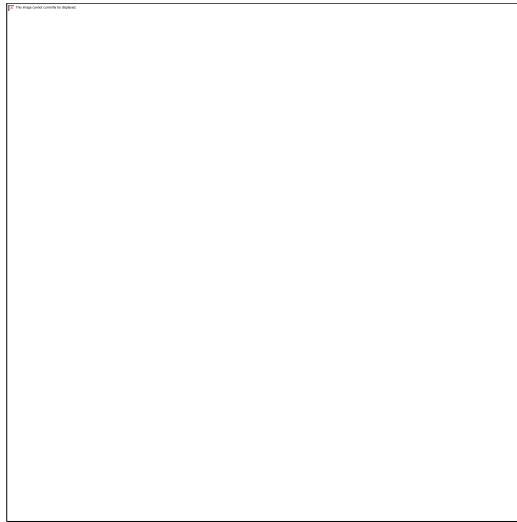


BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION



FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AND GEOSCIENCE

**EXAMINING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF YOUTH
UNEMPLOYMENT IN MBARE.**

BY

TALENT M MURINGISI [B192310B]

SUPERVISOR: DR MANYANI

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RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR : Talent M Muringisi

TITLE OF PROJECT : Examining the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare

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SIGNED : 

PERMANENT ADDRESS : 6234 Westlea.
Harare

DATE : May 23

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to the Department of Development and Geoscience, a dissertation entitled: **EXAMINING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN MBARE**

Submitted by **Talent Muringisi** Student Number: **B192310B** in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Science Degree in Development and Geoscience.

.....

SUPERVISOR(S)

.....

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

DATE.....

DEDICATION

This one is especially dedicated to Emmemgulda Muringisi, Getrude Matanhire,

Patison Chidziva, for their unwavering support.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to examine the socioeconomic impact of youth unemployment in Mbare. The social lives of young people living in Mbare, Harare are seriously affected by the impacts of unemployment. The specific objectives were to examine the causes of youth unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare, to determine the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare and to assess the strategies to reduce socio-economic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare. The major chosen theories are Cyclical or Keynesian theory of unemployment, and The Monetarism Theory. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were utilized. The questionnaire played a pivotal role in the extraction of primary data. The target population was 40 from which a sample size of 37 was extracted using simple random sampling as well as stratified sampling. The researcher used a sample size calculation formula known as the Slovin's (1992) Formula. Data was analysed using MATLAB, SPSS along with advanced excel. The study empirically concluded that socioeconomic status significantly influence youth unemployment in Mbare. Moreso, According to the study's findings, the main socioeconomic effects of youth unemployment in the study area include loss of Ubuntu, crime, migration, dependency, declining family income and rising consumption costs, erosion of social capital, low self-esteem, low social status, and a poor standard of living, conflict between families and communities, physical and psychological issues like suicidal behavior and depression, a sense of insecurity, and social exclusion. The study has devised a model to evaluate loss or gain due to youth unemployment which is $Y = 8,872,411 + 9,951,718.45X_1 + 6,475,326.14X_2 + 15,568,325.18X_3 + 12,897,563.24X_4$ Where: X_1 = income, and (%), X_2 = housing (%), X_3 = employment, X_4 = education. The study advocates for the government of Zimbabwe to introduce mechanisms such as crime displacement control, crime prevention through environmental design as well as developmental crime prevention. Further research on the Examining the Socioeconomic Impact Of Youth Unemployment In Mbare should consider the whole of Harare then other cities until all the provinces are covered to have an overall view of youth unemployment in Zimbabwe as a country.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In Zimbabwe, the proportion of youth unemployment appears to be rising daily for a variety of reasons. The study is concerned with the causes of youth unemployment, the effects of youth unemployment on society and the economy, and methods for reducing these effects. Mbare, which is in the province of Harare, is my area of study.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The concept of unemployment is complex and has been described in a variety of ways by academics. Ofakor (2011) defines unemployment as being jobless. Due to a number of socioeconomic and political issues, unemployment has been a serious issue in Zimbabwe. According to Bhebhe et al. (2020), the experience of not working is hard and stressful for those who are impacted. Young people are the most impacted by unemployment, which is a complex issue that has spread throughout the entire world. According to the United Nations (2013), there were around 75.8 million young people worldwide without jobs in 2010, up from 12.7% in 2009 and 11.8% in 2008.

An increase in crime, drug usage, and poverty are just a few of the far-reaching repercussions of unemployment, which is mostly caused by the dearth of possibilities for meaningful employment. According to Kasem et al. (2019), as unemployment rates grow, people become less motivated to work for legal incomes, which raises crime rates. The results of a study done in Europe by Ajimotokin et al. (2015) on the effects of unemployment on crime rates in the USA found a positive association between unemployment and crime. If allowed unchecked, a higher unemployment rate might raise the nation's crime rate.

According to the study's findings, Harare's economically engaged group experienced a significant increase in unemployment during Zimbabwe's economic collapse from 2008 to roughly 2009. The causes of the situation's cascading repercussions were attributed to industry closures and a lack of foreign direct investment. Since then, there have been less possibilities to address the

unemployment problem as the Zimbabwean economy has fought to recover. In general, comprehensive solutions to the unemployment issue are needed that take into account the underlying socioeconomic and political issues.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Young people in Mbare, Harare, are significantly impacted by the effects of unemployment on their social lives. The Second Republic has established a youth empowerment bank to provide lines of credit to young people do as to lessen burdens of young people not working. The Zimbabwean government has already undertaken measures like the Indigenization Policy, even the allocation of farms, mining claims, and supervised vending locations for the youth is progressing thanks to government efforts. Despite all of these efforts, unemployment in Zimbabwe remains high, especially in metropolitan areas like Mbare where crime rates are also high. This study aims to evaluate the socioeconomic effects of youth unemployment in Mbare as a result.

1.4 AIM OF STUDY

This study seeks to provide an assessment of the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare, Harare.

1.5 OBJECTIVES

- i. To examine the causes of youth unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare.
- ii. To determine the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.
- iii. To assess the strategies to reduce socio-economic impacts of youth unemployment, Mbare.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. What are the causes of unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare?
- ii. What are the socioeconomic impact of youth unemployment in Mbare?
- iii. What are the strategies to reduce the socio-economic impacts of youth unemployment, Mbare?

1.7 ASSUMPTIONS

- i. Participants will answer questions correctly and truthfully.

ii. Some views will be difficult to obtain due to some participants hesitancy.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE AND JUSTIFICATION OF STUDY

The need to educate young people about the connections between unemployment, urban crime, drug usage, and illegal trade is the driving force for this project. Youths' understanding of the causes of their unemployment and its potential consequences will grow as a result of this information. Young people may be inspired to seek out alternative sources of income and stay away from criminal activity if they are aware of these links.

