



**UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES**

**AN INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON  
INCREASED CRIME IN LUSAKA DISTRICT OF ZAMBIA: A CASE STUDY OF  
CHIBOLYA COMPOUND**

By

**BARBARA ZYAMBO BANGUNA**

(Student Number: 715808378)

**SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA AND THE ZIMBABWE OPEN  
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE  
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA) DEGREE  
INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION (IDE)**

**LUSAKA. ZAMBIA**

**YEAR: 2024**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare to the best of my knowledge, that this is my own work. It contains no materials previously published by another person nor materials which has been accepted for the award of any degree of the university except where due acknowledgement has been made in the document. This work is therefore submitted to the University of Zambia in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Open University as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Business Administration Degree.

---

Barbara Zyambo Banguna

# RELEASE FORM

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE OPEN UNIVERSITY

## RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR: BARBARA ZYAMBO BANGUNA

TITLE OF PROJECT: AN INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECTS OF YOUTH  
UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASED CRIME IN LUSAKA  
DISTRICT OF ZAMBIA: A CASE STUDY OF CHIBOLYA  
COMPOUND

PROGRAMME FOR WHICH PROJECT WAS PRESENTED  
Master of Business Administration Degree

YEAR GRANTED: 2024

Permission is hereby granted to the University of Zambia and Zimbabwe Open University Library to produce single copies of this project and to lend or sell such copies for private, scholarly or scientific research purposes only. The author reserves other publication rights and neither the project nor extensive extracts from it may be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

SIGNED:.....

PERMANENT ADDRESS Plot 07/44 Chibolya Lusaka, Zambia

DATE: April 2024

## APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to the University of Zambia and Zimbabwe Open University for acceptance; a project entitled “an investigation on the effects of youth unemployment on increased crime in Lusaka district of Zambia: a case study of Chibolya compound submitted by Barbara Zyambo Banguna in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Business Administration (MBA) Degree.

.....  
SUPERVISOR

.....

.....  
PROGRAMME COORDINATOR

.....

.....  
EXTERNAL EXAMINAR

Signature.....Date...../...../2024

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this academic achievement to my Husband, Banguna Kazadi Ma Diatata, my late parents Silvester Muzamo Zyambo and Nelia Sakala and my Grandson Chiyanjano Paul Nyirenda. I have no mouth or words with which to express my heartiest thanks and sincere gratitude for been the most vital source of inspiration and encouragement to me. May God almighty bless you all.

## ABSTRACT

This study explored how Zambia's high youth unemployment rate affected the rising crime rate of Lusaka Province's Chibolya Compound in Lusaka District. The research employed a case study design. Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered using structured and semi-structured questionnaires. The secondary goals were to assess the major causes of youth unemployment on increased crime in Chibolya Compound, discover the impact of unemployment among youths in Chibolya Compound, understand how these youths survive without employment, and identify government programs that could mitigate youth unemployment. Sixty (60) purposefully chosen adolescents were given questionnaires and guides with which to gather data. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Microsoft Word, and Excel were used for analysis. This study was motivated by the realization that until the root causes of the high unemployment rate for youth were found, no meaningful solution to this issue can be implemented. The unemployed adolescents participated in the study's survey because we believed that they were in a better position to provide important primary data because they were the ones who knew their circumstances and the reasons behind them the best.

The findings indicated that economic recession, a lack of life skills, and little exposure to the job market were the major contributory factors to youth unemployment in the district of Lusaka. Other indicated causes include a lack of opportunities to access some industries, a lack of skills, low education levels, corruption and nepotism, and low entrepreneurship levels combined with financial challenges. However, this results in criminal activities, prostitution, excessive alcohol consumption, and poverty due to low or no income. To address the challenge of high unemployment among youths, the country must first attend to these causes. This study recommended that to improve the livelihoods of Kanyama's youths, they should be given priority when there are employment opportunities within their communities, such as road or drainage construction. Youths would also address underlying cause of unemployment by building affordable schools at all levels and ensuring that life skills and high-quality education are provided. The government should create jobs to reduce the consequences of high youth unemployment. Additionally, the government and all stakeholders should confront this matter before it degenerates into an uncontrollable situation. This study also recommended encouraging youths to stop selling cannabis and form cooperatives to access Community Development Fund (CDF) to venture into business. The study also recommends that awareness campaigns about the National Youth policy should be occur.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First and foremost I would like to thank our course coordinator, Mr Kinglsey Namangala, I also acknowledge the valuable support of guiding me through the research and made it possible for me to complete the dissertation. His mentorship, cooperation, fatherly and wise advice, continued encouragement and constructive criticism, suggestions and guidance through the preparation of this work have brought me to the point of successfully completing this work. Appreciations are further extended to all respondents for being cooperative. I furthermore thank all those whose literature I have referred to in this paper.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>CSO:</b>    | Central Statistics Office                  |
| <b>CDF:</b>    | Community Development Funds                |
| <b>GDP:</b>    | Gross Domestic Product                     |
| <b>ILO:</b>    | International Labour Organization          |
| <b>IMF:</b>    | International Monetary Fund                |
| <b>AfDB:</b>   | African Development Bank                   |
| <b>LFS:</b>    | Labour Force Survey                        |
| <b>SAP:</b>    | Structural Adjustment Programs.            |
| <b>KDHS:</b>   | Kenya Demographic Health Survey            |
| <b>UN:</b>     | United Nations                             |
| <b>UNDESA:</b> | UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs |
| <b>PRB:</b>    | Population Research Bureau                 |
| <b>SPSS:</b>   | Statistical Package for Social Science     |
| <b>WB:</b>     | World Bank                                 |
| <b>YDF:</b>    | Youth Development Funds,                   |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <b>DECLARATION .....</b>   | <b>II</b>   |
| <b>RELEASE FORM .....</b>  | <b>III</b>  |
| <b>APPROVAL FORM.....</b>  | <b>IV</b>   |
| <b>DEDICATION .....</b>  | <b>V</b>    |
| <b>ABTRACT.....</b>  | <b>VI</b>   |
| <b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>                                       | <b>VIII</b> |
| <b>OUTLINE OF THE STUDY .....</b>  | <b>XIII</b> |
| <b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>   | <b>1</b>    |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION .....   | 1           |
| 1.1 BACKGROUND.....  | 1           |
| 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM .....                                       | 3           |
| 1.3 GENERAL OBJECTIVE .....  | 4           |
| 1.4 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES .....  | 4           |
| 1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS .....   | 4           |
| 1.6 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....   | 4           |
| 1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY .....                                      | 5           |
| 1.8 SCOPE OF STUDY .....   | 5           |
| 1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY .....  | 6           |
| 1.10 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS.....                            | 6           |
| <b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>   | <b>7</b>    |
| 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW .....  | 7           |
| 2.1 CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.....                                    | 7           |
| 2.2 IMPACTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: .....                                 | 9           |
| 2.3 HOW YOUTHS SURVIVES UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITION .....               | 12          |
| 2.4 GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS THAT COULD HELP MITIGATE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT..... | 14          |
| 2.5 SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW .....                               | 15          |
| 2.6 IDENTIFIED GAPS .....  | 15          |
| <b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>  | <b>18</b>   |
| 3.0 METHODOLOGY .....  | 18          |
| 3.1 PHILOSOPHICAL PARADIGM .....   | 18          |
| 3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN .....  | 18          |
| 3.3 TARGET POPULATION .....  | 19          |
| 3.4 SAMPLE SIZE.....   | 19          |
| 3.5 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE .....   | 19          |
| 3.6 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT .....                                     | 20          |
| 3.7 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE .....                                      | 21          |
| 3.8 DATA ANALYSIS .....  | 21          |
| 3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION .....  | 21          |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS</b> .....   | <b>23</b> |
| 4.0 INTRODUCTION .....   | 23        |
| 4.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH RESPONDENTS.....  | 23        |
| 4.2 WHAT ARE THE MAJOR CAUSES OF INCREASED CRIME IN CHIBOLYA COMPOUND? .....                       | 25        |
| 4.3 HOW DO THESE YOUTHS SURVIVE UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS? .....                               | 27        |
| 4.4 WHAT KIND OF PROGRAMS CAN THE GOVERNMENT PUT IN PLACE TO MITIGATE YOUTH<br>UNEMPLOYMENT? ..... | 30        |
| <b>CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS</b> .....   | <b>33</b> |
| <b>5.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....  | <b>33</b> |
| 5.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH RESPONDENTS .....                                   | 33        |
| 5.2 TO ASSESS THE MAJOR CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASED CRIME AMONG THE<br>YOUTHS. ....        | 33        |
| 5.3 TO INVESTIGATE HOW THESE YOUTHS SURVIVES WITHOUT ANY EMPLOYMENT. ....                          | 36        |
| 5.3.1 <i>Economic Activities</i> .....   | 36        |
| 5.3.2 <i>How do youths survive without employment?</i> .....                                       | 37        |
| 5.4 TO DETERMINE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS THAT COULD HELP MITIGATE YOUTH<br>UNEMPLOYMENT.....           | 38        |
| <b>CHAPTER SIX</b> .....   | <b>41</b> |
| 6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....   | 41        |
| 6.1 CONCLUSION.....  | 41        |
| 6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS .....  | 41        |
| 6.3 RECOMMENDED FUTURE STUDIES .....   | 42        |
| <b>REFERENCES</b> .....  | <b>43</b> |
| <b>APPENDICES</b> .....  | <b>45</b> |
| 6.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE.....  | 45        |
| 6.5 CONSENT FORM .....   | 45        |
| 6.6 BUDGET AND TIMELINE .....  | 45        |
| 6.7 ETHICAL CLEARANCE .....  | 45        |

## LIST OF TABLES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| TABLE 1: AGE FOR RESPONDENTS .....                    | 24 |
| TABLE 2: HOW DO YOU SURVIVE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT? ..... | 28 |

## LIST OF FIGURES

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| FIGURE 1: GENDER FOR RESPONDENTS.....  | 23        |
| FIGURE 2: LEVEL OF EDUCATION, SOURCE: FIELDWORK (2023) .....   | 24        |
| FIGURE 3 EFFECTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT .....   | 25        |
| FIGURE 4: CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT, SOURCE: FIELDWORK (2023).....                                    | 25        |
| <i>FIGURE 5: OUTCOMES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT, SOURCE: FIELDWORK (2023) .....</i>                          | <i>26</i> |
| FIGURE 6: DO YOU AGREE THAT ECONOMIC RECESSION CAUSES HIGH YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT?<br>.....                  | 27        |
| FIGURE 7: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT LIVELIHOOD .....  | 28        |
| FIGURE 8: WHAT DO YOU DO TO LOOK AFTER YOURSELF/FAMILY? .....  | 29        |
| FIGURE 9: WHAT KIND OF PROGRAMS CAN THE GOVERNMENT PUT IN PLACE TO MITIGATE<br>YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT? ..... | 30        |
| FIGURE 10: WHAT CAN THE GOVERNMENT DO TO MITIGATE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT? .....                              | 31        |
| FIGURE 11: DO YOU KNOW THE YOUTH NATIONAL POLICY .....   | 31        |

## **OUTLINE OF THE STUDY**

The outline of this paper is as follows.

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

This chapter gives the background to the research topic and provides insight to the study that was done. It enables the reader to appreciate the importance of the study. Further, it gives the aim and the objectives of the research.

### **Chapter 2: Literature Review**

This chapter provides the type of literature and theoretical framework that was used in the study. It also gives the researchers opinions regarding issues covered in the literature review.

### **Chapter 3: Research Methodology**

This chapter highlights the research design and type of the data that was used in the study. It explains how the data was collected and analyzed. It further gives the target population the sample and sampling procedure. The chapter also gives an insight into the research ethics that the researcher had followed.

