

The Influence Of Young Unemployed On Development In Burundi: A Case Study Of Ntahangwa Commune In Bujumbura.

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Abstract

This study was conducted to: to examine the relationship between the youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product of Burundi, to examine the relationship between youth unemployment rate and the rate of crime in Burundi and to examine the relationship between youth unemployment and labour efficiency in Burundi. The target group for the study included non-government organizations, religious leaders, young people, and scholars. The sample population will include 384 young people, 10 religious leaders, 10 academicians, 10 people working in NGOs and 10 community leaders which will constitute a sample size of 424 respondents. Questionnaires and interviews was used to get quantitative and qualitative quantitative data from the 424 respondents. For those working with NGOs that focus on youth, stratified sampling was used, and a linear regression analysis was done to see if there's a connection between the variables. The data which is both quantitative as well as qualitative was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 26. The study conducted a pilot test on the 40 respondents that were not included in the main study. The pilot study found out that gross domestic product had a score of 0.741, crime rates 0.798, labour efficiency 0.809 and development 0.886. The study found a strong correlation between youth unemployment and crime rates in Ntahangwa Commune ($r=0.803$, $p=0.000$). Additionally, 26% believed that prolonged unemployment leads youth to engage in criminal activities. These findings suggest that unemployed youths are more likely to engage in criminal acts due to economic hardships, shortage of opportunities and social disempowerment and exclusion. Gross domestic product was also found to have a strong and positive relationship with youth unemployment ($r=0.742$, $p=0.000$). Consequently, 24% of the respondents indicated that youth unemployment negatively affect gross domestic product in Burundi by reducing purchasing power and limiting economic growth. However, labour efficiency was found to have a weak and positive relationship with youth unemployment ($r=0.407$, $p=0.000$) and 9% of the respondents concurred that youth unemployment reduce labour efficiency of the young people which may lead to underemployment or lack of skill development among the youth. It is important therefore for the government of Burundi to work together and address the issue of youth unemployment. This will assist in addressing various vices that are brought about by youth unemployment.

Keywords: Youth unemployment, Gross Domestic Product, labour efficiency, crime rate

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I. Introduction

Unemployment is a challenge faced by many countries and is predominant and rife prevalent in emerging economies, with the majority of them in Africa. The Covid-19 pandemic made unemployment even more prevalent due to the economic impact. In advanced or economically developed countries, unemployment is also a problem, although it is less prevalent and more manageable than in developing or emerging nations. Rahul Mohanty et al., (2011), observed that one of the principal causes of excessive joblessness among university graduates is the quality of the graduates released to the labour market. Employers have reported that a large number of graduates lack the necessary skills and competencies to function effectively and efficiently in the labour market. Muturi & Samantar (2019) identified high unemployment among graduates as one of the biggest challenges emerging or third world countries face. High rates of unemployment tend to discourage other young people from pursuing higher education in the long term.

Approximately 30% of the populations in East African Countries (EAC) are young people. This percentage should be taken into consideration and their challenges should be addressed as a cause for concern. In order to tackle the unemployment problem among the youth, EAC countries have implemented measures to

improve their education systems. This has resulted in a significant rise in the enrollment rate. However, despite these improvements in the education system, the quality of education remains poor. This means that the graduates produced in the EAC countries cannot compete with the graduates of other countries. East African regional analysis of youth demographics (2018) states that unemployment among the youth is prevalent in all East African Community countries as well as in the rest of Africa. In Uganda, youth unemployment is 21% for women and 11% for men. In Tanzania, 14% of the youth aged 15-24 are unemployed. Women are 1.5 times more likely to be unemployed than men. In Burundi, the issue of unemployment is very important to the government. Tanzania is not far behind when it comes to designing policies to address youth unemployment. But, despite all these efforts, the problem is far from being solved. The main reason for this is that most of the youth unemployment programs are not adequately funded and coordinated. The lack of political will on the part of policy makers has completely weakened the effectiveness of youth unemployment programs.

The unemployment rate among the youth in Burundi continues to be a problem that the government continues to struggle with little success. The statistics show that by 2018, 65% of young people were unemployed and the number continues to increase. According to PARCEM, a civil society activist and national director, around 55% of urban youth were unemployed by 2018 and 45% of rural youth were unemployed by 2019. According to the International Monetary Fund report July 2022, economic indicators have worsened in Burundi as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020. As a result, the unemployment rate among young people has increased, leading to an increase in poverty and inequality within the society. The government is working hard to tackle this anomaly by addressing the skills gap in order to create jobs, alleviate poverty and reduce inequality.

