The Socio-Economic Characteristics and Implications of Youth Unemployment in Galeshewe Township in the Kimberley area (Northern Cape Province)

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BY

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DECLARATION

I declare that *The Socio-Economic Characteristics and Implications of Youth Unemployment in Galeshewe Township in the Kimberley area (Northern Cape Province)* is my own work, that it has not been submitted for any degree or examination at any other university, and that all the sources I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by the complete references.

Dineo Ndhlovu November 2010

Signed……

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate some socio-demographic aspects and implications of youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township. The study makes use of descriptive statistics to analyze and interpret data collected from a random survey of 947 young persons aged between 18 and 35 years old. An individual questionnaire was administered during the interviews. The results indicate that most unemployed youths are between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine years and the majority of them are females. About 58.5% of the unemployed youths have completed secondary education, with 8.9% of them having obtained a tertiary diploma or degree. The majority of the youth do not have previous work experience and this handicaps their ability to secure employment. Most of these young people originate from areas outside Galeshewe. The views collected from the unemployed youth point to the need for government to ensure that tertiary education is accessible in the city in order to improve the level of education of the youth. The government also needs to provide more targeted job creation schemes, especially to those who did well at matriculation level, and to also empower the youth through other skills acquisitions as well as training and programmes that are available.

KEY WORDS

Unemployment

Youth

Kimberley area

Education

Galeshewe Township

Discouraged work seekers

Youth migration

Structural unemployment

Household income

Lack of resources

Contents

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Background overview

Kimberley, the capital city of the Northern Cape Province is currently experiencing skills shortages and an increase in youth unemployment. The city became well known in the late 1800s during the famed diamond rush-days, when the "City of Diamonds" became a bright and prosperous place to live in. In fact Kimberley is often called the Diamond Capital of the World. Because of the preponderance of diamond mining activities in the area, Kimberley attracted a growing population and became the first town in the southern hemisphere to install electric street lighting. Most people migrated from all corners of the African continent to the area for employment and a better life, and were largely employed as cheap laborers. Miners from other countries such as Australia, England, the United States, Scotland and China, also came to the city - all attracted by the riches that lay beneath the soil. South Africa's first School of Mines was established in the city in 1896, and was transferred to Johannesburg in the early 1900s, where it became the foundation of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wikipedia, 2008).

Kimberley's population started to decrease when mines closed down and people migrated to other provinces for employment and for other economic reasons. In 1994 it became part of the Northern Cape Province as its capital, and had a population of 840 321 in 1996, and 822 727 in 2001 – a reduction of 17 594 (Statistics South Africa, 2001). This demonstrates that people are leaving the province and that there is no apparent real population growth. In 2001, Kimberley's Sol Plaatjie municipality had a population of 201 145, of which 73 652 were youths (Statistics South Africa, 2001). Kimberley is not developing, but instead its economy is contracting due to technological and economical factors that might relate to migration of skills from the city. The major problem is the lack of jobs in the city and as a result the youths tend to give up hope and lose skills as time passes by. According to a NALEDI (National Labour and Economic Development

Institute) article published in January 2006, the levels of poverty and unemployment in SA are critically high, despite the country's status as an upper middle income country (Frye, 2006). This appears to be true and more people are leaving rural areas for urban areas in the hope of finding jobs.

The lack of resources in the Northern Cape is problematic, and needs urgent attention from both the government and private sectors. Many companies are investing in Johannesburg and Gauteng Province, where most of their head offices are located. This has undoubtedly had an impact on youth unemployment. In the 1960's, Kimberley was in a better position relative to Gauteng. It had a fast-growing economy with close to full employment, and in that decade 97% of school leavers found formal sector employment (Wikipedia, 2008). Today, however, unemployment in Kimberley is a significant problem, and it varies greatly according to one's perspective - whether one is part of labour, government, business or the unemployed. Kimberley is not a well-developed area because of lack of opportunities, and residents seek employment in other provinces such as Gauteng and Western Cape, or even decide to change careers.

The consequences of unemployment are many and varied and these include a low self-esteem of oneself and alcohol and other drugs abuse. Many people resort to the illegal sale of alcohol in order to earn a living. One out of every two streets in certain areas have she-beens, through which people finance their families to pay for school fees, buy clothing, food and other necessary items. In addition, there has been a rapid increase in domestic violence as a result of severe alcohol abuse. Some of the youths however make an effort to find some other means of generating income for financing their families and especially their studies. This is because education is considered to be important as it facilitates job seeking in other areas.

Unemployment has also led to an increase in crime in the Northern Cape as people do not invest in small business initiatives and there is lack of government intervention. Crime has prevailed in the Galeshewe Township in such a way that most youths have been led into activities they do not intend to do, in terms of their morals, culture and religion.

There has been a continuous increase in the incidence of rape, which has been found to be problematic, especially for children (Cullian, 2001).

This study makes use of the data collected in 2005 by the researcher to investigate employment issues among the youth in Kimberley's Geleshewe Township. Data were collected using household and individual questionnaires. The target group for the research was male and female youth aged between eighteen to thirty-four years. This age range is in line with the South African National Youth Commission Act which classifies youth as persons aged fourteen to thirty-five years old.

Much has been said and written about unemployment in the country, but there has been little focus on Northern Cape Province especially in Kimberley area. With this in mind the main focus for this study was the young and unemployed – being young persons searching for work and available to work at any given time. The research focuses on the major socio-economic impact of unemployment on the youth of Kimberley, especially in the Galeshewe Township. The study further exploits a broader methodology that investigates the socio-demographic nature of unemployment. The study concentrates especially on the period since 1999, through quantitative research and gives a detailed description of how individuals are affected.

1.2 Problem statement

Given the research background above, the research seeks to address the following questions regarding the youth of Galeshewe Township:

How does level of education relate to youth unemployment?

What happens to school leavers and university graduates' in the area once they completed their education?

Do the young people have family responsibilities?

Does gender relate to youth unemployment in the Township?

Is there a relationship between household income and unemployment?

Does the unemployed population increase because of young people migrating from rural areas?

What are the factors causing youth unemployment?

What are the unemployed youth perceptions with regards to government assistance?

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this study were to profile the unemployment problem among the youth in the Township. This was done by describing the social demographics characteristics and also the perceptions about government interventions of the youths. Another focus area was to assess the level of educational of the youth in the area, as well as the various sources of income in different households.

The specific objectives of this study were:

To analyze direct and indirect socio-economic factors affecting the unemployed youth, such as the migration of those with better education to other areas.

To assess the problems of unemployment in the area and to determine the socio-economic factors causing youth unemployment.

To investigate if there is any existing training systems in place to assist to in equipping the youth for employment.

To analyze the level of education associated with household affordability for

further education studies.

1.4 Hypotheses

1.4.1 Unemployment is high among the economically active youth.

1.4.2 Education level is positively related to unemployment.

1.4.3 Unemployment is higher in females than males.

1.4.4 Insufficient household disposable income affects youth unemployment negatively.

1.4.5 Most of the youth who have never worked before come from other areas, particularly rural areas.

1.5 Scope

The study is restricted to Galeshewe Township, not the entire Sol Plaajie municipality, and focuses only on unemployed youth. The results obtained cannot be generalized and do not relate to South Africa or the province as a whole. Data were only collected for youths between the ages of 18 and 34 years, for all occupation categories including both the economically active and the unemployed youth for comparison.

1.6 Operation definition and concepts

Young unemployed are people who have given up searching for work but are available to work at any given time.

Economically active youths, are persons aged 18 to 34 years – for this research.

Galeshewe youths are males and females aged 18 to 34 years – for this research.

Unemployed youths are defined as those without employment but available to work.

Official definition - Unemployed are defined as people aged 15 years and older who are not employed, but who have looked for jobs in the last seven working days, and are available to work.

Expanded definition also includes those who have given up looking for work.

Moderate poverty- refers to conditions of life in which basic needs are met, but just barely.

Relative poverty is generally perceived to be a household income level below a given proportion of average national income.

Extreme poverty is related to the inability to meet basic needs.

Matriculants are people who have completed Grade 12 in high school

Disposable household income is, the money earned from wages or salaries after all deductions (e.g. tax, medical aid and pension and provident funds).

Structural unemployment is described as when employers require workers with certain types of high-level skills which the unemployed and the working people do not possess, for example IT (Information Technology) skills. The skills gap is substantial, making it more difficult for unskilled people to get employed. This type of unemployment also includes skill mismatches, for example geographical mismatches were the job location is inappropriate for job-seekers.

Cyclical unemployment is caused by a low level of aggregate demand associated with recession during the business cycle. Cyclical unemployment decreases in expansion

periods and increases in recession periods. This includes, for an example, seasonal workers who work only in summer and otherwise are unemployed, and people who have been laid off work due to the employer's circumstances or economic conditions. Mafiri (2002) states that this type of employment occurs when productivity is lower than employment level, which is associated with an insufficient level of aggregate demand.

Frictional unemployment is classified with long term permanent unemployment, which is caused by the normal labour turnover. As far as it is concerned it does not cause many problems to stabilize the labour market. It relates to the constant flow of people leaving and entering the workplace.

Seasonal unemployment occurs due to economic changes during the year. This is the type of employment which occurs during peak and off-peak seasons. It also occurs on a regular and predictable basis.

1.7 Methodology overview

The research is descriptive and aims at interpreting observable patterns from the survey by searching for relationships between all variables. The study is quantitative in nature, it presents a literature overview of the relevant studies on the socio-economic implications of unemployment amongst the youth. The study is also analytical because it aims to understand observable facts by discovering causal relations between them. The methodology involves an overview of the existing literature. Structured and survey questionnaires were used for collecting data. Questionnaires were designed for target groups in order to investigate the problems effecting respondents in the area. Questionnaires were tested through a pilot test based on a sample of 20 people and which examined the results and understanding of respondents. A sample of 974 random individuals was used from different areas of Galeshewe Township. Personal interviews were also conducted with different government departments such as Education, Labour, Library and Correctional Services and Health in the Northern Cape Province.

The research presents comparative literature and tables on the impact of unemployment relative to the whole country. The study uses SAS, SPSS and Micro-Soft Excel as well as descriptive statistics where Tables and graphs are presented and explained. Other derivative sources, such as the household surveys and individual questionnaires, Statistics South Africa information, journal articles and the internet were also used.

1.8 Outline of the chapters

Chapter One discusses the background of the dissertation, the problem statement as well as the aim and objectives of the study as well as the methodology overview. Chapter Two provides a literature review or analysis of the socio-economic implications of unemployment in the youth of Galeshewe. It discusses community household income, level of education, standard of living and poverty and inequality in the community and unemployment itself.

Chapter Three describes the research methodology for the study in detail. It explains how the data were collected, captured and analyzed and reviews the sample design used. Chapter Four presents the results, findings and analysis thereof. Chapter Five presents the research summary, recommendations and concluding remarks on *Some Socio-Economic Implications of Youth Unemployment in Galeshewe Township in the Kimberley area (Northern Cape Province)* youth unemployment in Kimberley Galeshewe Township.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The youth in South Africa are referred to as persons aged 14 to 35 years according to the National Youth Act of 1996, while internationally this demographic category refers to persons aged 14 to 25 years. In this study youths aged 18 to 34 years are covered because the research concerns both school leavers and graduates. The first democratic president of South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela once said that the youth are a valued possession of the nation, without whom there is no future; thus making their needs important and urgent (Mandela, 1994). In Galeshewe Township, youth needs are urgent as they are willing to relocate to find employment in other provinces such as Gauteng, Western Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal. Nationally about 40.6 million people were recorded in the 1996 Census, of which the youth were estimated at 16.1 million people or 40% of South Africa's population. The purpose of employment to South African society is for individuals to support their families through job opportunities or a source of income. According to du Toit (2003), work is an essential source of identity that provides people with a feeling of self-worth and self-esteem when they enter the work environment. Therefore being unemployed and having no source of income at all in society is deemed to be unacceptable.

The first section of this chapter concentrates on all factors effecting youth unemployment. Micro-economic factors such as lack of skills and qualifications will be discussed under socio-economic impacts. Education and skills, and lack of training contribute to unemployment such that the youth end up seeking training and experience elsewhere. The second section of the chapter discusses poverty and inequality in the country at large. Trigaardt (2007: 3) describes poverty in three forms namely *Extreme poverty*, *moderate poverty* and *relative poverty* and the study will focus on all three forms because they are all associated with Galeshewe Township. Thirdly, the youth

unemployment rate is reviewed. The various types of unemployment that affect the youth are discussed and the reasons why unemployment is prevalent are assesed. Lastly, each section above helps in giving an overview of youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township relative to the rest of the country. The chapter highlights the main causes of unemployment in the Township which are crime, poverty, lack of education and developments programmes around the area.

2.2 Socio-economic Factors of youth unemployment

Socio-economic factors are factors that affect human kind mentally, physically and emotionally. They include educational level, income, standard of living, and skills development. The following are socio-economic factors relevant to the study:

2.2.1 Education level and work experience

The level of education in South Africa is increasing since the demise of apartheid, but there are still discrepancies with regard to education and employment. People without formal education still struggle to find job opportunities, and those who do not have tertiary education are not guaranteed entry into the labour market. Unemployment figures are rising almost every year even for men who have matriculation certificates at least. The educational programme in the Northern Cape Province falls below the national average across all levels of education.

Based on Census 2001, Table 2.2.1 lists provincial and national educational statistics for people aged 20 years and above. In the lower levels there are relatively more people from the Northern Cape Province than nationally with no schooling (18.24% against the national level of 17.93%). The same surplus applies as well for those with some primary education (8.29% against 6.37% at the national level). With regard to higher levels of education there are relatively fewer people in the province who have attained tertiary level education relative to other provinces. The discrepancy is larger among the highest two levels, where the Province indicates 16.52% and 6.10 % achievement in grade 12

and Higher level compared, respectively, with the percentage of 20.42 and 8.45 recorded nationally.

