

**POPULATION GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN TANZANIA: (2002 – 2012)**

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DECLARATION

I, **OTHMAN ALI KHAMIS**, declare that this Report entitled “Population Growth and Unemployment in Tanzania” is entirely my own effort and has never been submitted to any other institution or university for any form of award, whatsoever.

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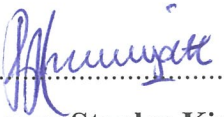


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30/10/2013

APPROVAL

This is to certify that Mr. Othman Ali Khamis research report has been prepared under my Supervision and submitted for examination with my approval as his Supervisor.

Signed 
.....

Dr. George Stanley Kinyata
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Date. 1st Nov. 2013.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the Study	3
1.4 Research Objectives.....	3
1.4.1 General Objective	3
1.4.2 Specific Objectives	3
1.5 Research Questions.....	3
1.6 Hypothesis of the Study	4
1.7 Scope of the Study	4
1.7.1 Geographical Scope	4
1.7.2 Content Scope	4
1.7.3 Time Scope	4
1.7.4 Theoretical Scope.....	4
1.8 Significance of the Study	5
1.9 Definition of operational terms.....	5
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Population Growth.....	7
2.2 Years for world population to double	9
2.3 Unemployment.....	12
2.4 Theoretical Perspectives	19
2.5 Related studies	20

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	25
3.0 Research Design.....	25
3.1 Research Population.....	25
3.2 Sample Size.....	25
3.3 Sampling Procedure	26
3.4 Research Instruments	26
3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments.....	26
3.6 Data Gathering Procedures	27
3.7 Data Analysis	27
3.8 Ethical Considerations	28
3.9 Limitations of the Study.....	29
 CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	 30
4.0 Introduction.....	30
4.1 Level of population growth.....	31
4.2 Level of unemployment	32
4.3 Relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania.	34
 CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	 36
5.1 Findings.....	36
5.2 Conclusions.....	37
5.3 Recommendations.....	37
5.4 Areas for further research	38
 REFERENCES.....	 39
APPENDIX IA: FACE SHEET	41
APPENDIX IB: QUESTIONNAIRE	42
APPENDIX V: BUDGET PROPOSAL	44
APPENDIX VI: TIME FRAME.....	45
Map 1: Average Annual Population Growth Rate by Region, 2002 – 2012 Censuses.....	46

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covered the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study objectives, research questions, hypothesis of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study and definitions of terms and variables.

1.1 Background of the Study

Work was an important part of every person's life; it defined who we were and without work we often feel socially excluded. Worldwide, finding a stable job position was one of the symbols that mark the transition from childhood to adulthood. In finding employment, people found independence and freedom of choice about their lives as this gave them a certain degree of economic security that was often a prerequisite for societal recognition. Despite the need for work, unemployment remains prevalent worldwide. Unemployment as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively looked for work within the past four weeks.

According to ILO (2010), global unemployment jumped from 5.9 percent in 2008 to 6.9 percent in 2009 with the global recession raising unemployment rates nearly to double in developed countries due to increasing population growth rates. However, much as unemployment remains less drastic, its levels are still worrying in developing countries even with slowed rates of job losses due to demand rises and credit conditions (UNDP, 2009). On the contrary, unemployment rates are anticipated to increase through 2010 due to population growth which will push many into poverty while deteriorating human capital at the same time because of the lengthy durations of unemployment.

In Africa unemployment is one challenge that has undermined the possibility to attain high and sustainable levels of growth. Unemployment stood at 8.2 percent by the year 2009, slightly better than the 8.5 percent rate recorded in 2004 before the global economic boom (AU, 2009). This situation is hindering Africa from competing with other continents (AU, 2009). Persistent unemployment in Africa has caused frustration because of the opportunities that it is blocking especially for the young adults. This situation is prompting young people to

sink into fascinating and opportunistic social revolutionaries who blame the current structure of society for their problems.

The situation is not different in Tanzania; the country was experienced a high level of unemployment. Reports from the labor department reflect that of the 390,000 students who finish tertiary education each year, only 8,120 jobs are available for competition. In the year 2003 unemployment was estimated at approximately 32.2 percent for the youth and 36 percent for the university graduates with a skyrocketing labor force of 3.4% every other year necessitated government to create new job opportunities each successive year. According to a 2011 statistical abstract, the total labour force in Tanzania increased from 10.8 million persons in 2005/06 to 13.4 million persons in 2009/10 increased the likelihood of joblessness. The country faces serious political, social, and economic challenges in its leadership as posed by unemployment in the face of a high population growth

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The relationship between population and unemployment although seem distant at a glance, were not. Analysis reports such as the “Tanzania National Population Policy for Social Transformation and Sustainable Development” (MFPED, 2008) and the “Shape of Things to Come” (Daumerie and Madsen, 2010) reflect a somewhat different situation where the two seem complementary, resulting into complexities which require to be addressed.

Due to population growth there is a high competition for skilled labor, yet with a few job positions to accommodate “only” the required percentage of the labour force. Population growth has minimized the ability of families to build successful careers for their children because it reduces the propensity to save thereby affecting the potential to invest educationally. Consequently the employability level is reduced as skills remain low. However, on the contrary even with enough funding to complete education, it would be expected that unemployment will reduce, which indeed has not been true (Daumerie and Madsen, 2010). This is despite the provision of jumpstart capital to support different initiatives and projects launched to support communities, which has indeed not been able to solve the unemployment situation in its entirety. This requires policy makers to focus on programs that can give sustainable and feasible solutions to unemployment. It is therefore imperative to note that by adopting solutions to unemployment without minimizing population growth, unemployment would remain a complex in Tanzania. The study therefore

would seek to address the problem of unemployment focusing on population growth in Tanzania.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to test the hypothesis of no significant relationships between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania from 2002 to 2012.

To generate new information based on the finding of the study.

Further the study was to bridge the gaps identified from the related literature and related studies.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

To investigate the relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania from 2002 to 2012.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, gender, employment and education levels.
- ii) To determine the level of population growth in Tanzania.
- iii) To determine the level of unemployment in Tanzania
- iv) To determine the correlation between population growth and unemployment.

1.5 Research Questions

- i) What are the demographic characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, gender, and employment and education levels?
- ii) What is the level of population growth in Tanzania?
- iii) What is the level of unemployment in Tanzania?
- iv) What is the significant relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania?

1.6 Hypothesis of the Study

There is no significant relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania.

1.7 Scope of the Study

1.7.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Tanzania by selecting a specific Urban West Region - Zanzibar.

1.7.2 Content Scope

The study was limited to determine the correlation between population growth and unemployment by establishing the level of unemployment as measured with level of population growth in order to suggest possible remedies to improve on job availability.

1.7.3 Time Scope

The study was on population growth and unemployment in Tanzania for the period of 10 years, from 2002 to 2012. The research would be conducted to the period from Aug to December 2013.

1.7.4 Theoretical Scope

The Keynesian theory of unemployment (1930) broadly examined and explained the strong correlation between the population growth rate and unemployment. The theory states that for every society there was population growth rate and unemployment. The theory states, for the society, population growth rate was major root-cause of raising unemployment levels. Keynes believed that the root cause of unemployment was the desire of investors to receive more money rather than produce more products, which is not possible without public bodies producing new money.

