

The Effect Of Unemployment Relates To Crime Among The People In Kirombe North B Village, Lira City. A Case Study Kirombe North B Village

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Abstract: According to one theory, unemployment tends to enhance the anomie among the unemployed, which is linked to criminal conduct, as well as the propensity for people to turn to crime in order to survive financially. The research under examination either largely focused on establishing how unemployment affects crime or saw it as one factor among many that might have a role. The study investigated unemployment rates with recorded crime rates for different areas at the same time (cross-sectional studies) or from the same area for different years. The studies were primarily aggregate or ecological (time-series studies). We conclude that the null hypothesis is invalid based on the data and the Jarque-Bera assessment of significance levels, where the Kurtosis value (K) (0.789) is greater than 0.05 at 95% confidence interval and conclude that the disturbance terms are not normally distributed and hence the summation of the probability a normal curve is not equal to one. According to the research, crime typically increases when unemployment is low and many crimes are committed by employed people and young people, proving that unemployment is not a significant determinant of crime. Although it appears that crime and unemployment are connected in a complex way with other aspects of economic disadvantage or social deprivation, there is still some evidence that there is a correlation between the two. It doesn't seem realistic that more aggregate research would help to make the problems clearer. Yet, these investigations are scarce and still in their early stages. Individual investigations, on the other hand, are more promising. Monitoring the criminal pasts and job backgrounds of a variety of people could generate some important findings.

Background to the study

Nearly all murders follow an age trend. Criminal activity increases with age and peaks in late teenage years, and then declines in almost every country (e.g. Hirschi and Gottfredson 1983). For instance, while Swedish men aged 19 to 24 had a conviction rate of 4.2 percent in 2005, men aged 29 to 34 had a conviction rate that was almost half as high. The age distribution of crime is commonly attributed to the fact that youths are more vulnerable to unemployment (e.g. Freeman 1996; Grogger 1998). According to economists, unemployed income losses reduce the opportunity cost of committing a crime (cf. Becker 1968; Ebrlich 1973).

Also, it has been claimed that people who are unemployed have greater time and opportunities to commit crimes (Felson 1998). Understanding the link between adolescent unemployment and crime is crucial for public policy reasons as well as to help explain the age distribution of crime. Any relationship would indicate that investments in labor market initiatives may have greater social benefits than are typically asserted. The measurement of juvenile crime is just as difficult and fraught with difficulties as the measurement of youth unemployment. We don't really know what the underlying level of criminality is, which is a difficulty that goes along with any evaluation of the "crime rate," as Arie Freiberg notes (Freiberg 1991: 2).

The problems of 'measuring' the extent or 'rate' of crime are notorious and are the cause of many complaints by both academics and officials about the paucity of credible data and the need for more resources and better funded agencies to rectify the problem. As Wundersitz points out: 'there is no national uniform data collection system' Wundersitz 1993: 19). globally, four out of every ten unemployed persons are young women or young men. Youth unemployment in some nations is three times higher than adult unemployment (Vremudia, 2012). Many young people have lost hope and feel unable to improve their circumstances. (2012) Somavia One in two young people were actively participating in the labor market, according to an ILO survey from 2011. Yet, the problem of people unemployment has many different aspects. Along with increased unemployment rates, there is a drop in the caliber of jobs that are available to young people. Many people end up in circumstances informal employment and terrible working conditions. Therefore the task is not merely to create employment but to create decent work (Alabi and Alanana, 2012; ILO, 2012). (Alabi and Alanana, 2012; ILO, 2012).

Africa has acknowledged the importance of putting employment at the center of economic and social policies because of the extremely high levels of unemployment internationally. Data from the 2006 national census showed that 20.8% of Uganda's population was made up of people between the ages of 15 and 24. (UNBS Census export 2015). Young people in Africa are thought to be involved in illegal oil bunkering, kidnapping, and arms trade due to unemployment and the widening demographic divide (Alabi, and sagie 2006). Gilbert (2010) also contends that a high rate of youth unemployment and poverty may be to blame for the religious crises experienced in various regions of the nation.

To that purpose, this essay aims to investigate the relationship between adolescent crime and unemployment as well as the problems in policing crime among Uganda's unemployed youngsters.

Unemployment occurs when people are out of work despite actively seeking employment over the preceding three weeks. The number of jobless people is divided by the total number of people who are now in the labor force to calculate the unemployment rate, which is a measure of how prevalent unemployment is (the International Labour organization). Throughout the nation, full employment never happens. Nonetheless, there are various ways to fight unemployment. Some nations have achieved a target level of unemployment.