The results of the study may also help policymakers understand how youth unemployment affects urban crime, especially the Ministry of Youths, Arts, Sports, and Culture. Youth participation in policymaking and the incorporation of their opinions and perspectives on issues that affect them may result from this. This strategy would guarantee that policies are created with young people's needs and ambitions in mind.

The findings of the study may also be helpful to the government of Zimbabwe by motivating it to expand funding for youth-run businesses through the Empower Bank, give young people the skills they need for the job market, and promote policies that aim to lower youth unemployment. These measures might encourage businesses in the private sector to hire young people or boost government spending in industries that require a lot of labour, like manufacturing and agriculture.

The premise for the study as a whole is based on the necessity to address the problem of youth unemployment in Zimbabwe and its effects on urban crime, drug misuse, and unregulated trade. The study's conclusions may influence practise and policy, resulting in more potent interventions and plans to lessen teenage unemployment and its detrimental effects.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

It is understandable that this study may be considered sensitive by some respondents, particularly when it comes to criminality in Mbare. Respondents may be fearful of victimization or repercussions for providing information on criminal activity. The researcher should convince cooperative participants that the study is conducted in secrecy and will only be used for academic purposes in order to allay their concerns. To shield them from any potential dangers, the researcher should also make sure that the participants' identity and responses are kept private. The researcher

should also be aware of the challenges involved in predicting individual criminal behaviour among urban youngsters using macro-level variables like unemployment. Individual conditions and responses to the same unemployment scenario may differ. Thus, the study should be conducted with caution, and the researcher should take into account individual differences and circumstances when interpreting the results.

Lastly, some respondents may choose not to participate in the study because they do not see how it could benefit them. To address this issue, the researcher should inform participants of the potential benefits of the study, such as informing policymakers and developing interventions to address youth unemployment and its negative consequences. The researcher should also ensure that the study is conducted in a way that is respectful of the participants' time and effort, and that the data collected will be used to benefit the community as a whole.

1.10 DEFINATION OF KEY TERMS

Unemployment

Refers to a circumstance in which a capable individual actively seeks employment but is unsuccessful.

Crime

Refers to a legal offence that is defined by an act, omission, or conduct that is punishable by law.

Informal Sector

This is used to describe commercial activities that are not technically registered but have a market value. Street vendors, travellers touts, and street forex brokers are a few examples of informal traders.

1.11 SUMMARY

This chapter covered the study's history, problem statement, research aims, questions, significance, presumptions, study delimitation, and limits. The chapter addressed the research challenge and gave a general description of the environment in which the study topic first surfaced. Additionally, the precise goals of the research were highlighted in the summary of the research objectives. The importance of the study was emphasised, highlighting its potential to advise policymakers and actions intended to alleviate adolescent unemployment and its detrimental effects. In order to acknowledge the potential limits of the research, the chapter included covered the assumptions and

restrictions of the study. The following chapter will evaluate the literature that is pertinent to the study's subject, giving a thorough overview of the body of work on teenage unemployment and its associations with urban crime, drug usage, and illegal trade. A theoretical framework for the study will be provided by the literature review, which will also inform the research design and methods.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The literature on the socioeconomic effects of young unemployment in Mbare is exposed in this chapter. This chapter examines the viewpoints and divergent points of view held by various academics on the subject of the socioeconomic effects of youth unemployment. A literature review, according to Ledesma et al. (2015), is a written summary of significant texts and other materials on a chosen topic. Mishra's definition of a literature review (2023) includes survey books, academic articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, field of study, or theory. It also provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem to be investigated. The focus of this chapter's literature review is on the consequences of youth unemployment. The Keynesian theory of unemployment and the monetary theory serve as the foundation for this study.

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Monetarism Theory

The money supply, or total amount of money in an economy, is a key factor in determining price level over longer time horizons and current dollar GDP in the near run, according to the monetarism school of economics (Sarwat & Papageorgiou, 2014). One of the tools at the disposal of governments to affect how the economy functions as a whole is monetary policy, which modifies the amount of money in the economy. Focusing on the rate at which the money supply is growing, in the opinion of monetarists, is the best method to accomplish monetary policy objectives. Monetary policy helped to lower inflation in the United States and the United Kingdom

and had a big impact on the U.S. central bank's decision to stimulate the economy during the financial crisis.

The most well-known advocate of monetarism today is the Nobel Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman. In his seminal book *A Monetary History of the United States, 1867-1960*, which he co-authored with fellow economist Anna Schwartz in 1963, Friedman argued that the Federal Reserve's poor monetary policy in the 1930s was the primary cause of the Great Depression in the United States (Sarwat & Papageorgiou, 2014). They argued that the Federal Reserve, also known as the Fed, should have taken measures to increase the money stock rather than shrink it in response to pressures that were pushing the money supply down. They further argued that because markets typically gravitate towards a stable centre, an incorrectly adjusted money supply caused markets to behave erratically.

Cyclical or Keynesian theory of unemployment

Cyclical unemployment is involuntary unemployment due to a lack of aggregate demand for goods and services (Riley, 2010). Another name for this is Keynesian unemployment. Because of plant closures, business bankruptcies, and an increase in employee layoffs and redundancies, unemployment increases during recessions or slowdowns in growth. This is a result of a decline in demand that caused output across numerous industries to decrease (Pande & Ansari, 2014). It's crucial to keep in mind that the economy need not experience a recession in order for cyclical unemployment to begin to increase. Even in a minor recession phase, many jobs might be lost, and one factor contributing to this is increasing productivity. Imagine, for instance, that a nation's real GDP is growing at 1% per year while its output per worker is rising at 3%. This implies that fewer workers are needed to produce the same level of national output. Some research looked at the Keynesian theory of unemployment in regions other than Africa, which would point to a different scenario there, especially in Zimbabwe, a less developed nation that has to be developed.

2.2 GENERAL CAUSES OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

The literature emphasises the complexity of the causes of youth unemployment, with substantial roles played by marginalisation, poor economic management, inadequate education, and emigration. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the root cause of youth unemployment is a lack of human capacity in the areas of education, knowledge, health, freedom, and well-being. One important cause in the rise in youth unemployment has been

highlighted as exclusion from economic and policy-making processes. According to Chigunta (2017), many young people are excluded from participation in the formulation, planning, implementation, and evaluation of economic and general policy at all levels, which results in a loss of a sense of belonging. This can result in a lack of opportunities for young people to develop skills and gain experience, leading to reduced employability and increased unemployment. Emigration is another factor that contributes to youth unemployment, particularly in developing countries. The UNDP (2014) notes that substantial brain drain occurs when many young people emigrate or wish to emigrate in large numbers, further crippling developing economies. This can result in a loss of skilled labor and reduced opportunities for economic growth and development. In the context of Mbare, it is essential to understand the factors that contribute to exclusion, emigration, and the lack of human capability, which can lead to youth unemployment. Policymakers and researchers need to consider the complex interplay between these factors and develop effective strategies to address the issue of youth unemployment in Mbare and Zimbabwe more broadly.