In addition to these comprehensive theories of unemployment, there were a few categorizations of unemployment that were used to more precisely model the effects of unemployment within the economic system. The main types of unemployment include structural unemployment which focuses on structural problems in the economy and inefficiencies inherent in labour markets, including a mismatch between the supply and demand of laborers with necessary skill sets.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study would be of significance to policy makers, practitioners, academicians, developers as well as government agencies in reviewing existing policy by adopting from the recommendations of the study.

To the academicians the findings of study would serve as a database for future research. In other words the findings would provide a foundation and guide to existing knowledge to narrow down the existing gaps when knowledge was upgraded to the present status.

To findings of the study would also enrich the researcher's skills and knowledge when experience was gained during the field exercise.

The findings of the study would be of significance to the community of Tanzania by contributing considerable awareness on issues pertaining to high population growth and unemployment. This would enable the community to understand the impact of population in order to develop a positive attitude towards family planning to minimize the unemployment levels.

To the practitioners, the findings of the study would provide information that will enable them to lobby adequate advocacy and support in population growth issues to donors as well as government in improving employment levels.

1.9 Definition of operational terms

Population growth was the increasing number of people in an area

Unemployment was a situation when the greater proportion of people who are able to work and willing to work remain jobless and unproductive

CBOs:- Community Based Organizations

NGOs:- Non Government Organizations

PHC- Population and Housing Census

DCC - District Census Coordinator

DfID - Department for International Development

JICA - Japanese International Co-operation Agency

MDG - Millennium Development Goals

MHR - Member of House of Representatives

MP - Member of Parliament

NBS - National Bureau of Statistics

NSGRP - National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

OCGS - Office of Chief Government Statistician

RCC - Regional Census Coordinator

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

USAID - United States Agency for International Development

ZSGRP - Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The study would review literature from various scholars on the major variables of the study which were; assessing the level of unemployment; examining the level of population growth and establishing the relationship between population growth and unemployment.

2.1 Population Growth

Population growth refers to change in the size of a population which can be either positive or negative over time, depending on the balance of births and deaths. If there are many deaths, the world's population would grow very slowly or can even decline.

Population growth was measured in both absolute and relative terms. Absolute growth was the difference in numbers between populations over time; for example, in 1950 the world's population was 4 billion, and in 2000 it was 6 billion, a growth of 2 billion. Relative growth was usually expressed as a rate or a percentage; for example, in 2000 the rate of global population growth was 1.4 percent (14 per 1,000). For every 1,000 people in the world, 14 more was being added per year.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for United Republic of Tanzania were carried out on the 26th August, 2012. This was the fifth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other Censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like others, would contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians through the provision of current and reliable data for development planning, policy formulation and services delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

According to United Nations projections in (2010). The highest estimate, the world population might rise to 16 billion by 2100; according to the lowest estimate, it might decline to 6 billion.

The **world population** was the total number of living humans on Earth. As of today, it was estimated to number 7.115 billion by the United States Census Bureau (USCB). The USCB estimates that the world population exceeded 7 billion on March 12, 2012. According to a

separate estimate by the United Nations Population Fund, it reached this milestone on October 31, 2011.

The world population has experienced continuous growth since the end of the Great Famine and the Black Death in 1350, when it stood at around 370 million. The highest rates of growth – global population increases above 1.8% per year – were seen briefly during the 1950s, and for a longer period during the 1960s and 1970s. The growth rate peaked at 2.2% in 1963, and then declined to below 1.1% by 2012. Total annual births were highest in the late 1980s at about 138 million, and were expected to remain essentially constant at their 2011 level of 134 million, while deaths number 56 million per year, and are expected to increase to 80 million per year by 2040.

Current UN projections show a continued increase in population in the near future (but a steady decline in the population growth rate), with the global population expected to reach between 8.3 and 10.9 billion by 2050. UN Population Division estimates for the year 2150 range between 3.2 and 24.8 billion; mathematical modeling supports the lower estimate. Some analysts have questioned the sustainability of further world population growth, highlighting the growing pressures on the environment, global food supplies, and energy resources.

According to current projections, the global population would reach eight billion by 2030, and would likely reach around nine billion by 2050. Alternative scenarios for 2050 range from a low of 7.4 billion to a high of more than 10.6 billion. Projected figures vary depending on underlying statistical assumptions and the variables used in projection calculations, especially the fertility variable. Long-range predictions to 2150 range from a population decline to 3.2 billion in the "low scenario", to "high scenarios" of 24.8 billion. One extreme scenario predicted a massive increase to 256 billion by 2150, assuming the global fertility rate remained at its 1995 level of 3.04 children per woman; however, by 2010 the global fertility rate had declined to 2.52.

There was no estimation for the exact day or month the world's population surpassed one or two billion. The days of three and four billion were not officially noted, but the International Database of the United States Census Bureau places them in July 1959 and April 1974. The United Nations did determine, and celebrate, the "Day of 5 Billion" on July 11, 1987, and the

"Day of 6 Billion" on October 12, 1999. The "Day of 7 Billion" was declared by the Population Division of the United Nations to be October 31, 2011.

Richard C. Duncan, a proponent of the Olduvai theory, claims that the world population would decline to about 2 billion around 2050 due to resource scarcity and consequent economic collapse. David Pimentel, professor of ecology and agriculture at Cornell University, estimates that the sustainable agricultural carrying capacity for the United States was about 200 million people; its population as of 2013 was over 310 million. In 2009, the UK government's chief scientific advisor, Professor John Beddington, warned that growing populations, falling energy reserves and food shortages would create a "perfect storm" by 2030. Beddington claimed that food reserves were at a fifty-year low, and that the world would require 50% more energy, food and water by 2030. According to a 2009 report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the world would have to produce 70% more food by 2050 to feed a projected extra 2.3 billion people.

2.2 Years for world population to double

Using linear interpolation and extrapolation of UNDESA population estimates, the world population has doubled, or would double, in the following years (with two different starting points). Note how, during the 2nd millennium, each doubling took roughly half as long as the previous doubling, fitting the hyperbolic growth model mentioned above. However, after 2025 it was unlikely that there would be another doubling of the global population in the 21st century.

According to Nafula and Miti (2007), while population growth rate was a definite issue, the size of the human population was not the only determinant of its impact on the environment, but the level of employment of the people. The higher population numbers, the more unemployed the people remain. The more unemployed people were, the more they evade the environment for survival. This was also coupled by low levels of education, lack of awareness on the impact of environment degradation, location of people in biosphere, energy levels and consumption and the technology used to attain a given living standard.

In Tanzania, over the past two decades, the youth continued forming a broad base of the population. By 2002 the share of Tanzania's population below 15 years was 49.3%. However the share of the productive and reproductive age group 15 – 64 years stood at 47.7%, which

means a large dependency ratio as majority are minors who are not employed. This implies low savings and lack of growth and requiring Tanzania to create six million jobs over the next four years in order to absorb the youth coming into the labor market as youth continue forming a broad base of the population (NBS, 2010).

The very rapid population growth in underdeveloped countries first emerged in the 1950s and 1960s and was seen as an impediment to economic and social progress. Two adverse consequences were in particular stressed: First, the possibility of Malthusian limits to the growth of population densities beyond the capacity of agriculture to support. Second, the phenomenon of capital shall owing, the fact that a higher birth rate and faster population growth meant a lower per capita stock of capital, both because the savings rate would be lower and because each generation would inherit less capital per worker from the previous generation. A low per capita stock of capital would in turn have a direct negative impact on the level of productivity, and thus on the income per capita attainable (Bloom et al, 2007).

