
**EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN KISORO DISTRICT: A CASE
STUDY OF KISORO MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN DIVISION KAMONYI VILLAGE**

1 Kalanda Joshua, 2 Okee Jill Margaret, 3 Friday Christopher

1, 2, 3 Metropolitan International University

ABSTRACT

Finding out whether there was a correlation between high school graduation and joblessness in Kisoro Municipality's Northern division Kamonyi Village was the study's main goal. Other goals included determining the patterns of unemployment as well as the trends of educational levels in Kisoro Municipality's Northern Division and Kamonyi Village. According to Krejcie, Robert V., and Morgan, Daryle W. (1970), the study used a mixed quantitative and qualitative design and simple random sampling of probabilities and purposeful sampling approaches to obtain a sample size of 203 respondents from Kisoro Municipality's Northern division Kamonyi Village. In Kisoro District, Uganda, it was discovered that there was a very strong, positive association between educational attainment and rate of unemployment. According to the data, this link has a Pearson correlation score of 0.701 and a significance level of 0.000. This is taken to mean that there is a meaningful and favorable connection between the two characteristics. This further suggests that educational levels and joblessness in Uganda have a favorable, significant association. This demonstrates that a person is more likely to be jobless if they do not possess higher school credentials. The study recommends that for education institutional learning to further penetrate and reach out even to the poorest of the poor in both rural and urban areas whose income cannot favor them to afford payments in schools or higher learning institutions. The government of Uganda should consider appropriate policy reforms in regard to employment so as to minimize on the levels of unemployment.

Key words: educational levels and unemployment rates

Background of the study

A person who actively seeks job but is unable to find employment is said to be unemployed, according to Balam (2006). Additionally, according to Dernberg &

McDougal (1976), the term "unemployment" refers to those who are suitable for employment, actively looking for work, but are unable to secure one. According to Hemming R. (1991), the number of people who are accessible and searching for work but are unable to do so is considered to be unemployed. According to Echebiri (2005), being unemployed is the state of being able to work, actively seeking job opportunities, but being unable to do so. Homelessness occurs when someone actively looking for work is unsuccessful in doing so, yet its impacts extend beyond just that one person (Todaro, 1992).

The ability of individuals to obtain long-term work is one indicator of the success of an education system on a global scale (Becker, 2013). A large body of research demonstrates that people with higher educational levels are more inclined to participate in the labor market, have reduced risks of joblessness, have improved access to further instruction, and earn on average more money (Cai Fang, 2015). These labor market improvements are a significant result of education around the world.

Between the first and second quarters of 2013, there was an increase in employment in Nigeria of 100 000 (Duncan G. Hoffman, 2014). Notwithstanding this, the 122 000 boost in jobless caused the unemployment rate to rise by 0.4 of a percentage point between the two quarters, from 25.2% to 25.6%. Employment increased by 274 000 over the past year, while unemployment increased by 254 000. Benefits for employees who work in the formal sector frequently include continuous contracts, pensions, and access to medical insurance. 84.5% of students who were in the workforce received retirement benefits. Only 29.7% of those who were employed but had not completed high school had access to these advantages.

Statement of the problem

Uganda's assessed joblessness rates are still considered to be very low for the region by the International Labor Organization (ILO), despite the fact that they have been rising as time passed from 1.9 percent in 2005/06 to 3.6 percent in 2009/2010 and most recently to 5.1 percent in 2012. However, there is a significant range in the personality traits of the jobless (Maarten, 2000). Youth in urban areas are more likely to be jobless

(12%) than those in rural areas (3%). In addition, in comparison to male adolescents, female youth have a twofold higher likelihood of being unemployed (Nickell, 2011). It's noteworthy to observe in the findings that joblessness rises with schooling level: it's lower for people with no schooling and for those with only primary education, and it's greater for people with a high school diploma and higher (Nickell & Brian, 2012). This is not meant to downplay the value of education; it is well recognized that it plays a substantial role in finding decent work over time. However, those with higher levels of education tend to favor wage-paying formal occupations, which are more difficult to come by. In fact, those with higher education levels are more likely to be in wage work (59.1 percent) than people with lower education levels (18 percent), and they also typically earn more money (Rumberger, 2013).