Youth who are unemployed are graduates of a system of education that does not meet the needs of business. This imbalance between the supply and demand for workers also shows up in the macroeconomic course a particular nation takes. For instance, a nation like Japan can decide to focus on expanding the manufacturing sector of the economy, which in turn creates more jobs. On the global market, finished goods with added value command high prices (Altman et al., 2014). In order to expand new firms and employ young people out of unemployment, the earnings are reinvested in the economy. Zimbabwe, in contrast, concentrates on extracting common goods that are sold on global markets for low prices. Buyers buy these goods, add value to them, and then return them to Zimbabwe and other countries for a higher price. Youth unemployment will undoubtedly become institutionalised in a sector of the economy that is based on mining and land cultivation without any expansion in the industrial sector (Hassan, 2006). It will be examined in Mbare.

One of the main factors contributing to unemployment is a lack of education. An educated young adult with a degree becomes a citizen of the world who can easily find official employment both locally and overseas. Nevertheless, illiterate youth are unable to make the same claim (Altman et al., 2014). The policeman theory, the theory of inspired confidence, the credibility theory, and the euler's theorem were all taken into consideration by academics like Altman et al. (2014), but unique

hypotheses like the monetarism theory, the Cyclical or Keynesian theories of unemployment, were not examined.

According to the 2015 Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries Report, a large number of companies had to decrease their workforces and let go of hundreds of thousands of employees due to Zimbabwe's high manufacturing expenses. Among the major businesses that made layoffs in 2014 were the platinum miners Zimplats and Unki, who fired 4000 workers, Bindura Nickel, Spar supermarkets, Dairiboard, Paramount Garments, David Whitehead, Cairns, Olivine Industries, and PG Industries. According to Ibid (2015), hundreds of businesses shut down in Zimbabwe, blaming a financial issue. All of this made the unemployment rate in the nation worse, creating a space for a study in Mbare.

Hundreds of thousands of workers were laid off and downsized by various enterprises as a result of Zimbabwe's high production costs, according to Report (2015). Four thousand people were laid off from the platinum mines Zimplats and Unki in 2014, as well as from Bindura Nickel, Spar supermarkets, Dairiboard, Paramount Garments, David Whitehead, Cairns, Olivine Industries, and PG Industries. Ibid. (2015) asserts that hundreds of businesses in Zimbabwe shut down, blaming a financial issue. All of this increased the country's unemployment rate, creating space for a research project in Mbare.

According to Inverge Journal of Social Sciences 2 (1), 41-50, 2023, Muhammad Asif, Malik Adil Pasha, Adeel Mumtaz, and Bushra Sabir also conducted research on the reasons for unemployment in Pakistan. Pakistan is not an exception when it comes to the problem of youth unemployment in developing or underdeveloped nations. According to the World Bank, the nation's young unemployment rate is among the highest in the world, which has significant economic and social ramifications. One of the biggest contributors to this issue is a lack of government investment in the economy, which has limited prospects for employment development (Altman et al., 2014). Furthermore, the nation's political unrest and security issues have resulted in a significant number of displaced people increasing unemployment .

2.3 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Expansion of the informal sector

The informal sector in Zimbabwe is still growing like a veld fire, which is the best indication of the country's high unemployment rate. The majority of sidewalks, markets, bus stops, highly populated roadsides and open spaces in the central business districts are practically crowded with street vendors, with Harare and Bulawayo leading the charge. The majority of informal sector activities in Zimbabwe, including street selling, passenger touting, and currency exchange, are forbidden because they are not considered to be employment anywhere in the world (Bhebhe et al., 2020). De Moivre's Theorem, Policeman Theory, Credibility Theory, and Euler's Theorem were all excluded from other studies, leaving a gap that must be filled by accentuating the Agency Theory focused on Mbare.

Despite having one of the highest rates of literacy in Africa, the bulk of Zimbabwe's young rely on unlawful ways of subsistence. Young educated people are compelled to sell snacks, apples, oranges, phone cards, phones, calculators, and other random products on the streets of big cities, claim Bhebhe et al (2020). Some people participate in illicit activities such armed robberies, prostitution, drug sales, computer fraud, and touting.

Poverty

Research by Leibbrandt et al. (2010) produced some intriguing results, including the connection between family unemployment and poverty. According to Ibid's (2010) research, only 10% of young people from disadvantaged origins were employed, compared to 59% of those from affluent households. This demonstrates that wealthy families are more connected than impoverished families and have the resources to obtain jobs for their children. In addition, study by Leibbrandt et al. (2010) revealed a strong correlation between family unemployment and poverty. It is vital to take into account the most current dynamics of at least five recent components because that was more than ten years ago and various dynamics have changed with relation to unemployment.

Drug abuse

Data from Punjab Red Cross Saket Hospital, a drug-detox facility, show that one of the main reasons why drug usage among young people in the district is increasing is unemployment. More than 79% of the 996 drug addicts treated at the hospital in 2018 (Pharmacological Reviews 73 (1), 163-201) were unemployed or merely part-time workers. As many as 286 drug addicts never held

a job, according to information provided by the facility, while 100 had to resign their jobs in order to receive treatment there. In addition, 409 drug addicts had part-time jobs. However, according to specialists, drug misuse is a complex issue with many underlying causes. Unemployment leads to frustration and family pressure," said Parminder Kaur, the project's director. The main causes of the growing threat are bad company and the accessibility of alcohol. The 2019 book *Amira* by John M. Corkery. She said, "Youths who have strong educational credentials but are jobless often turn to drugs. More importantly, some studies were only conducted for a year, which failed to at least show more dynamism in the Mbare-focused field of study.

2.4 Strategies of reducing socioeconomic impacts of youth employment.

According to Mhazo (2019), the complex dynamics of youth unemployment in many regions and nations have attracted a lot of scholarly attention. Investments in higher-quality tertiary education and funding for the agriculture industry to employ youngsters are two frequently mentioned solutions to the problem of youth unemployment in African nations. The reasons, coping mechanisms, and long-term viability of unemployed youths' survival tactics are all examined in this research of the issue of young unemployment in Bulawayo. Additionally, it looks into the prospect of incorporating educated youth into agriculture. Furthermore, Mhazo (2019) researched youth unemployment in Bulawayo but neglected to include Harare, particularly the neighbourhood of Mbare, which may have provided statistics providing a better understanding of youth unemployment in Zimbabwe.

