



## FACTORS DETERMINING UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

DR.S.GANDHIMATHI (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS(SG))

AVINSHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOMESCIENCE  
AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN,  
COIMBAOTE.

DR. P.AMBIGADEVI (PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS)  
AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE  
AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN  
COIMBATORE

R.SUDHARANI, M.sc. ECONOMICS  
AVINSHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOMESCIENCE  
AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN  
COIMBAOTE.

---

### ABSTRACT

The key strategy for achieving inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan has been generation of productive and gainful employment, with decent working conditions, on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force. As per NSSO data, employment on a current daily status (CDS) basis during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 had accelerated significantly as compared to the growth witnessed during 1993-94 to 1999-2000.

---

During 1999-2000 to 2004-05, about 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and employment growth accelerated from 1.25 per cent per annum to 2.62 per cent per annum. However, since the labour force grew at a faster rate of 2.84 per cent than the workforce, unemployment also rose. The incidence of unemployment on CDS basis increased from 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.28 per cent in 2004-05. A comparative study of different estimates of unemployment during 2007-08 indicates that the CDS estimate of unemployment rate being the broadest is the highest. The higher unemployment rates according to the CDS approach vis-a-vis weekly and usual status approaches indicate a high degree of intermittent unemployment.

In this backdrop, an attempt was made to analyse the determinants of unemployment among educated unemployed youths. In Coimbatore district, sickness of the industries was one of the main causes for unemployment. There was greater gap between the growing of job opportunities and the labour force. The unemployed youths opined that there was a need to create additional job opportunities to match with the growing labour force. The common factor determining unemployment level in all the educational level was the age of the respondent. The relationship between the duration of unemployment and the age of the respondent was observed to be positive which shows that the age of the respondent was higher, higher would be the duration of unemployment and vice versa. It implied that the unemployment problem was not solved for a long period of time. At higher educational level, the sex of the respondent and family income added with the age of the respondent to determine duration of unemployment. In the pooled analysis educational status of the respondents was also observed to be significant factor determining duration of unemployment.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

The key strategy for achieving inclusive growth in the Eleventh Plan has been generation of productive and gainful employment, with decent working conditions, on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force. The Eleventh Plan (2007-12) aims at generation of 58 million work opportunities in twenty-one high growth sectors so that the unemployment rate falls to 4.83 per cent by the end of the Plan. The 64th round (2007-08) of NSSO survey on employment-unemployment indicates creation of 4 million work opportunities between 2004-05 and 2007-08.

As per NSSO data, employment on a current daily status (CDS) basis during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 had accelerated significantly as compared to the growth witnessed during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. During 1999-2000 to 2004-05, about 47 million work opportunities were created compared to only 24 million in the period between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and employment growth accelerated from 1.25 per cent per annum to 2.62 per cent per annum. However, since the labour force grew at a faster rate of 2.84 per cent than the workforce, unemployment also rose. The incidence of unemployment on CDS basis increased from 7.31 per cent in 1999-2000 to 8.28 per cent in 2004-05. A comparative study of different estimates of unemployment during 2007-08 indicates that the CDS estimate of unemployment rate being the broadest is the highest. The higher unemployment rates according to the CDS approach vis-a-vis weekly and usual status approaches indicate a high degree of intermittent unemployment.

In this backdrop, an attempt was made to analyse the determinants of unemployment among educated unemployed youths. The following are the specific objectives of the study.

- 
1. To assess the reasons for unemployment
  2. To identify the factors determining unemployment

#### METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in Coimbatore district of Tamilnadu and was based on primary data. Two stage random sampling technique was adopted in selecting 100 sample respondents. Firstly, the lists of various areas in Coimbatore corporation, town panchayats and village panchayats were collected from the respective administrative offices. In the first stage, among various areas in Coimbatore corporation, Saibaba Colony was randomly selected. In the next stage, the addresses of 100 unemployed youths belonging to Saibaba Colony were selected randomly from the employment exchange records. Thus the sampling procedure adopted was two stage random sampling.

The size of the sample covered 100 unemployed youths in the age group of 15-29 years. Out of 100 youths, 46 were males and 54 were females. It was originally decide to treat the age group of 15-24 years as youth but in India youth is still defined as persons in the age group of 15-29 years.

#### ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

The scaling technique and multiple linear regression analysis were used along with simple percentages to fulfil the objectives of the study.

#### SCALING TECHNIQUE

To measure the opinion of the respondents in relation to causes of unemployment such as the opportunities are less, excess labour supply, industrial sickness, lack of

---

technical education, mechanization of industries, technologies including computers, political influence, nepotism and under employment, five point rating scale was used.