According to PHC (2012) study findings revealed that, the population of Tanzania has grown from 12,313,469 persons in the 1967 Census to 44,928,923 persons counted in 2012.

The United Republic of Tanzania is a union of Tanganyika (Tanzania Mainland) and Zanzibar (Tanzania Zanzibar). Administratively, Tanzania has 30 regions (25 in Tanzania Mainland and 5 in Tanzania Zanzibar). Table 1 shows regional populations during the 2002 and 2012 censuses and their inter-censal growth rates. In the 2012 Census, Dar es Salaam was found to have a population of 4.36 million accounting for 10 percent of the total Tanzania Mainland population. Regions with a population of over 2 million were Mwanza (2.77 million), Mbeya (2.71 million), Kagera (2.46 million), Tabora (2.29 million), Morogoro (2.22 million), Kigoma (2.13 million), Dodoma (2.08 million) and Tanga (2.05 million). In Tanzania Mainland, there were four regions with a population of less than one million. These were Katavi (564,604), Njombe (702,097), Lindi (864,652) and Iringa (941,238).

From an economic and human perspective, a huge population produces a high labor force, the large number of labor force particularly the young adults in Tanzania's population has the potential to be a tremendous asset, as these individuals would shape the country's future. If fertility rates begin to decline and Tanzania moves through the demographic transition, the country would have an opportunity to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend, when

an age structure dominated by a large segment of working-age adults provides a window of opportunity for increased economic well-being at the national and household levels with an ability to generate more employment. However, the potential benefits of the demographic dividend are not automatic (NBS, 2007).

The population trends and its force on health and education also contribute to the high unemployment levels in Tanzania. The country's demographic situation impacts economic development, the quality of education and health care provisions. From a security perspective, Tanzania's troubled history offers numerous examples of the interaction between employment and population. Population growth and a youthful age structure were tied to conflict through both recruitment and resource depletion. Because public health and education suffer from a relatively low priority on the national budget agenda especially when the country acquires low GDP due to low employment such sectors are constrained to push more out of the public in form of contribution (Brett, 2008).

Blacker (2005) stated that: In developing countries, the working population plays a critical role as they determine socio-economic development. The greater the labor force, the lower the dependence ratio and the more a country would develop socially and economically. The reverse was true for a small labor force because the people exceed their carrying capacity, which retards development. When a big composition of the population was not employed, dependency was very high and the country's propensity to save was minimized worse still if population growth was coupled with 56 percent of the population below 18 years like that of Tanzania. This results into a high dependency burden for the country. This reflects a productive labour force of 44 percent moreover; the country's unemployment rate remains predominantly an urban problem as the unemployment rate in urban areas was more than three times of its rural counterpart.

Bloom et al, (2003). With a high population growth, it is most likely that unnecessary deficits can occur in externalities like education while education remains paramount in sustaining the economy. Governments need to fund programs that are educative to meet new technical and business demands to be able to regulate unemployment by providing relevant skills in addition to providing gainful employment

Brett,(2008). Tanzania's high fertility rate directly contributes to poverty due to shortages of land compounded through each successive generation which consequently leads to unemployment of many Tanzania being a predominantly agricultural based nation, requiring land to support activities and employment of many. Plot sizes keep decreasing and reducing the ability for development projects to be carried out on the available land. For this unemployment was more prevalent among young people who have been educated, in part driven by a mismatch between the desired credential of a university degree and the vocational skills that are in relatively more demand in the labor market.

According to PHC (2010), Tanzania has a high population growth rate which was posing a challenge to the labor force. The country's population is growing annually by 3.3% which was very high and a high population growth was the key determinant of unemployment. Tanzania's working population comprised of the 14-64 age group with a male composition of 53 percent and female composition of 47 percent. When population grows, the available job opportunities lower and cannot match the increasing population. Jobs needed to be secured to match the increasing labor force. Because available jobs can not satisfy the population growth this puts pressure on housing, urban and related services, strains provision of water, increased landlessness, and leads to depletion of resources and the environment.

In Tanzania, the population growth rate has declined from 3.3 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 2012. Tanzania Mainland shows a decline from 3.2 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 2012. Tanzania Zanzibar shows a different pattern of growth. The growth rate increased from 2.7 percent in 1967 to 3.1 in 2002 and then declined to 2.8 percent in 2012.

2.3 Unemployment

Unemployment (or joblessness), as defined by the International Labour Organization, occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively sought work within the past four weeks. The unemployment rate was a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it was calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force (Business Week reported, 2011).

According to Okuonzi,(2004). Unemployment An economic condition marked by the fact that individuals actively seeking jobs remain unhired. Unemployment is expressed as a

percentage of the total available work. The level of unemployment varies with economic conditions and other circumstances.

According to Karl Marx, unemployment is inherent within the unstable capitalist system and periodic crises of mass unemployment were to be expected. The function of the proletariat within the capitalist system was to provide a "reserve army of labour" that creates downward pressure on wages. This was accomplished by dividing the proletariat into surplus labour (employees) and under-employment (unemployed). This reserve army of labour fight among themselves for scarce jobs at lower and lower wages.

At first glance, unemployment seemed inefficient since unemployed workers do not increase profits. However, unemployment was profitable within the global capitalist system because unemployment lowers wages which were costs from the perspective of the owners. From this perspective low wages benefit the system by reducing economic rents. Yet, it does not benefit workers. Capitalist systems unfairly manipulate the market for labour by perpetuating unemployment which lowers laborers' demands for fair wages. Workers are pitted against one another at the service of increasing profits for owners.

According to Marx, the only way to permanently eliminate unemployment would be to abolish capitalism and the system of forced competition for wages and then shift to a socialist or communist economic system. For contemporary Marxists, the existence of persistent unemployment was proof of the inability of capitalism to ensure full employment.

The Beveridge curve of 2004 job vacancy and unemployment rate from the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

Frictional unemployment is the time period between jobs when a worker is searching for, or transitioning from one job to another. It was sometimes called search unemployment and can be voluntary based on the circumstances of the unemployed individual. Frictional unemployment was always present in an economy, so the level of involuntary unemployment was properly the unemployment rate minus the rate of frictional unemployment, which means that increases or decreases in unemployment were normally under-represented in the simple statistics.

Frictional unemployment existed because both jobs and workers were heterogeneous, and a mismatch could result between the characteristics of supply and demand. Such a mismatch could be related to skills, payment, work-time, location, seasonal industries, attitude, taste, and a multitude of other factors. New entrants (such as graduating students) and re-entrants (such as former homemakers) could also suffer a spell of frictional unemployment.

Workers as well as employers accepted a certain level of imperfection, risk or compromise, but usually not right away; they would invest some time and effort to find a better match. This was in fact beneficial to the economy since it results in a better allocation of resources. However, if the search took too long and mismatches were too frequent, the economy suffers, since some work would not get done. Therefore, governments would seek ways to reduce unnecessary frictional unemployment through multiple means included providing education, advice, training, and assistance such as daycare centers.