A meta-analysis of the effects of community policing on crime reduction was done by Niyazi in 2022. Numerous research have been done in the previous few decades to determine whether community policing (CP) affects crime rates. However, there is still a lot of disagreement over how CP affects crime rates. Despite the fact that CP is widely understood, different ways of measuring crime statistics have prompted researchers to carry out meta-analyses of the phenomena. This study integrated two earlier meta-analyses of CP with online searches in Turkish and English, Niyazi (2022). The effect sizes of earlier research were determined by the authors using the statistical programme Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA 3.0). The odds ratio (OR) was used by the authors as the effect magnitude because it is one of most appropriate methods for proportion.

No evidence was found to support the idea that CP had any effect in lowering disorders, drug sales, or property crime; however, it does have an effect on lowering crimes like robbery, burglary, drug usage, gun use, Part I offences, and drug use, as well as crime fear. CP can be a promising policing tactic to lower crimes, depending on the type of crime. Despite the restrictions of only included Turkish and English-language studies, our cross-country investigation demonstrated a statistically significant, favourable influence of CP. The impact of community policing on crime reduction was the subject of a meta-analysis by Niyazi in 2022, but neither a thematic analysis nor a combined approach were taken into account, leaving a hole that has to be filled. The author is motivated by this to conduct research into examining the socioeconomic impact of youth unemployment in Mbare.

2.5 Chapter Summary

Usage of mobile devices by employees' effects on workplace productivity. The case study of Southerton Industries served as the main topic of the literature review for this chapter. The study's key theoretical foundations were made explicit. The conceptual basis for phone use and workplace productivity was presented, along with empirical studies.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

A research methodology, according to Mouton et al (1990), provides guidelines for how the researcher should carry out the study. As a result, this chapter describes the research's methodology, approach, and design as well as its data sources, data collecting, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Philosophy

This research is grounded in positivist philosophy. This is because the positivist philosophy hurriedly established the empirical evidence showing the connection between socioeconomic conditions and young unemployment in Mbare .

3.3 Research Strategy

Deductively combining quantitative and qualitative research approaches were used in this study. This is because a deductive approach involves putting a theoretical assertion to the test using a research strategy designed specifically for that goal (Saunders, 2009). By putting the cyclical or Keynesian theories of unemployment to the test, the researcher intends to make some conclusions regarding trends in unemployment in the context of youth unemployment in Mbare. In order to determine the relationship between socioeconomic status and youth unemployment in Mbare, the research employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. It also solicited opinions from numerous young people in Mbare regarding how they felt, perceived, thought, or believed that their socioeconomic status related to their unemployment. The author was able to explore these experiences and hear from residents of this community about how living in poverty as a result of unemployment thanks to the researcher's use of the qualitative approach's component. The researcher was interested in understanding the personal socioeconomic experiences of unemployed youths in Mbare, Harare. More specifically, the quantitative research component was meant to convey information through statistics and graphs as well as to verify or test hypotheses and

assumptions (Streefkerk, 2021). On the same vein, this was employed to determine facts that may be applied generally regarding how socioeconomic position affects young unemployment in Mbare.

3.4 Research Design

In order to analyse the fundamental causes of unemployment and its wide-ranging socioeconomic effects, the researcher adopted a case study methodology in this study. This is because using a case study technique enables the researcher to address how and why questions while taking into account how the environment of the problem, like unemployment in Mbare, impacts it. Additionally, Case Study offers people without a voice the chance to express themselves (Stake, 2008). A case study was additionally chosen because it examines bounded systems, which are systems that are limited by space, time, and context (Creswell, 2007). The use of a single Case Study in this study was made more pertinent because it allowed for a thorough, detailed description and analysis of a single instance, social unit. This study notably selected a single Case Study, as noted by (Mzizi, 2017), since it required a full, all-encompassing description and analysis of a single instance, social unit within a confined time frame (Feagin, Orum, & Sjoberg, 1991).

3.5 Data Collection

The study used key informant interviews and questionnaires to obtain data. This was due to the fact that key informant interviews provide first-hand information and novel insights into the study problem. Interviews were more fascinating to the researcher since they allowed her to learn additional information that had never occurred to her and helped her to position the roots of the voice tone and facial expression. The use of questionnaires was also done to record the perspectives of young people who find it difficult to express themselves verbally but who can do it on paper. In addition, questionnaires were utilised to reduce time, provide a broad coverage, and force respondents to respond to the targeted questions.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The purpose of a questionnaire is to gather information from respondents by asking them a series of questions. These surveys were used to get the thoughts of young people who find it difficult to

express themselves verbally but who do so on paper. In addition, questionnaires were utilised to reduce time, provide a broad coverage, and force respondents to respond to the targeted questions.

3.5.2 Key informant interviews

The leaders of mbare were chosen on purpose and key informant interviews were used. This was due to the fact that key informant interviews provide first-hand information and novel insights into the study problem. Interviews were more fascinating to the researcher since they allowed her to learn additional information that had never occurred to her and helped her to position the roots of the voice tone and facial expression.

3.5.3 Target population

This targeted a population from 18 years to 55 years. In as much as some are no longer youths but they have answers to the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment.

3.6 Sampling and Sampling Size

The researcher chose young people living in the Mbare and Mbare Musika area as a sample of the population relevant to this study using simple random selection in this study. Using stratified sampling, which divides juveniles into groupings called strata (in this example, a street) based on traits they share, ten streets in Mbare were taken into consideration for determining the responses of the sampled young population. The following formula for calculating sample size (Slovin, 1992) was used to determine the ideal sample size for the study:

$$n = N / (1 + N e^2)$$

Where N is the entire population, n is the sample size, and e is the error tolerance level (0.05).

The study's sample size was found to be 37 with a target population of 40 and a tolerance for

error of 5%. As a result, 10 Mbare locals were interviewed as the study's key informants and 27 questionnaires were distributed to the appropriately chosen Mbare Youths.

3.7 Data Analysis

In order to compare the treatment groups (the teenagers), the researcher employed inferential statistics, which employs measurements from the sample of experiment participants. Descriptive analysis was also employed by the researcher to support her claims using ratios, averages, and proportions. The statistics were displayed using tables and three-dimensional bar charts. Using multiple regression analysis and the Pearson Product Moment Correlational Analysis Test, the impact of socioeconomic factors on young unemployment in Mbare was examined. For analysis and illustration, tables and diagrams from EViews and Matlab were used.

3.8 Research Hypothesis

Following a thorough examination of the literature, the following hypothesis was developed.



: Socioeconomic status does not influence Youth unemployment in Mbare.