As a result, it is crucial to conduct a review to determine how much these initiatives have made a difference to the creation of jobs in Uganda. In light of this, the investigator looked at the correlation between educational attainment and joblessness in Kisoro Municipality, Northern Division.

Specific objectives

1. To determine the trends of educational levels in Kisoro Municipality, Northern division

Kamonyi Village.

2. To determine the trends of unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, Northern division

Kamonyi Village.

3. To examine the relationship between educational levels and unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, Northern division Kamonyi Village.

Research questions

1. What are the trends of educational levels in Kisoro Municipality, Northern division Kamonyi

Village?

2. What are the trends of unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, Northern division Kamonyi Village.?

3. What is the relationship between educational levels and unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, Northern division Kamonyi Village?

Methodology

Research Design

In order to reflect the perceptions, emotions, circumstances, facts, and psychological reactions of the study participants, a correlational research design was used to examine the connections between educational achievement and joblessness in the Kisoro Municipality, Kamonyi Village, and Kisoro District. This is due to the fact that by looking at clarifying descriptive, and analytical components of the research, it was essential to produce the research objectives. While qualitative approaches were used to analyze non-numerical data, such as respondents' views or ideas, choices, attitudes, and sentiments, quantitative techniques were used to analyze numerical data, such as the influence of educational levels on unemployment rates in Kamonyi village, Kisoro district.

Study Population

The study population included 300 participants and these included Senior Ass. Town Clerk of Kisoro Municipal council- Northern division, 60 parents and 239 youths (both males and females) found in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi village.

Table 1: Showing Research Population

Type of population	Target Population (N)
Senior Ass. Town Clerk of Kisoro Municipal council- Northern division	1
Parents	60
Youths (both males and females)	239
TOTAL	300

Source: Primary Data

 (2022)

Sample Size

A total of 203 participants participated in the survey, which includes the senior assistant town clerk of the Kisoro Municipal Council's northern division, 52 parents, and 150 youths (both males and females) located in the Kamonyi village in Kisoro Municipality's northern division. The sample size of 203 participants was determined using the table from Krejcie, Robert V., and Morgan, Daryle W. (1970). This is due to the fact that it was exceedingly challenging and expensive to examine the whole community of Kamonyi village in the northern part of Kisoro Municipality. The suggestions were applied to the entire Kisoro district as a whole.

Table 2: The Sample Size and Selection of the Study

Type of population	Target Population (N)	Sample Size (n)	Sampling Techniques
Senior Ass. Town Clerk of Kisoro Municipal Council- Northern division	1	1	Purposive random
Parents	60	52	Simple random
Youths (both males and females)	239	150	Simple random
TOTAL	300	203	

Primary Source: Kisoro northern division roll book, October, 2022 and adapted Krejcie, Robert

V., Morgan, Daryle W. (1970).

Sample Procedure

The sample was chosen at random and with purpose. The Senior Ass. Town Clerk of Kisoro Municipal Council- Northern division was chosen on purpose because he oversees divisions involved in village planning and is therefore knowledgeable about the correlation between schooling and jobless rates in Kamonyi village, which is located in the northern division of Kisoro Municipality. To ensure that both males and girls had an

equal chance of participation, the parents and youths were chosen at random. It was believed that every responder would be knowledgeable about the investigation's topic. We contacted participants who were open to taking part in the study.

Data Analysis

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) tool was used by the investigator to compute proportions, frequency, and tabulate replies, as well as to employ a variety of qualitative and quantitative types of data. To find and correct mistakes made by participants, data was modified. The answers provided to the questions were then coded into several categories. The data were analyzed using statistical techniques like frequency distribution and proportions. By categorizing and analyzing all of the responses received in accordance with their subject regions, content analysis was used to examine qualitative data. Exposition materials included tables, charts, and figures. Microsoft Excel and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program were implemented to assist in the data analysis.

Results

Response rate

Questionnaire return rate

All the 150 questionnaires were given out, 100 were returned, thus representing 66.7% response. The study was considered good because according to Peil (1995), questionnaire return rate above 50% is considered good for a study.

Socio-Demographic characteristics of respondents

Under this section, the researcher was interested in finding out the demographic characteristics of the respondents. They are presented as follows:

Gender of Respondents

The gender of the respondents was as shown in the following table and illustration

Table 3: Gender of respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
MALE Valid	61	61.0	61.0	61.0
FEMALE	39	39.0	39.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

In the above table 3, the study findings revealed that 61% of the respondents were male and the remaining 39% were female. This implied that majority of the respondents were men since girl child education in Kamonyi Village still stands at a low level hence women are the ones mostly unemployed due to low educational qualifications.