### **Chapter 4: Presentation of findings**

This chapter gives details of the secondary and primary data that was collected and used in the study for analysis and discussion of results.

### **Chapter 5: Discussion of Research Findings**

This chapter discusses the secondary and primary data that was analyzed and presented.

### **Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations**

This chapter highlights the conclusions that were made on the research findings and the programs that can be put in place to address youth unemployment.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 Introduction

This study investigates the effects of unemployment particularly on youth unemployment in Zambia, specifically Chibolya compound in Lusaka district of Lusaka Province with an estimated population of 3,079,964 of which 1,4289,042 (48.3%) are male and 1,590,922 representing (51.6%) are female as indicated in the 2022 census of population and housing of Zambia (Preliminary Report 2022). This chapter serves as the study's introduction, in which the researcher presents the study's background; statement of the problem; purpose of the study; significance of the study; research objectives; research questions; theoretical framework and operational definitions.

## 1.1 Background

Youth unemployment has become a global problem with 185 million people unemployed world wide of which almost half are youths who are aged 15 to 24 years (ILO, 2013). When Zambia, a nation with a middle-class past, gained independence in 1964, its economy was steady. The primary economic activity that allowed Zambia to survive was copper mining. Following its independence, the nation was seen as a wealthy middle-income nation, with a Gross National Product (GNP) in 1998 ranging from \$760 to \$9,360. (UNDP 2007). The rapid drop in growth was caused by low copper prices, inflation, and ineffective government measures. But in 1970, the world's copper prices fell and the price of oil rose, which led to a severe downturn in the economy. The Zambian government began changing the economy from a market system to a command economy system in the late 1960s and early 1970s in order to provide jobs for indigenous Zambians.

Young adults and teenagers are engaged in work on a much smaller scale than older workers. Young people are engaged less in work because they are still in school, or they are involved in leisure activities. Some, on the other hand, would like to work, but find it difficult obtaining employment. The transition from school to employment is a process that involves searching and changing jobs before deciding on a more or less permanent employment. Today, more than ever, youths have a lower rate of employment; hence there has been much concern about the youth labour market. According to many experts, youth is a period when one best benefits from training. This adaptability makes it easy to grasp new ideas and learn techniques quickly. Youth

is also according to an English poet, John Gay, "a season made for joy." Unfortunately, 80% of young people throughout the world this is not so. Youths today are faced with many pressures, cultural as well as social. One such pressure is unemployment. Unemployment along with other problems that plague our young people has aroused so much public attention and discussion throughout the world that it is interesting to note that the United Nations designated 1985 as "International Youth Year."

Youth unemployment is a problem which is experienced practically everywhere in the world. The constitution of Kenya defines youth as all individuals in the republic between the ages of 18-35 years (GOK 2010), while the UN defines youth as individuals between the ages of 16-24 years. In Zambia, the legal age where one is no longer considered a minor starts at 18 years, is allowed the right to franchise (the right to vote), and is issued with a voter's card. The national registration card is issued at the age of 16 years. For the purpose of this study, the youth age bracket is between 18-35 years. Unemployment of young people is a pressing economic and social issue in both developed and developing countries alike. A report by the Centre for American Progress (2013), suggests that since World War II, the labour market became unfavourable for the youth. Employment and labour-force participation among Americans aged 16–24 declined, resulting in increased unemployment rate. A report by the International Labour Organization (ILO), 2010, pointed out that, in developing economies where 90% of young people live, youth are more vulnerable to under employment and poverty. The ILO estimates that the 74 million young women and men who are unemployed throughout the world represent roughly two-fifths of all unemployed persons globally. According to a report by the UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs (UNDESA) (2004), in sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion of youth unemployment in total unemployment is worrying, reaching as much as nearly 80 per cent of total unemployed in some countries. In the 1990s, both sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa recorded the world's highest youth unemployment and total unemployment rates. A conference held by ILO in 2012, states that the world is facing a worsening youth employment crisis with young people three times more likely to be unemployed than adults and almost 73 million youth worldwide looking for work. According to Katindi, Sivi and Njonjo (2010), majority of Kenya's young people are unemployed, underemployed or underpaid. According to Omolo (2010), the scenario is not any different in Kenya where the employment challenge has been growing overtime with the youth being the main casualties. At independence in 1963, the Kenya government identified poverty and unemployment as the twin challenges facing the country. More than fifty years later, and

despite numerous policy efforts, poverty and unemployment continues to afflict many Kenyans. In Zambia during the late 80s poverty and unemployment became challenges.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The employment environment in Zambia is deteriorating. Zambia as a country has serious problems with high youth unemployment and poverty levels amongst the youths and has continued to have increased public debts (World Bank report 2015) fluctuations are always there and worse still have no definite direction despite the policy measures that are being taken to tackle the problem currently experienced. According to the Zambia Labour Force Survey (LFS 2022), the population aged 15 years and older in Zambia was estimated at 10,377,385, which was an increase from 10,049,191 million in 2021. The total number of employed persons in 2022 was 3,273,123 and the unemployed was 473,562 of which, 31.0 percent were in the rural areas and 69.0 percent in the urban areas. Employed persons who attained secondary school education (grade 8-12) had the highest percentage share at 55.9 percent while those with nursery school education as the highest level attained had the lowest share of the employed persons at 0.1 percent. At national level, there were more males than females employed at all levels of highest education attainment except those with none/nursery level where there were more females. In urban areas, the employed population with none/nursery and those with grade 1-7 as highest education attainment had more females than males at 27.7 percent and 41.6 percent. The percentage of the employed population who were in the formal sector was 23.7 per cent compared with 76.1 per cent who were in the informal sector. The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had a higher proportion of informally employed persons than the formal employed persons at 90.2 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively. Similarly, Trade, wholesale and retail distribution industry had more persons employed informally at 93.9 percent than those formerly employed at 6.1 percent.

In Zambia, nearly all political manifestos have promised to eliminate unemployment and in particular youth unemployment. In Lusaka district, most youths have graduated from various institutions of higher learning but still cannot be employed in companies for their specific skills acquired. Despite government efforts and youths graduating from tertiary education, youth's unemployment situation has continued to deteriorate. Hence, the researcher seeks to investigate the effects of youth unemployment in Lusaka district using Chibolya Compound as a case study.

### **1.3 General objective**

The general objective of the study was to investigate the effects of youth unemployment in Lusaka district using Chibolya Compound as a case study.

### **1.4 Specific objectives**

The following are the specific objectives to;

- i. Assess the major causes of youth unemployment on increased crime rate in Chibolya Compound.
- ii. Investigate how these youths survive without any employment
- iii. Determine government programs that could help mitigate youth unemployment.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- i) What are the major causes of increased crime rate in Chibolya compound?
- ii) How do these youths survive under unemployment conditions?
- iii) What kind of programs can the government put in place to mitigate youth unemployment?

### **1.6 Theoretical framework**

The research adopted Brian Holmes theoretical framework. Brian Holmes was a professor of comparative education at London University institute of education. He proposed a problem solving approach as a strategy for comparative research in education. The approach starts with an analysis of some inconsistencies' and in adaptations in the educational systems with an aim of finding possible solutions within particular context. It is important to note that the origins of these five stages proposed by Holmes are derived from John Dewey's stages of reflective thinking. These stages proposed by Holmes include problem identification and analysis, policy formulation or hypothesis development, prediction of policy outcomes, analysis of the physical and socio economic context and predicting policy consequences (Hans, 1994).

This approach plays an important role in comparative education by helping to find solutions to various problems affecting people within and across cultural boundaries. These problems include a number of challenges that people are facing such as socio economic constraints that

is the youth unemployment facing most countries especially Zambia. Unemployment is associated with uneven distribution of people in paid jobs which includes the Labour Force concept. This labour force implies that there are three mutually exclusive categories that is employment, unemployment and not in the labour force.

It is important to note that the categories are defined in such a way that unemployment is narrowed as much as possible by broadening the other two categories. In other words, there is a hierarchical ordering with priority given to assigning people to the first category of employment (World Bank, 2007). This is not the case in the Zambian situation as most of the youths are left out of employment or paid jobs. This indicates that most of the youths are not in employment due to lack of opportunities, qualifications and productive skills. These problems can be addressed by applying Holmes' solving problem approach.

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

Findings of this research will add to the knowledge and understanding of the subject on an investigation on the effects of high youth unemployment. This study is significant in the sense that it will: Determine living standards and how this affects the well-being of youths in Chibolya compound. It will generate greater awareness among public and private organizations on the importance of having proper and practical strategic management policies as a vehicle to employment creation. Additionally, it will provide useful knowledge on factors that might influence and contribute to the successful adoption of strategic management policies in organizations. It will also help in meeting the pillars of the Seventh National Development plan by reducing poverty rapidly through employment creation and higher returns to labour hence improving the well-being of all. Therefore, this study will appreciate how youth unemployment affects the standard of living of people in Chibolya compound and the effects this has on the people thereby providing strategic solutions that may help reduce unemployment and improve standard of living /lifestyles for the people of Lusaka district.

### **1.8 Scope of study**

The study was conducted in Lusaka District covering only one Chibolya compound. The area of study was selected because researcher's family has a transit home and was familiar with the area. Being a self-sponsored, it was easy to collect the data using relatives who live in Chibolya who did not ask for any form of motivation.

## **1.9 Limitation of the study**

The catchment area being Chibolya compound, access to people was most of the time difficult, as the area of study was dangerous. Most of people were not willing to participate in the survey thinking that the researcher would report them to the police, thus giving excuses of either being busy or expecting some incentive of some kind, which were not available. Purposive sampling methods was used. Youths aged between 15 and 35 years and who were unemployed were the targets. There was some bias in the way some respondents answered the questions, and this was noticed after rephrasing certain questions. Certain respondents referred the researcher to the owners of the (Lab/Kantemba) Small shop as they were just workers, and the owners leave elsewhere.

## **1.10 Operational Definition of Key Terms**

The following section presents the operational definition used in this study:

**Youth Unemployment:** refers to the proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 to 35 years in the labour force who are without work but are available and seeking employment.

**Youth:** Refers to a person age between 15 and 35 years as per 2015 National Youth Policy

**Informal Employment:** is the employment in an unregistered establishment.

**Formal Employment:** is the employment, whether formal or informal, in a registered establishment.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 Literature Review

The purpose of this study was to look into the consequences of youth unemployment. The researcher's main goal in this chapter is to review relevant literature that focuses on young unemployment and its consequences. A literature review is important because it helps the researcher understand what other research has been done in the field they are studying.

### 2.1 Causes of Youth Unemployment

According to ILO figures from 2018 shows that youth unemployment affects a large number of people worldwide, in both developed and developing nations. Additionally, cities in emerging nations have high rates of youth unemployment, which fuels high and rising crime rates. (United Nations Development Programme, 2006).

According to a study conducted by Gunther Schmid (2013) on youth unemployment in Korea, it was discovered that discrimination hindered them from providing employment to the youths. Saez, E. (2013), In addition, they also discovered that corruption was another aspect that prevented them from providing employment as well as economic slumps. Furthermore, mismatch between skills demanded by existing jobs and skills provided by the educational system Duell (2010). Economic and population growth was one of the contributing factors to failure in providing jobs to the youths. On the other hand, there are 200 million people in Africa between 15 and 24 years of age. This represents about 20% of the population.

According to the Population Research Bureau (PRB), Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 40 per cent of its population is under 15. Africa's high fertility rate is responsible for this. This demographic finding portends challenges and opportunities. The challenges are economic and social; both are highly connected. As the population expands, jobs must be created. If these jobs are not enough, there will be many young people unemployed.

