

**THE INFLUENCE OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN  
TANZANIA: A CASE STUDY OF IRINGA MUNICIPALITY**

**By**

**Sweetbert Maro**

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Degree of Master of  
Public Administration of the University of Dodoma**

**The University of Dodoma**

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## CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the University of Dodoma, a dissertation entitled *“The Influence of Youth Unemployment on Crime in Tanzania: A Case of Iringa Municipality”* in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Public Administration of the University of Dodoma

.....

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(SUPERVISOR)

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*“So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you and help you; I will uphold you with my righteous right hand”*

*Isaiah 41:10*

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## **DEDICATION**

“To my Late Father Mr. Julius Gaguri Maro, stay in peace and to my mother Mrs.

Edna Julius Gaguri who taught and encouraged me to love books”.

## **ABSTRACT**

Youth crime rate is on the rise in Tanzania at a time when unemployment among youths is also high. However, little is yet known about the extent to which youth unemployment influences youth crime. This study examined the influence of youth unemployment on crime in Tanzania taking Iringa Municipality as a case study. The study aimed at determining the extent of youth unemployment, extent of crime rates in relation to youth unemployment, examine the ongoing initiatives to curb the problem, and identify possible measures to reduce youth unemployment and crime in the study area.

The study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches in data collection. A sample size of 60 respondents comprising, youths, police officers, ward executive officers, municipal council officials and NGO officials was used. Data collection was through Questionnaires, focused group discussions, interviews, observation and documentary review. Data were analyzed quantitatively using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software.

The study found that youth engagement in crime is highly related to the problem of youth unemployment. The ongoing initiatives to address the problems are seen to be weak and ineffective to curb the problem due to lack of sufficient coordination between public and private sectors.

The study recommends a review of the Youth Development Vision 2007 to match with National Employment Policy 2008 for effective promotion of employment of youths. The Ministry concerned with youth affairs should also work closely with police to reduce and prevent youth involvement in crime.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

ACP	Assistant Commissioner of Police
ASP	Additional Superintendent of police
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
H.E	His Excellence
IDYDC	Iringa Development of Youth, Disabled and Children
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	Iringa Municipal Council
ISCO	International Standard Classification for Occupation
MGD	Millennium Development Goals
MPA	Masters in Public Administration
NEP	National Employment Policy
NEPP	National Employment Promotion Plan
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
NYDP	National Youth Development Policy
OC-CID	Officer Commanding the Criminal Investigation Department
PC	Personal Computer
RD	Restless Development
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SPW	Students Partnerships Worldwide
TaESA	Tanzania Employment Services Agency
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification for Occupation

TPIA	Tanzania Private Investigation Agency
UDOM	University of Dodoma
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides the background of youth unemployment problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, and scope of the study and concluding with the limitations of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Globally, Youth unemployment is recognized as a serious societal problem present in almost all countries and of concern to all humanity. The study undertaken by ILO (2010) shows the current context of global economic instability, whereby young men and women face increasing uncertainty in their hopes of making a satisfactory labour market transition. The ILO study describes that, at the end of 2009, there was an estimated 81 million unemployed young people in the world. This was 7.8 million more than the number in 2007 at the start of the global crisis. The youth unemployment rate rose sharply during the economic crisis more sharply than ever before from 11.9 to 13.0 percent. However, this ILO report forecasts a continued increase in the youth unemployment rate in 2010 to 13.1 percent (ILO, 2010).

Surprisingly, even those countries that are believed to have developed also face such problems. In England the government is facing more calls for tougher actions to tackle youth unemployment after the number of 16 to 24 years olds out of work rose to about 1 million marks. (Groom, 2011)

However, youth unemployment is more a worry in large part of developing countries, Groom (2011). Unemployment rate among the youth in developing

countries has increased sharply that it has become a political agenda as well as a scientific agenda. In the United Republic of Tanzania for example, the National Employment Policy (URT, 2008) points out that the problem of unemployment has become so serious, that it is regarded as a major national development challenge. Unemployment and underemployment have remained one of the intractable problems facing Tanzania since the 1970's, whereby the country went through an economic crisis reflected by the fall in the annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate from 5% to an average of 2.6% in the early 1980s, and about 1% in the beginning of the 1990s. According to ILFS (2005/2006), the economically active population in Tanzania was estimated to be 18.8 million. This represents an increase of 3.3 million or 2.1% compared to the findings of the 2000/2001 ILFS.

Not only that but also the government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT, 2008) point out that, the rate of unemployment is threatening in urban areas than in rural areas. Persons in the age of 18-34 years living in all localities face the highest rate of unemployment at 13% for female and 10% for males. The total number of employed youth (aged 15-34) according to the national definition is 9,056,217 while the unemployed youth are 1,398,677, about 13.4% of the total youth workforce (ILFS, 2006). This high rate is calling for the attention of the government and other stakeholders to prepare well targeted researches, policies and programmes that address youth unemployment.

Highlighting the seriousness of the problem of youth unemployment on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2009, H.E Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, at the UN General Assembly called for global assistance in the “gigantic tasks” of generating employment for African youth, by warning that the problem can

serve to perpetuate conflict on the continent. He added that “youth unemployment has consequences that extend beyond the economy”. The Tanzanian President went further by saying that, some youths with no job prospects and little hope of getting any have become the petrol to raging tires of conflicts. They easily fall prey to war lords, criminal gangs and political manipulations to the detriment of peace and stability in their countries, UN News Centre (2009)

Further illustrating the impact of youth unemployment, (Semboja, H., 2007) observes that, some serious consequences of youth unemployment and insecurity are linked to the exclusion of young people from a productive role in the adult world of work that could demoralize them, undermine social cohesion and lead to social problems such as crime, drug abuse, vandalism and general alienation in the vicious circle of poverty.

As regards to the extent of the problem, the URT Police Force Report (2010) verified the situation by showing that, crime rates countrywise increased significantly over the past twenty years. The most prevalent crime is burglary with about 47% of the households reporting being burgled over the last five years period. Simple theft is the second most frequent crime, mugging 35%, Hijacking and vehicle theft rates are very low, but theft of external motor vehicle fittings is common. This has been experienced by 25% of the people surveyed. There are also high (20%) levels of assault.

The Police Force Report of 2010 further indicates that, the criminal data collected by Iringa Police force department where this study was conducted shows that, from January 2009 to December 2011 there were 11,202 crime cases committed by youths. In 2009 youths criminal cases were 3,538 among them 1,367 (equivalent to

38.6%) were major cases and 2,171 (equivalent to 61.3%) were minor cases. In year 2010, 3,729 cases were recorded among them 1,318 (equivalent to 35.3%) as major cases and 2,411 (equivalent to 64.7%) as minor cases. In 2011, the Iringa police force further recorded a total of 3,935 cases, among them 1,280 (equivalent to 32.5%) were major cases and 2,655 (equivalent to 67.5%) minor cases. From the above data it is obvious that, major cases seem to decrease while minor cases increase. However, the general trend is that crime cases keep on increasing from 31.6% in the year 2009, 33.29% in 2010 to 35.1% in 2011 (based on yearly percentage of all cases recorded from 2009 to 2011).

The Police Report of July, 2010 also added that, increased crime rates are due to mostly youth lack of alternative income generating activities in urban areas, and warned that such patterns will persist in the future if no holistic approach is initiated to alter the employment situation.

A study on the problem of youth unemployment and crime are important because knowing whether the two variables relate to each other will enable the government to deal with them as a single problem effectively. The study therefore attempts to examine whether youth unemployment influence youth to commit crime as there are little information known in Iringa Municipality.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS 2006) has noted that the Tanzania Labour Force 20.6 million out of 37.5 million people. Among the 18.3 million labour force (88.3%) are unemployed. Among people with jobs, 17 (92.7%) are fully employed and 1.3 million (7.3%) have job scarcity (underemployed), (ILFS 2006), this indicates the rise on youth unemployment.

A Police Force report (2010) shows crime rate in Tanzania increased significantly to 8.9 percent over the years 2009 to 2010 in the period of January to December 2010 total of 103,669 cases were reported in criminal centers all across the countries compared to the year 2009 a total of 94,390 cases were reported. The phenomenon of increase in crime rate countrywide in Iringa municipal reported to rise from 31.6% in 2009, 33.29% in 2010 to 35.1% in 2011(Iringa Police force department, 2011 ).

On unemployment, the ILFS 2006 data shows that unemployment rates in Tanzania are highest for persons below 35 years of age in all areas. Persons in the age of 18-34 years living in all localities face the highest rate of unemployment at 13% for female and 10% for males. With youth (15-24 years) unemployment is highest among female youths at 15.4% as compared to 14.3% for males. The total number of employed youth (aged 15-34) is 9,056,217 while the unemployed youth are 1,398,677, about 13.4% of the total youth workforce (ILFS, 2006.)

Therefore, the overall research problem addressed by this study is that although youths unemployment rate seem to increase, little is known to whether this influences the increase in youth crime rate.

Nevertheless, there are a numbers of government initiatives such as policies, strategies and programs that aimed at alleviating Unemployment among youth and provide a direction to enable people get employed or go for self employment in Tanzania, to make them self-reliant, fully integrated and productive to society/youth economic empowerment. These include; The National Employment Policy (URT,2008), National Employment Promotion Plan (1999), National Youth Development Policy (2007) and National Youth Action Plan ( 2000) Central to all these policies, is to eliminate obstacles that constraint youth to access and engage

into productive employment, so as to enhance an adequate employment growth in our economy, in order to reduce Unemployment and Underemployment rates and eventually attain full, productive, and decent employment for all Tanzanians. A number of institutions, both public and private (e.g. TAESA) has been established to implement and coordinate various programmes arising from these policies.

On the relationship between unemployment and crimes, existing literature suggest that unemployment and poor working conditions result into crime as youth find crime an alternative income generation method for them (ILO, 2010). Also (Agnew, 1992) argued that joblessness trigger frustrations and anger which in turn may lead to violent behavior. Not only that but also unemployment provides individual with more time and opportunity to commit crime. However, (Mustard, 2010) argued that the relation between income and crime is stronger than unemployment and crime. That income loss generated by unemployment lowers the opportunity cost to engage in crime. Therefore, the need of this study was to examine the influence of youth's unemployment on youth crime in Tanzania, especially in Iringa Municipality.

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 Main Objective of the Study**

The general objective of this study was to examine the influence of youth unemployment on youth crime in Tanzania.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study**

1. To determine the extent of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality

2. To determine the extent of crime rates in relation to youth's unemployment in Iringa Municipality
3. To examine the ongoing initiatives (policies, strategies and programme) to curb unemployment and their impact of the crime in Iringa Municipality
4. To identify the possible measures that can reduce youth unemployment and crime in Iringa Municipality

#### **1.4 Study Research Questions**

1. What is the extent of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality?
2. What is the extent of youth and crime rate in relation to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality?
3. What is the effectiveness of the initiatives (policies, strategies and programmes) used to curb unemployment and their impact on crime in Iringa Municipality?
4. What are the possible measures that can reduce youth unemployment and crime in Iringa Municipality?

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The findings of this research are expected to generate important lessons to the community, government and other stakeholders dealing with the issues of youth, especially youth unemployment. Moreover it would help policy makers in designing suitable policies relating to youth employment in Tanzania.

To the community, the study sought to expose and educate the community on the relationship between increase of youth unemployment and social crimes by recognizing that youth are the future generation, that the society should invest more on youth, to participate them in societal developmental activities, to educate them to differentiate rights and wrongs before they engage in social crimes.

To policy makers, the study is expected to provide information to the policy makers on the existing relationship between youth unemployment and crimes in Iringa Municipality, especially on how the community and youth has been affected with, also to help the policy makers to use outcomes from this research to reframe their policy by formulating youth policies and programs that promote and have direct benefit to youth.

To government and other development actors, when dealing with similar employment has to use findings from this proposed research to improve their approaches, strategies, and techniques in solving problems in their development projects /programmes.

Finally, the research findings are expected to lead to a clearer understanding of the relationship between youth's unemployment and the rise of crimes and provide the government and other interested parties a basis for charting out remedial programmes.

### **1.6 Limitations of the study**

There were some limitations in this study like financial constraints, transport to different study area, and little awareness of the respondents in their ability to fill questionnaires and unwillingness to share their understanding on the study

investigated. Others include the issue of data confidentiality due to the nature of the topic and offices or institutions involved (e.g. Police data). Also the study was limited due to the unavailability of data for unemployment statistics. The last Integrated Labour Force Survey was conducted in 2006 and the previous one was conducted in 2001. Another Survey will be conducted in 2013. This will comprise information from 2007 to 2012. Thus, this study has used only employment statistics available up to 2006 and the updated ILO reports up to 2012.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

Despite the fact that, crime covers a wide area, this study was limited to minor crime. The study was conducted in Iringa with a focus on the influence youth unemployment on youth crime in Tanzania. Iringa municipality was chosen because it has both high youth crime rate and youth unemployment rate.

### **1.8 Organization of the Dissertation**

This dissertation is organized into five chapters. Chapter two describes the theoretical and conceptual context of the study. Chapter three explains the methodologies that were used in the data collection and analysis. Chapter four provides the findings of the study. The last chapter discusses the findings and provides the general conclusions and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviews relevant literature on unemployment, particularly youth unemployment and crime globally and locally. The aim was to examine the influence of youth unemployment on crime. The specific objectives reviewed were on the extent of youth unemployment, the extent of crime, the ongoing initiatives (strategies, policies and programmes) used to curb the problem of youth unemployment and crime as adopted by the government of Tanzania as well as to identify the possible measures that can reduce the problem of youth unemployment and crime in the study area. This enabled the identification of knowledge gaps. The chapter also attempts a discussion of the theoretical underpinnings related to the topic, thus leading to the development of a model (framework) for understanding “youth unemployment and crime” relations in Tanzania particularly in the study area.

#### **2.1 Definition of key concepts used in the study**

##### **2.1.1 Youths**

According to the standard UN definition, youth comprises the age-group between fifteen and twenty-four inclusive (ILO 2010). In practice, the operational definition of youth varies widely from country to country depending on cultural, institutional and political factors. In industrialised countries, the lower age limit usually corresponds to the statutory minimum school-leaving age. In Britain, for example, “Youth Employment Policy” generally refers to policies targeted at the 16-18 year

old age group whilst in Italy the term is used to describe policies for people aged between 14-29 in Northern Italy and 14-32 in the South. In Africa things are contrary. The differences continue to exist in the way national statistics programmes of the countries define and measure youth. Semboja, H (2007) says definitions of “youth” are based in part on the end use of the measurement. On the other side URT (2008) defines youth as in the context of Tanzania referring to persons aged between 15 and 35 years.

For the purposes of this study, the URT (2008) definition of youth is used. This is because within the context of Tanzania, it’s difficult to make a further distinction between teenagers and young adults, since the problems faced by these two groups are almost related.

### **2.1.2 Unemployment**

There is no universal way of defining “Unemployment”, the term has been explained differently by many researchers and authors. According to Petersen, C.A (2010), Unemployment means an economic indicator that refers to the number or proportion of people in an economy who are willing and able to work, but are unable to get a job.

Pettinger, T (2010) also defined the term unemployment in regard to a situation where someone of a working age is not able to get a job but would like to be in full time employment. Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work and not to people who are not willing or able to work, for whatever reason. Unemployment figures do not count to people who are "economically inactive" but to unemployed people, Investopedia (2011).

According to the National definition (URT, 2008) Unemployment is defined as a situation of total lack of work of an individual. It can be viewed as an enforced idleness of potential wage earners or self employed persons that are able and willing to work, but cannot find work.

In Tanzania where a significant amount of the people can earn a living only by working for others; being unable to find a job is a serious problem. Lack of work makes a person feel deprived and rejected by society. The Unemployment rate is thus the percentage of the unemployed relative to the total labour force, (URT, 2008)

Mostly unemployment is used as a measure of health of the economy whereby unemployment rate is mostly cited as a measure of economic strength of a nation, (Collins, K. 2008). The study recognised this early, thus focused on the number of unemployed persons divided by the number of people in the labour force as far as the nature of topic is concerned.

### **2.1.3 Crime**

Crime in a straight forward answer as it was provided by Tappan, (1947) means “something that is against the law, something that society considers harmful behaviour”. In most Criminal law textbooks, Crime is defined as a conduct (an act or mission) which, when it leads to a certain state of affairs, is treated in that jurisdiction as being capable of leading to prosecution and punishment. This relates with what (Glanville, W. 1955) explained concerning crime who said regarded crime as an act that is capable of being followed by criminal proceedings, having one of the type of outcome (punishment etc.) known following these proceedings.

In today's world and Tanzania respectively, crime is a silent fact, an integral part of the risks we face in our everyday life because it is associated with harm and violence; harm to individuals, destruction of property and the denial of respect to people and institutions. Generally social processes give meaning to crime and its control. Crime is a social constructed process that has a distinctly social bases-it both shapes and is shaped by –the society in which it operates, (Sunstein, C.R. 2003).

Crime has been categorised different depending on the nature of the crime, legal system of the particular country and according to the size and degree of effects. This study has used minor and major criminal types to expose in detail the problem of crime in the study area.

#### **2.1.4 Major Crimes**

A major crime refers to serious and violent crime. they are those crime that are considered felonies such as rape, murder, assaults, with intent to kill, illegal trafficking, child abuse etc. According to (Foucault, 1975), major crime means any offence punishable on indictments involving death, attempt homicide, serious bodily injury, major facility disturbance.

The meaning of major crime has not changed. Tanzania Private Investigation Agency report (TPIA, 2009) and Tanzania Police report (2010) support the concept by identifying the type of cases which are perceived as major crime in Tanzania like rape, murder, serious assaults, treason offence, fraud and any other offences that require complex detection which has high cost to peoples life.

### **2.1.5 Minor Crime**

Minor crime means those crimes that are regarded as non-serious or non-violent crimes. Minor crime usually consists of public wrongs such as gambling, prostitution, stealing, vandalism, shoplifting, insults, drunkenness and others which have little scale of effects to the community. In Tanzania many minor crimes are personal and they most conducted individually or between individual against individual centrally to major crimes which are mostly conducted between individual against state, (URT, 2010)

In this paper major crime and minor crime were used interchangeably depended on the information provided.

Kamblole, J (2010) argues that are the societies which consider what is right and what is wrong and what particular acts constitute crime since the society itself differ in conception. Hence what is crime here can be not crime in other place, in example in USA homosexual is not offence but in Tanzania is offence under section 154 of Tanzania Penal Code (CAP 16) which prohibits as unnatural offence to have canal knowledge against the order of nature and punishment is fourteen years.

## **2.2 Historical development of the problem of Youth Unemployment and Crime in Africa/Tanzania**

### **2.2.1 Youth Unemployment**

Many and more young people are having trouble when first looking for work and youth unemployment levels are certain serious in many ILO member countries, (ILO,2010). The rate of youth unemployment is much higher than the number of

adults in most countries of the world, (O'Higgins, N. 2001). In developing countries, youth unemployment is compounded by substantial levels of underemployment and poor-quality jobs in the informal sector. Both these phenomena are widespread, which suggests that the problem of integrating young people into the labour market in developing countries is even more serious than would first appear, (ILO, 2010).

In most African countries, including the three East African countries, unemployment, under employment and poverty levels have continued to increase and have remained at extremely high levels despite considerable efforts to promote sustainable development by national governments and international development agencies, (Economic Commission for Africa-ECA, 2002). In recent years, there has been increased concern over the tragic waste of human potential, particularly for the youth. Most of the youth are either unemployed or underemployed.