For measuring the above causes of unemployment, the score values allotted for each causes in the scaling technique were as

Strongly disagree-5, disagree-4, neutral-3, strongly agree-2, agree-1.

#### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To identify the socio-economic factors which determine the duration of unemployment of all youths, the linear regression equation of the form.

$$Y = C_0 + C_1X_1 + C_2X_2 + C_3X_3 + C_4X_4 + C_5X_5 + C_6X_6 + C_7X_7 + C_8X_8 + C_9X_9 + U$$

was used. Where

Y = duration of unemployment

$c_i$  = regression coefficients

$x_1$  – educational qualification

$x_2$  – medium of instruction (dummy 0 for Tamil and 1 for English)

$x_3$  – sex of the respondents (dummy 0 for female and 1 for male)

$x_4$  – age of the respondents

$x_5$  – marital status (dummy 0 for unmarried and 1 for married)

$x_6$  – total number of persons attended the interview

$x_7$  – number of interviews attended

$x_8$  – family income

$x_9$  – ownership of land and property

---

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Factors Determining Unemployment

There is a set of factors determining unemployment level and duration of unemployment. The factors determining unemployment level are analysed under the following heads.

- a. Causes of unemployment- Respondents view.
- b. Factors determining unemployment

### Causes of Unemployment-Respondents' View

The respondents identified various causes of unemployment such as opportunities are less, excess labour supply, industrial sickness, lack of technical education, mechanization of industries, technologies including computers, political influence, nepotism and under employment. The opinion of them across different educational level was analysed.

### Causes of Unemployment-Respondents Views with Higher Secondary Educational Qualification

The general opinion of the respondents those who had completed higher secondary education, as the causes for unemployment were obtained and tabulated in the

Table -1.

Table -1: Causes of Unemployment –Opinion of Respondents with Higher-Secondary Qualification

Causes	Sex		Male				Female					
	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly dis agree 5	Total	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly dis agree 5	Total
Opportunities are less	1 (25)	3 (75)	-	-	-	4 (100)	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Excess Labour Supply	-	3 (75)	-	-	1 (25)	4 (100)	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Industrial Sickness	-	3(75)	-	-	1 (25)	4 (100)	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Lack of technical education	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Mechanization of Industries	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)	-	-	-	-	4 (100)	4 (100)
Technologies include Computers	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)	-	1 (25)	-	1 (25)	2 (50)	4 (100)
Political Influence	1 (25)	-	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Nepotism	-	1 (25)	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)	1(25)	-	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)
Under Employment	-	1 (25)	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)	1(25)	1 (25)	-	1 (25)	1 (25)	4 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to row total.

Table -2: Mean Score of the Causes of Unemployment - opinion of the Respondents with Higher Secondary Qualification

Causes	Sex	Male		Female	
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D
Opportunities are Less		1.75	.5	3.5	1.7321
Excess Labour Supply		2.75	1.3150	3.5	1.7321
Industrial sickness		2.75	1.3150	3.25	2.0616
Lack of technical education		2.75	2.0616	3.25	2.0616
Mechanization including Computer		3.25	2.0616	5	0
Technologies include Computers		3.25	1.7321	4	1.7321
Political influence		4	2	3.5	1.7321
Nepotism		4.25	1.5	4	2
Under Employment		4.25	1.5	3	1.8257

The total number of male and female unemployed with higher secondary education was eight, out of eight, four were males and remaining four were females. Seventy five percent of the males strongly opined that the less job opportunities, excess labour supply and industrial sickness were the reasons for unemployment. Fifty percent of male unemployed felt that the development of technologies and computers push down the employment opportunities. All the hundred percent of females opinion was that mechanization of industries was not a cause for unemployment condition in the industries, but excess labour supply, less job opportunities and political influence in the appointments were the causes for the unemployment of many qualified persons. Excess educated labour supply in the labour market leads to competition in it. The

operation of market forces namely demand and supply were prevented by the political influence. Thus there was unemployment condition in the economy. This was the opinion of the female unemployed with higher secondary qualification. However in Coimbatore district, sickness of the industries was one of the main causes for unemployment. It was viewed by 50 percent of the female unemployed youths with higher secondary qualification.

### Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of the Diploma Degree Holders

The opinion of the diploma degree holders in relation to causes of unemployment was observed and given in the table -3.

