

**YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIMES IN ILALA MUNICIPALITY IN**

**DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA**

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Directorate of  
Postgraduate Studies and Research  
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In Partial Fulfillment For the requirements for the Award  
of Master Degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

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BY

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## DECLARATION

I, Idarous A. Idarous declare that this dissertation entitled “Youth Unemployment and Crimes in Ilala Municipality in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania”, is my original work and that it has not and will not be presented to any University or Institution of Higher Learning for a similar or any other degree or Academic Award.”

Idarous A. Idarous

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Name of Candidate

Signature

Date

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## APPROVAL SHEET

“I confirm that this dissertation entitled “Youth Unemployment and Crimes in Ilala Municipality in Dar es salaam, Tanzania” was carried out by the candidate under my supervision.”

Prof. Severine M. Rugumamu

Supervisor

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to my family who were a source of inspiration for my entire education, and I sincerely appreciate their care during the time I spent pursuing my Master Degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building at Kampala International University in Uganda.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I thank Almighty Allah for letting me live long enough to see this dissertation through. I also appreciate Almighty Allah for His goodness, guidance and mercy, health and strength to accomplish this work. The successful completion of this work has also been possible through the support I needed and received in a generous measure from a number of people and institutions. I may not be able to mention all of them, but it is very necessary to name a few.

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Finally, I wish to admit that any mistakes and shortcomings which may be noted in this work are almost entirely my own.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

DFID	Department for International Development
DV	Dependent Variable
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IV	Independent Variable
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
UNHDI	United Nations Human Development Index

## ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to examine the impact of youth unemployment and crimes in Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Specifically, the study objectives were to (i) assess the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality (ii) determine the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality (iii) assess the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality, and (iv) establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality. This study employed a descriptive research design. It used a questionnaire and interview as data collection methods whereby out of 384 distributed questionnaires, 277 questionnaires were considered for data analysis. Findings revealed that the acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality involved violence, burglary, drug abuse, robbery and cybercrime, prostitution, rape, theft and killing. The findings further found low rate of employment among secondary school leavers, bachelor degree, master degree and PhD graduates in public and private sector. However, self-employment was found to be high in Ilala Municipality. Additionally, findings found that entrepreneurship skills tended to promote self-awareness among youth people, entrepreneurship and help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth and entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment. On the other hand, findings revealed a relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment. The study concludes that there were criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality due to the high rate of youth unemployment. The study further concluded that entrepreneurship skills are beneficial to the youth in Ilala Municipality. The study recommends that the management of Ilala Municipality should encourage entrepreneurship training so as to open business ventures for the majority of the youth who are unemployed.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The rural-urban mobility of youth is one of the most frustrating difficulties facing governments and policymakers around the world, particularly in developing countries. It causes unemployment, which leads to youth involvement in criminal activities in cities. Because of their lack of skills and the scarcity of opportunities in urban regions, a large proportion of teenagers traveling to cities find themselves unemployed. As a result, the youth are forced to engage in illicit activities simply to survive (Msigwa & Kipesha 2013). On the other hand, because this migration removes youth men and women from rural areas where they could be productively engaged in agricultural and other economic activities, it results in a labor shortage.

Unemployment among youth people is a worldwide problem. According to the World Bank (2014a), the highest youth unemployment rates were found in Barbados (27.6 percent compared to 11.1 percent for the general population), Trinidad and Tobago (12 percent compared to 4.8 percent), Jamaica (30.1 percent compared to 12.7 percent), and Barbados (27.6 percent compared to 11.1 percent for the general population) (18.9 percent compared with 7.9 percent). Other nations in the region have similar high rates of youth unemployment and a pattern of youth unemployment being significantly greater than that of the broader population.

When youth people who are underemployed or unemployed are exposed to such a hostile atmosphere, they engage in dangerous behaviors such as unprotected sex, alcohol, tobacco, narcotics, and violence. For example, the civil war in Sierra Leone (1991–2002), the unrest in Kenya following the December 2007 election, and the Arab Spring (2010–11) all resulted in widespread destruction, demonstrating the obvious and present danger posed by youth people who are unemployed (Ayele, Khan, & Sumberg, 2017).

In Canada, Anderson (2013) investigated the relationship between the status of the economy and criminality in Canadian provinces. His studies revealed that the status of the

economy in Canadian provinces had a direct link to crime. The research also revealed that most youths are driven to commit crimes by economic challenges and inequalities.

According to Mutambukwa (2015), youth unemployment in Nigeria has resulted in serious consequences such as the appearance of street children, military warfare in the Niger Delta, and the current Boko Haram issue, which is fueled by youth unemployment, poverty, religion, and other factors. It can be said that most (if not all) of the members of unemployed youths are involved in the terrorism (Bamidele, 2014). There has also been a rise of HIV/AIDS cases (Cutain, 2009; Chinguta, 2011), and unemployment in many cities in Nigeria has resulted in youth being without jobs whereby youth congregates in bars and eating places to drink, watch football matches, converse or smoke marijuana for substantial parts of the day.

In Algeria and Egypt, youth unemployment is a major issue, particularly among those with only an elementary or secondary education. This demonstrates that youth individuals who leave school are at a significant risk of becoming jobless since no jobs are generated to match the number of graduates. Furthermore, job prospects for people who have completed tertiary education are bleak (McGurK, 2014).

In Zimbabwe, Political violence is linked to youth unemployment. Mude (2014) conducted a study on youth unemployment and political violence in Zimbabwe, which indicated significant levels of youth unemployment, particularly among urban youth, with over 80% unemployed. Mude went on to say that unemployed youths have been the perpetrators of political violence in the country. Political parties function as youth militia members, according to the study, by recruiting unemployed kids. They have tortured, intimidated, and killed citizens who do not share their political beliefs, and they continue to do so.

According to a report by the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI, 2017), Kenya's youth unemployment rate was 39.1 percent. According to the data, over 800 high school graduates enter the labor market each year, with just a small percentage of them finding work. Kenya's current youth unemployment rate is 70%, indicating that 70% of the population is unemployed. Unemployed kids are also more likely to engage in violent behavior in their communities, according to the survey. In general, Africa's high youth unemployment rates are not limited to individuals with a lower level of education. Only



approximately 30% of students graduating from university in Tunisia, which has one of the highest-quality tertiary education systems in Africa, are able to find work in the first year after graduation. Similarly, a high proportion of university graduates in Ghana and Nigeria can only find work in the informal sector in urban regions (Brempong & Kimenyi, 2013).

According to the United Nations World Crime Index (2014), the crime index in 2014 was 57.11, and the crime index in 2015 was 61.80. According to the Tanzania Crime Statistics Report (2014), serious crimes involving unemployed adolescents have been on the rise in Dar es Salaam since 2011. According to crime statistics, 8092 serious crimes occurred in 2011, 8410 in 2012, 7924 in 2013, 8095 in 2014, and 8804 in 2015.

According to Msigwa and Kipesha (2013), youth unemployment has become one of Tanzania's key issues. This is because, while most families want their children to find work and contribute to the family's development, many youth people graduate from high school and even college but struggle to find steady employment. This has led to many graduates wandering the streets and abusing drugs. Irira (2014) agrees with Msigwa and Kipesha that youth unemployment is one of Tanzania's most serious and complex problems. Tanzania has been using the economic policy framework as a medicine to reduce high unemployment rates, according to his research. On the contrary, this governmental endeavor has resulted in a large number of unemployed adolescents who are worried and hence join gangs.

On another hand, the introduction of youth entrepreneurship has been recommended as one of the measures being favored by governments to reduce youth unemployment and criminality, particularly in developing nations, as a reaction to combatting youth unemployment (Rao & Joshi 2011). In the work environment, such as self-employment or employment of small startup firms, youth entrepreneurship is defined as the practical application of enterprising qualities such as initiative, innovation, creating job opportunities, and avoiding risk taking, using appropriate skills necessary for success in any environment and culture (Rao & Joshi 2011).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

According to the yearly report of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2017), the crime rate in Ilala Municipality is high, and police reports suggest that all offenses are committed by unemployed youth. From January to December 2016, 450 crimes against people were reported in Ilala Municipality, according to the study. There were 77 murders, 278 rapes, three child desertion cases, and 87 unnatural offenses among these crimes.

According to Outwater et al. (2015), youth unemployment in Dar es Salaam is disturbing, to the point that there is an unusually high level of community violence. According to their results, the lack of work (options) among the city's youths is the leading cause of violence and crime. Furthermore, results by Mwingira (2013) and Nfuka, Sanga, and Mshangi (2014) demonstrated that the problem of youth unemployment is fueled by technological advancements and a large number of educated adolescents with a variety of knowledge and abilities. According to Mwingira (2013) and Nfuka, Sanga, and Mshangi (2014), cybercrime in Tanzania is perpetrated by educated youth since this group is well-versed in technology knowledge and skills, and as a result, crime involving electronic offenses is likely to rise. In general, this, among other things, demonstrates the reality of adolescent unemployment and criminality, as well as their consequences for the community. Hence, this study examined the impact of youth unemployment on crimes in Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

## **1.3 General objective**

The main objective of the study was to examine the impact of youth unemployment on crimes in Ilala Municipality, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

### **1.3.1 Specific Objectives**

Specifically, this study addressed the following objectives:

- i. To assess the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.
- ii. To determine the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality.
- iii. To assess the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality.

- iv. To establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

This study addressed the following questions:

- i. What are the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality?
- ii. What is the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality?
- iii. What is the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality?
- iv. What is establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

### **1.5.1 Geographical Scope**

The study was conducted in six selected Wards in Ilala Municipality, which include Buguruni, Chanika, Gongo la Mboti, Kiwalani, Vingunguti, and Tabata.

### **1.5.2 Content scope**

The study's content included youth unemployment as the study's independent variable (IV) and crimes as the study's dependent variable (DV). The study's intervening variables, on the other hand, included accelerating factors such as the erosion of social, cultural, and normative values, unregulated ICT abuse, and weak state institutions, as well as decelerating factors such as youth training, dynamic economic growth, restructured school curriculum, and strong state institutions. Self-employed youth, private sector work, social harmony, and rehabilitation are examples of decelerating factors, while robbery, burglary, prostitution, drunkenness, child soldiers, human trafficking, and cybercrime are examples of accelerating causes.

### **1.5.3 Theoretical scope**

**The theoretical framework based on the following two theories:**

The underlying idea of this study was Joseph Schumpeter's (1934) innovation theory, which focuses on how entrepreneurial development in a country can lead to increased economic activity, the recruitment of jobless but competent youth, and a decrease in crime in the society. As a result, the major theory of this study was innovation theory, which was utilized to investigate the impact of youth unemployment on crime in Ilala Municipality. In addition, the study examined LaPiere's (1954) social control theory, which contends that a person's risk of committing a crime increases when no one within a social institution monitors and regulates that person's conduct.

#### **1.5.4 Time scope**

The research was conducted over a ten-year period, from 2008 to 2018. The time period painted a vivid image of youth unemployment and criminality in Ilala Municipality, where this research was conducted.

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

It will provide critical information on how entrepreneurship decreases youth unemployment and crime to the Ilala Municipality Council Management, Councilors, and Ward Executive Officers, thereby creating an enabling atmosphere for the growth of this sector within the Municipality.

The study also demonstrated the extent to which entrepreneurship has aided in the resolution of the existing problem of teenage unemployment and criminality through data analysis and interpretation. This will aid government authorities in taking the necessary steps to promote the growth of the entrepreneurial sector.

Finally, the study will assist policymakers in analyzing Tanzania's present entrepreneurship strategy and identifying current issues, allowing them to make the required reforms that will benefit parents, the local community, and the local government in general. Above all, academics will benefit from this study since it will provide them with the background knowledge they need to conduct future research on the issue.

## **1.7 Definition of Terms**

**Unemployment:** This is a state in which a person does not have a job or is unemployed. Unemployment is divided into three categories that must all be followed at the same time. They are 'unemployed,' 'available for work,' and 'looking for work' (Wangmo, 2012). Unemployment, according to Okafor (2011), describes the situation of not having a job. Furthermore, Denilson (2014) defined unemployed as a person who is actively looking for work but is unable to find it.