URT (2008) recognizes the problem of unemployment and underemployment by stating that, the problem of unemployment and underemployment has now become so serious, that it should be regarded as a major national development challenge with ramifications for economic welfare, social stability and human dignity. Unemployment and underemployment have remained one of the intractable problems facing Tanzania since the 1970s, whereby the country went through an economic crisis reflected by the fall in the annual GDP growth rate from 5% to an average of 2.6% in the early 1980s, and about 1% in the beginning of the 1990s (URT: Economic Survey 2000).

Since the mid 1980s, Tanzania embarked on implementing a series of economic reforms that gradually placed the economy on a sounder footing. After an initial recovery in economic growth in the late 1980s, the early 1990's were again plagued

by macroeconomic instability and poor economic growth that called for the adoption of macro-economic reforms.

The ongoing reforms in economy have yielded substantial economic growth and impressive performance of the economy at the macro level in the past ten years. The overall economic growth has been rising consistently (except for 2003 due to drought) from 3.3% in 1997 to 6.8 percent in 2005, constituting an annual growth rate of 5.1% (URT: Economic Survey, 2005 ). The achievements in GDP growth stemmed from improved performance in agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants, tourism, mining, and manufacturing, (URT, 2008).

In spite of the positive achievements recorded through Tanzania's macroeconomic stabilization policies, crucial challenges remain. One of these; is the high levels of unemployment and poverty in the country.

Statistics show that, Tanzania's youth population constitute the majority of the active labour force but are not fully utilized. The total number of employed youth (aged 15-34) according to the National definition is 9,056,217 while the unemployed youth are 1,398,677, about 13.4% of the total youth workforce (ILFS, 2006.) This high rate is calling for the attention of the government and other stakeholders to prepare well-targeted policies and programmes that address youth unemployment. This situation poses a threat of them to engage in social exclusions.

### **2.2.2 Factors accelerating the rate youth unemployment in Tanzania**

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2008), youth unemployment is one of the most serious challenges facing Tanzania. The youth

constitutes about 21 percent of the total population and they have highest rate of unemployment.

Masozi, D.N (2012) observed the problem of youth unemployment in Tanzania resulted from the inability of the job market to absorb fresh graduates every year and due to mismatch between economic growth and the increased population of youth, that the number of employment vacancies is still not enough to absorb all youth in the job market as resulted from economic decline. High rate of unemployment in Tanzania is not only resulted by poor economic growth, lack of enough industries and poor modernization of agriculture but also due to ineffectiveness of sectors which do not provide much employment such as tourism, mining, transportation, trading and so on.

In a discussion concerned with employment issues to the media, Hon. Gaudensia M. Kabaka who is the current Minister responsible for Labour and Employment in Tanzania on 21 March, 2012, pointed out that, there are numerous reasons behind the problem of unemployment in Tanzania. She said Overall unemployment is caused by two main factors: (i) the slow pace of employment growth in the economy (demand side) and (ii) limited employment capacity among the incoming labour in the labour market (Supply side), (URT, 2012). Youth unemployment is high in Tanzania for the following reasons.

- **Lack of job skills:** A large number of young people entering on the labour market every year without having the knowledge and skills to work enable them to establish and run self-employment projects. An example is graduates of primary education, secondary education and who have not completed studies. Information on employment (NER 2007) shows that 87.2% percent

of labour force without jobs has never been thoroughly trained to find many young people they enter the labour market without any knowledge thus gained time complex in the self-employed or employed. In addition young people who finish level range of training and education are unable to find employment due to lack of skills and expertise needed in the labour market inside and out the country, along with lack of capital to set up activities for those with skills and a willingness to establish self-employment and employ others, (URT,2012).

- **The challenge of globalization:** Globalization gives increasing competition in the labour market within and outside the country, changes in science and technology particularly the use of ICT and require new skills and experience job seekers;
- **Mismatch of skills** For young people with skills no proportional correlation between those with skills and skills needed in the labour market. The point is reflects what the National Employment Policy (2008) identified. The Labour Market in Tanzania is characterized by an increasing number of school leavers, graduates and adults who do not find jobs in the formal sector. Most youth lacks of proper skills required in the jobs available. They have attended schools and colleges and have graduated with high qualifications. However, the qualifications do not match with the required skills by employers.
- **Downward trend values and patriotism:** Hon. Gaudencia Kabaka also identified downward trend of values and patriotism as the one of the causal force accelerating problem in Tanzania. She described that, large numbers of young people do not want to work at all with many they segregate certain

functions that would enable self-employed and income,(URT,2012). This laziness and job segregation has caused many youth to become unemployed.

- **Lack of commercial services:** the lack of commercial services or Business Development Services to reach many audiences including the capital, training and information markets, especially for young people is a lack of self-employment and employment for visually others were also identified by the minister as one of the major factors beyond youth unemployment problem.
- **Inferiority and lack of confidence;** State of lacking confidence sentiment and broad scope of the types of projects self-employed and productive. Many young people are still thinking of relying on employed in the formal sector instead of thinking and designing activities self-employed and which also can create jobs for others, (URT, 2012).
- **Challenges of HIV/AIDS Disease:** Challenges posed by HIV and AIDS where is caused victims fail to do tasks that need to healthy young model with great power, as the construction of roads, buildings, farm projects and so on
- **Poverty conditions;** Poor condition (hard) leads to a workforce of rural life in sectors of Agriculture (Rural), especially young urban rush, and so increasing problem in the city, (URT, 2012).

This indicates that to extent the government is aware on what cause unemployment in Tanzania thus they can establish measures to alleviate the problem in the country. In other side Minister's statement raise doubts to the public us it does not touched on economic growth rate and macro-economic environment as being one of the factors for unemployment and underemployment problems in Tanzania. We cannot escape this because demand for labour depends much on the economic condition of the

particular country. We have to stabilize our economy to match with our labour market, and to enhance this we have to consider to improve our industrial sector as well as to transform our agricultural production.

### **2.3 Youth unemployment and situation of crime in Tanzania**

The age pattern of crime is close to universal. In virtually all countries, criminal activity rises with age, peak in the late teens, then fall (e.g. Hirschi and Gottfredson 1983). A popular explanation for the age distribution of crime is that youths are more exposed to unemployment (e.g. Freeman 1996; Grogger 1998).

However, Economists have also argued that the income loss generated by unemployment lowers the opportunity cost of engaging in crime (cf. Becker 1968; Ehrlich 1973). Others have hypothesized that joblessness triggers frustration and anger, which in turn may lead to violent behaviour (Agnew 1992). It has also been suggested that unemployment provides individuals with more time and opportunities to commit crime (Felson 1998).

Understanding the link between youth unemployment and crime is not only important to help explain the age distribution of crime but is also a key issue for public policy since any relationship would indicate that the social benefits of investments in labour market programs may exceed those usually claimed.

The main focus is on youth because youth unemployment and situations in which young people give up on job search or work under inadequate conditions incur costs to the economy, to society and to the individual and their family URT (2007).Cezary (2004) added that there is a demonstrated link between youth unemployment and social exclusion. As instability to find employment creates a sense of uselessness and

idleness among young people that can lead to increased crime (ibid). The Police Report (2010) verified the situation by showing that crime rates have country wise increased significantly over the past twenty years. The most prevalent crime is burglary with about 47% of the households reporting being burgled over the last five years period. Simple theft is the second most frequent crime, mugging 35%, Hijacking and vehicle theft rates are very low, but theft of external motor vehicle fittings is common. This has been experienced by 25% of the people surveyed. There are also high (20%) levels of assault.

The Police Report of July, 2010 was highly supported by the criminal data collected by the Police department in Iringa Municipal from January 2009 to December 2011 which shows 2009 youth were involved in 3,538 criminal cases, 1,367 major cases while 2,171 were minor cases. In year 2010, 3,729 cases were recorded, 1,318 as major cases and 2,411 as minor cases. In December 2011, the police recorded a total of 3,935 cases, among them 1,280 were major cases and 2,655 minor cases. These data mean that in year 2009 youth in Iringa were involved in criminal cases by 31.6 percent, major cases were 38.6 percent and 61.3 percent minor cases. In year 2010 criminal rate increased to 33.29 percent, while 35.3 percent were major cases and 64.7 percent were minor cases. Up to December 2011 the rate were 35.1 percent, 32.5 percent for major cases while 67.5 percent for minor cases. These data are calculated from 11,202 cases recorded from January 2009, 2010 to December 2011.

The recorded police data match positively with what has been argued by the UN-HABITAT (2007) which shows that, lack of employment is exacerbated by inadequate or lacking of recreational facilities and where they exist, the few

recreational facilities that are available are not fully utilized, leading to boredom which is a recipe for criminal behaviour.

### **2.3.1 Factors for the high rate of youth involvement in crime in Tanzania**

To our Tanzania today youth are commit many crimes compare to other group of people. The question to be asked here is why youth are involved on this lather than adults, elders or children. Kambole, J. 2010), exposed the following factors as likely causes that made crimes to be committed by youth in Tanzania

- **Poverty** this is state of being poor and no youth is like to leave under poor condition so they are struggle to do away with poor condition that is way through this struggle they found them self in doing even illegal acts in order to solve their problem example they involve even killing of other people like Albinos were killed in order for the to become rich as they believe which is wrong concept .Most in streets of cities like Dar –es –salaam youth are involve in theft ,robbery even use of drugs this does not mean that rich are not commit crimes but even them they want to gain more, (Kambole, J. 2010)
- **Urbanizations** this is the situation were towns are developed many houses are built and become populated. Hence it makes many youth to leave in streets which provide opportunity of commit crimes as the ways are narrow even easily to rob or to rape so situation made them to do so. (Kambole, J. 2010). Example more crimes are committed to the areas like Buguruni and not areas like Masaki.
- **Schools** the place where youth went to get education but they learn even crime, example most student in school they involve in use of drugs like

marijuana cocaine and are like so from their schools had become areas for learn crimes they stay in mob's and try to leave like others so they learn even crimes that is why they commit more crimes but for adults most they cannot stay in mob and learn crimes.

- **Unemployment** mean most youth they stay idle without job that is why they start to think about crimes as we know an idle mind is the work shop of devil. According to Kambole, J (2010) argues that as youth have no job to have money they start to employ them self through illegal acts like drug traffics, theft even murder in order to become rich. This does not mean those who are employed are not committing crimes but it depends to the type of crimes.
- **Family** as the first institution to educate the youth if a young boy or girl belong to the family with immoral it is easily for that young to be criminal so family as the first institution had a duty of educate their children before they went to school or street. So parents had huge contribution to the behavior of their sons and daughters .as the children were born innocent they are changed to be criminals if parents do not take care of them. That's why youth commit crimes, (Kambole, J. 2010).
- **Mass media** these are communication media which reach to the large number of people within short time. How it cause the youth to commit crime this is because most youth use them for learn illegal acts like pornographic picture which stimulate them even to rape. Also they learn about drug abuse and many things, (Kambole, J. 2010). Most of Tanzania youth use the media in a bad way without uses them forget knowledge Example Television, magazine, radio, and internet, etc.

- **Drug abuse** this mean use of illegal drugs most of youth has been affected by this problem. And popular they are known by street language as “mateja”. These most they don’t have jobs but they need more money to buy those illegal drugs and are so expensive so they involve in crimes to fulfill their needs. That’s why they kill, steal, rob and even to forgery, if they are affected they cannot think reasonably hence they are over confidence they can do anything even crimes youth are the most group which affected by this drug abuse, (Kambole, J. 2010).
- **Age factor:** According to their age they want to test everything that’s why you will find they test even crimes which is main problem but most of adults they are know many thing but youth they test especial to the things which they are restricted by adults they need to see consequence hence they fall to test crimes lather then good things like education and proper behavior

Kambole, J. (2010), continues to argues that, youth in their age they know that it is the time to make good life so they have desire of make more wealthy like capitalists through this desire they fall in commit off crimes most of these crimes are property crimes they involve even in dangerous business like money laundry, drug traffic like these “mateja” who are most in Dar-es-salaam streets like Ubungo, Buguruni, Kariakoo, Mwenge and in other region of Tanzania including in Iringa. All these they did in order to make good life.

There are many problem associated by this issue of involve in crimes while we are still youth like death most youth are died through fight with police or citizen in time of commit those crimes. Through use of that money which they obtain easily they

misuse them hence get many sexual diseases like AIDS and other sexual offences because even girls involve in prostitution.

#### **2.4 Empirical Review on the study on youth Unemployment and Crime in Tanzania;**

Many schools of thought have emerged due to the debate on literature concerning youth unemployment in which it has been related to the ancillary problem of the property crimes. Some authors have positive idea that, youth unemployment leads to direct link to the incidences of ancillary problem of property crimes. Others argue that, there are indirect linkages between youth unemployment and the ancillary problem of incidences of crimes.

Britt (1994) asserts that, crimes can be the result of frustration that arises from the poor economic conditions, that the unemployed people finds themselves impairing their ability to maintain their desired standard of living. Based on his assertion it can be argued that the creation of environment which is conducive for employment opportunities can lead to favour some group of people especially the young into employment.

Hagan (1993) argues that, unemployment might cause property crimes on the ground that, concentration of poverty and joblessness, which fuels crimes but put emphasis that, yet micro-level studies are unclear about the complex relationship between unemployment and crimes. From his point of view is that, jobless people have high chance to deviate from moral norms to delinquency because for the time they are idle their mind set is upon how to earn a daily bread. This can attempt someone to think

that committing property crimes is the solution of the problem of income earning especially in urban areas where the life is always hard.

Unemployment and crimes have been interpreted as the issue of youth concerns because in many cases, youth are regarded to be among the disadvantaged group when it comes to the issues of employment. This observation could be explained partly by uneven opportunities amongst the rural and the urban societies, causing migration of youth from rural to urban centers. These youth in most cases fail to achieve their goals and dreams such as employment and financial independence and therefore resolve to commit crimes resulting in a high crime rate (URT, 2008)

According to the Economic Report on Africa (2005) relates the acts of crimes and youth emphasizing on property crimes of burglary, theft, fraud and forgery and Falk et al., (2009), Fougere et al. 2006) relates unemployment and loss of status that influence feelings of deprivation due to lack of opportunity for legitimate activities as a result looking for the alternatives to compensate for such loss of economic gain.

Cecilia, A and Stavron, A (2000), who conducted a survey to investigate on youth delinquency and the criminal justice system in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania indicated that violence and crime in urban areas is escalating. They argued that, the roots of such violence may not be clearly understood but declining income and work opportunities and the consequence frustrations particularly for youth are the important factors. they concluded that crime and social behaviour are thought to be products of social inequalities, social exclusion and lack of institutional and social control.

Typically there are such reports in Tanzania (Police report, 2010) that claimed, local youth unemployment escalate crime and crime itself is becoming a simpler more effective life alternative for a legion of kids. This idea was supported by the Citizen

News Paper, 24 February 2010 basing on police reports of Tanzania that the crime rate has shot up by 12 percent over the last year in the country. By December 2009, a total of 567,288 crime related incidents had been recorded, up from 506,030 cases the previous year. The report concludes that several factors have contributed to this serious deterioration in security, but the top on the list was the rising youth unemployment. Reportedly this growing number of young people when “provoked” quickly turned mindlessly violent. Therefore understanding the link between youth unemployment and crime is not only important to help explain the age distribution of crime but is also a key issue for public policy since any relationship would indicate that the social benefits of investments in labour market programs may exceed those usually claimed

Furthermore, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) analysis on Africa in 2010 pointed that, Young workers in the lower-income regions (e.g. Tanzania, Iringa region respectively) have been less obviously impacted by the crisis, at least as reflected in the most readily available measures such as unemployment. The reasons pointed out in this report is that, most developing economies have a much smaller share of youth working in fixed establishments that might lay off workers. Most workers are self-employed and engaged in informal sector activities and because few countries have the social protection framework for offering unemployment benefits that can subsidize the job search (MDG, 2010)

However, Paul (2006) argues that unemployment of youth and perceived economic inequalities should be well addressed because are the main responsible factors for the crimes in urban areas. As long as the strategies and policies do not work or not well

implemented, these young people will continue to organize crimes as their alternative means of survival. In his study, the youth group was the most affected.

The official crime statistics from many countries show that unemployed people have high crime rates and that, communities with a lot of youth unemployment experience a lot of crime. According to URT (2007) urban youth unemployment contributes significantly to rising crime rates in urban areas. Out of school youth who are often too young to be gainfully employed, or lack necessary skills, capital or opportunities for self-employment become idle and easily gravitate into drug abuse, violent and anti-social behaviour and crime (ibid)

#### **2.4.1 Review of the Policy and other initiatives taken by the government to alleviate Youth Unemployment and Crime in Tanzania;**

The government recognizes the link between economic growth, poverty reduction and labour market performance and has implemented a number of measures and policies to strengthen the labour market institutions and systems that promote and coordinate employment. Some of the policies and strategies that the government has adopted in alleviating youth unemployment problem include; The National Employment Promotion Plan (1999), the National Employment Policy (2008), the National Youth Development Policy (2007), and Nation Youth Development Policy (2007).

#### **2.4.2 The National Employment Policy of 2008**

The National Employment Policy of 2008 is a revised policy of the previous National Employment Policy of 1997. The key concentration for the revival is based on linked to Tanzania's major macro and sectoral policies as well as programmes undertaken at

micro-level. The aim of the National Employment Policy is therefore to stimulate an adequate growth in our economy in order to reduce Unemployment and Underemployment rates and eventually attain full, productive, and decent employment for all Tanzanians.

Youth issues are clearly recognized in the National Employment Policy of 2008 under the Policy Issues and Statement 3.6: titled “Enhancing the Promotion of Youth Employment” due to the fact that, the youth constitute the majority of the active labour force not fully utilized.

The Objective of the policy statement is placed on eliminating obstacles that constraint youth to access and engage into productive employment, (URT, 2008).

**The Policy Statements are:**

1. Youth specific needs shall be identified and addressed to enhance their employability and effective participation in the labour market.
2. Enabling environment shall be put in place whereby important inputs to enhance youth employment, such as infrastructure, skills training, vocational guidance and counseling, capacity building, business development and financial services for business start up and improvement, will be made available by the Government, Private sector, CSOs and other employment stakeholders.
3. 3. Youths will be given priorities and their skills enhanced to participate in formulating, developing and implementing employment creation programmes and action plans at different levels.

4. The government in collaboration with other stakeholders shall work together to instill into the youths the importance of work, good conduct and ethics, and conduct awareness and sensitization workshops and seminars on the role of self employment, informal sector and entrepreneurship.

This policy therefore entails preparation of youths for work; by ensuring quality basic education for all young women and men, and developing a demand driven vocational and technical education system. Also need to remove the negative perception of youths to be self employed by sensitizing them on the employment potentials in the private sector, (URT, 2008).

The National Employment Policy (2008) is a complex policy document with number of objectives all aiming at reducing unemployment and boosting economic development of Tanzanians, by engaging them in systems of productions. The other policy objectives which indirectly relates with youth includes;

- Harmonizing policies and establishing institutional framework for effective and efficient coordination of employment creation initiatives and deliveries.
- Empowerment of individuals through enhancing accessibility to business support services including capital, markets access for Private Sector entrepreneurs including self employers for increased productivity and incomes
- Facilitating Tanzanian jobseekers to acquire appropriate skills
- Harmonizing policies and establishing institutional framework for effective and efficient coordination of employment creation initiatives and deliveries, (URT, 2008).

