

**EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS ON CRIME RATE AMONG YOUTH IN
NAMATALA WARD INDUSTRIAL CITY DIVISION MBALE CITY**

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UNIVERSITY**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

I **Asio Stella**, declare that this research report was my original work and has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for the award of a Bachelors in Social Work and Social Administration

ASIO STELLA

AS
.....

Date..... *02.09.2024*

SIGNATURE

APPROVAL

I certify that this research report was written under my supervision as partial requirement for the award of Bachelors in Social Work and Social Administration and it's now ready for submission.



.....

Date.. 03/09/2024

MR. MUNIALO PAUL

RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

I ASIO STELLA dedicate this report to my parents Waiswa Herbert and Janja Robbinah, for their endless prayers and support towards achieving my academic excellence.

May you continue to be the light and hope of my life and may the good Lord bless you abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the almighty God for the wisdom and knowledge he has given me for their endless support.

I extend my sincere appreciation to supervisor who has worked tirelessly towards this achievement, may the lord God bless him abundantly.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

This chapter would present the introduction to the topic of study, the general background to the study, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study as well as the conceptual frame work.

1.1 Back ground to the Study

1.1.1 Historical Perspectives

Criminal policy reforms in Germany and other European countries turned to non-custodial and informal sanctions as a response to the rising crime rates of the 1970s (see Weigend 1995, Cherry 2001, Oberwitter and Hoefler 2005, Jehle and Wade 2006, Heinz 2006). The main aspect of these reforms is the emphasis on restricting the use of imprisonment. In particular, short-term custodial sanctions were driven back in favor of probation and non-custodial sentences such as fines. In Germany, in 2005 it was less than every tenth (8.3%) judgment that imposed an unconditional prison sentence. In 1950, this share was still at 39.1% (Heinz 2006). Besides constraining unconditional prison sentences, the second pillar of criminal policy reforms was to strengthen the role of the public prosecutor in the context of pre-trial diversion, which was likewise considered as ‘informal sanctioning’.

Criminal policy reforms in Germany and other European countries turned to non-custodial and informal sanctions as a response to the rising crime rates of the 1970s (Weigend 1995, Cherry 2001, Oberwitter and Hoefler 2005, Jehle and Wade 2006, Heinz 2006). The main aspect of these reforms was the emphasis on restricting the use of imprisonment. In particular, short-term custodial sanctions were driven back in favor of probation and non-custodial sentences such as fines. In Germany, in 2005 it was less than every tenth (8.3%) judgment that imposed an unconditional prison sentence. In 1950, this share was still at 39.1% (Heinz 2006).

Violent crime once ran rampant through the United States and threatened the quality of life of the American people. Several professional studies were conducted in order to explain some of the causes of violent crime, and many conclusions were consistent across multiple studies. The substance of crime concerns was indicative of the safety of the United States, and there are several stakeholders in the release of crime statistics. Thus, the variability in hypotheses regarding crime and the continual research has informed the public about the prevalence of crime, directly impacting personal decisions and economic and political agendas. As such, this study dives into more catalysts of crime that align with previous research, and also works to present dependable results that can be utilized for the benefit of citizens, legislators, educators, and many other stakeholders.

In Brazil, the highest influences of violent crime were socioeconomic statuses and social structures (Peres & Nivette, 2017). On the same perspective, socioeconomic was also a high influence on violent crime in India (Mayer, 2017). Seeing that both of these countries are developing, the social and economic impacts are at a national scale, that being; this promotes crime and provides a national problem.

Violence increasingly mutates and spreads. France has become pray of its most cruel terrorist attack since WWII: over 130 casualties. Honduras has seen homicides increase to rates similar to war areas: 90 per a hundred thousand inhabitants. Philippines has turned into the non-war country with the largest number of journalists assassinated: a murder every 45 days (CPJ, 2015). Spain has become a regular target of political violence: extremists groups have attacked the country 14 times since 2001 (The-Economist, 2015). Mexico has seen the emergence of violent battles for turf between drug cartels: the toll has been 51 thousand casualties from 2007 to 2010 (Rios, 2012; Rios, 2015).

In both Kenya and Zambia, the incidence of economic crimes was higher in 2018 compared to the years 2014 and 2016. As evidenced by this survey, the increase in incidence of economic crimes was a regional and global problem and while each country must put measures to curb the vices at home, there must also be cross-border cooperation in formulating and implementing policies that help prevent, detect and mitigate against various forms of economic crimes.

1.1.2 Conceptual Perspective

Crime was known as an action carried out by an individual who breaks the law. The term crime has various types of crime, but the four main common crimes are; violent crime, property crime, inchoate crime and statutory crime. However, this thesis has a narrow focus on violent crime. Violent crime was known as physically or mentally harming one other. Violent crime involves homicide, rape, assault, etc.