According to the International Labour Organization, 3 out of 5 Unemployed people in Africa are young people (Biodun 2012). In another comparative study of youth unemployment in Nigeria, Adebayo (1999), the study pointed out a number of various causes that led to

unemployment and these included low standard of education.1) corruption.2) rural urban migration.3) (Okafor 2010). However, the findings of the study were that unemployment in Nigeria increased from 21.1% in 2010 to 23.9% in 2011 with youth unemployment at over 50%. From 2011 to 2013 there is an increase of 16% unemployment growth rate in Nigeria. From all indications, youth unemployment is a menace in Nigeria and constitutes a real danger and a threat to Nigeria's democracy. This is because these youths could be manipulated to undermine the stability of Nigeria's democracy at any point in time. Against this background, there is the need by government at all levels, international community and other stakeholders to embark on massive job creation to take these youths off the streets. Granted, there may not be a quick fix to this problem, but all the stakeholders must in fact do something urgently. The general conclusion was that the government should invest heavily in educations to enable the youth become self-reliance instead of Job seekers through skills development and training. Zambia's population is one of the youngest in the world, with a median age of 16.6 years (compared to a global average of 29.2) and is projected to be one of the three youngest countries in the world (United Nations 2012). Estimates vary depending on how unemployment is measured, and the age cohort used, but youth unemployment is significantly high ranging from two to five times higher than for adults.

According to the 2022 Labour Force Survey, 15- to 34-year-olds make up 63.8 per cent of the working population, and youth unemployment was estimated at 43.7 per cent female and 56.3 per cent male. The 2012 African Economic Outlook found that unemployment was much higher among urban youths than rural youths and higher among young women than men (AFDB 2012) were. A 2022 Central Statistical Office Survey supported this finding, observing thirty one per cent unemployment for rural youth (ages 20 to 24, and sixty per cent of men / four per cent of women) compared to 69 per cent unemployment for urban youth (42 per cent of men and 47 per cent of women) (CSO 2022).

According to the results of Labour Force Survey, only 53 per cent of postgraduates were accommodated in the professions of their choice. The sectorial preferences seem unrealistic to these professionals. Similarly, three fourths of unemployed persons indicate their preference for having government sector jobs. The study shows that out of 25-years age-group category only 13% worked in the government sector while others in private sectors.

In the 2013, Afro barometer Survey “unemployment” topped the list of the most important problems facing Zambia that the government would address, with 19 per cent respondents choosing it (Afrobarometer 2013). This situation has not changed much from 2009 when unemployment was ranked the second biggest problem, after farming and agriculture. In a study of youth unemployment, a Situation Analysis of (2014) by Tunji Akande, it was discovered that high population growth rate and poor teaching, training and deficient in school curricular has contributed to unemployment because students are not provided with adequate skills and also lack of vibrant industries to absorb the competent graduates.

According to Matron Simonda (2020). This research followed a realization that there can be no solution to the problem of high youth unemployment unless the causes of such unemployment are initially identified. The findings indicated that economic recession and lack of exposure to job market was the major contributory factor to the unemployment levels of youths in the district of Mkushi. Other causes indicated are lack of industries, lack of skills, low levels of education attainment, corruption and nepotism and low entrepreneurship levels coupled with financial challenges. This however results into criminal activities, prostitution and excessive beer drinking and poverty due to low or no income; hence, in correcting the problem of high unemployment among youths, the country must attend to the causes first. The study recommended that in order to improve the livelihoods of the youths of Mkushi district, local youths should be given priority when there are activities within their communities such as road construction, drainage construction etc. Building of more affordable schools at all levels and ensuring that high quality education is provided to the youths. The government should create jobs in order to reduce the consequences of high youth unemployment, the government and all stakeholders should confront this matter before it generates into uncontrollable situation. The study also recommended that youths must be encouraged to do farming, as agriculture is the main economic activity of Mkushi district, with maize, cotton, groundnuts and sunflower being the major crops. The district has abundant land resources that can sustain crops, livestock and fish farming. It has great agriculture potential for development in farming, tourism, mining and other industrial activities.

## **2.2 Impacts of Youth Unemployment:**

Youth unemployment currently stands at over 75 million people worldwide and young people are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults (ILO, 2018). Significantly, young

people are also more vulnerable to the state of the economy. The recent financial crisis increased youth unemployment by 1%, double the effect on the adult rate of a 0.5% rise. Of all the determinants of unemployment, over the past 3 years, age has been the most significant – more than geography, education level and gender (ILO / IMF, 2010).

However, High levels of youth unemployment are always a source of concern because of the profound impact unemployment has on young people's lives. Research on the psychosocial consequences of unemployment is extensive. Studies of young people show that unemployment leads to a reduction in self-esteem, diminished levels of wellbeing, and frequently isolation from peers (Geneva 2001). While in many countries most young people encounter a period of unemployment, the experience is often fleeting, and jobs are secured with little external intervention. Youth unemployment turns problematic when it becomes long-term and when it leaves young people without the means to provide for their basic needs. In the Eastern European transitional economies, long-term unemployment among youth tends to be relatively widespread. In some countries in this region, for example, more than half of the young people who are unemployed have been out of work for over a year, a situation the that ILO describes as "alarming. (ILO 2016) Clement (2017) conducted a research on rising effect of unemployment among the youths in Liverpool and used questionnaire and oral interview in his investigation where it was indicated that prostitution and crime as one of the effects as a result of economic hardship.it was noted that 61% of these prostitutes are unemployed.

Abuya et al (2003) used a quantitative design and investigated the influence of unemployment on education in Kenya using data from the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) of 2003. They identified Social Economic Status (SES), knowledge, attitudes, autonomy and factors as pathways through which education could influence unemployment; they argued that social economic status was the most important pathway linking education to unemployment outcomes. Their conceptual model; the human capital and status attainment of schooling hypothesized that schooling enabled people to acquire skills to use to work in the various sectors of the economy hence improving their wellbeing.

The dependent variables examined were education and living conditions of the youths. Unemployment was the independent variable and was categorized as no education, primary, secondary and higher. (Daniel 1998) Smith (2011), Mlatsheni (2007) and Guma (2011) studied the situation of youth unemployment In Southern Africa and found out that the number of

unemployed youths was rapidly rising with most of them becoming mentally affected by the hopelessness of their situation while others were turning to violence or becoming drug addicts who would be unemployable. Due to poverty associated with unemployment, most unemployed youths in Southern Africa lacked the means to be mobile to get to where jobs were being offered in good time as this required money. Thus, it requires money to travel to go and earn money. It also means that unemployment breeds more unemployment and once caught up in the debacle; it is difficult to come out of it (Rankin and Roberts, 2011).

According to Beck, the increase in the number of unemployed will be common to many societies. Beck is of the view that the traditional groupings of class and social stratum will cease because of further advances in modernization, and that social inequality will become individualized. Beck states that, in a society in which unemployment has increased, there will no longer be a relationship between unemployment and class, so it will become difficult to see unemployment as a social problem.' Hitherto, families functioned as the traditional system for overcoming the anxiety and uncertainty arising from risks such as unemployment. However, because of the development of the welfare state in Western industrialized societies since the end of the Second World War, families have been absolved of their duty of support. Individuals now must accept unemployment as the fate of the individual and endure it alone (Beck 1998). However, in a society like Japan, where the family bears the main responsibility for welfare (EspingAndersen 2000), families must come under pressure to cope in some way with unemployment. This situation is similar to Zambia. This is because there is a major impact on family life because of the unemployment of one family member. Economic problems emerge because of unemployment. There is also the possibility that the children's progression rural-urban migration. This is evident in many big cities in Africa including Lagos and Johannesburg, just to mention a few. Further, it was discovered that unemployed youths are therefore readily available for anti-social criminal activities that undermine the stability of society. An unstable society increases the risk of the market.

This scabache of the Africa Reth World Bank says unemployed and underemployed youth are more exposed to conflicts and illegal criminal activities many of them fall prey to armed and rebel conflicts" (Biodun 2012).

According to Francis Mukosa and Moses Katebe (2020) the productive age in Zambia has been disadvantaged by the introduction of some regulations and policies. The paper brings into

perspective the shrinking employment opportunities for the youth and how this effects productivity in key economic sectors such as mining, agriculture and the private sector. The findings indicate that the increase in the pensionable age disadvantages the youth and further increases the unemployment rate for the youth and women. The findings have also brought out the challenges that are faced by the unemployed youth and how they have been forced to engage in crime and political violence in order for them to make a living. The youth in Zambia represent 60% of the total employable age yet instead of being in well-paying and productive jobs; they are involved in crime, prostitution, drug abuse and alcohol abuse. The research outcomes also indicate that the definitions of a youth in the Zambian youth policy and the definitions of a youth by the United Nations are different and this may pose a challenge in terms of statistics and planning purposes. The paper takes a secondary research approach by reviewing research findings that have been drawn from analysing the different opinions, facts and findings from researchers on the topic of youth unemployment and government policies and laws on youth employment. Indicators from the findings are that youth unemployment is a global problem, which affects even rich countries such as the UK that has a huge GDP than that of Zambia. The conclusion in the paper is that there is a direct connection between youth unemployment and economic growth and that governments must ensure that they put youth employment at the centre of national economic planning.

Additionally, other studies reviewed that, unemployed youths do not only engage in conflicts and criminal activities but also increased debts and relative poverty, excessive beer drinking, drug abuse, prostitution suicide, early marriages which is a serious threat to political stability of the country as youths are considered to be key to national development.

### **2.3 How Youths Survives Under Unemployment Condition**

According to ILO, about 160 million people in the world today are unemployed and many more subsist on the margins of the economy or have jobs that do not provide them with adequate means to ensure their survival. Nearly 40 per cent of those without work are young people, and levels of unemployment tend to be two to three times higher for this group than for the adult population. For those young people who are employed, many find themselves in low-paying temporary jobs with few protections. With the world population projected to grow by 110 million during this decade and with technological advances leading to further “rationalizations” of labour demand, some 500 million new jobs have to be created within the next 10 years

merely to maintain the status quo. Current trends in job creation offer little hope that growth on this scale can be achieved. (Oxford University Press 200) The situation is particularly grave for young people, as demographic trends suggest a huge imbalance between the supply of young workers and the demand for their labour. For growing numbers of young people, employment is precarious and may not provide an income sufficient to cover basic necessities. According to Brussa 2000. In industrialized countries, the demand for a flexible workforce and the increased use of part-time and temporary employment contracts have led to a heightened sense of insecurity and risk.

In developing countries like Zambia, a rising number of young people work in the informal economy, where they earn low wages and are often subjected to poor or even exploitative working conditions. (Government of Zambia 2000). For young people who remain in developing countries, self-employment is often the only option for survival. Youth entrepreneurship can be encouraged through a variety of means, including special programmes that facilitate access to credit. Owing to their lack of collateral and business experience, youths are considered very high risk by lenders, making it difficult for them to gain access to credit. Programmes can therefore be developed to provide small business loans to young entrepreneurs. (Maxwell 1970) Many youth currently rely on savings or turn to family and friends for start-up funding. The study reviewed that those without such alternatives have little chance of starting their own businesses unless special credit programmes are set up for them. Studies have further indicated that young people in their twenties are more likely to achieve success in entrepreneurial ventures than those who are still in their teens. Clearly, entrepreneurship is not for everyone, and so cannot be viewed as a large-scale solution to the youth employment crisis. Entrepreneurship requires some business acumen and an entrepreneurial spirit, which many youths do not have and cannot acquire, even after training. Furthermore, micro and small enterprises tend to experience very high rates of failure, so they have a limited capacity to create Sustainable employment. Self-employment can therefore be considered part of an integrated youth employment strategy, but not a solution in itself. There is evidence that young people, out of necessity, are increasingly turning to the informal sector for their livelihood. The intermediary zone between unemployment and traditional employment is characterized by informal, part time or casual jobs that do not have the benefits or security of regular employment; this category also includes subsistence self-employment, or “forced entrepreneurship” (Chigunta2012). Consequently, faced with poverty and the lack of possibilities for better jobs, many young people have no alternative but to turn to informal

activities to earn an income. With economic growth being insufficient to support the absorption of new labour force entrants, there is a danger that informal work will become the only option for large numbers of young people, thereby making the objective of decent employment for all increasingly unattainable. The distinction between employment and unemployment is gradually losing much of its meaning as young people move into and out of the informal sector, where neither term has any real relevance. (Craine, 1997).