**Youth unemployment:** Refers to a condition in which youth people aged 15 to 35 are unemployed, available for work, and looking for job (Wangmo, 2012).

**Crime:** Offenses done by youth that have a negative impact on society. Robbery, bribery, burglary, rape, prostitution, intoxication, family offenses, child soldiering, and human trafficking are among these crimes (Namuggala, 2016).

**Youth:** A youthster, according to the African Youth Charter, is defined as anyone between the ages of 15 and 35 (Vermudia, 2012).

**Entrepreneurial skills:** It refers to a person's ability to put ideas into action. It comprises the capacity to plan and manage initiatives in order to reach his or her goals, as well as creativity, innovation, and risk-taking (Osemeke, 2012).

**Entrepreneurial development:** Refers to a set of actions designed to improve an individual's or a group's knowledge, skill, behavior, and attitudes in order for them to take on the position of entrepreneur (Osemeke, 2012).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a literature review. The chapter is composed of the following sections: Theoretical review, Conceptual framework, Review of related literature and Research gap. This study used two theories, which are the Innovation Theory by Schumpeter (1934) and Social Control Theory by LaPiere (1954).

#### **2.2 The Theory of Innovation**

The Schumpeter theory of economic growth was chosen because it clearly illustrates how entrepreneurship can be used to encourage youth recruitment through innovation and subsequently raises profits from the business through transaction. Entrepreneurship, according to the notion, improves business growth, provides employment opportunities, and reduces urban violence through investing and innovating.

Schumpeter (1934) stated how development process analysis with the concept of circular flow, which implies a condition where economic activity reproduces itself continuously, allowing the labor force to be recruited into the system, and this flow applies in every economic period into the resources in order to be transformed into satisfaction of wants and needs.

The application of innovation, according to Schumpeter (1934), is a change in the existing production system by an entrepreneur in order to generate a profit and minimize costs. Existing important factors may be used in any innovation. The purpose of the entrepreneur in the innovation process is to kick-start development, which may be accomplished by teaching youthsters various entrepreneurial skills and then hiring them to fill various vacant and new positions within small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs).

The focus on entrepreneurial development, which has a beneficial impact to the expansion of job prospects for the youth in all locations where SMEs are introduced, is the relevance of Schumpeter's theory to the study. This theory is relevant to this study because it explains how an entrepreneur can gain more technical know-how, improve his or her

performance, obtain enough capital resources to command the factors of production, and finally, be granted credit facilities to allow him or her to conduct new experiments and innovations on specific products. All of these improvements could result in a decrease in adolescent unemployment and criminality.

### **2.2.2 Social Control Theory**

LaPiere's (1954) Social Control Theory claims that when no one or no social institution monitors and regulates a person's behavior, that person's risk of committing a crime increases. This indicates that when the youth are no longer under the influence of society norms or law enforcement, they are free to engage in unorthodox behavior. In these conditions, their unemployment raises the level of criminal activity since they are not subject to the usual workplace constraints such as routine and association with coworkers.

According to Bartol & Bartol (2017:29) "crime and delinquency arise when an individual's ties to the customary order or normative standards are weak or essentially nonexistent". This idea claims that all humans are bad apples from the moment they are born, and those laws, rules, and regulations are necessary to keep society in check. It goes on to say that, those with a weak connection to society controls are more likely to engage in deviant or illegal activity.

According to the Social Control Theory, youth relationships, commitments, values, conventions, and beliefs, as well as unemployment, motivate them to breach the law. The theory aims to discover how to lessen the possibility of criminality developing in individuals.

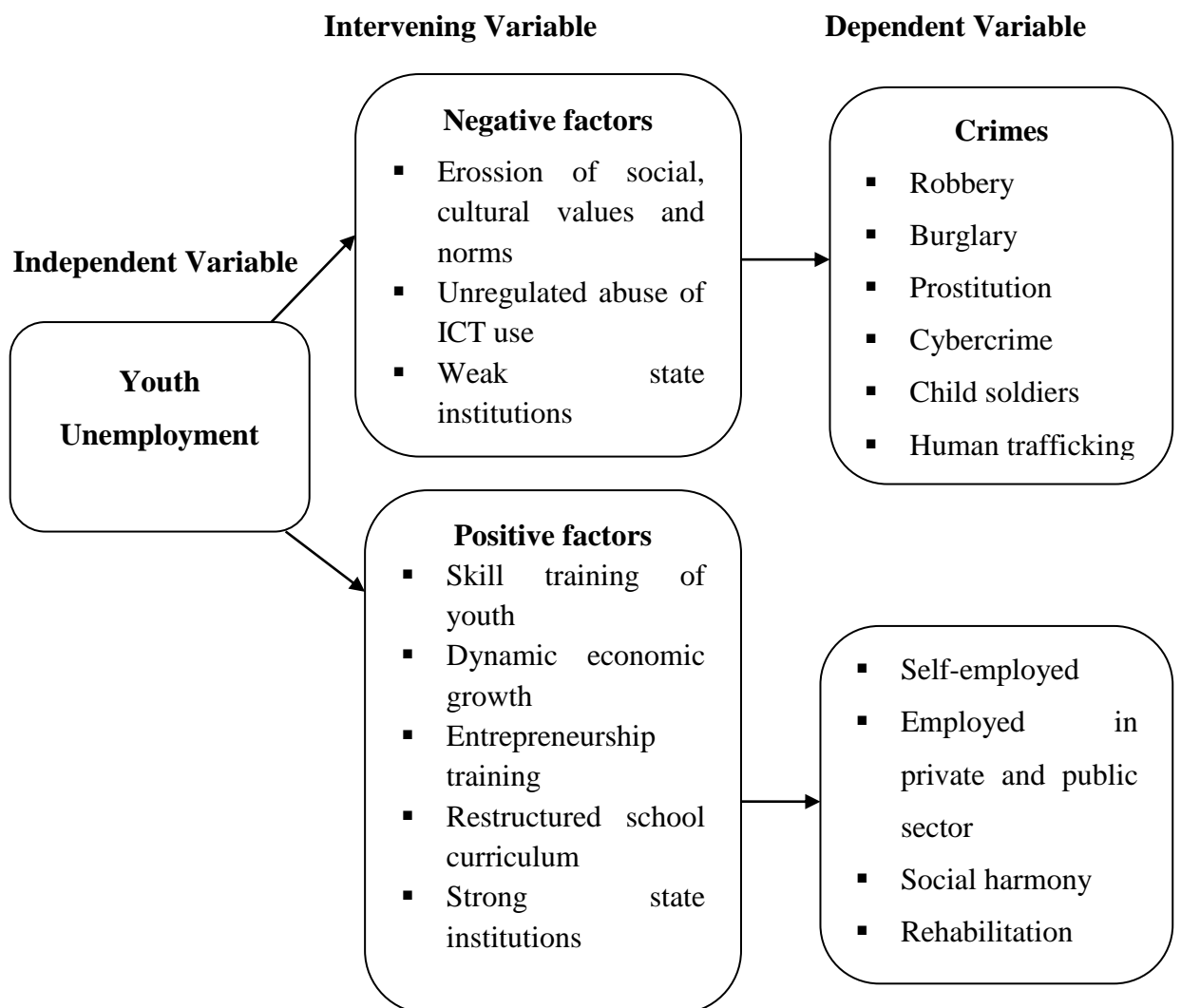
The importance of studying the social control theory of delinquency is that it demonstrates how parents, teachers, and society as a whole can help control deviant youth behaviors such as violence, rape, bulglary, prostitution, drug abuse, robbery, and the like by issuing rewards and punishments to all wrongdoers.

## **2.3 Conceptual framework**

Independent, dependent, and intervening variables led the research. The study's independent variable (IV) is youth unemployment, whereas the study's dependent variable (DV) is criminality. In addition, the study's intervening variable is divided into two groups (negative factors and positive factors). Youth training, dynamic economic growth,

redesigned school curriculum, and strong state institutions are accelerating forces, while disintegration of social, cultural values and norms, unregulated abuse of ICT use, and weak state institutions are decelerating factors. These positive variables may lead to self-employed youth, private sector work, social harmony, and rehabilitation, whereas the negative elements may lead to robbery, burglary, prostitution, intoxication, child soldiers, human trafficking, and cybercrime. As a result, Figure 2.1 depicts the link between the study's variables.

**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**



**Source:** Adapted from Omboi (2015). Influence of youth unemployment on crime rates in Mathare constituency, Nairobi City County. Pg: 27.



## **2.4 Review of related literature**

### **2.4.1 Youth employment in Africa**

Kilimani (2017) produced research on youth employment in underdeveloped economies, including evidence on policies and initiatives. His research gives a broad overview of the youth employment crisis in developing countries, with a focus on policy and interventions. His research finds two important elements that are often reported to limit youth people's employment opportunities: human capital, which includes education, training, and skills, and a business environment that facilitates access to key resources like loans, infrastructure, and markets. Many interventions, on the other hand, fail to deliver jobs because they are based on faith and theory rather than evidence. It's possible that further support for labor-intensive industries and public works is needed. In any event, there are compelling arguments for more integrated and coherent policies in education, labor markets, financial services, and infrastructure to address Africa's youth employment crisis.

Gebremariam (2017) in Ethiopia did research on the politics of youth employment and policy processes. According to his research, the continent's youth unemployment problem is becoming a more prominent topic for policy, action, and research (as it does globally). His findings give a critical examination of Ethiopia's youth policy development and contradictions. He traces a transition in government perceptions of unemployed youth from "threats" and "vagrants" to their integration into the growing developmental state, reflecting a recasting of youth as "entrepreneurs" and "seeds of democracy and development."

Okoye-Nebo, Iloanya and Udunze (2014) published a report on youth unemployment and enterprise development in Nigeria: obstacles and potential. Rapid population growth, according to Okoye-Nebo et al (2014), is another factor that contributes to the high rate of youth unemployment since it has resulted in the rapid growth of the labor force, which is significantly outstripping the availability of jobs. The high population growth rate affects the supply side by causing a large and rapid rise in the labor force in comparison to the economy's absorptive capacity. While the population grows, the number of industries shrinks, since numerous have been forced to close due to unfavorable operating conditions.

Omboto, Ondiek, Odera and Oyugi (2012) conducted research in Kenya to find out what factors affected juvenile delinquency and youth criminality. Their research discovered that youth unemployment has a significant impact on crime. It was also discovered that Kenya's rapid rate of urbanization has hampered the government's ability to provide enough infrastructure and educational opportunities for the urban population.

Msigwa and Kipesha (2013) in their study in Tanzania found that youth movement from rural to urban catalyzes unemployment, which leads to youth involvement in urban criminal activities. Because of their lack of skills and the scarcity of opportunities in urban regions, a large proportion of teenagers traveling to cities find themselves unemployed. As a result, the youth may be forced to engage in criminal activity. On the other hand, this movement causes rural unemployment since it removes youth men and women from rural areas where they could work in agriculture and other economically important occupations.

Msoka (2014) found that unemployment creates family disintegration, which leads to issues such as street children, who then engage in a variety of illegal activities, including commercial sex. There is evidence of commercial sex operations on Ohio Street in Dar-Es-Salaam, as well as brothels in the Kinondoni District and other parts of the city. Msoka further reported that Tanzanian youth are involved in criminal gangs, some of them have been responsible for the damage of churches as well as the injury and murder of priests in several parts of the nation, including Zanzibar, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tunduru, and Kigoma.

#### **2.4.2 Youth unemployment and insecurity in Africa**

Namuggala (2016) found that Ugandan teenagers engage in socially and culturally inappropriate actions, some of which are criminal offenses, in order to survive. This ignores the nuances of the life of the formerly displaced in Northern Uganda, resulting to the criminalization and pathologisation of alternate sources of income. The majority of these youth people are involved in illicit activities such as drug usage, sex work, and theft.

Irwin, Mader and Flynn (2018) maintains that despite two decades of relative stability and economic prosperity, unemployment, underemployment, informality, and low-quality labor continue to be the norm in much of Sub-Saharan Africa, according to the findings of the study (SSA). In addition, because of insufficient education and qualifications, prohibitive legal and governance frameworks, infrastructure limits, socio-cultural norms,

patronage, politics, and social networks, Africa is the youthest continent, and youth people face an exceptionally difficult job scenario.

