than others unemployed in future as well as earning less. Such experiences were recorded for Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, and for the United Kingdom and also the United States. For the latter two countries, research also found that the impact of unemployment spells at later stages in life was considerably smaller in Youth Unemployment, meaning that a spell of unemployment by itself increases the risk of future spells of unemployment

The results from Youth employment services are established in Zanzibar indicates that (Mean = 3.72, Standard Deviation = 1.139). The finding implies that mean rating is quite similar to workplace training, suggesting a moderate belief or agreement that youth employment services exist. The standard deviation indicates varied opinions among respondents about the existence or effectiveness of these services. Signorelli (2017) in his study of transition economies, specifies that if a recession is followed by insufficient recovery, the situation of youth deteriorates further and may lead to higher permanent unemployment, 'as part of the cyclical unemployment transforms into structural unemployment

The results from a move to establish Developing entrepreneurship for supporting Youth in Zanzibar indicates that (Mean = 3.89, Standard Deviation = 1.168). This finding implies that the statement received a relatively higher mean rating, indicating a stronger belief in the initiative to develop entrepreneurship for supporting youth. Ward (2014) conclude that young people entering the labour market when jobs are scarce means that they run a higher risk of unemployment for some years, but not necessarily permanently. Low quality unemployment as alternative to unemployment The crisis forced young people into unemployment

The results from established the apprenticeships and spread all over the country indicates that (Mean = 3.81, Standard Deviation = 1.095). The mean rating is moderately high, suggesting a belief that apprenticeships are established and widespread. The lower standard deviation indicates more consistency in respondents' opinions about the existence and prevalence of apprenticeships. Dietrich (2018) quotes research by Scherer (2015) who compares West Germany, Great Britain and Italy to examine the impact of different labour market structures. According to Dietrich the findings lean more towards the trap hypothesis but are not conclusive. Dietrich's article suggests that the effects of starting out with part-time or temporary work will also diminish over time.

The results from Career Education which is always given to youth in Zanzibar indicate that (Mean= 3.72, Standard Deviation =1.184). This finding implies a moderate mean rating, indicating an average belief that career education is provided to the youth. However, the higher standard deviation suggests diverse opinions or uncertainty about the consistency and quality of this education. Wellbeing and poverty A variety of social impacts of Youth Unemployment is mentioned in the literature. Euro found (2017) mentions the results of an analysis of data from

the 2011 European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS which shows that long-term unemployment ‘harms the personal well-being of young people, reducing their overall life satisfaction.

The results from Colleges and universities to offer co-op education indicates (Mean = 3.72, Standard Deviation = 1.184). Similarly, to career education, this statement implies with a moderate mean rating. It suggests an average belief that colleges and universities offer cooperative education programs. Fondevilla (2019) found studies identifying such effects for the EU and the United States. The group most likely to experience these impacts are NEETs, young people not in employment, education or training, Poor health and poverty are amongst the negative impacts of being without work for several years.

The results from Skills Bridging Program are created to help youth employment indicates that (Mean = 3.55, Standard Deviation = 1.321). This statement received a slightly lower mean rating, suggesting a moderate agreement that skills bridging programs exist. Bell, (2019) also discuss the latter, arguing that co-habitation decisions are both influenced by, and influence, labour market status. Under difficult labour market circumstances, young people tend to stay living with their parents longer.

The results from the National TVET system that promotes youth employment is currently emphasized indicates that (Mean= 3.70, Standard Deviation = 1.296). The mean rating is moderate, indicating a belief that the TVET system emphasizes promoting youth employment. However, the higher standard deviation suggests varied opinions about the current emphasis or effectiveness of this system. The findings above are similar, the empirical review of Dimian (2018) investigated the determinants of youth labour market performance and their influences on the future economic and social development reported be the primary source of youth unemployment has negative impact to country’s gross domestic product (GDP).

5.CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The study results indicate that the government is the most stakeholder in reducing youth unemployment which seemed to be a positive and significant relationship between determinant and youth unemployment in Zanzibar. Policymakers, educators, and community leaders need to work together to create an environment that fosters economic growth, provides relevant education and skills training, and supports job creation, ultimately reducing youth unemployment and promoting socioeconomic development in the region.

The study indicates that education received at university in the country have a great gap of mismatch with real practical life at work. This show that mean rating is quite high, indicating a prevailing belief that there is a significant disparity between university education and the practical skills required in the workforce. Their analysis confirms the expected negative relationship between development levels and unemployment; also it reports that higher youth unemployment is found particularly in highly urban areas.

The study indicated training in the workplace as the measurement of curbing un employment and the results show the moderate mean rating, indicating an average belief or agreement that workplace training exists. However, the higher standard deviation suggests varying opinions or uncertainty about the extent or quality of this training.

The results from the study show that there is need to move to establish Developing entrepreneurship for supporting Youth in Zanzibar. The results imply that the statement received a relatively higher mean rating, indicating a stronger belief in the initiative to develop entrepreneurship for supporting youth. Ward This means that young people entering the labour market when jobs are scarce means that they run a higher risk of unemployment for some years, but not necessarily permanently. Low quality unemployment as alternative to unemployment The crisis forced young people into unemployment

The results from Career Education which is always given to youth in Zanzibar indicate that a moderate mean rating, indicating an average belief that career education is provided to the youth. However, the higher standard deviation suggests diverse opinions or uncertainty about the consistency and quality of this education. Wellbeing and poverty a variety of social impacts of Youth Unemployment is mentioned in the literature. This means that long-term unemployment ‘harms the personal well-being of young people, reducing their overall life satisfaction.

5.2 Recommendations

This study recommends that in skill development and education reform, there should be collaboration with educational institutions to modernize curricula and align them with the needs of the local job market. Promote vocational and technical training programs that equip young people with practical, job-relevant skills.

On entrepreneurship supports offer entrepreneurship training and mentorship programs to encourage young people to consider starting their businesses.

On job creation initiatives Job Creation Initiatives; Attract industries and businesses have the potential to create jobs in Chakechake through incentives and support. Implement public works and infrastructure development projects that provide temporary employment for young people.

Encourage local businesses to expand and hire more employees through targeted incentives and support. Develop programs that encourage the establishment and growth of SMEs, which often play a crucial role in job creation.

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