Statement Of The Problem

The ability to achieve or maintain high employment rates is often seen as a key factor or component of economic growth. Political formations have well-documented strategies on how to contain and eliminate unemployment, especially among the young. Thus, leaders are aware that youth unemployment is a major concern for them, especially when a large portion of the youth and educated population is out of work. Leaders therefore work to ensure that young graduates have adequate or sufficient job opportunities when they leave school.

Burundi has one of the highest rates of unemployment in the world, and it has been on the rise for a number of years. The consequences of this high level of unemployment are far-reaching and require proper understanding. Young graduates in urban areas, particularly in the Ntahangwa commune (Bujumbura), face a major obstacle to economic growth in Burundi (World Bank, 2019). According to the Burundi 2022 Labor Market Profile, paid employment is a major concern for the majority of young graduates in the country. In fact, 30% of Burundians lack a stable and reliable source of income. The country's political instability in 2015 and the subsequent pullout of donor support, combined with the economic downturn and lack of job opportunities, have caused graduate youth unemployment to become a major issue for the government. Generally, the youth a bigger unemployment rate than old people. Therefore, the repercussions that are brought about by lack of jobs are likely to have major devastating effects on the young people. Unemployment among the youth has brought issues of poor health, increased dependency even after these young people have completed their studies, insufficient income which would enable them have a decent life, rural-urban migration, social seclusion, decreased self-assurance and composure and depression, all of which affects development of a country Burundi included.

If not addressed properly, it can cause political instability in the country. While some measures have been introduced and implemented to address the issue of youth unemployment, massive unemployment rates still exist in the country and this could make them vulnerable to criminal activities and social unrest. It is from this understanding that this study will be carried out in order to ascertain the nature of youth unemployment in Burundi.

This study will be of great value to policy makers and political leaders as it will provide insight into what is needed to completely eliminate youth unemployment. There have been numerous studies on youth unemployment in the country, but few have been conducted specifically on the topic of graduate youth unemployment. The results and conclusions of these studies cannot be generalized.

Objectives

- i. To examine the relationship between the youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product of Burundi.
- ii. To examine the relationship between youth unemployment rate and the rate of crime in Burundi
- iii. To examine the relationship between youth unemployment and labor efficiency in Burundi.

II. Review Of Related Literature

Meaning and Nature of Unemployment in Africa

Unemployment is when people who are eligible for work and are willing to work do not get the job they want (ILO, 2010). Africa has the highest number of young people in the world due to its high birth rate and demographic growth. This number is expected to continue to grow. Without effective job creation strategies, unemployment will continue to rise in the continent, which will have a negative impact on development and people's well-being. The type of unemployment in Africa is different from one country to another. However, it is long-lasting and has long-term effects depending on how strategies are implemented to combat it in each country. Dillard and Fedderke (2018) suggest that unemployment in Africa is not caused by a lack of demand, which is what caused unemployment in developed countries during the depression.

The state's capacity to provide sufficient employment opportunities to its potential labour force is lacking, despite the economy's growth. Furthermore, the unemployment rate among the poor is particularly high in developing African countries, a problem that has been present in the socio-economic system since the establishment of African states. Burundi's economy is experiencing its first period of growth, yet it has not been able to generate employment. This is also the case in South Africa. Despite the adoption of neo-liberal globalization free trade policies in South Africa, the country was still vulnerable to low-cost imports, which caused the decline of local industries and consequently led to an increase in unemployment. This is due to the increased demand for skilled labor in South Africa, which has resulted in a very high unemployment rate among unskilled youth. Furthermore, educated people in South Africa are increasingly struggling to find employment, as the unemployment rate among university graduates is increasing due to a weak education system. The findings of the study indicate that unemployment is not distributed equitably across the population, with young people without connections having a reduced access to employment. Furthermore, the system of education in Africa is a contributing factor to the high unemployment rate, as it hinders young people from obtaining employment opportunities. Furthermore, the prevalence of unemployment in Africa is associated with other social ills, including ethnic, gender, and racial disparities, as well as poverty, which impede economic growth.