The study of Alabi and Alanana (2012) in Nigeria revealed that youth unemployment in West Africa has resulted in serious consequences such as the emergence of street children, armed conflict-militancy in the Niger Delta, and, most recently, the Boko Haram crisis, which has been fueled by youth unemployment and poverty, as well as religious and other related factors. There has also been an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases.

Anyadike and Emeh (2012) highlights a key source of youth unemployment in Nigeria as an overemphasis on academic certificates and a lack of entrepreneurial or skill development training. Several issues, according to Anyadike et al, include the Nigerian economy's inability to absorb all unemployed graduates. In 2009, for example, nearly 800 industries and 37 factories were closed. As a result, the unemployment rate is extremely high, particularly among youth graduates who lack the necessary skills to pursue self-employment.

Vermudia (2012) revealed that youth unemployment in Nigeria breeds gangsters who engage in violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, carjacking, oil theft and the operation of illegal refineries, illegal arms importation, and other criminal activities, the majority of which have reached alarming levels in several Nigerian cities. Moreover, unemployed and impoverished youthsters die in explosions while attempting to steal gasoline from broken oil pipelines or overturned oil tankers.

Maro (2012) used Iringa Municipality as a case study to investigate the impact of youth unemployment on crime in Tanzania. The goal of the study was to determine the scope of youth unemployment, the scope of crime rates in connection to youth unemployment, assess current activities to address the problem, and suggest potential strategies to reduce youth unemployment and crime in the study area. The data was collected using both qualitative and quantitative methods. A total of 60 people were interviewed, including youthsters, police officers, ward executive officers, municipal council officials, and NGO officials. Questionnaires, focus group talks, interviews, observation, and documentary review were utilized to collect data. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software was used to evaluate the data statistically. The study discovered that teenage criminal activity is strongly linked to youth unemployment. Due to a lack of cooperation between

the public and commercial sectors, current measures to address the issues were perceived as weak and ineffectual in curbing the problem.

Mazorodze and Nsiah (2020) conducted a study on youth unemployment and murder crimes in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. In order to isolate the exogenous effect of youth unemployment on murder crimes, this research pioneers the use of a control function approach in evaluating and controlling idiosyncratic endogeneity inside a count data framework. Youth unemployment was found to be exogenous to omitted time-varying correlates using local municipality-level panel data collected between 2006 and 2017, with standard control variables held constant. This suggests that traditional count data models with entity-fixed effects were sufficient. The control function technique produces results that are similar to those of the conventional Poisson estimator, whereas the Negative Binomial alternative tends to underestimate the impact of youth unemployment on crime by roughly 10%. The research indicates a positive and significant influence of youth unemployment on murder offenses, which is consistent with the bulk of studies in the literature. This shows that South Africa's labor market may be linked to murders in KwaZulu-Natal, and that a social policy geared at producing jobs for youth people may be a viable alternative to addressing the province's murder rate.

#### **2.4.3 Policy initiative measures to combat youth unemployment**

Manpower Group (2012) offers policy solutions for youth unemployment, including direct public sector employment and direct subsidies for private employment, both of which remain models that appeal to many governments due to their rapid and observable effects. However, this strategy can be excessively expensive, and its long-term effects are debatable. Another option is for the government to adopt policies that create a broadly enabling environment for job creation while focusing more strategic investments on improving individuals' ability to prepare for whatever jobs the economy creates. This strategy has the potential to be both effective and cost-effective. Finally, entrepreneurship promotion is being widely acknowledged as a vital method for leveraging the energy of individuals and civil society to increase employment creation and supply. Both the developing and developed worlds can benefit from such programs.

Ponge (2013), on the other hand, stated that the Kenyan government was devoted to combating youth unemployment by establishing measures such as youth funds and giving youth 30 percent preference in public procurement.

## 2.4 Research gap

Kilimani (2017) conducted a study on youth employment in developing economies: evidence on policies and interventions. His study found two critical factors that are commonly seen to limit employment opportunities for youth people: human capital, including education, training and skills; and a business environment facilitating access to key resources such as credit, infrastructure and markets.

Gebremariam (2017) conducted a study on the politics of youth employment and policy processes in Ethiopia. His study found that the youth unemployment challenge provides an increasingly important focus for policy, intervention and research throughout the continent (as it does globally). His study recommended that the government should stop portraying unemployed youth as ‘threats’ and ‘vagrants’ but should reframe youth as ‘entrepreneurs’ and as the ‘seeds of democracy and development’.

Okoye-Nebo, Iloanya and Udunze (2014) conducted a study on youth unemployment and entrepreneurship development: challenges and prospects in Nigeria. Their study found the high population growth rate affects the supply side through a high and rapid increase in the labour force relative to the absorptive capacity of the economy. While the population increased the number of businesses has been declining, as several have had to close as a result of unfavourable operating environment which resulted in youth unemployment.

Omboto, Ondiek, Odera and Oyugi (2012) conducted a study to determine the factors that influenced juvenile delinquency and youth criminality in Kenya. Their study found out that youth unemployment had a great impact on crime. Furthermore, Msigwa and Kipesha (2013) conducted a study on rural-urban migration of the youth, catalyses unemployment leading to youth engagement in urban criminal activities in Tanzania. Their study found that migration leads to rural unemployment because it deprives the workforce of youth men and women from the rural areas where they could be productively engaged in agriculture and other activities of economic importance. On one hand, Msoka (2014) conducted a study on Criminal bands and the future of urban Tanzania: “How life has been redefined”. His study found that unemployment causes breaking up of families leading to, among other things, the problems of street children who inturn engage in various types of criminal acts including commercial sex.

Namuggala (2016) conducted a study on gender, age and violence: complexity of identity among returning formerly displaced youth in Northern Uganda. His study found Ugandan youth participate in socially and culturally unacceptable activities, some of which are criminal offences like activities like drug abuse, sex work and theft. Irwin, Mader and Flynn (2018) conducted a study on how youth-specific is Africa's youth employment challenge. Their study found that youth people face an extremely challenging job situation due to insufficient education and qualifications, prohibitive legal and governance frameworks, infrastructure constraints, socio-cultural norms, patronage, politics, and social networks.

Alabi and Alanana (2012) conducted a study on unemployment and poverty: the twin fertilizers for youth criminality in Nigeria. Their study indicated that youth unemployment has led to the emergence of street children, armed conflict-militancy in the Niger Delta, and currently the Boko Haram crisis and a rise of HIV/AIDS cases. Furthermore, Anyadike and Emeh (2012) conducted a study on entrepreneurship development and employment generation in Nigeria. Their study found that over-emphasis on university certificate and neglect of entrepreneurial or skill acquisition trainings as a major cause of youth unemployment in Nigeria.

Vermudia (2012) conducted a study on African youth employment programmes in Nigeria. His study revealed that youth unemployment in Nigeria leads to gangsters who engage in violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, car jacks, oil bunking and the operation of illegal refineries, illegal importation of arms and involvement in other criminal activities most of which have reached alarming levels in several Nigerian cities.

Despite the previous studies on the entrepreneurship relation with unemployment and crimes, this study is important to be undertaken because it will enable the researcher to come up with evidence on the impact of youth unemployment and therefore resulting in the decrease of crimes occurrence within Ilala Municipality. Additionally, the study will fill the content and methodological gap identified from the above literature review because it is meant to examine the impact of youth unemployment on crimes in six selected wards of Ilala district Dar es Salaam Tanzania.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents research methodology of the study. The chapter is composed of the following sections: research paradigm; research design; study area; research population; sample size; sampling procedures; data collection methods; validity and reliability of the instruments; data gathering procedures; data analysis plan and ethical considerations.

#### **3.2 Research Paradigm**

The term "research paradigm" refers to a method of conducting research (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2012). Phenomenology and positivism are the two research paradigms (Churchill & Lacobucci, 2004). The research paradigm used in this study was positivism. Positivism is concerned with actual evidence gathered through experience, and it maintains that reality can be rationally described by observation and measurement. The assumptions underlying positivism, according to Churchill & Lacobucci (2004), are (i) knowledge is gained by the accumulation of facts (ii) only phenomena and hence information confirmed by sense can be authentic (iii) science can be performed in a value-free manner.

As a result, because it relies on quantitative observations that lead to statistical analyses, this study used a positivist research paradigm. Positivism adheres to the empiricist viewpoint that knowledge is derived from human experience. It takes an atomistic, ontological approach to the world, seeing it as a collection of separate, observable elements and events that interact in predictable, predictable, and regular ways."

#### **3.3 Research Design**

The researcher used a descriptive research approach in this study, which allowed him to obtain important data from respondents at a convenient time. This design was chosen because of its ability to exhaust and analyze data from a variety of sources to the highest extent possible. The design was deemed appropriate because it considerably aided the researcher in acquiring information and recording the respondents' views and ideas (Creswell & Clark, 2017). Furthermore, the design was deemed ideal since it is adaptable,

allowing the researcher to obtain information from a variety of sources and collect data using a variety of approaches.

### **3.3 Study Area**

This research was carried out in Tanzania's Dar es Salaam Region's Ilala Municipal Council (IMC). Ilala Municipality is an Administrative District located between 39° and 40° east longitude and 6° and 7° south latitude of the Equator. It is part of the Dar es Salaam Region, and is situated in the region's extreme eastern corner, abutting the Indian Ocean for about 10 kilometers to the east. It is bordered on the south by Temeke and Kigamboni Municipalities, on the west by Kisarawe district, and on the north by Kinondoni and Ubungo Municipalities. Ilala Municipality has a total surface area of 210.1 square kilometers, of which 3.1 square kilometers is water and 98.5 percent is land (207.0sq.kms). Ukonga Division controls a large portion of the land area, accounting for 80.9 percent of the total, with Ilala Division (14.5 percent) and Kariakoo Division accounting for the remaining 19.1 percent (4.6 percent ). The divisions of the district are subdivided into wards, which are further subdivided into mitaa. A particular amount of mitaa make up the ward. There are 36 wards and 159 mitaa in the Municipal Council (Ilala Municipal Council, 2019). President John Magufuli, however, disbanded Dar es Salaam City Council on February 24, 2021, and upgraded Ilala Municipal Council to Dar es Salaam City Council.

### **3.4 Population**

#### **3.4.1 Study Population**

According to Babbie (2001), the term "population" refers to a large number of people, events, or objects who share a common attribute. It refers to all elements in a universe that meet particular requirements for inclusion. The Municipality had a total population of 1,220,611 people in 2012, with 595,928 males and 624,683 females, according to the National Population Census.



### 3.4.2 The Target Population

The youth from six Ilala Municipality Wards were included in the study's target population. Buguruni, Chanika, Gongo La Mboto, Kiwalani, Vingunguti, and Tabata are among the Wards, having a total of 114,490 households.

### 3.5 Sample Size

The sample size refers to the number of people chosen from the target demographic to participate in the study. It depends on the level of precision required, the size of the population, the degree of population heterogeneity, whether the sample will be subdivided, and the resources available (Bailey 1994). The researcher enlisted the help of six ward secretaries to identify youths from among the homes in order to collect data on the influence of youth unemployment on crime. The participants in this study ranged in age from 15 to 35 years old. The size of sample 384 was calculated using Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) sample size formula, which may be found in the appendix (Appendix IV).

**Table 3.1 Distribution of Respondents**

<b>Category of respondents (Households)</b>	<b>Total households population based on census (2012)</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Chanika Ward	11,123	37	10%
Vingunguti Ward	28,993	97	25%
Buguruni Ward	18,379	62	16%
Tabata Ward	19,527	66	17%
Kiwalani Ward	22,119	74	19%
Gongo La Mboto Ward	14,349	48	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,490</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

The above sample allocation is the outcome of each ward's proportional contribution to the study's overall population.