: Socioeconomic status significantly influence Youth unemployment in Mbare.

95% confidence level and 5% significant level are supported by the research. The null hypothesis was rejected for every significance number that was found to be outside the specified interval.

3.9 Duration

(2017 -2023)

3.10 Sources

The investigator used both primary and secondary data.

3.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data was obtained by use of questionnaires and key informant interviews.

3.10.2 Secondary Information

The phrase "secondary data" refers to information that was gathered for this study from written sources such as books, journal articles, newspapers, statistics on young unemployment in Zimbabwe, and other sources.

3.11 The Multi-Regression and Hypothesis Analysis Approach

The following regression and hypothesis models were applied:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where: Y = Loss/Gain due to Youth Unemployment (USD\$).

β_0 = Constant Term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ = Regression coefficients.

X_1 = income, and (%), X_2 = housing (%), X_3 = employment, X_4 = education...

ε = Error term

The Equation:

- i. Dependent Variable = Youth unemployment (US\$)
- ii. Income, Housing, employment, education
- iii. Control variable = Weighted Average Inflationary, interbank and Interest rates.

3.12 Ethical Considerations

A collection of ideals and ideas known as ethical considerations address the issues of what is right and wrong in human affairs (Mazrui, 2019). Ethics looks for justifications for doing or refraining from doing something, for approving or disapproving behaviour, and for accepting or rejecting ideas about righteous or wicked behaviour or good or evil norms (Schimd, 2018). In order to

ensure that respondents could freely and comfortably provide the necessary information, the investigator adhered to ethical standards. The respondents' data was collected and handled with the highest care. This study was approved by the Zimbabwe Republic Police and by each and every respondent using a smart cover letter informing respondents that the research was totally academic.

3.13 Validity and Reliability of the Study

The author used key informant interviews and questionnaires to attempt to validate the study's findings. The dependability of the findings was confirmed using the product-moment-correlation coefficient.

3.14 Chapter Summary

This chapter's main objective was to exegete the research design that was used in this inquiry and to justify its use. In-depth explanations of the data collecting and processing methods used to evaluate the hypothesis and association are also provided in this chapter. Surveys and public reports were used to gather data. The target population and the sample size were both mentioned. The following chapter's main subjects are the study, observations, and discussion of the results.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter's goal is to convey the results of research on the socioeconomic effects of youth unemployment in Mbare. The subsequent subheadings will demonstrate how sophisticated Excel features and EViews were used in the data analysis. The data analysis was performed in accordance with the underlying specific objectives, which included identifying the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare and its prevalence, as well as developing methods to mitigate the high crime rates in that city.

4.2 Demographic profiles of the participants

The table 4.1 below summarizes the demographic profiles of the participants in this study.

Table 4. 1 Personal Profiles of the respondents (n=37)

Age (years)	Number of respondents in (%)
Below 25	23.73%
25 – 35	28.81%
36 - 46	24.58%
47 – 55	13.56%
Gender	
Males	43%
Females	57%
Level of education	
Certificate	15%

Diploma	36%
Undergraduate	32%
Masters	16%
Doctorate	1%

Source: (Survey, 2023)

The researcher can better grasp the type and degree of comprehension of each participant by using demographic statistics, which also increases the validity of the study. 23.73% of the respondents were younger than 25 years old, as seen in table 4.1. 24.58% ranged from 36 to 46 years old, and 28.81% were between 25 and 35. The majority of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 46, which is the age group with the highest level of economic activity (Mabena, 2020), and another 13.56% were between the ages of 47 and 55. More significantly, veterans who had lived in Mbare for at least 56 years made up 9.32% of the population.

It's important to note that men made up 43% of the responses while women made up the remaining 57%. This required a balanced constituency with representation from both genders. Women's independence is strongly correlated with their enhanced ability to express their opinions. It's noteworthy that 49% of everyone who was questioned has a degree or other type of professional certification. This is the assembly line: Only 1% of them had doctoral degrees, while 32% of them had undergraduate degrees. A PhD is a difficult journey to undertake (Akita, 2021). People with degrees and certifications made up the remaining 51% of respondents. The study found that people with more knowledge can understand the dynamics and modifications still taking place in the unstable world of development and geoscience.

4.3 Results, Interpretation and Discussion by Objectives

The results are presented in this part in the order of the study's targeted objectives. For each objective, the survey or statistical computation results are first presented in the form of excerpts from interviews and respondents, tabular data, or diagrams. The results are then interpreted, and finally the results are discussed in relation to the findings of the literature review.

4.3.1 The causes of youth unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare.

The objective above sought to unravel the root causes of youth unemployment and its prevalence in the Harare Suburb of Mbare. Some of the selected excerpts give the results as follows:

Results:

"To me youth unemployment is caused by a series of challenges faced by the Zimbabwean economy from 1990 to the period of dollarization. Many economic woes were attributed to the political environment. (Respondent 1, April 2023)

"I regard Mbare as the capital city of Harare. Since independence, the number of young people moving from rural to urban regions has increased, putting a lot of pressure on jobs in urban areas, Mbare the most and contributing to the high rate of youth unemployment there. The few employments in metropolitan areas are under great pressure from a new type of migration, according to one important informant: returning migrants." (Respondent 2, April 2023)

"The few employments in Mbare are under great pressure from a new type of migration, according to one important informant: returning migrants. These individuals left the nation during its worst economic and political crisis, between 2000 and 2008, and then returned in an effort to take advantage of the dollarized economy. However, these migrants also found themselves jobless as Zimbabwe's economic recovery did not get off to the fast start expected. The majority of these immigrants were young people who moved to Botswana and South Africa. (Respondent 3, April 2023)

"Many young people in Mbare lack the skills needed to compete in the job market, such as computer literacy and communication skills." (Respondent 4, April 2023)

"Corruption is a significant problem in Zimbabwe, and it can be difficult for young people to secure employment without paying bribes or having connections." (Respondent 5, April 2023)

Interpretation:

The study has established that youth unemployment is caused by a series of challenges faced by the Zimbabwean economy from 1990 to the period of dollarization. Many economic woes were attributed to the political environment, which was named as one of their main causes. Because businesses in the nation were operating at low capacity, they needed fewer workers overall, including young people. Since independence, the number of young people moving from rural to

urban regions has increased, putting a lot of pressure on jobs in urban areas, Mbare the most and contributing to the high rate of youth unemployment there. The few employments in Mbare are under great pressure from a new type of migration, according to one important informant: returning migrants. These individuals left the nation during its worst economic and political crisis, between 2000 and 2008, and then returned in an effort to take advantage of the dollarized economy. However, these migrants also found themselves jobless as Zimbabwe's economic recovery did not get off to the fast start expected. The majority of these immigrants were young people who moved to Botswana and South Africa. Another important source from Mbare noted that many businesses had to restructure and rearrange themselves as a result of the dollarization of the economy. Retrenching employees was a part of this as businesses tried to reduce costs. This made youth unemployment in cities worse. Youth in Mbare who were already unemployed, people moving to Mbare from rural areas, and returning migrants all found themselves joining a very large list of job searchers against the backdrop of declining job chances as a result of many of the restructuring activities by corporations.