The period following World War II, when there was enormous economic development, is an excellent demonstration of this. For instance, the United Kingdom's average unemployment rate between the 1950s and 1960s was 1.6% (John Sloman) (2004). Economics. A full employment policy was adopted in Australia in 1945 and was successful there until the 1970s, when the government ran out of money. Penguin. 811 The unemployment rate in the UK is currently 7.7%, which indicates a 0.1% reduction over the past quarter. The labour force survey reveals that from July to September, 29.19 million people were employed (LFS).

The number of employed people increased by 167,000 this quarter and by almost 300,000 from the previous year. In HRM Guide, October 13, 2010. As everyone may infer, there is a relationship between unemployment and crime. Many studies have been carried out on this subject since society values low crime rates. Thus, governments around the world have made an effort to address the issue of rising crime rates.

Statement of the problem

At Kirombe North B Village, Lira City, the issue of rising unemployment among people is quite apparent. Each year, hundreds of graduates leave school without jobs. Youth hawkers clutter the streets of Kirombe North B Village, when they could have found lucrative job in only certain businesses and shown their abilities and resourcefulness in institutions (UNBOS, 2015). Youths mainly concentrate more on anti-social vices including criminal activity, such as theft, armed robbery, burglary, prostitution, alcoholism, domestic violence, social, religious, and civil unrest, to name a few.

According to the ILO study from 2007, Uganda's unemployment rates are gradually rising, and in 2015, the percentage of people without jobs reached an all-time high of more than 195 million, or 6.3%. For instance, during that time period in 2016, the high rate of youth unemployment has the potential to undermine democratic practice since they pose a severe threat if used by political parties for malicious ends (Adepegba, 2011; Ibrahim, 2011; Lartey, 2011; Olatunji and Abioye, 2011).

Work security is an overall state in which each person of a nation lives in a setting where all people have access to equal employment opportunities, with the exception of the wealthy and those with the highest connections.

It should also entail a situation whereby one can have access to the type of job he/she is trained to do; and which gives individual job satisfactions. Unemployment describes the condition of people who are without jobs. Unemployment has generated many controversial issues particularly in the economic sector where more than half of the youth population is jobless.

Unemployment is a complicated phenomenon with social, economic, political, and religious components. As the rate of unemployment increases unchecked, the task of social and crime control becomes a severe issue (Alanana, 2003; Oni 2007). Today, there is an alarming increase in the level of insecurity in Lira City's Kirombe North B Village. Rubbery, prostitution, explosions, killings, religious conflicts, and other illegal activities have taken over your otherwise tranquil nation. Only the young people who are vying to be the next generation needs leaders commit these crimes. Today, unemployment is every young person's worst nightmare in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City.

Specific Objectives

1. To identify the causes of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City.
2. To examine the effect of unemployment and crime among youth in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City
3. To examine the solutions to unemployment and crime among people in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City.

Hypothesis of the study

Ho: There is no relationship between the causes of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City.

Ha: There is a relationship between the causes of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City

Ho: There is no relationship between the effects of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City

Ha: There is a relationship between the effects of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City

Ho: There is no relationship between the solutions of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City

Ha: There is a relationship between the effects of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City

Research questions

1. What are the causes of unemployment and crime among the People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City?
2. What are the effects of unemployment and crime among People in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City?
3. What is the relationship between unemployment and crime among people in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

A cross-sectional study design with a case study approach was used for the research. Studies of this kind may be more constructively conducted, according to Amin (2005), because data may be gathered from a cross section of a population quickly from a high number of instances in order to derive accurate conclusions to reflect the study's complete population. Also, a case study enlightens a general phenomenon or research question while intensively studying a specific case in order to fully understand and/or explain a single unique, complex event (GOU. 2010). Individuals, groups, movements, a specific event, and zoographical units can all be cases (Brante & Korsnes, 2001; GOU, 2010).

This study focuses on the example of Kirombe North B Village in Lira City and how unemployment may influence to crime among the inhabitants.

Although qualitative techniques will also be used to fill in the gaps left by quantitative methods, the study was primarily quantitative. Interview schedules and interview guides are part of the qualitative methodologies that will be employed. The respondents will fill out a ridiculously closed-ended questionnaire as part of the quantitative data collection methodology. Amin (2005) states that triangulate will be used when both qualitative and qualitative techniques are being used, especially when the study entails examining people's opinions.

Study population

The study's 40 respondents the town clerk, administrators, community and development officers, police, and community-based institutions chosen from the leadership structure and had direct responsibility for controlling crime and unemployment in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City. (Basic data, 2017) They will be chosen because Kirombe North B Village, Lira City, has a shortage of staff in responsibility of youth and crime. Because few officials in charge of people and crime in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City, will be ready to engage in the study, the researcher will opt for a sample population of 40 respondents. Thus, this sample size will provide useful data.