Age of the respondents

The study went on to establish the different age groups of the respondents and the findings were as presented in table 4. The study also involved all respondents who are responsible and with mature understanding.

Table 4: Age of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-20	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
21-30	46	46.0	46.0	58.0
Valid 35-40	22	22.0	22.0	80.0
45-49	20	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents fell in the age category 21-30 with a 46% representation. Age category 18-20 years had 12%, while 35-40 years were represented by 22%,

45-49 years category were 20%. This implied that majority of the respondents in Kamonyi Village were middle aged adults who are always hardworking and committed at work.

Education levels of the Respondents

The study further went on to establish the education level of the respondent and the findings were as represented in table 5.

Table 5: Education level of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
Primary school	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
Secondary school	20	20.0	20.0	32.0
University	50	50.0	50.0	82.0
Valid	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Did not go to school	100	100.0	100.0	

The study established that the majority of the respondents were university graduates at 50%, and 12% of the respondents were at primary school level, 20% were at secondary school level and the remaining 18% did not go to school at all. This also further implied that majority of the respondents were literate and highly educated hence provided vital and relevant information regarding education levels and unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village

Current employment

The current employment status of the respondents was as displayed in the table below;

Table 6: Current Employment Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Formal	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
Informal	13	13.0	13.0	32.0
Employed	17	17.0	17.0	49.0
Unemployed	39	39.0	39.0	88.0
Self-employed	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

The table above indicated that 19% were in formal employment, 13% were in informal employment, 17% of the respondents were employed, 39% were unemployed and the remaining

12% were self-employed. This implied that majority of the respondents were unemployed since it is believed that the government had failed to provide sufficient employment opportunities to the ever-increasing flocks of fresh university graduates.

Marital Status

The respondents were also asked about their marital status. The results are presented in the table below;

Table 7: Marital Status of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	16	16.0	16.0	16.0
Married	60	60.0	60.0	76.0
Valid	13	13.0	13.0	89.0
Divorced/separated	11	11.0	11.0	100.0
Widowed	100	100.0	100.0	

The study revealed that 16% were single, 60% were married, 13% were divorced/separated, 11% of the respondents were widowed. This implied that majority of the respondents were married and had a lot of responsibilities hence most of them were forced to join informal sector since there are very few white-collar jobs in the

economy.

Residence of the respondents

The researcher further wanted to establish the residence of the respondents whether it was rural or urban.

Table 8: Residence of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Urban	70	70.0	70.0	70.0
Valid Rural	30	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary Data (2022)

It was revealed that 70% of the respondents were urban dwellers and the remaining 30% were rural dwellers. This implied that majority of the respondents were in the town. This is because it is believed that there are more employment opportunities in town than in rural areas hence huge numbers of the people flock urban areas.

Findings on trend of educational levels in Kisoro Municipality, northern division

Kamonyi Village, Kisoro district

Table 9: Trend of educational levels**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Trend of educational levels in Nyakabande sub-county	100	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.5400	.70595
Valid N						

Source: SPSS output page

The trend of educational levels among people in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village, Kisoro district was analyzed using the mean and was 2.5400 and the mean is very low, indicating low educational levels in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village. The low educational levels are attributed to high rates of poverty in the area since parents cannot afford to take children to school, remoteness of the area, low developed schools in the area and high rates of unemployment in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village, Kisoro district.

Findings on trends of unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village, Kisoro district

The researcher was also interested in finding out the trends of unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village. The results are presented in the table below;

Table 10: Trend of unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Trend of unemployment rates	100	2.00	1.00	3.00	4.7000	.78895
Valid N						

Source: SPSS output page

The trend of unemployment rates in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village was analyzed using the mean and was 4.7000. The mean approximately corresponds to code 5 of the Likert scale, hence indicating that the trend of unemployment is high in Kisoro Municipality, northern division Kamonyi Village and this is attributed to poverty in the area, lack of sensitization and lack of qualification for people to apply to available jobs in the district.