Criminal policy in the U.S. followed a quite different path. Whereas most Western European countries adopted policies of diversion and non-custodial sentences, the U.S. faced the rising crime rates of the 1970s by greater incarceration and practicing ‘tough on crime’ strategies such as California’s ‘three strikes and you’re out’. As a result, the incarceration rate in the U.S. has increased by more than 220 percent between 1980 and 2000 (Cherry 2001), and reached the unprecedented number of 738 prisoners per 100,000 of the national population in 2006 (US Bureau of Justice Statistics).

1.1.3. Theoretical Perspective

Economic Model of Criminal Behavior

The economic model of crime was a standard model of decision making where individuals choose between criminal activity and legal activity on the basis of the expected utility from those acts. It was assumed that participation in criminal activity was the result of an optimizing individual responding to incentives. Among the factors that influence an individual’s decision to engage in criminal activities are (i) the expected gains from crime relative to earnings from legal work (ii) the chance (risk) of being caught and convicted, (iii) the extent of punishment and (iv) the opportunities in legal activities. Specifying an equation to capture the incentives in the criminal decision was a natural first step in most analyses of the crime as work models. The most important of these gives the relative rewards of legal and illegal activity. For example, the economic model sees the criminal as committing a crime if the expected gain from criminal activity exceeds the gain from legal activity, generally work.

Extensions of the basic model

The incentive-based model of crime has experienced significant theoretical and empirical developments. The model by Becker has been developed subsequently by Ehrlich (1973). Since at least Ehrlich there has been an awareness of a correspondence between any crime-work decision and time allocation. In the 1970s and 1980s, the influential contributions of Ehrlich (1975) and Witte (1980), among others, made this connection much more precise and the awareness more widespread. For example, Ehrlich allowed for three different criminal justice outcomes, whereas Witte utilized a model in which the time allocations between legal and illegal activities entered the utility function directly.

1.1.4 Contextual Perspective

In Uganda, the report draws insights from the experiences, perceptions and knowledge of economic crime from 64 respondents. The 64 respondents are Board Members and Senior Managers who are part of Executive Management, Finance, Audit, Risk Management and other core functions in large, medium and small organizations. Of the 64 respondents, 48% represent listed companies, 41% private organizations and 11% public or non-governmental institutions.

Ugandan organizations reported a 66% incidence rate of having experienced at least one form of economic crime over the last 24 months, which was 35% higher than the global average. Fraud Committed by the Consumer was the most prevalent economic crime in Uganda. This economic crime classification relates to fraud where a consumer in the course of undertaking a legitimate transaction with an organization, exploits the governance and control weaknesses of the organization to commit fraud. The results of the survey showed that this crime had a 45% incidence rate in Uganda. It was followed by Business Misconduct and Asset Misappropriation. Fraud Committed by the Consumer was especially prevalent in the Financial Services industry where it had an incidence rate of 57%.

1.2 Statement of the problem

High rates of crime impose significant costs on society and hinder economic development (Mehlum et al., 2005). At the individual level, the ultimate cost of crime was a loss of life, yet victims can also incur other costs, such as medical expenses, loss of property, or loss of income (Atkinson et al., 2005). At the social level, considerable resources are spent on avoiding being victimized. In response to high rates of crime, government was forced to spend a significant share of its budget on crime prevention, such as financing law enforcement agencies, running detention facilities and prisons, and implementing crime prevention programs. The social loss can be reflected in high spending on crime prevention and lower productivity of victimized individuals (Daniele and Ug, 2008; Ivaschenko et al., 2012: 22). At the economic level, crime was an act that would show the wind and reap the whirlwind of economics in a country. It was a well-known fact that crime would influence the transmission of economic growth through hindrance of foreign direct investment, constraints for investment in human capital, decline in competitiveness, reducing productive capacity, and increase in expenditure of unprofitable sector (crime fighting) to name a few.

However, no empirical research which has been carried out in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City on the effect of economic factors on crime rate among youth. It was upon this state of affairs that the researcher intends to carry out research to determine the effect of economic factors on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

1.3 Purpose of the study.

The effect of economic factors on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

1.3.1 Specific objectives of the study.

- i. To establish the main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.
- ii. To establish the effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

- iii. To establish the relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

1.4 Research question

- i. What are the main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City?
- ii. What was the effect of drug abuse on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City?
- iii. What was the relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City?

1.5 Scope of the study/ Content scope

The study would be carried out on the effect of economic factors on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City. Having economic factors as independent variable and crime rate among youth as dependent variable.

1.5.2 Time scope

The research study would take a time frame of 3 years from 2014 to 2016 and current trends of information about the topic understudy.

1.5.3. Geographical scope

The area under study would be Namatala Ward Industrial City Division, Mbale City which was surrounded by divisions such as Wanale division in the east, and northern division in the north and Mbale Municipality in the central and it was found in eastern Uganda.