Furthermore, from the statistical perspective point of view, the respective results in table 4.2 are as follows:

Table 4. 2 Analysis Of Variance (Anova)-Socioeconomic Status Effects On Youth Unemployment in Mbare

Analysis Of Variance (Anova)-SocioEconomic Status Effects On Youth Unemployment in Mbare					
Model	Sum Of Squares	Degrees Of Freedom	Mean Squares	F	Significance
Effects of SocioEconomic Status	1,695,847,235.00	4	423,961,808.75	16.04	0.068
Standard Error	845,693,210.00	32	26,427,912.81		
TOTAL	2,541,540,445.00	36			

Source: (Author's computations, 2023)

Interpretation: According to the report, socioeconomic position has a big impact on youth unemployment in Mbare. We accept rather than reject the claim that socioeconomic status has a significant impact on youth unemployment in Mbare. The conclusion shown below is statistically significant at the 5% level of significance, population sample size (n=37), F Value=16.04, and p

Value =0.068>0.05. Empirical research has shown that socioeconomic status significantly affects young unemployment in Mbare.

More results: The figure 4.1 depicts the results on the socioeconomic status ratings on Youth Unemployment.

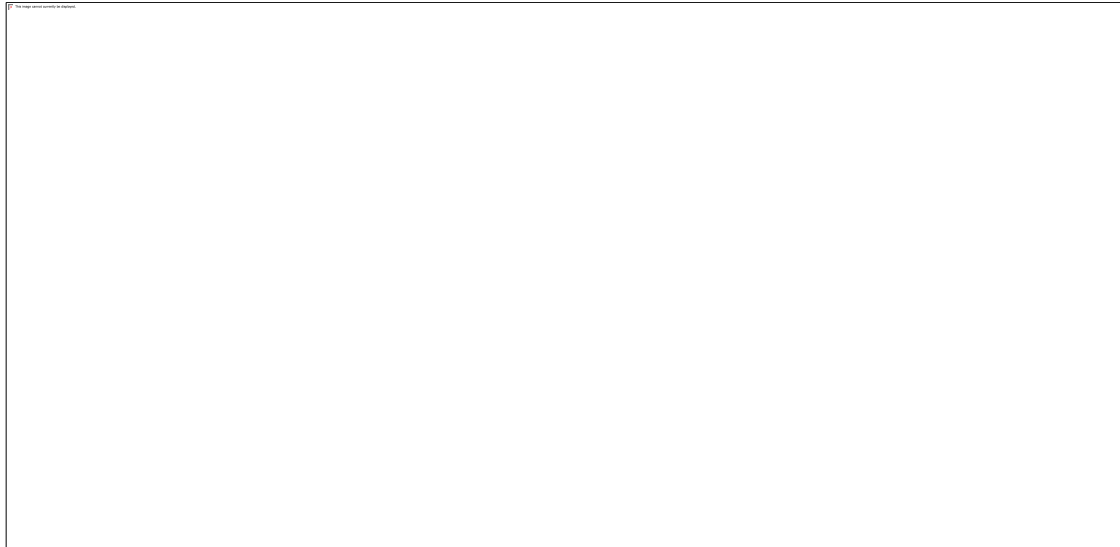


Figure 4. 1 Influence of Socioeconomic Status on Youth Unemployment in Mbare

Interpretation: The overall approval rate is 79%, or 5.5 out of 7. This proves categorically that socioeconomic status has a big impact on young people's unemployment in Mbare. The graph below clearly shows that respondents' propensity for socioeconomic status accounts for 79% of the youth unemployment rate in Mbare.

Discussion of the results obtained *vis-a-vi* those in literature review:

The aforementioned findings are consistent with those of The Global Trend of Employment Report (ILO, 1996), which found that before the start of the global economic crisis, young people were 2.8 times more likely to be unemployed than adults internationally. This report is mentioned in the literature review. It is concerning that the economic crisis has had an especially negative impact on young people because they will soon enter the workforce and will confront a serious dearth of employment possibilities globally.

4.3.2 To determine the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.

The aforementioned goal aims to highlight the local socioeconomic effects of young unemployment in Mbare. In actuality, the circumstance arose from the socioeconomic disadvantage of adolescent unemployment.

Results:

The following are some of the excerpts:

“I feel like killing myself or else I continue drinking my “tumbwa”.” [tumbwa refers to a type of alcohol being taken by youths in Mbare] **(Respondent 5, April 2023)**

“Yes crime, migration, dependency, declining family income and rising consumption costs, erosion of social capital, low self-esteem have become the norm of the day due to unemployment levels which are growing at an alarming rate.” **(Respondent 6, April 2023)**

“Unemployment is causing our ‘ ”forogonya” to rise. We spend much of our time in unproductive thinking. Our certificates are useless as there are no employments. That’s why some of us are resorting to robberies and they have increased daily as well as rape cases leading to loss of Ubuntu” [forogonya meaning-hypertension] **(Respondent 7, April 2023)**

*“Young people without jobs may resort to illegal activities to make ends meet, which could increase crime.”***(Respondent 8, April 2023)**

More results have been tabulated below in table 4.3:

Table 4. 3 Analysis Of the Impact of Various Types of Socioeconomic influence On Unemployment in Mbare

Variable	Description	Code	Results (%)
Income	Poor Income levels causes youth to resort to commit crimes like murdering, low self-esteem, robberies in Mbare	1=Strongly agree	65
		2=Agree	15
		3=Neutral	18
		4=Disagree	2
		5=Strongly disagree	0
Housing	Lack of Housing distribution leads to suicidal tendencies, depression, hallucinations by youths in Mbare	1=Strongly agree	68
		2=Agree	22
		3=Neutral	5
		4=Disagree	3
		5=Strongly disagree	2
Employment	Unviability of Employment levels leads to drug abuse, rape cases, and rise of violence.	1=Strongly agree	94
		2=Agree	6
		3=Neutral	0
		4=Disagree	0
		5=Strongly disagree	0

Education	Lack of education leads to promiscuity among youths in Mbare, migration, dependency, erosion of social capital	1=Strongly agree	80
		2=Agree	15
		3=Neutral	5
		4=Disagree	0
		5=Strongly disagree	0

Source: (Survey, 2023)

Interpretation:

The main socioeconomic consequences of youth unemployment in the study area, according to the study's findings, are loss of Ubuntu, crime, migration, dependency, declining family income and rising consumption costs, erosion of social capital, low self-esteem, low social status, and a poor standard of living, conflict between families and communities, physical and psychological problems like suicidal behaviour and depression, a sense of insecurity, and social exclusion. The study also emphasised a number of socioeconomic consequences of youth unemployment in the study area, such as poverty, working in unfavourable conditions, turning to illegal activity for income, and slow economic development in that area.