Tests performed

A sample size of (36 individuals) will be chosen from the study population of (40 respondents) due to time and resource constraints (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970), as shown in Table 1 below. For those working as community development officers and town clerks, a simple random sampling will be used in this study. Simple random sampling is beneficial for in-depth research since it allows for high population representation, reduces bias, and makes data interpretation and result analysis simpler (Black, 1999). While police and community-based groups will utilize purposive sampling since it will enable detailed investigation into crimes committed by people.

Table 1: Sample Size

Category	Population	Sample	Sampling technique
Town Clerk	1	1	Purposive sampling
Community and development Officer	2	2	Purposive sampling
Police	6	6	Purposive sampling
Administrators	20	16	Simple Random sampling
Community Based Organizations	11	11	Purposive sampling
Total	40	36	

Source: Primary Data

Sampling Techniques and Procedures

Kirombe North B Village, Lira City was chosen because of unemployment and crimes (GOU, 2003). In addition, the area is accessible to the researcher in terms of cost, time and information (Cressswell, 1994.)

Simple Random Sampling

Administrators and Community and Development Managers were among the respondents chosen for the study through a simple random sample approach so that each had an equal chance of being chosen. Straightforward random sampling is ideal because it makes data collection simple when population members share essential attributes (Gay, 1996). Additionally, it guarantees a high level of representativeness and makes the sample easy to put together (Thompson, 2002; Levy & Lemeshow, 2008).

Sampling Purposive sampling was used to choose specific population groupings, particularly the police. This sampling method will be employed since it is economical, effective at gathering certain information, and enables clarification probing (Kothari, 2004).

Data collection methods

The study was both primary and secondary data collection methods as complementary.

According to Krishna Swami (2002:197) data are facts, figure and other relevant materials, past and present that serve as bases for the study and analysis. He further states that data will be classified into primary and secondary sources as discussed below.

Primary sources

These were legitimate sources from which the researcher gathered data that had already been collected. First-hand information will be collected from primary data sources using techniques like observation, interviewing, mailing, and questionnaire. Krishna Swami (2002:199) provides the following primary data on bur advantages:

The most important observation the researcher can make is of behavior in action. Through participant observation, the observer can better comprehend the emotional reactions of the group being watched and gain a more in-depth knowledge of their experience. The context that gives meaning to the observed action and heard comments can be recorded by the observer.

Questionnaire Survey

For 37 respondents, they were developed objective by objective (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The researcher used questionnaires to gather data because they were practical; they permitted for the quick and easy quantitative of results by either the researcher or by using a software program. They also allowed for the collection of significant amounts of data from a large number of people in a relatively cost-effective way and over a short period of time (Sekaran, 2003). Questionnaires are a useful tool for collecting data about facts, attitudes, behaviors, and other topics. These were from respondents in the town clerk and community development officials categories (Kothari, 2004).

Interview Method

The data was then thematically arranged and meaning was derived from it using descriptive methods that allow for quotations. The researcher had an interview guide, a note book, and a recorder to ask questions, record the interview session, and use. Although more expensive, the strategy is better for more complex questions and low literacy because it promotes less cooperation. This approach

will be used to gather information from mainly the informants on public health and the environment, including (6) respondents and CBOs (11) respondents, and is also good for probing and keeping the respondent in ink with the questions for clarity and expansions.

Data collection instruments

Self-Administered Questionnaires

The research instrument was included the Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQs). SAQ5 will be used because they are the most suitable in a survey that involves a large number of respondents (Amin, 2005). In addition, (SAQs) will be very suitable for the target respondents given their high levels of English literacy. Finally, SAQs consume less time and money compared to other methods (Alston & Bowels, 1998)

Interview Guide

Interviews were mainly used to get information from key informants. Interviews are good for robing clarity, and more detailed explanations by the respondent and they keep them focused to the study topic. In addition, the interview will be used in order to collect additional data that night have been left out by the questionnaires especially closed-ended ones (Amin, 2005.)

Data Collection Procedures

The researcher was discussed with supervisors and seek approval on validity and reliability of the instruments. Then an introductory letter was obtained from the college of Humanities and social sciences of Metropolitan International University for the researcher to present in the field in Kironbe North B Village, Lira City so as to create rapport with us with the respondents. The procedure was helped to improve the usefulness, timeliness, accuracy, comparability and collection fight quality for better analysis and reporting.

Data Analysis

Providing meaning and context to data gathered for validity and trustworthiness is what this process entails (Sekaran, 2003). Prior to entering the data into the computer using SPSS, the data will first be sorted, updated, and coded from the field. The researcher can use this software to generate descriptive statistics like means and standard deviations and to present data using tables, images, and frequency tables.