In a study of entrepreneurship, as a possible solution to youth unemployment in Africa conducted in (2016). It was discovered that youth unemployment in Africa, especially sub Saharan Africa, has remained stubbornly high. This situation has compelled unemployed young people in particular those not at school to venture into self-employment in the informal. Another study argued that although the optimism concerning the entry of youths into entrepreneurship may be justified, the effect in terms of reducing unemployment and underemployment is a complex one. Further arguments stated that in many industrialized countries most young people work in the lower tier services characterized by poor working conditions and lack of job insecurity, poor wages and working conditions.

According to Audretch (2007) Entrepreneurship appears to provide both pathways out of poverty and mitigation against severe poverty for some young people. However, the majority of youths face a vast complex of issues and challenges in starting and running viable businesses that makes it difficult for them to pursue successful livelihoods. Another study of Pierre et al, (2005) examines livelihoods, poverty and vulnerability in urban Zambia. This qualitative study of living conditions in urban Zambia is part of the World Bank's Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (PVA). It analyses the living conditions of individuals, families and communities in informal urban settlements, and their coping mechanisms in response to social and economic shocks since the mid-1990s.

## **2.4 Government programs that could help mitigate youth unemployment**

The Public policy aimed at fostering the participation of youth in the Zambian economy dates back to 1994, when the National Youth Policy was first introduced. Amended in 2006, the policy framework has largely focused on “supply-side” approaches, such as by preparing school-leavers for employment; providing start-up capital for small businesses; and encouraging the formation of youth co-operatives. In a 2013 review, the ILO urged a shift toward simultaneously addressing labour market demand- and supply-side constraints,

improving governance, and enhancing the implementation of policies and programs. The resulting National Action Plan on Youth Employment in Zambia also puts more emphasis on monitoring and evaluation. The 2015 NYP emphasized skills development and economic empowerment, which was envisaged to impact on national development. To this effect, implementation of the policy-facilitated skills training, youth empowerment and youth participation. However, the 2015 National Youth policy did not address the emerging issues surrounding the youth such as mindset change, mental health, digitalization, climate adaptation, skills mismatch, volunteerism and internship. In order to address these challenges affecting the youth, the 2024 policy will focus on job rich sectors such as; agriculture, mining, tourism, construction, health, education, arts and sports.

The country is also targeting more effective vocational education and training. A vocational training stream recently introduced in the secondary school system would enable young people leaving school at Grade 9 and Grade 12 to be assessed for trade certificates.

The donor community has complemented government efforts with a number of specific micro-interventions. For example: a UN joint program led by the ILO aims to create job opportunities for young entrepreneurs within agricultural value chains and to boost food security; a partnership between the ILO and the Swedish development agency, SIDA, focuses on youth employment and skills training; and with support from the African Development Bank, the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education is implementing new training college curriculum in science and technology. NGOs too have played an important role, focusing mainly on rehabilitation and skills development, and more recently, enhancing Zambia's technology platform. While efforts have thus been extensive, implementation has suffered from weaknesses such as flawed program design and a lack of coordination, and a dearth of program evaluation makes it difficult to weigh the success of various approaches.

## **2.5 Summary of the Literature Review**

The purpose of literature review was to make a case for further investigation and research on the subject of an investigation on the effects of unemployment among the youths in Zambia.

## **2.6 Identified Gaps**

Many researchers have done studies on the effects of youth unemployment in Zambia in Lusaka province such as, relationship between increase in crime and youth unemployment, economic

costs associated with youth unemployment, citizen's perceptions on youth unemployment and measures to be implemented, an investigation on the effects of high youth unemployment in Zambia, and Labor market transitions of young women and men in Zambia. The following were the findings and gaps/similarities:

The impact of youth unemployment on the Zambian economy, was carried out by Francis Mukosa, Moses Katebe, Kwesi Atta Sakyi, Burton Mweemba, Serah Beza Mbewe, Webster Sikazwe (2020).

This research looked at the issue of youth unemployment and how this affects the Zambian economy. The paper focused on examining how the productive age in Zambia has been disadvantaged by the introduction of some regulations and policies. The paper brings into perspective the shrinking employment opportunities for the youth and how this affects productivity in key economic sectors such as mining, agriculture and the private sector.

The findings indicate that the increase in the pensionable age disadvantages the youth and further increases the unemployment rate for the youth and women. The findings have also brought out the challenges that are faced by the unemployed youth and how they have been forced to engage in crime and political violence in order for them to make a living. The youth in Zambia represent 60% of the total employable age yet instead of being in well-paying and productive jobs; they are involved in crime, prostitution, drug abuse and alcohol abuse.

The research outcomes also indicate that the definitions of a youth in the Zambian youth policy and the definitions of a youth by the United Nations are different and this may pose a challenge in terms of statistics and planning purposes. The paper takes a secondary research approach by reviewing research findings that have been drawn from analysing the different opinions, facts and findings from researchers on the topic of youth unemployment and government policies and laws on youth employment. Indicators from the findings are that youth unemployment is a global problem, which affects even rich countries such as the UK that has a huge GDP than that of Zambia. The conclusion in the paper is that there is a direct connection between youth unemployment and economic growth and that governments must ensure that they put youth employment at the centre of national economic planning.

The researcher's finding for the effects of youth unemployment on increased crime in Chibolya indicated that, these youth from Chibolya compound have continued to be involved in crime and political violence. In Zambia, youth unemployment has been associated largely with crime

and political violence. The lack of youth employment assumed to be the reason why many young people are involved in criminal activities and involved in violent political crusades perpetrated by politicians in various political parties. In addition, youths between the age of 15 and 21 years formed groups to terrorize the community and attacked them very early in the morning between 05:00hrs to 06:30hrs as they are reporting for work and also late around 21:00hrs after knocking off.

Stack (1984), unveils that, as the gap between the rich and the poor widens, crime levels are likely to rise especially by those who consider that existing political structure will not improve their conditions.

Despite being a few meters away from the Lusaka Town Centre (CBD), no research has been carried out specifically in Chibolya compound of Lusaka district, as it is perceived to be dangerous.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 Methodology

This section outlines the means that led to the achievement of the main objective of this study. It included explanation and justification of the research design, which basically outlined the research approach and research methods. This chapter further explained the methods and sources of data collection, the target population, sample size, study site, the sampling procedure and the data collection instrument used the method of data analysis, validation and ethical considerations.

### 3.1 Philosophical Paradigm

The study was anchored on the phenomenology approach to research seeks to describe the essence of a phenomenon by exploring it from the perspective of those who have experienced it. The goal of phenomenology is to describe the meaning of this experience both in terms of what was experienced and how it was experienced as noted by Neubauer et al., (2019). Therefore, the study was guided by the interpretive paradigm which focuses primarily on recognizing and narrating the meaning of human experiences and actions as noted by (Fossey et al., 2002). The above philosophical view was selected premised on study approach to gather vulnerable youths lived experiences during the collection, analysis and interpretation of data in line with research objectives, questions, time and monetary resources available.

### 3.2 Research Design

A case study research design was employed in this investigation. The case study was chosen because it enables the researcher to generalize the data and may be used to gather information from sizable groups using questionnaires and fact-finding. The researcher selected this design because it included both qualitative and quantitative components, allowing the researcher to gather data in the study region and draw conclusions from the data.

A mixed method approach is considered so that the researcher could have a holistic picture of the issue under investigation to overcome the weaknesses of each one of them and take advantage of their strengths (Creswell, 2009). According to Trochim (2006) quantitative research often translates into the use of statistical analysis to make the connection between what is known and what can be learned through research, whereas qualitative is defined as a

study which is conducted in a natural setting (Creswell, 2005). Qualitative research approach will provide an enquiry for understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of information and conducting it in a natural setting.

### **3.3 Target Population**

The intended population were residents of Chibolya compound under Mwapona ward of Kanyama Constituency in Lusaka District. The respondents consisted of unemployed youths who were recruited at various public places including Churches, Gaza Street, restaurants and shops. Participants were asked if they are aged between 15 and 35 years to participate in the survey. Individuals under the age of 15 or older than 35 years did not participate because they do not fall under the definition of a youth. The study is solely an investigation on the effects of youth unemployment on increased crime in Zambia: a case study of Lusaka district in Chibolya compound Lusaka province of Zambia.

### **3.4 Sample Size**

For the purpose of this study, a sample population of 60 respondents was targeted as the researcher was investigating the effects of youth unemployment district. Therefore, a total of (60) questionnaire was distributed so as to get data that was representative enough. The sample size was arrived at using the Taro Yamen Formula for sample size as shown below.

WHERE  $n = N / 1 + (\alpha)^2$

$\alpha$  is the level of significance or margin of error

(5%)  $n$  is sample size

$N$  is the sample frame, in this case the population of Kanyama constituency in Lusaka District, which is estimated at 525,902 according to CSO (2022).

Therefore.  $n = N / 1 + (\alpha)^2$   $n = 525,902 / 1 + 525,902 (0.05)^2$

### **3.5 Sampling Technique**

This research used the judgmental/purposive sampling approach. This approach is part of the non-probability sampling techniques. Judgmental sampling employs the discretion of the researcher to collect data from various respondents based on good judgment. However

Purposive sampling techniques are primarily used in qualitative studies and may be defined as selecting units (e.g., individuals, groups of individuals, institutions) based on specific purposes associated with answering a research study's questions. Maxwell (1997) further defines purposive sampling as a type of sampling in which, particular settings, persons, or events are deliberately selected for the important information they can provide that cannot be gotten as well from other choices. The community areas in Chibolya compound were divided into units and these included Churches, Gaza Street, restaurants, grocery store/shops, skill center, and small markets. Sampling is the process of selecting units such as people, or organizations from a population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen (Trochim, 2006) Purposive sampling is a strategy to choose small groups or individuals likely to be knowledgeable and informative about the phenomenon. The groups selected in this study were assumed knowledgeable of the problem (McMillan and Schumacher, 2000).

In this case, respondents were selected based on the purpose of study, which was Dependent on the researcher on an investigation on the effects of unemployment among the youths in Lusaka district. Thereafter purposive sampling technique was applied to the elements from each of the selected clusters to give equal chance to all the people in the area.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instrument**

This section outlines the methodology which was used in the collection of data for the study. The researcher used both primary and secondary sources as explained below: A mixed research approach of quantitative and qualitative was used in this study. Creswell (2005) states that mixed methods approach falls under the pragmatic worldview, collection of both quantitative and qualitative data sequentially in the design. Additionally, in quantitative research, data can be collected from many participants at many research sites by administering questionnaires. Researchers rely on gathering information either by sending or administering testing instruments to participants.

Data is usually collected through the use of numbers which can be statistically analysed (Kumar 2011:168). Therefore, data was done by administering a Semi- structured questionnaire consisting of closed and open-ended questions. It was used to elicit pertinent information from

the subjects. Similarly, a qualitative research aimed at describing, making sense of, interpreting or reconstructing in terms of the meanings that the subjects express (Thiers 2001).