Education is regarded as the most important key to employment and hence a better life. Studies by Statistics South Africa have however shown that only 8.45% of the country's population have tertiary education, Table 2.2.1 below. Most companies require a person to have previous work experience as well as tertiary qualifications before they can be employed. Even with tertiary qualifications, some people may not qualify for jobs due to lack of experience. Having experience also does not guarantee employment on its own as there is need the relevant qualifications. Learnership programs are a means of acquiring experience but most companies go for a certain age group such as 18 to 23 years to be on the program with the candidates having attained at least a tertiary education qualification. Therefore, if anyone has the required qualification, but is above 23 years, it becomes a problem, because they still do not qualify. It is also problematic if one is of the required age, but lacks the required qualification. Table 2.2.1 below contains information on all those individuals who are working from the age of 20 and above, and compares the level of education in all the provinces in the country.

Table 2.2.1 Provincial Education level % for persons aged 20 years old and over

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10 / Grade 12	Higher
Eastern Cape	22.85	19.78	7.38	29.60	14.11	6.29
Free State	16.01	21.70	7.79	30.70	17.50	6.31
Gauteng	8.41	11.23	5.48	34.28	27.99	12.62
KwaZulu-Natal	21.88	16.89	5.71	28.79	19.80	6.94
Limpopo	33.40	14.09	5.51	26.13	14.04	6.83
Mpumalanga	27.52	15.94	5.93	26.55	18.17	5.89
Northern Cape	18.24	20.96	8.29	29.89	16.52	6.10
North West	19.88	19.98	6.76	29.05	18.47	5.86
Western Cape	5.73	15.19	7.90	36.54	23.41	11.23
Total	17.93	16.03	6.37	30.80	20.42	8.45

Source: Compiled by researcher. Data from Statistics South Africa, Census, 2001

The entire Northern Cape Province has 18.24% of the population with no formal education. Sol Plaajie municipality on its own has 17.22% for the youth (14 to 35 years)

without any education, with Galeshewe Township comprising 56% of that (Statistics South Africa, 2007). Some 37% of Galeshewe youth have secondary education of which 18.52% are female and 18.37% are male. Youth without school education comprises 11.71% of the population, from the population 20.27% have primary education. Only 3.69% of the population has tertiary education of which 1.98% are females and 1.71% are males. Only 1.04% of the population has higher or post graduate degrees, with 0.55% being female and 0.49% being male. There is a shortage of Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) centers in Galeshewe Township and access to funding for studies is perceived to be poor. Although there are adequate schools in the area, there are no further education institutions such as technikons and universities.

2.2.2 Household income

According to Statistics South Africa (2001) household headed by African females with no income in South Africa comprises 89.65% of 4,018,716 households compared to household headed by White females which comprises only 1.87% of 1,409,689 households in the country. Household headed by White males still earn more than any other race category in the country, with 17.08% of them earning between R153,601 and R307,200 annually, while household headed by African males for the same earning category account for only 4.25%. Then household headed by Coloured males comprises of 2.10% only.

Table 2.2.2 Statistics South Africa (Census 2001) Household income by population group of head of household and sex of head of household for household weighted, housing unit

Income in Rands	Black		Coloured		Indian		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No income	85.96	89.65	3.23	2.67	0.75	0.49	2.51	1.87
R1 - R4 800	27.37	33.85	1.34	1.12	0.12	0.10	0.37	0.39
R4 801 - R 9 600	53.88	74.01	4.54	3.86	0.61	0.65	1.32	2.03
R9 601 - R 19 200	66.68	40.89	7.78	4.07	1.34	0.62	3.16	2.25
R19 201 - R 38 400	49.59	25.74	8.90	4.62	2.61	1.03	6.27	4.17
R38 401 - R 76 800	25.27	13.30	7.57	3.33	3.61	1.06	12.69	6.01
R76 801 - R153 600	11.66	5.19	5.11	1.55	3.26	0.74	19.20	5.37
R153 601 - R307 200	4.25	1.35	2.10	0.44	1.87	0.32	17.08	3.04
R307 201 - R614 400	1.14	0.42	0.40	0.08	0.54	0.08	7.20	1.05
R614 401 - R1 228 800	0.33	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.02	1.93	0.34
R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	0.45	0.38	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.88	0.16
R2 457 601 and more	0.18	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.64	0.09

Source: Statistics SA, Census - 2001

The same applies to household headed by Black females, with 1.35% of Africans and 0.44% of Coloured, 0.32% of Indian compared to 3.04% of White females. Affirmative action was introduced to eradicate such inequality, but there is still a lot to be done regarding the previously disadvantaged groups of society. This is an indication of an extensive income inequality which emanated from the apartheid regime, as will be discussed in section 2.3.2.1 under poverty and inequality. Table 2.2.2 above summarizes income for head of household per population group and gender for the head of household. With a poor salary income there will always be shortages of essential resources such as clean water, health care and proper shelter.

Most households in Galeshewe Township earn less than R3, 200 (Statistics South Africa, 2001), which is 66.12% of those who are economically active. The level of education is extremely low. Only 39 people are earning more than R204, 801 per year out of 65 287 economically active people aged between 15 to 59 years. Table 2.2.3 shows income categories for the employed people in Galeshewe Township. About 29.62% of the employed individuals in the area earn between R3,201 and R12,800 per month.

Table 2.2.3 Income category for Galeshewe Township (2001 Census)

Income	Male	Female	Total
No Income	483	445	928
R1 - R400	1578	276	1854
R401 - R800	3432	3822	7254
R801 - R1600	5541	3443	8984
R1601 - R3200	6008	4015	10023
R3201 - R6400	4610	4000	8610
R6401 - R12800	2938	1461	4399
R12801 - R25600	964	211	1175
R25601 - R51200	283	60	343
R51201 - R102400	118	95	213
R20401 - R204800	90	12	102
R204801 or more	26	13	39
	26071	17853	43924

Source: Sol Plaajie Annual Report 2004 - 2005

2.2.3 Standard of living

The standard of living in Galeshewe Township influences youth unemployment, because the youth are often being responsible for their families, such as paying for household bills. Improving education levels would provide the youth with better and healthier incomes and eventually improve the standards of living. Table 2.2.4 below provides percentages for population group of heads of households for various sanitation scenarios. Living standards such as access to clean water, sanitation, electricity and dwelling are also socio-economic factors. Having adequate shelter in any country is indispensable. Bhorat et al (2006) describe four categories of dwelling as formal, traditional, informal in backyard and informal not in backyard.

Table 2.2.4 Percentage for population group and heads of households

Toilet facility	African/Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
In dwelling – Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	21.35	56.39	92.46	1.70
On site – Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	19.51	17.58	2.64	0.00
On site – Flush toilet connected to a public sewage system	0.85	0.44	0.33	0.13
In dwelling – Flush toilet connected to septic tank	0.93	1.92	0.68	0.41
On site – Flush toilet connected to septic tank	3.12	2.35	0.42	0.00
Off site – Flush toilet connected to septic tank	0.19	0.10	0.00	0.00
On site – Chemical toilet	1.28	0.17	0.00	0.00
Off site – Chemical toilet	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.05
On site – Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	9.08	3.92	0.36	0.00
Off site – Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	0.52	0.18	0.00	0.00
On site – Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	28.36	12.02	2.21	0.09
Off site – Pit latrine without ventilation pipe	1.88	0.52	0.29	0.03
On site – Bucket toilet	2.48	1.52	0.00	0.00
Off site – Bucket toilet	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.06
Off site – None	10.05	2.45	0.61	0.39
Off site – Unspecified	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.39

Source: Compiled by researcher. Data from Statistics South Africa for the General Household Survey, 2005

Formal dwellings would be referred to as all comfortable dwellings made of bricks with corrugated iron or proper roofs, while informal dwellings are referred to shacks and traditional dwellings made of mud with thatch or iron and zinc roof. Bhorat (2006) found that nationally 14.6% of the population lives in traditional dwellings and of these 18.5% of are Africans, 2.7% Coloureds, 1.4% Indians and 1.1% Whites (Census, 2001). For formal dwellings, out of a total of 67.6%, Whites still dominate with 97% followed by Coloured with 88.5%, and then lastly Africans with 59.7% and Coloureds with 88.5%, a total of 67.6%. About 28.36% of Africans use pit latrines without a ventilation pipe, whereas 12.02% who use such are Coloureds and 0.09% are White.

Access to clean water is one of the factors effecting South Africa to a large extent, especially in poor and previously marginalized areas. Provincially the Eastern Cape still lags behind other provinces in terms of clean piped water provision with 61% of the population having access to clean water (Bhorat et al, 2006: 119). The Northern Cape is the highest with 94.8% piped water, followed by Gauteng Province with 94.4%. Although Limpopo Province is the poorest of all the provinces in terms of income and is mostly rural, it has 76.9% of its households have access to piped water.

The standards of living in Galeshewe Township are much better than in other areas in the Northern Cape. Piped water inside dwellings is available to 63% of the households and piped water inside the yard to about 29% of the population, whilst 7% have piped water at access points outside the yard (Statistics South Africa, 2007). At least 92% of the population has refuse removals once a week and the other 8% use their own refuse dump. About 80% of houses are built of brick on a separate stand or yard and 10% are informal dwellings/shacks in informal settlement. The other 3% are town/cluster/semi-detached houses and 1% is blocks of flats. For sanitation 82% of Galeshewe has flush toilets with connection to the sewerage system, 5% still uses the bucket toilet system, 2% use the flush toilet with septic tank and 2% use the dry toilet facility. About 89% of the households use electricity for cooking and lighting, 7% use candles while 3% use paraffin. There are four clinics and a hospital in the area and therefore basic services are in place in the Township.

2.2.4 Lack of skills development

With the prevailing wage rate, South Africa has an undersupply of skilled labour and an oversupply of unskilled labour. This problem was inherited from the apartheid era, where the creation of townships and homelands isolated Africans from other races leaving them with no work and mostly uneducated (Arora and Luca, 2006). The Labour market became chronically mismatched since then and reducing the mismatch will eventually eradicate the rate of unemployment in this population group. After 1994, skills mismatch did not improve, but there were some improvements in the education system, housing developments, and access to clean water. Lack of skills development is seen as one factor. More skills development will increase job opportunities and improve the standard of living for the poor, thus most parents would afford further education for their matriculations who are currently looking for employment. The research conducted by the Department of Labour, states that there are job opportunities in the country and there are unskilled people to occupy those opportunities (Mohamed, 2002); therefore lack of skills does not cause unemployment. Black Africans are more familiar with unemployment than other races (Kobokoana, 1998). Estimates suggest that 59% of graduates find work immediately after graduation. However, Black graduates are less likely to find jobs than White graduates. Only 28% of Africans find work after graduating compared to 66% of Whites, 34% of Coloureds and 56% of Indians. Mohamed (2002) describes most employers as not willing to invest in training and transformation process because they benefit more from having many unemployed with which to replace existing workers.

Most educated youth in Galeshewe are relocating to Kimberley due to lack of job opportunities. Those who remain behind, either are employed or do not have higher level education but still are willing to find work. Skills are low with 12% of people over 20 years having no formal schooling and only 5% of the population having tertiary education. Only 3.69% of youth have tertiary education. The province as a whole is suffering from slow economic growth and Galeshewe is no exception. Most people are dependent on the Kimberley CBD for employment. Lack of skills in the manufacturing

sector, a decline in agriculture and mining are the main causes of low levels of employment for both skilled and unskilled people in the Township.

2.3 Poverty and Inequality in South Africa

2.3.1 Poverty

Despite the country's status as an upper middle income, levels of poverty and unemployment are critically high. One would view poverty as those living below the standard of living and with income of less than R800 per month for a family of four per household in 2005 (Bhorat, 2006). This type of poverty would be classified as relative poverty. Poverty is linked to unemployment and results in lack of access to clean water, lack of education, development, medication, and also defenselessness and homelessness. Poverty in South Africa mostly affects Black Africans, Coloureds and Asians, but Black Africans are the worst affected. Research shows that more Africans are exposed to poverty than any other race in the country (Statistics South Africa, 2001) as shown by Table 2.2.3 above. Using a poverty line of R322, at least 58% of all Africans and 68% of the Black population were living in poverty in 1995, while Whites were experiencing no poverty at all (Bhorat et al, 2006). The Gini coefficient of expenditure by that time was 0.56, which makes South Africa one of the countries in the world with where there is great inequality with respect to education, health, access to clean water, sanitation and housing. Income poverty, crime and the rise of unemployment are the main contributors to poverty in South Africa.

2.3.2.1. Income poverty

Income poverty is not exclusion of income but the significant dimension of poverty itself. Income poverty increased from 26% to 28% between 1996 and 2001 using the R14 per day poverty line (Bhorat et al, 2005:4). This increased poverty in both rural and urban areas By using any realistic poverty line, Bhorat et al (2005) showed that the headcount index and poverty gap measure had increases significantly nationwide. The mean poor household with a poverty line of R14 per day was 11% in 1995, and then in 2000 it increased to 13% instead.

Absolute and relative poverty levels continued to rise amongst African headed households, while for other races these poverty levels either declined or stayed constant. Head of household African females who have no income are about 51% of Africans only but 89.65% of the entire population and with White head of households being just 1.87% in comparison (see Table 2.2.3) Those earning below R4,800 comprise about 33.85% compared to Coloureds at 1.12%, Indians at 0.49% and Whites at 0.39% for female heads of households.

Bhorat et al (2006) established that the annual per capita growth rate expenditure per household was 0.5% between 1995 and 2000, which was in line with the GDP at the time together with the growth of final consumption expenditure. Poverty started to increase markedly and more than 1.8 million people in South Africa were living on less than R7 per day and 2.3 million more were living on less than R14 per day than they were in 1995, compared to 2000.

2.3.2.2. Urban and rural poverty

People in the rural areas, especially Black Africans, are more vulnerable to poverty than other races due to lack of access to clean water, poor education, a lack of development, limited access to basic health care, and other factors. Poverty is more pervasive in the rural areas where there is limited sanitation and clean water. One can associate rural poverty with *relative* poverty, except for the Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces which are experiencing *extreme* poverty. Most urban areas are classified as having *moderate* poverty. South Africa has one of the most skewed distributions of income in the world. In 1996 the Gini coefficient was estimated at 0.68 (Bhorat et al, 2006), which was higher than the 0.58 obtained in the mid-1990's, thus poverty is spreading rapidly.