The Impact of Unemployment on Burundi's Development

The researcher wants to figure out how unemployment affects young people in Burundi and how it affects their growth. The researcher is looking at the reasons listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Unemployment in Africa

The Impact of Unemployment	Percentage (%)
Social isolation and reduced collective participation	55
Crime, drug addiction, and early marriage are just a few of the Societal problems that scare investors.	30
Social exclusion and skills loss are two of the biggest issues facing our society today.	15
Total	100

Source: Ben, S. and Plessis (2007)

More than half of the people surveyed said that youth unemployment makes people more isolated and less likely to work together. It makes people feel more stressed out and pessimistic, so they end up engaging in activities that are bad for them. Youth unemployment has been linked to a range of social consequences, including a decrease in self-esteem and the perception of one's family and society as a burden. According to research conducted by Mehboob, A (2015), social isolation has been identified as a factor in youth unemployment, with 30% of respondents citing it as a contributing factor. Furthermore, 15% of respondents cited it as a source of social exclusion and a source of fear among investors, while 15% cited it as a cause of social exclusion. These findings suggest that youth unemployment can have a negative impact on an individual's ability to become a successful member of society, as they may feel they have nothing to contribute to the society. The psychological needs of employment, such as increased self-esteem and social status, are further exacerbated by increased crime and family dysfunction, as well as financial hardship and homelessness.

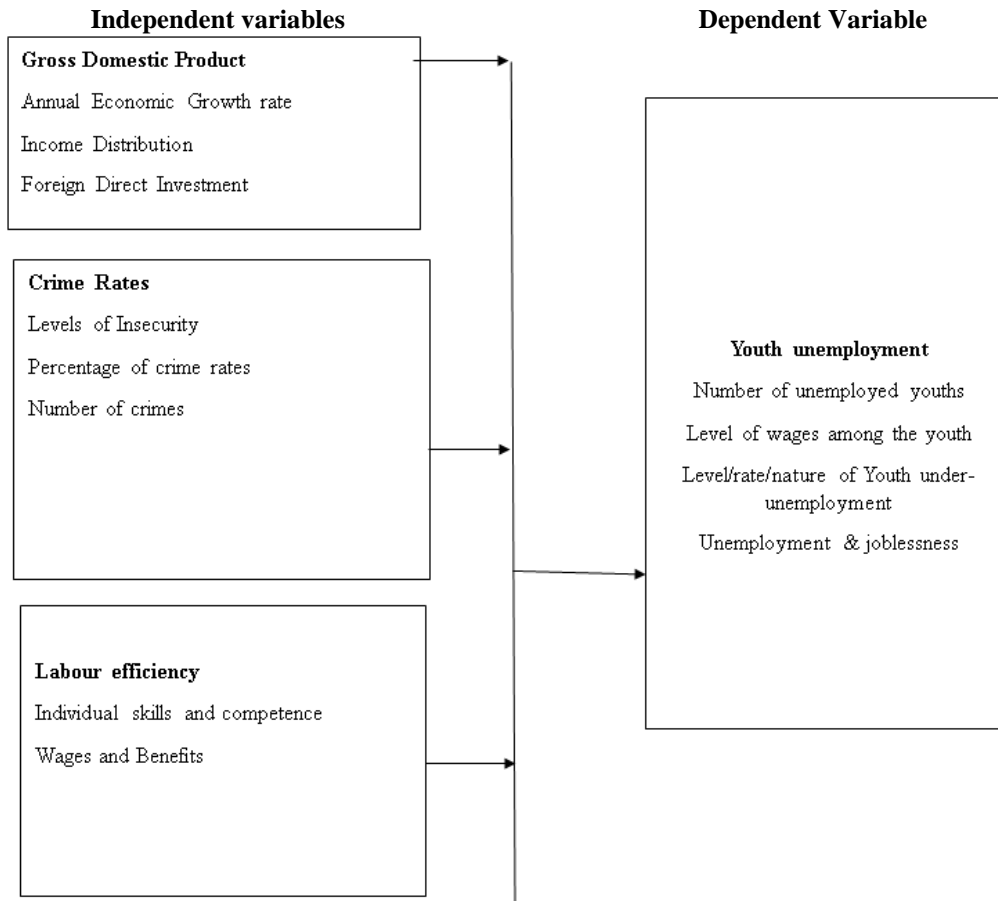
Youth unemployment has a detrimental effect on both individuals and society. It can lead to a decrease in self-esteem and a sense of hopelessness among young people. In Africa, young people are particularly affected by unemployment, leading to a loss of focus and a tendency to turn to drugs to alleviate stress. Furthermore, youth unemployment can lead to increased levels of violence and crime, as well as the spread of commercial sex work, sexually transmitted diseases, and drug abuse.

Difficulties associated with tackling youth unemployment.