Using the descriptive or narrative method, qualitative data was analyzed and presented in the form of texts and interviews, impressions, words, photos, and symbols. The researcher provided a thorough literature description of the respondents' points of view so that the reader could form their own opinions (Bell, 1993). While quantitative data was presented using a percentage distribution technique (Creswell, 1993) Closed-ended questions were recorded, and the answers were then verified for each questionnaire in order to figure out the percentage of participants who supplied each response. They were examined by creating quotations, single words, and brief phases to save time and money. They were used to collect information for individual interviews in the form of notes, which served as a summary of those interviews. To help respondents answer in their own words and save time and honey, the researcher wrote each question at the start of a separate blank page or a coded sheet. (Bell, 1993)

Results

Statistical diagrams such as tables, graphs and pie charts are to be used in presenting data while frequencies and percentages help in analyzing raw data. The presentation of the findings here fire follows the order of research questions stated. Neural information of the respondents

There were particular aspects that were looked at in this particular section of the area and these include age, sex, and education level of respondents.

Table 2: showing the gender of the respondents

sex	No. of respondents	% age
Male	20	50%
Female	20	50%
Total	40	100%

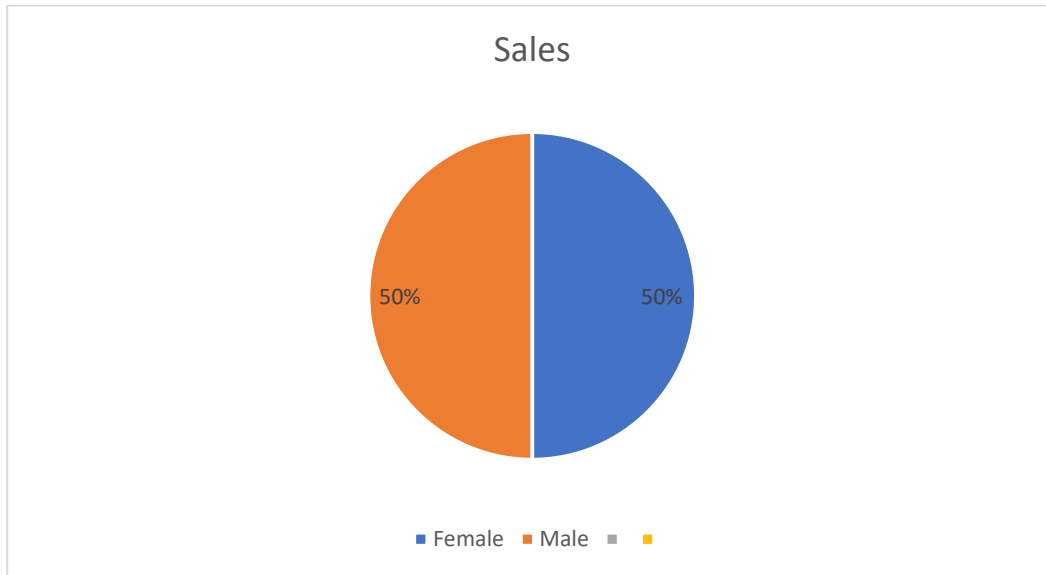


Figure 1

Source: Primary data 2021

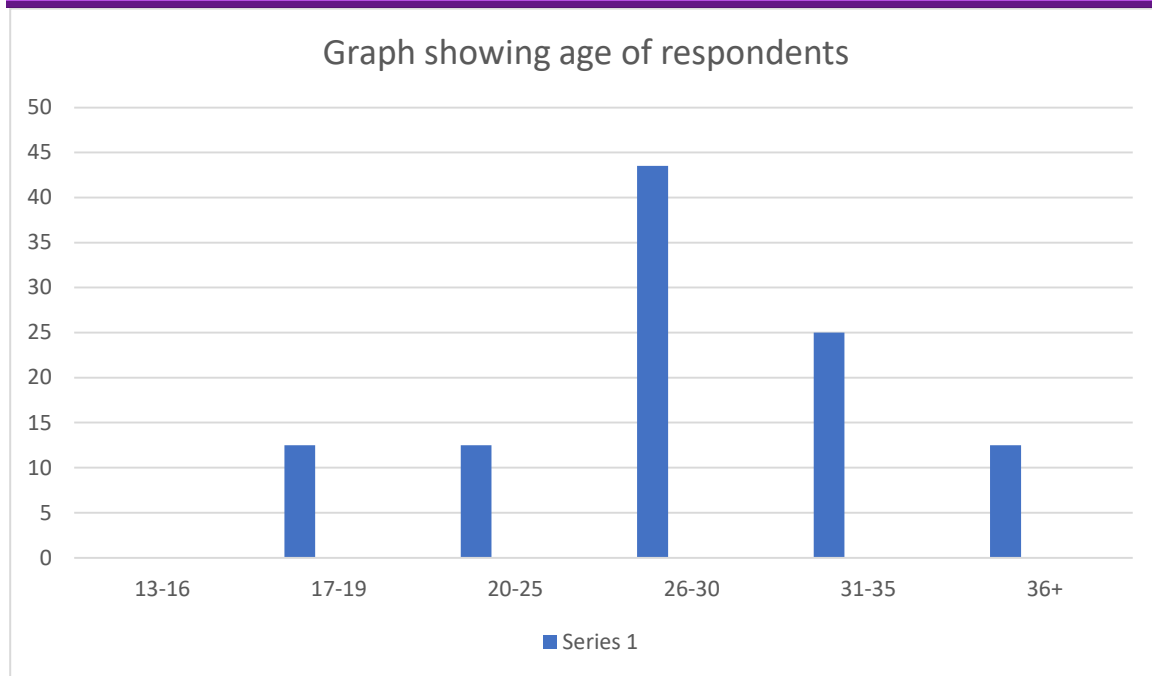
From the findings presented in table 2 and figure 1, it was found out that both males and females responded equally and this is shown by 50% (20 respondents) for both males and females. The age group of the respondents was also obtained from the respondents and data that was obtained was tabulated.