The National Employment Policy (2008) was therefore revised by the government to stimulate an adequate employment growth in our economy that will provide adequate

and sustainable employment in Tanzania. This study opted to review it so as to examine to its extent of effectiveness in terms of success and challenges in curbing the problem of youth employment and its impacts in crime in Tanzania.

### **2.4.3 National Youth Development Policy of 2007**

Another effort adopted by the government of Tanzania in alleviating youth unemployment problem and its impact (crime inclusively) observed through the formulation of the National Youth Development Policy in 2007.

#### **Objective of the National Youth Development Policy**

The overall objective of the policy is to empower, facilitate and guide youth and other stakeholders in the implementation of youth development issues.

#### **Mission and Vision of the policy**

The Mission is to create an enabling environment for youth empowerment and enhancement of employment opportunities and security, while its Vision focused on Empowered, well motivated and responsible youth capable of participating effectively in social, political and economic development of the society.

#### **The Specific objectives of this policy are;**

1. To facilitate youth to acquire skills and competence for employment.
2. To facilitate youths to accept responsibilities so as to be able to practice good values, ethics and good conduct.
3. To create conducive environment for youth participation in decision-making.
4. To enhance establishment and utilization of youth friendly social services

The study also reviewed this policy since it is very important to youth because it is directly related in solving their challenges and problems also because it puts youth at the centre of analysis, that means it give them priorities than any other policy that's why this policy is sometimes regarded as youth policy, (URT, 2007). The adoption of it shows the level of commitment of government of Tanzania in fighting against youth unemployment problem.

#### **2.4.4 Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA, 2002)**

This is another strategy that the government of Tanzania has adopted to curb the problem of youth unemployment and crime in the country.

Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) is a Government agency established under the Executive Agency Act, Cap 245 R.E .2002. It was established in the spirit of the government in converting some of its departments and units into executive agencies for the purpose of improving the delivery of public services, creating an environment conducive to efficient and effective management, improving the quality of employment services which was provided by the department of employment in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development.

TaESA is under the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development. It was given mandate by the government to monitor, regulate, administer and coordinate all matters related to the provision of employment services in Tanzania Mainland.

TaESA strives to achieve the goals and objectives of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty linked to the National Development Vision of 2025 and the Millennium Development Goals.

Employment services and efficient development and utilization of Human Resources are critical requirements for the above mentioned national goals. Therefore the need to create employment opportunities and effective provision of employment services are number one priorities in order to empower Tanzanians for the purpose of reducing income poverty and economic Development.

### **Roles and Functions of TaESA**

The following are roles and functions of the Agency:

1. Prepare internal policies and programmes for providing services to customers and stakeholders;
2. Provide skills on career guidance and employment counseling;
3. Regulate, register and monitor public and private employment service agencies;
4. Coordinate, collect, process, analyze and disseminate Labour Market Information to the stakeholders and the general public in accordance to set standards;
5. Coordinate placement services through processes of registering and preliminary interviewing jobseekers, conducting job search workshops and interview preparation sessions, job matching and referring them to prospective employers
6. Coordinate, provide and monitor cross-border placement services;

7. Advise the Government and training institution on the need to provide demand driven trainings for students of secondary schools, tertiary institutions and universities; and
8. Review, develop and promote application of manual and automated employment processing and analysis techniques such as Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO), International Standard Classification of Industries (ISCO) and PC Recruiter.

The other initiatives that have been undertaken by the government of Tanzania to curb the problem include the establishment of the National Youth Action Plan in 2007. The purpose behind the action plan was to create a workable framework and conducive environment which can implement to produce decent and productive work by public and private sector. The plan also serves as coordination instrument between the two sectors (public and private) to ensure employment opportunities are created and youths benefit from the programmes.

These policies were put in place while aiming at creating the enabling environment which could create new employment opportunities for young people. But this objective had adverse outcome. The policies could not translate into meaningful objectives, such as creation of employment specifically for new entrants. Additionally, Semboja (2007) argues that, employability does not only require skills and trainings but also public policies which are favorable to create conducive environments, which will be able to match demand and supply in the labour market.

Mchovu et al. (1998) asserts that, the policies are formulated but the executors do not pay attention to implement and measure the outcomes of the policies. Apparently

most of the employment policies are vague and do not indicate the strategies which are to be employed in the course of implementation. In this view, there is a challenge when it comes to the stage of implementing these policies. For example all employment policies requires to be enforced through having actors who are accountable and feel that they are conscious with a particular situation and they are ready to influence changes.

## **2.5 Theoretical and Conceptual framework of the study**

### **2.5.1 Theoretical framework of the study**

According to Chinn (1999), a theoretical framework is the structure of concepts which exists in the literature; they are the ready map for the study. Theoretical framework is normally concerned about what we do and about what it means, influenced by the ideas and research of others.

Bandura, A (1986) argued that, these theories and models offer foundations for planning, executing, and evaluating communication projects. By considering the nature of our study, which is examining the influence of youth unemployment on crime, this study has adopted a Classical deviance theory of Anomie.

Tardy, B. (1894) was one of the earliest writers to establish the relationship between crime and environment. He believed that people learn crime through imitation or contact with criminals in their environment. It is his view that unhealthy exposure to certain environments would induce criminality. While agreeing largely with Tardy, B. (1916) and Dahrendorf (1976) argue that Unemployment as a social condition or existence plays a vital role in crime. The unemployed (poor) are led to crime because of their relative deprivation and acute sense of want As a result; the social

environment of the unemployed (poor) rather than their physical environment leads them to crime.

### **2.5.2 The Anomie Theory**

Anomie refers to the confusion that arises when social norms conflict or don't even exist. In the 1960s, Robert Merton used the term to describe the differences between socially accepted goals and the availability of means to achieve those goals. Merton stressed, for instance, that attaining wealth is a major goal of Americans, but not all Americans possess the means to do this, especially members of minority and disadvantaged groups. Those who find the “road to riches” closed to them experience anomie, because an obstacle has thwarted their pursuit of a socially approved goal. When this happens, these individuals may employ deviant behaviors to attain their goals, retaliate against society, or merely “make a point”, (Nikos, P et al, 1997).

The primary contribution of anomie theory is its ability to explain many forms of deviance. The theory is also sociological in its emphasis on the role of social forces in creating deviance. On the negative side, anomie theory has been criticized for its generality. Critics note the theory's lack of statements concerning the process of learning deviance, including the internal motivators for deviance. Like differential association theory, anomie theory does not lend itself to precise scientific study

The theory of Anomie was found to be more applicable to this study because it best supports the contemporary arguments about youth unemployment and criminality bear a striking resemblance to the classical theoretical models of deviancy and delinquency.

Today's experts on young people and crime appear to argue in a similar vein by suggesting that 'to survive economically they (young people) may have to turn to crime as a means of making ends meet' (Nikos, P et al, 1997). The *Age*, experts give credence to the youth joblessness-crime equation as indicated below.

“The causal connection between unemployment and crime is not clear, but there seems to be little doubt in the minds of criminologists and youth workers that there has been a sharp increase in the number of young people who feel marginalised and who have furious, if inchoate, despair about the future” (*Age* 5 May 1992).

It is said of today's young unemployed people that they are more likely to engage in criminal activity because legitimate means to achieving socially legitimate goals have been blocked. Government policy-making bodies warn of 'gangs of unemployed youths (who) could form guerrilla groups out of frustration and despair' (*Herald-Sun* 14 July 1989). Such explanations are strikingly similar to those of the classical theorists referred to above.

Therefore the theory can be said to be applicable to this study as it has helped the researcher in the examination of the influence between youth unemployment problem on crime and also provided ways forward on how to solve the problem exists in Iringa Municipal.

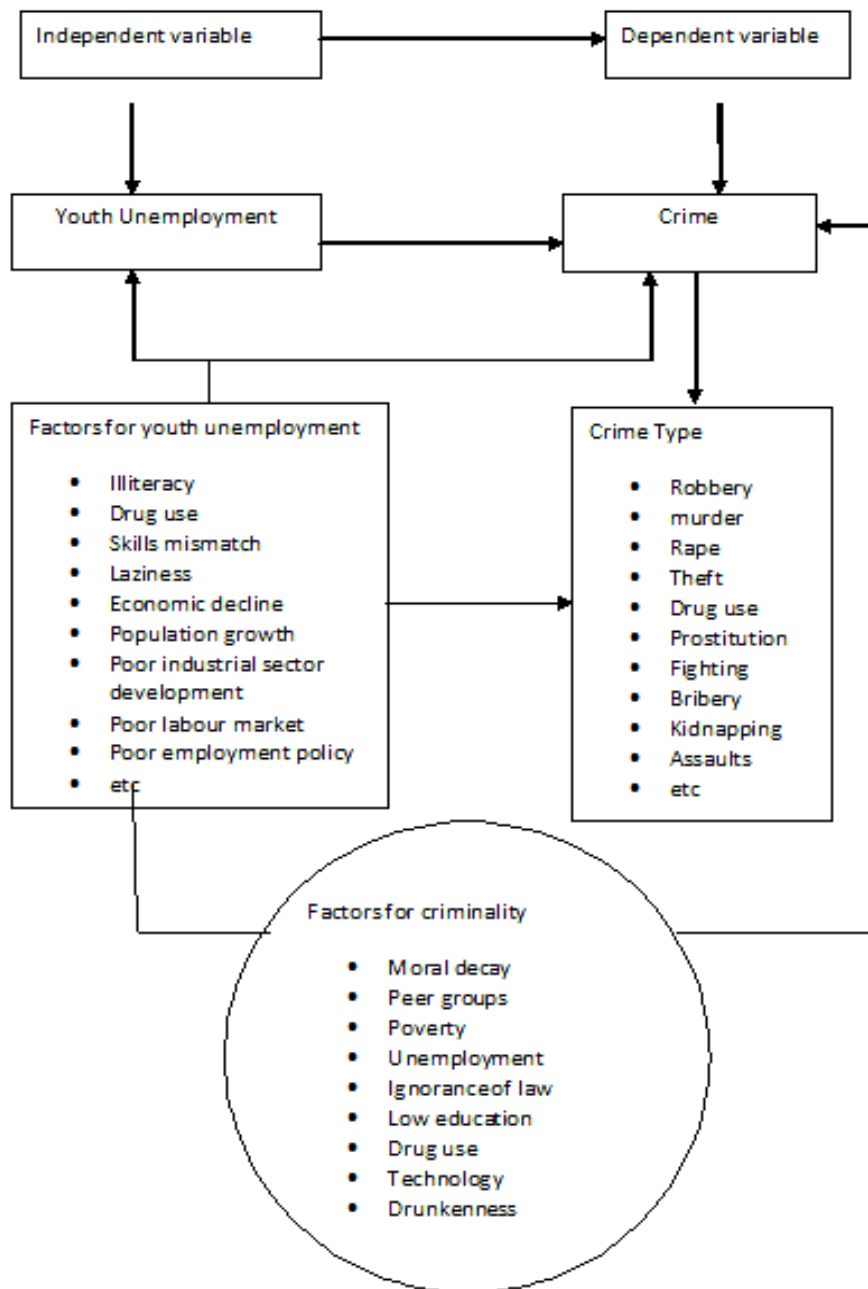
### **2.5.3 Conceptual framework of the study**

A conceptual framework according to Smyth (2004) is a tool researchers use to guide their inquiry, it is a set of ideas used to structure the research, a sort of map that may include the research question, the literature review, methods and data analysis.

Conceptual framework it is simply a narrative outline of variables. The types of variable represented in this framework are dependent and independent variables. The independent variable under this research is youth unemployment while crime is dependent Variable.

The conceptual framework below tries to explain the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables in a clear and simple way where the horizontal arrows indicate the direction of influence of the variables.

**Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the study**



**Source: Researcher's own illustration, 2012**

## 2.6 Knowledge Gaps

Many studies have been made by researchers separately on examining the influence of youth unemployment and crime, example of those researches include that of Falk,

A. and Zweimuller, J. (2005), who conducted a study on unemployment and right-wing extremist crime in German, their prominent hypothesis stated that unemployment play a crucial role for the occurrence of Right-wing extremist crime, and they came to find that it was in fact significant positive relation between unemployment and right-wing criminal activities, the finding therefore reinforces the importance of unemployment and crime. Also Raphael, S and Winter-ember (2000), conducted a study to identify the effect of unemployment on crime, they analysed the relationship between unemployment and crime and their results indicated a significantly positive effects of the unemployment on property crime.

Similarly Masozi, D.N. (2012) conducted an independent research and observed that youth are the most affected group since 17 percent of who are unemployed as compared to 12.9 percent of the general unemployment rate in Tanzania. Anderson, C and Stavros, A (2000), in their study investigated on youth delinquency and the criminal justice in Dar es salaam, concluded that the declining income and opportunities and the consequence of frustrations, particularly for youth are the important factors for the increase of violence and crime in the area, they also poised that crime and anti-social behaviours are products of social inequalities, social exclusions and lack of institutional and social control.

The results of these studies have often been suggesting proximity between unemployment and crime that the lack of jobs for young people, leads to the difficulty of life for young people making these young people to engage with crimes. Due to limited studies on this problem in Tanzania especially in Iringa Municipality, and because of ineffectiveness of efforts to curb the problem of unemployment and

their impacts on crime, therefore this study seeks to examine indeed whether it really relates with youth unemployment and crime in Iringa.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents research design, information of the study area, sampling techniques and sample size, the sample size, sources of data, methods of data collection and tools, data analysis and presentation procedures and finally the research standards followed in the process of conducting this study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design simply means the structure of research. It is the “glue” that holds all of the elements in a research project together. A design that used to structure the research, to show how all of the major parts of the research project work together to try to address the central research questions (Kombo, 2006). Research design constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Kothari, 2004). Fred (1986) argued that a research design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing research question and their operational implication to the final analysis of the data.

This study used both cross-sectional and case study (A case study of Iringa Municipality) approaches to examine on the link or influence of youth unemployment on crime.

Cross-sectional refers to the study of vast group of people (sample) and their behavior at the same point of time. Cross-sectional researches are bases of caste study. The use of this approach has proved worth and relevant to this study since

respondents who were targeted are youth (employed and unemployed), police, ward executive directors, municipal officials (economist, community and administrative officers) and NGO officials. The Case Study is a fairly exhaustive method enabled the researcher to study deeply and thoroughly different aspects of the phenomenon. The methods has also enabled researcher to understand fully the behaviour pattern of the concerned unit and it is inherently flexible in that the research scope and can be expanded to encompass new issues that may come to light and the study can be shifted if alternative and potentially more fruitful avenues of investigation arise in respect to data collection methods. The researcher has acknowledged the several limitations found in the case study design.

### **3.2 Study Area**

Choice of a study area needs to make the researcher have an opportunity to get required information (Krishnaswami, 2002). The study was conducted in Iringa Municipality because Iringa municipality have a long history of crime incidences comparing to other districts that are found in Iringa region as well as in others which are found in the southern highlands zone. This high rate of crime has been revealed by the National Police report (2010) which has ranked Iringa in the top ten (top 10) regions with high crime rates in Tanzania with accounted 16,998 major and minor cases which is equivalent to 14.0%, and 5<sup>th</sup> place region with serious criminal offences, which accounted to 5,976 cases. Not only that but also Iringa municipality have a serious level of youth unemployment. The familiarity of the researcher in the study area; that has helped during the process of data collection exercise much easier and efficient, the process would have been complex in other places.

### **3.3 Information of the Study Area**

**Iringa Region** is one of Tanzania's 30 administrative regions. The regional capital is Iringa Municipal. The total area is 58,936 square kilometers (22,755 square miles), of which land area is 56,864 km sq (21,955 mi sq) and water area is 2,070 km<sup>2</sup> (800 mi sq). Iringa Municipality is one of the 7 districts of the Iringa Region of Tanzania. It is bordered to the North by the Iringa Rural District, to the East by the Iringa Rural District, to the South by the Kilolo District, and to the West by the Iringa Rural District, (<http://www.iringa.go.tz>). According to the (URT, 2002) Tanzania National Census, Iringa Urban district (Municipality) has the population of 112,900 people.

Iringa Municipality is administratively divided into fourteen (14) wards: Gangilonga, Ilala, Kihesa, Kitanzini, Kitwiru, Kwakilosa, Makorongoni, Mivinjeni, Mkwawa, Mlandege, Mshindo, Mtwivila, Mwangata and Ruaha. Therefore the study was purposively concentrated on five (5) wards namely Kitanzini, Makorongoni, Ilala Mshindo and Mkwawa, because these wards are located around the centre of Iringa Municipality and seemed to have many youth groups and gangs thus it was easier for the researcher to collect data.

### **3.4 Sampling Techniques and Sample procedures**

#### **3.4.1 Sampling technique**

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire group (Orodho and Kombo, 2002). The sampling procedures in this particular study included a purposive sampling procedure which is

a non-probability sampling procedure. Non probability selects the sample units to be investigated using intuitive or pragmatic criteria chosen by the investigator. Where as probabilistic sampling is seeking to generalize about a large data universe from a small sample population. This technique enabled the researcher to get information from respondents who are either directly affected by the problem example youths and those who are involved in handling information about the problem included police, WEO, NGO officials etc.

### **3.4.2 Study population and Sample size**

A research population is generally a large collection of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a scientific query. Population is the target group to be studied (Krishnaswami, 2002). It is for the benefit of the population that researches are done. The study population for this research included 40 youth (employed and unemployed), 10 police officers, 5 ward executive officers, 3 Municipal officials (economist, community development officer and administrative officer) and 2 NGO officers.

Sampling size is the exact number of population used in the sample (Adam & Kamuzora, 2008). Many researchers propose using a large sample size to be able to generalize findings. However, too large sample size may result in huge costs and waste resources while too small sample may not serve to achieve the objective. (Kothari 2008 as cited by Kabula, 2010). This study employed a sample of 60 respondents. The reason for selecting this sample size was that it is an absolute sample since it was the representatives of others and it allows statistical analysis to be adopted (Adam and Kamuzora, 2008). Again, Veal (1997) identifies that the

available budget determine the size of the sample to be drawn for analysis from the sampling frame.

**Table1: Classification of sample based on their titles**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Title of respondents</b>	<b>No of sample</b>
1	Police officers	10
2	Municipal officials	3
3	Youth (both employed and non-employed)	40
4	Ward Executive Officers (WEO's)	5
5	NGO officials	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>

**Source: Researcher's own illustration, 2012**

### **3.5 Methods of Data collection and Research tools**

A research method is simply a technique for collecting data. It involves a specific instrument, such as a self-completion, questionnaire or a structured interview schedule, or participant observation whereby the researcher listens to and watches others. The methods of collecting primary and secondary data differ, since the primary data are to be originally collected, while the nature of secondary data collection is merely that of compilation (Kothari, 2004).

Secondary sources of information included popular or periodical sources such as; journals, articles, newspaper, magazines, and scholarly sources include; manuals, textbooks, from the library and Internet as well as the official reports published relating to issues of youth unemployment and social exclusions. The aim of using

these secondary sources was to investigate on the link between youth unemployment and its influences on present crime in the study area as recorded in those documents.

### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

This was the main instrument of the study; both open ended and closed ended questions were used. Questionnaires have many advantages. The greatest of these is that, questionnaires can be custom designed to meet the objectives of almost any type of research project. Researchers can also purchase the rights to employ many different types of prepared questionnaires (McNabb, 2002) and also respondents are assured with confidentiality so they gave willingly information on what they have experienced. Questionnaires under this study was given according to three categorization of respondents; 1. Youth (both employed and unemployed) questionnaires. 2. Police official's questionnaires and, 3. Questionnaires for municipal, NGO's and development partners. The number of respondents were 60, and for the case of youth questionnaires, both English and Swahili languages were used for easy follow up of respondents. Youth category had 40 questionnaires, police 10 questionnaires, and 10 questionnaires for municipal and NGO's officials.

The questions concentrated on examining on varieties of aspects associated with youth unemployment, crime and crime types, ongoing initiatives to curb the problem of youth unemployment and their impact in crime in the study area also explored suggestions for possible measures to curb the problem in the study area.

### **3.5.2 Interview**

Another method that used for data collection was interview which might be seen as

one of the most important sources of case study information Yin, (2003).

In this study, both closed and open-ended interview questions were used as a guide to the interviewer. The structured questions used in the area when there was no need for detailed information; where as open-ended questions used to gather detailed information. The advantage of this technique is that, it provided respondents a chance to express themselves at leisure, the method saved time and supplement what not achieved by questionnaires. A total number of 6 interviews were made, and people interviewed included Ward Executive Officers, Municipal Economist, Municipal Social development officer, police (OC-CID-Iringa police station) and NGO officials. The mode of interviews will include both face to face interview, through telephone and also through online-internet chatting.

### **3.5.3 Observation**

Under the observation method, the researcher employed a Non-participatory observation method during data collection. This method involved visiting the case study site and making direct observations of what was happening inside the firm. The researcher issued instruments which contained observation list of questions to guide the process. The areas observed were within the selected five wards (5) of Kitanzini, Makorongoni, Ilala, Mshindo and Mkwawa. The researcher decided to use Non-participatory method because the presence of the observer can affect the behaviour of those observed.

### **3.5.4 Focused Group Discussion**

A focus group discussion is a form of group interviewing in which a small group usually 10 to 12 people is led by a moderator (interviewer) in a loosely structured discussion of various topics of interest. The course of the discussion is usually planned in advance and most moderators rely on an outline, or moderator's guide, to ensure that all topics of interest are covered.

A focused group discussion method was used in data collection process particularly for unemployed youth. The aim behind this method was to gain in depth youth knowledge about a particular topic of unemployment and crime and especially on the link/influence that exist between the two variables, also to understand how youth of Iringa Municipality are directly affected by the situation. Two focused discussions were held in Mkwawa and Kitanzini wards. The researcher grouped youth based on their status such as age, education level and level of vulnerability. Themes were recorded as they emerge thus enabled the researcher to be reliable and make through analysis under each topic.

### **3.5.5 Documentation**

The last method used under this study is documentation. This technique used to collect information relevant to the research topic so as to enable the researcher to understand what had so far done on the subject matter and the existing gap. Moreover, documentary reviews helped the researcher to formulate a set of questions in addressing objectives of the study. In this particular study therefore, documents reviewed included both published and non-published one from different public and non-public offices and departments (such as Iringa Municipal Council, Iringa Police

department, Non-governmental organizations reports on youth unemployment and criminal activities in the Municipal etc.), the public document such as newspaper, articles, reports and journal were also assessed to examine the relevancy of the problem witnessed in Iringa Municipality. Therefore triangulation of data collection methods has been used to strengthen the credibility and applicability of the findings.

### **3.6 Data Analysis Procedures**

Data analysis refers to examining what has been collected in a survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences. It involves uncovering underlying structure; extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumption. It involves scrutinizing the acquired information and making inferences (Kombo, 2006).

In this study both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed. For this study Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) program was used to analyze quantitative data because it has numerals and figures. The Data obtained were presented in the form of tables, charts, graphs, frequencies and percentages.

Qualitative data such as finding out the views of respondents on a certain issue is not always computable by arithmetic relation (Kombo, 2006). Pattern matching is a useful technique for linking data to the theoretical framework De Vaus, (2001). Therefore Qualitative data were analyzed by going through the patterns or sub headings of the interviews, focused group discussion and questionnaires while comparing them with the objectives of the study. This makes the reason why pattern matching is one of the most desirable methods of case study analysis (Trochim,

2002). It is one of the less complicated methods, where several pieces of information from the same case may be related to some theoretical framework (Campbell, 1975).

The analyzed data were presented in forms of tables, figures, charts and word narration. These results were interpreted as findings of the study.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability of the study**

#### **3.7.1 Validity**

According to Creswell (2003), Validity is used to determine whether the findings are accurate from stand point of researcher, participants or the reader of an account. Therefore the study assures validity of the information through, by gathering information from the people with knowledge, understanding and experience of the problem investigated. The study enhanced validity through the use of triangulation methods, and pilot study which helped to establish which data were relevant to use in the study.

#### **3.7.2 Reliability**

Bryman (2001) states that, reliability concerns with the question of whether the results of a study are repeatable. Therefore, reliability implies stability or dependability of an instrument or procedure in order to obtain information. To ensure reliability of data, this study employed three methods of data collection namely questionnaires, interviews and documentary review. Pre-test of questionnaires were also carried out to guarantee a common understanding of questions among respondents.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the findings, analysis and discussion of results that were obtained through questionnaires, interviews, focused group discussions, observation and consultation. The main aim was to examine the influence of youth unemployment on crime in Tanzania specifically in Iringa Municipality. The findings are based on the objectives of the study.

#### **4.1 General description of respondents**

As identified earlier under this study that the main tool used to collect data was through a questionnaire. A total number of respondents in this study was 60 including 40 youth (both employed and unemployed), 10 Police officers, 5 Ward Executive Officers, 3 Municipal officers (1 economist, 1 community development officer and 1 administrative officer), and 2 NGO officials. The respondents were also categorized based on their sex, age, level of education and location (ward) of residents.

##### **4.1.1 Sex of respondents**

Sexes of respondents were studied in the selected five wards of Mkwawa, Kitanzini, Makorongoni, Ilala and Mshindo in Iringa Municipality. The study looked on both sexes since all are affected by unemployment and crime situation direct or indirect. All 60 respondents filled in the question which aimed to understand the sex of respondents and the results are presented in Table 2. A majority of respondents were

males 35 (58.3%) compared to females 25 (41.7%). This study was dominated by males because the nature of societies in Iringa Municipality is patriarchy where men are more responsive in social issues than women, that's means women in Iringa Municipality are less responsible to express their feelings whether they are affected or not, this is caused by social set up. Also in Iringa men are highly affected by unemployment and thus inclined to crime than women because women are not much considered in formal employment but in domestic chores.

**Table 2: Sex of the respondents**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
MALE	35	58.3
FEMALE	25	41.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data Survey, 2012**

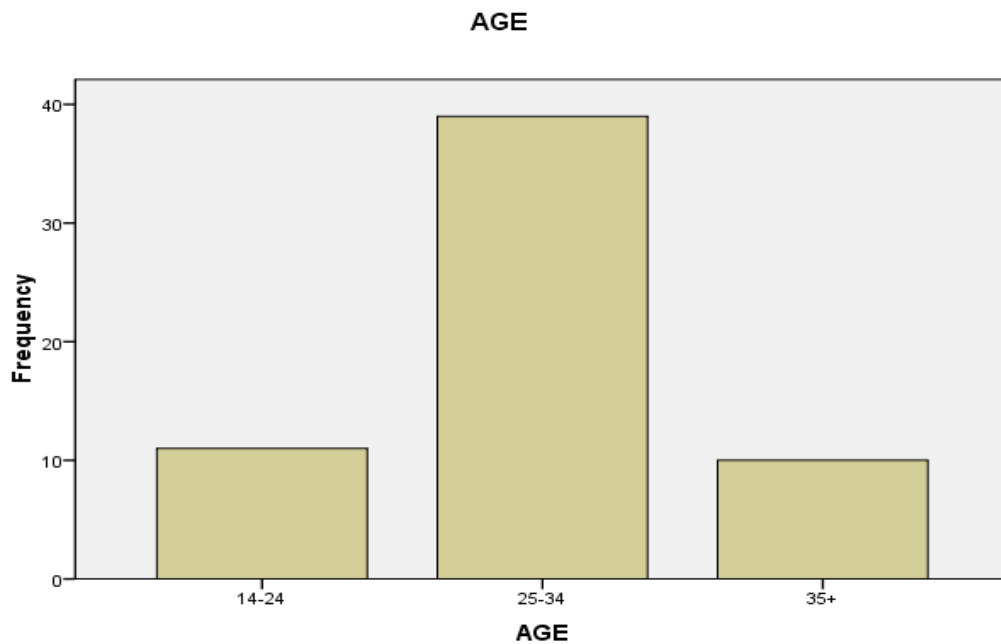
#### **4.1.2 Age of respondents**

Demographers and other social scientists have special interest in the age structure of population, being a fundamental measure of population growth and instruments that help to understand the relationship within the community, their activities and perceptions concerning various things in community.

Age of respondents who were involved in this study is presented in Figure 2. A majority of the respondents 35 (65.0%) were in age between 25-34, followed by 11 (18.3%) respondents whose age were in between 14-24 category. The rest small number of respondents fell under the age above 35. Most of respondents in this study fell between the age 25-34 because this group of individuals have completed their studies at schools, they lack employment and are among the youth so it was easy to

get them. This seems that most age groups were effectively involved in the study and provided positive understanding and experiences concerning how the two variables (youth unemployment and crime) are related. Most youths were involved because they are among the vulnerable group targeted and affected by the situation in the study area. Individuals above 35 years of age were few because they were not the main target of the study and were accessed as key informants such as Police officers, Municipal officials, WEO's and NGO officials, these informants were included in handling the problems of youths. For example Police officers are responsible to settle down crime cases reported to them and NGO's are responsible in mobilizing development while fighting unemployment problem and its impacts on crime.

**Figure 2: Age of respondents**



**Source: Field Data, 2012**

### **4.1.3 Education level**

In this study the term education was used to refer to formal education which is provided in a school under a well organized curriculum as opposed to informal education which does not entail a systematic organized syllabus. The respondents were grouped into five (5) categories of educational level, which are none, primary education, secondary education, diploma and higher education.

The study wanted to know the level of education of the respondents due to the assumption that, knowledge is a fundamental key in understating the extent of unemployment and crime rate in any society.

The education level of the respondents involved in this study is presented in Table 3. A majority of respondents 48.3% (29) had secondary education level, followed by 26.7% (16) of respondents who had primary education, 13.3% (8) had higher education, 6.7% (4) of respondents were uneducated and 5% (3) possessed a diploma education level. This implies that, the respondents were knowledgeable enough to understand and answer correctly what has been asked in questionnaire about the relationship which exists between youth unemployment and crime rate in Iringa Municipality and make a critical analysis.

**Table 3: Education level of respondents**

<b>Education level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
NONE	4	6.7
PRIMARY	16	26.7
SECONDARY	29	48.3
DIPLOMA	3	5.0
HIGHER EDUCATION	8	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.1.4 Location of respondents**

To know and choose location of the respondents is very important approach in doing a social science research. Administratively Iringa Municipality is divided into 14 wards namely; Kitanzini, Gangilonga, Mkwawa, Mlandege, Kitwiru, Kwakilosa, Makorongoni, Kihesa, Mivinjeni, Mwangata, Mtwivilla, Mshindo, Ilala and Ruaha. But for the purpose of this study, data collection process was done by respondents located in only 5 wards which are Kitanzini, Makorongoni, Ilala, Mshindo and Mkwawa to enhance efficiency and easy collection of data.

The results show that Kitanzini had a majority number of respondent which is 14 (23.3%), Ilala (11) respondents equivalent to 18.3%, Mkwawa had (9) respondents accounted to 15%, (8) respondents were from Makorongoni which is equivalent to 13.3%, (7) from Mshindo made a percent of 11.7% and (11) respondents from other wards were 18.3%. The majority of respondents 14 (23.3%) came from Kitanzini which had highest percentage of young people who were affected by unemployment and crime rate situation than other selected 4 wards used in the study while respondents under other wards category represented those who do not reside in the selected five (5) wards but were located in those wards because of their working

places and offices, thus has fairly represented other 9 wards which were not selected for this study. Table .4 below presents location of the respondents in wards of residents.

**Table 4: Location of respondents by wards**

<b>Location by ward</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
MKWAWA	9	15.0
KITANZINI	14	23.3
MAKORONGONI	8	13.3
ILALA	11	18.3
MSHINDO	7	11.7
FROM OTHER WARDS	11	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.2 Extent of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**

In this study the term “extent” was used to refer to the range, magnitude or distance over which youth unemployment extends or spread. The respondents were asked the questions on whether they are employed or not, job confidence, youth engagement in socio-economic activities, kind of economic activities most youth in Iringa Municipality engaged to, awareness on youth unemployment, their perception on youth unemployment rate in Iringa Municipality, Factors for youth unemployment and effects of high rate of youth unemployment to common peoples life in general.

The study wanted to know answers of all these questions due to the assumption that, presence of high rate of youth unemployment is a fundamental key in understanding the causal factors of crime and criminal activities in the study area.

#### 4.2.1 Unemployment status

The study focused on unemployment status since this was very essential in determining the nature of respondents so as to validate the information provided in relation to the problem concerned.

Unemployment status of the respondents involved in the study is presented in Table 5. The majority of respondents 36 (60.0%), who most were youth were unemployed compared to 24 (40.0%) who were employed. Respondents who were employed most of them were the key informants of the study included Iringa Municipal Council (IMC) officials such as economist, community development officer, administrative officer and ward executive officers, Development partners, Police officers and some of employed youths.

This implies that many youth in Iringa 36 (60.0%) were not employed, and were affected by unemployment problems and are in risks of committing crime actions to earn living.

**Table 5: Respondents' unemployment status**

<b>Unemployment status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Employed	24	40.0
Unemployed	36	60.
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### 4.2.2 Role of youths in socio-economic activities in Iringa Municipality

Role of youths in socio-economic activities in the study area is presented in Table 6. The engagement rate of youths in socio-economic activities provided a vital base in understanding the extent of unemployment and crime rates in the study area.

The majority of respondents 42 (70.0%) claimed that youths in Iringa Municipality are not effectively engaged in social-economic activities compared to 18 (30.0%) respondents who claimed that youths in Iringa are effectively involved in social economic activities. This implies that most of youth in Iringa Municipality are not effectively engaged in socio-economic activities, they are not adequately utilized instead they have been left alone, idle and hopeless. They are not provided with enough opportunities to take part in economic development thus they are forced automatically to commit criminal activities.

**Table 6: Role of youth of Iringa Municipality in socio-economic development**

<b>Comments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Positive engagement in socio-economic activities	18	30.0
Not positively engaged in socio-economic activities	42	70.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### 4.2.3 Kinds of economic activities youth in Iringa Municipality are engaged in.

Kinds of economic activities which youths in Iringa Municipality engaged in are indicated in Table 7. A majority of respondents indicated most youths in Iringa Municipality 18 (30%) engaged in entrepreneurial or informal sector activities such as fruits vending, barberry activities, bricks making, car washing, shoe shine and

casual labour compared to 14 (23.3%) respondents who claimed that youths in Iringa are often engaged in agriculture production of tomatoes, onions, vegetables, maize, sunflowers, sweet and Irish potatoes and orchards production. 10 (16.7%) claimed that youths in Iringa are engaging in trading activities such as running small shops business, second hands clothes (mitumba), and so many to earn their living. The rest of respondents 9 (15.0%) claimed that some of youth in Iringa are officially employed as clerks, office attendants, and office cleanliness activities and 9 (15.0%) said youth of Iringa are not engaged in any special economic activities, that they are direct unemployed. This implies that most youths in Iringa Municipal are engaged in entrepreneurial activities which are largely related to informal sector, others are doing agriculture though in small scale, less are official employed and others are not totally employed. Since informal sector and agriculture in Tanzania are weak and challenging sectors, many youths in Iringa became unemployed and frustrated thus they opt crime to enhance their survival. This reflects one of unemployment effect provided by Hon. Gaudensia Kabaka, that unemployed people seek alternative ways to survive which are not accepted in society, such as frauds, young engaging in illegal sex trade or drugs (URT, 2012).

**Table 7: Kind of economic activities youths in Iringa engaged in**

<b>Economic activities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Official Employment	9	15.0
Trading Activities	10	16.7
Agriculture Production	14	23.3
Entrepreneurial Activities	18	30.0
None	9	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.2.4 Awareness on youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**

The study also wanted to determine the respondent's awareness on the existence of unemployment situation in the study area. A majority of respondents 47 (78.3%) were aware about existence of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality compared to 13 (21.7%) of respondents who said youth unemployment does not exist in Iringa Municipality. This means many people in Iringa Municipality recognize the existence youth unemployment in their area, as many youth are unemployed thus they engage in deviant behaviours smoking marijuana, drinking bamboo juice (ulanzi), engaging in prostitution, gangs activities, robbery, burglary and many other immoral behavior as means of handling their stress and disappointments resulted by being unemployed. Table 8 below indicates seriousness of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

**Table 8: Shows existence of youth unemployment in Iringa**

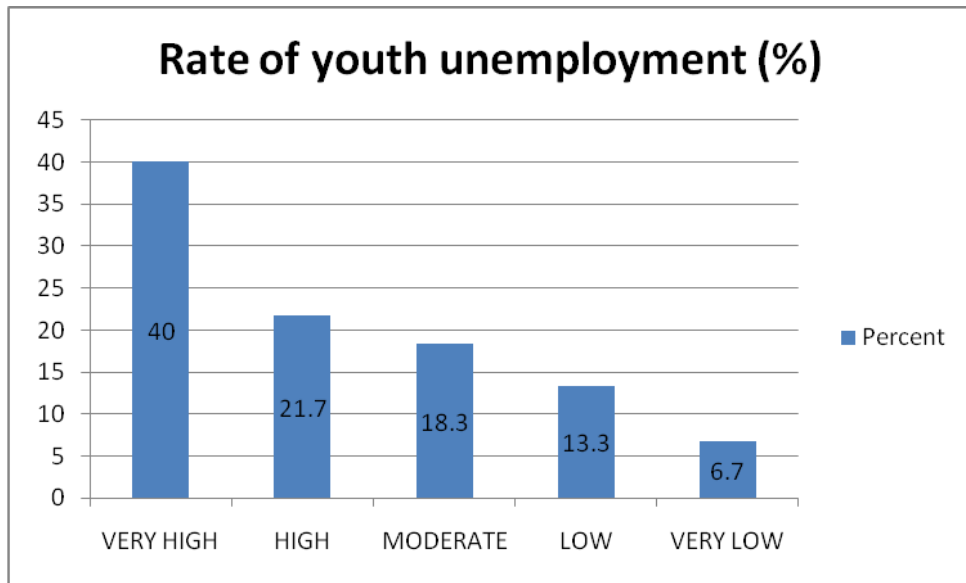
<b>Extent of youth unemployment</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Unemployment is a serious problem	47	78.3
Unemployment is Not a serious problem	13	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.2.5 The rate of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**

The rate of youth unemployment was also assessed in the studied wards of Mkwawa, Kitanzini, Makorongoni, Ilala and Mshindo. Results are presented in Figure 3. The majority of respondents involved in the study 24 (40.0%) claimed that youth unemployment in Iringa is very high, followed by 13 (21.7%) respondents who claimed that the rate of unemployment in Iringa municipality is high, also 11 (18.3%) respondents said that, the rate of youth unemployment in Iringa is moderate while the rest 8 (13.3%) respondents said the rate of youth employment in Iringa Municipality is low and 4 (6.7%) of respondents said very low. The finding relates with the ILFS 2006 statistics which shows that unemployment rates are highest for persons below 35 years of age in all areas. Persons in the age of 18 -34 years living in all localities face the highest rate of unemployment at 13% for female and 10% for males, (ILFS,2006).