Rigid labor markets may be a contributing factor to the increase in unemployment in Europe, but this should not be seen as a cause for alarm as it may also be a benefit. Labour market rigidities and employment protection play a major role in the level of unemployment in the region. Therefore, the claim that rigidities are the cause of the high unemployment in SA is both unsubstantiated and imprecise. To tackle high

unemployment, a range of policy issues must be addressed, including trade union involvement, the impact of educational systems, the importance of labour market regulation, and skills shortages. Proposed solutions include relaxing labour laws which prevent entry of new employees, including young people into the labour market, the creation of private schools or universities where tuition fees are lower, a lack of up-to-date labour market data, and a lack of work experience.

Conceptual framework



III. Research Methodology

This study design employed a descriptive research design. The study started with literature review as foundation to the study, followed by a structured. The key informant interviews were used to collect qualitative data on the mentioned topic while the structured questionnaire were used to collect quantitative data on the topic understudy. The study targeted 125,140 people that lived in Ntahangwa commune. Purposive sample selection was selected by the researcher e.g. to select officers working with NGOs that specifically focus on the needs of youth in a particular community, as well as community leaders, religious leaders, and other relevant individual. The researcher used Yamane (1967)'s formula to determine the number of the youth in the study area. The researcher sampled 384 youths, 10 NGOs engaging the youths, 10 community mobilizers and 10 scholars. The study used both primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire and key informant interviews schedules while secondary data sources included literature from libraries, journals and text books.

IV. Results And Discussion

Response Rate

A total of 384 questionnaires were dispensed to the respondents. A total of 363 questionnaires were correctly filled while the remaining 21 questionnaires were not returned by the respondents due to various reasons. This is equivalent to 95% credible rate of response.

Reliability Results

The discovery shows the ensuing Cronbach Alpha scores of every variable of the study whereby gross domestic product had a score of 0.741, crime rates 0.798, labour efficiency 0.809 and development 0.886. The

findings indicate that there is a higher reliability and the study retained the variables that were initially selected which were eventually used for the main study

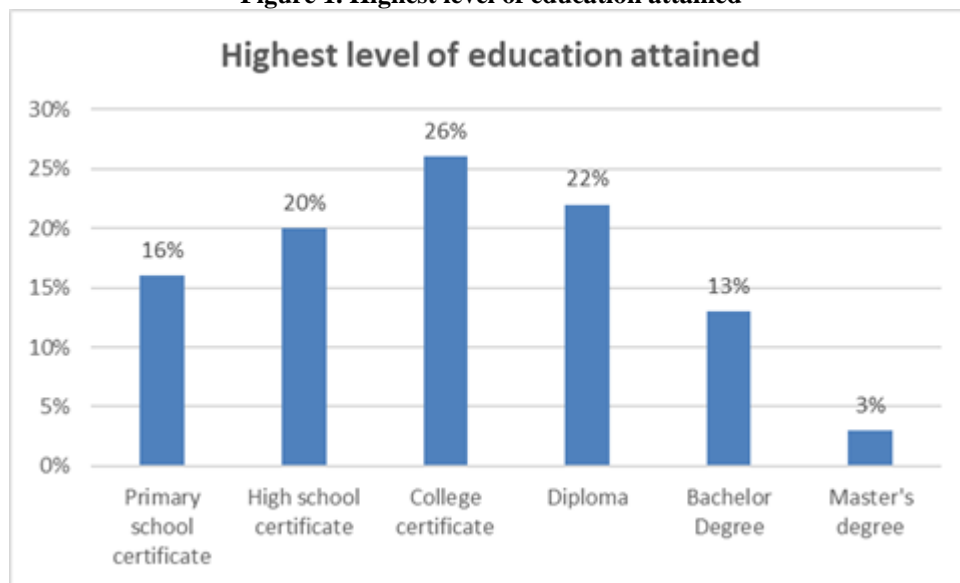
Table 2: Summary of Cronbach’s alpha Reliability Coefficient

Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach’s Alpha	Remarks
Gross Domestic Product	10	0.741	Acceptable
Crime Rates	11	0.798	Good
Labour efficiency	11	0.809	Good
Development	9	0.886	Excellent

Highest Level of Education attained

The findings indicated that 16% of the respondents had a primary school certificate, 20% had high school certificate, 26% had college certificate, 22% had diploma certificate, 13% had bachelor’s degree while 3 % had post graduate level of education as shown in figure 2. From the findings, the respondents were able to comprehend or understand the questions that were posed by the researcher and also give sufficient and credible response to the study.