### **3.6 Sampling Procedures**

Kothari (2006) maintains that sample procedures are described as the process of picking some portions of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference can be formed about the aggregate or totality. As a result, it is the process of identifying a group of individuals, events, behaviors, or other factors that can be used to perform the research. It may also entail the selection of procedures to be employed during the selection process. Purposive and cluster sampling approaches were used in the investigation. To ensure that the researcher collected relevant information on the impact of youth unemployment on crimes within Ilala Municipality, the researcher used purposeful sampling to select ward secretarial councilors from the six selected wards, while cluster sampling was used to select youth from the selected wards. This ensured that youth from all wards had an equal opportunity of getting chosen.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instruments**

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaire**

Because of their efficiency and efficacy in obtaining accurate and valid data, questionnaires were utilized as the primary data collection instruments (Maicibi & Kaahwa, 2004). Closed-ended questionnaires were used to collect data for the study's specific objectives, which included identifying the number of criminal actions committed by youth, calculating the rate of unemployed youth, and determining the association between crime rates and unemployment (see Appendix I). Because of its usefulness for data collection in a questionnaire study, this instrument was chosen.

##### **3.6.1.1 Response Rate**

277 of the 384 questionnaires distributed were collected and accepted, resulting in a response rate of 72 percent. When the researcher and his assistants collected the filled instruments from the respondents, they double-checked that all items on the returned questionnaire had been answered. When omissions were discovered, a concerned respondent was asked to fill in the blanks. However, 107 (28%) of the surveys were either not returned or contained mistakes that prevented them from being analyzed. The study's selected sample was met in 100 percent of the 277 questionnaires that were returned and examined for analysis. According to Fincham (2008), the researcher met the minimum

threshold of a response rate of more than 60%, which helps researchers avoid non-response bias in the generalization of research findings.

### **3.6.2 Interviews**

According to a study conducted by Whitten and Bentley (2008), this strategy aids the researcher in obtaining additional information from individuals via dialogue. As a result, interviews were set up to allow a sample of selected respondents to freely express their opinions on the topic under investigation. To guide the free flow of speech, unstructured interview questions were devised (see Appendix ii).

The goal of using this strategy was to supplement the questionnaire data collection method in order to gather qualitative data that could not be obtained via questionnaires. This strategy was utilized to collect additional youth viewpoints on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment, which was the study's third purpose. The interviews included a total of twelve key informants, all of whom were youth from households representing all six wards.

### **3.6.3 Documentary Review**

Documentary review was used as a secondary source of information by investigating the impact of youth unemployment on crime in Ilala Municipality. The documents that were studied were mostly published journal articles and scholarly publications. They were examined in order to familiarize the researcher with the current situation in other contexts and to enable him to have a detailed discussion of the concerns addressed in the findings. Secondary data collection is a popular method of conducting a systematic study in which the researcher makes use of previously released data (Andrews, Higgins, Aandrews, & Lalor, 2012).

### **3.6.2 Data Validity and Reliability**

Before the project was implemented, a pilot study was conducted with a sample of (15) jobless adolescents from one of the designated wards to pre-test the two data collection instruments for validity. The results of the pre-test exercise allowed the researcher to make required changes and prepare for the lengthy research project.

The consistency with which reported metrics provide the same results across time and between observers is referred to as reliability. The questionnaire method of data collecting was employed to verify data dependability. The questionnaire was created in accordance with the study's objectives and question structure. A pre-testing of the questionnaire was also conducted to ensure that all respondents had a common grasp of the questionnaire items.

### **3.7 Data Collection Procedure**

In gathering the data, the following procedures were implemented.

The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the Directorate of Post Graduate Studies and Research (DPGSR) addressed to the authorities of the organisations sampled to get permission to collect data. The letter contained the criteria of selecting the respondents and the request to be provided with a list of employees of the organisations which helped in selecting respondents that took part in the study.

#### **3.7.1 During Data Collection**

Due to time limitation, the researcher employed two research assistants to assist him in the collection of data from the six selected wards. The researcher and his assistants helped respondents in the filling of questionnaire so that to save time and get the intended data timely. The researcher and the research assistants administered the questionnaires and before that, they requested the respondents to sign the informed consent, to answer the questionnaire, to avoid bias and to be objective as possible. The researcher and his assistants collected the questionnaire within three weeks from the date of distribution. They ensured that all questionnaires returned were completely filled out.

#### **3.7.2 After Data Collection**

The data collected was edited to identify errors, omissions, and ambiguities in the responses. The same data was categorized and entered into the computer for analysis and summarization in form of Tables and Figures using the IBM Statistical Product and Service Solutions Statistics (IBM SPSS Statistics Version 20).

### **3.8 Data Analysis Plan**

#### **3.8.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

Descriptive data analysis technique was used to obtain quantitative results from the collected data pertaining to the objectives of the study. The results of this analysis were presented in tables and charts using frequency, mean and percentages. According to Bonne and Bonne (2012), means and standard deviation are appropriate procedures in measuring central tendency and variability when analyzing Likert-scale data with the interest of combining items into a single composite score variable that represents the character.

To interpret the mean scores the following values and interpretation were utilized.

<b>Mean ran</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
4.30 - 5.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
3.50 - 4.29	Agree	High
2.70 - 3.49	Neutral	Moderate
1.90 - 2.69	Disagree	Low
1.00 - 1.89	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

#### **3.8.2 Inferential Statistical Analysis**

The study employed regression analysis approach. This approach was used to establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

Undertaking this involving research that focuses on the interaction with a variety of categories of recipients such as unemployed youth and the government officials is a sensitive undertaking that requires a high observation of ethical conduct. Therefore, the researcher upon approval was granted a clearance letter from Kampala International University in Tanzania (KIUT), which was then sent to the office of Ilala Municipal Council for clearance. The clearance was granted and the researcher was able to collect data. Additionally, confidentiality was guaranteed to the respondents and they were free to accept or not to accept to volunteer in providing information.

### **3.10 Limitation of the Study**

Because this study focuses on crimes perpetrated by unemployed adolescents, several participants were hesitant to provide the researcher with accurate information, particularly addressing their feelings about crimes. Despite this constraint, the researcher developed an excellent connection with respondents in order to obtain the necessary data for the study's completion.

Another testing restriction was the change in time and conditions when data was collected from respondents at different times on different days and hours. By briefing the study assistants on data collection techniques, this was mitigated.

Furthermore, mortality: the respondents were freely accessible, and some surveys were returned owing to situations among the respondents that were beyond the researcher's control. This was mitigated, however, by the researcher obtaining the appropriate number of respondents for representativeness purposes.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a presentation of data, analysis and interpretation of results which are organized in Tables based on the research objectives and the corresponding research questions. The chapter gives the description of respondents by their profile which is followed by findings on objectives of the study. The objectives are to (i) assess the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality (ii) determine the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality (iii) assess the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality and (iv) establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality

#### **4.2 The criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality**

This section presents findings on the first specific objective of the study. It starts with presentation of frequency Tables and ends with the description of the first objective in terms of levels using means and standard deviation. The objective was to assess the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality. According to the conceptual framework (Figure 2.1), the independent variable (youth unemployment) has several concepts including erosion of social, cultural values and norms, unregulated abuse of ICT use, weak state institutions, skill training of youth, dynamic economic growth, entrepreneurship training, restructured school curriculum, and strong state institutions. However, these factors highlighted in youth unemployment are assumed to affect dependent variable (crimes) which is conceptualized as robbery, burglary, prostitution, cybercrime, child soldiers, human trafficking, self-employed, employed in private and public sector, social harmony, and rehabilitation. Thus, Section B of the questionnaire (see Appendix I) was devoted to the first objective of the study. In this section the respondent was asked to rate him/herself on the given items using a scale ranging from a minimum of one (for strongly disagree) to a maximum of five (for strongly agree). Findings for this objective are presented from Table 4.1 to 4.15.

#### 4.2.1 Rape due to erosion of social and cultural values

Findings of the study in Table 4.1 show rape due to erosion of social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.1: Rape due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	148	53.4
Agree	88	31.8
Neutral	6	2.2
Disagree	27	9.7
Strongly disagree	8	2.9
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings from Table 4.1 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 148(53.4%) strongly agreed, 88(31.8%) agreed, 6(2.2%) were neutral, 27(9.7%) disagreed and 8(2.9%) strongly disagreed on rape due to erosion of social and cultural values was among the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth. Results imply that rape crimes were highly committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality because the majority of respondents 148(53.4%) strongly agreed.

#### 4.3.2 Violence due to erosion of social and cultural values

Findings of the study in Table 4.2 show violence due to erosion of social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.



**Table 4.2: Violence due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	157	56.7
Agree	80	28.9
Neutral	25	9.0
Disagree	7	2.5
Strongly disagree	8	2.9
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

From Table 4.2, out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 157(56.7%) strongly agreed that violence due to erosion of social and cultural values was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality, 80(28.9%) agreed, 25(9%) were neutral, 7(2.5%) disagreed and 8(2.9%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that violent crimes were mostly committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality as the majority of respondents 157(56.7%) strongly agreed.

#### 4.3.4 Burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values

Findings of the study in Table 4.3 show burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.3: Burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	193	69.7
Agree	57	20.6
Neutral	3	1.1
Disagree	18	6.5
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.3 indicate that 193(69.7%) strongly agreed that burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 57(20.6%) agreed, 3(1.1%) were neutral, 18(6.5%) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that burglary was also a crime mostly committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality as the majority of respondents 193(69.7%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.3.5 Prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Findings of the study in Table 4.4 show prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.4: Prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	145	52.3
Agree	75	27.1
Neutral	29	10.5
Disagree	13	4.7
Strongly disagree	15	5.4
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings from Table 4.4 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 145(52.3%) strongly agreed that prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 75(27.1%) agreed, 29(10.5%) were neutral, 13(4.7%) disagreed and 15(5.4%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that prostitution was another crime committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality given that the most of respondents 145(52.3%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.3.6 Drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Findings of the study in Table 4.5 show drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.5: Drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	158	57.0
Agree	85	30.7
Neutral	26	9.4
Disagree	4	1.4
Strongly disagree	4	1.4
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.5 reveal that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 158(57%) strongly agreed that drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 85(30.7%) agreed, 26(9.4%) were neutral, 4(1.4%) disagreed and 4(1.4%) strongly disagreed. From the findings, the results imply that drug abuse was a criminal act committed by youth in Ilala Municipality since the majority of respondents 158(57%) strongly agreed.

#### 4.3.7 Robbery due to weak state institutions

Findings of the study in Table 4.6 show robbery due to weak state institutions as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.6: Robbery due to weak state institutions**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	144	52.0
Agree	90	32.5
Neutral	20	7.2
Disagree	15	5.4
Strongly disagree	8	2.9
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.6 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 144(52%) strongly agreed that robbery due to weak state institutions was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 90(32.5%) agreed, 20(7.2%) were neutral, 15(5.4%) disagreed while 8(2.9%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that robbery was another crime committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality since the majority of respondents involved in the study 144(52%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.3.8 Theft due to due to weak state institutions**

Findings of the study in Table 4.7 show theft due to weak state institutions as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.7: Theft due due to weak state institutions**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	162	58.5
Agree	68	24.5
Neutral	20	7.2
Disagree	21	7.6
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings from Table 4.7 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 162(58.5%) strongly agreed that theft due to weak state institutions was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 68(24.5%) agreed, 20(7.2%) were neutral, 21(7.6%) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Hence, the results imply that theft was a crime committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality as the majority of respondents involved in the study 162(58.5%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.3.9 Killing due to weak state institutions**

Findings of the study in Table 4.8 show killing due to weak state institutions as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.8: Killing due to weak state institutions**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	11	4.0
Agree	181	65.3
Neutral	31	11.2
Disagree	46	16.6
Strongly disagree	8	2.9
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.8 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 11(4%) strongly agreed that killing due to weak state institutions was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality, while 181(65.3%) agreed, 31(11.2%) were neutral, 46(16.6%) disagreed and 8(2.9%) strongly disagreed. From the findings, the results imply that killing crime was committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality seeing that the majority of respondents involved in the study 181(65.3%) agreed.