Mbale City was bordered by Sironko District to the North East, Bududa District to the North East, Manafwa District to the southeast, Tororo District to the south, Butaleja District to the southwest and Budaka District to the west. Pallisa District and Kumi District lie to the northwest of Mbale District. Mbale, the largest town in the district and the location of the district headquarters, was located approximately 245 kilometres (152 mi), by road, northeast of Kampala, the capital of Uganda, and the largest city in that country. The coordinates of the district are: 00 57N, 34 20E. It has an area of 518.8 square kilometres (200.3 sq mi).

1.6 Justification of the study

Globally, unemployment undoubtedly has a number of consequences and costs to society, and one of them may be an increase in crime with consequent costs to society. In public debate, this relationship between unemployment and crime was often taken for granted. However, empirical studies have shown mixed results Agelet at,(2008). Various determinants of crime have traditionally been studied in other social science fields such as criminology and sociology (Matthew & Mike, 2016). High unemployment rates among youth often lead to feelings of despair and frustration. When young people struggle to find jobs, they may resort to criminal activities as a means of financial survival or to gain status among peers. Namatala Ward may experience higher unemployment levels, contributing to increased crime rates.

Poverty can create an environment where crime becomes a viable option for survival. In economically disadvantaged areas like Namatala Ward, limited access to resources can lead youth to engage in theft, drug trafficking, or other illegal activities to meet their basic needs. The cycle of poverty and crime can be self-perpetuating, making it difficult for youth to escape.

Economic factors often influence access to quality education. In areas where resources are scarce, educational institutions may be underfunded, leading to poor educational outcomes. Youth who do not complete their education may find it challenging to secure employment, increasing their likelihood of engaging in criminal behavior.

Families facing financial hardship may struggle to provide a stable environment for their children. Youth from unstable homes may experience neglect or lack of supervision, making them more susceptible to negative influences and criminal behavior. Economic strain can.

1.7 Significance of the study.

The study would help the local authorities to realize the effect of economic factors and crime rate among youth and come-up with measures to streamline the operations of the practices.

The study would help the government to come-up with projects which would occupy youth and reduce on rate of crimes.

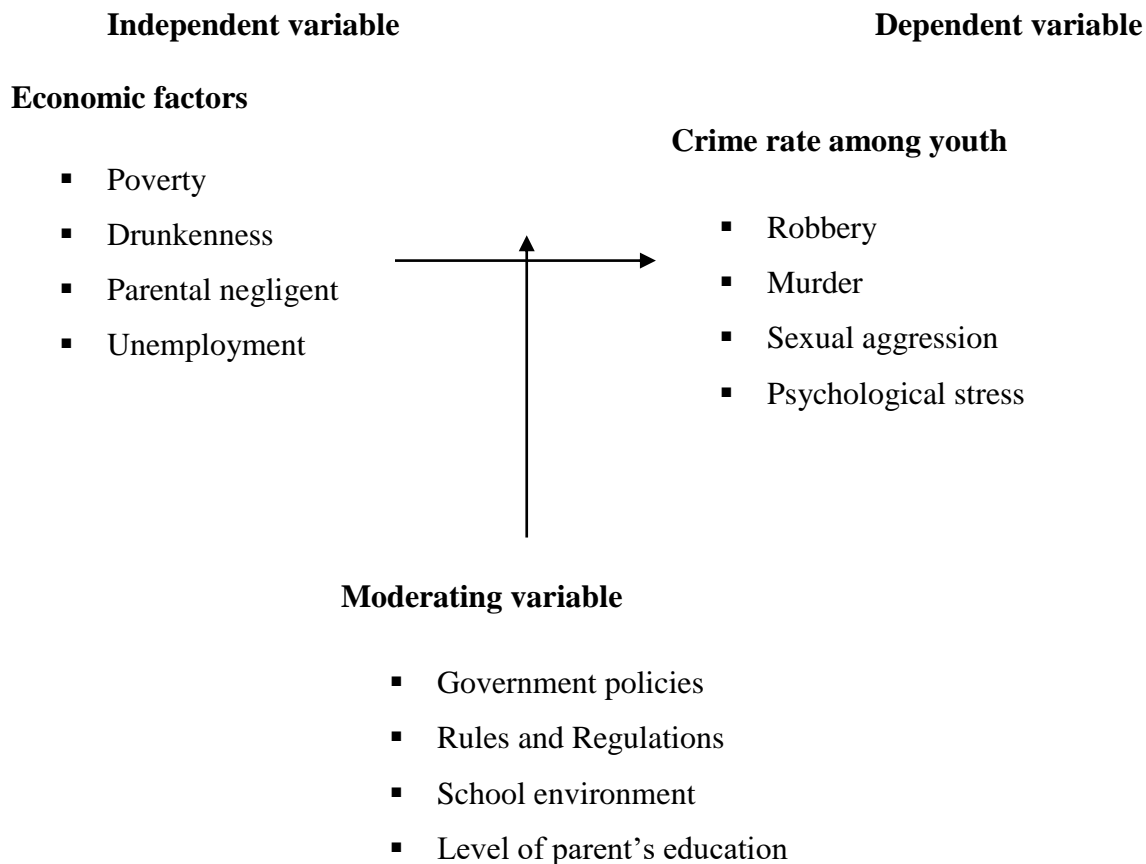
The study would help future academicians who may wish to carry out research on the same topic understudy.