Research has shown a decline of resources moving to the rural sector such as agriculture relative to other sectors (Statistics South Africa, 1996). One would consider the reverse to be the best vehicle to reduce poverty in the rural areas.

Limpopo and Eastern Cape are mainly rural provinces and experience more poverty as compared to other provinces. The Eastern Cape has been suggested to be the worst, experiencing an extreme poverty rate of 49% in 1995and 56% in 2000 (Bhorat et al, 2006). Limpopo had a poverty rate of 75% in 2000 and 65% in 1995, while the Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State experienced a significant decline in poverty and Gauteng increased poverty in 2000. One-third of Gauteng's population was living in poverty while North West Province and Mpumalanga Province had constant poverty rates due to a zero growth rate and mean expenditure levels. Mean expenditure is the average spending of money for goods or services. More rural youths are migrating to urban areas simply because of hope to secure employment and access to a better life with improved sanitation, clean water, better education and shelter.

According to 2004 to 2005 Sol Plaatjie annual report, the Galeshewe population is about 103 729 and 29 908 people do not have income from the age of 15 years. Only 42 996 people are working out of a total of 72 904 – people aged from 15 years and above. Using a poverty line of R322 (2000 figures), at least 28.83% are living below the poverty line. Income poverty is a huge problem in the city, where most people do not have income at all and have to depend on government grants. Most of the people experiencing poverty are Black Africans. Black Africans represent about 43.03% of the municipality Sol Platjie total population, of which 86% live in Galeshewe (Sol Plaajie Municipality Annual Report, 2004-2005).

2.3.2.3. Crime

Lack of jobs among the youth also contributes to crime. Crime rates in South Africa are amongst the highest in the world and have increased rapidly from 33.3% in the 1980's to 38.0% in 1996, and in 2001, and reaching 46.4% the following year, 2002 (South Africa Police Services, 2005/2006). Does poverty or rather unemployment cause crime? One would say lack of basic socio-economic necessities does contribute. People in poverty are those who need essentials such as food and would resort to crime. Most crime in big cities is not as a result of

lack of on basic needs. In Johannesburg, for example there are many ways to generate income but still people choose to do crime, unlike in small cities such as Kimberley where it is more difficult to generate income, especially when mines have closed recently and most people are unemployed. Most reported crimes in big cities involve car theft, house breaking and robbery. The results of these crimes have contributed to skills migration from the country.

Most crime in Galeshewe Township relates to alcohol abuse, which is widespread, and women and child abuse is high. The main crimes are rape and burglary according to the Ward Committee. This is as a result of insufficient police personnel working on crime prevention. Satellite police stations are now operational but due to insufficient personnel and poor infrastructure, policing is difficult. A number of crime cases reported are social or domestic related and occur in social environments or private residences, which are usually outside the reach of conventional policing. These crimes usually occur between people who know each such as friends, acquaintances and relatives. Docket analysis indicates that 76% of rapes cases involve people known to one another and 59% of the attempted murders occur under similar circumstances (South Africa Police Services, 2005/2006: 56).

Unemployment in the city does have an impact on crime, excluding contact crime, also known as crime against a person. General aggravating robbery (subcategory of aggravated robbery) cases reported in April to September were 187 in 2004 and 275 in 2005. For the same period in 2006 it declined to 266 in 2006, but however then went up again to 296 in 2007 for the same period (South Africa Police Services, 2005/2006).

2.3.2 Inequality

Poverty and inequality have been prevalent in South Africa for too long and there is a need to eradicate it and at the same time increase employment for all races and genders,

especially among the youth. According to Census 2001 the South African population was 44.5 million, of which 79% were African, 9.5% White, 9% Coloureds and 2.5% Indians.

2.3.2.1. Income Inequality

Income is unequally distributed by population and sex in the employed people of South Africa. According to Census 1996, 70.6% of African female youths earned not more than R1,000 per month compared to 55.2% of African male youths. For Coloureds 44.0% of males and 52.5% of females relate to the same income category. White and Indian proportions are comparatively smaller for both males and females in the same category. About 17.8% of Indian males and 28% Indian females and 11% for White males and 15.9% for White females earns not more than R1,000. A well known inequality measure called the Gini coefficient (ranging from 0 to1) was used. No inequality is illustrated by 0 and 1 illustrates absolute inequality. A Gini coeffient closer to 1 indicates a strong inequality measure. The estimated Gini coefficient compiled by Bhorat et al (2006) in Table 2.3.1 below, suggests a national increase of inequality from where it was 0.68 in 1996 to0.73 in 2001.

Table 2.3.1 Comparisons of inequality for 1996 and 2001, using the Gini coefficient

	1996	2001
African	0.62	0.66
Coloured	0.53	0.60
Asian/Indian	0.48	0.56
White	0.44	0.51
National	**0.68**	**0.73**

Source: HSRC calculations using 1996 and 2001 Census data
from Statistics South Africa

Africans, as compared to other races show the greatest preponderance of inequality. Income inequalities amongst African households continued to rise from 2001 to 2005 (Bhorat et al, 2006).

2.3.2.2 Gender and race inequality

A Black woman in South Africa still has the least access to economic and educational resources and the least skills to allow her entry into employment compared to others demographic groups. Since 1994 unemployment rates have remained racially skewed in favor of whites. In 2007 only 4.6% of Whites were jobless compared to 12.7% of Indians, 19.5% of Coloureds and, 27% of Blacks or the age group 14 to 64 years.

Although 43.03% of the population of Galeshewe is Black Africans, 80% of them earn less than R1500.00 per month, while for Coloureds it is only 16% (Sol Plaajie Municipality Annual Report, 2004-2005). These are the people from the previously disadvantaged backgrounds who are still experiencing inequality. More than 62% of the municipality households earn less than R800 per month. About 88% of Africans earn less than R800 per month whereas only 31% of Coloureds occur in the same category. All these inequalities were put in place before 1994.

2.4 Youth Unemployment

In South Africa, there are two definitions regarding unemployment namely the official definition and the expanded definition. They both include people aged 15 years and older who are available for work, but are currently unemployed. The official definition states that a person should have taken active steps to look for employment in the last four weeks, while the expanded definition includes those who have given up looking for employment also known as the discouraged people. In this study the focus will be on the expanded definition instead of the official definition for the youth, because the research looks at all possible causes of unemployment for the youth aged 18 to 34 years. The youth population across the country is about 49.7 % of the national population and almost half are of the youth are not working (Statistics South Africa, 2001). In 1994 the official unemployment rate was 20%. The rate decreased to 16.9% in 1995 and then increased again to 22.9% in 1997. For the expanded definition the rate was 31.5% in 1994. The rate

also decreased to 29.2% in 1995 and then increased to 37.6% in 1997 (Dr. Orkin, 1998). The unemployment rate is defined as:

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{LabourForce}} \times 100$$

According to Burger and von Fintel (2006) the unemployment rate, μ , is expressed as follows:

$$\mu = \frac{\text{U}}{\text{L}} = \frac{L-E}{L} = 1 - \frac{E}{L} = 1 - \frac{E}{P}\frac{P}{L} = 1 - \frac{E/P}{P/L} = 1 - \frac{e}{p}$$

Where U is the number of unemployed individuals,

E is the number of employed individuals,

L is the labour force, and

P is the population of working age

e is employment rate

p is participating arte

The unemployment rate is therefore equal to 1 minus the ratio of employment rate, e, to the participation rate, p, so that whenever the unemployment rate rises there will be a decrease in the employment rate and an increase within the labour force or a combination of the two (Burger and von Fintel, 2006). Both definitions would give the same results for any data set regarding either the official or expanded definition.

Chronic structural materializations of unemployment in the country are structural rather than cyclical in nature (Frye, 2006). An amount of R650 per month per household using 1995 values, and given the mean number of employed and unemployed workers per household, was estimated by Bhorat and Leibbrandt (2005) to allow an average household to escape poverty. From their calculation using October Household Survey data, 46% of the labour force were earning below R650 per month.

Structural unemployment affects all the cities in South Africa as a result of skills problem, but in Galeshewe Township there is also lack of job opportunities. Sources of income in the area have been restricted by the closure of the mines. Most youths are now

left with no choice but to look for jobs after matriculation as most of the bread-winners are no longer working. Self employment is limited in the city because the demand for goods and services is lacking and many household incomes are reduced due to mine retrenchments.

Structural unemployment occurs when employers are demanding workers with certain types of high-level skills which the unemployed and the working poor do not possess. Resources' availability is also a major contributor to unemployment, which causes an enormous skill gap, making it difficult for unskilled people to get jobs. More and more skilled people are leaving the city due to insufficient job opportunities to find more descent and challenging work in Gauteng, Western Cape and other provinces.

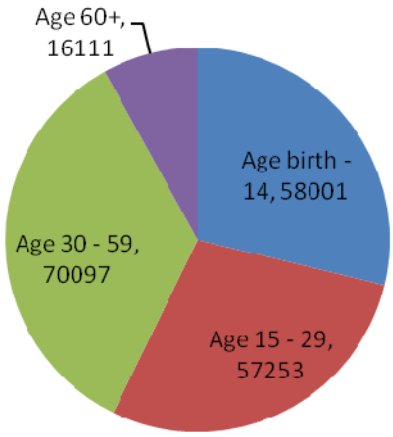
Unemployment is estimated at 32.2% of the economically active population of Galeshewe and 69.2% of households earn less than R19,200 per annum (R1600 per month), due to a very poor economic base. According to Census 2001, about 34.75% of the municipality population is employed and 24.65% is unemployed, while 40.60% of the population is those who are not economically active (Statistics South Africa, 2001).

2.5 Galeshewe Township under the Sol Plaatjie Municipality

Sol Plaajie municipality is facing skills migration due to socio-economic factors as mentioned above (sections 2.2 and 2.3). Most young people do not return to Kimberley as employment prospects are limited even in the government sector, and big companies in the Western Cape, Gauteng and other provinces have better opportunities to offer them. According to Statistics South Africa, in 1996 the Northern Cape youths comprised of 35% Africans 52% Coloureds and only 11% Whites. Census 2001 indicated that the youth in the Sol Plaajie municipality make up 36.4% of the population (18.7% females and 17.7% males). The entire Sol Plaajie female population is about 52.2% and males are about 47.8%. For Galeshewe Township, all females make up 66.6% of the Sol Plaajie municipality population and 37.3% of the youth population. Table 2.5.1 below reviews age and gender for the entire Sol Plaajie population:

Table 2.5.2Population of Sol Plaajie Local Municipality area (Census 2001)			
Age	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Age birth - 14	28823	29178	58001
Age 15 - 29	28054	29199	57253
Age 30 - 59	33018	37079	70097
Age 60+	6422	9689	16111
Total	96317	105145	201462

kSource: Sol Plaajie Municipality Annual Report 2004 - 2005



Galeshewe has a population of 103 726 with a total of 26 047 households about 40.6% of the population aged between the age 0 to 19 years. Half of the Sol Plaajie populations live in Galeshewe. The youth comprises of only 37.3% of the entire population. Table 2.5.2 shows the demographics of Galeshewe Township:

Table 2.5.2 Profile of Galeshewe - 2001			
Galeshewe		**Number**	**%**
Population		103726	50% of Municipality
Household		26045	
Age	0 – 14	30822	29.80%
	15 – 34	38699	37.30%
	35 – 59	26588	25.70%
	60+	7617	7.20%
Head of Household	Male	14334	55%
	Female	11713	45%

Source: Galeshewe Urban Renewal Programme, 2001

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The previous chapter reviewed the literature related to the research problem, and this chapter will discuss how the data were collected. The design and methodology of the study and reason for the chosen sample will be discussed. In addition there will be more information on the data validity, analysis techniques and study limitations. The research hypothesis states that socio-economic factors have an impact on youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township, and that more females are affected than males. Also the hypothesis indicated that insufficient household income and education level contributes to youth unemployment. The last hypothesis stated that most affected youth are those without work experience and are not originally from Galeshewe area. The variables used to derive this hypothesis were employment status, educational level of individuals, income per household and poverty status and place of residence. Are Galeshewe unemployed youth not working because of lack of education or does it related to lack of job opportunities and income to fund further education? The following variables were treated for each gender:

1. Occupation
2. Educational level
3. Age
4. Race
5. Household income
6. Work experience
7. Migration
8. Job requirements
9. Discrimination

3.2 Instrument used

A survey questionnaire was used to discover how respondents feel about youth unemployment in their area, and also to collect data on other subjects areas. A few open-ended quantitative questions were included (see appendices D: 1.1 and 1.2). The survey contained questions about the household resident, total household income, the type of dwelling access to clean water, and number of people not working within the household but who are economically active.

Youth occupation was measured by asking individuals whether or not they were working, and if not working what they were currently doing to earn income. Work experience and job requirement variables were also included, and whether they were looking for a job or not. Youth had to indicate if they had applied for a job and whether they qualified for that particular job. Individuals had to give their views regarding the advertised job opportunity they applied for, by rating if they think they were discriminated against for not getting the opportunity. These questions were solicited in order to measure the opportunities within the area, and whether the youth were able to find jobs. Age and gender were noted. Respondents could choose from four racial categories. They also had to indicate their level of education by indicating the highest grade passed - not the one they left school at. From the household questionnaire section, youths had to specify total income per month in order to measure household income. Migration was measured by establishing original place of residence, the date they left that place as well and the date of arrival at Galeshewe Township.

