

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND URBAN CRIMES IN UGANDA, A CASE STUDY OF  
KISENYI 1 PARISH IN KAMPALA DISTRICT**

**AINOMUGISHA PERUTH**

**1153-06404-00985**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND  
SOCIAL SCIENCES PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**OCTOBER. 2018**

### DECLARATION

I **AINOMUGISHA PERUTH** declare that the work in this Research Proposal was done with my own knowledge and ideas so is my original work knowledge has never been submitted by any other student of the University or any other institution of learning.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



Date \_\_\_\_\_

13<sup>th</sup> / Oct / 2018.

**AINOMUGISHA PERUTH**

**1153-06404-00985**

*(Student)*

## APPROVAL

This Research Report has been submitted with my approval as the University supervisor and is now ready for examination for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration of Kampala International University.

Signature  \_\_\_\_\_

Date 13<sup>th</sup> / 10 / 2018

**MR.SSEKITOLEKO ABDULAZIZ**

*(Research Supervisor)*

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my father Mr. Birungi John and my sweet loving mum Mrs. Kyarisima Teddy and not forgetting my dear brothers and Sisters for their moral and financial guidance they have accorded to me throughout my study.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Almighty GOD for the gift of life and enabling me to complete my researcher report successfully.

I wish to extend my deep heartfelt gratefulness to Mr.Ssekitoleko Abdulaziz, the University research supervisor for his time, enthusiastic guidance and endless support she has always given to me during this research report writing.

I cannot fail to acknowledge my lecturers at the college of economics and management for the knowledge that they passed on to me, without you this would not be an easy task.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to my entire family and that is my loving and caring mum Mrs. Kyarisima Teddy, my sister and my caring brothers; for the love and maternal support they have accorded to throughout my entire life.

Lastly, thanks go to my and the friends and course mates at the college of economics and management for their tremendous support and encouragement at Kampala International University.

May God Bless you all

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE:.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the study .....	1
1.2. Problem statement.....	4
1.2. Purpose of the study .....	5
1.3. General Objective .....	5
1.4.Objectives of the study.....	5
1.5. Research questions.....	5
1.6. Significance of the study.....	5
1.7. Scope of the study.....	6
1.7.1. Geographical scope.....	6
1.7.2. Content scope.....	6
1.7.3 Time scope .....	6
1.4. Conceptual framework.....	7
<b>CHAPTER TWO:.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.0 Introduction.....	8
2.1. Causes of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi 1 parish. ....	8
2.2 Effects of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala central division.....	11
2.3 The best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish. ....	12
<b>CHAPTER THREE:.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.0 Introduction.....	14
3.1. Study area.....	14
3.2 Research design .....	14
3.3 Study population and sample size.....	14
3.4. Sampling method and technique.....	15
Purposive sampling.....	15

3.5 Data collection .....	16
3.6. Data collection instruments.....	16
3.8. Data processing.....	17
3.9 Data analysis .....	17
3.10 Ethical Consideration.....	17
3.11 Limitations in the Study.....	18
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.0. Introduction.....	19
4.2 Descriptive Characteristics of the Respondents.....	19
4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender.....	19
4.1.2 Age category of the Respondents .....	20
4.1.3 Distribution by Marital Status.....	20
4.1.4: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education/Qualification .....	21
4.3 The causes of unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish .....	22
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
5.0 Introduction.....	26
5.1. Discussion of the Findings.....	26
5.1.1. The findings causes of unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish .....	26
5.1.2 Findings on the effects of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala Central Division.....	27
5.1.3 Findings on the best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish .....	28
5.2 Conclusion .....	29
5.3 Recommendations.....	31
5.4 Areas for further research .....	32
REFERENCES .....	33
APPENDICES .....	36
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES .....	36
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE .....	39
APPENDIX III: PROPOSED BUDGET .....	40
APPENDIX III: WORK PLAN.....	41

## LIST OF ABLIVIATIONS

ILO.....	International labour organisation
LC.....	Local Council
NAADS.....	National agricultural advisory services
NGO.....	Non Governmental organisation
NYP.....	National youth policy
OECD.....	Organisation for Economic Cooperation And Development
UBOS.....	Uganda national bureau of statistics
Usa.....	Universal Secondary Education
Unfpa.....	United Nations for Peoples Activities
Unwy.....	United Nations World Youth
Wb.....	World Bank

## **CHAPTER ONE:**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter is a presentation of background of the study, problem statement, and purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance and scope of the study that was done in Kisenyi 1 parish, to find out the causes of unemployment, establishing the impacts.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

According to UNFPA, (2005) report, nearly half the world's population (about 3 billion) is under the age of 25 of these; about 500 million are youth (people aged 15-24). Globally, more than one billion jobs need to be created to accommodate young workers entering the labour force and reduce the increasing unemployment rate. Since the 1970s, young people have become increasingly over represented among the unemployed in developed and developing nations. A Commonwealth Youth Program report (1996) summarized the situation when it pointed out that young people are too frequently subject to a disproportionate burden of unemployment.

The UNWY Report (2005) indicated that global youth unemployment had increased to a record of 88 million; moreover the general observation is that levels of unemployment among youths appeared to be 2-3 times higher than that of adult unemployment and it is highest in the Northern and Sub Saharan Africa. Mogna Aidoo and Paculette Byne (2009) observed that unemployment is a gender problem noting that unemployment rates vary significantly by gender and age and for countries where data is available, the problem is highest among young people. United Nations World Youth Report 2005, O'Higgins Nail (2007) noted that at least 60 million youths in the world are jobless on average which is three times higher than the adult rates. In the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, (OECD) member states, the unemployment rate of youths aged 15-24 years in 1998 will be 12.9% more than double the figure of adult unemployment which stood at 5.7% and explained that around 10 million people in the OECD countries are unemployed.

Data suggested that the gap between youth and adult unemployment rates is wider in developing countries than in industrialized countries where youth unemployment is compounded by substantial levels and poor quality jobs in the formal sector. Both phenomena are widespread, which suggested that the problem of integrating youths into the prevailing labour markets in developing countries is ever more serious than it would appear.

According to the UNPHC (2002), persons aged 15-19 years constitute about 29% of the 21.6 million of the population. Of these, females constitute 51% and males 49%. Most of the youths live in rural areas; but a significant number migrate to urban areas in hope of finding employment. However, most of the youth fail to get jobs and end up in urban slums and streets. They engage in unproductive or anti-social activities like prostitution, thuggery, drugs and substance abuse thereby increasing pressure on the few urban facilities and amenities, (National Youth Policy, 2001).

In Kenya, the high population growth in this area suggests a social problem because the place has people from nearly all regions and tribes of Uganda with a number of people of foreign origins including Somalis, Ethiopians, Sudanese and Eritrean and this cosmopolitan state threatens to will be away our local cultures and heritage for example there are a number of languages used alongside Luganda, many people including women are drug dealers and users. The Geneva Inter Agency Team (1969) found out that unemployment has become chronic and intractable in nearly every developing country, and observed that whereas the industrialized have mostly reduced open unemployment to about 3-6% of their labour force, where the comparable figure for other parts of the world is frequently over 10% and noted that part of the problem is structural in a sense that many of them will not be cured easily by accelerating the rate of growth(Employment, Income and Inequalities in Kenya: ILO Report 1969)

Youth unemployment in Uganda has been increasing for the past years; the press has on several occasions reported cases of youth unemployment. In a special report in the Saturday Monitor, (August 21,2010) noted that almost 400.000 students graduate from tertiary institutions every year only to compete for 18,000 government jobs created in the same period. However during the launching of the World Development Report (2007) the deputy prime minister of Uganda, Hon. Henry Kajura also highlighted the seriousness of youth unemployment in Uganda. He said

the labor force will be growing at a rate of 3.4 per cent per annum “resulting in 390,000 new job seekers and yet about 8,120 jobs are available each year (Balunzi.J.M. 2011).