This method was most suitable for this study to capture stories of respondent's experiences. Although, quantitative aspects were used through the administration of questionnaires to collect data on the subject of "an investigation on the effects of high youth unemployment in Lusaka, qualitative data was then used to further broaden the scope of data collected. The strengths of qualitative approach as noted by Hitchcock and Hughes (1995) are that it allows the researcher to learn at hand about the social world being investigated by means of verification.

### **3.7 Data collection Procedure**

The researcher got an introductory letter from the institution for data collection in the field. Data were collected through the questionnaires distributed to the respondents and were given back to the researcher upon being filled in as all participants were based in the study area. The questionnaire contained both qualitative and quantitative sections which had open and closed ended questions; the qualitative part comprised more of open-ended questions.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

The researcher analysed the collected data manually using totals, percentages and frequency distribution tables. The quantitative data was analysed and summarised through the usage of narrations. Additionally, simple analysis was done using Microsoft excel (MS). Qualitative data was manually presented in form of descriptive statistics using tables, pie charts, percentages, crosstabulation tables etc. Conversely, qualitative data from interviews and open-ended questions was analysed using thematic (content) analysis in form of explanations. The study further employed the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V 22) to analyse data. SPSS is the most frequently used software for quantitative analysis (Jennings 2001).

### **3.9 Ethical Consideration**

The researcher did not offer financial or other inducement to participants in order to obtain participants for the project. The researcher did not fabricate or falsify data in their publications. Confidentiality of the study participants was maintained by not identifying them by name.

Names of the participants were however known to the researcher only who held this information in the strictest confidence. The researcher interpretation of these experiences is usually described as an emir perspective.

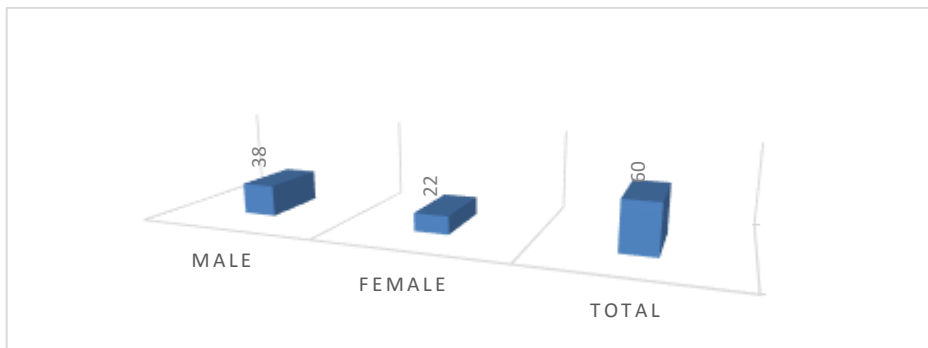
## CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study these are presented in line with the research questions under four (4) sub heading. Here are highlights. Section 4.1 shows the background characteristics of research participants. In answering research questions, Section 4.2 illustrates results to indicate the major causes of increased crime among the youths in Chibolya compound, Secondly, in Section 4.3 illustrate results on how these youths survive under unemployment conditions and Finally in Section 4.4 presents what kind of programs can the government put in place to mitigate youth unemployment. Now the following were the findings:

### 4.1 Background characteristics of research respondents

Figure 1 below demonstrates that of the 60 respondents who were interviewed for this study, these were female accounting for 22 (36.66%) and male accounting for 38 (63.33%). Therefore, it can be deduced that the majority of respondents who participated in this survey were male and the minority being female.



*Figure 1: Gender for Respondents*

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

Figure 2 below shows the age range of the respondents. The majority of the respondents were in the range between 23 – 30 years 22 (36.67%), followed by those who were in the range 15 – 22 years 18 (30%) and the minority being in the range between 31 – 35 years 20 (33.33%). The respondent in the age range of 15-22 year were not available at their appointment time indicating that they were busy. This age range work in the Labs (place where they package the cannabis).

Table 1: Age for Respondents

|       |       | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Valid | 15-22 | 19        | 31.7    | 31.7               |
|       | 23-30 | 21        | 35.0    | 66.7               |
|       | 30-35 | 20        | 33.3    | 100.0              |
|       | Total | 60        | 100.0   |                    |

**Source: Field work (2023)**

The researcher sought to establish the academic qualifications of the respondents. The results shows that out of 60 respondents involved in a study, of those who participated accounting for 16(27%) did not attain any form of education, 11 (18%) attained primary education, 25 (42%) attained Secondary education, 5 (8.3%) had certificates, and an 3 (5%) had diplomas while no one had university degrees. These results show that the education level of the respondent is relatively low with minority being (5%). The majority of the respondents attained Secondary level 25 (42%) were only between grades 8 and 9 accounting 18 out of 25 Secondary school levers, while seven (7) were grades 10 and 12.

According to CIDRC.2012 While primary school enrolment rates have increased from 72 percent in 2002 to 94 percent in 2012, the rate of progression from primary to secondary schooling is stagnant, and remains low in comparison with neighboring countries. Poor quality schooling is a factor in the high dropout rates, along with the economic pressures young people feel to contribute to their households.

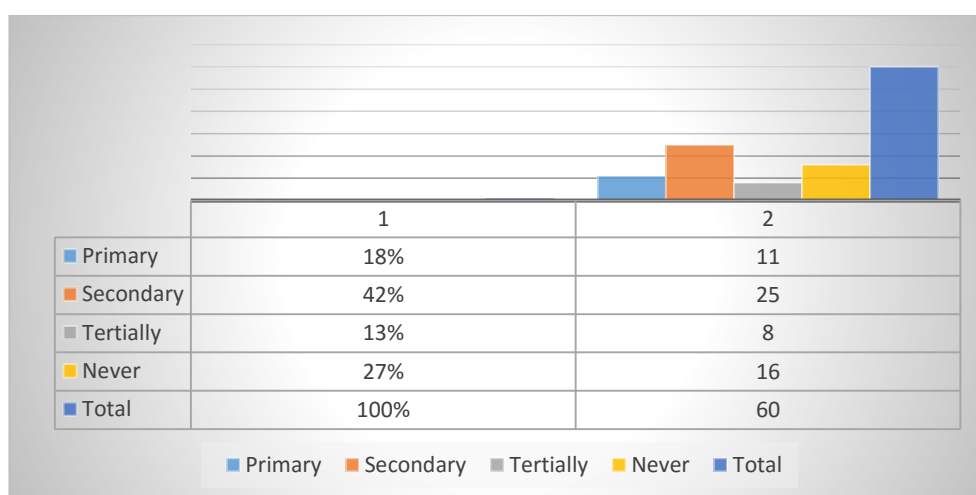


Figure 2: Level of Education, Source: Fieldwork (2023)

#### 4.2 What are the major causes of increased crime in Chibolya Compound?

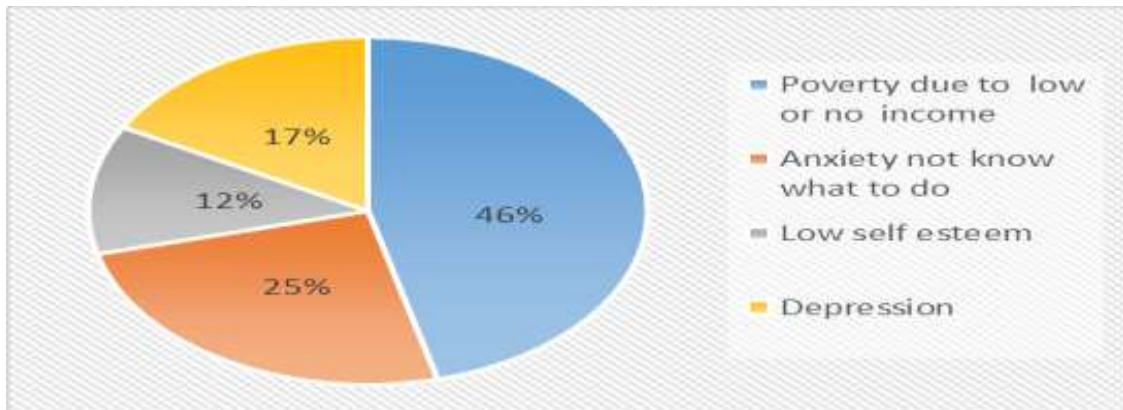


Figure 3 Effects of youth unemployment

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

The study results above shows that unemployment has devastating effect on the youths, in determining the effect that unemployment brings on youths. The results shows that the majority accounting for 28 (46.67%) said that poverty due to low or no income, while 15 (25%) anxiety not knowing what to do, another 10 (16.67%) leads to low self-esteem and the minority accounting for 7 (11.67%) reported that they face depression.

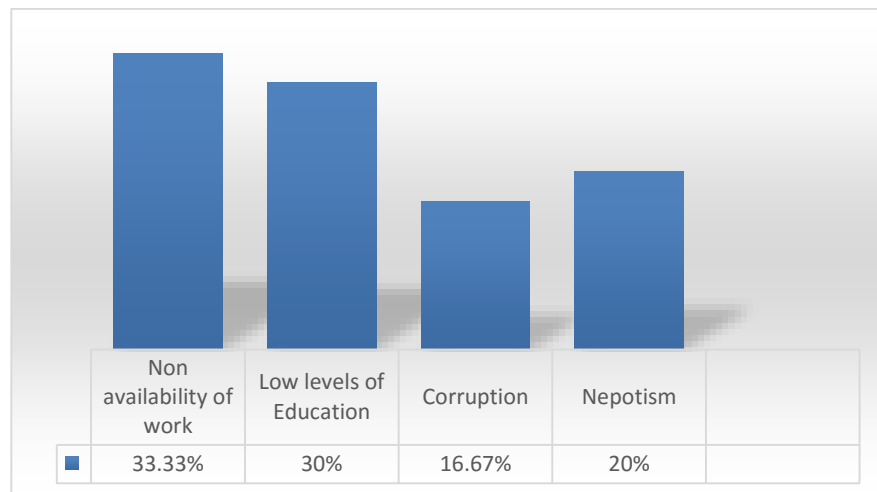


Figure 4: Causes of youth unemployment, Source: Fieldwork (2023)

The Study reviewed that (33.33%) was due to non-availability of work (30%) low levels of education attainment, while (16.67%) said was corruption while (20%) Nepotism. It was pointed out that corruption is rampant especially during enrollment at the skills college that is within the community and also when applying for CDF funds. Low levels of education was also cited as one of the hindering factor as most of the youth only attained education up to grades 8 and 9, while others have never been in any grade.

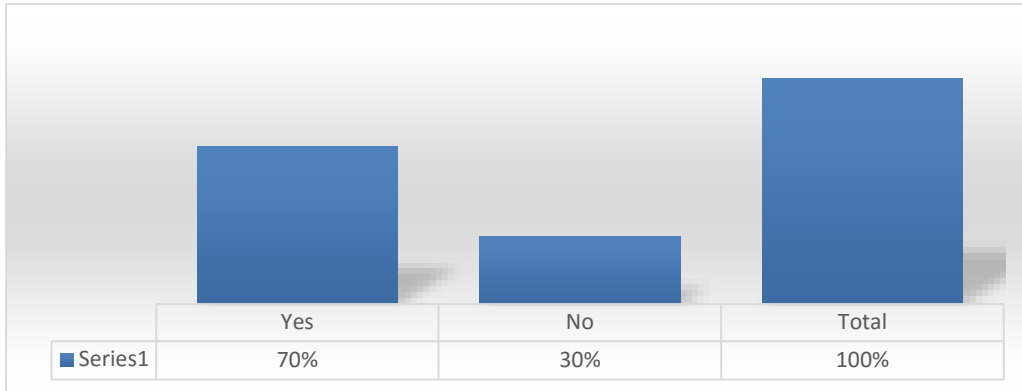


Figure 5: Outcomes of youth unemployment, Source: Fieldwork (2023)

Does youth unemployment lead to depression, low self-esteem and anxiety?