3.3 Sampling technique and design

Sampling techniques were procedures which help decide the population group and target group for studies. The sample size was determined by using iSixSigma and Raosoft sample size calculator technique (see appendix A). Different sample size calculators were tested to verify which sample size would be correct for the study. The following formula was also part of the test:

$$n = \left[\frac{z_{\alpha/2}\sigma}{E} \right]^2$$

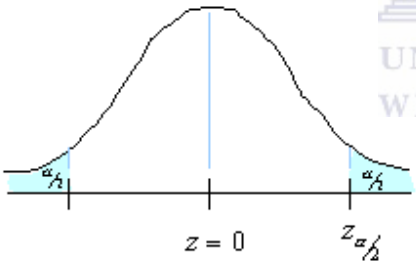
where:

$z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value, the positive z value that is at the vertical boundary for the area of $\alpha/2$ in the right tail of the standard normal distribution.

σ is the population standard deviation.

n is the sample size, and

And E is the margin of error, which observes the difference between the sample mean $\bar{x}$ and the true value of the population mean μ.



A Microsoft Excel formula was also used to determine the sample size for Galeshewe. The formula uses the minimum value of the population and the maximum value for the population and gives the sample size based on these two values. Herewith is the formula using Excel:

=RANDBETWEEN(bottom,top)

Where the bottom is the minimum value and the top would be the maximum value from the entire population. Results from different techniques differed – the one chosen needed to make sense, using 95% confidence level as the critical value.

The sampling method used was cluster sampling (in preference to stratified sampling in order to avoid sampling group level). Ten clusters of 100 youths each were designed geographically in Galeshewe Township – making a total of 1000 individuals. Individuals across the entire employment status category, unemployed, employed and or self-employed were selected. This was done to discover how many youths were working, in what fields and with what work experience. This helped identify types of job opportunities and some of the reasons for employment. The target group was also selected from all educational levels, including those with no schooling and those with secondary or tertiary education.

3.4 Data collection

The data were collected in June 2005, although the study only commenced in 2006. The main reason why the data is bit outdated is because one would like to look at the year after second democratic elections, which occurred in 2005 and be able to compared it to others years. The sampling process was conducted by six trained field workers. At the beginning of data collection process, survey questions were unclear prompting the introduction of pilot sampling to clarify them. After data had been collected from each cluster, a random sample of one individual per cluster was revisited. This was done to permit in-depth probing, and to check if the field worker had entered the correct information. The field workers were not informed of any compensation for their work upfront in order not to effect the manner in which the sampling was undertaken, although they were compensated at the end of the task.

Data collection took three months longer than anticipated because of management issues and limited recruitment. Most respondents could not fill in questionnaires without field workers' assistance, which also contributed to delay. This prompted the field workers to ask questions and fill in the questionnaires for the respondents. Field workers were not supposed to give examples that would lead a respondent to a specific answer; to avoid biasness of what field worker thinks.

It is taken for granted that in most surveys there are difficulties that a researcher has to face regarding the nature of the study. Some respondents were under the impression that employment would follow at the end of the research so more than the required number of participants wanted to take part in the study everyone wanted to answer the questions but there was a need to stick to the sample size. In some areas it was dangerous to collect data due to the crime rate, especially for women, although field workers were male dominant.

The income variable was difficult to sample, as respondents were concerned about their privacy. After explaining the level of confidentiality around the questions "income per household", respondents would generally cooperate. In some instances respondents needed to confirm with the university that the study was registered, but that was not a significant problem as the university was aware of the survey and supplied the required information.

3.5 Data capturing and editing

Data were entered into Excel spreadsheets by the researcher, no additional help could be funded. It took six months to capture the data because of the time constraints. Data were coded and developed on Excel to minimize long name coding based on responses. Coding was considered so that other software could be used such as SPSS, SAS Arch View and STATA. A hundred entered questionnaires were randomly selected to compare with the hard copies. This was done to eliminate data entry errors. This process was used to check for errors because some questions showed inconsistent answers to the questions on employment. Data validation was also done by looking at each cell to identify invalid characters, and to confirm that all fields had been completed. Duplication edits were also done to eliminate errors, and duplicated surnames, for example, were removed. Through the use of the pilot test, random errors were minimized by testing the research instruments, and by improving field worker training.

3.6 Data analysis

Data were analyzed using cross tabulations such as pivot Tables, graphs and frequency procedures in summarizing the findings. Quantitative analysis was done using Microsoft Excel, SAS and SPSS to explore the relationships through the descriptive graphs and Tables. Results were presented as graphs and Tables to illustrate the relationships and correlation between variables. For education level variables, responses were re-coded as no schooling, primary, secondary and tertiary education. Continuous variables such as age, means, median and standard deviations were tabulated using Microsoft Excel and SAS software. The categorical responses such as employment status were combined to produce a dichotomous outcome.

The study used measures of location and dispersion for descriptive statistics, housing both Excel and SAS technical software. Means and medians were used as measures of location, because the mean uses every value of the data and median indicates skewness of the data.

3.7 Limitation and gaps in the study

Study limitations relate mainly to sample size. The sample size was too small to extrapolate findings to the entire municipality or the province. Data were not collected for other regional Townships, including Richie, Rodepan and Greenside.

CHAPTER FOUR

Findings

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the social and economic characteristics of youth unemployment based on the data collected from the questionnaires. The results were presented and interpreted using frequency Tables, graphs and appropriate inferential statistical techniques. The first section of the chapter includes demographic information on the Galeshewe youth. This will present estimates of the number of economically active youth, unemployed and discouraged workers. The second section of the chapter presents the socio-economic implications of Galeshewe youth unemployment, with gender consideration. Finally the chapter presents youth perceptions on possible governmental interventions.

In the literature review poverty and inequality were discussed in the South African context and as relevant to Galeshewe Township and from different provinces. Inequality and poverty create a socio-economic condition which relates strongly to unemployment and that is why issues were treated in the literature review. There are no data on these issues but information on these variables makes it possible to adequately interpret and assess the findings on youth unemployment. It was difficult to measure inequality and poverty from the information given by the respondents.

4.2 Demographic characteristics of Galeshewe Youth

4.2.1 Age proportions

The Galeshewe youth population is about 38 699 people and this includes people who are aged 15 to 34 years (Statistics South Africa, 2001). A sample of 974 people aged 18 to 34 years was successfully collected. Table 4.1 shows age demographic responses by gender. Most responses were aged 19 to 29 years (mainly females aged and male aged 19 to 29 years).

The largest numbers of respondents were aged 25 years (17.1%), followed by the 26 years age group (11.0%). It was also noted that 9.8% of the respondents aged 22 years, and 8.7% were for the 28 years olds. The mean age was approximately 24 years, with a confidence level of 2.54. The median age was 25 years. Table 4.2 presents precise age descriptive statistics.

Table 4.1: age and gender profile of youth interviewed

Youth Age Interviewed	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
18	11	11	22
19	52	23	75
20	34	27	61
21	31	26	57
22	18	77	95
23	40	40	80
24	17	25	42
25	76	91	167
26	50	57	107
27	16	35	51
28	21	64	85
29	25	30	55
30	6	11	17
31	9	9	18
32	9	12	21
33	8	4	12
34	5	4	9
Total	428	546	974

The mean age for males is 25 years compared to 26 years for females (see Appendix C 1.2). This suggests that on average males aged 25 and females aged 26 years are mostly unemployed in the area. The result shows that 19% of females and 12% of the males are living with their parents (age range 25 – 29, appendix C 1.1 Table).

Table 4.2 shows a standard deviation of 4.76 for the collected data, which indicates how, spread the data is around the mean age. The age spread is about five years around the mean age of 25 years. Since the standard deviation is low, most age data are centered on the mean age of 25 years. The Township population is predominantly Black (93.5%) with a few Coloureds (6.5%), and most interviewed youths were Black Africans.

Most interviewed Coloureds interviewed were between age 19 and 26 years. On average Galeshewe youths are 26.5 years old if we accommodate a standard error of 1.2.

The Galeshewe youth population is skewed to the left by 6.77, which indicates that the youth age deviates by 4.7 to be exact. The standard error of 1.19 indicates that estimation of the mean drawn from the sample differs from the true mean of the whole population, using the 95% level of confidence.

Table 4.2: Descriptive statistics of age

Age	
Mean	26.5
Standard Error	1.190238071
Median	26.5
Standard Deviation	4.760952286
Sample Variance	22.66666667
Kurtosis	-1.2
Skewness	-6.76707E-17
Range	15
Minimum	18
Maximum	34
Sum	424
Count	16
Largest(1)	34
Confidence Level (95.0%)	2.536932385

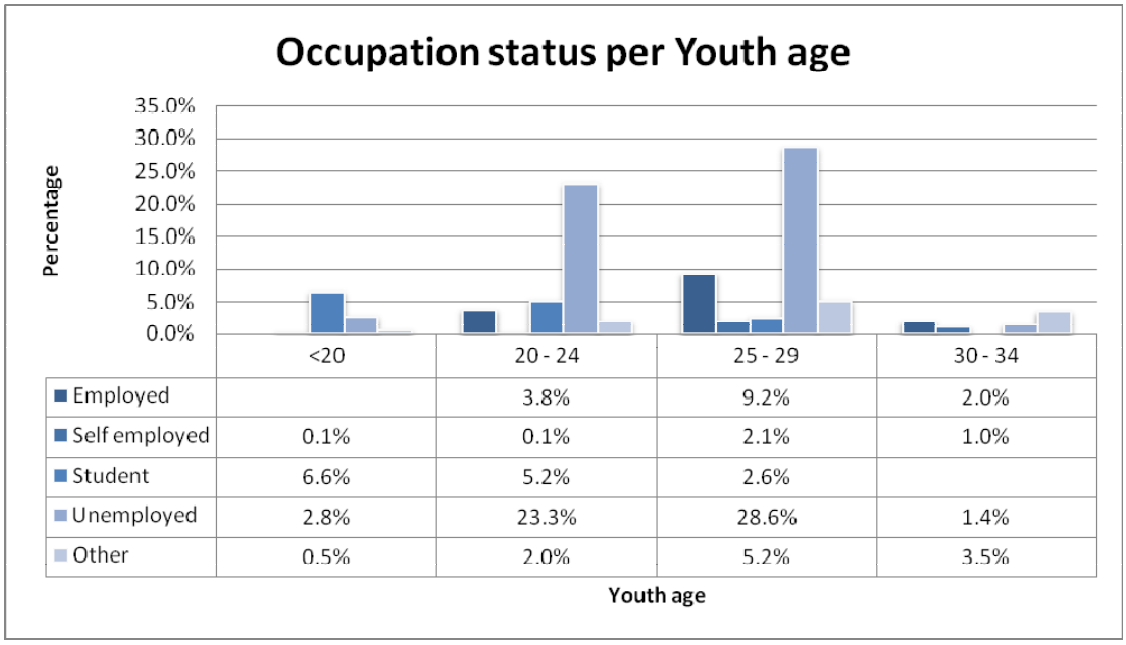
A skewness of -6.767 indicates that the mean distribution is negatively skewed to the left, which means the density function is longer than the right side and the value bulk. A kurtosis of -1.2 measures the flatness of the data to a normal distribution.

Table 4.3: Race and age of interviewees

Age	Race	
	Black %	Coloured %
18	2.3	.
19	7.3	0.4
20	5.0	1.2
21	5.6	0.2
22	8.8	0.9
23	7.8	0.4
24	3.7	0.6
25	15.4	1.7
26	10.6	0.4
27	5.2	.
28	8.5	0.2
29	5.6	.
30	1.6	0.1
31	1.7	0.1
32	2.1	0.1
33	1.2	.
34	0.9	.
Total %	**93.5**	**6.5**

Table 4.3 (above) illustrates the race and age profile. The mean age for Coloureds was found to be 25 years and that for Black Africans was 27 years (see Appendixes C 1.2). There were no respondents for Coloureds for ages 18, 27, 29, 33 and 34 years. About 93.5% of the youths interviewed were Black Africans compared Coloureds who were only 6.5% of the total sample collected. This correlates with the 2001 Census which suggests that 92% of the populations in the Township are Black Africans.

For youth aged 25 to 29 years in the Township, 28.6% are unemployed while 9.2% are employed. Figure 4.1 indicates the different age categories respectively. Among youth aged 20 to 24 years, 23.3% are unemployed, 5.2% are student, whilst 0.1% are self employed and 3.8% employed. Those aged 18 and 19 years were all unemployed, possibly because they are still at high school. Therefore the first hypothesis (1.4.1) will be accepted because unemployment seem to be high among economically active youth.



	<20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34
Employed		3.8%	9.2%	2.0%
Self employed	0.1%	0.1%	2.1%	1.0%
Student	6.6%	5.2%	2.6%	
Unemployed	2.8%	23.3%	28.6%	1.4%
Other	0.5%	2.0%	5.2%	3.5%

Figure 4.1: Employment status relative to age

4.2.2 Overview of occupational profile

More Black African males and females are unemployed compared to Coloured males and females. Figure 4.2 shows occupation based on race for males followed by figure 4.3 showing occupation based on race for females. About 19.1% of Black African male youth were unemployed, with a 17.5% difference between Black Africans male and Coloureds male. Only 5.9% of Black African males were employed and 1.6 were self employed, whereas employed Coloureds comprised 0.8% with none being self employed.