The frictions in the labour market were sometimes illustrated graphically with a Beveridge curve, a downward-sloping, convex curve that shows a correlation between the unemployment rate on one axis and the vacancy rate on the other. Changes in the supply of or demand for labour cause movements along this curve. An increase (decrease) in labour market frictions would shift the curve outwards (inwards).

The ILO describes 4 different methods to calculate the unemployment rate:

- Labour Force Sample Surveys were the most preferred method of unemployment rate calculation since they give the most comprehensive results and enables calculation of unemployment by different group categories such as race and gender. This method was the most internationally comparable.
- Official Estimates were determined by a combination of information from one or more of the other three methods. The use of this method has been declining in favor of Labour Surveys.
- Social Insurance Statistics such as unemployment benefits were computed based on the number of persons insured representing the total labour force and the number of persons who are insured that were collecting benefits. This method has been heavily criticized due to the expiration of benefits before the person finds work.

- Employment Office Statistics were the least effective being that they only include a monthly tally of unemployed persons who enter employment offices. This method also includes unemployed who were not unemployed per the ILO definition.

The primary measure of unemployment, U3, allows for comparisons between countries. Unemployment differed from country to country and across different time periods. For example, during the 1990s and 2000s, the United States had lower unemployment levels than many countries in the European Union, which had significant internal variation, with countries like the UK and Denmark outperforming Italy and France. However, large economic events such as the Great Depression could lead to similar unemployment rates across the globe.

Unemployment rates from 1993–2009 for United States and European Union.

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, defines unemployed as those persons age 15 to 74 who were not working, have looked for work in the last four weeks, and ready to start work within two weeks, which conform to ILO standards. Both the actual count and rate of unemployment were reported. Statistical data were available by member state, for the European Union as a whole (EU27) as well as for the euro area (EA16). Eurostat also includes a long-term unemployment rate. This is defined as part of the unemployed who have been unemployed for an excess of 1 year.

The main source used were the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The EU-LFS collected data on all member states each quarter. For monthly calculations, national surveys or national registers from employment offices were used in conjunction with quarterly EU-LFS data. The exact calculation for individual countries, resulting in harmonized monthly data, depend on the availability of the data.

Typically, employment and the labour force include only work done for monetary gain. Hence, a homemaker was neither part of the labour force nor unemployed. Nor were full-time students nor prisoners considered to be part of the labour force or unemployment. The latter could be important. In 1999, economists Lawrence F. Katz and Alan B. Krueger estimated that increased incarceration lowered measured unemployment in the United States by 0.17% between 1985 and the late 1990s.

In particular, as of 2005, roughly 0.7% of the U.S. population was incarcerated (1.5% of the available working population). Additionally, children, the elderly, and some individuals with disabilities were typically not counted as part of the labour force in and are correspondingly not included in the unemployment statistics. However, some elderly and many disabled individuals were active in the labour market

In the early stages of an economic boom, unemployment rose. This was because people join the labour market (give up studying, start a job hunt, etc.) because of the improving job market, but until they have actually found a position they were counted as unemployed. Similarly, during a recession, the increase in the unemployment rate was moderated by people leaving the labour force or being otherwise discounted from the labour force, such as with the self-employed.

For the fourth quarter of 2004, according to OECD, (source Employment Outlook 2005 ISBN 92-64-01045-9), normalized unemployment for men aged 25 to 54 was 4.6% in the U.S. and 7.4% in France. At the same time and for the same population the employment rate (number of workers divided by population) was 86.3% in the U.S. and 86.7% in France. This example shows that the unemployment rate was 60% higher in France than in the U.S., yet more people in this demographic were working in France than in the U.S., which is counterintuitive if it was expected that the unemployment rate reflects the health of the labour market.

Due to these deficiencies, many labour market economists prefer to look at a range of economic statistics such as labour market participation rate, the percentage of people aged between 15 and 64 who were currently employed or searching for employment, the total number of full-time jobs in an economy, the number of people seeking work as a raw number and not a percentage, and the total number of person-hours worked in a month compared to the total number of person-hours people would like to work. In particular the NBER does not use the unemployment rate but prefer various employment rates to date recessions.

In 1979, Brenner found that for every 10% increased in the number of unemployed there was an increase of 1.2% in total mortality, a 1.7% increased in cardiovascular disease, 1.3% more cirrhosis cases, 1.7% more suicides, 4.0% more arrested, and 0.8% more assaults reported to the police.

A study by Ruhm, in 2000, on the effect of recessions on health found that several measures of health actually improve during recessions. As for the impact of an economic downturn on crime, during the Great Depression the crime rate did not decrease. The unemployed in the U.S. often use welfare programs such as Food Stamps or accumulating debt because unemployment insurance in the U.S. generally did not replace a majority of the income one received on the job (and one cannot receive such aid indefinitely).

Not everyone suffers equally from unemployment. In a prospective study of 9570 individuals over four years, highly conscientious people suffered more than twice as much if they became unemployed. The authors suggested this may be due to conscientious people making different attributions about why they became unemployed, or through experiencing stronger reactions following failure. There was also possibility of reverse causality from poor health to unemployment.

Some hold that many of the low-income jobs were not really a better option than unemployment with a welfare state (with its unemployment insurance benefits). But since it was difficult or impossible to get unemployment insurance benefits without having worked in the past, these jobs and unemployment were more complementary than they were substitutes. (These jobs were often held short-term, either by students or by those trying to gain experience; turnover in most low-paying jobs was high.)

Another cost for the unemployed was that the combination of unemployment, lack of financial resources, and social responsibilities may push unemployed workers to take jobs that do not fit their skills or allow them to use their talents. Unemployment could cause underemployment, and fear of job loss could spur psychological anxiety. As well as anxiety, it could cause depression, lack of confidence, and huge amounts of stress. They would begin to lose social contacts, and good social skills.

Poverty was a highly visible problem in the eighteenth century, both in cities and in the countryside. In France and Britain by the end of the century, an estimated 10 percent of the people depended on charity or begging for their food.

—Jackson J. Spielvogel (2008), Cengage Learning. p.566. ISBN 0-495-50287-1

By 1776 some 1,912 parish and corporation workhouses had been established in England and Wales, housing almost 100,000 paupers.

A description of the miserable living standards of the mill workers in England in 1844 was given by Fredrick Engels in *The Condition of the Working-Class in England in 1844*. In the preface to the 1892 edition Engels notes that the extreme poverty he wrote about in 1844 had largely disappeared. David Ames Wells also noted that living conditions in England had improved near the end of the 19th century and that unemployment was low.

The scarcity and high price of labor in the U.S. during the 19th century was well documented by contemporary accounts, as in the following:

"The laboring classes were comparatively few in number, but this was counterbalanced by, and indeed, might be one of the causes of the eagerness by which they call in the use of machinery in almost every department of industry. Wherever it could be applied as a substitute for manual labor, it was universally and willingly resorted to. It was this condition of the labor market, and this eager resort to machinery wherever it could be applied, to which, under the guidance of superior education and intelligence, the remarkable prosperity of the United States was due." Joseph Whitworth, 1854

Scarcity of labor was a factor in the economics of slavery in the U.S.

As new territories were opened and Federal land sales conducted, land had to be cleared and new homesteads established. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants annually came to the U.S. and found jobs digging canals and building railroads. Almost all work during most of the 19th century was done by hand or with horses, mules, or oxen, because there was very little mechanization. The workweek during most of the 19th century was 60 hours. Unemployment at times was between one and two percent.