Table 3: showing the age group of respondents

Age	No. of respondents	Percentage		
13-16	0	0	Minimum age	14
17-19	5	12.5	Maximum Age	39
10-25	5	12.5	Kurtosis	0.789
26-30	15	43.5	Standard deviation	14.345
31-35	10	25	mean	19.78
36+	5	12.5		
Total	40	100%		

Source: Primary data from field, 2018

Figure 3: Showing age of respondents



Source: primary data 2021

According to table 3 and figure 2, the mean age was 19.78 on average. Age fits the measures of central tendency and is thus a good fit because the standard deviation (14.345) is within the ranges of the minimum age (14) and the maximum age (39).

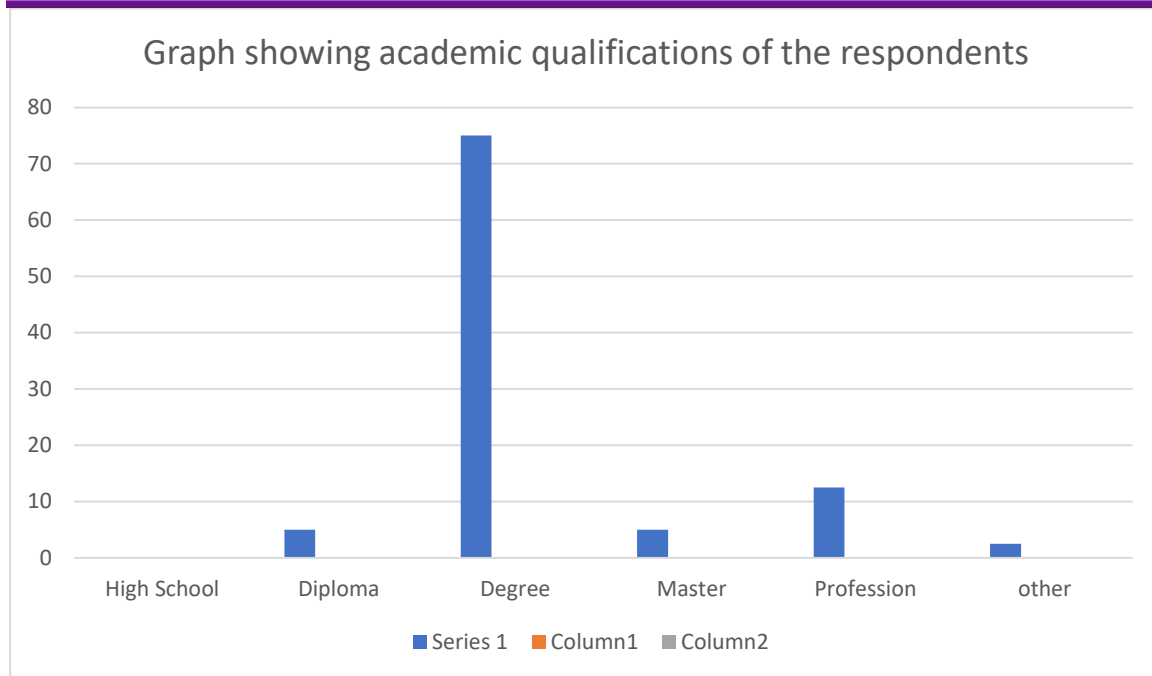
The Kurtosis value (K) (0.789) at the 95% confidence level, however, is more than 0.05, so we reject the null hypothesis and arrive at the conclusion that the disturbance terms are not normally distributed and that the total of the probability of a normal curve is not equal to one.

Table 4: showing the highest academic qualifications of the respondents.