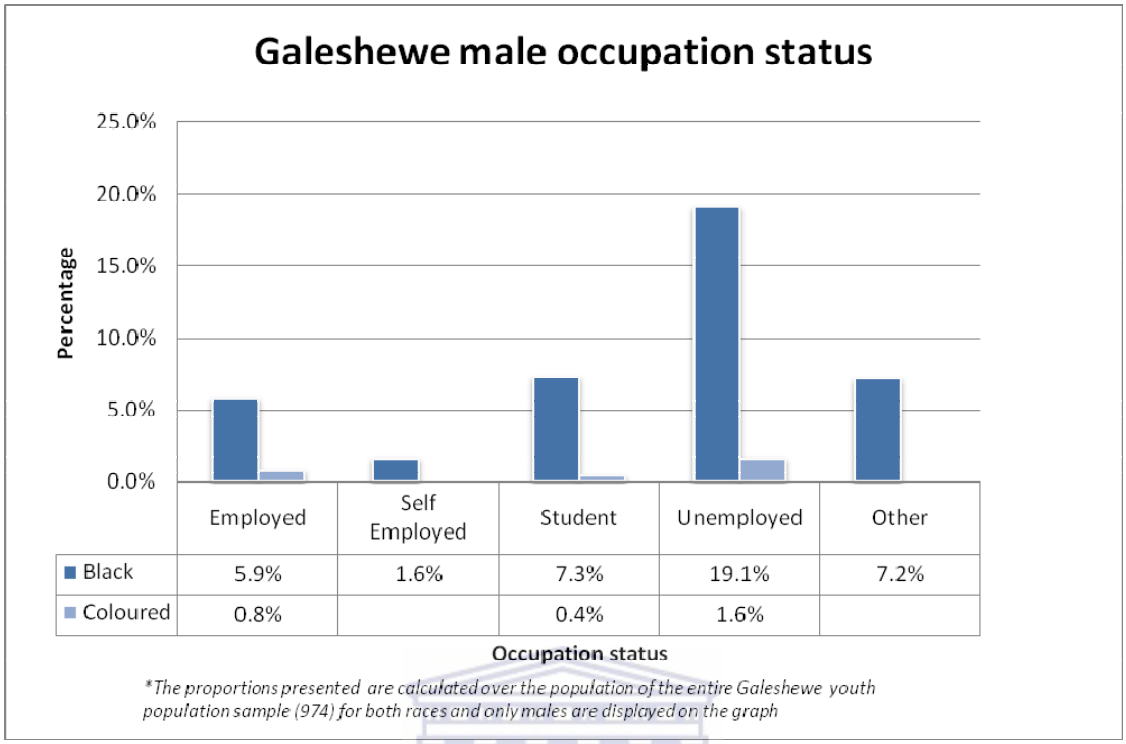
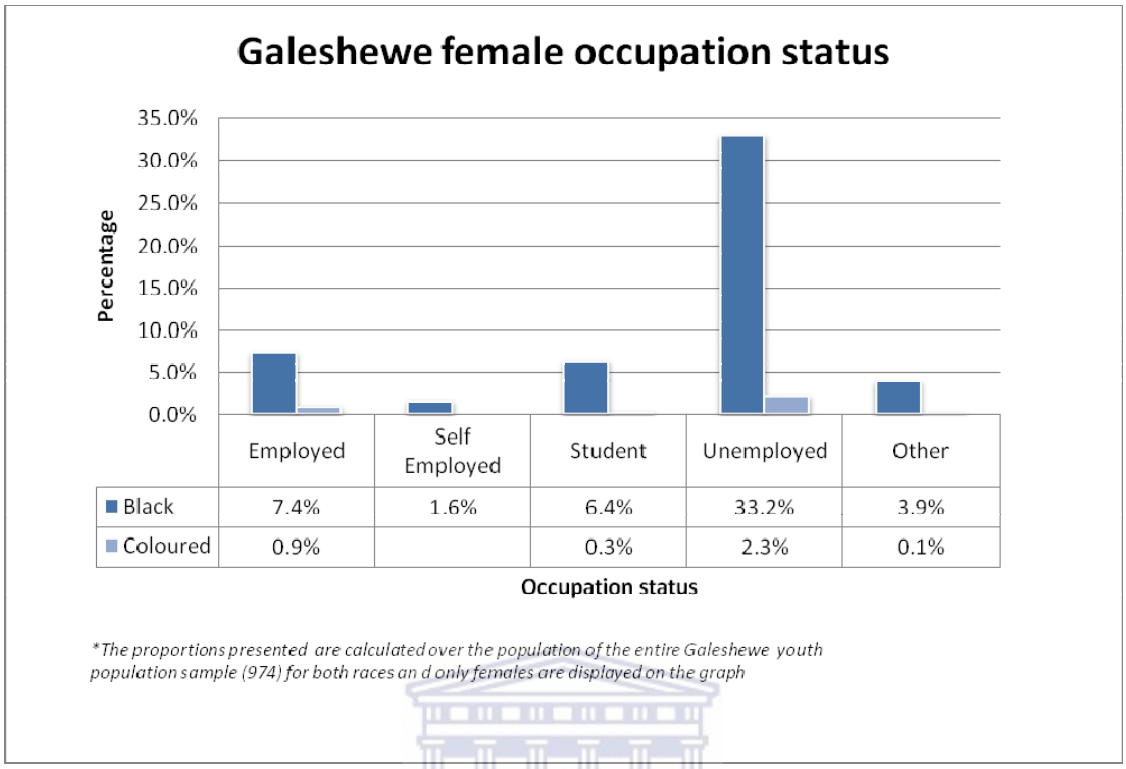


Figure 4.2: Male occupation status by race

There was a significant difference between Blacks and Coloureds females races of about 30.9% for the unemployed status. Figure 4.3 illustrates the differences for both race and occupation status. The ratio of unemployed male Cloureds to unemployed male Blacks is about 1:12. Then the ratio of unemployed female Coloureds to Black females is 1:15. This difference between the two races is so vast and as such might be one of the inequality measures in the township.



	Employed	Self Employed	Student	Unemployed	Other
Black	7.4%	1.6%	6.4%	33.2%	3.9%
Coloured	0.9%		0.3%	2.3%	0.1%

Figure 4.3: Female occupation status by race

4.3 Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of unemployment

4.3.1 Educational status level by gender

Most unemployed youths had at least attained secondary education (about 68.5%), and 24.5% had tertiary education. About 45.3% of females and 23.2% of males had secondary education. For those with tertiary education the ratio of males and females was 1:2 which indicates that more females had tertiary education as compared to males. Only 0.5% of respondents had never been to school (both males and females) and 5.5% had at least primary education. Primary education is regarded as grade one to grade seven, and secondary education is from grade eight to twelve (see Appendix C 1.8). Those without education are regarded as having no entry level of education. From the interviewed respondents most had studied up to grade twelve (81.7% of unemployed sample, see Appendix C 1.10), which includes everyone - those with tertiary education expected. Out of the 81.7%, 57.0% not have further education which could be due to limited disposable

income and lack of tertiary facilities in the Township, but this will be discussed in section 4.3.3 (household income).

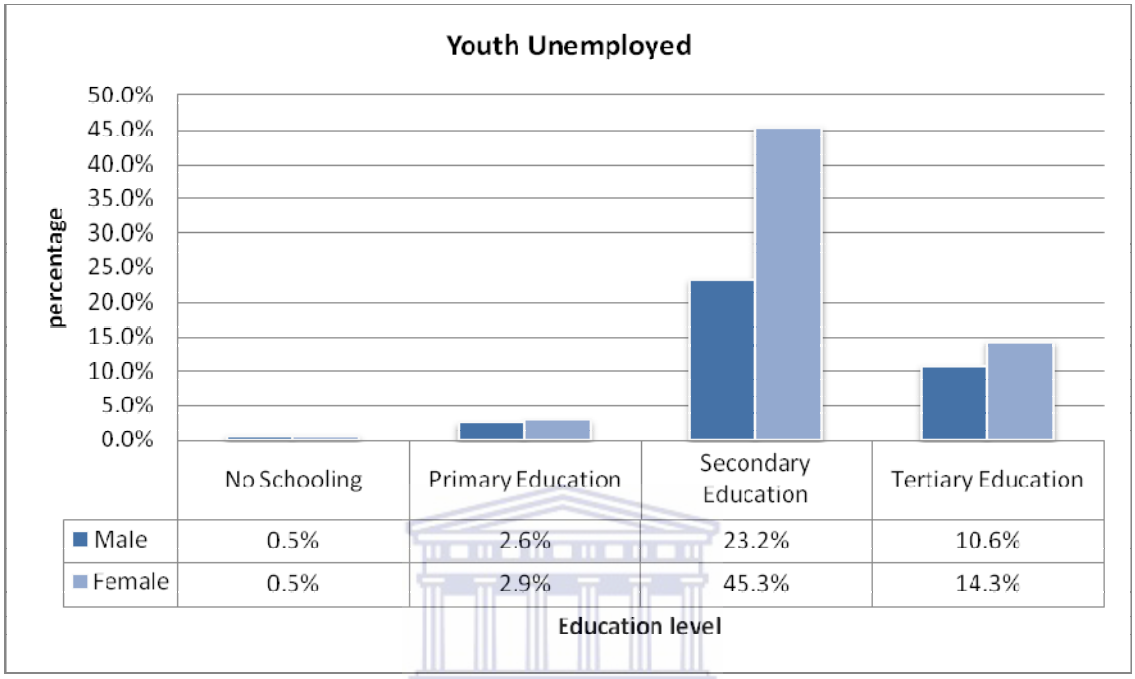


Figure 4.4: Educational level of unemployed youth

Education is needed for most of the youth, for them to be in the work force especially from the age of 20 years old. The mean age for the unemployed was 24 years with a standard deviation of 3.007, which indicates how the age is spread around the mean (Table 4.4 below).

Table 4.4: Descriptive statistics by age

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age 2005	547	18	34	24.28	3.007
Valid N (listwise)	547				

Table 4.5 below shows the different educational levels in the sample. Those who completed secondary education (matriculation) comprise 58.5%. Inclusive of all kinds of tertiary education the percentage rises to 82.3%.

Youths with certificates courses only represent 13.2%, although some have a matriculation certificate and have completed primary education.

Table 4.5: Youth unemployment by completed education level and gender

% of unemployment per level of completed education	Gender		
	Male %	Female %	% Total
No Schooling	0.5	0.5	1.1
Incompleted Primary	1.5	1.3	2.7
Completed Primary	2.9	3.1	6.0
Incompleted Secondary	1.8	6.1	7.9
Matriculation	20.8	37.7	58.5
N4	0.4		0.4
N5	0.4	0.5	0.9
N6		0.4	0.4
Certificate	4.2	9.0	13.2
Diploma	2.7	3.5	6.2
Degree	1.6	1.1	2.7
Grand Total	36.9	63.1	100.0

4.3.2 Age computations by gender of unemployed

About 56.2 % of the youth sampled were unemployed, with 5% comprising youth aged less than 20 years (3.7% males, 1.3% females). This age group percentage - might be lower because most youth at that age are studying further or are still in high school if not working. The results are expected to be lower at that age group, but higher from age 20 years and above because at that age the respondents might be still at school if not employed. Figure 4.5 (below) illustrates the discussed percentages.

The results also showed that 17% of males and 34.4% of females aged 25 to 29 years are unemployed. Thus twice the percentage of females is unemployed in this age group. Any person within that age range is considered to be financially independent and economically active, with or without dependents. Those who might be considered to be at school or economically active with further education only comprise 16% of males. Records of males are about half the female percentage at 25.6% respectively. Very few respondents between 30 and 34 years are unemployed relative to those aged 20 to 29

years. The smaller male percentage might relate to migration as males are more likely to move around in search of employment than females (Statistics South Africa, 2001).

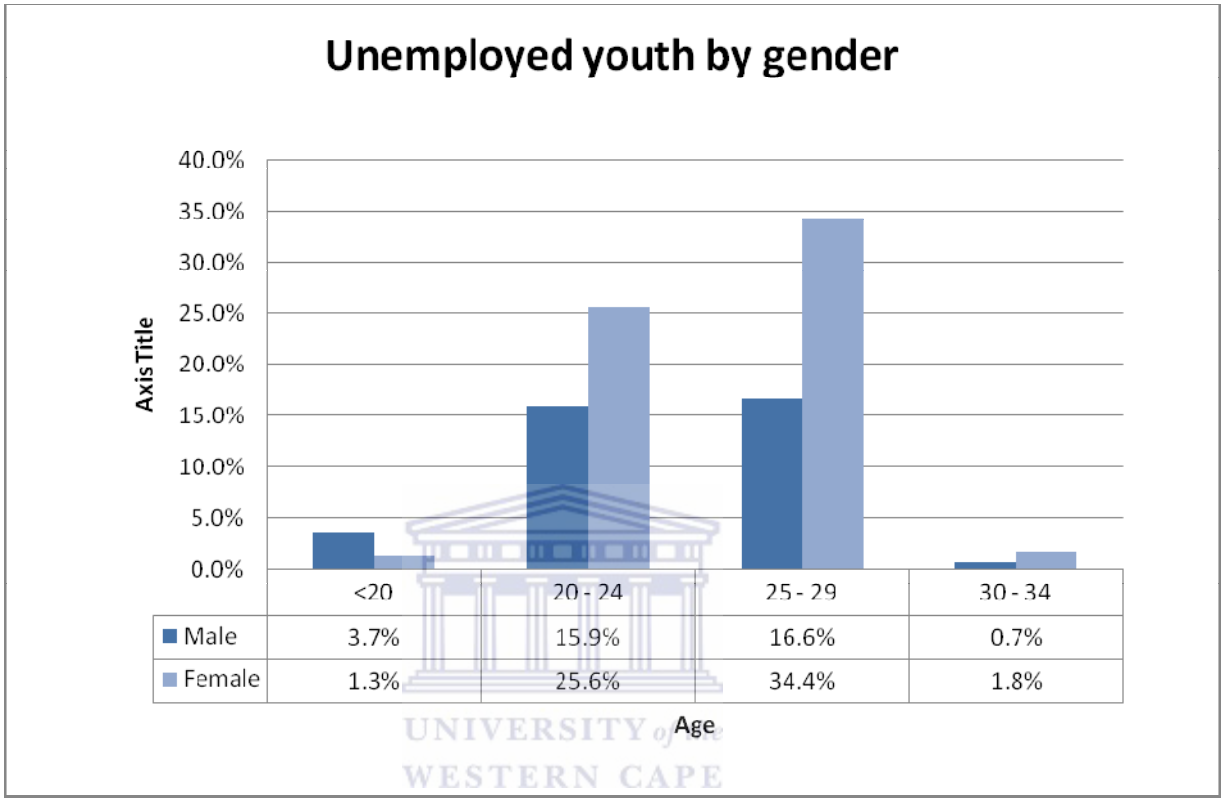


Figure 4.5 : Unemployed youth by age and gender

4.3.3 Household income

The disposable household income was found to be less than the estimated average annual South African income of R9,600 for a family of 3.87 persons (Southern Africa Regional Poverty Networks, 2007). Most respondents fell in an income bracket of R501 to R1500 per month for a household with an average of 6 persons in a household. Table 4.7 illustrates disposable household income and gender for the unemployed youths. On average males have a household income of R181.96 per month, while females are from a household income of R209.52 per month. Combining the two results, the unemployed youth of Galeshewe had an average household income of R391.48. Appendix A: 1.5 shows the formula used to calculate the weighted mean values for both males and females.