The study would help the researcher to graduate since its one of the requirement by Uganda Christian University that one must fulfill before graduating.

The study would also help the researcher to develop skills in report writing and carrying out research while at work place.

1.7 The conceptual framework

A conceptual framework was a systematic representation between the relationship of a variable and congregation map. It describes the effect of economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City. It consists of independent, and dependent variables. The independent variable which was economic factors like immorality, drunkenness, drug abuse and the dependent variable which was crime rate among youth like sexual aggression, robbery, murder, immorality, beating people, and harassment.



CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the information in relation to the research topic under the study written by other scholars who seem to be vital under the research topic, and specific objectives.

2.1. The effect of poverty on crime rate among youth

Masih and Masih (2016) examine the causal relationship between several categories of crime and various socioeconomic variables in Australia between 1963 and 1990. They find that each of the categories of crime they tested are cointegrated with a host of demographic and socioeconomic variables and that dwelling commencements (a proxy for wealth) and urbanization are the most important determinants of crime.

Scorcu and Cellini (2018) investigate the economic determinants of crime rates in Italy over the period 1951 to 1994 by using cointegration analysis. They show that cointegrating relationships connect the long-run equilibrium levels of crime rates to economic factors in the presence of endogenously determined structural breaks. Entorf and Spengler (2000) study the model in the face of currently discussed factors of crime like demographic changes, youth unemployment, and income inequality. They use a panel of the German states. Results based on static and dynamic panel econometrics/criminometrics. The results confirm the deterrence hypothesis for crime against property. Economic and demographic factors reveal important and significant influences. Being young and unemployed increases the probability of committing crimes.

Raphael and Winter-Ebmer (2011) research the relationship between unemployment and crime using a state-level panel covering the period 1971–1997. Using U.S. state data, they estimate the effect of unemployment on the rates of seven felony offenses. Instrumental variable analysis (with instrumental variables for unemployment based on contracts for the defense industry and oil prices), finds support for a causal direction from unemployment to crime. They find significantly positive effects of unemployment on property crime rates that are stable across model specifications.

Edmark (2015) uses a panel data of Swedish counties over the years 1988–1999 to study the effects of unemployment on property crime rates. A fixed-effects model was estimated to investigate unemployment and crime relationship. The model includes time- and county- specific effects and a number of economic and socio-demographic variables to control for unobservable and covariates. The results show that unemployment has a positive and significant effect on some property crimes such as burglary, car theft and bike theft. Buonanno and Leonida (2016) examine the impact of education on criminal activity using annual data for the 20 Italian regions over the period 1980 to 1995. A number of hypotheses are tested regarding the effects of education and past incidence of crime on criminal activity. They find evidence supporting education's negative effect on crime in Italy. The results are robust to model specifications and endogeneity.

Lack of parental supervision, parental rejection and lack of parent-child involvement are consistent indicators of delinquent behavior. Parenting that features inconsistent, incoherent, overly punitive or too permissive methods of discipline also increase the risk of delinquency. Studies show that unwanted pregnancy and teen pregnancy create higher risk factors towards criminality. Ineffective parenting encourages youth to associate with peers who are involved in criminal activities. At the risk of oversimplifying a complex problem, research suggests that there was a direct link between dysfunctional parenting and the tendency for the youth to associate with delinquent peers.

As children, offenders are less successful in school, have lower attendance rates and are more likely to leave school early than their peers. Early school leavers experience many difficulties, the most obvious being unemployment or under-employment. Canadian studies show that 40% of federal inmates have a learning disability which remained undetected throughout their childhood.

2.2. The effect of poverty on crime rates among youth

The different studies of poverty and crime use different definitions and measures of poverty and the sources of crime data are problematic as to whether they are officially recorded by the police, courts and other agencies or self-reported by offenders and victims. These definitional and methodological issues are addressed where necessary in the discussions.

This delay in the impact of poverty on crime was important because it was entrenched poverty resulting in high levels of inequality that have only long-term effects. The effects of growing inequality and rising poverty since the 2008 recession may have been delayed in their effects on crime rates. These effects are not only on property crime. Virtually all recent studies find a strong relationship between economic inequality, poverty and violent crime too, between and within countries, across time.