Figure 1. Highest level of education attained



Source: Field survey 2024

Age representation of the respondents

Table 3. Age representation of respondents

Years	Frequency	Percentage
18-25 Years	95	26
26-30 Years	112	31
31-35 Years	85	23
36-40 Years	71	20
Total	363	100

Source: Author 2024

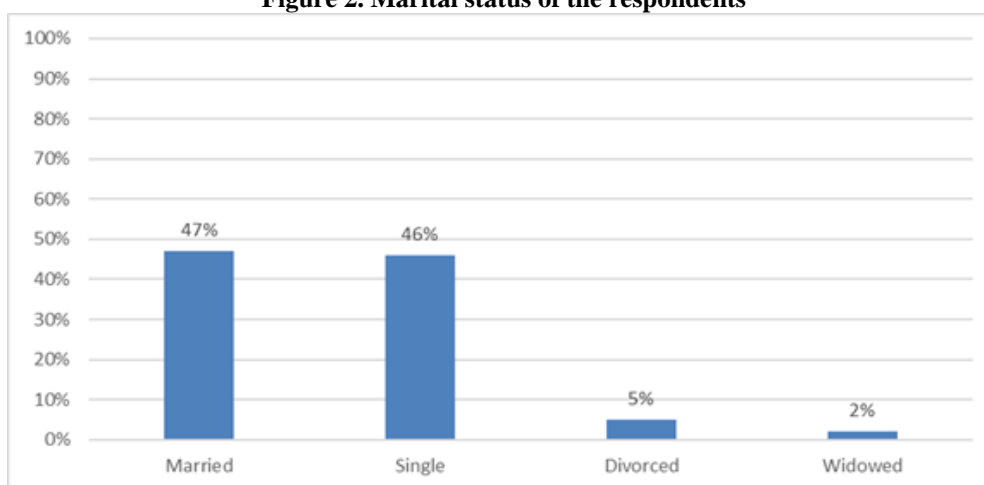
Table 3 shows the age representation of respondents that were involved in the study. As indicated, 26% of the respondents were between the age of 18 and 25 years, 31% were between the age of 26 and 30, 23% were of the age between 31 and 35 while 18% were of the age between 36-40 years. The findings show that 80% of respondents are under 35, highlighting the predominance of youth in the unemployment issue. This indicates that policy interventions should focus on younger demographics, as they form the bulk of the affected population.

Marital status of the respondents

The respondents of the study were required to ascertain their marital status in figure 3. The findings of the study indicated that 47% were married, 46% were not married, 5% were divorced, while 2% were widowed. The data show that 47% of respondents are married, indicating that unemployment may have far-reaching consequences, not just for individuals but for entire families. With many respondents being married, the stress

of unemployment could lead to broader social and economic challenges, such as family instability or increased poverty.

Figure 2. Marital status of the respondents



Source: Author 2024

Level of unemployment Status

The study found out that 36% of the youths that took part in the study were employed while 64% of the youths that participated in the study were not employed as indicated presented in the table 8 below. This represents a significant issue, as the high levels of youth unemployment may have severe implications for economic stability.

Table 4. Employment status

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployed	232	64
Employed	131	36
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Work Experience

Table 5 shows the number of years the respondents have worked in their various places of work. The analysis of the findings indicate that a majority of the respondents have worked for 2-5 years represented by 38%, while 34% of the respondents have less than one-year work experience, 22% of the respondents have 6-10 years' work experience while 6% of the respondents have more than 10 years' work experience. The table shows that 34% of the respondents have less than one year of professional experience, indicating a significant portion of young people are relatively new to the workforce.