The tight labor market was a factor in productivity gains allowing workers to maintain or increase their nominal wages during the secular deflation that caused real wages to rise at various times in the 19th century, especially in the final decades.

Fredrick Mills found that in the U.S., 51% of the decline in work hours was due to the fall in production and 49% was from increased productivity. By 1972 unemployment in the UK had crept back up above 1,000,000, and was even higher by the end of the decade, with inflation also being high. Although the monetarist economic policies of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government saw inflation reduced after 1979, unemployment soared in the early

1980s, exceeding 3,000,000 – a level not seen for some 50 years – by 1982. This represented one in eight of the workforce, with unemployment exceeding 20% in some parts of the United Kingdom which had relied on the now-declining industries such as coal mining.

However, this was a time of high unemployment in all major industrialized nations. By the spring of 1983, unemployment in the United Kingdom had risen by 6% in the previous 12 months; compared to 10% in Japan, 23% in the United States of America and 34% in West Germany (seven years before reunification).

Unemployment in the United Kingdom remained above 3,000,000 until the spring of 1987, by which time the economy was enjoying a boom. By the end of 1989, unemployment had fallen to 1,600,000. However, inflation had reached 7.8% and the following year it reached a nine-year high of 9.5%; leading to increased interest rates.

Another recession began during 1990 and lasted until 1992. Unemployment began to increase and by the end of 1992 nearly 3,000,000 in the United Kingdom were unemployed. Then came a strong economic recovery. With inflation down to 1.6% by 1993, unemployment then began to fall rapidly, standing at 1,800,000 by early 1997.

2.4 Theoretical Perspectives

The Keynesian Theory of unemployment (1930) broadly examines and explains the strong correlation between the population growth rate and unemployment. The theory states that for every society there was population growth rate and unemployment. The theory states, for the society, population growth rate was major root-cause of raising unemployment levels. Keynes also noted that; to have a strong economy and proper and effective policies aimed to reduce high population growth rates. Keynes further added that this could be achieved by applying family planning services to rural and urban communities and educating them with an aim of reducing population growth rates and unemployment levels. The theory states that unemployment was caused by deficiency in aggregate demand for goods and services in the economy. Keynes explained that the recession and depression experience by an economy could bring about stagnation in the level of economic activities which lead to a fall in investment and a fall in the level of employment. According to Keynes therefore since the demand of labor was derived once aggregate demand reduces, producers would find themselves with unsold goods they would thus be forced to reduce the level of investment

consequently laying off some workers. Such workers then get to experience the Keynesian unemployment which could only be solved through raising level of investment. In the context of this study, this implies that the more the purchasing power of individuals the more available the jobs because higher investments could be realized to finance further employment projects.

According to Malthusian theory of population, the creation of sustainable livelihoods was an important factor in understanding growth of population especially in developing nations and particularly among the disadvantaged populations. Sustaining progress calls for an explicit consideration of future generations, thus Malthus, views increasing population as a danger leading to a disaster. Malthusian theory shows that population growth rate and food growth have a geometrical progression, thus as food grows in arithmetical progression, the population growth rate would outstrip the food growth rate and as result people would die of starvation, misery, congestion by falling into the Malthusian population trap which expressed a point beyond which any additional population would have to starve to death. Thus in the context of this study, as population increased, the excess population could not secure jobs to support their livelihood, thus might starve to death.

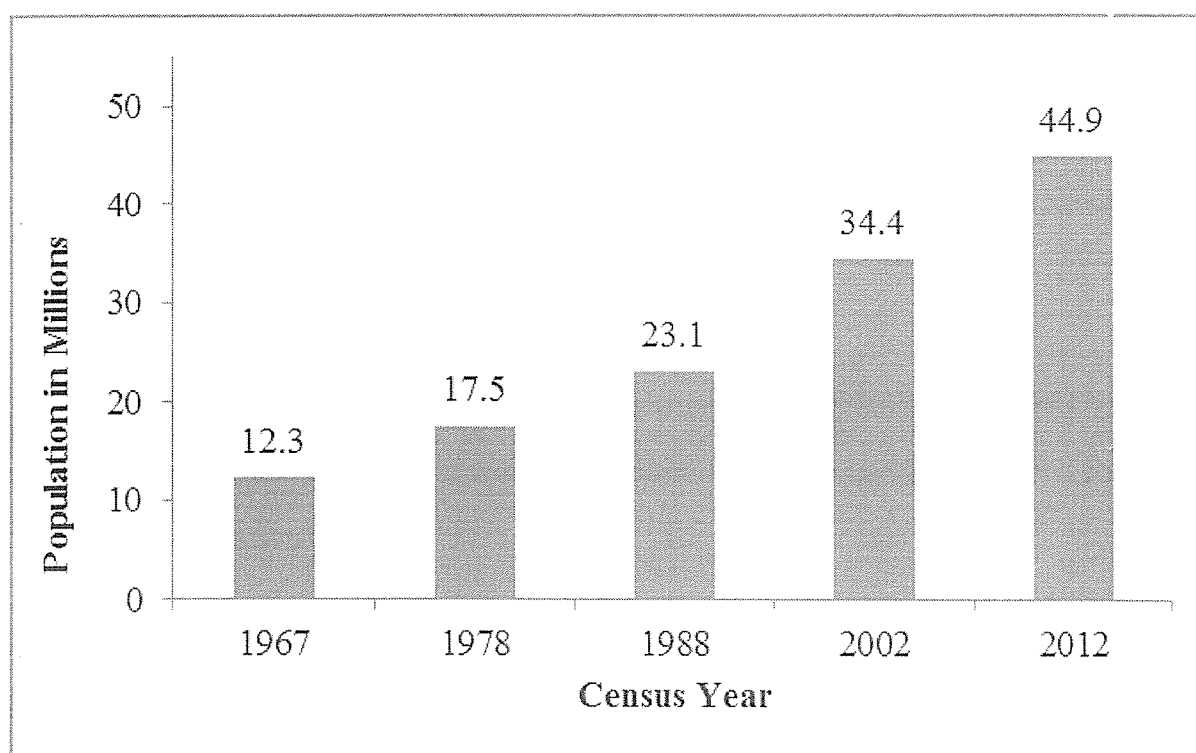
2.5 Related studies

Population Growth and Unemployment

The very rapid population growth in underdeveloped countries first emerged in the 1950s and 1960s and was seen as an impediment to economic and social progress. Two adverse consequences were in particular stressed: First, the possibility of Malthusian limits to the growth of population densities beyond the capacity of agriculture to support. Second, the phenomenon of capital should owing, the fact that a higher birth rate and faster population growth meant a lower per capita stock of capital, both because the savings rate would be lower and because each generation would inherit less capital per worker from the previous generation. A low per capita stock of capital would in turn have a direct negative impact on the level of productivity, and thus on the income per capita attainable (Bloom et al, 2007).