Uganda has one of the youngest and most rapidly growing populations in the world and preparing them for productive jobs is social and political priority for the government. About 53% of Uganda’s population is younger than 15, well above sub-Saharan Africa’s averages of 43.2% about 500,000 people are expected to enter the labor market every year, hence the number of new entrants into the labor force will be growing and will be younger in the next few decades, currently 64% of the unemployed are aged 24 and under (World Bank, 2015).

Those unemployment rates stand in sharp contrast to surveys that have been carried out over the last couple of years regarding youth unemployment in Uganda. A survey carried out in 2012 by Action Aid, the Development and Research Training and Uganda National NGO forum showed that 61.6 % of the 1100 asked youth in 11 districts of the country answered that they are unemployed (Action Aid, 2012). Youth Map also points out that UBOS measured a youth unemployment rate of 18 % for youth aged 15-24 and 16 % for youth aged 24-30 (UBOS Report, 2009). Given the fact that around three quarters of the Ugandan population is falling into the youth bracket between 15-29 and under the assumption that the actual youth unemployment is much higher than the official unemployment rates, it becomes quickly clear that youth unemployment is a serious an overwhelming problem in Uganda. The youth unemployment number of Action Aid (61.6 %) has to be handled with care though as they “only” questioned 11,00 youth in “only” 11 out of the 136 districts in Uganda and is therefore probably only representative up to a certain extent. But even the much lower rate of the UBOS of 16 respectively 18 % youth unemployment is already more than alarming enough for the future stability and development of the republic of Uganda with the present and future demographics (Youth Map, 2012).

It is estimated that by the end of the year 2019, Kampala District Central Division alone will be having a population of about 40,000 people during the day according to Kampala City Planning Unit because it is the main business centre and Kisenyi alone will have a population of about 100000 during the day since the place is a home for almost all sorts of informal businesses



(Mondo.K. (2018). Records from Kisenyi Community Centre (2018) indicated that young people aged 12-30 years constituted around 60% of the total population of Kisenyi during the day but most of them were either unemployed or underemployed in a way that some had attained university education but failed to secure jobs in the formal sector, many uneducated and unemployed are drug addicts and pick picketers making them criminal characters.

Kisenyi 1 parish is located in the Central Division of Kampala District bordered by areas of Katwe and Mengo. The place has a poor infrastructure of roads, housing, health facilities with a few nursery and primary schools and no secondary school in the zone where this study will be done. The conditions of housing in Kisenyi 1 parish are worrying because people there live in small and poorly built houses some made of mud and others made of wood (Mukula.M. 2011). The general poor health conditions, poor drainage systems all worsen the living conditions for people working or staying in this area. The place has a high population concentration of about 28000 people during the day and around 1,000 people in the day because a lot of people come in from different areas to do business. Kalema William, the LC 1 Chairman explained that having a big population alone is not a big problem but the number of young people aged between 12-30 years is growing very fast yet most of them have nothing to support themselves because they are unemployed (Nasser Ssebagala, 2012).

## **1.2. Problem statement**

Many young people in Kisenyi 1 parish are trapped in a very difficult situation of unemployment which has always caused them untold suffering and living under poor conditions and getting involved into urban crimes. Despite the fact that Government and NGOs have put in place USE, UPE, “ntandikwa schemes”, prosperity for all, NAADs scheme, wealthy creation and other programs, still there is a problem of unemployment in Uganda. This situation has been attributed to general lack of skills by the youth because many have not acquired the required skills to secure jobs in the formal sector and the high population growth rates. Besides that many youth complain that they lack enough capital to do business and improve their living standards (Sam Lyomoki, 2010). This suggests a need to carry out thorough studies into the situation of youths and try to address their difficult situation if anything is to be done to help them out and which will be the main aim for this study.



## **1.2. Purpose of the study**

The main purpose of this study was to find out the causes of unemployment of the youths in Kisenyi 1 parish (Muzaana) and assess the impact and contribution of Uganda's education system to the problem.

## **1.3. General Objective**

To ascertain the causes of unemployment and urban crimes in Uganda.

## **1.4. Objectives of the study**

- i). To investigate the causes of unemployment among youth as a factor leading to urban crimes in Kisenyi 1 parish.
- ii). To assess the impacts and contribution of Uganda's education system on the problem of youth unemployment.
- iii). To identify the best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish.

## **1.5. Research questions**

- i). What are the causes of unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish?
- ii). What is the impacts and contribution of Uganda's education system on the problem of youth unemployment?
- iii). What are the best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish?

## **1.6. Significance of the study**

This study is of importance to the researcher because it provides information for academic purposes and also compliments other previous studies on the same subject and it brings out the magnitude of the unemployment problem in Kisenyi 1 parish, Kampala district and Uganda as a country.

It will also provide information to the Government that can be used in planning for its people and to find ways of improving their welfare.

There are a number of NGOs working in Kisenyi and Kampala to improve the welfare of youths and to reduce youth unemployment and the study provides them with information on ground which can help them redevelop their strategies and policies.

Community leaders will also use the research which was conducted on the same topic.

Students will also benefit from this research by using it in literature review.

## **1.7. Scope of the study**

### **1.7.1. Geographical scope**

The study was done in Kisenyi 1 parish in the central division of Kampala district and covered a sample population of 100 respondents mainly youths, local leaders and mature people in Kisenyi.

### **1.7.2. Content scope**

The study was confined on establishing the causes of unemployment among the youth and the impact of Uganda's education system on the problem.