**Figure 3: Rate of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**



**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.2.6 Factors for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**

The study focused on factors for high rate of youth unemployment in general. Respondents were asked to select appropriate answer that best represented their views on the cause of youth unemployment in Iringa. Table 9 present the factors which cultivate high rate of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

**Table 9: Factors for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**

<b>Factors/causes of unemployment</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>
Low education	45.0%	30.0%	16.7%	8.3%
Laziness	16.9%	27.1%	30.5%	25.4%
Lack of enough industries	28.3%	38.3%	18.3%	15.0%
Low wages	25.0%	36.7%	21.7%	16.7%
Rapid population growth	8.3%	11.7%	45.0%	35.0%
Increase in technology	16.7%	21.7%	35.0%	26.7%
Poor education system	23.3%	40.0%	21.7%	15.0%
Skills mismatch	21.7%	31.7%	30.0%	16.7%
Instability of informal sector	28.3%	43.3%	16.7%	11.7%
Poor employment policy	30.0%	46.7%	13.3%	10.0%
Poor labour market information	21.7%	30.0%	30.0%	18.3%
Drug use	31.7%	48.3%	13.3%	6.7%
Lack of capital	25.0%	41.7%	41.7%	21.7%
Economic recession	11.7%	30.0%	43.3%	15.0%
High cost of labour	11.7%	15.0%	46.7%	26.7%

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

Findings from table 9 above show factors for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality as explained below.

To start with low education, the analysis show that majority of respondents 27 (45%) strongly agreed that low education is among the major factors for high rate of youth unemployment in Iringa compared to 18 (30%) respondents who agreed on low education lead to unemployment. 10 (16.7%) of the respondents disagreed and 5 (8.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed that low education causes unemployment. This implies low education is one of the factors that has cultivated high rate of youth unemployment in their area. Low education leads to low job qualification and low competition hence unemployment. The result reflects ILFS 2006 findings which indicated that education differentials attracted unemployment (ILFS, 2006).

Another factor for youth unemployment was absence of industries or factories. the findings of this study indicated that 23 (38.3%) of respondents agreed that lack of enough industries lead to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, 17 (28.3%) respondents strongly agreed lack of enough industries cause youth unemployment, compared to 11 (18.3%) respondents who disagreed and 9 (15.0%) strongly disagree that lack of enough industries is not the factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. This implies that lack of enough industries accelerate the increase rate of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

Furthermore, rapid population growth was among the factors for youth unemployment in Iringa. the findings indicated that 5 (8.3%) respondents strongly agree that rapid population growth is the one of the factor for high youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, 7 (11.7%) respondents agreed that rapid population growth is the factor for youth unemployment in the area compared to majority of respondents 27 (45.0 %) disagreed that rapid population growth is not the

factor for youth unemployment in Iringa municipality, the rest 21` (35.0%) respondents strongly disagree that rapid unemployment is the factor for youth unemployment in Iringa. Majority of respondents 45.0% indicated that rapid population growth is not the factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The National Census (URT, 2002) indicated that Iringa district in the list among town with least population of 106,668. This reflects the finding of the study that rapid population growth is not the factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

Moreover, poor education system is one of the key factors for youth unemployment studied in this study. the results show that majority of respondents 24 (40.0%) agreed that poor education system is one of the key factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, followed by 14 (23.3%) respondents strongly agreed on poor education system is the factor for youth unemployment in the study area while 13 (21.7%) respondents disagreed that poor education system is the cause factor for youth unemployment in Iringa municipality, the rest 9 (15.0%) respondents strongly disagreed that poor education system is cause factor for youth unemployment in the Municipal. The reality is that majority were in disagreement than the ones who agreed, this implies that poor education system is also among the causal factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, that the education system is poor that incapacitate youths in Iringa to find employment or being self employed rather than engaging in crime.

Also inadequate of capital is a factor for youth unemployment that was covered in this study. The findings show 15 (25.0%) respondents strongly agreed on lack of capital as one of the major factors for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality,

25 (41.7%) respondents agreed that lack of enough capital cause youth unemployment in the study area while 13 (21.7%) respondents disagreed that lack of capital is not a factor for youth unemployment and the rest 7 (11.7%) strongly disagreed on lack of capital as a factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The results revealed that majority of respondents were in agreement than those in disagreement; this implies that most youth in Iringa opt to engage in criminal actions since they lack capital to effectively engage in other entrepreneurial activities. This means the government policies especially the National Youth Development Policy which aimed to capacitate youth financially has failed to deliver thus putting youth at risks of committing crime.

Nevertheless, Skills mismatch is also the factor for youth unemployment studied. The study investigated skills mismatch to determine whether it has anything to do with the increase of youth unemployment in Iringa. The results of the findings indicated that, 13 (21.7%) respondents strongly agree that skills mismatch cause of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, 19 (31.7%) respondents agreed that skills mismatch cause youth unemployment while 18 (30.0%) respondents disagreed that skills mismatch is not a cause factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality and 10 (16.7%) respondents strongly disagreed that skills mismatch cause youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. Majority were in agreement than those in disagreement, this implies that youth of Iringa Municipality lacks employment since they lacks some necessary skills required for certain employment opportunities, thus are left idle and forced to involve in other activities so as to earn something for their life. The situation has strongly accelerated to the increase of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The results of these findings reflect what has been stated in the National Employment Policy (URT, 2008) that young

people are unemployed because they do not have right skills, and/or attitude to perform certain jobs.

In addition, drug use contributed much to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The findings indicated that 19 (31.7%) respondents strongly agreed that drug use cause youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, 29 (48.3%) respondents agreed youth unemployment is caused by youth involvement in drug uses in Iringa Municipality while 8 (13.3%) of respondents disagreed that youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality is caused by drug use, the rest 4 (10.0%) of respondents strongly disagreed drug uses cause youth unemployment. Majority of respondents were in agreement than those in disagreement, this implies youth of Iringa Municipality are highly affected by drug use for example drug abuse, alcohol consumption and so many, thus it has cost them a great deal in process of searching for employment were at the end they become unemployed. This situation has putted youth of Iringa Municipality in risks of engaging in deviant actions such as theft, gangs, prostitution and so many.

Instability of the informal sector is also the key factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The findings indicated 17 (28.3%) respondents strongly agreed that instability of informal sector cause youth unemployment in Iringa municipality, 26 (43.3%) respondents agreed instability in the informal sector cause youth unemployment in the study area while 10 (16.7%) respondents disagreed that instability of informal sector cause youth unemployment and 7 (11.7%) respondents strongly disagreed that instability of informal sector cause youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The reality is that, a majority of respondents were in agreement than the others, this implies that youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality is also

caused by the instability in informal sector. Youth in Iringa who are engaging in entrepreneurial activities are most affected, they not formally located places where they can run their business, and some are charged high taxes which discourage them to continue doing their business, hence became unemployed.

Last but not least, low wage was identified as a key factor for youth unemployment in the area. Many economic theories has stressed on the issue of wage and importance of better payment as motivation for one to pursue and continue with a job, because payment philosophy indicate a commitment to how employees are valued. The findings indicated that low wage cause youth unemployment in the Iringa Municipality, 15 (25.0%) of respondents strongly agreed that low wage cause youth unemployment in the area, 22 (36.7%) respondents agree that low wage is the factor for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality while 13 (21.7%) respondents disagreed that low wage cause youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, the rest 10 (16.7%) of respondents strongly disagreed that low wage cause youth unemployment. Majority of respondents fell in agreement than the rest, this implies that low wage as one of the major factor for high rate of youth unemployment in Iringa, that youth of Iringa are unemployed because the payment systems tends to discourage them, once they find a job they become under paid. Most of them are unemployed because of negative attitude on employment due to low wage.

The above mentioned factors for youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality are among the reasons that instigate youth in Iringa Municipality to take on criminal activities as a means of earning income for their living.

### **4.3 Extent of crime rate in relation to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality**

In this study the term “extent” was used to refer to the range, magnitude or distance over which crime rate has increased in relation to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

The respondents were asked questions on whether youths in Iringa commit crime or not, on the cause of crime rate, their understand on the relationship between youth unemployment and social unrests, the rate of crime rate in Iringa Municipality, kinds of criminal activities youth of Iringa engaged in, as well as the status of people that are frequently involves in criminal activities in terms of age, gender/sex and economic level.

The study wanted to know answers of these questions so as to carefully and efficiently understand the links that exist between crime rate and youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

#### **4.3.1 Youth-crime awareness in Iringa Municipality**

The question asked was “*Do youth of Iringa Municipality commit crime?*” The study wanted to understand the level of awareness on youth engagement in crime and criminal activities in Iringa Municipality. The awareness of respondents in youth crime in this study is presented in Table 10. The majority of the respondents 34 (56.7%) were aware on the involvement of youth in crime in Iringa compared to 8 (13.3%) respondents who claimed youth crime link doesn’t exist in Iringa Municipality and the rest 18 (30.0%) respondents said they did not know anything about youths crime existence. The study found that, the majority of respondents were

aware that youths are part and parcel of people who commit crime, the minority were not aware of the situation. As indicated by the police data recorded in January 2009 to December 2011 which reflects the engagement of youth in crime, means youth involvement in crime in Iringa is a problem which needs solutions to curb it.

**Table 10: Awareness of youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality**

<b>Comments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Awareness of youth in crime	34	56.7
Non-awareness of youth	8	13.3
Those who knew nothing	18	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.3.2 Factors for youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality**

This study came across on the factors causing high rate of crime in general. Respondents were asked to select appropriate answers that best represented their views on the causes of crime rate in relation to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. Table .11 present the findings of the study on factors for youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality.

**Table 11: Factors for youth involvements in crime in Iringa**

<b>Factors/cause of crime</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>
Peer groups	23.3%	33.3%	21.7%	21.7%
Moral decay	20.0%	38.3%	31.7%	10.0%
Unemployment	55.0%	30.0%	13.3%	1.7%
Ignorance of the law	48.3%	18.3%	18.3%	15.0%
Poverty	63.3%	21.7%	15.0%	00.0%
Alcohol consumption	38.3%	30.0%	23.3%	21.7%
Drug use	18.3%	31.7%	28.3%	21.7%
Technological advancement	23.3%	40.0%	36.7%	00.0%
Environmental influences	16.7%	23.3%	43.3%	16.7%
Biological factors	3.3%	10.0%	50.0%	36.7%
Poor mental health	5.0%	23.3%	41.7%	30.0%
Emotions/feelings of isolation	25.0%	36.7%	21.7%	16.7%
Family problems	18.3%	38.3%	21.7%	21.7%

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

The findings from table 11 the above indicates factors for youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality as justified below.

The findings indicated that, peer groups was among factors for youths involvement in crimes in Iringa Municipality, 14 (23.3%) of respondents strongly agreed that peer groups influence youths to engage in crime in Iringa Municipality, 20 (33.3%) respondents agreed that peer groups is the factor for youth engagement in criminal

activities in Iringa Municipality while 13 (21.7%) respondents disagreed and 13 (21.7%) strongly disagreed that peer group influence youth engagement in criminal behavior. A majority of respondents were in agreement compared to those who disagreed. This means peer groups are among the list of factors that influence youth to engage in crime in Iringa municipality. In process of seeking satisfactions many youths end up in forming groups, mobs, or gangs thus they directly or indirectly engage in criminal activities.

Apart from that, moral decay was also studied to determine whether it had influence on youth involvement in crimes in Iringa Municipality. Moral decays means the situation of losing the things that tells us what is right and wrong in the society such as lack of respect to elders, not accountable to the roles, prostitutions, involvement in drugs abuse and so on. The findings indicated 12 (20.0%) respondents strongly agreed that moral decay influence youths to engage in crime in Iringa Municipality, 38.3% (23) respondents agreed that moral decay cause youths involvement in criminal activities in the study area while 19 (31.7%) respondents disagreed and 6 (10.0%) of respondents strongly disagreed that moral decay cause youth involvement in criminal activities in the Iringa Municipality. The majority of respondents compromised that moral decays is a factor for youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality compared to others who disagreed. This implies that there is a massive decay of morality, that youths in Iringa Municipality tend to engage in criminal activities due collapse of our morals and behaviour. The findings are highly supported by downward of values and patriotism factor as it was described by Hon. Gaudensia Kabaka, Minister of Labour and Employment, to the media discussion (March, 2012).

In addition, unemployment was one among the factors for youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality. Findings shows that, majority of respondents 33 (55.0%) strongly agreed that unemployment is the major cause of youth engagement in crime in Iringa Municipality, followed by 18 (30.0%) respondents who agreed that unemployment cause youth to commit crime compared to 8 (13.3%) respondents who disagreed that unemployment cause youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality and 1 (1.7%) respondent strongly disagreed on unemployment being among the factor that causes youth engagement in crime in Iringa Municipality. therefore majority of respondents strongly agreed compared to those who disagreed that unemployment cause youths involvement in crime. This implies that, unemployment is the major factors that inculcate the increase of youth involvement in criminal activities in Iringa Municipality. This is in reflection with Anderson, C and Stavros, A (2000), findings who pointed out that declining income and work opportunities and consequence of frustrations, particularly for youth are the important factors for increased violence and crime in Dar es Salaam. This means there is a positive relationship between unemployment and youth involvement in crime as it has been observed in Iringa Municipality.

In conjunction with this, ignorance of laws has indeed observed as the factor for youth engagement in crimes. The findings indicated that, 29 (48.3%) of respondents strongly agreed that ignorance of laws is among the factors for youth involvement in crime, 11 (18.3%) respondents agreed that ignorance of laws is a factor for youth involvement in criminal actions in Iringa Municipality compared to 11 (18.3%) respondents who disagreed that ignorance of law cause youth engagement in crime in Iringa, the rest 9 (15.0%) respondents strongly disagree that ignorance of laws cause youth involvement in criminal activities in Iringa Municipality. Thus most of

respondents agreed that ignorance of laws inculcate youth's engagement in criminal activities, that laws are not well known. Once more, in conjunction with the research conducted by O'Higgins, N (2001) who exposed that young people who hit particularly hard by the economic and emotional effects of unemployment, are more likely to break the law thus to engage in crime. Obvious the laws are there to be adhered by all and the mutual efforts are supposed to be made to make them aware of the laws.

Likewise, poverty was mentioned. the findings indicated that 38 (63.3%) respondents strongly agreed that poverty influence youth to engage in crime in Iringa Municipality, 13 (21.7%) respondents agreed that poverty is among factors that increase youth engagement in crime and other related deviant behaviors in Iringa Municipality, while the rest 9 (15.0%) respondents disagreed that poverty in Iringa cause youth to engage in crime. It is obvious that majority of respondents whose involvement in this study cause to agree that poverty is the major cause of crime in Iringa municipality, the situation inspire youths to engage in criminal actions too. As Anderson, C and Stavros, A (2000), argues that crime and anti-social behavior are products of social inequalities, social exclusion and lack of institutional and social control. Crime and poverty are witnessed to be simultaneous that one is caused by another in the municipal.

Moreover, Alcoholic behaviour is the factor among the factors for youth involvement in criminal activities in Iringa Municipality. the results shows that majority of respondents 23 (38.3%) strongly agreed that alcohol behavior much influence youths to engage in crime at Iringa Municipality, followed by 18 (30.0%) respondents whose agreement were obvious said that alcoholic behaviour is the factor of youth

involvement in criminal activities while 14 (23.3%) respondents disagreed that alcoholic behaviour encourage youth engagement in crime and 5 (21.7%) of respondents strongly disagreed that alcoholic behaviour is the cause of high crime rate in relation to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. This study is highly supported and it is observed that a large number of youth in Iringa Municipality drinks both artificial and local alcoholic such as bamboo juice “*ulanzi*”, *komoni*, and so on. This alcoholic behavior encouraged by the youths in Iringa municipality is because of jobless with no hopes in life, desperations and many frustrations; as a result alcohol seems as the way to minimize these problems. Meanwhile alcoholic behavior also enforce youth to wage hard even by force like robbery, stealing, shop lifting and sometimes engaging in prostitution to have money. This put life of many young people in risks.

Finally, emotions or feelings of isolation in socio-economic activities reasonably were one of the factors for youth involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality. The findings indicated that 15 (25.0%) respondents strongly agreed that youths feelings of isolation in socio-economic activities inspire youths in Iringa to engage in crime, 22 (36.7%) respondents agreed that emotions and feelings of isolation in socio-economic activities among youths influence them to commit crime while 13 (21.7%) of respondents disagree on emotions of discrimination in socio-economic activities a cause of youth engagement in criminal activities and the rest 10 (16.7%) respondents strongly disagreed that emotions and feelings of isolation among youth cause crime in Iringa. Thus majority of respondents compromised that emotions or feelings of isolation among youths inculcate them to involve in criminal activities compared to those who disagreed. This implies that youths in Iringa engaged in criminal activities because they felt they have been isolated and discriminated by systems in almost all

aspects of life especially economically. They have feelings of being neglected, left idles without any plans for thus they decide engage in criminal actions as means of fighting for their existence.

It is obvious that crime is contributed by many factors as it has been identified in this study. In fact unemployment has been more persistent than others. If this is the case then youth in Iringa Municipality are much involved in crime actions.

#### **4.3.3 Relationship between youth unemployment and social unrest**

As far as this study is concerned, the respondents were asked to state their views on the relationship exist between youth unemployment and social unrests. Most of the respondents 46 (76.7%) said there is relationship between youth unemployment and social unrest compared to 14 (23.3%) of respondents who said there is no relationship between youth unemployment and social unrests in Iringa Municipality. it means youth unemployment is main factor behind the increase of social unrests as youth unemployment facilitates the process of crime and criminal actions in Iringa Municipality.

The results that were obtained is highly supported by the findings obtained in the question which asked the respondents to state their views on the rate of crime in relation to youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The findings state that, majority 48 (80.0%) of respondents said yes there is high rate of crime in Iringa Municipality compared to 12 (20.0%) of respondents said no to denied that high rate of youths unemployment does not cause high rate of crime in Iringa municipality. This implies that high rate of youth unemployment is viewed by most people of Iringa as being the giant factor that accelerate the increase of crime in Iringa

Municipality. The findings in the relationship between youth unemployment and social unrests are presented in Table 12.

**Table 12: Respondents views in relationship between youth unemployment and social unrests in Iringa Municipality**

<b>Comments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
There is relationship	46	76.7
There is no relationship	14	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.3.4 Type of criminal activities youth in Iringa Municipality general involve in**

The study appealed to know types of criminal activities that youths in Iringa Municipality are generally involved in. Table 13 presents the findings in the types of crime and criminal activities that most youths in Iringa Municipality are frequently involved in.