According to PHC (2012) study findings revealed that, the population of Tanzania has grown from 12,313,469 persons in the 1967 Census to 44,928,923 persons counted in 2012 as shown in

Figure 1: Population 2012



The United Republic of Tanzania is a union of Tanganyika (Tanzania Mainland) and Zanzibar (Tanzania Zanzibar). Administratively, Tanzania has 30 regions (25 in Tanzania Mainland and 5 in Tanzania Zanzibar). Table 1 shows regional populations during the 2002 and 2012 censuses and their inter-censal growth rates. In the 2012 Census, Dar es Salaam was found to have a population of 4.36 million accounting for 10 percent of the total Tanzania Mainland population. Regions with a population of over 2 million were Mwanza (2.77 million), Mbeya (2.71 million), Kagera (2.46 million), Tabora (2.29 million), Morogoro (2.22 million), Kigoma (2.13 million), Dodoma (2.08 million) and Tanga (2.05 million). In Tanzania Mainland, there were four regions with a population of less than one million. These were Katavi (564,604), Njombe (702,097), Lindi (864,652) and Iringa (941,238).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with the largest population was Mjini Magharibi (593,678) which accounts for 46 percent of the total population of Tanzania Zanzibar. The region with the smallest population was Kusini Unguja with a population of 115,588

Population size varies across regions both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. In Tanzania Mainland, Dar es Salaam shows high proportion with 10 percent of overall

Mainland population followed by Mwanza region with 6.4 percent. Nine regions have proportions ranging from 4.0 to 6.2 percent. The regions with the least population share of less than 2 percent were Katavi (1.3 percent) and Njombe (1.6 percent)

In Tanzania Zanzibar, about half of the population resides in Mjini Magharibi which accounts for 46 percent while the region with the least share of population is Kusini Unguja (8.9 percent)

According to PHC (2010), Tanzania has a high population growth rate which is posing a challenge to the labor force. The country's population is growing annually by 3.3% which is very high and a high population growth is the key determinant of unemployment. Tanzania's working population comprises of the 14-64 age group with a male composition of 53 percent and female composition of 47 percent. When population grows, the available job opportunities lower and cannot match the increasing population. Jobs need to be secured to match the increasing labor force. Because available jobs can not satisfy the population growth this puts pressure on housing, urban and related services, strains provision of water, increased landlessness, and led to depletion of resources and the environment.

In Tanzania, the population growth rate has declined from 3.3 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 2012. Tanzania Mainland showed a decline from 3.2 percent in 1967 to 2.7 percent in 2012. Tanzania Zanzibar showed a different pattern of growth. The growth rate increased from 2.7 percent in 1967 to 3.1 in 2002 and then declined to 2.8 percent in 2012.

According to Nafula and Miti (2007), while population growth rate was a definite issue, the size of the human population was not the only determinant of its impact on the environment, but the level of employment of the people. The higher population numbers, the more unemployed the people remain. The more unemployed people were, the more they evade the environment for survival. This is also coupled by low levels of education, lack of awareness on the impact of environment degradation, location of people in biosphere, energy levels and consumption and the technology used to attain a given living standard.

In Tanzania, over the past two decades, the youth continued forming a broad base of the population. By 2002 the share of Tanzania's population below 15 years was 49.3%. However the share of the productive and reproductive age group 15 – 64 years stood at 47.7%, which means a large dependency ratio as majority were minors who were not employed. This

implies low savings and lack of growth and requiring Tanzania to create six million jobs over the next four years in order to absorb the youth coming into the labor market as youth continue forming a broad base of the population (NBS, 2010).

Blacker (2005) stated that: In developing countries, the working population plays a critical role as they determine socio-economic development. The greater the labor force, the lower the dependence ratio and the more a country would develop socially and economically. The reverse was true for a small labor force because the people exceed their carrying capacity, which retarded development. When a big composition of the population was not employed, dependency was very high and the country's propensity to save was minimized worse still if population growth was coupled with 56 percent of the population below 18 years like that of Tanzania. This results into a high dependency burden for the country. This reflects a productive labour force of 44 percent moreover; the country's unemployment rate remains predominantly an urban problem as the unemployment rate in urban areas was more than three times of its rural counterpart.

Bloom et al, (2003). With a high population growth, it was most likely that unnecessary deficits could occur in externalities like education while education remains paramount in sustaining the economy. Governments needed to fund programs that were educative to meet new technical and business demands to be able to regulate unemployment by providing relevant skills in addition to providing gainful employment

Brett,(2008). Tanzania's high fertility rate directly contributes to poverty due to shortages of land compounded through each successive generation which consequently led to unemployment of many Tanzania being a predominantly agricultural based nation, requiring land to support activities and employment of many. Plot sizes kept decreasing and reducing the ability for development projects to be carried out on the available land. For this unemployment was more prevalent among young people who have been educated, in part driven by a mismatch between the desired credential of a university degree and the vocational skills that were in relatively more demand in the labor market.

From an economic and human perspective, a huge population produces a high labor force, the large number of labor force particularly the young adults in Tanzania's population has the potential to be a tremendous asset, as these individuals would shape the country's future. If

fertility rates begin to decline and Tanzania moves through the demographic transition, the country would have an opportunity to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend, when an age structure dominated by a large segment of working-age adults provided a window of opportunity for increased economic well-being at the national and household levels with an ability to generate more employment. However, the potential benefits of the demographic dividend were not automatic (NBS, 2007).

The population trends and its force on health and education also contribute to the high unemployment levels in Tanzania. The country's demographic situation impacts economic development, the quality of education and health care provisions. From a security perspective, Tanzania's troubled history offers numerous examples of the interaction between employment and population. Population growth and a youthful age structure were tied to conflict through both recruitment and resource depletion. Because public health and education suffer from a relatively low priority on the national budget agenda especially when the country acquires low GDP due to low employment such sectors were constrained to push more out of the public in form of contribution (Brett, 2008).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Research Design

The study would be conducted through descriptive survey research design, in particular descriptive correlation design because the researcher would look for a relationship between the independent and the dependent variable. The descriptive correlation design would be used to establish whether informal employment is significantly correlated with poverty reduction.

3.1 Research Population

The target population of this study is 480 who were selected from different cell divisions in Tanzania which would include six cells that is Tanzania East, Tanzania West. Thus sample size would determine from a group of 480 respondents using the formula. The population of Tanzania is 44,928,923 people as per the 2012 housing population census, but ideally, the whole population could not be relied upon, thus the study would draw a sample of 218.

3.2 Sample Size

In view of the nature of target population where the number of respondent were many sample size taken from different cell divisions in Tanzania which would include six cells that was Tanzania East, Tanzania West. The study would have the sample size of 218.

Respondents, from purposively selected. The Slovene's formula was used to determine the minimum sample size.

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

Table 1: Respondents of the Study.

Category	Target population	Sample size
R1	26	12
R2	98	44
R3	26	12
R4	102	46
R5	98	45
R6	98	45
R7	32	15
Grand total	480	219

Source: Researcher made

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher would use purposive sampling to select respondents basing on the following criteria: either male or female employees.

3.4 Research Instruments

The research instruments in this study were face sheet to gather data on the respondents' demographic characteristics (gender, ages, educational level), questionnaires to determine the level of population growth and unemployment

The response mode would be strongly Agree, Disagree, and strongly disagree, description and interpretation for those responses would be very high, high, low, and very low, respectively.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Content validity would be ensured by subjecting the researcher devised questionnaires on informal employment and poverty reduction to be judged by the content experts (who shall estimate the validity on the basis of their experience) such as professors (3), associate professors (3) and senior lecturers (3) in economics and applied statistics.