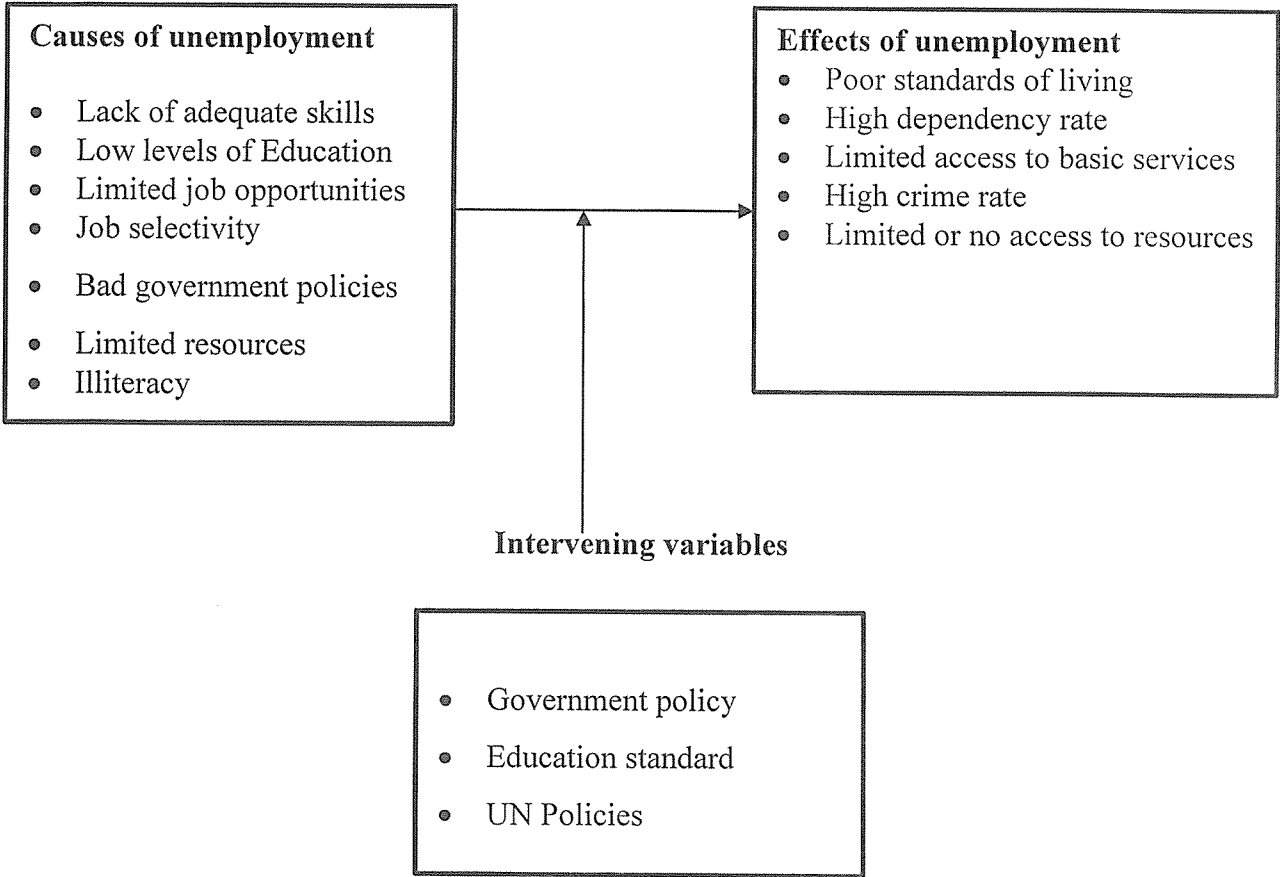
### **1.7.3 Time scope**

The scope of the study was confined to a period between the last 2 years reviewing the available publications on the subject, and it was conducted within a time frame of three months and that is from September to November 2018.

1.4. Conceptual framework

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

DEPENDENT VARIABLES



## **CHAPTER TWO:**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter attempts to make a review of the already existing literature and information on the problem of unemployment in the world and in Uganda with the view of establishing comparing this information with the present situation of youths in Kisenyi 1 parish.

#### **2.1. Causes of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi 1 parish.**

George Ogola (Oct, 1994) analyzed some characteristics of unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish and the influence of some selected variables on employment growth. He attributed the unemployment problem to factors like selectivity among school leavers whose expectations/aspirations are to gain modern sector employment in spite of the limited opportunities in the sector. He observed that of all the unemployed youth, 26.1% had completed primary education and 38.6% had acquired secondary school education. These large proportions of persons with secondary school education will be a reflection of job selectivity on their part because of their high expectations of well paying white collar jobs and are often reluctant to accept low level jobs.

At the International Youth Day Celebrations (2009), the youth in their memorandum outlined challenges still being faced by them in finding employment. These included influx of foreign workers brought by investors, lack of support for young entrepreneurs especially in the rural areas, lack of access to resources like land and capital; lack of focus by existing programs on the informal sector and agriculture, negative cultural practices such as gender discrimination among others. That all these limit their access to profitable activities.

Lincoln (2007) identified that policies like structural adjustment which involve cutting costs, shading labour or freezing public sector wages and cutting employment through cutting public services affects youth so much. He added that governments tend to be excessively bureaucratic which cause unnecessary delay for youth to at least start their own businesses hence remaining unemployed.

Callaway (1971) also argues that, in many countries, the rapid extension of formal education has itself been a significant factor in the growth of youth unemployment. This vigorous expansion took place in line with the generally held belief that massive increase in education would help to generate economic growth. Gradually, it became clear that large numbers of young people completing different stages of education were not finding work that represented the years spent in classrooms. There is need to redesign our education system to suit the changing situation.

Andre (1980) reported that youth with multiple social economic disadvantages, for example, low education attainment, physical and mental handicaps and young girls with early pregnancies are most likely to comprise the bulk of young people in this high risk group of unemployment. The consequence for the children of young, unmarried mothers can also be critical, as they may be growing up within a cycle of poverty, especially if the young mother has no or a few marketable skills and/or no financial support from the father of the child.

Nial (2001) focused on the characteristics of youth labour markets and young people as a whole and also the behavioral and personal attributes of individuals that affect their chances of finding work. Odogi (1982) noted that since the cost of training is high, most employees prefer ready materials; that is, those tutored in work ethics. Organizations want flexible people who can do different tasks from different fields.

Cote and Allaher (2000) argued that youth unemployment is also as a result of adolescence being extended through longer periods of education and child labour laws. That the labour of young people is not needed except in the service industries and that young people have to wait longer in order to be fully recognized as adults before gaining better employment. He adds that, most of these youths in the long run, become idle. Those in urban areas with little schooling and few job opportunities have ended up playing part in conflicts.

George OgolaSoti (1994) in his analysis of some of the characteristics of unemployment and the influence of some selected variables on employment growth, attributed the unemployment to factors like job selectivity among school leavers whose expectations are high to gain modern sector employment not considering the limited opportunities in the formal employment sector. He noted that of all the unemployed youths 26% could have completed primary education and



36% secondary school education but wonders why a good number of them are unemployed even in the informal sector of the economy.

His observation could be correctly matching with the situation of the youth in Kisenyi because many of them have attained basic education but are still caught in the unemployment trap.

Sam Lyomoki (2010) identified unemployment as one major problem that has worked against the development process in Uganda. He noted that there is no proper follow up of employment trends and job market demands in Uganda. He blamed Government for failing to put in place a national employment policy because he believes it is the only way the unemployment crisis can be dealt with. He noted that it is the work of Government to find a solution to this worrying trend and warned that political and social stability in Uganda could be largely dependent on the way Government handles this crisis in the coming years (New Vision, 2010).

According to Emanuel Ojala, the causes of youth unemployment in Uganda are many and varying but mostly included the mismatch between skills acquired and the labour market, rural-urban migration, high population growth rates, quality of education and training, job seekers lacking critical working skills needed by employers and the poor business and entrepreneurship skills (New Vision, 2010).

However his observations are criticized for not addressing the problem of employers asking for exaggerated working experiences from the prospective workers yet they very well know they are fresh from schools thus denying them a chance to practice and acquire the experience, and ignored the financial and bureaucratic problems of setting up a business in Uganda which seem to have led many youths in Kampala into unemployment (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. MOFPED 2010)

Kinobe (2010) attributed the problem of youth unemployment problem to the failure by the Central government to provide adequate land for investors to create employment opportunities for Uganda's youth labour force. He believes that if this is done, it would go a long way to ease the creation of industries and employment. He says that the informal sector including urban street vendors, hawkers and small scale informal industries are lacking in Uganda and this is not

considered, the problem of unemployment in Uganda is to continue with its effects on the youth and Uganda as a country.

MGLSD (2011) reports indicated that corruption is one factor leading escalation of the unemployment problem in Uganda. The ministry reports that many government officials should be investigated by the office of the IGG because they have misappropriated the financial resources governments allocates to fight youth unemployment and indeed many official are now under investigation including former vice president Specioza Wandera Kazibwe who it is believed as head of the micro finance institutions in Uganda misappropriated over 10 billion shillings meant to provide financial assistance different people to address the unemployment problem. The ministry suggests that many youth are suffering with the unemployment problem because of deliberate and selfish desires of some few public officials. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development .dept of youth) (2011)

## **2.2 Effects of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala central division**

Balunzi (2001) argues that youth who fail to get jobs end up in urban slums and streets and engage in unproductive activities like prostitution, thuggery, drugs and substance abuse. Many young people experience serious difficulties during this transition period.