Table -3: Causes of Unemployment –Opinion of Respondents with her Secondary Qualification

Causes	Male						Female					
	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly dis agree 5	Total	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly dis agree 5	Total
Opportunities are less	1 (25)	3 (75)	-	-	-	4 (100)	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Excess Labour Supply	-	3 (75)	-	-	1 (25)	4 (100)	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Industrial Sickness	-	3(75)	-	-	1 (25)	4 (100)	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Lack of technical education	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Mechanization of Industries	1 (25)	1 (25)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)	-	-	-	-	4 (100)	4 (100)
Technologies include Computers	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)	-	1 (25)	-	1 (25)	2 (50)	4 (100)
Political Influence	1 (25)	-	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)	-	2 (50)	-	-	2 (50)	4 (100)
Nepotism	-	1 (25)	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)	1(25)	-	-	-	3 (15)	4 (100)
Under-Employment	-	1 (25)	-	-	3 (75)	4 (100)	1(25)	1 (25)	-	1 (25)	1 (25)	4 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to row total.

Table -4: Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of the Diploma Qualifications

Causes	Sex		Male					Female				
	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly disagree 5	Total	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly disagree 5	Total
Opportunities are less	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	1(14.3)	7(100.1)	-	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(100)
Excess Labour Supply	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	3(42.9)	7(100.1)	-	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(100)
Industrial Sickness	1(14.3)	5(71.4)	-	-	1(14.3)	7(100)	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(100)
Lack of technical education	2(28.6)	3(42.9)	-	-	2(28.6)	7(100.1)	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)
Mechanization of Industries	-	4(57.1)	-	-	3(42.9)	7(100)	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(100)
Technologies include Computers	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	-	-	3(42.9)	7(100.1)	-	2(100)	-	-	-	2(100)
Political Influence	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	-	-	3(42.9)	7(100.1)	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)
Nepotism	1(14.3)	2(28.6)	-	-	4(57.1)	7(100)	-	1(50)	-	-	1(50)	2(100)
Under Employment	2(28.6)	2(28.6)	-	-	3(42.9)	7(100.1)	-	-	-	-	2(100)	2(100)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to row total.

Table -5: Mean Score of the Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of the Diploma Degree Qualification Holders

Causes	Sex	Male		Female	
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D
Opportunities are Less		2.3	1.1424	3.5	2.1213
Excess Labour Supply		3.4	1.6186	3.5	2.1213
Industrial sickness		2.3	1.2537	2	0
Lack of technical education		3	1.7795	5	0
Mechanization including Computer		3.3	1.6037	2	0
Technologies include Computers		3.1	1.7734	2	0
Political influence		3	1.9149	5	0
Nepotism		3.6	1.8129	3.5	2.1213
Under Employment		3	1.6330	5	4.2426

Male diploma degree holders felt that less opportunities and industrial sickness were the dominant factors causing unemployment. Majority of them opined the above factors; the score value obtained was 2.3. It shows the seriousness of the above factors causing unemployment on the part of the male diploma degree holders. But females pointed out that industrial sickness, mechanization of industries and technological up gradation were the serious factors causing unemployment.

The lowest score values were observed for the above factors. They disagreed with the facts of political influence and lack of technical education as the causes of unemployment. The highest score values observed for the above factors confirmed the

less seriousness of the above factors. Nepotism was considered as a least important factor by the males.

### Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of the Graduates

The opinion of the graduates was asked to respond for the general causes of Unemployment. They listed out various causes of Unemployment as listed by the other category youths

Table 6: Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of Respondents with Graduate Qualifications

Causes	Sex		Male					Female					Total
	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly dis agree 5	Total	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly dis agree 5	Total	
Opportunities are less	4(20)	5(25)	2(10)	1(5)	8(40)	20(100)	4(12.5)	16(50)	1(3.1)	-	11(34.4)	32 (100)	
Excess Labour Supply	4(20)	11(55)	-	-	5(25)	20(100)	5(15.6)	19(59.4)	1(3.1)	-	7(21.9)	32 (100)	
Industrial Sickness	3(15)	16(80)	-	-	1(5)	20(100)	7(21.9)	14(43.8)	1(3.1)	-	10(31.3)	32 (100.1)	
Lack of technical education	1(5)	5(25)	2(10)	-	12(60)	20(100)	7(21.9)	7(21.9)	1(3.1)	1(3.1)	16(50)	32 (100)	
Mechanization of Industries	2(10)	9(45)	-	-	9(45)	20(100)	7(21.9)	10(31.3)	1(3.1)	-	14(43.8)	32 (100.1)	
Technologies include Computers	1(5)	7(35)	-	-	12(60)	20(100)	6(18.8)	14(43.8)	-	3(9.4)	9(28)	32 (100.1)	
Political Influence	1(5)	5(25)	2(10)	-	12(60)	20(100)	8(25)	10(31.3)	1(3.1)	2(6.3)	11(34.4)	32 (100.1)	
Nepotism	-	2(10)	2(10)	-	16(80)	20(100)	4(12.5)	3(9.4)	1(3.1)	4(12.5)	20(62.5)	32 (100)	
Under Employment	2(10)	4(20)	-	-	11(55)	20(100)	9(28.1)	4(12.5)	-	4(12.5)	15(46.9)	32 (100)	