The test-retest technique would be used to determine the reliability (accuracy) of the researcher devised instruments in selected in Tanzania. These respondents would not be included in the actual study. In this test- retest technique, the questionnaires would be administered twice to the same subjects. If the test is reliable and the trait being measured was stable, the results would be consistent and essentially the same in both times.

3.6 Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

- 1) An introduction letter would be obtained from the School of Economics and Applied Statistics for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective Universities.
- 2) When approved, the researcher would secure a list of the qualified respondents from the Private sector authorities in charge and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
- 3) The respondents would be explained about the study and would be requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix).
- 4) Reproduce more than enough questionnaires for distribution.
- 5) Select research assistants who would assist in the data collection; brief and orient them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

1. The respondents would be requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants would emphasize retrieval of the questionnaires within three days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires would be checked if all are answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered would be collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.7 Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution would be used to determine the profile of the respondents.

The mean and standard deviations will be applied for the levels of Employees socio-Economic status and their level of education. An item analysis would illustrate the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strength and weakness, the recommendations would be derived.

The following mean range would be used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the level of cultural diversity and conflict resolution in selected in Tanzania.

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	high
1.76-2.50	Disagree	low
1.00-1.75	Strong disagree	very low

The analysis of Variance (ANOVA) would be utilized to test the difference between means for hypothesis one (Ho #1) at 0.05 level of significance.

A multiple correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis on correlation (Ho #2) at 0.05 level of significance using a t-test will be employed. The regression analysis R^2 (coefficient of determination) will be computed to determine the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities would be implemented by the researcher:

1. Seek permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire on the institution effectiveness through a written communication to the author.
2. The respondents and their positions would be coded instead of reflecting the names.
3. Solicit permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the private sector included in the study.
4. Request the respondents to sign in the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3)

5. Acknowledge the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing. Present the findings in a generalized manner.

3.9 Limitations of the Study

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher would claim an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance. Measures are also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.

Extraneous variables which would be beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.

Instrumentation: The research instruments on employee utilization were not standardized. Therefore, a validity and reliability test would be done to produce a credible measurement of the research variables.

Testing: The use of research assistants could bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents. To minimize this threat, the research assistants would be oriented and briefed on the procedures to be done in data collection.

Attrition/Mortality: Not all questionnaires might be returned neither completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate. In anticipation to this, the researcher would reserve more respondents by exceeding the minimum sample size. The respondents will also be reminded not to leave any item in the questionnaires unanswered and would be closely followed up as to the date of retrieval.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the profile information of respondents, Level of population growth, Level of unemployment and the relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania. Respondents were asked to provide their age, gender and education qualification and their responses were summarized using frequencies and percentage distributions as indicated in table 4.1 below;

Table 4.1: Profile of respondents

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Age		
36-40	72	32.9
41-45	63	28.7
26-30	26	11.9
46 and above	23	10.5
below 25 years	17	7.8
31-35	18	8.2
Total	219	100
Gender		
Male	136	62.1
Female	83	37.9
Total	219	100
Education qualification		
PLE and below	70	31.9
UCE	63	28.7
Vocation	27	12.3
Diploma	26	12.0
UACE	23	10.5
Degree and above	10	4.6
Total	219	100

Results in Table 4.1 indicated that majority of respondents were in the age category of 36-40 years (33%), this also indicates a quite young workforce in Tanzania.

Regarding gender, male respondents (over 62%) were relatively higher than female respondents (over 38%). This indicates a big gender gap in the distribution of jobs in Tanzania, this big gap may be due to government struggles to promote women.

With respect to education qualification, majority of the Community members in Tanzania (32%) had only acquired PLE, indicating that Community members in Tanzania are relatively unqualified in terms of education.

4.1 Level of population growth

The independent variable in this study was the Level of population growth, for which the researchers wanted to find out how high or low are these practices. This variable was measured using nine qualitative questions in the questionnaire, with each question Likert scaled using four points, where 1= strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3= agree; and 4= strongly agree.

Respondents were required to rate how high or low each item by showing the extent to which they agree or disagree with each. In doing this a respondent was directed to tick a number corresponding to their best option and thinking. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means, as indicated in table 4.2 below;

Table 4.2: Level of population growth in Tanzania

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
High population growth leads to economic depression leaving	3.33	Very high	1
Due to high population goods and services are highly consumed	3.14	High	2
Quantity is produced in the factory because there is specialization due to population	3.05	High	3
Due to high population there is a tendency of dependence syndrome	3.03	High	4
Family planning methods can help to reduce population growth	2.98	High	5
Fertility rate is high hence leading to high population	2.12	Low	6
Due to ignorance, people produce with or with thinking of the future	2.02	Low	7
Labor force is low in the community because parents can afford to pay school fees	1.95	Low	8
All children are provided with basic needs	1.82	Low	9
Average mean	2.60	High	

Key for interpretation of means

Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

Table 4.2 results indicate that items or aspects on population growth are rated high (with means ranging from 2.98 to 3.14); these also included the average mean with (2.60). The highest aspect on population growth is the question of high population growth leads to economic depression leaving (mean=3.33) followed by Due to high population goods and services are highly consumed (mean=3.14). This implies that Community members find these practices not favorable to them.

However still four aspects were rated low (with means ranging from 1.82 to 2.12) saying that Fertility rate is high hence leading to high population (mean=2.12), Due to ignorance, people produce with or with thinking of the future (mean=2.02), Labor force is low in the community because parents can afford to pay school fees (mean=1.95), All children are provided with basic needs (mean=1.82). This implies a negative attitude on population growth by the Community members of Tanzania.

4.2 Level of unemployment

The dependent variable in this study was the level of unemployment, the aspects on level of unemployment were measured using ten qualitative questions in the questionnaire and each question was Likert scaled between one to four; where 1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = Agree, and 4 = strongly disagree.

Respondents were required to rate the level of unemployment in Tanzania, on each of the items by writing the relevant score on the corresponding question. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using descriptive statistics showing means as indicated in table 4.3;

Table 4.3: Level of unemployment in Tanzania

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
People are jobless because they want white color jobs	3.18	High	1
Rental houses are too expensive	3.12	High	2
Due to scarcity of jobs work you can't afford paying school fees	3.03	High	3
There is a low tendency to regulate births, which results into an outburst of population, inability to secure jobs.	2.98	High	4
There is a poor access to resources and services which consequently	2.94	High	5
Technological advances give way to unemployment	2.53	High	6
You can survive without paying rent to landlords and remain without any problems or quarrel	2.02	Low	7
The jobs available suit with the people in the community	1.97	Low	8
Even low income earners can afford to rent a house in town	1.82	Low	9
Due to lack of jobs, starvation is high	1.67	Very low	10
Average mean	2.58	High	

Key for interpretation of means

Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

The means in Table 4.3 indicate that Level of unemployment in Tanzania is generally high depending on the results in the table where by most of the aspects were rated high ranging from (2.53 -3.18), and this is also evidenced by the average mean (mean=2.58).

The highest aspect was People are jobless because they want white color jobs (mean=3.18), followed by Rental houses are too expensive (mean=3.12), Due to scarcity of jobs work you can't afford paying school fees (mean=3.03), There is a low tendency to regulate births, which results into an outburst of population, inability to secure jobs (mean=2.98), There is a poor access to resources and services which consequently (mean=2.94), Technological advances give way to unemployment (mean=2.58).Implying lack of jobs by the community members of Tanzania as a result of low levels of job creation by the Government of Tanzania.