#### 4.3.10 Bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values

Findings of the study in Table 4.9 show bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.9: Bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	8	2.9
Agree	93	33.6
Neutral	91	32.9
Disagree	67	24.2
Strongly disagree	18	6.5
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.9 indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 8(2.9%) strongly agreed that bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values was a criminal act

committed by unemployed youth, 93(33.6%) agreed, 91(32.9%) were neutral, 67(24.2%) disagreed and 18(6.5%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that bribery was also a crime committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality since the majority of respondents involved in the study 93(33.6%) agreed. However, other respondents had different views regarding bribery as 91(32.9%) were neutral implying that they were not sure on whether bribery crime was committed or not committed by unemployed youth.

#### 4.3.11 Kidnapping due to weak state institutions

Findings of the study in Table 4.10 show whether kidnapping due to weak state institutions is a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.10: Kidnapping due to weak state institutions**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	7	2.5
Agree	38	13.7
Neutral	59	21.3
Disagree	108	39.0
Strongly disagree	65	23.5
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.10 indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 7(2.5%) strongly agreed that kidnapping due to weak state institutions was a criminal act committed by youth, 38(13.7%) agreed, 59(21.3%) were neutral, 108(39%) disagreed and 65(23.5%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that kidnapping was not among the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality as the majority of respondents 108(39%) disagreed.

#### 4.3.12 Murder due to weak state institutions

Findings of the study in Table 4.11 show whether murder due to weak state institutions is a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.11: Murder due to weak state institutions**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	42	15.2
Agree	10	3.6%
Neutral	57	20.5
Disagree	157	56.7
Strongly disagree	11	4.0
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.11 indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 42(15.2%) strongly agreed that murder was a criminal act committed by youth in Ilala Municipality, 10(3.6%) agreed, 57(20.5%) were neutral, 157(56.6%) disagreed and 19(4%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that murder was not among the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth since the majority of respondents 157(56.6%) disagreed.

#### 4.3.13 Cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use

Findings of the study in Table 4.12 show cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.12: Cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	139	50.2
Agree	115	41.5
Neutral	15	5.4
Disagree	2	.7
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.12 reveal that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 139(50.2%) strongly agreed that cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 115(41.5%) agreed, 15(5.4%) were neutral, 2(.7%) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, findings imply that cybercrime was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality seeing that the majority of respondents 139(50.2%) strongly agreed.

#### 4.3.14 Human trafficking due to weak state institutions

Findings of the study in Table 4.13 show whether human trafficking due to weak state institutions is a criminal act committed by unemployed youth.

**Table 4.13: Human trafficking due to weak state institutions**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	4	1.4
Agree	28	10.1
Neutral	28	10.1
Disagree	207	74.7
Strongly disagree	10	3.6
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)



Table 4.13 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 4(1.4%) strongly agreed that human trafficking due to weak state institutions was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth, 28(10.1%) agreed, 28(10.1%) were neutral, 207(74.7%) disagreed and 10(3.6%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that human trafficking was not among the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality as majority of respondents 207(74.7%) disagreed.

#### **4.3.15 Descriptive statistics on criminal acts committed by unemployed youth**

Findings in Table 4.14 show the descriptive statistics on criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

**Table 4.14: Descriptive Statistics on criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality**

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values	277	4.4910	.96163	Very high
Drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values	277	4.4043	.83126	Very high
Cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use	277	4.3682	.80407	Very high
Violence due to erosion of social and cultural values	277	4.3394	.95193	Very high
Theft due to erosion of social and cultural values	277	4.2960	1.03512	High
Robbery due to weak state institutions	277	4.2527	1.00418	High
Rape due to erosion of social and cultural values	277	4.2310	1.07544	High
Prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values	277	4.1625	1.13203	High
Killing due to weak state institutions	277	3.5090	.91530	High
Bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values	277	3.0217	.97778	Moderate
Murder due to weak state institutions	277	2.5054	.79683	Low
Kidnapping due to weak state institutions	277	2.3285	1.05827	Low
Human trafficking due to weak state institutions	277	2.3105	.75972	Low
Total Average Score	277	3.709246	0.946428	High

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Data in Table 4.14 indicate that findings for criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality reflected very high, high, moderate and low score. The respondents' ratings on each posed criminal act (in terms of mean score) are presented and interpreted in the subsequent paragraphs.

The respondents offered a very high rating on four criminal acts (Table 4.14). Concerning burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values, the rating was very high at 4.4910 mean score (as indicated in Table 4.14) which was taken to imply strong agreement. Thus, in the respondents' view, burglary was a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

Secondly, drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values was rated very high at 4.4043 mean score (Table 4.14), which implies strong agreement. Therefore, there was a high agreement from the respondents on drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

Respondents further, rated very high cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use at 4.3682 mean score (Table 4.14), which implies strong agreement by the respondents. The findings mean that unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality committed cybercrimes.

Moreover, respondents rated very high violence due to erosion of social and cultural at 4.3394 mean score (Table 4.14), which implies strong agreement by the respondents. Thus, the findings show that violence criminal acts were committed by unemployed youths in Ilala Municipality.

There was considerable high rating for some criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality. Theft due to erosion of social and cultural values was rated high at 4.2960 mean score (Table 4.14). This implies that the respondents agreed on theft criminal acts were committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

Similarly, respondents rated high robbery due to weak state institutions at 4.2527 mean score (Table 4.14). The findings imply that the respondents agreed with the argument that unemployed youth committed robbery criminal acts in Ilala Municipality.

The criminal act namely, 'rape due to erosion of social and cultural values' was rated high at 4.2310 mean score (Table 4.14). The findings imply that the respondents agreed with the argument that rape is a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

Moreover, the criminal act namely, 'prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values' was also rated high at 4.1625 mean score (Table 4.14). This implies that the respondents agreed on prostitution as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

Killing due to weak state institutions also received a high rating at 3.5090 mean score (Table 4.14). This implies that the respondents also agreed to killing as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

On one hand, respondents rated moderate one criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality. The criminal act was bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values which received a moderate rating at 3.0217 mean score (Table 4.14). This implies that respondents were not sure on whether bribery criminal act was committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

However, respondents rated low three criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality. Concerning murder due to weak state institutions, the rating was low at 2.5054 mean score (Table 4.14). This implies that the respondents were in disagreement regarding murder as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

The criminal act, namely, kidnapping due to weak state institutions received a low rating at 2.3285 mean score (Table 4.14). The findings imply that the respondents disagreed on kidnapping as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

The respondents also rated low the criminal act namely, human trafficking due to weak state institutions at 2.3105 mean score (Table 4.14). This implies that the respondents were also in disagreement regarding human trafficking as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality.

#### **4.4 The rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality**

This section presents findings on the second specific objective of the study. It starts with presentation of frequency tables and ends with the description of the second objective in terms of levels using means and standard deviation. The objective was to determine the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years. Thus, Section C of the questionnaire (see Appendix I) was devoted to the second objective of the study. In this section the respondent was asked to rate him/herself on the given items using a scale ranging from a minimum of one (for very low) to a maximum of five (for very high). Findings on this objective are presented from Table 4.15 to 4.22 below.

##### **4.4.1 Employment to standard seven leavers in informal sector**

Findings of the study in Table 4.15 show the rate of unemployed youth with standard seven qualifications.

**Table 4.15: Employment to standard seven leavers in informal sector**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	7	2.5
Agree	19	6.9
Neutral	36	13.0
Disagree	66	23.8
Strongly disagree	149	53.8
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.15 reveals that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 7(2.5%) strongly agreed that standard seven leavers were employed in informal sector, 19(6.9%) agreed, 36(13%) were neutral, 66(23.8%) disagreed and 149(53.8%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, results imply that there was no employment to standard seven leavers in informal sector since the majority of respondents 149(53.8%) strongly disagreed.

##### **4.4.2 Employment to secondary leavers in informal sector**

Findings of the study in Table 4.16 show the rate of unemployed youth with secondary school qualifications.

**Table 4.16: Employment to secondary school leavers in informal sector**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	5	1.8
Agree	24	8.7
Neutral	100	36.1
Disagree	119	43.0
Strongly disagree	29	10.5
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings in Table 4.16 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 5(1.8%) strongly agreed that secondary leavers were employed in informal sector, 24(8.7%) agreed, 100(36.1%) were neutral, 119(43%) disagreed and 29(10.5%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, results imply that there was very few employment to standard secondary school leavers (119%) disagreed.

#### 4.4.3 Employment to bachelor degree graduates

Findings of the study in Table 4.17 show the rate of unemployed youth with bachelor degree qualifications.

**Table 4.17: Employment to bachelor degree graduates**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	9	3.2
Agree	51	18.4
Neutral	22	7.9
Disagree	40	14.4
Strongly disagree	155	56.0
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.17 above indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 9(3.2%) strongly agreed that bachelor degree graduates were employed in Ilala Municipality,

51(18.4%) agreed, 22(7.9%) were neutral, 40(14.4%) disagreed and 155(56%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, results imply that there were few employments to bachelor degree graduates in Ilala Municipality since the majority of respondents 155(56%) strongly disagreed.

#### 4.4.4 Employment to master degree and Ph.D graduates

Findings of the study in Table 4.18 show the rate of unemployed youth with master degree and Ph.D qualifications.

**Table 4.18: Employment to master degree and Ph.D graduates**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	2	.7
Agree	46	16.6
Neutral	8	2.9
Disagree	87	31.4
Strongly disagree	134	48.4
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.18 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 2(.7%) strongly agreed that master degree and Ph.D graduates were employed in Ilala Municipality, 46(16.6%) agreed, 8(2.9%) were neutral, 87(31.4%) disagreed and 134(48.4%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that there were few employments to master degree and Ph.D graduates since the majority of respondents 134(48.4%) strongly disagreed.

#### 4.4.5 Self-employment

Findings of the study in Table 4.19 show the rate of unemployed youth with self-employment status.

**Table 4.19: Self-employment**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	62	22.4
Agree	174	62.8
Neutral	20	7.2
Disagree	12	4.3
Strongly disagree	9	3.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.19 indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 62(22.4%) strongly agreed that there was self-employment among the youth in Ilala Municipality, 174(62.8%) agreed, 20(7.2%) were neutral, 12(4.3%) disagreed and 9(3.2%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that there was self-employment as the majority of respondents 174(62.8%) agreed.

#### 4.4.6 Employment in public sector

Findings of the study in Table 4.20 show the rate of unemployed youth in public sector.

**Table 4.20: Employment in public sector**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	33	11.9
Agree	13	4.7
Neutral	5	1.8
Disagree	63	22.7
Strongly disagree	163	58.8
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.20 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 33(11.9%) strongly agreed that youth were employed in public sector, 13(4.7%) agreed, 5(1.8%) were neutral, 63(22.7%) disagreed and 163(58.8%) strongly disagreed. The



results imply that there was few employment in public sector as the majority of respondents 163(58.8%) strongly disagreed.

#### **4.4.7 Employment in private sector**

Findings of the study in Table 4.21 show the rate of unemployed youth in private sector.

**Table 4.21: Employment in private sector**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	7	2.5
Agree	37	13.4
Neutral	15	5.4
Disagree	64	23.1
Strongly disagree	154	55.6
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings in Table 4.21 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 7(2.5%) strongly agreed with a preposition that youth were employed in private sector, 37(13.4%) agreed, 15(5.4%) were neutral, 64(23.1%) disagreed and 154(55.6%) strongly disagreed. The findings imply that there was few employment in private sector as the majority of respondents 154(55.6%) strongly disagreed.

#### **4.4.8 Descriptive statistics on the rate of unemployed youth**

Findings of the study in Table 4.22 show the descriptive statistics on the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality.

**Table 4.22: Descriptive statistics on the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality**

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Self-employment	277	3.9675	.87375	High
Employment to secondary leavers	277	2.4946	.87485	Low
Employment to bachelor degree graduates	277	1.9856	1.29372	Low
Employment to master degree and Ph.D graduates	277	1.8989	1.11181	Low
Employed in public sector	277	1.8809	1.36343	Low
Employed in private sector	277	1.8412	1.16254	Low
Employment to standard seven leavers	277	1.8051	1.06573	Very low
Total Average Score	277	2.267686	1.106547	Low

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Data in Table 4.22 indicate that findings for the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality reflected less high score and more low and very low scores. The respondents' ratings on each posed impact (in terms of mean scores) are presented and interpreted in the subsequent paragraphs.