Owen (2009) argues that the implications of unemployment for young people may include poverty, migration to urban areas, homelessness and housing problems, rising crime rates in some areas, lack of youth participation in society and low morale among young people. Implications that have impact on young women are adolescent prostitution and higher rates of teenage pregnancies. Young women may find their life changes particularly limited.

World Bank (2008) warns that unless Uganda scale up her efforts to create jobs, the youth will find their way into crime and armed conflict given the challenges they face in the labour market. It adds that, most of the rebel groups that ravage the country such as the Lords' Resistance Army (LRA) and Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) take advantage of the idle youth.

### **2.3 The best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish.**

**Encourage Entrepreneurship:** It's no secret that entrepreneurs are pivotal to creating wealth and driving economic growth, innovation, and employment. With the latest federal budget announcing that it will support small businesses, there has never been more support for entrepreneurs. Teaching children the skills to start, manage and operate their own businesses would be the first step in creating a more independent and driven generation of youth in Uganda (Sam Lyomoki, 2010).

**Reassessing the Value of Unpaid Internships:** While internships can help lay the foundation for a career, unpaid placements can also leave interns embittered towards the concept of work. Interns must receive high standards of training and supervision, and organizations should offer some form of minimal pay to engage young adults.

**Reevaluating the distribution of welfare:** Care must be taken to avoid promotion of welfare as a viable alternative to work. Youth allowances can set a dangerous precedent by encouraging the view that welfare is a necessity to fund their lifestyle. There needs to be a review of the length of time that young job seekers can claim unemployment benefits, or at least ensure that they are exploring all avenues for work.

**All secondary schools should have active partnerships with employers:** By developing partnerships between schools and employers, schools will be able to align their curriculum and the skills of students with employer needs.

**Earlier Career Guidance:** Career advisers at schools should be meeting students earlier on in their schooling to tap into their skills and help steer them on a career path. Students need to be provided with a sense of direction regarding career pathways and be made aware of the vast opportunities out there for them (Owen.A. 2009).

**A new standard for work experience:** There needs to be an increase in work experience opportunities for students across a variety of industries. Students should engage in a number of different workplace environments to get a real feel of what the workforce will be like. This will



broaden their minds on the opportunities available and help provide them with a well-rounded sense of direction for their career path (George OgolaSoti 2012).

**Modernising apprenticeships:** It's important that there is a continued increase in new and modern apprenticeship opportunities, particularly for those furthest from the labor market. As part of the process for developing a new skilled workforce in Uganda, there needs to be an emphasis on developing the skills and knowledge of young people in Uganda (Balunzi.J.M. 2011).

**Providing fair opportunities for disadvantaged youth:** In Australia, the Greens recently announced a newly funded local infrastructure program to create around 15,000 new high-quality jobs and training opportunities for youth in disadvantaged areas. The money is being spent on local councils with high unemployment to help create jobs and build community infrastructure. Initiatives such as this need to continue to drive business growth and create more opportunities for youth in disadvantaged areas (Sharon Nakandha, 2011).

**Increased uptake of work-related learning and qualifications in the senior phase of school:** Even before entering an apprenticeship, schools need to take responsibility for developing the skills students need to enter the workforce. It's all about making the transition to the world of school to the world of work easier (Mondo.K. 2010).

**A national levy scheme for skill shortage areas:** Uganda should be shifting towards a levy scheme to recruit and train young people in skills shortage areas. The construction industry is one area which has started seeing success, achieving consistent, ongoing investment in training young entrants and reaping the benefits of having a consistently skilled workforce. The bottom line is that by having a full assessment of internships, education, and welfare, the federal government may well be able to reduce Uganda's high levels of youth unemployment and identify the key areas for reform. Otherwise, an entire generation may be lost to a lack of direct action (Okwakol.J. 2009).

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research designs, methodology and the study area. It also discusses the techniques and methods of sampling and data collection, processing and analysis. The chapter also tries to highlight the problems that were encountered during the study which was done in Kisenyi 1 parish.

#### **3.1. Study area**

This study was conducted in Kisenyi 1 parish located along Kafumbe Mukasa road in the Central Division of Kampala District. The area is preferred because, being located in the city centre made it easier for the researcher to have access to the informants with less costs, and that aside, the place has high scores of youths who are unemployed and whose situation needs to be addressed, before which thorough studies need to be done.

#### **3.2 Research design**

The Study used a descriptive survey design in which both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The qualitative approach mainly dealt with identifying the causes of unemployment among youth of Kisenyi, examining the impact and contribution Uganda's education system has had on the problem of youth unemployment in Kisenyi, Kampala city and Uganda as a country. Such information was collected by use of questionnaires.

The quantitative approach specifically aimed at the demographic characteristics in the study area and looked at the problem of youth unemployment in terms of gender differences and also calculating and developing statistical results from the responses given by the informants.

#### **3.3 Study population and sample size.**

The study mainly targeted 230 youths in Kisenyi 1 parish aged between 12 and 30 years and also included some local leaders in the parish. The study used a sample size of 144 respondents who will purposively be selected and grouped into three categories as indicated in the table below;

**Table 1: category of respondent by status**

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Local leaders	10	7.69%
Youths Residents	150	65.21%
Mature people	70	30.43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018

Thus out of the 230 employees, a sample size of 144 respondents was revealed and was derived using Slovene's formula as calculated below;

$$n = \frac{N}{(1+N(e)^2)}$$

**Where;**

**n** = the sample size

**N** = total population of respondents, (**230**)

**e** = the level of significance, that is 0.05

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{(1+N(e)^2)} \\ &= \frac{230}{(1+230(0.05)^2)} \\ &= \frac{230}{(1+230(0.0025))} \\ n &= \frac{230}{(1+0.25)} \\ n &= \frac{230}{(1.25)} \end{aligned}$$

**Therefore, n= 144**

A sample size of 80 respondents is selected to participate in the study.

### **3.4. Sampling method and technique**

#### **Purposive sampling**

Respondents were selected for study because they were assumed to possess certain characteristics and believed to have special knowledge about the problem of youth unemployment as a number of them are youths and believed to know better what their situation is.

### **3.5 Data collection**

The study used both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data, was collected directly from the respondents in a raw form and mainly the sampling units are males and females who have information about the problem of youth unemployment and this was done by use of questionnaires and physical observations by the researcher. Secondary data was obtained from reviews and evaluations on already published literature in books, journals, Newspapers and Magazines.

### **3.6. Data collection instruments**

#### **Interviews:**

According to Kakinada (2005), an interview is a face to face conversation between the researcher and a respondent was conducted for the purpose of obtaining information. (Bell, E., & A, 2007), further describes an interview as a dialogue between the interviewer and respondent with the purpose of eliciting certain information from the respondents. Interviews take different forms ranging from face-to-face interviews to technology mediated interviews. In this study face-to-face interviews were conducted to obtain primary data from different residents in Kisenyi 1 Parish ( Muzaana). This type of method is credited for allowing the interviewer with room for probing and gathering more information depending on the knowledge, ability and experience of the respondents.

#### **Questionnaires:**

Open-ended questionnaires were set and filled by the respondents in order to extract information. Questionnaires were preferred because they allow respondent's freedom in answering since the respondent not guided unlike in interviews.