Still the results in table 4.3 indicate that only three aspects on unemployment were rated low (mean ranging from 1.67-2.02).This implies un favorable conditions on such aspects on community members of Tanzania, and only one aspect on unemployment was rated very low. And this indicates that starvation is not being caused by lack of jobs among the community members of Tanzania.

4.3 Relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania.

The fourth objective in this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between population growth and the level of unemployment in Tanzania, therefore the researcher stated a null hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between population growth and the level of unemployment in Tanzania. To achieve this last objective and to test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated the means for all aspects of population growth those on the level of unemployment using the Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient and the results are indicated in table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Relationship between population growth and unemployment in Tanzania.

Variables correlated	r-value	sig	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Population growth Vs Unemployment	.996	.000	Significant relationship	Rejected

The results in Table 4 indicate that the existing Population growth is significantly correlated with the level of Unemployment in case of (sig. <0.05).

Results also indicate that Population growth is positively correlated with the aspects on Unemployment in (1 r-values>0). This implies that any reduction in Population growth significantly reduces on the level of Unemployment in Tanzania as per this study. Basing on these results, the stated null hypothesis is rejected at a 0.05 level of significance. These results lead to a conclusion that low level of Population growth is likely to reduce the level of Unemployment in Tanzania.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations plus the suggested areas that need further research.

5.1 Findings

The purpose of this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between population growth and the level of unemployment in Tanzania. The study had four specific objectives, which include: i) to determine the profile of respondents in terms of age, gender and education qualification, ii) to examine the level of population growth, iii) to examine the level of unemployment, iv) to establish the correlation between level of population growth and the level of unemployment in Tanzania.

The findings indicated that most respondents were between 36-40 years of age (33%) and were male (62%), and had only acquired PLE qualifications (32%).

The level of population growth is generally high and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.60. The highest aspect of population growth was; High population growth leads to economic depression leaving with a mean of 3.33, this was followed by; Due to high population, goods and services are highly consumed with a mean of 3.14, while the lowest aspect on population growth was; All children are provided with basic needs with a mean of 1.82.

The level of unemployment was also generally high and this was indicated by the average mean of 2.58. The highest aspect on level of unemployment was; People are jobless because they want white color jobs with a mean of 3.18, yet the lowest aspect was; Due to lack of jobs, starvation is high with a mean of 1.67.

The findings also indicated a positive significant relationship, positive significant correlations between level of population growth and the level of unemployment in Tanzania, where by the significant value was less than or equal to 0.05, which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a relationship significant.

5.2 Conclusions

From the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that most of the respondents in Tanzania were between 36-40 years of age (33%) and were male (62%), and had only acquired PLE qualifications (32%).

The level of population growth is generally high in Tanzania; however there was only one aspect on population growth which was Very high. And it was; High population growth leads to economic depression leaving (mean = 3.33).

The level of unemployment was also generally high in Tanzania, and the level of population growth and the level of unemployment are positive and significantly correlated, this implies that low population growth rate reduces the level of unemployment in Tanzania.

5.3 Recommendations

From the findings and the conclusions of the study, the researcher recommends that the Government of Tanzania should educate her people; this will help to reduce on the problem of ignorance among the Tanzanians more so in Tanzania.

Still the researcher recommends that the Government of Tanzania should create jobs which suit with the people in the community; this will reduce on the level of unemployment in Tanzania.

The Government of Tanzania should look for the ways of increasing per capita income among the people in the community; this will reduce on rate of starvation among people and hence reducing the level of unemployment in Tanzania and Tanzania at large.

The Government of Tanzania should increase and improve on the tendency of regulating births which results into an outburst of population and inability to secure jobs, and this will reduce on the level of unemployment in Tanzania and Tanzania at large.

The Government of Tanzania should put in place the policy of providing the children with basic needs, this will help their parents to increase on their levels of saving, and they can use such savings to start their own jobs, hence reducing on the level of unemployment in Tanzania.

5.4 Areas for further research

More studies can be conducted on;

1. Family planning methods and population growth in Tanzania.
2. Specialization and unemployment in Tanzania.

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APPENDIX IA

FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Section A: Profile of Respondents

These questions are about your age, gender and educational qualification. Please tick appropriately.

1. Age:-

- a) ---25years and below
- b) __26-30
- c) __31-35
- d) __36-40
- e) __41-45
- f) __46 and above

2. Gender

- __1) Male
- __2) Female

3. Educational qualification?

- a) ---Degree and above
- b) __Diploma
- c) __Vocational
- d) __UACE
- e) __UCE
- f) __ PLE and below

APPENDIX IB

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF POPULATION GROWTH

Direction 1: Please use the rating guide provided below with reference to the **population growth in Tanzania**. Kindly write your scoring on the space provided before each option.

Score	Response Mode	Description
4	Strongly Agree	you agree with no doubt at all
3	Agree	you agree with some doubt
2	Disagree	you disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly Disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all

-
- __1) Family planning methods can help to reduce population growth
 - __2) Due to high population goods and services are highly consumed
 - __3) Labor force is low in the community because parents can afford to pay school fees
 - __4) Quantity is produced in the factory because there is specialization due to population
 - __5) All children are provided with basic needs
 - __6) Due to ignorance, people produce with or without thinking of the future
 - __7) Fertility rate is high hence leading to high population
 - __8) High population growth leads to economic depression leaving
 - __9) Due to high population there is a tendency of dependence syndrome

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Direction 2: Please write your rating on the space before each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of your school. Kindly use the scoring system below

Score	Response Mode	Description
4	Strongly Agree	you agree with no doubt at all
3	Agree	you agree with some doubt
2	Disagree	you disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly Disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all

-
- ☐ 1) The jobs available suit with the people in the community
- ☐ 2) Due to lack of jobs, starvation is high
- ☐ 3) Rental houses are too expensive
- ☐ 4) Even low income earners can afford to rent a house in town
- ☐ 5) You can survive without paying rent to landlords and remain without any problems or quarrel
- ☐ 6) People are jobless because they want white color jobs
- ☐ 7) Due to scarcity of jobs work you can't afford paying school fees
- ☐ 8) Technological advances give way to unemployment
- ☐ 9) There is a poor access to resources and services which consequently
- ☐ 10) There is a low tendency to regulate births, which results into an outburst of population, inability to secure jobs.

APPENDIX V: BUDGET PROPOSAL

SN	ITEMS	COST Tz (Shs)
1	Photocopy and buying some relevant materials	40,000/=
2	Printing first draft of proposal	40,000/=
3	Printing second draft of proposal	40,000/=
4	Printing first draft of thesis	50,000/=
5	Printing and binding final thesis	100,000/=
6	Transport and communication	100,000/=
	Total	370,000/= Tz (Shs)

APPENDIX VI **TIME FRAME**

Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Getting proposal title												
First Draft												
First submission to supervisor												
Second correction a												
Submission to coordinator and hearing												
Data collection												
Data analysis												
Submission of first draft to supervisor												
Submission of Research report												
Graduation												

Map 1: Average Annual Population Growth Rate by Region, 2002 – 2012 Censuses