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to row total.

Table 7: Mean Score for the Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of the Graduates

Causes	Sex	Male		Female	
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D
Opportunities are Less		3.2	1.4364	2.94	1.8525
Excess Labour Supply		2.55	1.5026	2.53	1.3905
Industrial sickness		2	.3974	2.75	1.6064
Lack of technical education		3.85	1.2978	2.38	1.7539
Mechanization including Computer		3.25	1.6496	3.12	1.7366
Technologies include Computers		3.75	1.5845	2.84	1.5695
Political influence		3.85	1.3091	2.94	1.6826
Nepotism		4.5	1.0513	4.03	1.4913
Under Employment		3.25	1.5047	3.38	1.7903

In Coimbatore district, many of the industries are operating under loss, they are considered to be sick units, due to higher operating cost, lockout, labour strike, low quality of production and non-availability of proper technology. Majority of the male unemployed (95 percent) opined that the major factor in Coimbatore district caused unemployment was industrial sickness. The male graduates preferred to work in industries than the females, thus they considered industrial sickness as a main factor causing unemployment. However female graduates considered excess labour supply in the employment market as an important factor causing unemployment.

Majority of the females wanted to work in government institution and they wanted only secured jobs. Normally in the employment market in relation to government jobs,

there is over competition and excess labour supply. Thus females opined it as an important factor. The above opinion was interpreted in terms of scaling technique. The score values obtained for industrial sickness by males and excess labour supply by females were observed to be very least which confirmed the above factors as important factors.

causing unemployment. Both male and female graduates viewed less for the less seriousness or care free on the part of the unemployed youths to search jobs as a factor causing unemployment. In the present labour market all the graduate youths are highly informative and motivated to search jobs. Similarly lack of technical education and political influence were not excepted as a general causes by male graduates.

### Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of Post Graduates

The opinion of the post graduate degree holders pertaining to factors determining unemployment was studied and presented in table-8.

Table 8: Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of Respondents with Post Graduate Degree Qualifications

Causes	Sex		Male				Female					
	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly disagree 5	Total	Agree 1	Strongly agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly disagree 5	Total
Opportunities are less	1(20)	4(80)	-	-	5(100)	1(7.7)	7(53.8)	7(53.8)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	3(23.1)	13(100)
Excess Labour Supply	2(40)	2(40)	-	-	5(100)	-	10(76.9)	10(76.9)	1(7.7)	-	2(15.4)	13(100)
Industrial Sickness	3(60)	1(20)	-	-	5(100)	-	8(61.5)	8(61.5)	1(7.7)	-	4(30.8)	13(100)
Lack of technical education	1(20)	1(20)	-	2(40)	5(100)	3(23.1)	3(23.1)	3(23.1)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	5(38.5)	13(100.1)
Mechanization of Industries	2(40)	1(20)	-	-	5(100)	4(30.8)	4(30.8)	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	13(100.1)
Technologies include Computers	-	2(40)	-	1(20)	5(100)	2(15.4)	2(15.4)	4(30.8)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	5(38.5)	13(100.1)
Political Influence	1(20)	-	-	1(20)	5(100)	4(30.8)	4(30.8)	5(38.5)	-	1(7.7)	3(23.1)	13(100.1)
Nepotism	-	1(20)	-	-	5(100)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	4(30.8)	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	5(38.5)	13(100.1)
Under Employment	-	-	-	1(20)	5(100)	4(30.8)	4(30.8)	1(7.7)	1(7.7)	2(15.4)	5(38.5)	13(100.1)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to row total.