In response to this question 42 (70%) said yes while 18 accounting for (30%) said no. Unemployment is one of the most dramatic events in one’s life. Job loss leads to an income reduction, which causes stress and leads to lower well-being. It lowers self –esteem and may cause deterioration in health or depression. People with low self-esteem have low expectation of success, and as a result, they fail to make the best use of capacities they have. Depression increases the chance of risky behaviors such as drug or alcohol addiction, anxiety causes nervousness, restless or being tense feeling of danger, panic.

Further, respondents who participated for this survey alluded that jobs are not easily found in the area representing 40(66.67%) while 10(16.67%) said they are easy then 5(8.33%) very easy and five (8.33%) did not know. The majority of the respondents in this survey accounting for 40(66.67%) said that jobs are not easily found in the area as they are hardly available. The study also revealed that (66.67 %) of the respondents said that jobs are not available because the only jobs found in the area was to sell cannabis on behalf of either parents or owners of the business (Lab/Kantemba). In addition, another 25% are not employable and another 15% did not know. The respondents who were not employable were in the age between 13 and 18 years and mainly where boys known to be Junkies who terrorize people in the area. This age group form between 10 and 15 young people who move aimlessly to steal anything they come across, particularly empty plastic bottles and old steel, to going and sale to recycling warehouses and for scrap metal.

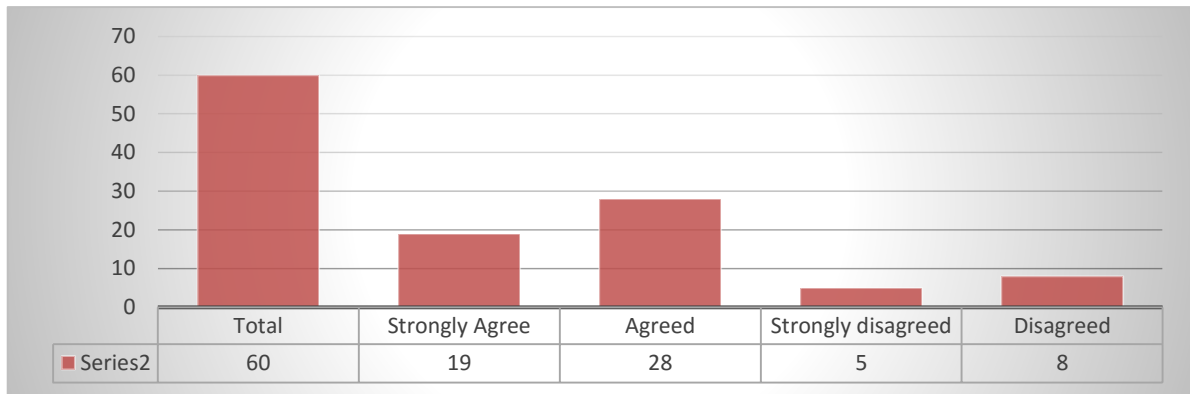


Figure 6: Do you agree that Economic Recession causes high youth unemployment?

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

Respondents were also asked if they agreed that high youth unemployment is caused by economic recession that has hit the country in recent past. The study however reviewed the following, of the 60 respondents who participated in this particular survey, about 19 (31.67%) strongly agreed that economic recession has highly contributed to high youth unemployment, another accounting for 28 (46.47%) agreed while 5 (8.33%) strongly disagreed and 8 (13.33%) disagreed to this fact.

**4.3 How do these youths survive under unemployment conditions?**

Economic Activities

The study sought to capture the means of economic activities to support livelihoods of respondents based on respondents’ self-reporting. To amplify on the respondents’ income generation, the study considered the following issues: Excessive beer drinking, Prostitution, Pickpocketing (Petty thieves) and Criminal activities.

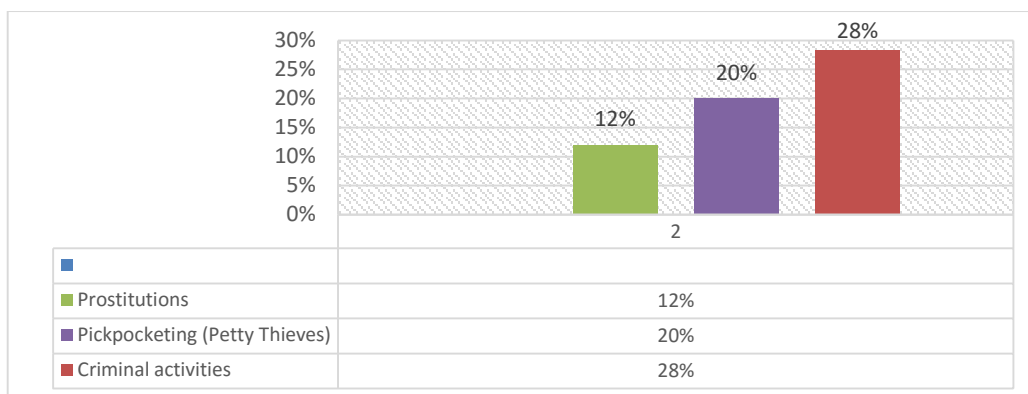


Figure 7: Economic Activities to support Livelihood

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

According to the response above, 28% were into illegal vices such as criminal activities, 12% prostitution, and 20% pickpocketing (petty theft). The majority of respondents claimed that because unemployment presents difficulties, tension and worry are elevated, which in turn increased criminal activities in order to survive. According to 13% of the respondents, specifically young women who were unemployed often turn to prostitution and early marriages as a means of coping with their financial difficulties, leading them to engage in other vices in order to make ends meet. Small girls aged 14 years were impregnated by fellow youths who sold cannabis and eventually got married.

Table 2: How do you survive without employment?

**How do you survive without employment?**

|                         | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid Business venture  | 13        | 21.7    | 21.7          | 21.7               |
| Daily Piece Work        | 22        | 36.7    | 36.7          | 58.3               |
| Survival of the fittest | 25        | 41.7    | 41.7          | 100.0              |
| Total                   | 60        | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

The respondents were asked to state what they did to survive without formal employment, however, responses were as follows accounting for 13 (21.7%) survive on business, while 22(36.7%) depend on daily piecework for survival another 25(41.7%) its survival of the fittest. Further, it can be noted from the above percentage distribution that the majority of the respondents are into Survival of the fittest and Daily piecework to earn a living to be able to meet their daily basic needs.

What kind of business/activities do you do to look after yourself/family?

The results are shown in the chart below that, respondents are involved in different business activities as these businesses help them sustain themselves. Government works in a variety of ways to improve living conditions, in this case, the government of Zambia. Respondents were asked to state one thing the government could do to reduce unemployment.

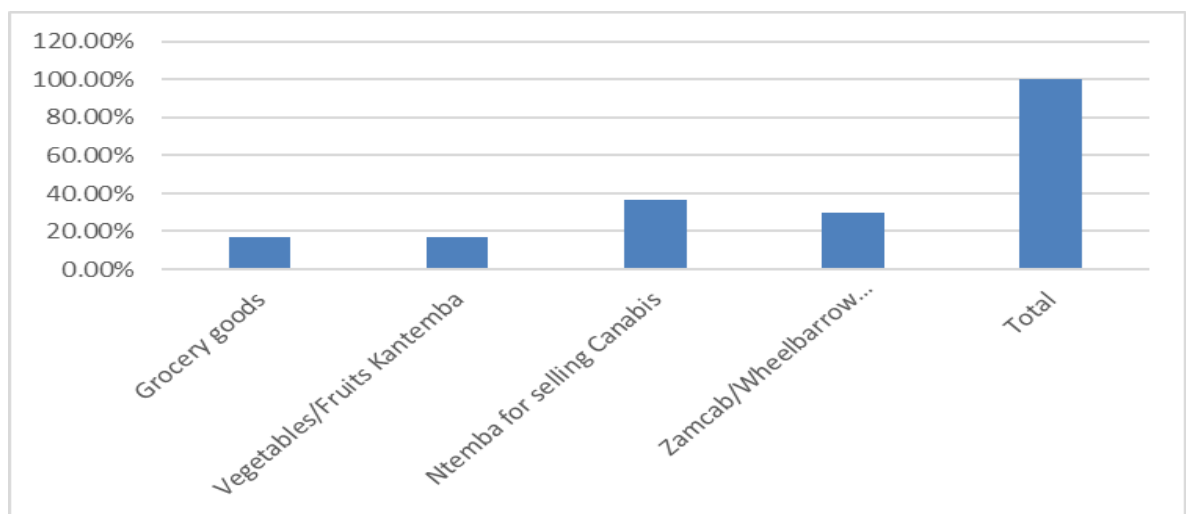


Figure 8: What do you do to look after yourself/Family?

**Source: Fieldwork: (2023)**

Business activities they were doing to look after themselves and the following were the responses; 28.57% % said that they were involved in working at Ntemba for Canabis, while 17.14 % said that they were into groceries, and selling other goods, 12.86% said that they were into barbershops and saloons, 8.57% were into selling fruits and vegetables, 7.14% were doing house chores , 14.29% were not doing anything but have been engaged into Zuking (begging for money from anyone they meet) while 11.43% are into restaurant activities. Zuking is mainly done by young girls. When asked about how much one raise per day from Zuking, the response was it was dependent on the day sometime one would make One Hundred Kwacha as the maximum.

#### 4.4 What kind of programs can the Government put in place to mitigate youth unemployment?

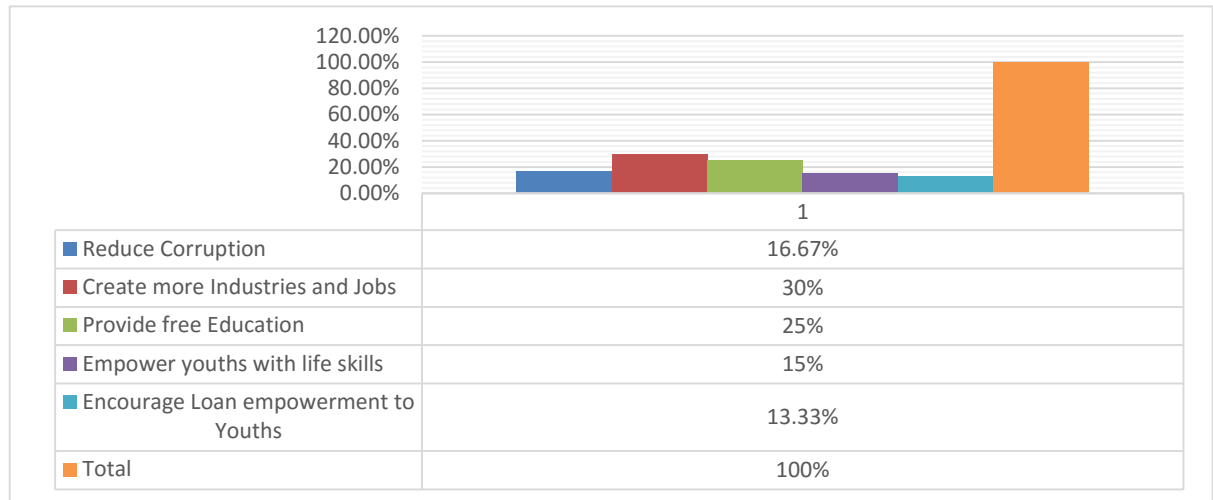


Figure 9: What kind of programs can the Government put in place to mitigate youth unemployment?