Table 4.6: Weighted income mean by gender

Gender			Unemployment	
			Wi	Xi
Male	Income	R0 - 200	800	8
		R201 - 500	2453.5	7
		R501 - 800	31874.5	49
		R801 - 1000	44124.5	49
		R1001 - 1500	21258.5	17
		R1501 - 2000	21006	12
		R2001 - 2500	69765.5	31
		R2501 - 3000	27505	10
		R3001 - 5000	60007.5	15
		R5001 - 10000	112507.5	4
		Total	181.9588	202
Female	Income	R0 - 200	2900	29
		R201 - 500	3855.5	11
		R501 - 800	70904.5	109
		R801 - 1000	59433	66
		R1001 - 1500	75030	60
		R1501 - 2000	0	0
		R2001 - 2500	72016	32
		R2501 - 3000	35756.5	13
		R3001 - 5000	64008	16
		R5001 - 10000	67504.5	9
		Total	209.5187	345
		Mean Total	391.4775	547

On average, the unemployed youth in the Township live in families with a monthly household income of R391.48 (Table 4.6, above). The data also showed that at least 15 male and 16 female headed households earn between R3000 and R5000. Table 4.8 (below) provides directional measure of household income and gender variables based on unemployed youth only. There was a correlation between gender and income for the unemployment variable using both the Lambda and Goodman or Kruskal Tau tests. The

approximate significance indicates zero when using chi-square approximation (Goodman and Kruskal Tau).

When using the Lambda measure of correlation, variables are not independent of each other due to a zero asymptotic standard error. Therefore income unemployment is dependent variable to gender based on the chi-square test.

Table 4.7: Directional measures of household income and gender

			Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Lambda	Symmetric	0.02	0.006	3.503	0
		Gender Dependent	0.059	0.017	3.503	0
		Income Dependent	0	0	.[c]	.[c]
	Goodman and Kruskal tau	Gender Dependent	0.077	0.016		.000[d]
		Income Dependent	0.007	0.003		.000[d]

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Cannot be computed because the asymptotic standard error equals zero.

d. Based on chi-square approximation

4.3.4 Spatial origin and motives for migration

It was evident that data most migrating youth are males. This might be because males move around to look for employment more frequently than females. The migrant population in Geleshewe Township consists of 8.3% males compared to 4.3% females for those who are looking for a better life. Again those looking for employment comprises of 55.6% males and 53.2% females respectively. The ratio of males coming to Galeshewe compared to females is 1:1, which indicates that although males are fewer than females, the migration ratio is the same (see also Appendices C: 1.3). There are almost an equal number of males coming to the city compared to females. Most of those who migrated to Galeshewe Township did not have work experience but had grade twelve certificates. These said that they go to the city hoping to find employment and a better life and maintain their families in return.

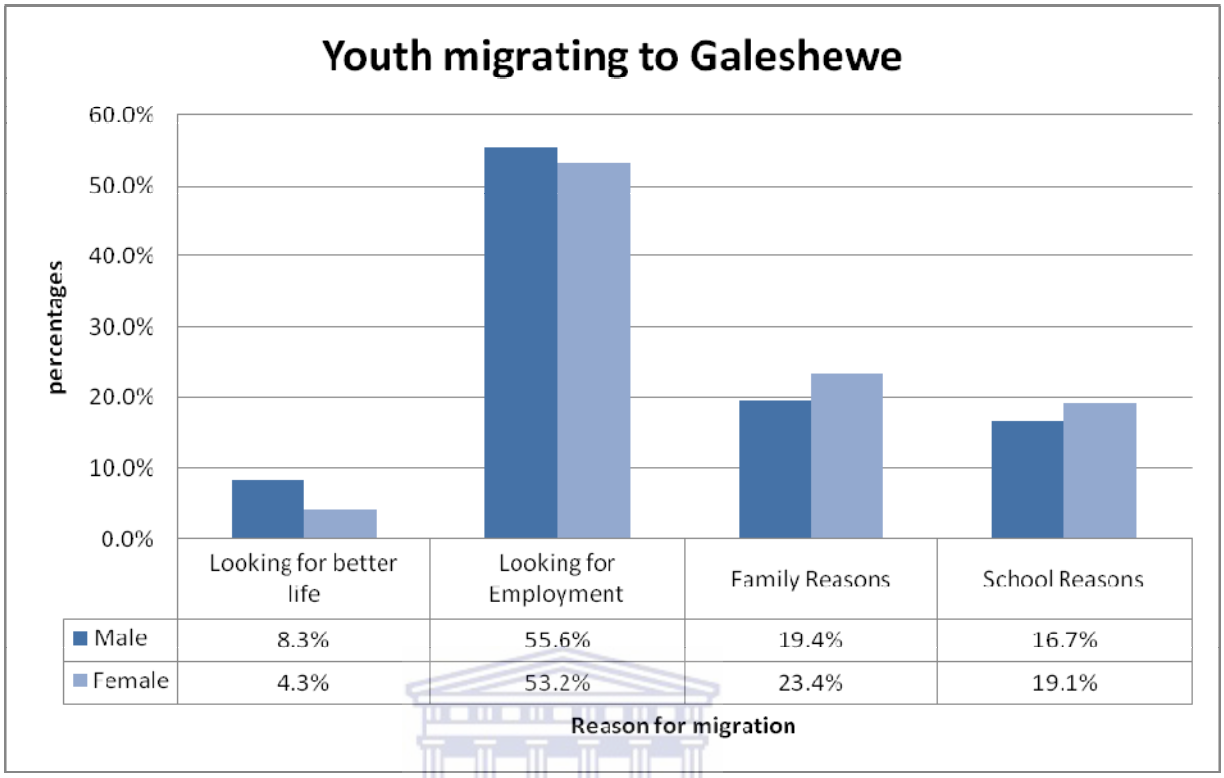


Figure 4.6 : Reason why more youth migrate to Galeshewe

Table 4.9 demonstrates the reasons why youth leave their original place of residence to settle in Galeshewe. Males are more flexible with regards to moving from their place of origin than females, probably because females are responsible for taking care of the family and doing housework. Those without children find it easier to seek employment far from their homes. Most migrants had come to Galeshewe seeking for employment (54.2%) and others had to come join their family (21.7%). Other migrants come to study (18.1%) and the rest had come to look for a better life (6.0%), these figures are shown under Appendices C: 1.3 respectively.

Figure 4.7 (below) shows unemployed youth migration percentages compared to all unemployed youth. It was found out that 30.2% of males and 54.3% of females were born within the Township.

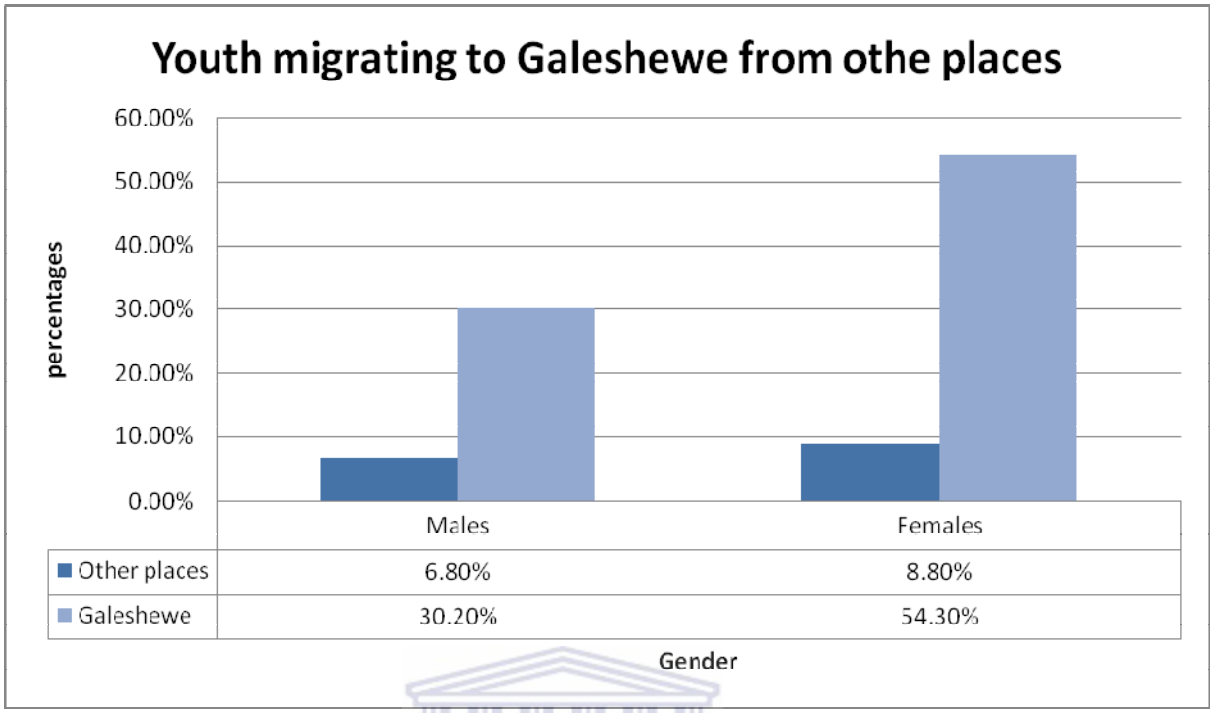


Figure 4.7 : Migrate unemployed youth by gender and place of birth in Galeshewe

About 38.5% of those interviewed had secondary education and 14% had tertiary education certificates. A few (0.6%) had never been to school at all and of those only 0.1% of them at least had jobs readily available. About 5% of the youth were continuing with their studies and within that category 9.3% were currently acquiring secondary education. Unemployment is more significant for those who do have tertiary education with only 14% and 7.1% employed in the tertiary education category. Almost 8% of the employed have secondary education, with 0.1% for both primary and no schooling at all. Only 2.9% of those with secondary education are self employed.

4.3.5 Previous work experience

The majority of the unemployed youth had no work experience (71.3%) and 25% had the necessary skills to join the work force (15.9% females, 9.1% males), but there were no job opportunities in the area. Most job opportunities require economically active people to have at least some relevant experience. About 0.41% had no experience for the work they once had and 51.44% had never worked before.

This category included students under the age of 25 years as well as 34 year olds. Only 7.7% of the respondents previously had permanent jobs. Table 4.9 (below) illustrates the figures.

Table 4.9: Previous work experience of respondents

Previous Work Experience	Male	Female	Total	N
No	26.1%	45.2%	71.3%	390
Yes	9.1%	15.9%	25.0%	137
(blank)	1.6%	2.0%	3.7%	20
Total percentage	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%	547

From the unemployed proportions sampled 69.1% (378 youths) did not have work experience at all compared to 25.01% (137) who had work experience. Appendices C: 1.8 from the last section illustrates the results - 444 had searched for jobs and 328 were qualified for the job, though 116 did not meet job requirements.

Table 4.10: Unemployed youth with previous work experience

	Respondents' work experience			
Previous Occupation Status	No	Yes	(blank)	Total
Contract	1	59		60
Contract (Project)		11		11
None	378	2		380
Permanent		3		3
Temporary	1	62		63
(blank)	10		20	30
Grand Total	390	137	20	547

4.3.6 Work attempts and job requirements

About 60% of the youth who had applied for employment did meet job requirements and 4.8% of them had not applied although they did meet job requirements. This might be because candidates are discouraged by the number of unsuccessful job applications.

Table 4.11: Unemployed youth attempting work

Candidates met requirements

Attempted Work	No	Yes	Total
No	11.2%	4.8%	15.9%
None	.	2.2%	2.2%
Yes	21.2%	60.0%	81.2%
(blank)	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Total	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%

Some youth thought they were discriminated against other candidates for particular jobs due to various reasons. Table 4.12 shows the detailed results. Almost 60% of the respondents did apply for employment and did meet requirements for the opportunity applied for. Only 4.8% did not apply but reported to have met job requirements. About 21.3% applied though they did not meet job requirements.

Table 4.12: Job search responses and discrimination

Discrimination against others	Reason Given	Male	Female	Total
Don't know	No reason given	86	69	155
	Unsuccessful	11	7	18
	Total	97	76	173
No	No reason given	59	187	246
	Unqualified	3	7	10
	Unsuccessful	26	45	71
Total	Total	88	239	327
Yes	No reason given	9	25	34
	Unqualified	1	2	3
	Unsuccessful	7	3	10
	Total	17	30	47
TOTAL		202	345	547

According to Table 4.12, 17 females and 30 males thought they had been discriminated against, and 9 males and 25 females did not get notification informing them that they did not get the job. Of all the respondents 97 males and 76 females did not know if they were discriminated against or not. Those not getting responses (435 out of 547) accounted for 79.5 % of the unemployed youth.

4.3.7 Unemployed youth family responsibility

There was a relationship between unemployed youth and family responsibility. The youth mostly became the guardians to their brothers and sisters either because they did

not have parents or the parents were irresponsible. In some cases a respondent's household consisted of up two to three families, with each family consisting of three to four persons (families including the father, mother, brothers and sisters). When the respondent lived with uncles and aunts, these were also counted as family members. The dominant family number per household was one, followed by two where the number of persons in a household numbered 8 to 12. Table 4.13 (below) illustrates the results:

Table 4.13: Number of families per household

	Gender		
No. of families per household	Male	Female	Total
1	30.7%	54.8%	85.6%
2	5.3%	7.1%	12.4%
3+	0.9%	1.1%	2.0%
Total	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%

More than 7% of females and 5.3% of males were living in a two family household. Only 0.9% males and 1.1% of females are living with third or more families per household (e.g. uncles and aunts living with the grandfather and grandmother). Table 4.14 (below) shows that the unemployed youth have family responsibilities such as children, despite the number of families in a household.