#### **Documentation:**

The researcher had reviews and evaluations on records and reports plus other detailed material to obtain additional data. The technique was preferred because of its' ability to provide supplementary information and flexibility which helped in producing descriptive information.

## **Observation**

It is a primary technique of collecting data on a nonverbal behavior although it most commonly matches insight or visual data collection. Here the researcher used naked eyes to observe supplementary phenomenon as regards the situation and activities in Kisenyi 1 parish area. The technique was favoured given the fact that the researcher is a regular in the area and it was easy to determine the situation of the youth since the activities and characteristics are cleared observable. The number of unemployed youths was easy to observe.

### **3.8. Data processing**

**Editing:** The compiled unstructured questionnaires were edited in order to ensure accuracy, reliability, legibility and uniformity.

**Coding:** With open ended questions, data was coded so as to categorize them exhaustively. This started with preparation of a code book which described in specific details the coding scheme as well as the code for each response category in the questionnaire for example the location column within various variables in the spread sheet.

### **3.9 Data analysis**

Data collected was analyzed and the responses on the subjects were categorized in frequency counts and score tables with varying percentages calculated. Interpretations and conclusions were drawn according to the number of occurrences of each item which information was presented in tables.

### **3.10 Ethical Consideration**

In order to abide by the general best practices that guide empirical studies at Kisenyi 1 Parish, the following process were adhered to ensure that this study is ethically done.

The researcher obtained an introductory letter of authorization from the university which was introduced to the Local official of Kisenyi 1 Parish In Kampala District and the data collected

was used for only academic purposes and permission was sought from respondents before recording their responses.

The participants were interviewed were asked to assign a sign-off sheet to prove that they have fully accepted to take part in this study with their consent. In the sign-off sheet, the researcher will provide contacts for participants to request for any further information that they needed regarding this study.

The researcher assured the participants about the content and the information given to the researcher was used for only academic purposes.

### **3.11 Limitations in the Study**

- i). During the study, I might encounter a challenge uncooperative behavior of some respondents, un-approachable respondents and those who were reluctant to give information, since some respondents might require more time to respond to the questionnaires.
- ii). Assessing data was a problem since many respondents doubted the confidentiality of research project and therefore an introductory letter however was used to persuade the respondents that the research is purely academic.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

#### 4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings on the role of conservation areas in the development of tourism in Uganda. The findings were from both primary and secondary sources. The analysis is based on the objectives of the study and the presentation and the interpretation done with the help of tables, pie charts and narrative text as follows. The findings are presented in the gist of the three objectives that the study was set to achieve. i.e. to investigate the causes of unemployment among youth as a factor leading to urban crimes in Kisenyi 1 parish, To assess the impacts and contribution of Uganda's education system on the problem of youth unemployment and to identify the best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish. The results are presented in tables and in form of frequency counts and percentages.

#### 4.2 Descriptive Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents the sample characteristics of the respondents such as; their gender, age, marital status, and level of education. The results are presented in Table form with generated respective frequencies and graphs.

##### 4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The results in table 2 below present the gender distribution of the respondents.

**Table 2:** Gender distribution of respondent

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	89	61.80%
Female	55	59.02%
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018



The results in table 2 above and figure 1 below indicate that majority of the respondents were males with a statistical representation of 61.80% and the least of the respondents 59.02% were females. The findings further show that majority of respondents are males who were settling and operating within Kisenyi 1 Parish are males.

#### 4.1.2 Age category of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the age of the respondents so that the age brackets of the majority can be established.

**Table 3:** Age distribution respondents in Kisenyi 1 Parish

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-24	38	28.57
25-36	48	36.09
36-44	29	29.80
44 +	19	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018

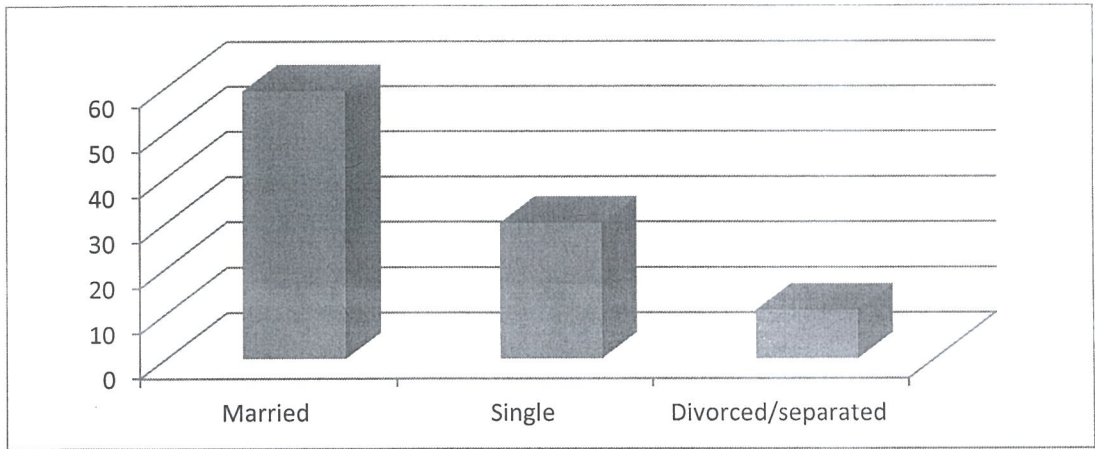
As it can be seen from table 3 above, majority 41.16% of the respondents were aged 25-36 years, followed by 26.38% who were aged 18-24years, 20.13% were aged 50-59 years, 13.19% of the respondents were aged 44 years and above. This shows that the majority of the respondents within Kisenyi 1 Parish were aged between 25 - 36years and 18-24 years of age.

#### 4.1.3 Distribution by Marital Status

The study sought to establish the marital status of respondents and findings are presented in the figure 1 below;



Figure 1. Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

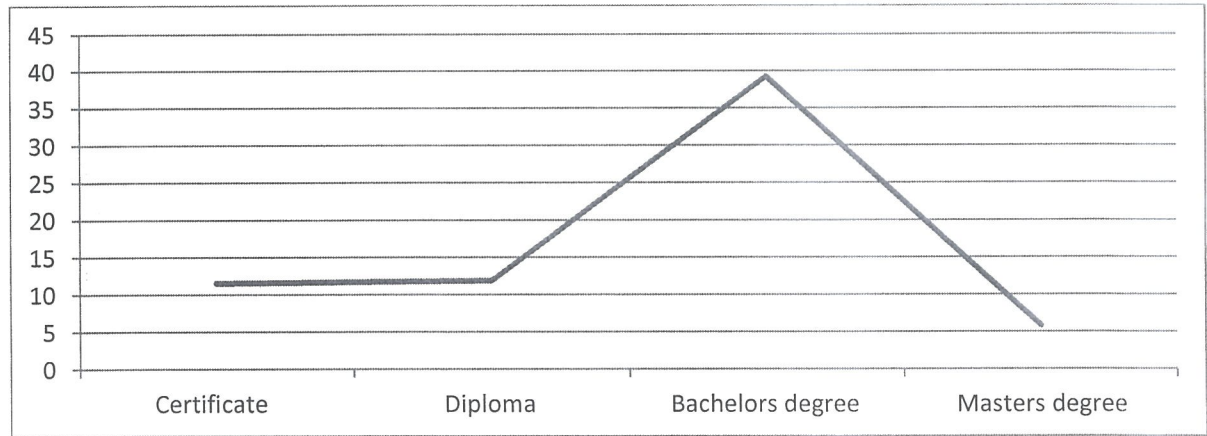


Source: Field data, 2018

The study also embarked on acquiring information concerning the marital status of all different residents in Kisenyi 1 Parish, and thus the findings show that majority of respondents were Married as stipulated with a percentage rate of 59.23%, followed by respondents who were single at 30%, while the minority of respondents were divorced or separated at a response rate of 10.76%. It can therefore be deduced that although all marital status categories were represented, the married respondents dominated in the study.