Mean score in Table 4.22 indicate that respondents rated low employment to secondary leavers at 2.4946 mean score. This implies that the respondents disagreed and thus, there was a low rate of youth employment of secondary school leavers in Ilala Municipality.

Respondents rated low employment to bachelor degree graduates at 1.9856 mean score (Table 4.22). This implies that the respondents disagreed and thus, there was low rate of youth employment to bachelor degree graduates in Ilala Municipality.

Moreover, respondents rated low employment to master degree and Ph.D graduates at 1.8989 mean score (Table 4.22). This implies that the respondents disagreed and

therefore, there was a low rate of youth employment to master degree and Ph.D graduates in Ilala Municipality.

Furthermore, respondents rated low employment in public sector at 1.8809 mean score (Table 4.22). This implies that the respondents disagreed and consequently, there was low rate of youth employment in public sector in Ilala Municipality.

In addition, respondents rated low employment in private sector at 1.8412 mean score (Table 4.22). This implies that the respondents disagreed and as a results, the there was a low rate of youth employment in private sector in Ilala Municipality.

Moreover, respondents rated employment to standard seven leavers very low at 1.8051 mean score (Table 4.22). This implies that the respondents strongly disagreed and thus, the rate of employment to this group was very low as compared to other groups (secondary school leavers, bachelor degree, masters and PhD graduates) as indicated in this study.

However, respondents rated high self-employment at 3.9675 mean score (Table 4.22). This implies that the respondents agreed and consequently, for the last three years, self-employment has been offering employment to the youth in Ilala Municipality.

#### **4.5 The impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment**

This section presents findings on the third specific objective of the study. It starts with presentation of frequency tables and ends with the description of the second objective in terms of levels using means and standard deviation. The objective was to assess the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment. Thus, Section C of the questionnaire (see Appendix I) was devoted to the third objective of the study. In this section the respondent was asked to rate him/herself on the given items using a scale ranging from a minimum of one (for strongly disagree) to a maximum of five (for strongly agree). Thus, findings on this objective are presented from Table 4.23 to 4.33 below.

#### 4.5.1 Help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity

Findings of the study in Table 4.23 show that entrepreneurship skills help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity.

**Table 4.23: Heds in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	128	46.2
Agree	90	32.5
Neutral	33	11.9
Disagree	20	7.2
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.23 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 128(46.2%) strongly agreed with a preposition that entrepreneurship skills help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity, 90(32.5%) agreed, 33(11.9%) were neutral, 20(7.2%) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that entrepreneurship skills help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity in Ilala Municipality as the majority of respondents 128(46.2%) strongly agreed.

#### 4.5.2 Help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth

Findings of the study in Table 4.24 show that entrepreneurship skills help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth.

**Table 4.24: Help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	152	54.9
Agree	92	33.2
Neutral	11	4.0
Disagree	15	5.4
Strongly disagree	7	2.5
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.24 reveals that out of 277 respondents in the study, 152(54.9%) strongly agreed with a preposition that entrepreneurship skills help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth, 92(33.2%) agreed, 11(4%) were neutral, 15(5.4%) disagreed and 7(2.5%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, the findings imply that entrepreneurship skills help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth in Ilala Municipality.

#### 4.5.3 Promotes social harmony

Findings of the study in Table 4.25 show that entrepreneurship skills promote social harmony.

**Table 4.25: Promotes social harmony**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	7	2.5
Agree	188	67.9
Neutral	33	11.9
Disagree	41	14.8
Strongly disagree	8	2.9
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.25 indicate that out of 277 involved in the study, 7(2.5%) strongly agreed that entrepreneurship skills help to increase positive competition by opening the

market, 188(67.9%) respondents agreed, 33(11.9%) were neutral, 41(14.8%) disagreed and 8(2.9%) strongly disagreed. From the findings, the results imply that entrepreneurship skills help to increase positive competition by opening the market in Ilala Municipality seeing that most of respondents 188(67.9%) respondents agreed.

#### **4.5.4 Help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth**

Findings of the study in Table 4.26 show that entrepreneurship skills help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth.

**Table 4.26: Help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	135	48.7
Agree	76	27.4
Neutral	46	16.6
Disagree	16	5.8
Strongly disagree	4	1.4
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.26 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 135(48.7%) strongly agreed that entrepreneurship skills help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth, 76(27.4%) respondents agreed, 46(16.6%) were neutral, 16(5.8) disagreed and 4(1.4%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that entrepreneurship skills help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth in Ilala Municipality since the majority of respondents 135(48.7%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.5.5 Opening of new businesses**

Findings of the study in Table 4.27 show that entrepreneurship skills lead to opening of new businesses.

**Table 4.27: Opening of new businesses**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	121	43.7
Agree	95	34.3
Neutral	34	12.3
Disagree	16	5.8
Strongly disagree	11	4.0
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.27 reveals that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 121(43.7%) strongly agreed and 95(34.3%) agreed that entrepreneurship skills lead to opening of new businesses. However, 34(12.3%) respondents were neutral, 16(5.8%) disagreed and 11(4%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that entrepreneurship skills lead to opening of new businesses as the majority of respondents 121(43.7%) strongly agreed and 95(34.3%) agreed respectively. As a result, this helps to reduce the rate of youth unemployment.

#### 4.5.6 Entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change

Findings of the study in Table 4.28 show whether entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change.

**Table 4.28: Entrepreneurship skills encourages structural change**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	7	2.5
Agree	52	18.8
Neutral	144	52.0
Disagree	60	21.7
Strongly disagree	14	5.1
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.28 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 7(2.5%) strongly agreed with the proposition that entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change, 52(18.8%) agreed, 144(52%) were neutral, 60(21.7%) disagreed and 14(5.1%) strongly

disagreed. Hence, from the findings, the results imply that most of respondents were not sure on whether entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change, as 144 (52%) respondents were neutral.

#### **4.5.7 Entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working**

Findings of the study in Table 4.29 show that entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working.

**Table 4.29: Entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	110	39.7
Agree	124	44.8
Neutral	23	8.3
Disagree	14	5.1
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.29 indicate that out 277 respondents involved in the study, 110(39.7%) strongly agreed with the proposition that entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working, 124(44.8%) agreed, 23(8.3%) were neutral, 14(5.1%) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working since the majority of respondents involved in the study 110(39.7%) strongly agreed and 124(44.8%) agreed respectively. Arguably, this helps to reduce the rate of unemployment among the youth.

#### **4.5.8 Entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking**

Findings of the study in Table 4.30 show that entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking.



**Table 4.30: Entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	106	38.3
Agree	114	41.2
Neutral	37	13.4
Disagree	13	4.7
Strongly disagree	7	2.5
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings in Table 4.30 reveal that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 106(38.3%) strongly agreed and 114(41.2%) agreed with the preposition that entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking. However, 37(13.4%) were neutral, 13(4.7%) disagreed and 7(2.5%) strongly disagreed. Findings imply that entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking among the youth as the majority of respondents involved in the study 114(41.2%) agreed with this preposition.

#### **4.5.9 Entrepreneurship skills promotes self-awareness among youth people**

Findings of the study in Table 4.31 show that entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people.

**Table 4.31: Entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	133	48.0
Agree	101	36.5
Neutral	25	9.0
Disagree	12	4.3
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.31 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 133(48%) strongly agreed with the preposition that entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among

youth people. However, 101(36.5%) agreed, 25(9%) were neutral, 12(4.3%) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Results of the study imply that entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people seeing that the majority of respondents 133(48%) strongly agreed. Arguably, this awareness helps the youth people to reduce the rate of unemployment.

#### **4.5.10 Entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment**

Findings of the study in Table 4.32 show that entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment.

**Table 4.32: Entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	187	67.5
Agree	49	17.7
Neutral	18	6.5
Disagree	11	4.0
Strongly disagree	12	4.3
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Results in Table 4.32 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 187(67.5%) strongly agreed and 49(17.7%) agreed with the proposition that entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment. However, 18(6.5%) were neutral, 11(4%) disagreed and 12(4.3%) strongly disagreed. The study findings imply that entrepreneurship skills motivate the youth to engage themselves in income generating activities, which make them self-employed as the majority of respondents 187(67.5%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.5.11 Descriptive statistics on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment.**

Findings of the study in Table 4.33 show the descriptive statistics on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment.

**Table 4.33: Descriptive Statistics on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment (N=277)**

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
Entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment	277	4.4007	1.06410	Very high
Help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth	277	4.3249	.96451	Very high
Entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people	277	4.2383	.94077	High
Help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth	277	4.1625	.99581	High
Entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working	277	4.1480	.92652	High
Help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity	277	4.1336	1.02515	High
Entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking	277	4.0794	.96356	High
Lead to opening of new businesses which boost productivity	277	4.0794	1.07044	High
Promote social harmony	277	3.5235	.87869	High
Entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change	277	2.9206	.83894	Moderate
Total Average Score	277	4.00109	0.966849	High

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Data in Table 4.33 indicate that findings for the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment revealed very high, high and moderate score. The respondents' ratings on each posed impact (in terms of mean scores) are presented and interpreted in the subsequent paragraphs.

The respondents offered a very high rating on entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment at 4.4007 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that the respondents strongly agreed that self-employment among the youth was the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment in Ilala Municipality.

Furthermore, respondents rated very high entrepreneurship skills help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth at 4.3249 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that the respondents strongly agreed on entrepreneurship skills helped the youth in Ilala Municipality to be innovative and hence, induce economic growth.

On one hand, respondents rated high entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people at 4.2383 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that the respondents agreed that through entrepreneurship skills, the youth got self-awareness and as a result, reduced the rate of unemployment in Ilala Municipality.

Respondents also rated high entrepreneurship skills help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth at 4.1625 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that the respondents agreed on the impact relating to entrepreneurship skills helped in creating new employment opportunities to the youth in Ilala Municipality.

The impact namely, entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working also received a high rating at 4.1480 mean score (Table 4.33). The findings imply that the respondents agreed that entrepreneurship skills kept youth people busy working in Ilala Municipality.

Entrepreneurship skills help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity was rated high at 4.1336 mean score (Table 4.33). The findings imply that the respondents agreed that entrepreneurship skills helped in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity in Ilala Municipality.

Furthermore, entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking was rated high at 4.0794 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that the respondents agreed that entrepreneurship skills inspired critical and positive thinking in Ilala Municipality.

Entrepreneurship skills lead to opening of new businesses which boost productivity received a high rating at 4.0794 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that the respondents agreed that entrepreneurship skills led to opening of new businesses that boost productivity in Ilala Municipality.

Entrepreneurship skills promote social harmony was rated high at 3.5235 mean score (Table 4.33). The findings simply imply that the respondents agreed that entrepreneurship played an important role in youth employment in Ilala Municipality.

However, respondents rated moderate one item which was entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change at 2.9206 mean score (Table 4.33). This implies that respondents were not sure whether entrepreneurship helped in encouraging structural change in Ilala Municipality.

#### **4.5.1 Interview findings on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment**

Under this section, interviewees were asked to identify the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment. Twelve interviewees from the six selected Wards were involved in the interviews. The following are the findings from the interviews:

The first interviewee from Gongolamboto Ward had the following to say:

Entrepreneurship has the potential to create youth employment and integrate the youth into the economic mainstream while solving different problems such as social and psychological resulting from unemployment. Through entrepreneurship, youth present themselves as important figures in the community and they can be involved in community building and development.

Another interviewee from Kiwalani Ward said:

Youth entrepreneurship helps most of the youth to value their lives and get the meaning of life. Regarding this in our community, for example, those with *bodaboda* understand what their responsibilities are and most of them have families that they are taking care on daily basis. Through such kind of entrepreneurship, the youth develop a sense of belonging and responsibility and as a result, they all become useful members of the community.

Another interviewee from Tabata Ward said:

When youth are engaged in entrepreneurship, they can be more innovative and through such innovations, they are encouraged to find new solutions, ideas and methods of doing things through experience-based learning. Hence, this helps the youth to be resourceful, have initiative, imagination, enthusiasm, and courage in order to fight youth unemployment.