Table 9: Mean Score Of the Causes of Unemployment-Opinion of the Post Graduates

Causes	Sex	Male		Female	
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D
Opportunities are Less		1.8	.4472	2.85	1.4051
Excess Labour Supply		2.2	1.6432	2.54	1.1258
Industrial sickness		2	1.7321	3	1.5275
Lack of technical education		3.2	1.6432	3.15	1.7239
Mechanization including Computer		2.8	2.0494	2.38	1.4448
Technologies include Computers		3.6	1.5166	3.23	1.7476
Political influence		4	2	2.54	1.6127
Nepotism		4.4	1.3416	3.47	1.5061
Under Employment		4.8	.4472	3.23	1.7858

It was found that all the post graduate males opined that there was grater gap between the growing of job opportunities and the labour force. They opined that there was a need to create additional job opportunities to match with the growing labour force. Majority of the post graduate unemployed male youths also pointed out that excess labour supply and industrial sickness were the causes of unemployment. The mean score obtained for the above factors was ranged between 1.8 and 2.1. It was the least score which shows the importance of those factors. But post graduate females considered mechanisation of industries was a dominant factor causing unemployment, followed by excess labour supply and political influence. For the above three factors, the least score values were observed for females. They felt that the opportunities should be created by the government policies and employment

programme. Females also considered the nepotism and under employment as the least factors causing unemployment.

#### **Factors Determining Duration of Unemployment- Regression**

The socio-economic factors such as density of population, population growth, poverty level, literacy, sex ratio, etc. plays a significant role in determining unemployment level (Suresh et al,2000). To analyse the socio/economic and employment factors determining duration of unemployment, education, medium of education, sex age, marital status, family income, ownership of land and property, number of interviews attended and number of other persons attended the previous interviews were put it to the regression analysis. The above factors may vary from one educational level to another educational level. Thus for each level of education, separate analysis was carried out and finally the pooled analysis was also employed to capture the common factors.

#### **Factors Determining Duration of Unemployment upto Graduate Level of Education- Regression Analysis**

To analyse the factors determining duration of unemployment upto graduate level of education, the socio-economic and employment factors such as medium of instruction, sex of the respondent, age of the respondent, marital status, total number of person-attended the interview, total number of interviews-attended and family income were put in to the regression analysis and the results of which is given in table-10.

Table-10

Determinants of Duration of Unemployment upto Graduation- Regression Analysis

Variables	Regression coefficients	Standard error	't' ratio
Educational status	-	-	-
Medium of instruction	-.128587	.341407	-.377
Sex of the respondent	.195948	.283014	.692
Age of the respondent	.944726	.060770	15.546**
Mantal status	-.431511	.282509	-1.527
Total no of persons attended interview	.007736	.008085	.957
Total no of interviews attended	-.020085	.057738	-.348
Family income	-7.1037E-06	2.55772E-05	-.278
Ownership of land property	-2.3200E-07	9.14902E-07	-.254
Constant	-18.106896	1.494996	-
F = 39.79985 **			
R2 = 0.84			
D-W = 1.84824			

Note: \*\* - significant at one percent level.

---

The estimated unemployment function explained 84 percent of the variation in the duration of unemployment level in terms of selected socio-economic and employment factors. The unemployment function was influenced by another set of factors only to the extent of 16 percent. It shows that the selected socio-economic and employment factors had significant influence on the duration of unemployment. Among various factors, age of the respondent was observed to be very significant factor at one percent level. The expected relationship between the age of the respondent and the duration of unemployment was to be positive.

Higher the age of the respondents, higher would be the duration of unemployment and vice versa. The estimated results confirmed the above theoretical expectation. The estimated value of 'F' was observed to be 39.79985 which shows that all the selected socio-economic and employment factors together were significant to influence the duration of unemployment.

#### Factors Determining Duration of Unemployment at Post Graduate and Professional level of Education-Regression Analysis

The above same set of socio-economic and employment factors for post graduate and professional degree holders were analysed to study the factors determining the duration of unemployment level. The results are presented in table-11

Table-11

Determinants of Duration of Unemployment of Post Graduates and Professional Degree Holders-Regression

Variables	Regression coefficients	Standard error	"t" ratio
Educational status	-	-	-
Medium of instruction	-.743662	.553429	-1.344
Sex of the respondent	.841650	.314223	2.679**
Age of the respondent	.789664	.066372	11.898***
Marital status	-.244073	.316283	-.722
Total no of persons attended interview	-.004683	.012365	-.379
Total no of interviews attended	.047956	.066423	.722
Family income	3.769246E-05	3.27145E-05	2.681**
Ownership of land property	-4.13709E-08	1.02581E-06	-.040
Constant	-17.192847	1.852406	-
F = 21.64268 ***			
R2 = 0.89			
D-W = 2.40856			

Note: \*\*\*- significant at one percent level.