Academic qualification	No. of respondents	%ge
High school	0	0
Diploma	2	5
Degree	30	75
Masters	2	5
Professional	5	12.5
Others	1	2.5
Total	40	100%

Source: Primary data from the field, 2018

Figure 3: showing the highest academic qualifications of the respondents



Source: Primary data from the field 2018

According to the academic qualifications, number of respondents, on average, 75%—had earned a degree, whereas the logistic model found that, when other variables were held constant, those with a master's and a diploma made up 10% of the academic qualifications. No respondents had a high school diploma, proving that there was no relationship between respondents' high school diplomas and their academic credentials. Table 3 and Figure 3 reveal that the majority of respondents with degrees are unemployed and more prone to conduct crimes, as evidenced by 30 of the respondents (75). High school, a diploma, a master's degree, a professional, and other respondents were also included.

Table 5: what could be the causes of unemployment in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City?

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
scarcity of jobs	10	25
lack of capital	5	12.5
Unmarketable courses	4	10
lack of qualifications	3	7.5
Alcoholisrn	3	7.5
lack of technical skills	4	10
Corruption	10	25
lack of entrepreneurship skills	1	2.5
total	40	100%

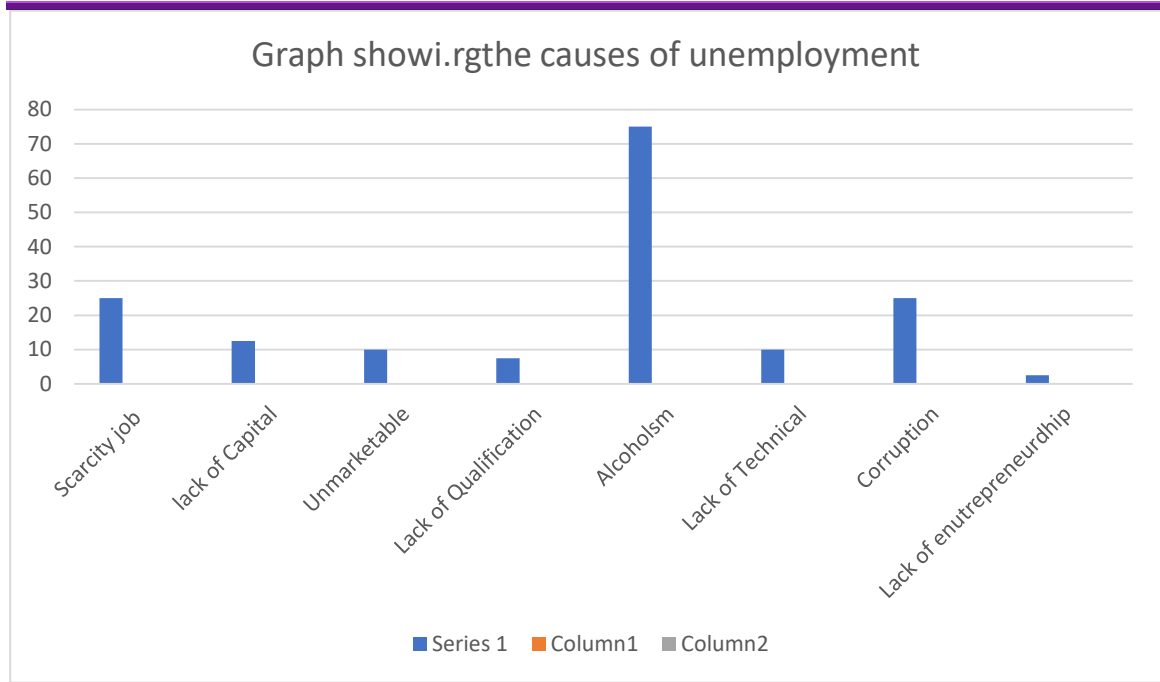


Table 5 and Figure 4 answers indicate that the two main factors contributing to youth unemployment, which accounts for 25% of all cases, are a lack of jobs and corruption (10)

According to replies, there is a large work force but a shortage of jobs, government officials misuse youth development funds for their own use and other officials ask for a bribe in order to get a job.