Another interviewee from Buguruni Ward said:

Youth entrepreneurial activities are based on experiential learning that comes out of mistakes, which provide guiding experience and can only be carried out in an action framework where youth entrepreneurs can identify and explore existing opportunities or even creating them. Youth entrepreneurs can achieve their individual or collective visions through concrete actions. Most of the youth at Buguruni are hard working especially those in small businesses such as those selling fruits and *bodabodas*; this is an indicator that the youth understand the value to entrepreneurship.

Another interviewee from Vingunguti Ward said:

Entrepreneurial activities are very important to most of the youth at Vingunguti. A big number of these youth are from different places and most of them are not equipped with enough skills to help them survive in town with good paying jobs. However, what you see happening now is

because entrepreneurial trainings in Dar es Salaam are provided in different places, those interested join such trainings and use the skills acquired to start small businesses.

Another interviewee from Chanika Ward said:

Chanika Ward is different from other Wards because of its fast growing as most of youth men are involved in different entrepreneurship activities that help them to contribute to the development of this community. Generally, entrepreneurship skills are necessary for helping the youth to fight against unemployment.

#### **4.6 The relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment**

This section presents findings on the fourth specific objective of the study. It starts with presentation of frequency tables and ends with the description of the fourth objective in terms of levels using means and standard deviation. The objective was to establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment. Thus, Section D of the questionnaire (see Appendix I) was devoted to the fourth objective of the study. In this section the respondent was asked to rate him/herself on the given items using a scale ranging from a minimum of one (for strongly disagree) to a maximum of five (for strongly agree). The findings on this objective are presented from Table 4.34 to 4.39 below.

##### **4.6.1 Corruption in the government leads to unemployment**

Findings of the study in Table 4.34 show that corruption in the government leads to unemployment.

**Table 4.34: Corruption in the government leads to unemployment**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	146	52.7
Agree	74	26.7
Neutral	44	15.9
Disagree	7	2.5
Strongly disagree	6	2.2
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.34 above indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 146(52.7%) strongly agreed with the preposition that corruption in the government leads to unemployment, 74(26.7%) agreed, 44(15.9%) were neutral, 7(2.5) disagreed and 6(2.2%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that the majority of respondents involved in the study understood that corruption in the government leads to unemployment as 146(52.7%) strongly agreed.

#### 4.6.2 Property crime is linked to unemployment

Findings of the study in Table 4.35 show that property crime is linked to unemployment.

**Table 4.35: Property crime is linked to unemployment**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	153	55.2
Agree	84	30.3
Neutral	25	9.0
Disagree	8	2.9
Strongly disagree	7	2.5
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Table 4.35 indicates that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 153(55.2%) strongly agreed with the preposition that property crime is linked to unemployment, 84(30.3%) agreed, 25(9%) were neutral, 8(2.9%) disagreed and 7(2.5%) strongly



disagreed. This implies that unemployed youth get themselves involved in property crime since the majority of respondents involved in the study 153(55.2%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.6.3 The steady rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime**

Findings of the study in Table 4.36 show that the steady rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime.

**Table 4.36: The rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	194	70.0
Agree	27	9.7
Neutral	28	10.1
Disagree	23	8.3
Strongly disagree	5	1.8
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings in Table 4.36 show that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 194(70%) strongly agreed with the proposition that the rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime. However, 27(9.7%) respondents agreed, 28(10.1%) were neutral, 23(8.3%) disagreed and 5(1.8%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, the results imply that crime in Ilala Municipality increases due to the rise of unemployment as the majority of respondents 194(70%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.6.4 Most criminal activities such as cyber crimes are carried out by youth people who are educated and unemployed**

Findings of the study in Table 4.37 show that youth people who are educated and unemployed carry out most criminal activities such as cyber crimes.

**Table 4.37: Most criminal activities such as cyber crimes are carried out by youth people who are educated and unemployed**

Items	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	150	54.2
Agree	92	33.2
Neutral	25	9.0
Disagree	5	1.8
Strongly disagree	5	1.8
Total	277	100.0

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Findings in Table 4.37 indicate that out of 277 respondents involved in the study, 150(54.2%) strongly agreed with the preposition that most criminal activities such as cyber crimes are carried out by youth people who are educated and unemployed. However, 92(33.2%) respondents agreed, 25(9%) were neutral, 5(1.8%) disagreed and 5(1.8%) strongly disagreed. Results imply that the educated and unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality are responsible with committing most criminal activities such as cyber crimes since the majority of respondents 150(54.2%) strongly agreed.

#### **4.6.5 Descriptive statistics on relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment**

Findings of the study in Table 4.38 show the descriptive statistics on relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment.

**Table 4.38: Descriptive Statistics on relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment.**

Items	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
The steady rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime	277	4.3791	1.07541	Very high
Most criminal activities such as cyber crimes are carried out by youth people who are unemployed	277	4.3610	.85951	Very high
Property crime is linked to unemployment	277	4.3285	.93852	Very high
Corruption in the government leads to unemployment	277	4.2527	.95990	High
Total Average Score	277	4.330325	0.958335	Very high

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

Data in Table 4.38 indicate that findings for relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment reflected a very high and high mean scores. The respondents' ratings on each posed item (in terms of mean scores) are presented and interpreted in the subsequent paragraphs.

Mean score from Table 4.38 indicate that respondents rated very high property crime is linked to unemployment at 4.4043 mean score (Table 4.38). This implies that respondents strongly agreed that property crimes happened in Ilala Municipality due to youth unemployment.

Respondents also rated very high the steady rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime at 4.4332 mean score (Table 4.38). This implies that the respondents strongly agreed that the increase of crimes in Ilala Municipality is caused by rise of youth unemployment.

Further, respondents rated very high most criminal activities such as cybercrimes are carried out by youth people who are educated and unemployed at 4.4440 mean score (Table 4.38). This implies that the respondents strongly agreed that educated but unemployed youth commit criminal activities such as cybercrimes in Ilala Municipality.

On the other hand, respondents also rated high one item which was corruption in the government leads to unemployment at 4.2960 mean score (Table 4.38). This implies that respondents agreed that corruption contributes to youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality.

#### 4.6.7 Correlation between crime rates and youth unemployment

**Table 4.39: Correlation between crime rates and youth unemployment**

Items		Youth Unemployment	Crimes
Youth Unemployment	Pearson Correlation	1	.945**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	277	277
Crimes	Pearson Correlation	.945**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	277	277

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

**Source:** (Field Data, 2020)

From Table 4.39 above, the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment was tested. From the test, the Pearson Correlation result was 0.945 which meant the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment was strongly significant.

Secondly, apart from the Pearson Correlation in Table 4.39 to be close to one but also shown in positive (0.945) which meant any increase in value of youth unemployment would lead to the decrease of the same value to the crimes. Furthermore, the result of Sig (2-tailed) value was 0.000 which was less than 0.05 (<0.05), hence concluded that there

was a statistically significant correlation between youth unemployment and crimes which meant any increase or decrease in youth unemployment would lead to significant decrease or in crimes.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter focuses on discussion of findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

#### **5.2 Discussion of findings**

This section focuses on the discussion of the study findings that are presented in sections based on the objectives of the study.

##### **5.2.1 Objective one**

Data on criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using frequency, means, and standard deviation. Study findings revealed five acts very highly committed by unemployed youth that were involved in violence, burglary, drug abuse, robbery and cybercrime.

The study findings on theft and robbery correspond with Gómez, Arango, Molina and Barceló (2010) who discovered that because most youth are rejected by the labor market or are forced to work in low-wage jobs, making it impossible for them to obtain the financial resources they need to survive and support their families, they resort to criminal activities such as theft, small robberies, assault, and blackmail to make ends meet.

Also, the study findings on theft agree with those of Montero, (2014) They discovered that unemployed adolescents commit far more crimes, and that these crimes are more likely to be attacks on the state and socioeconomic order, attacks on collective security, attacks on freedom, theft, and public disorder.

Findings on drug abuse correspond with those of Namuggala (2016) in Northern Uganda Because of the difficulties of the lives of the formerly displaced, most teenagers participate in illicit activities like as drug misuse, sex work, and theft, leading to the criminalisation and pathologisation of alternate ways of revenue creation.

Moreover, findings revealed four criminal acts highly committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality that were prostitution, rape, theft and killing. The study findings on robbery and theft agree with those of Msigwa and Kipesha (2013) in their study which revealed that youth engagement in urban criminal activities such as prostitution, robbery and theft was high due to rural-urban migration of the youth.

Moreover, the study findings on prostitution and violence agree with Msoka (2014) whose findings established that youths engage in various types of criminal acts such as commercial sex whereby evidence exists in Dar es Salaam city where commercial activities were established in several places like Ohio Street and brothels in Kinondoni District. Furthermore, Msoka (2014) pointed out that in Tanzania youth are engaged in criminal gangs that have been responsible for the destruction of churches and injury and killing of priests in different areas of the country such as Zanzibar, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tunduru and Kigoma.

Furthermore, the findings found that bribery was rated moderate as a criminal act committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality. However, findings also revealed three criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality on low bases which were kidnapping, murder and human trafficking. The findings on kidnapping disagree with those of Vermudia (2012) revealed that youth unemployment in Nigeria, leads to gangsters who engage in various criminal activities such as violence, armed robbery, and kidnapping.

Generally, the total average mean score for criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality was high (mean = 4.00109) implying that the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality was high and the findings concur with findings of Omboto, Ondiek, Odera and Oyugi (2012) who found out that youth unemployment had a great impact on crime. In addition, the findings agree with those of López, Carpintero, Campo, Lázaro and Soriano, (2011) who concluded that youth find themselves committing crimes in order to obtain easy and quick money.

### 5.2.2 Objective two

Data on the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using frequency, means, and standard deviation. Study findings revealed very low rate of employment to standard seven leavers compared to other categories. The findings agree with those of Irwin, Mader and Flynn (2018) who found that in sub-Saharan Africa, youth people face an extremely challenging job situations due to insufficient education and qualifications.

In addition, findings revealed low rate of employment to secondary school leavers, bachelor degree graduates, master degree and Ph.D, as well as in public and private sectors. The findings agree with those of Anyadike and Emeh (2012) who discovered that governments lack the capacity to absorb all unemployed graduates. The findings of the study also agree with those of Nyaga (2010), who found that a high rate of youth unemployment exists, particularly in the private and informal sectors, due to the high cost of doing business in various countries, which has limited the private sector's ability to create substantial amounts of quality jobs.

On one hand, findings found the high rate to self-employment. The findings correspond with those of Katz (2007) who discovered that the majority of youth people in Africa do not attend high school or university with the intention of starting their own business. Furthermore, the findings support those of Msigwa and Kipsha (2013), who discovered that the majority of youth people chose self-employment. This is because the majority of them are unfit for other types of work due to a mismatch between educational systems and labor market abilities, as well as a saturated public sector that can no longer employ significant numbers of people and a small private sector.

Generally, total average score on the rate of employed youth over the last three years in Ilala Municipality was low (mean = 2.267686). This implies that the rate of employed youth was low. Basing on this fact, the study findings concur with EAC Secretariat (2013) that pointed out that in the East Africa region, Kenya has the highest rate of youth unemployment at 39.1 per cent followed by Tanzania at 24.0 per cent with Rwanda having the lowest at 17.1 per cent. Additionally, according to the Kenya Integrated Household



Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015-16 labour force youth constitute about 85 per cent of the unemployed (KNBS, 2018).

### **5.2.3 Objective three**

Data on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using frequency, means, and standard deviation. Study findings on very high rating revealed that, entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people, entrepreneurship helps to introduce innovations and induce economic growth and entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment. Findings of this study agree with those of Muogbo and Racheal (2018) that established that there are roles entrepreneurial skills and businesses play in youth employment in Nigeria through entrepreneurial development. Furthermore, it also shows that youths can be given basic training on how best to establish and grow business enterprise in local communities within the state. Finally, the study noted that through a well planned and executed entrepreneurship development, unemployment rate will be reduced and become a thing of the past.

