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RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY

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RESEARCH ON UNEMPLOYMENT

1 Defining unemployment

Unemployment is the state of being unemployed . OR It can be defined as is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work.

Though with regard to economics, The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.

2 The different types of Unemployment

2.1 Structural

This type results from industrial reorganization, typically due to technological change, rather than fluctuations in supply or demand.

Structurally unemployed people usually have skills that are not needed in the market or have a specialized background or experience that cannot be used in the current market. It is usually the result of a change in the economic situation of an industry or region, often a natural disaster or the introduction of a new competitor ...

2.2 cyclical

Cyclical unemployment is a factor of overall unemployment that relates to the cyclical trends in growth and production that occur within the business

cycle. When business cycles are at their peak, cyclical unemployment will be low because total economic output is being maximized.

2.3 Frictional

Frictional unemployment refers to the portion of the unemployment rate that results from labor market turnovers. This unemployment is ongoing and includes job transitions and communication lags between employers and potential employees, people entering and exiting the labor force

2.4 Seasonal

An elevated level of unemployment that is expected to occur at certain parts of the year.

Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are unemployed at certain times of the year, because they work in industries where they are not needed all year round. Examples of industries where demand, production and employment are seasonal include tourism and leisure, farming, construction and retailing.

3 What should be done to curb the increasing Unemployment

- (i) Change in industrial technique
- (ii) Policy change regarding seasonal unemployment
- (iii) Change in education system
- (iv) Expansion of Employment exchanges
- (v) More assistance to self employed people
- (vi) Full and more productive employment
- (vii) Increase in Production
- (viii) More importance to employment programmes
- (ix) Decentralisation of industrial activity
- (x) Population control