4.1.4: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education/Qualification

Figure 2: Distribution of the respondents to the study by education levels



Source: Field data, 2018

Figure 2 above, shows that the majority of members interviewed and given questionnaires were Bachelors degree holders and these were at a response rate of 39.23%, followed by other respondents who were Diploma holders and these were at 11.86% response rate, while the least respondents operating in Kisenyi 1 Parish were Masters degree holders with 5.83% response rate, followed by 11.53% as certificate holders. This therefore means that Kisenyi 1 Parish is mostly occupied by educated men and women who are thus looking forth its development of conservation areas.

### 4.3 The causes of unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish

**Table 4.** The causes of unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Lack of support for young entrepreneurs especially in the rural areas	24	16.66%
Lack of access to resources like land and capital	29	20.18%
Lack of focus by existing programs on the informal sector and agriculture	09	6.25%
Negative cultural practices such as gender discrimination	12	8.33%
Policies like structural adjustment which involve cutting costs, shading labour or freezing public sector wages and cutting employment through cutting public services affects youth so much	18	12.5%
Rapid extension of formal education has itself has been a significant factor in the growth of youth unemployment	08	5.55%
Young girls with early pregnancies are most likely to comprise the bulk of young people in this high risk group of unemployment	11	7.63%
Low education attainment	33	22.91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018

According to the table above, majority of respondents 22.91% supported low education attainment, 20.18%, in Kisenyi 1 parish emphasized that the major cause of unemployment among youths in the region was Lack of access to resources like land and capital, followed by 16.66% of respondents who suggested that lack of support for young entrepreneurs especially in the rural areas is also another major causes of unemployment amongst the youths living in the parish. while 13.53% of respondents suggested that Policies like structural adjustment which involve cutting costs, shading labour or freezing public sector wages and cutting employment through cutting public services affects youth so much have led to youth unemployment in the region. 9.02% of respondents emphasized that the negative cultural practices such as gender discrimination have also boosted the rising rate of unemployment among youths. 6.76% of respondents suggested that lack of focus by existing programs on the informal sector and agriculture was also another cause of youths unemployment in the parish, 8.27% suggested that young girls with early pregnancies are most likely to comprise the bulk of young people in this high risk group of unemployment while only 4.51% of respondents suggested that rapid extension of formal education has itself has been a significant factor in the growth of youth unemployment has also led to youths unemployment in the region.

#### 4.4 The effects of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala Central Division

**Table 5.** The effects of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala Central Division

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High levels of poverty,	26	19.11%
Migration to urban areas	30	31.94%
Homelessness and housing problems.	28	26.38%
Rising crime rates in some areas,	29	14.58%
Lack of youth participation in society and low morale among young people	20	15.97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018



According to Table 5 above, majority 31.94% of respondents suggested that Migration to urban areas is the major effect of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala Central Division, 26.38% of respondents suggested that homelessness and housing problems is also another effect of unemployment in the region. 19.11% suggested that unemployment has led to High levels of poverty, 15.97% of respondents in the region supported lack of youth participation in society and low morale among young people as another effect of unemployment among youths , while only 14.58% of respondents suggested that unemployment has led to raising crime rates in some areas of parish.

#### 4.5 The best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish

**Table 6. The best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish**

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Encourage Entrepreneurship	43	29.86%
Reassessing the Value of Unpaid Internships	09	6.25%
Reevaluating the distribution of welfare	18	12.5%
All secondary schools should have active partnerships with employers	13	9.02%
Modernizing apprenticeships	09	6.25%
Providing fair opportunities for disadvantaged youth	23	15.97%
Increased uptake of work-related learning and qualifications in the senior phase of school	17	11.80%
A national levy scheme for skill shortage areas	12	8.33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field data, 2018

The study investigated the best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish, whereby majority 29.86% suggested that unemployment has encouraged entrepreneurship in the region, 15.97% of respondents suggested that unemployment provided fair opportunities for disadvantaged youth, 12.5% of respondents suggested that unemployment has reevaluating the distribution of welfare in Kisenyi 1 sub county. 11.80% emphasized that Increasing on the

uptake of work-related learning and qualifications in the senior phase of school can also help in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish, 9.02% supported that all secondary schools should have active partnerships with employers:, 8.33% of respondents suggested that there should be a a national levy scheme for skill shortage areas, 6.25% of respondents emphasized that Reassessing the Value of Unpaid Internships can also help to minimize on the unemployment problem in the region while the rest of respondents 6.25% supported that there should be modernizing apprenticeships among youths.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the findings by comparing what was established in this study with what other scholars have established before in the literature review. It helps to draw conclusions as well as recommendations and other areas for future research. The discussion is according to the study objectives.

#### **5.1. Discussion of the Findings**

##### **5.1.1. The findings causes of unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish**

From the study findings, it's revealed that there is high unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi 1 parish and mostly those affected are youths aged between 15 and 30 years these are in most cases males.

Lack of work and entrepreneurship skills was sighted as the major cause of youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish and Uganda in general. *"To get meaningful employment requires one to have appropriate practical and technical skills for that particular job"* as Mr. Kalema William explained adding that the inefficient capital base also limits youths from establishing income generating activities and therefore accelerating the youth unemployment problem and suggested that youth need to be organized in youth clubs as to identify the problems they face and draw plans and strategies to address them and that these clubs make it easy for government to mobilize and direct resources for their development. Youth unemployment in Kisenyi is a result of a combination of factors which include: the mismatch between skills and the labour market, poor business and entrepreneurship skill among the youth and the general information gap existing in Kisenyi. She pointed out that many young people joining the labour market everyday live without sufficient information about the opportunities elsewhere and so remain unemployed for a long time as long as that information is not availed to them.

The study found out that rural-urban migration and the general population growth is responsible for the high numbers of unemployed or under employed youths in Kisenyi 1 parish . Government planning forces have not done enough to provide development programmes for the youth in many parts of the country and that the growth of the youth population in Kampala is uncontrolled dew to rural-urban migration yet all these youth can not be accommodated by the jobs available and so remain unemployed.

The study further found out that in addition to the general wide spread lack of skills, our University education and the whole education curriculum of Uganda is to blame for the wide spread youth unemployment problem in Kisenyi and Uganda as explained by one Kanonia Ceaser. He said that many of these unemployed youths have attained at least secondary education but the theoretical nature of our education system does not empower them to create jobs but rather to flock the labour market looking for employment opportunities implying that the expansion in the formal education sector has also been a significant actor in the growth of youth unemployment.

#### **5.1.2 Findings on the effects of unemployment and urban crimes in Kisenyi –Kampala Central Division**

The findings from the study indicate that due to unemployment, access to basic needs tends to be difficult. Their argument is in line with Kasirye and high foot (2000) view that in most cases youths living in hats, slums and streets come from poor families mostly headed by widows or separated spouses This argument is also in line with UBS's 2011 view that most of the residents in the community wear rugs and over 67% of the people live on less than a dollar a day where the most affected are youth.