Findings in high rating revealed that entrepreneurship helps in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity, entrepreneurship helps to increase positive competition by opening the market, entrepreneurship helps in creating new employment opportunities to the youth, leads to opening of new businesses which boost productivity, entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working, and entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking. The findings agree with those of Enu-Kwesi and Asitik (2012) who discovered that, despite the fact that the majority of Ghana's youth have varying levels of education, they are adequately involved in the required entrepreneurship training programs that would enable them to take advantage of existing opportunities and reduce youth unemployment or underemployment.

However, findings revealed that moderately entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change. The findings concur with those of Enu-Kwesi and Asitik (2012) They discovered that the District Assembly supports training and educational institutions to include

entrepreneurship in their curriculum to provide trainees with the information, skills, and competences required for employment.

Generally, the total average score on the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment was high with (mean = 4.00109). This implies that the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment is high in Ilala Municipality. Findings of this study agree with Mutarubukwa (2015) study findings. He revealed that by encouraging youthsters to engage in entrepreneurship as a means of producing jobs and reducing crime, the problem of unemployment can be alleviated.

#### **5.2.4 Objective four**

Data on the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using frequency, means, and standard deviation as Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient. Study findings revealed a very high relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment on property crime is linked to unemployment, the steady rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime and most criminal activities such as cyber crimes are carried out by youth people who are unemployed. Findings of this study agree with Vermudia (2012) study that indicated the direct link between crime rates and youth unemployment. His study exposed that youth unemployment leads to gangsters who engage in violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, car jacks, oil burking and the operation of illegal refineries, illegal importation of arms and involvement in other criminal activities.

On the other hand, findings revealed a high relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment on corruption in the government leads to unemployment which directly corresponds with Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2013) who stated that high levels of public sector corruption are a contributing factor to the high percentage of youth unemployment.

Generally, the total average score for the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment was very high (mean = 4.330325) and the Pearson Correlation result was 0.945 which meant the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment was strongly significant. This implies that crime rates and youth unemployment significantly relate as observed by Namuggala (2016) who pointed out that as an alternative source of money, unemployed adolescents engage in illicit activities such as drug misuse and sex. Furthermore, findings agree with Alabi and Alanana (2012) who found a link between

youth unemployment and crime rates, concluding that youth unemployment has resulted in the creation of street children who commit various crimes, armed conflict-militancy in the Niger Delta, and the current Boko Haram issue. Finally, findings of this study correspond with Mobit and Mbella (2016) who discovered a link between adolescent unemployment and entrepreneurial activities.

### **5.2.5 Theoretical implications of findings**

This study's findings can (in part) fall in the framework of the theory of innovation by Schumpeter (1934) which asserts that through investment and innovation entrepreneurship boosts the business growth. This theory helps to explain how innovation can help the youth to start new ventures because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity. The study findings further indicate that through innovation creation of new employment opportunities to the youth is possible. Through innovations, the youth can open new new businesses get inspired to critical and positive thinking. The significant part of this study findings are in line with those of Vickers, Westall, Spear, Brennan, and Syrett (2017) who discovered that the theory of innovation connects innovative social programs that help youth people find work in cities through entrepreneurship.

A significant part of the findings from the current study can be explained by Social Control Theory by LaPiere (1954). One aspect of the theory that was found useful was the fact that Social Control Theory proposes that youth relationships, commitments, values, norms and beliefs as well as unemployment encourage them to break the law (Bartol & Bartol, 2017). This was noted in some notable criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality such as cybercrime, robbery, prostitution, rape, theft and killing.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

Firstly, the study concludes that there were criminal acts committed by unemployed youth in the Ilala Municipality. Secondly, the study also concludes that there was a high rate of unemployed youth in Ilala Municipality because of low employment rates for secondary school leavers, bachelor degree, masters and Ph.D graduates as well as low rate of employment in both public and private sectors.

Thirdly, the study concludes that entrepreneurship skills are beneficial to the youth in Ilala Municipality because being an entrepreneur goes hand in hand with acquiring skills such as critical and positive thinking, self-awareness, creativity, innovation, and competition that are significant for the youth. It is undeniable fact that gaining entrepreneurial skills reduces possibilities of the youth to engage in criminal acts such as violence, drug abuse, prostitution, cyber crimes and the like. Finally, the study concluded that there was a significant relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

The recommendations emerge from the significant findings of the study. So, the following recommendations are made:

The government should put in place implementable criminal rehabilitation policies that will help to fight against criminal acts committed by the youth such as rape, prostitution, drug abuse, cyber crime and theft.

The government and private sectors should create projects that will be able to generate employment opportunities for the youths of different levels of education such as secondary school leavers, bachelor degree, masters and Ph.D graduates so that to reduce the problem of youth unemployment in Ilala Municipality.

The management of the Ilala Municipality should focus on promoting entrepreneurship trainings so that the youth can be able to be equipped with the necessary skills needed for self-employment. This is because self-employment has proven to be the reliable alternative to youth unemployment challenge in Ilala Municipality as suggested from the study findings. In addition, where public and private sectors remain to be low in generating employment opportunities for the youth, when these youth manage to get entrepreneurship skills, they can engage in different ventures and reduce the rate of unemployment.

The study also recommends that the government through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology should redesign the curriculums to incorporate more practical

training in each stage of learning from primary school to universities so that the quality of education can be improved and the mentality of students can be changed from job seekers to job creators after graduation. This will help the students to be more positive thinkers, creative and innovative in such a way that their mindset will be more developmental focused rather than criminal acts oriented.

### **5.5 Recommendation for Further Studies**

Further studies can be carried out to find out how youth unemployment leads to criminal behaviors such as drug abuse and prostitution among the youth in different parts of the country. This will determine the extent to which youth unemployment has impacted the Tanzanian youth community.

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## Appendix i: Questionnaires for the Unemployed Youth

### SECTION A: [GENERAL INFORMATION]

I am Idarous A. Idarous a student of Master degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace Building at Kampala International University in Tanzania (KIUT) Dar es Salaam campus. I am carrying out a research study on “**Youth Unemployment and Crimes in Ilala Municipality in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania**” as a requirement to complete my programme. I kindly request you to fill the questionnaire which will enable me to achieve my research objective and ultimately to complete my programme. . Your respected responses will only be for academic purpose and they will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

I agree to participate willingly.

Signature .....

Ward .....

### Part A: Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Please put a tick (√) your appropriate choice in the boxes provided.

1. Gender: Male  Female
2. Age in years .....
3. Level of education: None  Primary  Secondary  College
4. Level of income: Low  Medium  High
5. Marital status: Single  Married  Divorced  Widowed
6. Occupation: Unemployed  Employed sector

### Part B: To assess the criminal acts committed by unemployed youth over the last three years

Evaluate the following statements on the number of criminal acts committed by youth. Use the following scale as appropriate, show your choice by the use of a tick (√)

Score	response mode	Description	Legend
-------	---------------	-------------	--------

5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A
3	Neutral	You neither disagree nor agree	N
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	S

**NB:** For items that are not applicable, indicate it by putting N/A in the box for SA

	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
<b>The criminal acts committed by unemployed youth over the last three years</b>						
7	Rape due to erosion of social and cultural values					
8	Violence due to erosion of social and cultural values					
9	Burglary due to erosion of norms, social and cultural values					
10	Prostitution due to erosion of social and cultural values					
11	Drug abuse due to erosion of social and cultural values					
12	Robbery due to weak state institutions					
13	Theft due to erosion of social and cultural values					
14	Killing due to weak state institutions					
15	Bribery due to erosion of social and cultural values					
16	Kidnapping due to weak state institutions					
17	Murder due to weak state institutions					
18	Cybercrime due to unregulated abuse of ICT use					
19	Human trafficking due to weak state institutions					

**Part C: To determine the rate of unemployed youth over the last three years**

Evaluate the following statements on the rate of unemployed youth. Use the following scale as appropriate, show your choice by the use of a tick (✓)

Scale:

Score	response mode	Description	Legend
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A

3	Neutral	You neither disagree nor agree	N
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	S

**NB:** For items that are not applicable, indicate it by putting N/A in the box for SA

	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
<b>To determine the rate of unemployed youth.</b>						
20	Employment to standard seven leavers					
21	Employment to secondary leavers					
22	Employment to bachelor degree graduates					
23	Employment to master degree and Ph.D graduates					
24	Self-employment					
25	Employment in public sector					
26	Employment in private sector					

**Part D: To establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment.**

Evaluate the following statements on the relationship between crime rates and unemployment. Use the following scale as appropriate, show your choice by the use of a tick (√)

Score	response mode	Description	Legend
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A
3	Neutral	You neither disagree nor agree	N
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	S

**NB:** For items that are not applicable, indicate it by putting N/A in the box for SA

	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
<b>To establish the relationship between crime rates and youth unemployment</b>						

27	Corruption in the government leads to unemployment					
28	Property crime is linked to unemployment					
29	The steady rise of unemployment leads to relative increase in crime					
30	Unemployment and crime affect people who are under the age of 30					
31	Most criminal activities such as cyber crimes are carried out by youth people who are unemployed					

**Part E: To assess the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment**

Evaluate the following statements on the relationship between crime rates and unemployment. Use the following scale as appropriate, show your choice by the use of a tick (√)

Score	response mode	Description	Legend
5	Strongly Agree	You agree with no doubt at all	SA
4	Agree	You agree with some doubt	A
3	Neutral	You neither disagree nor agree	N
2	Disagree	You disagree with some doubt	D
1	Strongly Disagree	You disagree with no doubt at all	S

**NB:** For items that are not applicable, indicate it by putting N/A in the box for SA

	Item	SD	D	N	A	SA
<b>The impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth unemployment</b>						
32	Help in starting a new venture because of creativity, innovation, and curiosity					
33	Help to introduce innovations and induce economic growth					
34	Promote social harmony					
35	Help in creating new employment opportunities to the youth					
36	Lead to opening of new businesses which boost productivity					
37	Entrepreneurship skills encourage structural change					
38	Entrepreneurship skills keep youth people busy working					
39	Entrepreneurship skills inspire critical and positive thinking					



<b>40</b>	Entrepreneurship skills promote self-awareness among youth people					
<b>41</b>	Entrepreneurship skills promote self-employment					

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE**

## **Appendix ii: Interview Guide**

1. Do you know anything about entrepreneurship?
2. Do you know anything about entrepreneurship skills?
3. In your own opinions, what is the impact of entrepreneurship skills on youth employment?

### Appendix iii: Population of Ilala Municipality

Ward	Population (Number)			Number of Households
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Ukonga	80,034	39,413	40,621	19,290
Pugu	49,422	24,159	25,263	11,815
Msongola	24,461	12,147	12,314	5,701
Tabata	74,742	35,909	38,833	19,527
Kinyerezi	38,366	18,593	19,773	8,795
Ilala	31,083	15,242	15,841	7,169
Mchikichini	25,510	12,977	12,533	6,464
Vingunguti	106,946	53,248	53,698	28,993
Kipawa	74,180	35,866	38,314	18,338
Buguruni	70,585	34,547	36,038	18,379
Kariakoo	13,780	7,306	6,474	3,033
Jangwani	17,647	9,174	8,473	4,189
Gerezani	7,276	3,767	3,509	1,589
Kisutu	8,308	4,069	4,239	2,249
Mchafukoge	10,688	5,422	5,266	2,599
Upanga Mashariki	11,167	5,461	5,706	2,756
Upanga Magharibi	13,476	6,786	6,690	3,135
Kivukoni	6,742	3,531	3,211	1,342
Kiwalani	82,292	40,247	42,045	22,119

Segerea	83,315	40,065	43,250	19,496
Kitunda	57,132	27,340	29,792	13,060
Chanika	43,912	21,164	22,748	11,123
Kivule	72,032	34,707	37,325	16,485
G/Mboto	57,312	27,927	29,385	14,349
Majohe	81,646	39,550	42,096	19,587
Kimanga	78,557	37,311	41,246	19,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,220,611</b>	<b>595,928</b>	<b>624,683</b>	<b>300,660</b>

**Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2012)**

**Appendix iv: Table for Determining Size**

Population Size	Sample Size	Population Size	Sample Size	Population Size	Sample Size
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357

100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

**Source:** (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970).