Table 5. Work experience

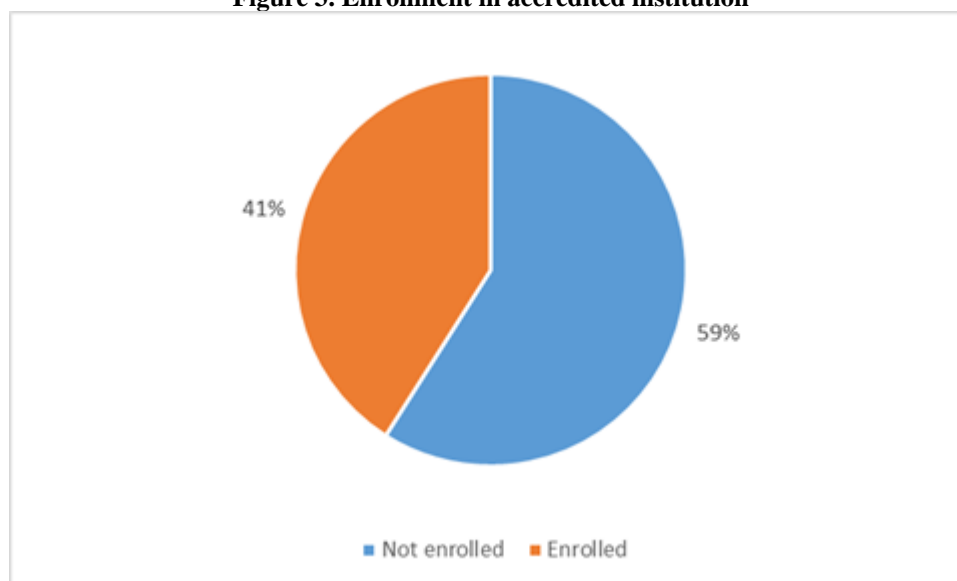
Years	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 years	45	34
2-5 Years	50	38
6-10 Years	28	22
More than 10 years	8	6
Total	131	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Enrollment of accredited institution

Figure 4 shows that 41% of respondents have enrolled in accredited institutions, suggesting that a significant proportion of youth are pursuing formal education, though the majority still lack access. The findings reveal that 59% of the respondents did not enroll in an accredited institution, which could negatively impact their competitiveness in the job market. Without formal qualifications, these youths may struggle to meet the increasing demands for skilled labor in Burundi.

Figure 3. Enrollment in accredited institution



Source: Field survey 2024

Assistance and support required by young people looking for work

From the analysis of the findings a majority of respondents (31%) emphasized the need for accessible capital to start businesses. Additionally, 27% of the respondents indicated that the government of Burundi should provide internship opportunities so as to equip them with necessary skills, 22% of the respondents wanted a platform to be made available where all vacancies are provided and 20% intimated that institutions of higher learning should be equipped well in order to assist them in providing practical skills that are applicable in the job market. The participants in the interview guide indicated that the promotion of entrepreneurship is the vital in reducing unemployment among young people, developing all social and economic sectors and contributing to the integral development of the country. They added that the State can no longer be the main employer but that it has the role of facilitating the improvement of the business climate. The high demand for accessible capital (31%) and internships (27%) reflects a gap in practical support for youth entrepreneurship. Providing these resources would empower young people to create self-employment opportunities and reduce the unemployment rate.

Table 6. Assistance and support required by young people looking for work

Assistance	Frequency	Percentage
Consolidated information about vacancies	81	22
Internship Opportunities	97	27
Provision of practical skills applicable in job market	74	20
Provide cheap capital for business	111	31
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Challenges encountered by the youth

From the findings 15% of the youth indicated that age was one of the challenge that they encounter when looking for a job opportunity, 5% indicated that gender is a problem that they encounter when looking for a job, 43% of the youth indicated that qualifications and skills is a challenge that they face when looking for a job. In addition to qualifications and work experience, respondents highlighted significant challenges in accessing jobs due to nepotism and favoritism in both public and private sectors which accounted for 8% of the respondents. This lack of fairness exacerbates frustration among qualified youths and hinders the overall effectiveness of the labor market. Geographical constraints 13% and high competition with 16% especially in cities due to high rates of immigration by young people who are looking for jobs.

Table 7. Challenges faced by youth

Reason	Frequency	Percentage
Age	55	15
Gender	18	5
Qualifications	156	43
Discrimination	29	8

Geographical Constraints	47	13
High Competition	58	16
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Primary source of Income

The study inquired about the sources of income for the youth and the findings are presented in Salaries from employment accounted for the highest percentage at 32%. A significant portion of respondents (30%) rely on financial support from relatives, suggesting dependency on family members, 21% indicated that they received their income from businesses that they were operating while 9% of the respondents indicated that they get their income from betting and only 8% of respondents rely on agriculture as a source of income. Betting as observed by Njeru & Ndegwa (2023) can lead to absenteeism from work, presentism whereby a person is physically present but mentally detached and ultimately reduced productivity at workplace. National Council on Problem Gambling (2023) concurred that betting may bring financial constraints including rising debts as well as mental health issues.