Drawing on the US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, Wadsworth shows how quality of employment has a stronger influence on individuals' involvement in crime than the mere fact of having a job. In examining the relationship between employment and crime, Wadsworth asked 'why people work and why people commit crime', suggesting motivations may be other than alternative sorts of monetary gain. He concluded that young adults working in more subjectively rewarding jobs, having better benefits, in which a sense of emotional satisfaction accrues, and even when compared to income and job stability, are less likely to participate in a variety of different types of crime.

An early study, in the United States, by Flango and Sherbenou (2016) of 840 US cities' found that poverty was the main factor explaining aggravated assault and burglary and variations in crime rates between cities. Patterson's (1991:769) study of crime victimization crimes rates found that 'levels of absolute poverty, measured by the percentage of households with annual incomes below \$5,000, are significantly associated with higher rates of serious violent crime'. Lee's (2010) study of black and white homicide over 3 years found that disadvantage was more important than race in explaining homicide rates. Pridemore's review found that 'poverty was the most consistent predictor of area homicide rates in the US empirical literature' (2011:739). Pearlman et al's analysis of US census data and reported domestic violence found that poverty was associated with increased rates of reported domestic violence in poor neighborhoods.

The most striking and consistent relationship between poverty and crime was that found between inequality, poverty and homicide. This relationship holds across many different settings—among developed and developing countries, both between and within countries. Summarizing the evidence, firstly, relationships between inequality and violence are stronger when comparing whole societies and tend to be weaker when looking at small areas. Secondly, several studies have found that small reductions in income inequality cause large reductions in homicide. Thirdly, inequality influences homicide, whereas a society's average income level does not. Fourthly, the relationship between inequality and homicide seems to be part of a more general divisive effect of inequality which weakens the social fabric. Finally, high rates of homicide tend to accompany high levels of inequality in the distribution of income.

Poverty then might be a necessary, but it was not a sufficient, reason or condition why an individual engages in criminal activity. Living in poverty on its own was unlikely to lead to engagement in criminality. Carlen's (1988) study of imprisoned women revealed that although poverty was common among imprisoned women (see Radosh, 2003), and some of their crimes occasioned by either a necessity born of poverty or a perceived need born of thwarted consumerism, they'd also led lives characterized by feelings of powerlessness and frustration. Crucially, it was not only their poverty, but the fact they'd been exploited and experiencing violence and abuse at the hands of (often criminal) men, that most marked them out. While 'poverty drugs' provided a means by which to cope with a life of poverty and marginalization, the women's drug-related crimes could give relief, or at least promised to give relief, from living situations that were experienced 'at the best as being bleak or at the worst as being unendurable' (Carlen, 1988).

Bernard Muniyao Muiya, (2014) in his research on the "nature, challenges and consequences of urban youth unemployment" discovered that youth unemployment has led to increased rate of crime in Nairobi's Mathare areas. For instance, the unemployed female youth turn into prostitution as a way of getting income. It also led to erosion of self-esteem, high population since most of the unemployed youth engage in sex as a way of time passage and lack of proper housing which leads to other social problem such as premarital sex which affect teenage girls.

Balunzi (2001), argued that most unemployed young people end up in urban slums and streets and they can easily begin to engage in petty activities such as prostitution, drug abuse, alcoholism and crime. During this transition many young people face difficulties both socially and economically as they need integration in to the society.

The commonwealth youth programs (2007) argued that unemployment can make young people to stay with their parents for long than the expected. This can leads to increased family tension and mental and financial crisis within the family. Unemployment can cause young girls and women to drop out of school at earlier age in order to serve their families in a bid to earn some income. Unemployment may leads to high crime rates, depression and substances abuse by youth.

Owen (2009) asserted that the effect of youth unemployment was severe as it leads to thing like poverty, rural-urban migration by youth, rising crime rates, homelessness and housing problems, lack of participation in society and low social interaction among the youth. This have a great impact on young women as they find it difficult to make a living, hence resorting into acts such as prostitution and high rates of teenage pregnancies.

2.3. The relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth

Desimone and Wolver (2005) find that by introducing a large vector of covariates which control for heterogeneity between alcohol consumers and non-consumers, the negative causal relation between alcohol use and academic performance re-mains significant for heavy drinking. Furthermore, noted that most intuitively, alcohol and drug consumption may have some detrimental effects on pupils' cognitive abilities, for instance, by decreasing their ability to concentrate. Concerning the indirect channels, drug and alcohol consumption may for instance be responsible for shifting individuals' resources away from schooling.

Renna (2006) finds that heavy alcohol consumption has a negative effect on the probability of graduating from a high school rather than receiving a general education diploma (GED). However, these results are subject to valid criticisms since they ignore or only imperfectly control for the potential selection bias. Some studies are not able to reject the absence of a causal effect of drugs and alcohol consumption on educational performance.

Duarte and Escario (2006) employ a bivariate probity model to jointly estimate the determinants of schooling and drinking/smoking decisions. Their results indicate a negative causal relationship between alcohol consumption and schooling attendance. However, this study can be criticized on the grounds that it relies on the availability of a valid instrument, i.e. Factor that has some bearing on the decision to use alcohol and drug, but that was unrelated to schooling.