**Table 13: Types of criminal activities youths in Iringa generally engage in.**

Type of crime	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Robbery	20.0%	45.0%	21.7%	13.3%
Rape offence	15.0%	30.0%	40.0%	15.0%
Stealing/theft	31.7%	43.3%	18.3%	6.7%
Murder offence	3.3%	13.3%	48.3%	35.0%
Prostitution	18.3%	35.0%	26.7%	20.0%
Bribe/corruption	8.3%	16.7%	36.7%	38.3%
Assaults	8.3%	11.7%	38.3%	41.7%
Kidnapping	6.7%	13.3%	35.0%	45.0%
Shop lifting	13.3%	23.3%	30.0%	33.3%
Drug use	38.3%	41.7%	11.7%	8.3%
Drunkenness	40.0%	31.7%	15.0%	13.3%
Insults	25.4%	32.2%	25.4%	16.9%

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

The findings indicated that, robbery was among the type of crime that unemployed youths in Iringa Municipality generally involved in. 12 (20.3%) of respondents strongly agreed that robbery is a type of crime which youths in Iringa Municipality commit, 27 (45.0%) respondents agreed that robbery is type of crime which youths mostly commit in Iringa Municipality as a result of unemployment, while 13 (21.7%) of respondents disagreed on robbery as a type of crime that, youths in Iringa are general involved in, and the rest 8 (13.3%) respondents strongly disagreed that

youths often involve in robbery crimes. The reality is that, majority of unemployed youth in Iringa involved in criminal actions commit robbery offences.

Apart from that, rape offences were also studied. The findings indicated that 9 (15.0%) respondents strongly agreed that rape offence is a type of crime for unemployed of youth in Iringa involved in, 16 (30.0%) respondents agreed that rape offence is being committed by youth in Iringa municipal while 24 (40.0%) of respondents disagreed that rape is a type of crime committed by most unemployed youth in Iringa Municipality and 9 (15.0%) of respondents strongly disagree that rape offence is a crime type committed often by youth in Iringa as a result of being unemployed . therefore majority of the respondents were in disagreement with rape offences as a type of crime that youths in Iringa Municipality are frequent involved in than those in agreement, this implies that rape offences are not frequently crime committed by the unemployed youths in Iringa Municipality who normally involves in criminal activities.

In addition, stealing and theft offences were one among the types of crime that youths in Iringa Municipality are often involved in. The findings show that, 19 (31.7%) of respondents strongly agreed that theft and stealing offences are types of crimes that youths in Iringa municipality is frequently engaged in, 26 (43.3%) respondents agreed that stealing/theft offences are type of crimes youths in Iringa Municipality mostly involved in while 24 (18.3%) of respondents disagreed that stealing/theft is not types of crimes youths in Iringa Municipality frequently commit, and the rest 9 (6.7%) of respondents strongly disagreed that stealing/theft is type of crimes that youths in Iringa frequently commit. Thus majority of respondents seems to agree than disagree that stealing and theft offences are among the types of crime

that youth in Iringa Municipality are often involved in. The implication of the results is that stealing and theft offences (e.g. property crime) are dominant offences that youth in Iringa Municipality often involved as a result of their unemployment situation.

Likewise, murder offence was also studied in Iringa Municipality, the findings indicated that 2 (3.3%) respondents strongly agreed that murder offence is a type of crime most youths in Iringa are frequently involved in, 8 (13.3%) respondents agreed that murder is a type of crime most of youths at Iringa Municipality are involved in as the result of being unemployed while 29 (48.3%) of respondents disagreed that murder is a type of crime most youths in Iringa Municipality are frequently involved, and the rest 21 (35.0%) of respondents strongly disagreed that murder is a type of crime most youths in Iringa municipality are frequently involved in as a result of being unemployed. Thus majority of respondents were in disagreement with murder offences as a type of crime that youth in Iringa Municipality are frequently involved compared to minority who agreed. This means murder offence is not the type of criminal activity that unemployed young people at Iringa Municipality are often commit but mostly property crime.

Moreover, drugs abuse has indeed observed as the type of crime that youths in Iringa Municipality are often involved in. The findings of this study shows that 23 (31.7%) respondents strongly agreed that drugs abuse is a type of crime that most youths in Iringa Municipality are frequently involved in, 25 (48.3%) respondents agreed drugs abuse is a type of crime that most youths in Iringa Municipality frequently commit while 7 (13.3%) disagreed that drugs abuse is a type of crime youths in the municipality involved and 5 (6.7%) strongly disagreed that drugs abuse as a type of

crime youths in Iringa involved in. The reality is that the majority were in agreement than the ones who disagreed; this implies that drugs abuse is a major type of crime that youths in Iringa Municipality often commit. The situation is vital and need immediate solutions.

Furthermore, prostitution was also mentioned as a type of crime that youth in Iringa Municipality often involved in. The results of this study indicated that, 11 (18.3%) of respondents strongly agreed that prostitution is a type of crimes youths in Iringa Municipality are frequently involved as the results of unemployment, also 21 (35.0%) of respondents agreed that prostitution is a type of crime most of unemployed youths in Iringa are frequently commit while 16 (26.7%) of respondents disagreed that prostitution is a type of crime that youths in Iringa municipality are frequent commit and the rest of respondents 12 (20.0%) strongly disagreed that prostitution is a type of crime most youths in Iringa Municipality are frequent involved. Therefore majority of respondents compromised that prostitution is among types of crime that most youths at Iringa Municipality are often involved compared to those whose disagreed. Unemployed youths in Iringa Municipality engage in prostitution so as to earn income without knowing they are committing crime. This involvement of youth in prostitution has its part in the increase rate of HIV/AIDS to 15.7% in Iringa Municipality.

Finally, drunkenness was mentioned as one among the types of crime that most unemployed youth in Iringa Municipality often commit. The findings of this study indicated that, 24 (40.0%) of respondents strongly agreed that drunkenness is type of crime that most youths in Iringa Municipality are frequent involved in, 19 (31.7%) respondents agreed that drunkenness is a type of crime most youths in Iringa commit

as a result of being unemployed, 9 (15.0%) respondents disagreed that drunkenness is a type of crime that youths in the municipal are frequent involved in and 8 (13.3%) of the respondent strongly disagree on drunkenness as type of crime that youth in Iringa are frequently involved. Thus majority of the respondents were in agreement compared to disagreement, this implies that drunkenness has its influence in the involvement of youth in criminal activities in Iringa Municipality. The common local beers identified were bamboo juice "*ulanzi*", *Komoni*, *gongo* and many other.

Generally, findings result reflects and match with the data that were collected and recorded from annual reports of 2009, 2010 and 2011 by Iringa district police station which stated that 3,965 (11,202) were major crime and 7,237 (11,202) were minor crime. In percentage youth of Iringa who engaged in major crime from January 2009 to December 2011 were 35.4% while those who engaged in minor crime were 64.6%. (Kambole, J 2010) revealed the same as the research findings that, most youths in Tanzania commits both property offences include theft ,robbery, burglary, house breaking ,false pretence and offences against person like murder, manslaughter and offences against morality like rape, abduction, abortion, indecent assault, etc.

The study indeed found that most unemployed youths at Iringa Municipality who engaged in criminal activities were common committing minor crimes such as property stealing, theft, robbery, drunkenness, prostitution and so many as means of earning income for their survival than involving in major crimes such as murder, kidnapping, corruption, and assaults which are serious with little influence for unemployed youth to engage.

#### **4.4 Ongoing initiatives (policies, strategies and programme) used to curb unemployment and their impact of crime in Iringa Municipality**

The study recognized the efforts that, both government and other development partners have taken in fighting to combat youth unemployment and crime in Tanzania. The examination of the ongoing initiatives (National Employment Policy of 2008, National Youth Development Policy of 2007, Tanzania Employment Service Agency of 2002 and National Employment Promotion Plan of 2000) was done to determine their effectiveness and efficiency in curbing unemployment and its impact of crime in the study area. Respondents were asked different questions and asked to comment in relation to what happen in Iringa Municipality.

##### **4.4.1 Government efforts to curb youth unemployment and their impacts in crime**

The respondents were asked to explain their views in the question stated *“is the government of Tanzania doing enough to curb the problem of youth unemployment?”* the efforts of government to curb youth unemployment and their impact in crime in the study area is presented in Table 14. A majority of respondents 21 (40.0%) claimed that government efforts to curb youth unemployment and its impact in crime are doing enough to curb the problem in the study area, 31 (51.7%) claimed that the government efforts are not doing enough to curb the problem of unemployment and their impact in the study area while the rest 5 (8.5%) claimed that they do not know any government effort used to curb the problem of youth unemployment and crime in the municipality. Thus majority of the respondents compromised that the government efforts to curb the problem of youth unemployment are not doing enough in Iringa Municipality compared to those who claimed the government efforts are doing

enough efforts to curb the problem of youth unemployment and crime in Iringa Municipality. This implies that the government efforts are not adequate enough in addressing and curbing the problem thus the need for evaluation of these initiatives is inevitable.

**Table 14: Views on government efforts to curb youth unemployment**

<b>Comments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Efforts are doing enough to curb the problems	24	40.0
Efforts are not doing enough to curb the problems	31	51.7
Do not know any effort	5	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.4.2 Awareness of respondents on the strategy infighting against youth unemployment and crime in Iringa Municipality**

The study also explored the level of awareness in the strategies that are used in Iringa either developed by the municipal councils or wards in fighting with the problem of youth unemployment and crime in the area.

The results indicated that 18 (30.0%) of the respondents claimed they were aware of the strategies that are used by Iringa Municipal Council and developmental organizations such as IDYDC and Restless Development in fighting against the problem of youth unemployment and their impact in crime in Iringa municipality while majority of respondents 42 (70.0%) claimed they were not aware about the strategies which are used by the municipal council and other developmental organizations to combat the problem of youth unemployment and their crime in Iringa Municipality. Therefore most youth are not aware of these strategies due to

lack of youth department in Iringa Municipality especially in the office responsible for community development. The results of the findings are indicated in Table 15.

**Table 15: Awareness of respondents on the strategies used to curb youth unemployment and their impact in Iringa**

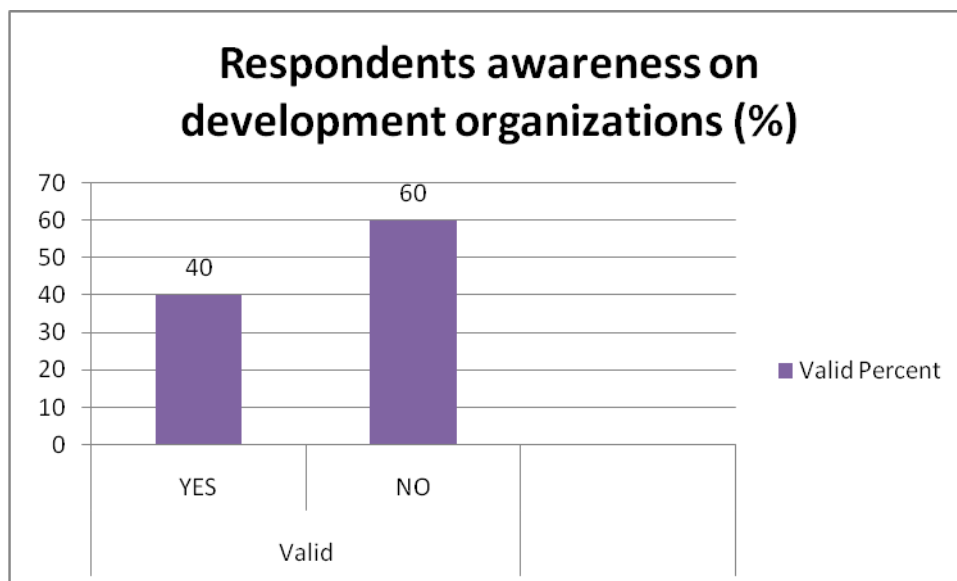
<b>Comments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Aware of strategies	18	30.0
Not aware of strategies	42	70.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.3.3 Awareness on development organization dealing with youth in Iringa Municipality**

The respondents were asked if they knew any NGO's, CBO's or other developmental organizations that deals with youth matters in Iringa Municipality. The findings show that 24 (40.0%) respondents said they knew some of the developmental organizations that deal with youth in Iringa Municipality while majority of respondents 36 (60.0%) claimed they knew nothing about developmental organizations that deals with youths in Iringa Municipality. This implies that majority of people does not know the NGO's, CBO's and development organizations that are dealing with youth issues in Iringa municipality. This is because many development organizations perform silently. They have to expose their operation to people especially youths. The findings are indicated in Figure 4.

**Figure 4: Awareness of respondents on the NGO's and developmental organizations located in Iringa**



**Source: Field Data, 2012**

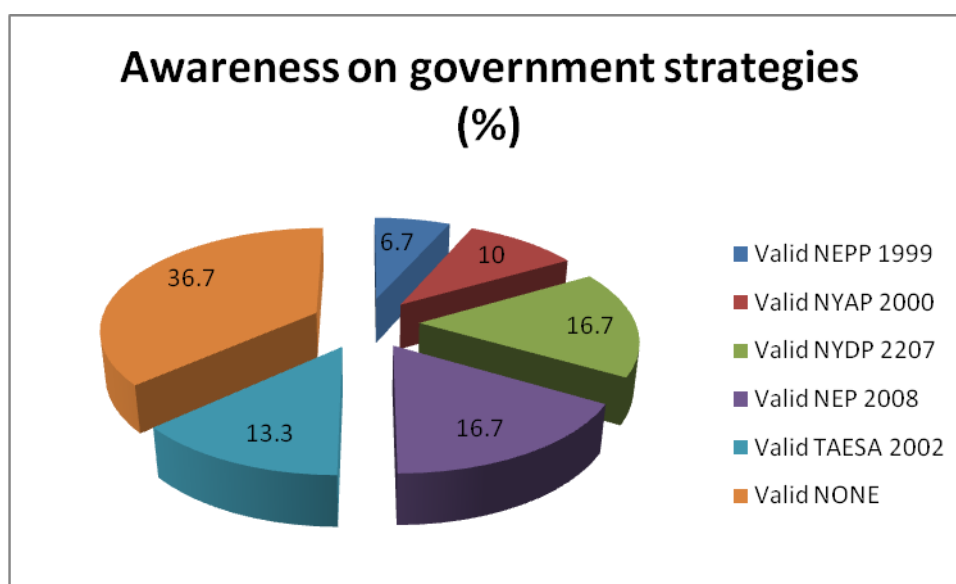
#### **4.3.4 List of initiatives adopted the government of Tanzania to fight against unemployment in Tanzania**

The study also wanted the respondents to mention the strategies they are aware with. The list of some of the strategies were provided to them, and the results of the findings indicated , equivalent to 4 (6.7%) of respondents were aware of the National Employment Promotion Plan (1999), respondents 6 (10.0%) were aware of the National Youth Action Plan (2000), 10 (16.7%)of respondents were aware of the National Youth Development Policy (2007), 10 (16.7%) of respondents were aware of the National Employment Policy (2008), 8 (13.3%) of respondents were aware of the Tanzania Employment Service Agency (TaESA of 2002) and 22 (36.7%) of respondents said they were aware of NONE of the listed strategies.

The majority of the respondents 22 (36.7%) claimed they knew nothing concerning the provided lists of strategies adopted by government of Tanzania to curb the

problem of unemployment and their impact in crime in the study Iringa Municipality compared to those who were aware to some of strategies. This provide an evidence that the government strategies are weak and unknown to the public especially youth due to poor participation during of preparation and in implementation. The initiatives are unused and just kept in archives for nothing. The findings on awareness in the list of strategies adopted by government are presented in Figure 5.

**Figure 5: Awareness on list of strategies/initiatives adopted by government to curb unemployment**



**Source: Field Data, 2012**

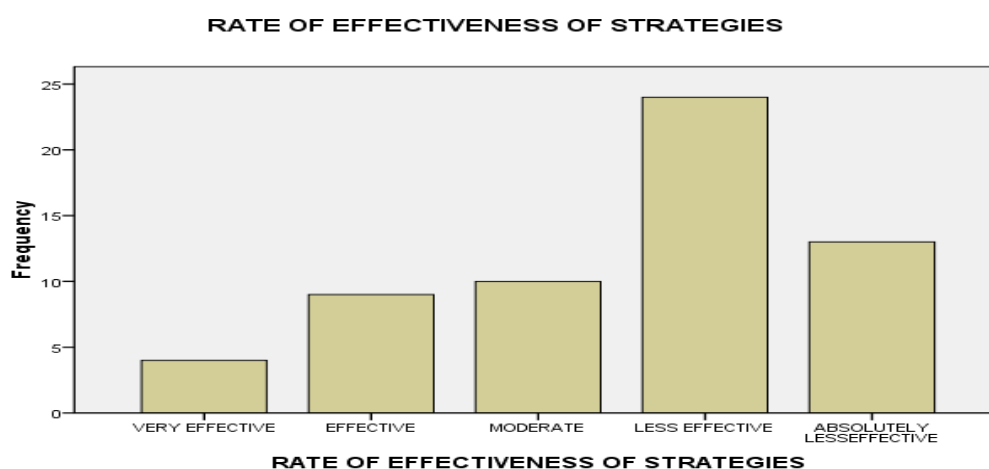
#### **4.3.5 Effectiveness of the strategies to curb youth unemployment and their impact in crime in Iringa Municipality.**

The study wanted the respondents to give their views on rate of effectiveness of the strategies or initiatives adopted by the government to curb unemployment especially youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The choices were categorized to;

1=very effective, 2=effective, 3=moderate, 4=less effective and 5=absolutely less effective. The findings are indicated in figure 6.

The findings indicated 4 (6.7%) respondents claimed that the strategies were very effective to curb youth unemployment and their impacts in crime in Iringa Municipality, 9 (15.0%) respondents claimed that the strategies were effective to curb youths unemployment and their impacts in crime, 10 (16.7%) respondents claimed the strategies used to curb the problem of youth unemployment were moderate, while majority 24 (40.0%) of respondents claimed the strategies were less effective to curb youth unemployment and their impacts of crime in the study area, and the rest of respondents 13 (21.7%) claimed the adopted strategies were absolute less effective to curb youth unemployment and their impacts in crime in Municipality. Thus majority of the respondents claimed the strategies were less effective to curb youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality. The government has to come up with best alternatives so as to reduce the problem of youth unemployment and their impact of criminal activities in the Iringa Municipality.

**Figure 6: Respondents views on the performance rate of the strategies**



**Source: Field Data, 2012**

#### **4.3.6 Measures that are taken to combat crime in Iringa Municipality**

The study observed some measures taken in combating the problem of crime in Iringa Municipality. Many respondents linked the problem of crime in Iringa with the increase rate of youth unemployment. The findings on these measures are categorized according to what has been done up especially in wards by WEO's, by Police and Developmental organizations activities.

**In wards:** Most of respondents (WEO's) pointed out that, the provision of education and seminars, creation of youth developments groups, encouraging youth to work, public meetings and creation of *Sungu Sungu* as strategies they use to fight against emerging criminal activities in their area.

**Police:** the study found that Iringa Police station takes serious measures to curb the problem of youth engagement in crime and criminal activities in general in Iringa municipality. Like in other areas, the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) has been established to investigate and identify all sources of criminality in the Municipality and respond to immediately. Other measures included were initiation and implementation of "Polisi-jamii" programme which has resulted to the increase of participatory defense against criminality in Iringa. The study observed the event like a inter-wards football competition named "Evarist MangallaCup Competition" as a strategy that the Regional Police Commander (RPC), ACP, Evarist Mangala Mr. adopted as a strategy educating the public on importance of observing laws of the country and encouraging them especially youth not to engage in drug use and other forms of criminal activities.