#### Source: Fieldwork (2023)

The responses were as follows; 18 (30%) said the government should create more industries and jobs, 24(40%) said the government should provide free education and Empower them with life skills training to youths, 10 (16.67 %) said the government should reduce Corruption and nepotism, another nine (12.86%) said the government should encourage loan empowerment to youths. The majority of the respondents said it is important for the government to provide free Education and empower them with Life skills in order to reduce or avert the consequences of youth unemployment.

#### Youth Intervention Programs in Reducing Unemployment

The questionnaire provided freedom to respondents to suggest key strategies to reduce youth unemployment in Chibolya compound. The finding indicates that government to encourage creation of youth associations, to give equal opportunities to all the disadvantaged youths, training youths in life skills and by boosting economic growth.

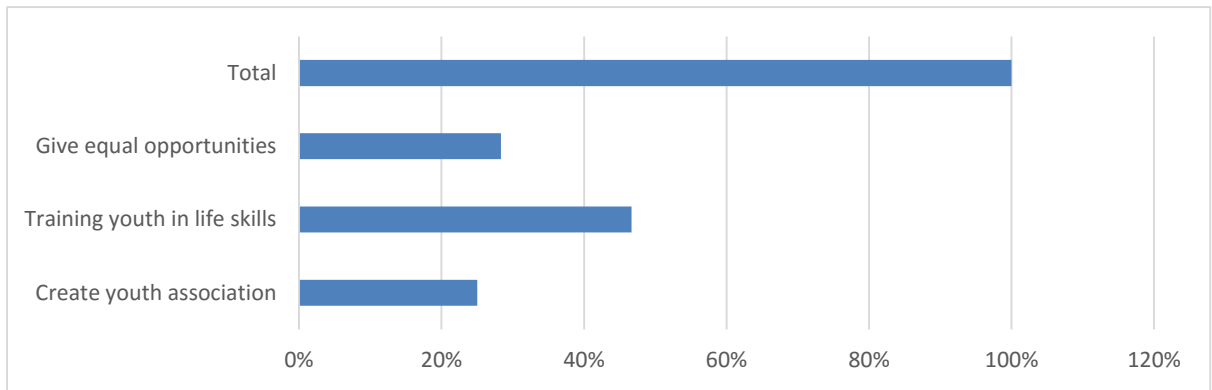


Figure 10: What can the Government do to mitigate youth unemployment?

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

The results were shown in the figure above as follows (25%) government should encourage creation of youth associations for easy access of loans while (46.67%) training youths in life skills and provide equal opportunities to all the disadvantaged youths and (14.29%) boosting of economic grow.

National Youth Policy for Zambia

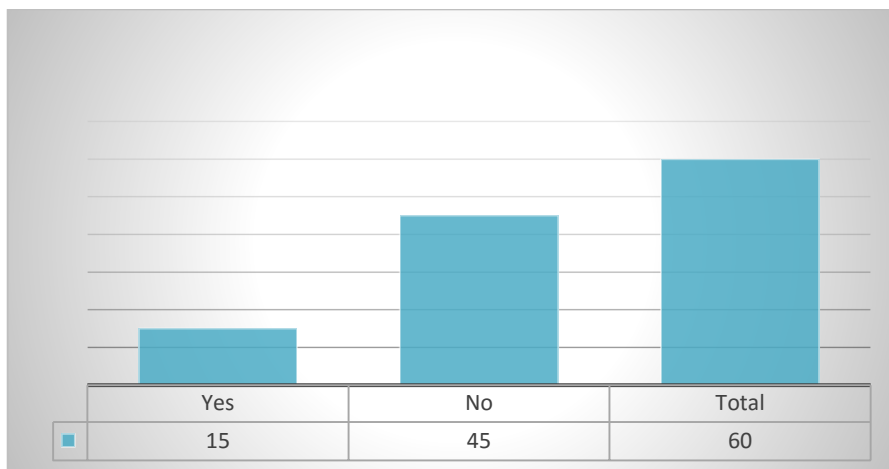


Figure 11: Do you know the Youth National Policy

**Source: Fieldwork (2023)**

The research went another mile to assess if youths were aware of the National Youth Policy (NYP), because it is a very useful document for the youth. The majority of the youths 45 (75%) no they had never seen or heard about the NYP, while 15 (25%) said they had heard about it but not seeing or reading the document. The 25% adolescent who had come across the NYP were from the youth Centre locally namely Kanyama youth skills.

Recent initiatives by the government such as the National Youth Policy of 2015 and now the 2024 NYP to tackle youth unemployment and social exclusion have been welcome, but much more needs to be done in terms of economic investment in young people and the protection of young people's labour and social rights. The current intergenerational dynamics are outsourcing one generation's problems to the next one and this can be clearly seen when it comes to youth unemployment and poverty. Without real investment, young people will carry the cost of the current failed economic system for decades to come and Zambia will pay the ultimate social costs for a neglected generation.

## CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter analyses the results that were previously reported in chapter Four. The goal of the study was to examine the consequences of youth unemployment in Zambia in the Lusaka District of the Lusaka province, specifically in the Kanyama constituency Chibolya compound. Nonetheless, the following research objectives served as a framework for discussing the study's findings. This is presented in four sections beginning with the background characteristics of the research participants.

- i. Assess the major causes of youth unemployment on increased crime in Chibolya Compound.
- ii. Investigate how these youths survive without any employment
- iii. Determine government programs that could help mitigate youth unemployment.

### 5.1 Background Characteristics of the Research Respondents

The background characteristics show that the results of this survey represent views of a diverse group of research Respondents. That is, the research Respondents were of different age groups, different levels of education, and were currently unemployed.

### 5.2 To assess the major causes of unemployment on increased crime among the Youths.

**Decline in Quality of Life:** Decline in quality of life depends largely on family income, insecurity, tension and conflict. Decline in access to shelter, education and health care, nutrition are drastically reduced. The findings shows that Poverty due to low or no income are one of the major causes of increased crime because youth unemployment and has devastating effects on youths, as depicted in figure 3.

The research findings are also consistent with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) indicated that youth unemployment stood at 19.3% (Central Statistics Office, 2022). This indicates that chances for youth employment are still very low in Zambia and that the youth will continue wallowing in poverty and engaging themselves in criminal activities in order for them to sustain their lives. Political violence involving the youth seems to take Centre stage and the assumption is that the youth have no jobs and no businesses to run and therefore they are used in politics as instruments of violence.

In addition, for the youths in the area with low income, their wages are less than seven kwacha fifteen ngwee (K7.15) per hour or One thousand four hundred and eighty seven kwacha (K1, 478.00) per month as stipulated in the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Supplement to the Government Gazette (2023). Most Adolescents get maximum of One thousand kwacha (K 1,000) per month for selling cannabis and selling in a retail shop. One cannot manage to live on that kind of money; as a result, they have anxiety not knowing what to do and eventually leads to low self-esteem. For those that are not strong, they get into alcohol abuse and face depression.

**Unemployment Rate in Zambia:** The rate of unemployment is still high. At national level, unemployment rate was at 18.8% for youth’s age between 15 and 35 years. 56.3% accounting for Male and 43.7% accounting for Female. In Lusaka, the unemployment rate was at 130,454 (27.5%); Male 62,149 (23.3%) and female 68,305 (33%). Then unemployment rate by level of education; Grade 8 – 12 had the highest share at 64.4%, Grade 1 – 7 had 21.2% and the least was Masters 0.2%.

It is clear that youth unemployment is still high as depicted from figure 12 below. The highest rate were ages between 15 and 19 (32%) also 20 and 24 (29.8%), whilst the least being the age between 35 and 39.

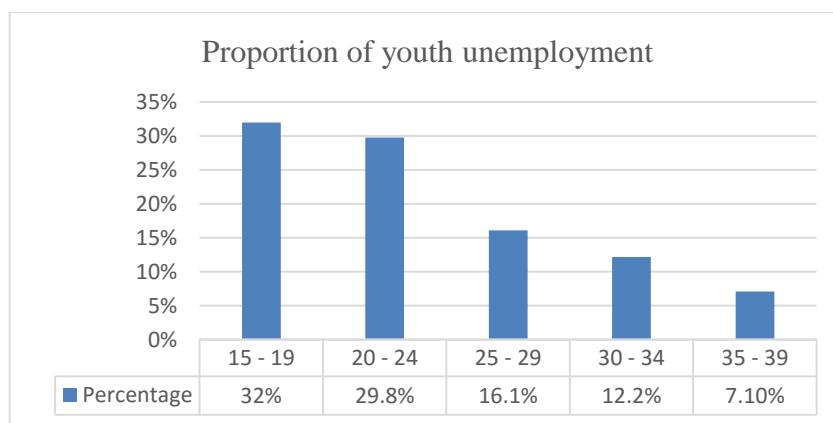


Figure 12: Proportion of youth unemployment by Age

**Source: 2022 Labour Force Survey**

It is important to note that from Figure 4, the study's findings were consistent with the unemployment rate among the youths in the area which revealed that low levels of education or a lack of employment was among the main causes of unemployment, despite others blaming high levels of corruption and nepotism. Nevertheless, based on the aforementioned percentages, it can be concluded that one of the main causes of youth unemployment is that

young people are not employable due to very low levels of education and not exposed to labour market. In particular, economic opportunities in the formal sector of the economy have been insufficient to absorb the large number of young people that either leave or drop out of the school system every year. This has given rise to concerns over the socioeconomic situation of the youth and the prospects of creating additional livelihood and employment opportunities for them.

In figure 6, the researcher questioned respondents if they agreed that the recent economic downturn that has affected the nation was the reason behind the high rate of youth unemployment.

The study however reviewed that 19 (31.67%) strongly agreed that economic recession has highly contributed to high youth unemployment, another accounting for 28 (46.47%) agreed while 5 (8.33%) strongly disagreed and 8 (13.33%) disagreed to this fact. Of the 60 respondents who participated in the study, their opinions varied regarding what they believed to be the fundamental cause of youth unemployment. Their comments were as follows. Reasoning for 19 (31.67%) lack of exposure to employment marketplaces, lack of industries and lack of life skill because youth are engaging themselves in illicit activities 28 (46.47%), 8 (13.33%) was that it was because white collar employment were preferred over lower-class occupations, and 5 people (8.33%) blamed nepotism and corruption. Based on the results of this study, we can confidently conclude that our first target has been achieved, given that the high rates of youth unemployment appear to have been largely caused by a lack of exposure to jobs and criminal activities.

According to Gunther Schmid (2013) on a study of effects and solution to youth unemployment in Korea, it was discovered that discrimination hindered them from providing from employment to the youths. Saez, E. (2013), In addition, they also discovered that Corruption was another aspect that prevented them from providing employment as well as economic slumps.

High levels of youth unemployment are always a source of concern because of the profound impact unemployment has on young people's lives. Research on the psychosocial consequences of unemployment is extensive. Studies of young people show that unemployment leads to a reduction in self-esteem, diminished levels of wellbeing, and frequently isolation from peers (Geneva 2001).

However, there is a claim that Unemployment furnishes both the opportunity and the motive for crime. There is a strong upwards trend in both unemployment rates and certain reported crimes in the UK over the past two decades. Robbery, assault, burglary, theft, murder and rape appear to have risen threefold, or worse: so, has unemployment. In the United States, the trends in unemployment and reported crimes are both less pronounced but there is still some positive correlation in both aggregate time series. However, it is evident from newspapers reports that most of the criminals are unemployed youths. In the state of Haryana it is only the army of Unemployed youths i.e. involved in liquor smuggling and in other crimes. (Black 2007).