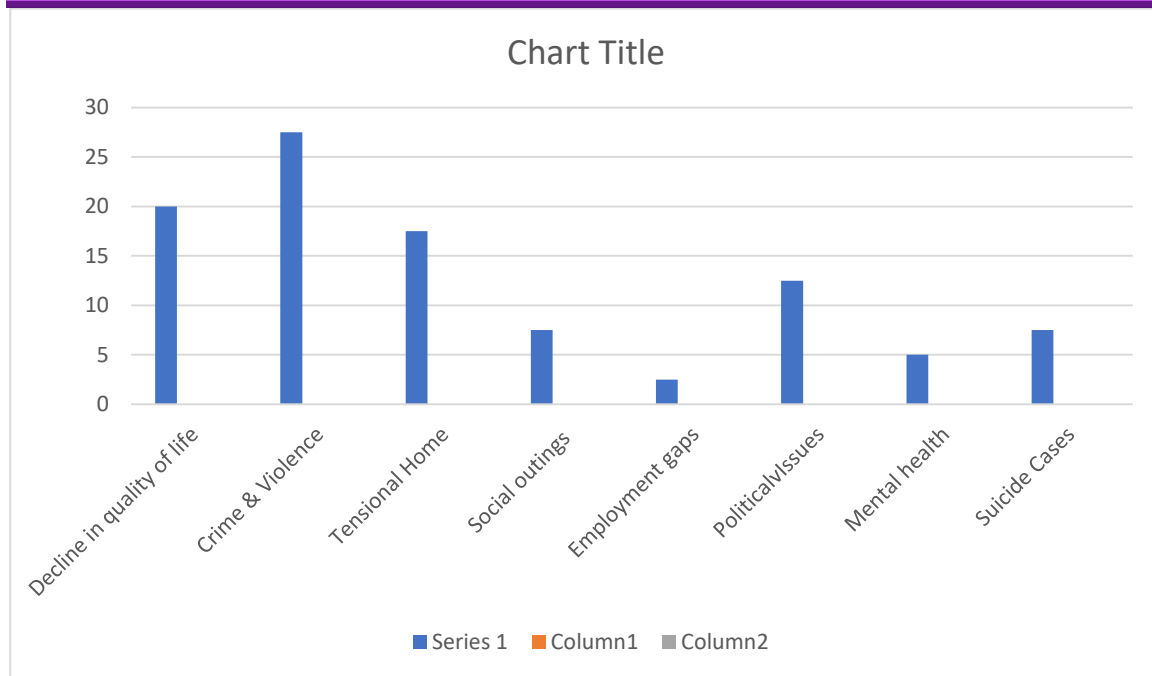
Laziness is 12.5 percent (5), and many respondents verified to the researcher that many people, despite having access to land, are unwilling to labor. These people also avoid engaging in intensive farming.

Unmarketable courses and lack of technical skills 10 percent (4), lack of qualifications and alcoholism fall at 7.5 percent (3) and lack of capital 10 percent (4). This will have a lot of implications as will be discussed in chapter five. Research question section 13, respondents were asked to mention some of the effects of unemployment and crime amongst the people. The findings are therefore shown in the table below.

Table 6: effects of unemployment and crime amongst the people in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City.

Effects	No, of Respondents	Percentage
Decline in quality of life	8	20
Crime and violence	11	27.5
Tensional home	7	17.5
Social outings	3	7.5
Employment gaps	1	2.5
Political issues	5	12.5
Mental health	2	5
Suicide cases	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Figure 5: showing the effects of unemployment and crime among the people



Source: primary data from field, 2021

According to responses, unemployment and crime have a number of negative effects on people's lives, as shown in table 6 and graph 5, including a 20% decline in quality of life, 27% increases in crime and violence, 17% increases in domestic conflict, 7% increases in social gatherings and suicide cases, 3% increases in employment gaps, 12.5 increases in political issues, and 5% increases in mental health (2).

issues with one's mental health, such as poor self, feeling unworthy, sadness, and hopelessness. Recent jobless people have bad attitudes toward everyday things and believe that their entire sense of purpose has been lost as a result of the lost money and the aggravation that goes along with it.

Low self-esteem, feeling inadequate, depressed and despairing are common emotions.

The majority of respondents think that strain at home will result in an increase in divorce rates and family conflict, which will push some people to turn to crime to support their families on a daily basis. Political instability may result from issues that have caused people to lose faith in the government and its leaders. Unemployment causes crime and violence by driving them to engage in unlawful activities like robbery and gambling, which raises the crime rate. Suicide cases: Both the rate of attempted and completed suicides is on the rise.

Social outing, Unemployment has brought a decrease in social outings and interactions with other people, including friends Due to appearance which is so discouraging and shameful. Employment gaps, to further complicate the situation the longer the individual is out of job the more difficult it becomes to find one. Employers find employment gaps as a negative aspect. No one wants to hire a person who has been out of work for some time even when there's no fault of the individual per say.