Granholtm and Delis, (2000) notes that by affecting the quality of learning, underage drinking could have an impact on both college admissions and job quality independent of its effects on years of schooling or school completion. Alcohol use could conceivably affect a student's quality of learning and academic performance regardless of its impact on school completion.

Evans (2003) studied the effects of teen drinking on high school completion, college entrance, and college persistence. Employing changes in the legal drinking age across states over time as an instrument, they found no significant effect of teen drinking on educational attainment.

Koch and Ribar (2001) reached a similar conclusion applying family fixed effects and instrumental variables to NLSY data. Though they found that drinking has a significant negative effect on the amount of schooling completed among men, the effect was small.

Drinking could affect learning through a variety of mechanisms. Recent neurological research suggests that underage drinking can impair learning directly by causing alterations in the structure and function of the developing brain with consequences reaching far beyond adolescence Swartz welder, (2004).

Renna (2008), who uses a research design similar to that used by Dee and Evans (2003) and finds that although binge drinking does not affect high school completion rates, it does significantly increase the probability that a student graduates with a GED rather than a high school diploma. Drinking could affect learning through a variety of mechanisms. Recent neurological research suggests that underage drinking can impair learning directly by causing alterations in the structure and function of the developing brain with consequences reaching far beyond adolescence.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter would cover the background against which data would be gathered. It discusses the research design, study population, sampling, and study variables, sources of data collection method and instruments data processing; analysis and presentation and limitations of study

3.1 Research Design

Saunders, (2009) defines a research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. The study would employ a descriptive research design. Descriptive survey design according to Kothari (2003) was a powerful form of quantitative analysis. This design was preferred because it enables the researcher describe the area of research and explain the collected data in order to investigate the differences and similarities with our frame of reference within a given period of time. In addition, the method permits gathering of data from the respondents in natural settings resulting in a description of the data, whether in words, pictures, charts, or tables. Moreover, the data to be collected would be both qualitative and quantitative in nature.

3.2 Study population

Study population was a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. <https://explorable.com/research-population>. The study would involve a population of 51 respondents which would comprise of The study would involve a sample of 45 respondents who would comprise of Chief finance officer (1), Division Mayor (1), accountant (7), secretary finance (1), internal auditors (5), Administrative officer (1), and youth (35). All in Mbale City. This would be because of their knowledge and experience about the topic under study.

3.3 Sample size and sampling procedures

3.3.1. Sample size

Is a count of individual observations such as scientific experiment or public opinion survey. It measures the number of individual samples measured or observations used in survey. <https://sciencing.com/meaning-sample-size-5988804.html>.

Table 3.1 showing the sample size.

Respondents	Population	Sample	Sampling Methods
Chief finance officer	1	1	Purposive
Division Mayor	1	1	purposive
Administrative officer	1	1	purposive
Youth	35	31	Simple random sampling
Internal Auditors	5	4	Simple random sampling
Accountants	7	6	Simple random sampling
Secretary finance	1	1	Purposive
Total	51	45	

Using Slovene formula

$$N = n / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where n is population, e^2 was the exponential

$$N = 51 / (1 + 51 * 0.05^2)$$

$$N = 51 / 1.1275$$

$$N = 51 / 1.1275$$

N= 45 as the sample size to be used because it gives greater power to detect differences

3.3.2. Sampling Techniques

A sampling technique was an identification of the specific process by which entities of the sample have been selected, (<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/sampling-techniques>).

3.3.2.1. Purposive sampling

Purpose sampling was non-probability sample that was selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. <https://www.thought-co.com/purposive-sampling-3026727>.

The study would use purposive sampling technique targeting the various key informants with experience of the chief finance officer, Division Mayor, Administrative officer, and internal auditors.

3.3.2.2. Simple random sampling

A simple random sampling was a subject of a statistical population in which each member of the subject has an equal probability of being chosen. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/simple-random-sampling>. The technique would ensure that all respondents would have equal chances of being selected. It therefore minimized biasness in sample selection. It would be used in selecting a sample of accountants, and youth.

3.5.0 Data collection.

Data collection was the process of gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in an established systematic fashion, which then enables one to answer relevant questions and evaluate outcomes. Data collection was a component of research in all fields of study including physical and social sciences, humanities, and business.

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/financial-mgt>.

Data would be categorized into two and each would be collected by a respective instrument. It would also involve going into the field and contacting the respondents and data would be collected by the methods shown below.

3.6.0 Sources of data.

The main sources of data to be collected for this research among others would include the following;

3.6.1 Primary data source.

A primary was an original material on which research was based on that was to say first hand testimony

concerning the topic under study. <https://googleweblight.com/i?u=httpslibrary.ithaca.edu/sp/subjects/primaryandhl=en-UG>. Basically this would be original data to be collected by means of questionnaires, interviews, observation, experimentation, and through participation.