### **5.3 To investigate how these youths survives without any employment.**

#### **5.3.1 Economic Activities**

Based on respondents' self-reports, the study aimed to identify the economic activities that sustain respondents' livelihoods. The study took into account the following factors to increase the revenue generation of the respondents:

The study findings revealed that most unemployed youths engaged themselves into are worrisome activities as depicted in figure 8. The majority of the respondents acknowledge hustle as their means of survival. This largely invalidates their description as 'lazy,' complacent, and entitled entities, as they continue to display resilience and demonstrate agency within economic structures. Nevertheless, a majority do not classify these engagements as work since they are unsustainable economic pathways that still leave them socially vulnerable and constantly needing financial support. There are also questions about the legitimacy of the 'hustles' that many young people engage in to make ends meet. The word describes economic activities that are largely under-captured, unregulated, and probably illegal. The surge in internet fraud among young people and the high rate of prostitution could also be considered a hustle in many climes.

However, respondents used the term hustle to describe their involvement in menial jobs and transient activities ranging from unskilled to skilled jobs. These activities include subsistence agriculture, errands, petty trade, working as shop attendants, security guards, selling cannabis , commercial motorcyclists, labourers on construction sites, fashion and design, catering, graphic design, and music, among others.

There is a tendency for many youths engaged in the informal sector to identify with the unemployed population as they consider their work engagements as transient or misaligned with their career goals and aspirations.

### **5.3.2 How do youths survive without employment?**

The respondents were asked to state what they did to survive without formal employment, however, responses were as follows accounting for (42.86%) survive on business, while (35.71%) depend on daily piecework for survival another, (21.71%).

Further, it can be noted from the above percentage distribution that the majority of the respondents are into informal employment as they rely on business activities to earn a living that enables them to meet their daily basic needs. Most of the youths who were into business were *Zambian* by births as some of them had parents who were both *Congolese* and half *Zambian half Congolese*.

Generally, this study has shown that most respondents were involved in various business activities to sustain their livelihood. 17.14% said that they undertook their business activities at a fixed business premise at home, 35.71% carried out their business activities at a market i.e *Soweto* and *COMESA Market*, 8.57% did their business activities by the road side in the night when the council police have knocked off, and however, 27.14% said that they had no fixed location for their business activities while 11.43% did not do anything. Those that had no form of business activities are the ones that were doubling up with relatives or friends.

When asked what kind of business activities they engaged in to support themselves, respondents stated the following: 12.86% said they were engaged in household chores like housekeeping, 17.14% said they were into selling groceries and other goods, 28.57% said they were into barbershops and saloons, 8.57% said they were into selling fruits and vegetables, 7.14% said they were engaged in various general-purpose activities, 14.29% said they were doing nothing, and 11.43% said they were engaged in restaurant activities. Additionally, the poll found that 14.29% of respondents had been in business for less than six months, 32.86% for six to twelve months, 37.14% for one to four years, 5.71% for five years, and 10% had not been in business at all.

The study further revealed that business activities by respondents were conducted during day, night time or both day and night time. 60% carried out their business activities during the day, 10% conducted their business activities both during day and night times while 10 did not have any business activities. And 20% conducted their business activities at night.

In developing countries like Zambia, a rising number of young people work in the informal economy, where they earn low wages and are often subjected to poor or even exploitative working conditions. (Government of Zambia 2000). For young people who remain in developing countries, self-employment is often the only option for survival. Youth Entrepreneurship can be encouraged through a variety of means, including special programmes that facilitate access to credit.

Owing to their lack of collateral and business experience, youth are considered a very high risk by lenders, making it difficult for them to gain access to credit. Programmes can therefore be developed to provide small business loans to young entrepreneurs. (Maxwell 1997) Many youths currently rely on savings or turn to family and friends for start-up funding. Those without such alternatives have little chance of starting their own businesses unless special credit programmes are set up for them.

#### **5.4 To determine government programs that could help mitigate youth unemployment**

In Chibolya compound of Lusaka district, government programmes to assist those in need were examined further. The researcher discovered that 19 (31.68%) strongly agreed that the government was not doing enough to help reduce youth unemployment in the area, while 28 (46.47%) disagreed, 5 (8.33%) strongly disagreed, and 8 (13.33%) were neither in agreement nor disagreement with this statement. The Zambian government, in this instance, employs a number of strategies to raise the standard of living for its citizens.

The respondents were asked to state one thing the government could do to lower unemployment, and respondents gave the following answers: 18 (30%) people said the government should create more jobs; 24 (40%) people said it should give youths free education and skill-training; 10 (16.67%) people said it should lessen nepotism and corruption; 9 (12.86%) people said the government should encourage loan empowerment to youths. The majority of the respondents said it was important for the government to provide free Education

and empower them with Life skills in order to reduce or avert the consequences of youth unemployment.

Further respondents were asked what they thought, if youths developed a sense of self work and self-esteem through youth rights campaign whether the youths would be able to get fully involved in fighting youth unemployment. The research found that 24(40%) strongly agreed that youth unemployment would reduce, 18(30%) disagreed that youth unemployment would not change while 19 (33.33%) neither agreed nor disagreed the involvement of youths through youths' right campaign could reduce youths unemployment.

Finally, the questionnaire provided freedom to respondents to suggest interventions to improve or reduce youth unemployment in Chibolya compound and these included government to create more jobs, manufacturing industries and give loans to youths if it would help reduce unemployment. The results were shown as follows: 7 (10%) disagreed to this fact while another 14 (20%) Strongly agreed to this fact and 42 (60%) strongly disagreed to this fact and another 7 (10%) agreed. The respondents that strongly disagreed felt that the Government should start with youths mindset change and life skills trainings as most of the youth in the area were into drug abuse, alcohol abuse and prostitution.

According to a study of Nzinga and Tsengan entitled youth unemployment conducted in Ethiopia in 2012 under a descriptive study pointed out that Micro and small enterprises (MSE) have been identified by the Ethiopian government as important sources of employment and job creation. To meet the training needs for such enterprises the government gave special attention to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) (MOE, 2002). It was further noted that, Agriculture is the largest sector in the Ethiopian economy contributing over 40 per cent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 60 per cent of exports, and employing approximately 85 per cent of the country's population (World Bank, 2012). Improvements in the quality and quantity of education can raise employment at the individual and country level. In both developed and developing countries youths should be placed at the Centre stage in all development thinking and implementation. Because care for these youths is related with: Future investments as these youths are the future of the nation as then youths are considered as key players in national development. (Humphrey, et.al. 2013

The 60 respondents were of the view that government can help empower these youths and improve their livelihoods through providing free education and skills training, Reduce corruption and nepotism, encourage foreign investment.

The researcher explored if the respondent had ever heard or come across the National Youth Policy (NYP) to assess if they know programs to venture into should they need assistance from the Government.

This research revealed that 75% of the respondents did not know about the National Youth policy, while 25% had heard about NYP, however, had never seen or read it. From the outcome, it is evident that the majority of the youths in Chibolya were not aware about the important document the NYP. Recent initiatives by the government such as the National Youth Policy of 2015 and now the 2024 NYP to tackle youth unemployment and social exclusion have been welcome, but much more needs to be done in terms of economic investment in young people and the protection of young people's labour and social rights. The current intergenerational dynamics are outsourcing one generation's problems to the next one and this can be clearly seen when it comes to youth unemployment and poverty. Without real investment, young people will carry the cost of the current failed economic system for decades to come and Zambia will pay the ultimate social costs for a neglected generation.

It was for this reason that efforts to try to address the issue of unemployment the government and youths as well as other stakeholders embarked on the development of a National youth policy due to the proposed options of policies (NYP,1994), then 2006 and the 2015 NYP. The new NYP 2024 was also developed recently. The outcome of the policy could be an increased youth employment, youth representation in decision making process of the public sector and enable youths to exercise human rights, obligations, and participate effectively in national affairs.

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter comprises the conclusion and recommendations of the study. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of youth unemployment in Zambia specifically in Lusaka district of Chibolya compound.

#### 6.1 Conclusion

The research aimed at investigating the effects of youth unemployment. We therefore conclude that the effects of youth unemployment are influenced by high levels of corruption and nepotism. Economic recession, low manufacturing industries in the country, as well as lack of skills and proper policies, non-availability of jobs, low levels of education attainment low entrepreneurship coupled with financial challenges.

#### 6.2 Recommendations

The ideas recommended are the researchers own thought out and suggestions that are observed from the literature review. It should be noted therefore that to reduce unemployment and poor living conditions in Chibolya compound, the following recommendation have been proposed based on the research findings of this study.

- 1 The Government should improve the living conditions of the community by upgrading the compound and put up infrastructures like bituminous main roads and pavers for community road. Since construction of roads come with drainages, water logging problems will also be addressed. In addition, this will give proper access to the Law enforcing units to curb criminal activities and drug abuse.
- 2 The Government should embark on empowering youths with life skills as most of the youths left school in grades eight and nine.
- 3 Youth empowerment through skills and financial literacy training as such programs reduce on dependency syndrome through free hand-outs“ which is not sustainable for the government. ▪ Building of more affordable schools at all levels and ensuring that high quality education is provided to the youths.

- 4 The government should ensure that there is quality healthy centres and clean drinking water to the community of Chibolya compound.
- 5 The government should create an enabling environment for the private sector to operate freely so that the private sector is encouraged to create more jobs for the youths.
- 6 The Government and all stakeholders should confront this matter before it generates into uncontrollable situation.
- 7 Local youths should be given priority when there are activities within their communities such as road construction, drainage construction etc.
- 8 The government should make it easier for youths to own land where affordable housing units could be built.
- 9 The government should develop an efficient and effective tracking system on utilization of youth empowerment.

### **6.3 Recommended Future studies**

- Assessing unemployment among vulnerable youths from the rural setting lived experiences.
- Investigating the effects of Community Development Funds (CDF) on youth unemployment in peri – urban areas in Lusaka

## REFERENCES

Alesina, Alberto. 1987. "Macroeconomic Policy in a Two-Party System as a Repeated Game". *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 102(3): 651-78.

Anderson, Christopher. 1995. *Blaming the Government: Citizens and the Economy in Five European Democracies*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.

Adebayo, A. (1999). Youth Unemployment and National Directorate of Employment Self-Employment Programmes. Niger: J. Econ. And Soc. Stud

Alanana, O.O. (2003). Youth Unemployment in Nigeria: Some Implications for the Third Millennium. Lagos: Social Science Institute.

Casson M (1979) Youth unemployment. Holmes and Meir, New York [Google Scholar](#)

Fyfe J (1978) Youth unemployment: an international perspective. *Int J Soc Econ* 5: 51–62 [CrossRef](#) [Google Scholar](#).

Canada's International Development Research Centre and MasterCard Foundation CIDRC.(2012) *Enhancing youth employability in Zambia*

Central Statistical Office (CSO). (2012). Living conditions and monitoring survey report. Lusaka: Government of Zambia/ CSO.

Central Statistical Office (CSO). (2021). Labour Force Survey report 2021 & 2022 annual Labour Force Survey Report. Lusaka: Government of Zambia/ CSO.

Central Statistical Office (CSO). (2022). 2022 Census of Population and Housing Preliminary Report.

European Youth Forum (2010). Policy paper on Vocational Education and Training. Brussels, Belgium.

Gordon M (1979) Youth education and unemployment problems: an international perspective. Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, New York [Google Scholar](#).

Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS). (2013). Zambia Decent Work Country Programme 2013-2016. Lusaka: Government of Zambia/ MLSS

Ministry of Youth and Sport (2015). National Youth Policy 2015. Lusaka: Government of Zambia

Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (2015). 2015 National Youth Policy Analysis.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2015).

World Bank. (2013). Zambia's jobs challenge: Realities on the ground. Washington, DC: Author

## **APPENDICES**

6.4 Research Questionnaire

6.5 Consent Form

6.6 Budget and Timeline

6.7 Ethical Clearance