Table 4.14: Youth responsibility per child

	Gender		
No. of Children	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
1	12.1%	22.9%	34.9%
2	1.6%	8.4%	10.1%
3		0.2%	0.2%
4	0.2%		0.2%
No Child	23.0%	31.6%	54.7%
Total	**36.9%**	**63.1%**	**100.0%**

Most youth had never been pregnant before, 54.7% did not have children of their own. About 42 youths did not respond to the question about having children and only 257 did not have children and have never had them (see Appendix A: 1.15). More than 12% of males and 22% of females had one child and 1.6% of males and 8.4% of females had two children. Youth without children of their own comprised 23% of males and 31.6% of females.

4.4 Unemployed youth perception of Governmental interventions

Most of the unemployed youth complained about lack of job opportunities, resources and information, as well as youth developmental programmes (almost 170 complainants). Other issues with a number of complainants in parentheses were about child or social grants (48 females and 17 males), corruption and nepotism, which are major city problems and youth perceiving government as doing nothing about it (31 females and 20 males); substance abuse which is increasing (18 females and 17 males); and government doing nothing about it (25 counts) and government not doing enough about the situation. Some had issues with a lack of jobs and jobs being available only in other places like Gauteng. A few said that the government was "lazy" and the ruling party only cared about themselves and not the youth. Some wanted a university nearby and not only in other provinces. Table 4.15 (below) illustrates the findings.

Table 4.15: Youth perceptions about unemployment

	Gender		
Youth Opinion	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
ANC does not care about us but themselves	6	5	11
Apartheid is still alive in the province	2	1	3
Change is simple but would be easy if govt. would listen to people	2		2
Companies are limited in the city, instead they develop Gauteng though labouris done here	4	16	20
Corruption and nepotism are major problems in the city	20	31	51
Cost of living is too high and we depend on a grand-parents old age pension		1	1
Crime is increasing due to lack of employment	9	13	22
Don't think govt. is doing enough with the situation, more could be done.	11	13	24
Education & Training, Bursary Funds are limited	6	10	16
Govt. employs people outside the province due to experience instead of providing training for us		3	3
Govt. is lazy, that's all	5	7	12
Govt. does not care about us, not one 2010 world cup match will be playing here	2		2
HIV and Aids are also a problem which makes matters worse	1	4	5
Instead of building a university they are building a prison so that we can end up there	1	7	8
Jobs are scarce and govt. is doing nothing about it	11	14	25
Kill poverty and crime by employing people	2	1	3
Lack of opportunities, resources and information and no youth development	60	109	169
Migration from rural areas increases unemployment		1	1
Negativity towards projects, lack of initiative	2	1	3
No comments	2	2	4
No jobs, no votes in 2009		2	2
Not much could be done in the city or the province at large		2	2
Parents cannot afford tertiary education	3	1	4
Projects money is also limited	1	1	2
Prostitution for work placement	2	7	9
Provide bursaries to students and internships		2	2
Skills transfer shortage		3	3
Speechless	2	7	9
Substance abuse is increasing due to unemployment	17	18	35
Teenage pregnancy is rife because of lack of jobs	3	5	8
The current govt. did a lot compared to the previous one, but there's a lot to be done as well	1		1
The current govt. is also doing what the previous one did, because there's a lot to be done		1	1
There are no bursaries for us to further our studies.		1	1
To get a job one should date one of the seniors for placement in govt. positions	1		1
To maintain families we need jobs not child grant support, the govt. should know that by now	17	48	65
University is a necessity in the province	6	5	11
We are tired of govt. making empty promises		3	3
We need proper houses and sanitation in the city and have been waiting too long	3		3
Total	202	345	547

Chapter Five

Discussion and Conclusions

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the important issues related to an assessment of the factors aggravating youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township, Kimberley. The research questions were aimed at investigating how appalling the situation is towards Galeshewe youth against unemployment. Furthermore the study explores the relationship between unemployment and other variables such as education, household income, work experience, job search and discrimination, migration from other areas, youth family responsibility and youth perceptions of governmental interventions. The aim of this study was to assist government in identifying or implementing structure that will improve socio-economic conditions that relates to and cause youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township.

The main study objective was to investigate the profile of youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township, Kimberley area. This was done in order to assess the significance of government interventions and the economic behaviour of the area by analyzing youth household income, education level and other demographic variables. A distinction was made between age, gender and race in unemployed youth from the total population.

The chapter findings were compared to the literature review of the study and assessed. A number of variables were used to determine the socio-economic implications youth unemployment in the Township and these are discussed comprehensively.

5.2 Galeshewe unemployed youth data

In this study 974 responses were collected from eight selected sections of the Township (clusters). The data indicates that were more female responses, and there are more

unemployed females youth than males. Although questionnaires were designed to target all Township residents, data from more unemployed persons was captured compared to other occupations. The main reason was to have demographic views of those who are economically active and those who are not in the work force. Furthermore the objective was to investigate the activities of the unemployed youths only 7.2% of the youth are involved in other projects such as constructions. A pilot study of 24 households was used to validate the understanding of the questions and to improve on clarity. This helped create valuable and understandable questionnaires.

5.3 Summary of the major findings

From the analytical perspective, this section follows the schedule of the lines that were formulated in the study as this consolidated the relevance of the findings:

How does level of education in Galeshewe relate to youth unemployment?

Most unemployed youth were aged 25 to 26 years. This group is considered the most economically active in the work force and most fanancially independent, thus their unemployment is therefore a major problem. Limited employment opportunities and level of education contribute more than any other factors to the rate of unemployement in the area. According to results of the cross-tabulation, there is a significance between unemployed youth and having further education and looking for employment. Youth between 20 and 24 years also experienced unemployment challenges because most had just finished school and did not have the means to further their education level. This might be because some youth at that age are still at school or studying at tertiary level. Most interviewed unemployed respondents had grade 12 or a matriculation certificate, but could not afford to further their education. The lack of a university in the province also contributes to the problem of inadequate tertiary education. According to Galeshewe Urban Programme research (2001), about 36.89% had secondary education (female 18.52%, male 18.37%). This is vastly different to the results of this study.

What happens to school leavers and university graduates' in the area once their education is complete?

School leavers are described as those without tertiary education, but have passed Grade 12, which is secondary education. Those who had completed secondary education (Matriculants) were the most significance towards youth unemployment. This evidence therefore accepts the first hypothesis which indicated that unemployment is high among the economically active youth, because mostly their age ranges between 20 and 29 years. Chapter four showed that 68.5% of the youth (23.2% males, 45.3% females) were unemployed and 82.0% of them had secondary education and tertiary education. About 6.5% of the unemployed youth had not completed secondary education (3.4% of these were females). That number had increased because most females have more family responsibilities compared to males – some fall pregnant after completing primary education. Further education has also being proven to be positively related to Galeshewe youth unemployment, therefore the second hypothesis is accepted. There is a shortage of ABET centers in Galeshewe Township and access to funding for further education is challenging. Although there are an adequate number of schools in the area, there is a need for tertiary education institutions. University graduates go to other provinces due to lack of job opportunities in the city.

Do the young people have family responsibilities?

Some respondents came from two to three families numbers, this means one family consists of a Father, Mother and children. Aunts and their children will be family number two and uncles and their children will also be family number three. Grand-Father and Grand-Mother will be family number four, living in the same household. Chapter four detested a relationship between unemployed youth and family responsibility. The youth become the guardians to their younger brothers and sisters due to either parents being irresponsible or deceased. Most of those household chores' and responsibilities are depended on Grand-Mother's old age pension fund. Some of those the eldest child in the family would leave school to find job in order to maintain the brothers and brothers due to lack of parents.

Does gender relate to youth unemployment in the township?

Gender does have a relationship with unemployment. The third hypothesis is now accepted because the study has enough evidence to prove that unemployment is higher in females than males. More unemployed youth are females. The study has shown that more males are flexible in moving from one place to another trying to find employment. This is why more females are unemployed than males. Females prefer not to be far from their children whilst males would prefer to take opportunities elsewhere and send money home to their children. Therefore more females will remain unemployed due to male migration for better employment and family responsibility.

The study also reveals that females have an education profile inferior to that of males. Most females leave school to take care of children and typically do not have tertiary education. Females with children comprise 31.5% of the unemployed youth sample. Females with matriculation certificate and who have children were about 62.1% compared to 1.6% with tertiary education. The study shows that most female return to school to finish secondary education even after having a child, and some do not even stop schooling until they complete grade 12. High female unemployment may result from the fact that most jobs in the area require hard labour or are menial, which is obviously suited more for males. About 64.2% of males are doing hard labour and project work such as constructions from the population sample as a source of income. Only 35.8% of females were involved in such projects and mostly had matriculation certificates (22.9%) compared to males (10.1%) - see Appendix A 1.17.

Does insufficient household disposable income negatively affect youth unemployment?

There was a relationship between household income and unemployment. Renette du Toit also stressed this point in her paper on the unemployed youth in South Africa (du Toit, 2003). The affordability of further education does play a role in youth unemployment since most youths are from the household income bracket of R501 to R800 per month in 2005 (Bhorat, 2006). Affordability of life itself became extremely low in the city since household income was expected to be on average of R6,400, 2005 figures (Bhorat, 2006)

per month. The area has a very poor economic base, with a lack of job opportunities to finance and support families. Therefore the four hypotheses were also accepted due to those results that insufficient household income affects youth unemployment negatively in the area. Income inequality was not used to measure significance of the variable towards youth unemployment in the logistic regression model. This is because it did not have any significance towards youth unemployment in the city.

On average the study findings indicate that the unemployed originate from meager household earning R391per month. Household income plays a role in the employment of the youth because with better income they could afford further education. This is the most efficient approach of archiving further education qualifications other than bursaries, but it is the main problem regarding Galeshewe youth.

What are the factors causing youth unemployment?

Amongst all other factors examined in this study, one of the main factors effecting youth unemployment in Galeshewe is the declining diamond mining industry. Household income in the area imploded immediately after the closing of mines and former employees could not continue supporting their families financially. Most of ex-mine workers mostly do not have tertiary education and are too old to look for employment in the corporate world. Thus they do not get employment because of their age, the type of work they did before and the lack of companies available to offer them employment. This affects the youth since their bread winners are no longer working in the household. They shift dependence to their grand-parents who earn much less than the previous bread winner.

Lack of youth-oriented developmental schemes anywhere in the municipality is one of the issues contributing to youth unemployment. Youth development schemes in the city are limited, as well as the training mechanism. Most youths would like to get as much experience as possible to help them find employment, but there are not enough schemes to accommodate them all. Most of them do not have the capital to start even small enterprises which would help in giving them a source of income, gaining work

experience as well as creating job opportunities for other youths. These factors compel the youth to leave the city and job hunt in other provinces.

Another factor indicated by the study affecting youth unemployment in Galeshewe indirectly is crime. Crime, mainly domestic violence and rape, might be linked to youth unemployment. Lack of employment drives youth to crime in order to get money. Some do it not even to be able to put food on the table, but just for the fun of it. Rape is a serious issue in the Northern Cape Province, especially for children. Lack of sufficient police personnel working on crime prevention exacerbates the problem. Although satellite police stations are currently in operation they lack sufficient personnel and have poor infrastructure, making it difficult to control crime in the area.

Another question that follows is, w*hy is there more unemployed youth in the township for those who should be economically active?* This is the main question that prompts the research to go through investigations as to why there are more youth who are economically active but cannot find employment in the Township. According to the sample about 56.16% of males and females in the area are unemployed. There is however a vast difference between the unemployed Black Africans and Coloureds youths it ias about 17.5%. There are more Blacks in the area than other races and no Whites and Indians lived in the Galeshewe area. Lack of infrastructure development and the limited number of companies in the city are the main issues increasing youth unemployment. Most employment is offered by the government sector within the city or the province at large. The study showed that 170 out of the 547 unemployed youth thinks lack of opportunities and resources as well as lack of child or social grants (65 counts) are the main problem area. Due to lack of opportunities in the area, those youth with tertiary education leave the city for better employment opportunities elsewhere. A third of the youth complained that corruption and nepotism were some of the reasons preventing them from getting employment.

Structural unemployment seems to be prominent in the area. This type of unemployment may refer to skills mismatch and most of the youth in the city did not have the required

skills for employment opportunities. Cyclical unemployment is also a factor in the area due to low employment demand by employers. Frictional unemployment, which is associated with long term permanent unemployment, affects the youth and increases the level of unemployment in the Township. Seasonal unemployment also occurs due to economic changes during the year.

Poverty is another factor causing contributing to youth unemployment in the Township. This is evident from the low income for all the households where most of the youth respondents came from. People living in poverty are viewed as those living below an average income of R800 per month for a family of four per household in 2005 (Bhorat, 2006). The Township experiences mostly relative poverty which is generally perceived as having or surviving on a household income level below a given proportion of the average national income. The average household income is currently pegged at R6,400 for the year 2005 (Bhorat, 2006) per eight persons in a household. The standard of living in Galeshewe Township has an impact on youth unemployment as the majority of the youth have responsibilities for their families such as taking care their children or siblings – and grand-parents. In terms of living standards such as access to clean water, sanitation, electricity and housing, the study found out that the Township is far better than other areas in the province. Most residents have access to clean water, good sanitation and electricity.

Most respondents (60%) indicate that they applied for appropriate jobs, and did meet job requirements. Only 4.8% did not apply even though they met some of the job requirements. Most youth are discouraged by the limited number of companies hence limited job availability in the city. Some respondents raised the issue of discrimination against other candidates, corruption and nepotism within the ruling party and lack of bursaries. Almost all the unemployed youth did not hold previous work experience (71.3%). About 0.41% said they had no experience for the work or jobs they had once applied for, and 51.44% they never worked before. This indicates that lack of previous work experience has a significant impact effect on youth unemployment.