3.6.2 Secondary data source.

The secondary data refers to data collected by someone other than the user. <https://en.m.wikipedea.org/wiki/secondarydata>. To some extent secondary data would be

collected in order to come up with concrete and clear information. Secondary data sources include internet, magazine, Newspaper, text books, and local document.

3.7.0 Data collection instruments.

The data collection instruments to be employed would include; questionnaires.

3.7.1 Questionnaire method.

A questionnaire; was a reformulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers. The questionnaire would be used on the basis that the variables under study cannot be observed for instance the views, the opinions perception and feelings of the respondents. The questionnaire would equally be used because the information would be collected from a large sample in a short period of time yet the respondents could read and write (sekaran 2003) the questionnaire would be used in collection of data from respondents (owners) of small scale businesses).

3.8. Data Analysis

Data analysis was a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modeling data with a goal of discovering useful information suggesting conclusion and supporting decision making. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/data-analysis>.

After data collection, the researcher would be edited, encode and analyze the information. The data would also be edited to check on the accuracy, reliability, consistency, and completeness. The researcher would ensure the validity and reliability of the mentioned research instruments through field pre-test and guidelines by the lecturers. The researcher aims to use the concurrent data analysis method to analyze the data that would be collected. Separate analysis and collection of qualitative and quantitative data would be incorporated which would further be combined to be used in a more prudent way for the research. This was because of the different paradigm of data collection methods (qualitative and quantitative) that was being used (Gummesson, 1991). Further more Structured and unstructured interviews both would be used for the management of Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City to obtain the critical perspective on factors, measures and how it was benefiting them in terms of boosting the business performance or vice versa.

3.9. Ethical Consideration

The researcher would respect the dignity of the respondents and would treat the information given by them with uttermost confidentiality and for the research purpose only. The researcher

would be keen not to ask provocative questions to the respondents especially questions concerning private life and even those which degrade some body's dignity.

Permission would be sought from the respondents before approaching their home and working premises and at their convenient times only. Issues of bribes, undue influence, and cohesion would be strongly avoided by the researcher and False and misleading information would be critically subjected to validity test to check on the error rate in the research. Finally the data would be presented based on the research questions, studies and purpose of the study.

3.10 Limitation of the study.

1. In the course of carrying out this research work the researcher may encounter certain problems which would tend to hinder the researcher from effectively achieving these objectives. Prominent among these problems are:
2. Financial problem: The researchers' constraint was financial as it may limit him from engaging on much journey for the collection of data.
3. The researcher was also given very limited time coupled with busy schedule as this kind of work ordinarily requires an extensive study of the issue and cases.
4. The Attitude of respondents as some of the respondents at times may not be ready to let go vital information as they may be afraid of revealing official secret. However all these constraints the researcher would not allow them to hinder the researcher to go ahead in carrying out research in relation under the topic of study.

**CHAPTER FOUR:
PRESENTATION OF THE ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study, discussion; analysis of the different responses to some key questions was also done in this chapter following the research objectives as seen below;

4.1. Back ground information of respondents

This section shows the gender of the respondents, marital status, age bracket, level of education attained, and the duration spent in service Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City as seen below;

4.1.1. Gender of the respondents

The respondents were asked to state their gender and the response obtained is explained below

Table 4.1: Showing the gender of the respondents

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	24	53.3	53.3	53.3
	Female	21	46.7	46.7	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data (2024)

From the table 4.1, above showed that 52.3% of the respondents were male as being the highest and 46.7% respondents as female came least. This was an indication that majority of the respondents during research were male as compared to their counter parts the female. This means that more male are engaged in economic activities more than the female.

4.1.2. Age of the respondents

These section respondents were asked to state or tick their appropriate years and response obtained is analyzed below;

Table 4.2: Showing the age of the respondents

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18- 25 years	6	13.3	13.3	13.3
	26–35 years	21	46.7	46.7	60.0
	36-45 years	11	24.4	24.4	84.4
	46-55 years	3	6.7	6.7	91.1
	Above 55 years	4	8.9	8.9	100.0
Total		45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data (2024)

From the field research in table 4.2, 46.7% of the respondents ranked highest as being between the age of 26-35 years, 24.4% of the respondents as second were between 36-45 years, 13.3% of the respondents were between 18-25 years, 6.7% being between 46-55 years, and 8.9% of the respondents were above 55 years. Therefore majority of the respondents were between the age of 25-34 years who are still strong and had love for work in order to achieve better results.

4.1.3. Marital status of the respondents

This section respondents were asked to state their marital status as explained below

Table 4.3: Showing the marital status of the respondents

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	14	31.1	31.1	31.1
	Married	23	51.1	51.1	82.2
	Divorced	4	8.9	8.9	91.1
	Separated	4	8.9	8.9	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data (2024)

In the table 4.3 above, 51.1% of the respondents being the majority were married, 31.1% of the respondents were single as second, 8.9% of the respondents ranked third as divorced and 8.9% of the respondents as separated. This showed that the highest number of respondents were married and preferred works in order to meet the family demands. So this helps in the people avoiding engaging in criminal activities.