Respondents also agreed that as a result of unemployment, the living standards of most of the people have remained poor. Their idea is supported by the UNFPA state of the world's population (2005) report that nearly half the world's population are under the age of 25 (Over 500 million youths). That they live on less than \$2 a day; those at work are mainly trapped in low wage, low skill sectors with little chance of anything better or any way out of poverty and



are often abused and badly exploited. This is also in line with the NYP's (2001) view that most of the youth fail to get jobs and end up in slums and on the streets.

Respondents also blamed unemployment for the increasing crime rates that ravage the community every year. Their idea is supported by the Commonwealth Youth Program report (1996) that in an effort to regain manhood, youths may join gangs that fight other gangs or attack ethnic groups who they think are the cause of their unemployment. Their argument was also in agreement with the NYP's (2001) idea that youth engage in unproductive or anti-social activities like prostitution, thuggery and drug abuse due to idleness. World Bank (2008) also warns that unless Uganda scales up her efforts, the youth will find their way into crime and armed conflict given the challenges they face in the labour market.

Some respondents argued that due to unemployment, access to basic services such as education, medication among others tend to be difficult as. Their argument is supported by Kasirye and high foot (2000) idea that youth are the most vulnerable groups where majority come from families headed by single parents. Quite often such families are characterized by inadequate incomes to provide basic services such as education, medical care among others. This was also in line with Owen's (2009) view that the implications of unemployment for young people may include poverty which results into limited access to basic services as well as migrations to urban areas which increase pressure on the few.

### **5.1.3 Findings on the best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish**

The study findings revealed that many of the respondents in Kisenyi 1 parish agreed that to reduce youth unemployment effectively, there is need to review our education curriculum and focus it on imparting into the youth practical skills, provision of training facilities, provide credit facilities to youth, encourage foreign investment, control population growth and address the strategic issues in the labour market like implementing an effective employment policy with a set retirement age as to increase demand for labour from the youth. . 11.80% emphasized that Increasing on the uptake of work-related learning and qualifications in the senior phase of school can also help in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish, 9.02% supported that all secondary schools should have active partnerships with employers.



The findings of the study showed that for unemployment to be reduced, the government has to be committed and improve on her policies such as reduction of high taxes imposed as well as removal of licenses. Their argument was in support with ILO's (2007) suggestions that governments should remove barriers, provide tax breaks and incentives as well as promoting small enterprise development through educational, technical and tertiary institutions. This argument is also in agreement with Mike Mukula's (2011) who argued that the government should develop policies and implement programmes that can enable youths to employ themselves in career through enterprise creation. He urges the youth to embrace the entrepreneurship drive as it would reduce ignorance that is fueling up unemployment in Uganda.

Respondents suggested that there should be creation of vocational training institutions where youths go and acquire skills in various areas ranging from entrepreneurship, carpentry, farm work, among others. Their argument is in agreement with Buganda queen (Sylvia Naginda's (2010)) appeal to government that it should invest more resources in the vocational sector so that the big unemployment gaps can be reduced. The same argument is in line with Illis (1962) suggestions that there should be establishment of youth clubs all over the country as well as creation of improved youth employment centers. That these would assist in reducing unemployment problem through vocational schools where young person's can receive theoretical as well as practical training in fields which they have freely chosen.

The study exposed the need to provide startup capital for youth to set up small enterprises of their choice. Their idea is supported by Todaro's (1997) idea that governments should structure Commercial banks to handle small loan requirements with no collateral and should also be willing to finance small enterprises especially in the informal sector.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The study concluded that the prevalence of youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish is high those who seem to be working are under employed in a way disguised employment that their output is limited. It was noted that the male gender is adversely affected given the responsibilities in their homes and society. The study concluded that is a cost in a way that providing social services like education, health services, and security becomes difficult since unemployment

lowers the tax base. The rate of economic and infrastructural development in this area is also low due to limited government revenue.

The study noted that whereas some youths were perceived as being voluntarily jobless, and that their unwillingness to work is responsible for their unemployment, there is no proof or evidence to that effect and the nature of the unemployment problem is structural resulting from the deficiency in demand for labour in the labour market.

The study further observed and concluded that many youths in Kisenyi 1 parish are under employed and this takes the form of disguised unemployment where a number of youths can be seen doing a piece of work that can be done by one person for example in one small barber shop, you find around five young men to be disguising as hair dressers probably with not more than eight customers a day yet some of them have gone to school and trained in different disciplines but find themselves trapped in under employment: working below their capacity and qualifications and their fate is blamed on the limited employment opportunities and lack of proper planning on the side of government.

Besides, they also revealed to the study that there is another problem of discrimination in the labour market when it comes to professional jobs where the respondents explained that technical know how has been replaced with “technical know who” which deprives many of the chances of obtaining meaningful employment and end up in saloons and other forms of casual work. The general observation is that many youths in Kisenyi and Kampala are in poor living conditions because they can not afford the moderate basic needs and provide themselves to have a reasonable standard of life because of poverty and society is also affected because a large number of the population who are the youths unemployed.

From the number of respondents in chapter four study, the proportion of those experiencing unemployment was high at approximately 70% is also higher than what the United Nations Planning Mission found in 1964 that was lower at 3% among the population in Kisenyi yet that was the time when large numbers of people were known to be unemployed.

Data from the study suggested that the gap between youth unemployment and adult unemployment is wider in Uganda like other developing countries than in industrialized economies where youth unemployment is compounded by substantial levels of poor quality jobs in the formal sectors implying that integrating youths into the prevailing labour markets in developing countries is more serious than it would appear.

It was discovered from the respondents that the nature of unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish is structural and in most cases involuntary since most of the factors causing it are not of their own making.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

In order to address unemployment among the youth in Kisenyi, the study has come out with some recommendations that if put in place, the problem of youth unemployment and solutions to curb it.

Measures should be put in place to control the rate of population growth especially resulting from rural-urban migration since a number of youths were from distant areas and ended up in this area. This habit needs to be checked. Plans need to be made for resettlement and rehabilitation of these children of Uganda (youth of Uganda).

Kampala Capital City Authority should try to lobby for funding from the government, Local and international organizations that are concerned with youth development.

The study recommends that if the problem of youth unemployment is to be reduced, Ministry of Education should redesign the education curriculum to suit the situations in Uganda and direct it towards the strategic issues that affect the youth with unemployment being first priority. Construct practical skills training centers and make the cost of training affordable to the youth as only this can help the system to produce job creators than seekers.

The government should increase social services in education so that each and every one in the village gets access to education. This will assist many people to become literate and acquire knowledge and skills of starting their own gainful activities.

Stakeholders should establish vocational training institutions where the youth can acquire skills in various activities such as carpentry, brick making, and entrepreneurial skills among others.

Youth must be sensitized to be willing to take on any lawful economic activity so long as it is profitable.

The government should review its policies with a view to making them youth-employment friendly

Government should reform education curricula in both secondary and vocational schools to emphasize income generating activities through entrepreneurial skills development, increased investment in industries as well as curriculum to be invested in to emphasize knowledge base.

The government, NGOs and other stakeholders should intervene and access basic services to people at ease. These should include education, medical care among others.

The government should also establish micro-finance institutions in every community where people can go and acquire credit in form of startup capital for their own small businesses.