Relationship between Educational levels and unemployment rates

Table 11: Shows the Pearson correlation between Educational Levels and Unemployment Rates

		Correlations	
		Educational Levels	Unemployment Rates
Educational Levels	Pearson Correlation	1.00	.701
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
	Pearson Correlation	.701	1.00
Unemployment Rates	Sig. (2-	100	100

**** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).**

Source: SPSS output page

Table 11 shows that in Kisoro Municipality's northern division Kamonyi Village, Kisoro district, there was a very strong positive connection between Academic Levels and Job Rates. According to the data, this link has a Pearson correlation score of 0.701 and a significance level of 0.000. This is taken to mean that there is a meaningful and favorable link between the two parameters. This further suggests that educational levels and joblessness in Kamonyi village, Kisoro Municipality, have a positive, statistically significant association. This demonstrates that a person is more likely to be unemployment if they do not possess higher school credentials.

Conclusions

The study concludes that the system of education in Uganda had a structure of 7 years of primary education, 6 years of secondary education (divided into 4 years of lower secondary and 2 years of upper secondary school), and 3 to 5 years of post-secondary education, that majority of students go to universities, both public and private. The remainder are distributed among the more than 20 private universities and a smaller

number of non-university institutions

The study concludes that with Pearson correlation 0.701 and its significance of 0.000. This is interpreted as positive significant relationship between education levels and unemployment rates. Therefore, the null hypothesis which states that there is significant relationship between education levels and unemployment rates was accepted. By interpretation, it means an improvement in education levels lead to reduction in the trend of unemployment and also decline in educational levels leads to increase in unemployment rates.

Recommendations

The study recommends that for education institutional learning to further penetrate and reach out even to the poorest of the poor in both rural and urban areas whose income cannot favor them to afford payments in schools or higher learning institutions. The government of Uganda should consider appropriate policy reforms in regard to employment so as to minimize on the levels of unemployment.

The study recommends that a lot still needs to be done to reform the education curriculum in Uganda since it is believed to be producing job seekers instead of job creators which worsens the unemployment burden in the country.

REFERENCES

Becker S (2013). Investment in human capital: A theoretical analysis. Journal of Political Economy

Boudon R (2015). Education, Opportunity and Social Inequality. New York: John & Wiley and Sons, Inc. Cai Fang (2015). The system reform in duality labor force market. Social Sciences in China.

Cal Fang, Du Yang, Gao Wenshu (2004). Employment elasticity, NAIRU and macroeconomic policies. Economic Research Journal, (9): 18–25 (in Chinese)

Duncan G, Hoffman S (2014). The incidence and wage effects of over education.

Economics of

Education Review, (1): 75–86

Freeman R B (1976). The overeducated American. New York: Academic Press

Groot W, Oosterbeek H (1990). Motivational and self-regulated learning components of classroom academic performance. Journal of Educational Psychology, 82(1): 33–40

Hartog J, Oosterbeek H (2012). Education, allocation and earnings in the Netherlands: Over schooling? Economics of Education Review, (7): 185–194

Hirsch F (2013). Social Limits to Growth. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul

Juha K (2013). A search theoretical analysis of the Finnish unemployment insurance system.

Finnish Economic Papers, (5): 129–138

Kiefer (2011). Evidence on the role of education in labor turnover. The Journal of Human

Resources, (20): 445–452

Maarten H J W (2000). The effects of educational level on mobility between employment and unemployment. European Sociological Review, 16 (2): 185–200

Nickell S J (2011). The effect of unemployment and related benefits on the duration of unemployment. Economic Journal (Royal Economic Society), 89(3 53): 34–49

Nickell S J, Brian D B (2012). The collapse in the demand for the unskilled and unemployment in the OECD. Oxford Review of Economic Policy, (11): 40–62

Rumberger R W (2013). High school dropouts: A review of issues and evidence. Review of

Educational Research, 57: 101–121

Rune A (2003). Unemployment persistency, over-education and the employment chances of the less educated. European Sociological Review, 19(2): 199–216

Schultz T W (2014). Investment in human capital. American Economic Review, (51): 1–17

Spence A M (2010). Job market signaling. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 88: 355–374

Wang Dewen, Wu Yaowu, Cai Fang (2004). Migrate, unemployment and labor force market division: Why the unemployment rate of rural migration is low in China? World Economic Papers, (1): 37–52