What are the unemployed youth perceptions with regards to government assistance?

Most of the youth were seriously concerned about the lack of job opportunities, resources and information in the city, which might lead to corruption. The youth also perceived the availability of child grant not as term solution to the problem of unemployment in the city. Rather, they pointed out that they need jobs in order to be able to look after their families, and to further their education, instead of only getting money to buy bread for the kids.

5.4 Drawing some lessons from the study

The study shows that without adequate education, the chances of gaining employment are very limited. The large percentage of female youth that are unemployed compared as to males could be contributed to early parenting due to the rampant teenage pregnancies. Instead of finishing secondary education most female youths find themselves faced with parenting responsibilities. The study findings clearly show the there is need for further education for the youth in the Township. This is because further education is an independent variable of unemployment. The large difference between Black unemployed youth and Coloured unemployed youth needs to be looked at. Although the Township is predominantly Black, there might be racial issues that the government is not aware of, and employment auditing might assist in this regard.

Most importantly, the low household income also has the same negative impact as the lack of further education variable for the youth. Parents in the Township need funds to enable them to assist their children to further their education. Furthermore the government needs to provide tertiary education nearby to make it cost effective for parents. Youth unemployment is now slowly increasing the level of poverty, which results from low income per household and lack of jobs. The relative poverty experienced in the Township can be eradicated through various government intervention programmes. The standard of living in the Township would only improve if at least two-third of the youth earn between R3000 and R5000 per month for the year 2009 (Statistics South Africa, 2008).

The fact that many companies are often located in one some provinces than others poor people are always compelled to leave their home town and find employment in other provinces. Previous work experience would cease be an issue when there are more companies available in the city. The major challenge is that companies are not likely to establish in Kimberley because of the economic area. Corruption and nepotism issues are causing serious damage to society and the youth feel that the government is not doing enough to resolve these issues. In the long run the youth become discouraged from seeking jobs in the city and rather resort to finding employment outside the province.

Since structural unemployment is widespread in South Africa, Galeshewe Township has also effected, which explains why the youth move to other provinces in search of jobs. Closure of the mines has negatively affected most household incomes at large. This result9 huge employment retrenchment and society would never benefit from their presence of those mines any more. The mines should have developed and empowered the people around them and the city at large through other ways such as small business, rather than only providing them with employment.

5.5 Recommendations

Some for the youth think that the government is neglecting the area by developing other area and in other provinces. One issue which is not often considered is that the Northern Cape is the only province that did not host the 2010 FIFA World Cup games, and in the near future it will be the only one without a university since plans are underway to have one in Mpumalanga Province. This only shows how neglected the province is, and why more youth leave their Township and province to learn about other provinces' cultures. The study had outlines some recommendations to alleviate youth unemployment:

Ensure access to tertiary education in the city

Provide more bursaries, especially for those who did well at matriculation, which will motivate them

Develop the city in every aspect to grow the employment market such as bringing in more companies

Improve supply of quality skills and identify scarce skills

Support employment growth through research and innovation

Provide training and youth development programmes

Empower the poor through small business development instead of providing social-economic measures such as child grants

Eradicate corruption within government departments

Include the public in decision making via public meetings.

Hire and train more police personnel to control crime in the Township and by so doing reducing youth unemployment at the same time

5.6 Conclusion

The study examines the youth unemployment issue within the Galeshewe Township, Kimberley, in the Northern Cape. This has been done using a quantitative analysis. There can be no doubt that youth unemployment in the Township is a serious cause of concern for community and the government. It is negatively affecting the youth's lives tremendously, and can increase crime. The analysis indicates that high youth unemployment rates in the Township are due to socio-economic factors affecting the youth. Education is important in empowering the people. Household income and level of education are the most influential factors impacting on youth unemployment in the Township. Education and income are the most important factors determining employment. A better educated youth will contribute to higher economic growth in the society. Many youth, particularly females, are living under extreme conditions of poverty. Poor people often have limited opportunities to secure a better life, and government needs to intervene by providing them with a better education.

Much needs to be done to avoid youth unemployment catastrophe and directions can be sought from existing studies as well as public opinions. Inadequate education, poor household income, lack of job opportunities, starting a family at a young age, and

migration of youth are indicators of youth unemployment in Galeshewe Township. More research needs to be done to evaluate recent government interventions on youth development in the area.

Appendix A

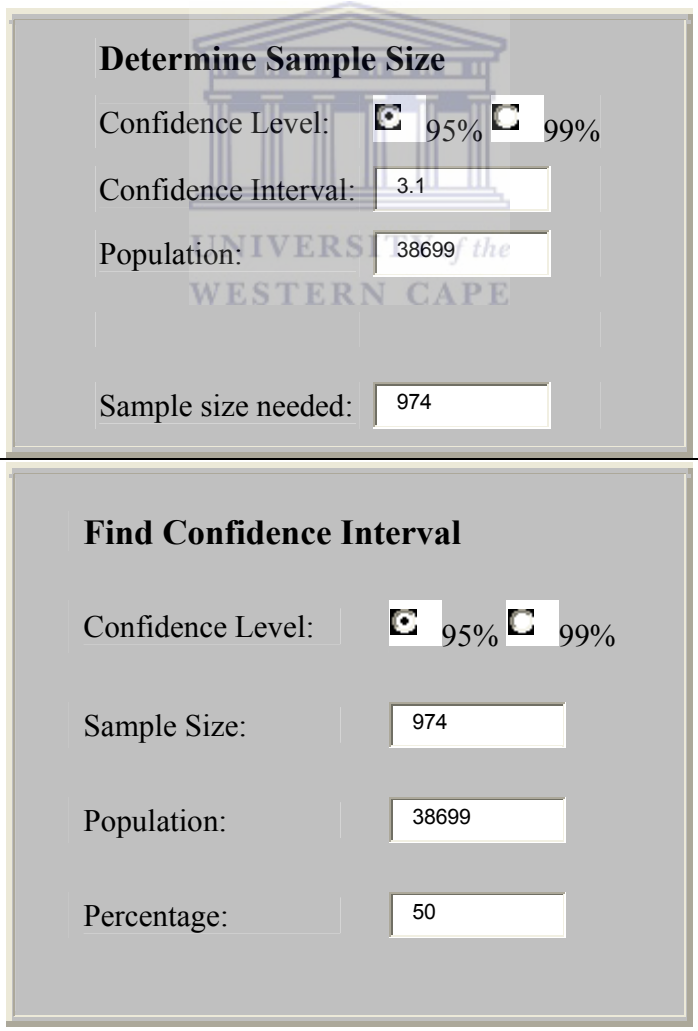
1.1 Sample size formula

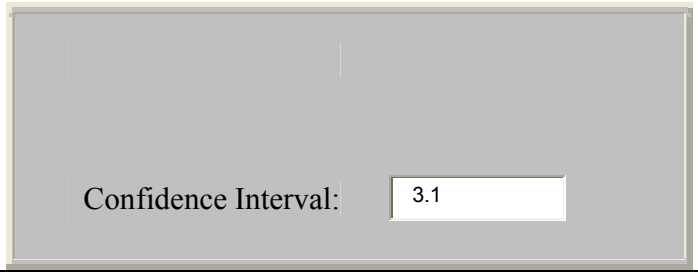
$$n = \left[\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}\sigma}{E}\right]^2 = \left[\frac{1.96 \times 15.9226}{1}\right]^2 = [31.2032]^2 = 973.6397 = 974$$

1.2 Excel calculation for sample size

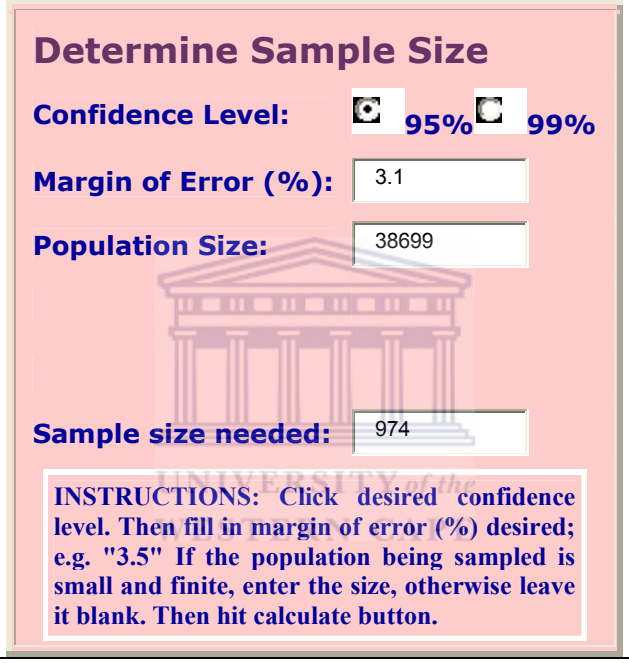
=RANDBETWEEN(bottom,top)
=RANDBETWEEN(1,38699)
=592, which is equal to sample size

1.3 Sample size calculator provided by *Survey Systems*





1.4 Sample size calculator provided by *Creative Research Systems*



1.5 Weighted mean

$$\mathrm{M}_w(\chi_1, \chi_2, \ldots, \chi_n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} w_i * \chi_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} w_i} = R391.48 \text{ per household}$$

Appendix B

1.1 Table of the Standard Normal (z) Distribution

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990
3.1	0.4990	0.4991	0.4991	0.4991	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4993	0.4993
3.2	0.4993	0.4993	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995
3.3	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4997
3.4	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4998

Appendix C

1.1 Tenure household status

		Age categories				
Gender	Tenure Status	<20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	%
Female	Dependant to parents	2.8%	16.8%	19.0%	2.3%	40.9%
	Other	.	0.1%	.	.	0.1%
	Owner	.	0.5%	6.8%	1.6%	8.9%
	Still living with parents	.	.	0.2%	.	0.2%
	Tenant	0.7%	2.6%	2.5%	0.2%	6.0%
% Female		3.5%	20.0%	28.4%	4.1%	56.1%
Male	Dependant to parents	6.0%	13.0%	12.4%	2.6%	34.0%
	Other	.	.	0.1%	.	0.1%
	Owner	0.1%	0.6%	4.5%	1.1%	6.4%
	Still lving with parents	.	.	0.3%	.	0.3%
	Tenant	0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	0.1%	3.2%
% Male		6.5%	14.4%	19.3%	3.8%	43.9%
%		10.0%	34.4%	47.7%	7.9%	100.0%

1.2 Descriptive statistics for Coloureds race

Coloureds	
Mean	25.08333333
Standard Error	1.264062315
Median	24.5
Standard Deviation	4.378840306
Sample Variance	19.17424242
Kurtosis	-1.205658167
Skewness	0.283591447
Range	13
Minimum	19
Maximum	32
Sum	301
Count	12
Confidence Level(95.0%)	2.782182394

1.3 Youth migrating to Kimberley from other places

Reasons for migrating	***Male***	***Female***	***Total***
Looking for better life	3.6%	2.4%	6.0%
Looking for Employment	24.1%	30.1%	54.2%
Family Reasons	8.4%	13.3%	21.7%
School Reasons	7.2%	10.8%	18.1%
Total	***43%***	***57%***	***100%***

1.4 Youth responsibility

	Gender		
No. of families per household	Male	Female	Total
1	168	300	468
2	29	39	68
3	5	6	11
Total	202	345	547

1.5 Cross-tabulation for gender and occupation

The FREQ Procedure Table of Gender by Occp

Gender(Gender)

Occp

Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	Employed	Self Employed	Students	Unemployed	Others	Total
Male	65	16	75	202	70	428
	6.67	1.64	7.7	20.74	7.19	43.94
	15.19	3.74	17.52	47.2	16.93	
	44.52	50	53.57	36.93	64.22	
Female	81	16	65	345	39	546
	8.32	1.64	6.67	35.42	4	56.06
	14.84	2.93	11.9	63.19	7.14	
	55.48	50	46.43	63.07	35.78	
Total	146	32	140	547	109	974
	14.99	3.29	14.37	56.16	11.19	100

1.6 Education level by grades shown in numbers

	Further Education				
Grade	No Schooling	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education	Grand Total
4		3			3
5		3			3
6		9			9
7		15			15
8			8		8
9			10		10
10			27		27
11			18	1	19
12			312	135	447
No school	6				6
Grand Total	6	30	375	136	547

1.7 Education level by grades shown in percentages

	Further Education				
Grade	No Schooling	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education	Total
4	.	0.5%	.	.	0.5%
5	.	0.5%	.	.	0.5%
6	.	1.6%	.	.	1.6%
7	.	2.7%	.	.	2.7%
8	.	.	1.5%	.	1.5%
9	.	.	1.8%	.	1.8%
10	.	.	4.9%	.	4.9%
11	.	.	3.3%	0.2%	3.5%
12	.	.	57.0%	24.7%	81.7%
No school	1.1%	.	.	.	1.1%
Total	1.1%	5.5%	68.6%	24.9%	100.0%

1.8 Number of children per youth

	Gender		
No. Of Children	Male	Female	Total
1	66	125	191
2	9	46	55
3		1	1
4	1		1
No	106	151	257
(blank)	20	22	42
Total	202	345	547

1.9 Youth attempting work

	Candidates met job requirements		
Work Attempt	No	Yes	Total
No	61	26	87
None		12	12
Yes	116	328	444
(blank)	3	1	4
Total	180	367	547

1.10 Completed Youth education

% of unemployment per level of completed education	Gender		
	Male	Female	% Total
No Schooling	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Completed Primary	3.2%	2.3%	5.4%
Incompleted Primary	1.8%	1.1%	3.0%
Incompleted Secondary	4.8%	5.0%	9.9%
Matriculation	20.1%	30.7%	50.8%
N4	0.3%		0.3%
N5	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
N6	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
Certificate	4.7%	7.2%	11.9%
Diploma	5.0%	5.6%	10.7%
Degree	3.1%	2.9%	6.0%
% Total	**43.9%**	**56.1%**	**100.0%**

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