Table 8. Primary sources of Income

Source	Frequency	Percentage
Salary from Employment	116	32
Profit from business	76	21
Borrowing from relatives	109	30
Agriculture	29	8
Betting	33	9
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Organizations that respondents Associate with

The findings in table 9 indicated that a majority of the young people are not involved in any type of an organization which is represented by 43%, 20% of the youths indicated that they are involved in various sports organizations while 16% of the youth indicated that they are associated in various political organizations in Burundi. The high percentage of respondents (43%) who are not involved in any organization could reflect a lack of opportunities or awareness about the potential benefits of association. By not engaging in social organizations, these young people may miss out on networking opportunities, skill development, and platforms for advocacy. In addition, 12% of the youth indicated that they are involved in welfare organizations while 9% are involved in cultural organizations which will ensure that the values as well as the traditions of the community are maintained for the future generation. Political organizations, in which 16% of respondents participate, can provide platforms for youth to engage in governance and policy-making processes, ensuring their voices are heard.

Table 9. Associations

Association	Frequency	Percentage
Political Organizations	58	16
Cultural Organization	33	9
Welfare Organization	44	12
Sports Organization	72	20
No Association	156	43
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Challenges posed by Youth Unemployment

Increased crime rates were identified as the main challenge that is posed by the youth that are not employed with 47%. This was followed by low gross domestic product with 24%. Rise in social instability following with 20% and ultimately reduced labor efficiency with 9% of the respondents. Increased crime rates, identified by 47% of respondents, are seen as the most significant challenge posed by youth unemployment. As Bellemare & Poulin-Simon (1994) point out, a labor force that is unproductive leads to a loss of output, further exacerbating economic inefficiencies in a country like Burundi. In addition to increased crime rates, 24% of respondents believe that unemployment leads to reduced GDP, reflecting the broader economic consequences of an unproductive youth population. Additionally, the workforce that is in employment produces corresponding manufactured goods, services as well as enhancing the purchasing power which in turn enhances economic growth of a given country. Unemployment of young people may contribute to reduction of the ability of Burundi as a country to spur its gross domestic product.

Table 10. Challenges posed by youth Unemployment

Challenge	Frequency	Percentage
Increased Crime rates	170	47
Less efficiency	33	9
Rise in social instability	73	20
Low GDP	87	24
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Impact of youth unemployment on their ability to grow and develop

A significant portion (23%) indicated that unemployment hampers career development, while 26% believed that prolonged unemployment leads youth to engage in criminal activities. Additionally, they will face reduced salaries levels, diminished chances for good employment opportunities and diminished pensions which is represented by 17%. At a point that is important in their lives, young people when unemployed will not have a chance of getting and using vital skills that will eventually raise their degree of competence. This will enhance a sense of positive feelings about themselves as well as gain the ability to take control of their own lives.

Table 11. Long-term impacts of youth unemployment

Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Negative impact on career development	83	23
Reduced earnings	62	17
Diminished pensions	54	15
Diminished chances for good employment	69	19
Engage in criminal activities	95	26
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Challenges facing government initiatives on youth unemployment

The study sought to know from the respondents why some initiatives that have been designed and implemented by the government of Burundi did not succeed and the findings are presented in table 12. Corruption represented by 32% was one of the major reason why these initiatives have failed in the past. Officers who are given the responsibility of implementing have embezzled funds that are intended to solve youth unemployment challenges. Lack of political will was also identified as a key contributor to the failure of initiatives to address youth unemployment with 28%. Lack of proper coordination between disparate stakeholders and government agencies with 21% was also identified as a key contributor to the failure of these initiatives. Different government agencies have different initiatives and this has led to duplication. Proper coordination should be put in place to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources. Insufficient financial resources also contribute to the failure of the initiative with 19%. Adequate financial resources should be put in place to ensure full implementation as well as sustainability of the programmes for them to have optimum effects on the beneficiaries in this case the unemployed youth. Interview participants indicated that the government is taking initiatives to address youth unemployment but faces a myriad of problems chief among insufficient financial resources. For example, Youth Economic Empowerment and Employment Program. Additionally, this programme does not have sufficient and adapted resources to finance the initiatives of a large number of young people

Corruption was identified as a big contributor of youth unemployment by the respondents in the interview guide whereby a majority of the respondents felt that corruption favors those candidates who are not qualified. Although majority of the job opportunities are publicly advertised by government agencies to apparently demonstrate openness and fairness, majority of those opportunities are offered to family members and friends of individuals that are senior and well connected irrespective of whether they are connected or not.

Initiatives that have been implemented by the government of Burundi have not been able to fully address the challenge of unemployment among the young people since corruption instances limits the capacity and ability of corrupt government officials to think straight and avail necessary fiscal resources to the youths to engage in entrepreneurship. Moreover, corrupt leaders will in many cases have more often than not rashly drained government funds that are meant for youth programmes and use the funds for their personal use by inflating budgets and raising false vouchers.