**Development organizations:** The study also found that, the developmental organizations which associated with youth matters such as Restless Development

organization (Formerly SPW), IDYDC and others that make youth volunteer strategy to educate youth on how to manage unemployment situation stresses, keeping them busy to engage in development works hard, as a result find no time to engage in criminal activities. They also use seminars, trainings, workshops, focused group discussions and meetings, and football as key instruments to bring social changes to youth on the problem they face. The best example is “Iringa Football for Hope Centre” adopted by IDYDC

#### **4.3.7 Weaknesses and challenges of the employment strategies in addressing the problem of youth engagement in crime in Iringa Municipality**

Respondents were asked to provide their views on what are the weaknesses and challenges of the employment strategies in curbing the problems of youth unemployment and its impact on crime in the study area. The findings of the study were explained by respondents and included;

Unawareness of initiatives: most of respondents claimed that employment strategies are weak and ineffective because they are not familiar with the public. Most of plans, policies and other initiatives used by the government to curb the problem are not clearly identified and understood well to the public especially youth in Iringa Municipality. This is due to the fact that are not empowered to participate when formulating and in implementation of these strategies.

Shortage of Capital: shortage of capital and limited access to credits facilities were among the most challenging factor mentioned by youth concerning the employment promotion strategies in address to problem of youth unemployment. Many youth who involved in this study claimed that the strategies are not useful to them because

there is no financial empowerment. *“hii mikakati haina faida kwetu sisi vijana kwasababu haituwezeshi kimapato, ipo kisiasa sana, vijana tunataka misaada ya mitaji tujikwamue kimaendeleo”* one of the youth said. This means that the strategies are not beneficial to youths, as it is too political rather it could be better if it is going to support the youth for the sake of their development.

#### **4.4 Identification of the possible measures that can reduce youth unemployment and crime in Iringa Municipality.**

The study provided the room to respondents to provide their suggestions on the possible measures that should be taken by both government and developmental partners to curb the problem of unemployment and their impact in crime in Tanzania. The result of the findings has been indicated bellow.

##### **4.4.1 Review of the employment promotion strategies, policies and programmes**

The respondents were asked to state their views if by reviewed employment promotion strategies would have leaded to the decline of youth unemployment and crime rate in Iringa municipality. The findings indicated that, the majority of respondents 51 (85.0%) suggested on the need of reviewing employment promotion strategies such as National Employment Policy, National Youth Development Policy and Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) to enhance effective reduction of youth unemployment and their impact on crime in Iringa Municipality compared to 9 (15.0%) responded who did not see if there was need of reviewing these strategies. This implies that those who did not see if there was need to review the strategies were the ones who had negative perceptions and little trust on the recent ongoing initiatives to curb the problem of youth unemployment and their impact on

crime while majority of respondents who suggested on the need for reviewing the strategy were the ones who expect changes. Table 16 presents views of respondents on the need for reviewing the employment promotion strategies.

**Table 16: Respondents views on the need for reviewing ongoing employment promotion strategies**

<b>Comments</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
There is need for review	51	85.0
There is no need of review	9	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: field data, 2012**

#### **4.4.2 What should be given priority in fighting against the problem of youth unemployment and crime in Iringa municipality and in Tanzania**

Respondents were asked to provide their opinions concerning with what should be given priory in fighting with the problem of youth unemployment and their impact of crime in Iringa municipality. The finding of the results indicated that majority of them, stressed the need of improving education system of our country to match with the needed skills and knowledge in ongoing labour market and others added that vocational training studies should be encouraged and taught in secondary school levels to provide young people with extra skills that will enable them to be self reliant the moment they lacks official employments while others suggested that priorities should be stressed in provision of financial assistances to youth since they are facing with structural barrier once they opted to engage in entrepreneurial activities, and trading conditions improvement especially trading places for them. Moreover, need to improve wages to meet the costs of living, social education as

well as transparency of laws for those who need assistance to reduce criminal involvement to youth in Iringa Municipality.

Furthermore, other findings indicated that, the public suggested on the need to bring together the ministry of employment and labour and the police to work together in identifying the possible measures that will positively results to alleviation of unemployment rate and increase of crime rate as well.

Finally, The need for parental and guiders care were also identified by the public as a mean to stop the problem of moral decay we wittiness today which is politically in Tanzania regarded as collapse of patriotism values. Parents need to teach their children good values since family is a basic unity in the system of Africans life that emancipation begins at family level.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

#### **5.1 Summary of study findings**

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of youth unemployment on crime in Tanzania, and Iringa municipality was the case study area. The study was guided by four objectives; to determine the extent of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality, to determine the extent of crime rates in relation to youths unemployment in the study area, to examine the ongoing initiatives (policies, strategies and programs) to curb unemployment and their impact of crime in the study area and to identify the possible measures that can reduce youth unemployment and crime in the study area.

The area of the study was at Iringa Municipality in Iringa Region. 60 responders were provided with questionnaires, some were interviewed while others were participated in a focused group discussion (the focused group were composed of youth both employed and unemployed). The respondents included the Iringa Municipality Council officials like the municipal economist, social development officer, administrative officer and the wards executive officers from the selected 5 ward in the study. Police officers from Iringa police station, NGO's officials and both employed and unemployed youths were participated in the study

Scheduled questionnaires were the main instruments of data collection used in this study. The study population and sampling processes under this study adhered to a purposive sampling procedure which is non-probabilistic. Thus the population and sample were selected on bases of their competence, experience and knowledge concerned the problem. Both open-ended and closed questionnaires items were used. Interviews and focused group discussions were also used to gather in depth information regarding an individual's experience, knowledge and perceptions on the linkage between youth unemployment and crime in the study area. And the classical deviance theory of anomie was used to demonstrate the link existed.

The findings indicated that the extent of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality is high and increases daily. Majority of youths in the study area are officially unemployed, some take were involved in agricultural productions and in entrepreneurial activities which mostly are under informal sector which is not recognized by the country system of economy and not regulated at all. Youths face these barriers in their work thus they become stumbling blocks for them to utilize their potentials and enjoy their work since they have no source to earn their living. The unemployment rate is increasing in a high speed which reflected what President Kikwete termed as "a bomb and treat". Unemployment problem has isolated and denied youth chances to contribute positively in the socio-economy, thus youths are not confident about their life though they would like to have job. The problem of low education, lack of enough industries, poor education system, skills mismatch, poor employment policy, drug use, and lack of capital for investment in business activities were among the major factors identified by respondents as the key factors for the high rate and speedily spread of youth unemployment in Iringa municipality.

The study also observed the existence of the high rate of crime in relation to youth unemployment in the study area. The findings reflected the criminal data recorded by Iringa police station from the period of January 2009 to December 2011, whereby youth participated to 11,202 cases; the major cases were 3,965 while the minor cases were 7,237. This means that the rate of crime increased to 3.6% from 31.6% in 2009, 33.3% in 2010 to 36.1% in 2011 in Iringa Municipality.

The main focus was on youth because youth unemployment and situation in which young people give up on job search or work under inadequate conditions incur costs to the society, to the individual and their family. The findings found that most youth in Iringa who are involved in criminal activities are mostly involved in minor crimes such as thefts, prostitutions drunkenness, insults and so many than the major crime offences like those of murder, assaults, rape, kidnapping and other felony offences.

The study also found that peer groups, poverty, unemployment, drunkenness and too much consumption of alcohol, ignorance of the law and emotions or feelings of isolation and discrimination are the major causes behind the inclusion of youth in criminal activities in Iringa municipality. The study therefore recognized the link between the variables (youth unemployment and crime) by considering the nature of their involvement and the type of the crime they are engaged which commonly in minor crime cases than in major crime cases.

On the ongoing initiatives adopted by the government to curb unemployment and their impact of crime in the study area, the study found the strategies are ineffective, and weak to tackle the problem of youth unemployment and their impact in crime because the initiatives are more theoretical than practical.

The respondents were provided with the list of the initiatives which are used to curb the problem and asked to choose and comment on the strategies they were aware with. Majority of them respondents responded in the “I don’t know category”, that means most of them were not aware of those strategies. Few of them indicated they were a little bit aware on The National Employment Policy (2008), the National Youth Development Vision (2007) and the Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) then commented on the challenges of the strategies in alleviation of unemployment and their impact of crime in Iringa Municipality. Issues of lack of youth participation, poor selection of priorities, secretiveness of the strategies, poor awareness concerning initiatives, absence of youth department in municipal offices and poor implementation of the strategies were identified by majority of respondent as the reasons towards ineffectiveness and weakness of the initiatives. The study concluded that there is positive relationship between youth unemployment and criminal activities especially in minor crime or property crime in Iringa municipality as it has observed in the previously mentioned studies. The unemployment problem has caused by number of reasons such as poor economic growth, low industrial growth, poverty, skills mismatch, poor education system and so on while crime rate caused by high rate of unemployment, drunkenness, ignorance of law and so many as it has been explained.

## **5.2 Conclusion of the study**

On the bases of the findings, analysis and discussion, the researcher made various conclusions that include:

- The findings of the study indicated that there is a strongly significant relation between unemployment and crime, that youth unemployment plays a

significant role for the youth of Iringa municipality to engage in criminal activities especially in those cases which relates to minor cases such as theft, stealing, drunkenness, prostitutions, shop lifting and so on though sometimes they engage rarely in major cases like drug use, rape offences, killing attempts etc, the process is perfectly relates to these social exclusions mostly when youth are unable to find employment thus they decide to opt crime for living. The study recommends the Ministry of Employment and Labour to work more closely together with the Police for effective prevention and reduction of the problem. Private sector and public sectors should also be coordinated to enhance smooth attainments of employment policies goals.

- The findings also indicated that, youth of Tanzania especially in Iringa faces strong structural barrier in search for decent works, the adopted employment strategies to curb the problem of unemployment and their impact in crimes are weak, ineffective and unknown to the public. In order to insure better promotion of employment to Tanzanians the strategies need to be reviewed and to involve youths in identification of the identified priorities and in the implementation of these strategies.

### **5.3 Recommendations of the study**

The study recommends a number of things to be observed in order to effectively curb the problem of youth unemployment and its impact on crime in Tanzania.

On the extent of youth unemployment: the study found that, the increase rate of youth unemployment is growing day by day, which make it to be a “time bomb” that will erupt and destroy us very soon if effectives measures to stop the problem won’t

easy and fast be taken. The updated ILO (2012) statistics shows that youth unemployment rate has remained close to its peak since 2009. At 12.6 percent in 2011 and projected at 12.7 percent in 2012, and the midterm projections (2012-2016) suggests little improvements in youth labour markets, thus by 2016 the youth unemployment is projected to remain at the same high level. This study is therefore recommends on the following;

First, the study recommends that the government through the Ministry of Employment and Labour has to review the current ongoing strategies since the study found out that; policies like National Employment Policy (2008), the National Youths Development Policy (2007) and Tanzania Employment Servicing Agency (TaESA, 2002) have proved ineffective in enhancing promotion of youth employment as their objectives were. The weaknesses of these strategies mostly are due to poor identification of priorities as a result of poor participation of youth in formulation and poor involvement of them in implementation. In reviewing these policies the government has to make sure that both private and public sectors are linked together and coordinated to enhance effective creation of jobs in Tanzania.

Second, Provision financial capital to youth: this study also recommends the government, development partners and all stakeholders that are concerned with youth development to come up with positive strategies that will empower youth financially and make them capable to engage in economic production activities. Financial priority must be given to unemployed youth to make them productive through employing themselves by involvement in many other economic activities than waiting for official employment. Establishment of Tanzania Youth Development

Bank highly recommended by this study to ensure proper implementation of this measure.

Third, the study stressed on the need to review our education system to match with the current demands of the labour market. The National Employment Policy (2008) revealed that many school leavers, graduates and adults do not find jobs in Tanzania, the factor mentioned limit investors from employing Tanzanians as they lack proper skills required in the jobs available, (URT, 2008). To bring future for Tanzania youths; this study recommends our schools especially universities and colleges to present courses associated with work experience rather than rely on theories. This will help youths to store knowledge and experience once they enter labour market.

To the extent of crime rate and youth unemployment; the study found that there is a positive linkage between youth unemployment and crime in Iringa municipality, and mostly in minor crime such as shoplifting, prostitution, robbery etc. The municipality rarely takes measures to stop the problem but the rate still high. The study therefore recommends on the following possible solution to curb this problem which face our nation;

Social education provision: the government and development partners must issuer provision of social education to the youths in schools and streets like how some NGO'S in Tanzania are doing. Through NGO's like Youth Crime Watch (YCW), FEMA, IDYDC and many others will make youth become aware of crime concepts, its actions and effects and measures on how to avoid it.

The study recommended also on the close working relationship between the Ministry of Employment and Labour and the Police office. This will greatly prevent the

problem of crimes in Tanzania. The act of these two institutions to work separately is what has led to the increased crime we witness today. Cooperation in this will help them (Ministry of Employment and Labour and the Police) to come up with comprehensive strategies to prevent and eliminate this problem significantly.

Also the study recommends Parents and guardians to make sure they educate their daughters and sons because we can not only blame government while parents have time to shape their children because all this problem start in family like marriage break down hence to live with one parent or parents to involve in crimes even alcohol it is possible for children to learn these from parents. Parents must direct their children in good way and not bad way.

Last but not least, Government must support these NGO'S and youth in general in order to solve this it is serious problem if government will not take possible step at the end in Tanzania could be no youth who can reason logical we will lack doctors, engineers, lawyers, teachers etc hence possible step needed to be taken immediately..

#### **5.4 Areas for further Researches**

As the findings of this study focuses on examining the influence of youth unemployment on crime in Tanzania taking Iringa Municipality as a case study area, there is a need to conduct more empirical research based on the impacts of youth unemployment on economic development we are living in absolute poverty while our youth labour force is unutilized, also on the effectiveness of employment promotion policies on youth unemployment since the study results showed that unemployment amongst youth are significantly increasing despite of the policies and strategies put in place which appears to be sound in combating the youth unemployment.

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## APPENDICIES

### **Appendix I: Focused Group Discussion with Unemployed Youths**

1. Is there any need for youth to engage in socio-economic activities? Why?
2. Does youth unemployment exist in Iringa Municipality? What do you think are the causes of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality?
3. Do you think youth unemployment and social unrests are related? What do you think are factors for youth's involvement in criminal activities in Iringa Municipality?
4. What types of crimes young people in Iringa Municipality are frequently involved in?
5. Do you think that ongoing government employment promotion initiatives are effective to curb the problem of youth unemployment and its impacts in crime?
6. What is your comment about state of being unemployed?
7. What do you suggest to the government and other stakeholders should do in order to reduce the youth unemployment problem and its impacts in crime in Tanzania especially in Iringa Municipality?

Thank you so much!

## **Appendix II: Interview with Police Officials from Iringa District Police Station**

1. To what extent youth in Iringa Municipality commit crime?
2. What are factors causes youths in Iringa Municipality to involve in crime?
3. What is the kind of crime activities are youths in Iringa Municipality generally involved in?
4. What are the strategies that you use to discourage or prevent youth's involvement in criminal activities in the Municipal?
5. What suggestions do you have to reduce/prevent youth unemployment and their impacts in crime in your area of jurisprudence?

Thank you so much!

### **Appendix III: Interview with Municipal Council Officials and NGOs Officials**

1. What kind of activities does your office/institution/organization deals in relation to youths?
2. What are the factors causing problem of unemployment in Iringa Municipality?
3. Do you think unemployment can be a cause to young people to commit crime?
4. Does your office have any strategies or programmes which are aiming to curb the problem of unemployment and its impacts in crime in Iringa Municipality?
5. How the government policies and initiatives are able to address the problem of youth unemployment and its impact in crime? Comment on the weaknesses or challenges as well as strengths of the initiatives.
6. What suggestions do you have on what the government and other stakeholders should do in order to reduce or prevent the problem of youth unemployment and crime in Iringa Municipality?

Thanks you so much!

**Appendix IV: Questionnaire for youths (both employed and unemployed) in Iringa Municipality**

Dear Respondent,

My name is Sweetbert Gaguri Maro, pursuing Masters in Public Administration (MPA), at the University of Dodoma (UDOM). This questionnaire is part of my study thus intends to collect information on the influence of Youth unemployment on crime in Tanzania especially in Iringa Municipality.

If you have any question please call +255 0717 269173.

**1;0. Personal Information of the Respondent:**

1;1. Gender:  Male  Female

1;2. Age:  14 – 24  25 – 34  35+

1;3. Education level:  None,  Primary,  Secondary,  Diploma,  Higher education.

1;4. Location/Ward:  Mkwawa,  Kitanzini,  Makorongoni,  Ilala,  Mshindo,  From other wards.

**PART: A**

<p>1. Are you employed</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. You feel confident if you have</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> official employment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Trading Activities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Informal Sector/entrepreneurial activities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None.</p>
--	--

<p>Any job?</p> <p>Yes [ ]</p> <p>No [ ]</p> <p>3. Is there any need for Youth to Engage in Social economic activities?</p> <p>Strongly Agree [ ]</p> <p>Agree [ ]</p> <p>Disagree [ ]</p> <p>Strongly Disagree [ ]</p> <p>4. What find of economic activities are youth of Iringa Municipality often engaged to?</p>	<p>5. Does youth unemployment exist in Iringa Municipality?</p> <p>[ ] Yes.</p> <p>[ ] No.</p> <p>6. How do you rate youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality?</p> <p>[ ] Very high.</p> <p>[ ] High.</p> <p>[ ] Moderate.</p> <p>[ ] Low.</p> <p>[ ] Very low.</p>
---	--

7. The table below consist some of factors for high rate of youth unemployment. Please tick the appropriate box that best represents your view on the causes of youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

1 = Strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Disagree, 4 = Strongly Disagree.

<b>FACTORS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Low education				
Laziness				
Lack of enough Industries				
Low wage.				
Rapid population growth.				
Increase in Technology				
Poor education system.				
Skills mismatch				
Instability of informal sector				
Poor employment policy.				
Drug use.				
Poor dissemination of labour market information.				
Lack of capital.				
Poor economic growth				
High lost of labour				

8. Does unemployment affect the life of young people?

- Strong Agree.
- Agree.
- Disagree.
- Strong Disagree.

**PART: B**

9. Do youth of Iringa Commit crime?

- Yes.
- No.

10. The table below consists some of factors causes for youth involvement in criminal activities. Please tick the appropriate Box that represents your view on crime in your area.

1 = Strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3= Disagree, 4 = Strongly Disagree.

<b>Factors/causes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Peer groups				
Moral decay				
Unemployment				
Ignorance of the law.				
Poverty.				
Family problems.				
Alcohol consumption.				
Drug use.				
Technological advancements.				
Environmental influences.				
Biological factors e.g. Hereditary.				
Poor mental health.				
Emotions and feelings of being isolated/discriminated.				

11. Is there any relationship between youth unemployment and social unrests?

Yes

No

12. Do you think high rate of youth unemployment is the cause of high rate of crime in Iringa Municipality?

Yes

No

13. What kind/type of criminal activities are youth of Iringa generally involves in?  
Please tick the Box that best represents youth view.

1 = Strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Disagree, 4 = Strongly disagree.

<b>Crime type</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Robbery.				
Rape offence.				
Stealing/theft				
Murder				
Prostitution				
Bribe/Corruption				
Assaults				
Kidnapping				
Shop lifting				
Drug use				
Drunkenness				
Insults				

14. Who are the people that are frequently involves in criminal activities in Iringa Municipality? Please tick the appropriate box that Best represents your view.

(a) Age:             0 – 14,     15 – 24,     25 – 34,     35 – 44,     45+

(b) Gender/Sex:  Male       Female.

(c) Economic Social Status:     Wealthy people,     Unweathly People,  
 Employed,     Unemployed,     Educated,     Uneducated people.