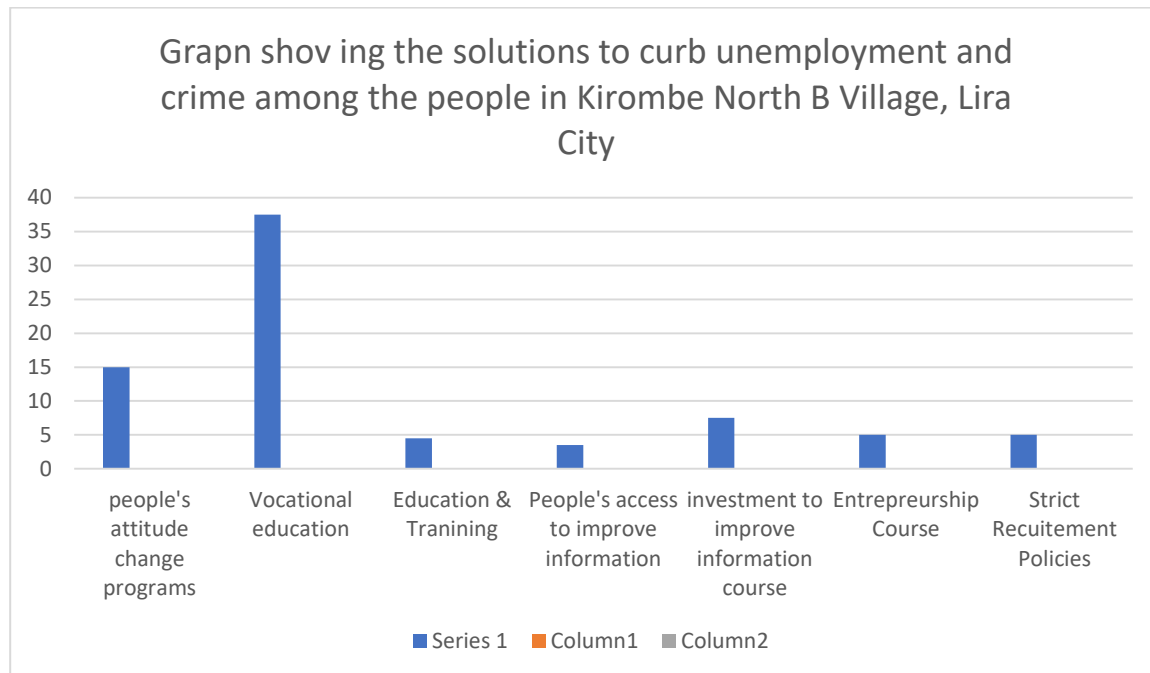
Table 7: what are the solutions taken to curb unemployment and crime among the people in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City?

Solutions	No. of respondents	Percentage
Youth attitude change programs	6	15
Vocational education	15	37.5
Education and training	2	4.5
Youth access to capital	1	3.5
Investment to improve information resources	3	7.5
Entrepreneurship courses	2	5

Strict recruitment policies	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: primary data from field 2021

Figure 6: showing possible solutions taken to curb unemployment and crime among the people in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City.



Source: primary data from field, 2021

Table 7 and figure 6 show that there are quite a few possibilities that could be used to reduce youth unemployment and crime, including: youth attitude change programs (15%), vocational education (37.5%), youth access to capital (3.5%), education and training (4.5%), capital investment to improve youth information resources (7.5%), entrepreneurship courses (5.2%), and strict recruitment policies (2.) Fortunately, there is still time for Kirombe North B Village, Lira City, to change things around, and vocational education is the key to that.

This type of schooling gives young people useful skills. If education is to serve its intended purpose, it must be included into the conventional instructional system so that every graduate who is unable to find a job can opt to launch their own business. The notion of equity in opportunities and program distribution is supported through the National Youth Policy. Resources and services. The policy supports equal access to socioeconomic and job opportunities that are consistent with young people's abilities, potential, and needs. It also recognizes young people's legal right to meaningful employment that is free from bias.

Conclusion

The loss of prospects for economic progress in Kirombe North B Village, Lira City, and Uganda as a whole are driven by the youth unemployment and underemployment that are illustrated above. A World Bank report titled "African elopement Indicators 2014/2015: Youth and Employment in Uganda-the Potential, the Problem, the Promise" says that fragmented and isolated efforts will not be successful in reducing youth unemployment in Uganda. Instead, the necessity for an integrated strategy of rural development, growth, and job creation serves as an overall favorable for tackling the youth employment crisis.

Recommendation

Parents should send their kids to school so they can learn, improve their skills, learn how to work in white-collar occupations, and become less dependent on their parents.

To create work opportunities for students, the government ought to build more industries nearby.

There is just one technical institution in the area, and it only has room for a small number of students. People-attitude activities should be supported so that young people can have a positive outlook on their future. Parents should be made more aware of the need of education so they can enroll their girls in school, which will help prevent early marriages. Cheap alcohol, including tot packs like Empire, Coffee Spirit, Dtoko, and Crud, should be outlawed by the government.

The Ministry of Education needs to formulate a policy which would allow for the revision of the education curriculum after certain definitive periods. The secondary school education should particularly entail practical training on different aspects. If such reforms are made, the education system would be able to mold young people whose skills are required by the labor market and thus enhance their employability.

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