Respondents indicated that huge instances of youth unemployment in Burundi can be without doubt connected to numerous instances of corruption in the system. The corruption attitude that has been propagated and cultivated by leaders in Burundi have blinded their perception on the urgency of creating job opportunities for young people in Burundi. Additionally, the respondents argued that it is the responsibility of the government of Burundi to create jobs for its young people since having a job will ultimately provide a sense of direction, drive, hope, dignity and purpose. This view is supported by Munyao (2019) who observed in her study that

corruption has become a huge enabler and promoter of youth unemployment since jobs are grabbed from youths from poor backgrounds since they cannot raise huge amount of money that is required to procure a job.

Table 12. Challenges facing government initiatives on youth unemployment

Challenge	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of political will	102	28
Lack of adequate financial resources	69	19
Corruption	116	32
Lack of proper coordination	76	21
Total	363	100

Source: Field survey 2024

Correlation analysis

From the analysis there is a strong correlation between youth unemployment and crime rates in Ntahangwa Commune ($r=0.803$, $p=0.000$), the level of significance (P-value) was $0.000 < 0.05$ which implies that the correlation between youth unemployment and crime rates is statistically significant. Gross domestic product was also found to have a strong and positive relationship with youth unemployment ($r=0.742$, $p=0.000$). However, labour efficiency was found to have a moderate and positive relationship with youth unemployment ($r=0.407$, $p=0.000$). It can therefore be deduced that crime rates, gross domestic product and labour efficiency have a positive correlation with youth unemployment. However, the strength of the relationship differs whereby crime rates and gross domestic product has a strong relationship with youth unemployment while labour efficiency has weak relationship with youth unemployment.

Table 13. Pearson moment correlation matrix

Variables	Test	Youth Unemployment	Crime Rates	Gross Domestic Product	Labour Efficiency
	Pearson Correlation	1			
Youth Unemployment	Sig. (2-tailed)				
	Pearson Correlation	0.803**	1		
Crime Rates	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
	Pearson Correlation	.742**	.469**	1	
Gross Domestic Product	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	Pearson Correlation	.407**	.324**	.592**	1
Labour Efficiency	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000
N		384	384	384	384

Regression analysis

The conducted regression analysis gives a statistical elucidation of the degree by which variables are intimately connected to each other and vice versa. R-Square (coefficient of determination) is a commonly used statistic to evaluate model fit. Rsquare is 1 minus the ratio of residual variability. The adjusted R 2, also called the coefficient of multiple determinations, is the percent of the variance in the dependent explained uniquely or jointly by the independent variables. Regression analysis is determined to establish if there is a link between youth unemployment and crime rates in Ntahangwa commune in Bujumbura as indicated in Table 21 and a model summary is brought forward showing the analysis. An R squared (coefficient of determination) of 0.781 indicates that 71.80% of the variations in crime rates are explained by youth unemployment. However, the model failed to explain at least 28.20% of the variation in crime rates. This means that there are other factors associated with crime rates which were not explained by the model. The correlation coefficient(R) of 0.884 indicates youth unemployment has a positive correlation with crime rates. The standard error of 0.18453 shows the deviation from the line of best fit results.

Model Summary

Table 14: Regression analysis for crime rates and youth unemployment in Ntahangwa Commune in Bujumbura

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.884 ^a	.781	.779	.18453

Predictors: (Constant), gross domestic product, crime rates, labour efficiency

V. Conclusion And Recommendation

Short-term and long-term unemployment of young people has demonstrated increase in economic decline both in the short and long run. The degree of unemployment among the young people is a mirror image of the condition of the economy of a given country. Consequently, youth unemployment is to a great extent dependent on the overall status of the economy. Youth unemployment creates a serious economic as well social challenges for Burundi and therefore require high priority scrutiny and attention. Unemployment among the youth indicates that there is lack of a legitimate job on the labor market and therefore by not having a legitimate job reduces the opportunity cost of committing crime which consequently motivates individuals to engage in criminal activities. More importantly, there is no nation that can attain development, peace, safety or any form of stability in an environment that is characterized by chronic youth unemployment. Youth unemployment has a negative effect on labour efficiency in Burundi. Labor efficiency of young is negatively affected when they are not in any form of employment due to the fact that when not in employment, young people will not gain skills and experiences which are key components of enhanced labour efficiency. It is important therefore for the government of Burundi to work together and address the issue of youth unemployment. This will assist in addressing various vices that are brought about by youth unemployment.

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