#### **5.4 Areas for further research**

- Further research should be conducted to examine the non-violent forms of Domestic Violence, and the role alcohol has on those types of abuse.
- The Use of Alcohol and the impact on the use of threats in domestic violence cases
- The intersection of substance abuse and domestic violence within families involved in the child welfare system



## REFERENCES

- Allaher.C.J.(2000).Generation on hold. The coming of age in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century: Stodart:  
Published by Borowski and .J. Murray.
- Allan.M.L. (1962) Basic Ideas for scientific sampling: Birmingum:Heffner publishing company.
- Balunzi.J.M. (MP) (2011) Vision for youth in the 21<sup>st</sup> century a history of gender labour and  
social development: Kampala: Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development.
- Callaway.A. (1971) "Education, planning and unemployment: Paris: Published by the United  
Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- Commonwealth Youth Program. (2007)Report on youth unemployment: London:  
Commonwealth Secretariat
- Commonwealth Youth Program. (2007). Young people and society: London: Published by the  
Commonwealth Secretariat
- Employment, Income and Inequalities in Kenya: International Labour Organization (ILO  
1969) Report
- Emmanuel Ojala (2010) New Vision 1<sup>st</sup> May 2010: Kampala Uganda
- Flavior Lonyero (2009): Unemployment among University Graduates. Makerere University
- George OgolaSoti (2012): Analysis of some characteristics of Unemployment and the  
Influence of some selected Variables on Employment Growth. Makerere  
University
- Illi.H. (1962) Symposium on unemployed youth in inter Africa labor institute: Ibadan: Published  
on line 14<sup>th</sup> April 2010
- International Labour Organization.(2005).Report on youth unemployment: LosAngeles:  
American Bar publishers
- Kinobe (2010): Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)  
Department of Youth Report (2010)
- Leotic.A.(2003) challenges faced by youths: London: Published Youth Charity Fair bridge

- Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development Report (2010)
- Mondo.K. (2010) new vision: Monday 13<sup>th</sup> September 2010: Kampala: Vision reporter.
- Mukula.M. (2011) Daily Monitor: Monday, August 1<sup>st</sup> 2011: Kampala: posted by Mike Mukula
- Museveni.Y.K. (2009) Speech at the International Youth Day celebrations: Luwero: Published by UNFPA Uganda.
- Nasser Ssebagala (2012): Dairy Monitor: May. 5<sup>th</sup> .2010. Monitor Publications Kampala.
- Nial.H.(2001) Youth labour markets: Regional report for South, East Asia and the Pacific: Published by World Bank Oct.2006
- Ogola, G.S. (1994) New Vision: October. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1994: Tororo By Kigaya. M
- Okwakol.J. (2009).New Vision: Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> Aug, 2009: Luwero: Published by Cyprian Musoke.
- Owen.A.(2009) "Gender and Development: London: Published by the Commonwealth Secretariat
- Sam Lyomoki (2010) New Vision 21<sup>st</sup> May 2010: Kampala Uganda
- Sekamanya.M. (2009).Daily Monitor: Thursday April 22<sup>nd</sup> 2009: Mukono: Published by T. Ogwang.
- Sharon Nakandha (2011); Daily Monitor. Monitor Publications Kampala Uganda
- The Unemployment crisis in Africa: Issues in Human Resource Development : Conclusions by the African Association for Public Administration and Management. Kampala (1988), Harare (1990)
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (2001). Report on youth unemployment: Entebbe: Published by Hajji Hatibu.
- Uganda Bureau Of Statistics (UBOS) Report 2009
- United Nations Population Fund (2005).Report on youth unemployment: New York: United Nations

United Nations World Youth Report 2005

World Bank. (2008). Warning to Uganda on youth unemployment: Kampala: Published by Rosebell Kagumire, Uganda Multi-Media Journalist.



## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear respondent;

I am **AINOMUGISHA PERUTH** a student of Kampala International University carrying out a research on *“unemployment and urban crimes in Uganda, a case study of Kisenyi 1 parish in Kampala district”*. You are kindly requested to spare a few minutes and fill this questionnaire. This research is purely academic and any information provided was treated with at most confidentiality. Thank you for your cooperation. .

#### SECTION A: BIO DATA

**Pleas tick where applicable.**

##### 1. What is your gender?

i). Male ☐

ii). Female ☐

##### 2. Which age bracket do you belong?

i). 20-25 ☐

ii). 26-35 ☐

iii).36-45 ☐

iv).46-55 ☐

##### 3.What is your marital status?

a) Married ☐

b) Single ☐

c) Separated ☐

d) Widow ☐

##### 4. What is your level of Education?

a) Certificate ☐

b) Degree ☐

c) Diploma ☐

d) Masters ☐

Any other (specify).....

##### 5. For how long have you been living in this area?

a) 1 Month – 2years ☐

b) 3- 5years ☐

c) 6yrs – 9 years ☐

d) 10 and above ☐

#### SECTION B: CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND URBAN CRIMES IN KISENYI 1 PARISH.

<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>UC</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree

		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
A	Selectivity among school leavers					
B	Its an inventory control philosophy whose goal is to maintain first enough material in just the right place at just the right time to make just the right amount of product					
C	These included influx of foreign workers brought by investors					
D	Lack of support for young entrepreneurs especially in the rural areas					
E	Lack of access to resources like land and capital					
F	Lack of focus by existing programs on the informal sector and agriculture					
G	Negative cultural practices such as gender discrimination					
H	Policies like structural adjustment which involve cutting costs, shading labour or freezing public sector wages and cutting employment through cutting public services affects youth so much					
I	Rapid extension of formal education has itself has been a significant factor in the growth of youth unemployment					
J	Young girls with early pregnancies are most likely to comprise the bulk of young people in this high risk group of unemployment					
K	Low education attainment,					
L	Adolescence is extended through longer periods of education and child labour laws					

**SECTION C: EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND URBAN CRIMES IN KISENYI –  
KAMPALA CENTRAL DIVISION**

		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
A	fail to get jobs end up in urban slums and streets and engage in unproductive activities like prostitution, thuggery, drugs and substance abuse					
B	High levels of poverty,					
C	Migration to urban areas					
D	Homelessness and housing problems.					
E	rising crime rates in some areas,					
F	Lack of youth participation in society and low morale among young people					

**SECTION D: The best practices in reducing youth unemployment in Kisenyi 1 parish**

		<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>
<b>No.</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
A	Encourage Entrepreneurship:					
B	Reassessing the Value of Unpaid Internships					
C	Reevaluating the distribution of welfare:					
D	All secondary schools should have active partnerships with employers:					
E	A new standard for work experience:					
F	Modernising apprenticeships:					
G	Providing fair opportunities for disadvantaged youth					
H	Increased uptake of work-related learning and qualifications in the senior phase of school:					
I	A national levy scheme for skill shortage areas:					

## APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1) What do you understand by unemployment?

.....  
.....

2) What do you think is the leading cause of youth unemployment?

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

3) How has unemployment got an effect on society?

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

4) How can youth clubs help in reducing youth unemployment?

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

5) What do you think is the leading cause of youth unemployment?

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

6) Which is the most appropriate solution to fight unemployment?

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

7) How can youth clubs help in reducing youth unemployment?

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

### APPENDIX III: PROPOSED BUDGET

No.	Item	Qty	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Study analysis	5	20000	100,000
2	Typing and printing	80	500	80,000
3	Binding	4	15,000	60,000
4	Data Collection	-	5000	100,000
5	Meals	1		50,000
6	Miscellaneous			80,0000
	<b>Grand Hotels</b>			<b>470,000</b>

### APPENDIX III: WORK PLAN

Activity	Sep	Oct	Nov
Preparation Identifying the topic Proposal writing Statement of the problem			
Literature reviewing			
Research methodology Preparation of data collection instruments Submitting in the research proposal			
Data collection and analysis			
Presentation of the research findings			
Bindings and submission for examination			