**PART: C**

15. Are you aware of the existing initiatives (strategies policy and programmes) that are used to fight against youth unemployment and their impact in your area?

Yes

No

\*\*If the answer is YES mention them please

.....  
.....  
.....

16. Do you know any NGO's, CBO's any developmental organizations that deal with youth problems in Iringa Municipality?

Yes

No

\*\*If the answer is YES mention them please

.....  
.....  
.....

17. Below is the list of some of strategies/policies and programmes that the Government of Tanzania has adopted in fighting against Unemployment and youth unemployment and their impact in your countrywide, please select those which you are aware with.

National Employment promotion plan 1999

National Employment Policy 2008

- National youth Action plan 2000
- National youth Development Policy 2007
- Tanzania Employment service Agency (TaESA) 2002
- None

18. Do you think that the Government Employment Policies are effective to combat the problem of youth Unemployment and their impact of crime in the study area?

- Yes
- No

19. In your view, how do you rate the effectiveness of the initiatives used to curb Unemployment and youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

- Very effective
- Effective
- Moderate
- Less effective
- Absolutely less effective

20. In your view, what comments do you have on the weakness or challenges of unemployment strategies in addressing youth unemployment and their impact on crime in the study area?

.....

.....

.....

21. Do you know any measures that are taken by your ward office or municipal council to discourage or prevent youth involvement in criminal activities?

- Yes
- No

\*\* If the answer is YES what are those measure? Mention them please!

.....  
.....

**PART: D**

22. what are your comments about the state of being unemployed?

.....  
.....  
.....

23. Do you think by reviewing employment promotion initiatives will read to the decline of youth unemployment and possibly their involvement in crime in Iringa Municipality?

Yes

No

24. What strategies should be given priority in fighting against youth unemployment and high rate of crime in the study area?

1.....  
2.....  
3.....

25. What do you suggest that government and other development partners should do in order to curb the youth unemployment and crime problems in Tanzania?

1.....2  
2.....  
3.....

**“Thank you for your kindness and cooperation”**

## **Appendix V: Hojaji Kwa Vijana (Wote Wenye Ajira Na Wasio Na Ajira)**

Hojaji hii inakusudia kukusanya taarifa juu ya uhusiano kati ya ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana na madhara ya uharifu katika Tanzania hususani katika Manispaa ya Iringa. Jina langu ni Sweetbert Gaguri Maro. Mwanafunzi wa Chuo Kikuu cha Dodoma, katika shahada ya Uzamili ya Utawala wa Umma (MPA).

### **1:0. Maelezo binafsi ya muhusika:**

- 1:1. Jinsia:             Mwanaume             Mwanamke
- 1:2. Umri:             14 – 25,             25 – 34,             35+
- 1:3. Kiwango cha Elimu:  Hajasoma,  Elimu ya Msingi,  Elimu ya Sekondari,  Elimu ya Diploma,  Elimu ya juu.
- 1:4. Makazi/Kata:  Kitanzini,  Makongoroni,  Mkwawa,  Ilala,  Mshindo,  Kutoka kata zingine.

### **SEHEMU :A.**

1. Je una ajira?  Ndiyo             Hapana
2. Je unajisikia vizuri endapo ukiwa na kazi yoyote?  Ndiyo             Hapana
3. Je kuna mahitaji yoyote ya Vijana kushirikishwa katika shughuli za Kijamii na Kiuchumi.
- Sahihi kabisa.
- Sahihi.
- Si sahihi.
- Si sasa kabisa

4. Je ni aina gani za kiuchumi ambazo Vijana wengi katika Manispaa yaIringa wanajihusisha mara kwa mara?

Kazi za Ofisini

Shughuli za Biashara.

Kilimo

Shughuli za ujasilia mali/zisizo Sekta rasmi.

Hakuna.

5. Je ni kweli kwamba Vijana wa Iringa wanajihusisha na uharifu?

Ndiyo.

Hapana.

Sijui

6. Je unasemeje kuhusu kasi ya ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana katika Manispaa ya Iringa.

kubwa sana

Kubwa

kawaida

Ndogo

Ndogo sana

7. Jedwali hapo chini linajumlisha baadhi ya sababu sababishi za ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana kwa ujumla. Tafadhali chagua jibu linalo wakilisha vyema uelewa wako juu ya sababu za ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana katika Manispaa ya Iringa.

1== Sahihi kabisa 2== Sahihi 3—Si sahihi. 4. Si sahihi kabisa.

<b>SABABU</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Elimu ndogo				
Uvivu				
Ukosefu wa Viwanda vya kutosha.				
Malipo duni.				
Kasi ya ukuaji wa Watu.				
Ongezeko kwa Teknologia.				
Mfumo mbovu wa Elimu.				
Hakuna uwiano katika ujuzi.				
Udhaifu wa Sekta isiyo rasmi.				
Sera mbovu ya Ajira.				
Matumizi ya madawa ya kulevya.				
Mfumo mbovu wa usambazaji wa taarifa za ajira				
Ukosefu wa Mitaji.				
Kasi ndogo ya ukuaji wa uchumi.				
Gharama kubwa ya kutafuta ajira				

8. Je ukosefu wa Ajira una madhara katika maisha ya Vijana?

Sahihi kabisa.

Sahihi.

Si sahihi.

Si sahihi kabisa.

**SEHEMU: B**

9. Je ni kweli kwamba Vijana wa Iringa hufanya uharifu?

[ ] Ndiyo.

[ ] Hapana.

[ ] Sijui.

10. Jedwali hapo chini linaonesha mojawapo ya sababu za Vijana kujihusisha na shuguli za uharifu kwa ujumla. Tafadhali chagua jibu linalo wakilisha uelewa wako juu ya sababu za Vijana kujihusisha na uharifu katika Manispaa ya Iringa.

1== Sahihi kabisa 2== Sahihi 3—Si sahihi. 4. Si sahihi kabisa.

<b>SABABU</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Makundi rika				
Mmomonyoko wa maadili				
Ukosefu wa ajira				
Kutokuelewa sheria.				
Umasikini.				
Matatizo ya kifamilia.				
Ulevi uliokithiri.				
Madawa ya kulevya				
Ukuwaji wa teknolojia				
Ushawishi wa kimazingira.				
Sababu za kibaiolojia (Mfano kurithishwa)				
Matatizo ya akili.				
Hisia za kutengwa/kubaguliwa				

Mengineyo.....  
.....  
.....

11. Je kuna uhusiano wowote kati ya ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana na matukio yasiyo kubalika katika jamii (social unrests).

Ndiyo.

Hapana.

12. Je unafikiri kwamba ongezeko la ukosefu wa ajira unasababisha ongezeko la kasi ya uharifu katika Manispaa ya Iringa.

NDIYO.

Hapana.

13. Ni aina gani ya shuguli za uharifu Vijana wa Iringa hujihusisha mara kwa mara? Tafadhali chagua jibu linalo wakilisha kwa ufasaha uelewa wako.

1== Sahihi kabisa 2== Sahihi 3—Si sahihi. 4. Si sahihi kabisa.

<b>Aina ya uhalifu</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Ukabaji				
Ubakaji				
Wizi				
Mauaji				
Hongo/Rushwa				
Shambulio				
Utekaji				
Kubomoa maduka				
Madawa ya kulevya				
Ulevi.				
Matusi.				

14. Ni aina gani ya Watu ambayo hujihusisha mara kwa mara na shughuli za uharifu katika Manispaa ya Iringa. Tafadhali chagua jibu kulingana na uelewa wako.

(a) Umri:  0 – 14,  15 – 24,  25 – 34,  35 – 44,  45+

(b) Jinsia:  Wanaume  Wanawake.

(c) Hadhi yao kiucumi – Kijamii  wenye kipato kikubwa,  Wenye kipato kidogo,  Wenye ajira,  wasio na ajira,  Wenye elimu,  Wasio na elimu.

Mengine:(elezea)

.....  
.....

**SEHEMU: C**

15. Je unaelewa juu ya mikakati, programu ama sera zitumikazo kupambana juu ya ukosefu wa ajira na madhara yake katika uharifu katika eneo lako?

Ndiyo.

Hapana.

Kama jibu lako ni NDIO tafadhali taja mikakati hiyo:

.....  
.....  
.....

16. Je unafahamu Taasisi yoyote ya Kiraia (NGO) ama Shirika lolote la Kimaendeleo linalo jihusisha na matatizo ya vijana katika Manispaa ya Iringa?

Ndiyo.

Hapana.

Kama jibu ni NDIO, zitaje tafadhari.

.....  
.....  
.....

17. Hapo chini ni orodha ya baadhi ya mikakati, sera na programu za Serikali ya Tanzania katika kupambana na tatizo la ukosefu wa ajira kwa vijana na matatizo yake katikauharifu itaifa. Tafadhari chagua ambazo unaufahamu nazo.

- Mpango wa Taifa wa kukuza Ajira 1999.
- Sera ya Ajira ya Taifa ya mwaka 2008.
- Mpango mkakati wa Taifa juuya Vijana 2000.
- Sera ya maendeleo ya Vijana ya Taifa 2007.
- Sekretarieti ya Ajira Tanzania (TAESA) 2002.

18. Unafikiri kwamba sera na mipango ya Serikali juu ya kupambana na tatizo la ukosefu wa ajira na madhara yake katika uadilifu bora?

- Ndio.
- Hapana.

19. Kwa mtazamo wako, unapima vipi juu ya kiwango cha utendaji wa sera/mikakati na programu zitumikazo kupambana juu ya tatizo la ukosefu wa ajira na madhara yake katika uharifu katika Manispaa ya Iringa

- Nzuru sana.
- Nzuri.
- Inaridhisha.
- Si nzuri .
- Si nzuri kabisa.

20. Unasema nini juu ya udhaifu ama changamoto za sera na mikakati itumikayo katika kupambana na tatizo la ukosefu wa ajira na madhara yake katika uharifu katika eneo lako?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

21. Unafahamu mbinu zozote ambazo Ofisi ya Kata yao ama Manispaa ya Iringa inazichukua katika kuhakikisha tatizo la Vijana kujihusisha na shughuli za uhalifu linazuiwa ama kukomeshwa?

Ndio.

Hapana.

\*\* Kama jibu ni NDIO taja mikakati hiyo tafadhali.

.....  
.....

**SEHEMU: D.**

22. Je una maoni gani juu ya hali ya ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana?

.....  
.....

23. Je unafikiri kwamba kwa kurejea upya (review) sera na mikakati ya ukuzaji wa ajira itasaidia katika kupunguza tatizo la ukosefu wa ajira kwa Vijana na madhara yake katika uhalifu katika Manispaa ya Iringa?

Ndio.

hapana.

24. Ni mikakati gani ambayo ungependa ipewe upendeleo zaidi katika kupambana na tatizo la ukosefu wa ajira na kasi kubwa ya uharifu kaikaeneo husika?

.....  
.....

25. Unashauri nini kifuatwe kwa Serikali pamoja na Wadau wengine wa maendeleo wanaojihusisha na Vijana juu ya kupambana na matatizo ya ukosefu wa ajira na uharifu katika Tanzania?

.....  
.....

**“Asante sana kwa ukarimu na ushirikiano wako”**

**Appendix VI: Questionnaire for Iringa Municipal Officials and Development  
Partiners**

Personal Information:

1.0 Name:.....

1.1 Gender:  Male  Female

1.2 Age:.....

1.3 Education level:  None  Primary

Secondary  Diploma  Highier Education

Others.....(Specify)

1.4 Occupation:.....

1.5 Title:.....

1.6 Experience to the post:.....(years)

1.7 Employer/Name of Institution:.....

**PART A:**

1. What kind of activities does your Institution/Organization or office deals with in Relation to youths?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

2. Does your institution/Office deals with social matters?

Yes  No

3. If the answer in question 2 above is YES, how your /Institution deal with them?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

4. From the experience you have, please mention /Provide the challenges faces youth in your area of occupation.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

5. Does youth employment exists in Iringa municipality?

YES

NO

6. How do you Rate your employment in Iringa municipal?

Very high  Very low

High  Low  Moderate

7. From your experience, How do youth feel when they have no job?(what are the perception of youth when they are not employed).

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

8. Is there any need for youth to engage in social economic activities?

Agree  Disagree

Strongly agree  Strongly Disagree

9. The table below consists some of factors for high rate of youth unemployment. Please cycle the appropriate box that best represent your view on the cases of youth un employment that you have come through in Iringa

1=strongly agree, 2=Agree, 3=Disagree, 4=Strongly Disagree

<b>Factors/Causes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Low education				
Laziness				
Low wages				
Lack of enough industries				
Rapid population				
Increase in technology				
Poor education system				
Instability of informal sector				
Poor employment policy				
Poor disseminationof labour market information				
Drag use				
Lack of capital				
Poor economy/economic recession				
High cost of labour				

10. Does unemployment affect the life of young people in Iringa municipal?

Strongly agree  Agree

Strongly disagree  Disagree

**PART B**

11. Do you have knowledge/an understand concerning youth crime?

YES

NO

12. Do youth of Iringa municipality committee crime?

YES

NO

13. The following below consists of some of factors causes for high rate of youth involvement/engagement in criminal activities. Please cycle the appropriate Box that represents your view.

1=Strongly agree 2= agree, 3=Strongly Disagree 4=Disagree

<b>Factors</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Peer groups				
Moral decay				
Unemployment				
Ignorance of the law				
Family problems/misunderstandings				
Poverty				
Alcohol consumption				
Drug use				
Technological advancement				
Environment Influences				
Biological factors( e.g. Hereditary reasons)				
Poor mental health				
Isolation/Discrimination feelings				

14. Is there any relationship that exists between youth unemployment and social unrest?

YES

NO

15. From your experience, do you think higher rate of youth unemployment is the cause of High crime rate in Iringa?

YES

NO

16. What are the people that are frequently involve in crime activities in Iringa municipal? Please tick the appropriate box that best represent your view

a/ Age: 0-14  15-24   
 25-34  35-44  45+

b/Gender/Sex: Male  Female

c/Economic level: wealthy people

Unwealthy people

Employed

Unemployed

Educated

Uneducated

16. What kind of crime activities are youth generally involved in? Please cycle the box that represents your view.

1=strong agree 2 =agree, 3=strongly Disagree 4=Disagree

Crime Type	1	2	3	4
Robbery				

Rape offences				
Stealing/theft				
Thunder				
Prostitution				
Bribery				
Assaults				
Kidnapping				
Shop lifting				
Drug use				
Drunkenness				
Insults				

**PART C**

A: What are the strategies used to fight against/Combat youth unemployment situation in your area?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

18. Below is the list of strategies/initiative and policies that the government of Tanzania has adopted in fighting under employment and youth unemployment. Please select those which you're aware with.

- National employment promotion plan of 1999
- National youth action plan of 2000
- National youth Development services Age may (TaESA) of 2002
- None

19. From the list above please strategies /policy that your institution/office use/applies in your daily activities

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

20. To what extent does your office implement those strategies?

- Often
- Not of ten

21. From your experience, how Do you rate the effectiveness of the strategies/Initiatives in especially, fighting against unemployment in Iringa municipal?

- Very effective
- Effective
- Less effective
- Absolute less effective

22. Can you comment on the weaknesses or challenges of employment strategies/initiatives in addressing youth unemployment in your area of occupation?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

23. Does your office or institution established any reasons/mechanism aimed to discourage or prevent youth unemployment and their involvement in criminal activities?

- YES
- NO

24. What measures does your office/institution take to discourage or prevent youth involvement in criminal activities? Mention them plus

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**PART D**

25. Do you think by reviewing the employment provision strategies/policy will lead to the decline of youth unemployment and high zone rate in Iringa municipal?

YES

NO

26. From the below list, what strategy/strategies do you think should be given priority in competing youth unemployment. Tick the answer that best represent your views.

National employment Policy 2008

National Youth Development Policy 2007

Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) 2002

27. What suggestion do you have on How to reduce /prevent youth un employment in your area.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

**“Thank you for your kindness and cooperation”**

## Appendix VII: Questionnaire for Police Officers

1.0 Personal information of respondents:

1.1 Gender: F [ ] M [ ]

1.2 Age: \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Education level \_\_\_\_\_

None [ ] Secondary [ ]

Diploma [ ] higher education [ ]

Others [ ] \_\_\_\_\_ (specify)

1.4 Title \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Experience to the post \_\_\_\_\_(years)

### PART A

1. Do you have knowledge concerning youth crime?

Yes ( ) No ( )

2. Do youth com with crime?

Yes ( ) No ( )

3. If yes, what kind of crime does youth commit? Please select on the table below.

1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=disagree 4=strongly disagree

Crime type	1	2	3	4
Kidnapping				
Robbery				
Rage offence				
Stealing/ theft				
Murder				

Prostitution				
Bribery				
Assaults				
Shop lifting				
Drug use				
Fighting				
drunkenness				

The table below is consisting of some of the factors/ causes of youth involvement in criminal activities. From your experience, please select those factors you think are the major ones for the causes.

1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=disagree, 4=strongly disagree

<b>Factors/ Causes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Alcohol consumption				
Drugs abuse				
Low education level				
Unemployment				
Moral decays				
Poverty				
Ignorance of laws				
Technological advancement				
Biological factors (Hereditary reasons)				
Poor mental health				
Environmental influences				

#### **PARB B**

4. Do you have knowledge on youth unemployment?

Yes ( )

No ( )

5. The table below presents some of reasons for unemployment. Please select the appropriate answer that best represents your view on youth unemployment in Iringa Municipality.

1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=disagree, 4=strongly disagree

<b>factors</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Low education level				
Lack of capital				
Poor labour market information				
Laziness				
Low industrial sector development				
Marginalization of informal sector				
Declining of economic growth				
Skills mismatch				
Poor education system				
High cost of labour				
Low wages				
Poor employment policy				
Drugs abuse				
Instability of informal sectors				

6. In your experience, what can you comment on youth employment and crime?

Do these two variables relates?

Yes ( )

No ( )

7. If the answer in question 7 above is YES, then how do youth employment and crime) relates?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Below is the Table that consists list of factors/ causes for youth engagement in high crime rate in general Please select those factors that best present your view in Iringa Municipality.

1= strong agree, 2= agree, 3= disagree 4= strongly disagree

<b>Factors</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Peer group				
Moral Decay				
Unemployment				
Ignorance of laws				
Poverty				
Alcoholic behavior				
Drug use				
Technological advancement				
Biological factor e.g. (hereditary factors)				
Environmental influences				
Biological factors (e.g. hereditary reasons)				
Poor mental health				
Isolation/discrimination feelings				

10. What are the statuses of people that are frequent involve in criminal activities in Iringa municipality. Please select by tracking into numbers where

1=1 strong agree, 2= Agree, 3= I don't Agree ,4= complexly not agree

a) Age	1	2	3	4
0-14				
15-24				
25-34				
35-44				
45+				

(b)

Gender/ sex	1	2	3	4
Male				
Female				

(c)

Economic situation/ level	1	2	3	4
Pick and wealth/level				
Rick and wealth people				
Poor and unearthy people				
Employed				
Literate				
Illiterate				

### **PART C**

11. Does your office/institution have strategies for reducing youth involvement in crimes?

Yes ( )

No ( )

12. What are the strategies/ programs and activities used by your office to reduce youth /involvement in criminal activities? Mention please

---

---

13. What is your suggestion concerning how to reduce or present youth involvement in criminal activities?

---

---

**“Thank you for your kindness and cooperation”**