From the analysis, it was found that 89 percent of the variation in the unemployment function of post graduate and professional degree holders was explained by the selected set of explanatory variables namely medium of instruction, sex, age of the respondent, marital status total number of persons attended the interviews, number of interviews attended, family income and ownership of property. It shows that the selected socio-economic and employment factors were strong enough to explain the unemployment function and there was no another set of significant random factors. The factors namely sex, age of the respondent, and family income were statistically significant at one percent level to explain the variation in the unemployment function and had positive relationship with duration of unemployment.

The a priori and theoretical expectation between age, family income and duration of unemployment were positive. Because, greater the age level, greater would be the duration of

unemployment, greater the level of family income which would make the employed to have less seriousness to search a job, thus higher would be the duration of unemployment and vice versa. It was found that the duration of unemployment was high for males than females. It was due to the fact that, many of the females were willing to work in schools as teachers and they were observed in schools easily than males. Females were not waiting for a long period of time. Thus the above statistically significant factors fulfilled the a priori theoretical expectation. All the selected variables together were also statistically significant at one percent level to determine the unemployment function which was confirmed by the 'F' statistic.

#### Factors Determining Duration of Unemployment-Regression Analysis

Along with the set of factors analysed at various levels of education, educational level was added in the pooled regression analysis. The results of the regression analysis are given in the table-12.

Table-12

Determinants of Duration of Unemployment – Pooled Regression

Variables	Regression coefficients	Standard error	't' ratio
Educational status	-1.069152	.095399	-11.207**
Medium of instruction	-.0112787	.249016	-.051
Sex of the respondent	.387997	.187304	2.071**
Age of the respondent	.841288	.040097	20.997***
Marital status	-.197996	.195427	-1.013
Total no of persons attended interview	.003088	.005722	.540
Total no of interviews attended	.041229	.039619	1.041
Family income	2.348912E-05	1.81826E-05	1.292
Ownership of land property	-2.82848E-07	6.36752E-07	-.444
Constant	-14.599373	1.000537	-
F = 67.59327 ***			
R2 = 0.87			
D-W = 1.5332			

The estimated unemployment function explained 87 percent of the variation in the duration of unemployment in terms of selected socio-economic and employment factors. Only 13 percent of the variation in duration of employment was explained by the other set of random factors. Of the variables taken in to account, educational level, sex and age of the unemployed were observed to be significant factors in determining duration of unemployment. The sign of the regression co-efficient for educational status was negative which shows that higher the level of educational qualification, lower would be the duration of unemployment and vice versa.

The professional and post graduate degree holders did not wait for a long period of time to get a suitable job, they were absorbed in any one of the white collar jobs,. For the other two significant factors namely, sex, and age of the unemployed youths, the signs observed were positive. This implies that there were a positive relationship between these factors and the duration of unemployment. It was found that the duration of unemployment was high for males and less for females. It was due to the fact that, many of the females were ready to work in small schools though their qualification was higher than the job level. All the selected variables together were significant to influence the duration of unemployment which can be observed from the significant 'F' statistic. The 'F' statistic and the co-efficient of determination ' $R^2$ ' shows that there were no another significant set of factors determining duration of unemployment in the selected sample.

To sum up, the common factor determining unemployment level in all the educational level was the age of the respondent. The relationship between the duration of unemployment and the age of the respondent was observed to be positive which shows that the age of the respondent was higher, higher would be the duration of

---

---

unemployment and vice versa. At higher educational level, the sex of the respondent and family income added with the age of the respondent to determine duration of unemployment. In the pooled analysis educational status of the respondents was also observed to be significant factor determining duration of unemployment along with the age and sex of the respondents.

### CONCLUSION

In Coimbatore district, sickness of the industries was one of the main causes for unemployment. There was grater gap between the growing of job opportunities and the labour force. The unemployed youths opined that there was a need to create additional job opportunities to match with the growing labour force. The common factor determining unemployment level in all the educational level was the age of the respondent. The relationship between the duration of unemployment and the age of the respondent was observed to be positive which shows that the age of the respondent was higher, higher would be the duration of unemployment and vice versa. It implied that the unemployment problem was not solved for a long period of time. At higher educational level, the sex of the respondent and family income added with the age of the respondent to determine duration of unemployment. In the pooled analysis educational status of the respondents was also observed to be significant factor determining duration of unemployment.

### REFERENCES

1. Eleventh Plan document, Planning commission, Government of India, New Delhi.