More so, the regression equation has produced a model that can quantify the loss/gain incurred due to Youth Unemployment in Mbare

Results:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where: Y = Loss/Gain due to Youth Unemployment (USD\$);

β_0 = Constant Term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ & β_4 = Regression coefficients.

X_1 = income, and (%), X_2 = housing (%), X_3 = employment, X_4 = education.

ε = Error term

The Equation:

i. Dependent Variable = Youth unemployment (US\$)

ii. Income, Housing, employment, education

iii. Control variable = Weighted Average Inflationary, interbank and Interest rates.

The model becomes:

$$Y = 8,872,411 + 9,951,718.45X_1 + 6,475,326.14X_2 + 15,568,325.18X_3 + 12,897,563.24X_4$$

Interpretation: By sensitivity analysis, the above model implies that any negativity in income levels, housing distribution, employment as well as education levels, the economy of Zimbabwe incurs losses due to youth unemployment in Mbare, which is a true representative of the whole economy in Zimbabwe. This implies that socioeconomic influence is directly related to levels in youth unemployment in Mbare.

Discussion of results *vis-a-vi* those obtained in the literature review:

The Keynesian or Cyclical Theory of Unemployment put forward in the literature review is supported by the findings. According to Riley (2010), involuntary unemployment brought on by a general decline in demand for products and services is referred to as cyclical unemployment. Another name for this is Keynesian unemployment. Because of facility closures, company failures, and an increase in staff layoffs and redundancies, unemployment increases during recessions or slowdowns in growth. This is due to a drop in demand, which led to a drop in output across many industries (Pande & Ansari, 2014). It's important to remember that cyclical unemployment can start to rise even without the economy going through a recession. Numerous jobs can be lost even during a recession.

The findings are also in line with those of Leibbrandt et al. (2010), who performed research and came up with some interesting discoveries, such as the connection between unemployment and poverty in families. Ibid (2010) found that only 10% of young people from poor backgrounds had jobs, compared to 59% of those from wealthy families. This illustrates that wealthy families have the resources to find jobs for their children and are better connected than poor families.

The aforementioned data also corroborate Balunzi's (2001) assertion that most young people without jobs end up in urban slums and streets, where they are more likely to engage in petty vices

including prostitution, drug usage, alcoholism, and criminal activity. Since they must integrate into society, many young people go through this transition with economic and social obstacles. Youth unemployment, according to Owen (2009), has a negative effect on society since it leads to problems including poverty, youth migration from rural to urban regions, an uptick in crime, homelessness and housing concerns, a lack of social connections among young people, and poverty. Young women are particularly affected by this since they find it difficult to support themselves and turn to crime as a result.

4.3.3 To assess the strategies to reduce socio-economic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.

The aforementioned goal attempted to identify methods that could be used to reduce Mbare's high crime rates. Some of the survey's snippets are listed below.

Results:

"Introduce techniques like developmental crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, and crime displacement control. The provision of job possibilities is the most important aspect in reducing the effects of youth unemployment. In order to create enough employment possibilities, the various levels of government should be obligated to entice labor-intensive foreign investment that can enhance job chances for educated youth. The government should improve its good governance procedures in order to address the socioeconomic effects of youth unemployment." (Respondent 4, May 2023)

"Launch campaign on anticrime in Mbare. The police force should also compliment this by launching an operation □Pasi nekuparamhosva! [No to Crime!]' By including entrepreneurship as a subject in all educational institutions and setting up credit facilities for educated unemployed people to start their own businesses, the government, working with public universities, should have taken action to improve the entrepreneurship skills of students." (Respondent 5, May 2023)

“The government must re-examine its educational policies in order to prevent inconsistencies between the job market and areas of specialization in order to lessen the problem of skill mismatch. In order to provide high-quality education and develop qualified teachers, the ministry of education might implement this strategy in partnership with various higher education institutions.” **(Respondent 6, May 2023)**

“I feel that research on the causes, effects, and solutions to the problem should be conducted by various governmental and civilian organizations. In this regard, BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION should work with the government agencies as a public institution to reduce issues with youth unemployment in the research sector.” **(Respondent 4, May 2023)**

Interpretation:

The report urges Zimbabwe's government to use measures like developmental crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, and criminal displacement control. Start an anti-crime campaign in Mbare. In addition, the police should start the Pasi nekuparamhosva operation. The study found that providing job opportunities is the most important strategy in reducing the effects of teenage unemployment, which are fueling an increase in crime. In order to create enough employment possibilities, the various levels of government should be obligated to entice labor-intensive foreign investment that can enhance job chances for educated youth. The report urges Zimbabwe's government to use measures like developmental crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, and criminal displacement control. Start an anti-crime campaign in Mbare. In addition, the police should start the Pasi nekuparamhosva operation. The study found that providing job opportunities is the most important strategy in reducing the effects of teenage unemployment, which are fueling an increase in crime. In order to create enough employment possibilities, the various levels of government should be obligated to entice labor-intensive foreign investment that can enhance job chances for educated youth. The study has also shown that the government, working with public universities, should have taken action to improve the entrepreneurship skills of students by including entrepreneurship as a subject in all educational

institutions and setting up credit facilities for educated unemployed people to start their own businesses. Further, the study has observed that the government must re-examine its educational policies in order to prevent inconsistencies between the job market and areas of specialization in order to lessen the problem of skill mismatch. In order to provide high-quality education and develop qualified teachers, the ministry of education might implement this strategy in partnership with various higher education institutions. Research on the causes, effects, and solutions to the problem should be conducted by various governmental and civilian organizations. In this regard, BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION should work with the government agencies as a public institution to reduce issues with youth unemployment in the research sector.

Discussion:

The results of the academic study by Song-Chia, Kai-Ying, Chih-Ping, and Wei-Hao, titled Knowledge Development Trajectories of Crime Prevention Domain: An Academic Study Based on Citation and Main Path Analysis (2022), concur with those of the earlier investigation. In order to assess the academic subject of crime prevention, main route analysis was performed in this study. To evaluate the study and determine influential authors and publications based on the g-index and h-index, primary route analysis was done. The Web of Science database provided the sources for the studies. A cluster analysis was then used to group studies on related subjects. The word clouds and keywords for each cluster were generated using Wordle, and we utilised both of these as a guide to name each cluster. Environmental crime prevention, developmental crime prevention, communalism's effects on crime prevention, and the impact of child sexual abuse on crime were the five clusters that were found. designing the environment and managing crime displacement to reduce crime. There were suggestions made as a result of the examination of each cluster. Applying main path analysis to improve our understanding of the psychological criminal mechanisms (i.e., the impacts on individual, societal, and environmental aspects) connected to a variety of illegal behaviours at the interface of law is the core goal of crime prevention.

4.4 Summary

The fundamental objective of this chapter was to turn conjectures into reality. The collected main and secondary data were qualitatively evaluated using surveys as research methods. The quantitative models employed in the hypothesis testing were applied to secondary data in order to

derive results that were pertinent. A number of images were used to illustrate the scenarios. The final chapter of the dissertation will summarise the results, provide recommendations, and put the study to rest.

CHAPTER 5

5.0 Introduction

This study concentrated primarily on the socioeconomic consequences of youth unemployment in Mbare. For decision-makers, funders, research institutions, and geoscientists, additional research proposals are provided in the last chapter. It also acts as a summary of the insightful remarks provided in the earlier chapters.

5.1 Summary Findings

5.1.1 To investigate the reasons behind and frequency of youth unemployment in Mbare.

The study has shown that youth unemployment is caused by a series of challenges faced by the Zimbabwean economy from 1990 to the period of dollarization. Other identified causes include the political environment, since businesses in the nation are operating at low capacity so they need fewer workers overall, including young people, migration from rural to urban regions has increased it is putting a lot of pressure on jobs in Mbare, as well as retrenchments of employees which is part of reducing costs. The study incline towards socioeconomic status causing 79% of youth unemployment in Mbare.

5.1.2 To determine the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.

The study has established that a number of socioeconomic consequences of teenage unemployment in the study area, such as poverty, working in unfavorable conditions, turning to illegal activity for income, and slow economic growth in that area. The results are displayed in the table below. The main socioeconomic consequences of youth unemployment in the study area, according to the study's findings, are loss of Ubuntu, crime, migration, dependency, declining family income and rising consumption costs, erosion of social capital, low self-esteem, low social status, and a poor standard of living, conflict between families and communities, physical and psychological problems like suicidal behavior and depression, a sense of insecurity, and social exclusion.

5.1.3 To identify the strategies to mitigate the high number of crime rates in Mbare.

The study has established that of youth unemployment, the government should also strengthen good governance practices. The study has also established that by including entrepreneurship as a subject in all educational institutions and setting up credit facilities for educated unemployed people to start their own businesses, the government, working with public universities, should have taken action to improve the entrepreneurship skills of students. Research on the causes, effects, and solutions to the problem should be conducted by various governmental and civilian organizations. In this regard, BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION should work with the government agencies as a public institution to reduce issues with youth unemployment in the research sector.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 To examine the causes of youth unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare.

The study has empirically concluded that Socioeconomic status significantly influence Youth unemployment in Mbare.

5.2.2 To determine the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.

The main socioeconomic consequences of youth unemployment in the study area, according to the study's findings, are loss of Ubuntu, crime, migration, dependency, declining family income and rising consumption costs, erosion of social capital, low self-esteem, low social status, and a poor standard of living, conflict between families and communities, physical and psychological problems like suicidal behaviour and depression, a sense of insecurity, and social exclusion. The study has developed a model, $Y = 8,872,411 + 9,951,718.45 + 6,475,326.14 + 15,568,325.18 + 12,897,563.24$ to assess loss or gain owing to teenage unemployment.

Where:

X_1 = income, and (%), X_2 = housing (%), X_3 = employment, X_4 = education.

5.2.3 To identify the strategies to mitigate the high number of crime rates in Mbare.

The report urges Zimbabwe's government to use measures like developmental crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, and criminal displacement control. Start an anti-crime campaign in Mbare. Additionally, the police should support this by starting the "Pasi nekuparamhosva! The study found that providing job opportunities is the most important strategy in reducing the effects of teenage unemployment, which are fueling an increase in crime.

5.3 Recommendations

- Government must seriously concentrate on creation of job opportunities.
- The government should strengthen good governance practices.
- The ministry of Finance must set up credit facilities for educated unemployed people to start their own businesses.
- The government must re-examine its educational policies in order to prevent inconsistencies between the job market and areas of specialization in order to lessen the

problem of skill mismatch. In this regard, BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION should work with the government agencies as a public institution to reduce issues with youth unemployment in the research sector.

5.4 Recommendations for Additional Study

More research is needed to determine how youth unemployment affects society's economy. Before moving on to other cities and eventually all of the provinces, Mbare should consider all of Harare to gain a complete picture of youth unemployment in Zimbabwe as a whole.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Questionnaire

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION



FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Research Topic: EXAMINING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN MBARE.

Please indicate your answer by putting a tick / x where appropriate.

Section A – Demographics Information

Q.1-Which of the following best describes your age group?

AGE RANGE	15-20	21-30	31-45	46-50	51 AND ABOVE
TICK APPROPRIATELY					

Q.2. Indicate your gender

GENDER	MALE	FEMALE	PREFER NOT TO DISCLOSE
TICK APPROPRIATELY			

Q.3. What is your highest Education Level?

Primary [], Secondary [], Tertiary [], No Formal Education [],

Q.4. What is the type of your employment?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q5. How long have you been working wherever you are?

- a. Less than one year []
- b. 1-5 years []
- c. 6-10 years []
- d. 10-15 years []
- e. Over 15 years []

Q.6 What are the causes of unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare?

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Q.7 What are the socioeconomic impact of youth unemployment in Mbare?

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Q.8 Which is the best strategy to mitigate the high number of crime rates in Mbare?

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Q.9 Tick the relevant answer below

1=strongly agree 2=Agree 3=Neutral 4=Disagree 5= strongly disagree

		1	2	3	4	5
A	Income levels contribute to the increase of Youth Unemployment Rates					
B	Housing problems contribute to the increase of Youth Unemployment Rates					
C	Scarce Employment opportunities contribute to the increase of Youth Unemployment Rates					

D	Poor education levels contribute to the increase of Youth Unemployment Rates					
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

Appendix 2:

PARTICIPANTS CONSENT FORM

Dissertation topic : EXAMINING THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN MBARE.

Objectives

- i. To examine the causes of youth unemployment and its prevalence in Mbare.
- ii. To determine the socioeconomic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.
- iii. To assess the strategies to reduce socio-economic impacts of youth unemployment in Mbare.