4.1.4. Academic qualification of the respondents

The respondents were asked about their academic qualification and analysis

Table 4.4: Showing the academic qualifications of the respondents

	Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	University	26	57.7	57.7	57.7
	Tertiary	6	13.3	13.3	71
	Secondary	9	20	20	91
	Primary	4	9	9	100.0
	Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data (2024)

From the table 4.4, 57.7% of the respondents had university education, 13.1% of the respondents were degree holders, 20% of the respondents had education at secondary level, and 9% of the respondent had primary education. This indicated that respondents in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City were educated as an important factor which has helped them to effectively minimize on crime rate among youth.

4.1.5. Work experience of the respondents

This section covered the experience of the respondents

Table 4.5: Showing the work experience of the respondents

Response		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3 years	2	4.4	4.4	4.4
	3-5 years	9	20.0	20.0	24.4
	5-7 years	23	51.1	51.1	75.5
	7-9	8	17.8	17.8	93.3
	10 above	3	6.7	6.8	100
Total		45	100.0	100.0	

Source: Primary data (2024)

From the field research in table 4.5, 4.4% of the respondents had experience of between 1-3 years, 20.0% of the respondents worked for the period between 3-5 years, 51.1% respondents had worked for a period of between 5-7years, 17.8% of the respondents had experience of between 7-9 years, and 6.7% of the respondents had worked for a period of 10 and above years. This implied that majority of the respondents had work experience of 7 years which had enabled them to curb crime rate among youth.

4.2. The main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

This was the first objective under study and it was attained through the research questions as seen below;

Table 4.6: Showing main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
Drug abuse is one of the causes of crimes among youth	50.0	38.3	8.3	0	3.3
Increasing rate of unemployment contributes to increased cases of crimes among youth	28.3	51.7	10.0	0	10.0
Lack of parental supervision influences bad behaviours among youth	13.3	23.3	13.3	16.7	33.3
Poverty among youth influences them to commit crimes	20.0	8.3	11.7	40.0	20.0
Peer influence also leads to increased cases of crimes	15.0	26	28	7	23
Lack of education among youth leads to crimes among youth	55	34	9	0	2

Source: Primary data (2024)

4.2.1. Drug abuse is one of the causes of crimes among youth

From the table 4.6 above, indicate that 50.0% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38.3% agreed, 8.3% were undecided with the statement, and 3.3% strongly disagreed. This implied that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that drug abuse is one of the causes of crimes among youth.

4.2.2 Increasing rate of unemployment contributes to increased cases of crimes among youth

On the other hand 28.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 51.7% of the respondents agreed, 10.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed as well as undecided, and disagree had no response. This indicates increasing rate of unemployment contributes to increased cases of crimes among youth.

4.2.3 Lack of parental supervision influences bad behaviours among youth

Furthermore, 13.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 23.3% of the respondents agreed, 13.3% of the respondents were undecided, 16.7% of the respondents disagreed and 33.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that lack of parental supervision influences bad behaviours among youth.

4.2.4 Poverty among youth influences them to commit crimes

In addition, 20.0% of the respondents strongly agreed, 8.3% of the respondents agreed, 11.7% of the respondents were undecided, 40.0% of the respondents disagreed, and 20.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that majority of the respondents disagreed that poverty among youth does not influence them to commit crimes .

4.2.5 Lack of education among youth leads to crimes among youth

The findings also revealed that 15% of the respondents strongly agreed, 26% of the respondents agreed, 28% of the respondents were undecided, 7% of the respondents disagreed, and 23% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that lack of education among youth leads to crimes among youth since majority of the respondents agreed by 26% response.

4.2.6 Peer influence also leads to increased cases of crimes

Lastly, 55% of the respondents strongly agreed, 34.0% agreed, 9% were undecided, disagree had no response and 2% strongly disagreed. This implied that peer influence also leads to increased cases of crimes.

4.3. The effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

This was the second objective under study and different questions were derived from this variable and the results are as explained below;

Table 4.7: Showing the effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
Unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth	30.0	43.3	5.0	15.0	6.7
unemployment leads to bad behaviours among youth like abuse, disrespect among others	30.0	53.3	6.7	6.7	3.3
Unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth	46.7	41.7	5.0	3.3	3.3
Unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents	53.3	0	0	30.0	16.7
Unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth	35.0	15.0	11.7	31.7	3.3
Unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth	22.5	57.5	12.5	0	7.5

Source: Primary data (2024)

4.3.1 Unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth

The findings in table 4.7 above, show that 30.0% of the respondents strongly agreed, 43.3% of the respondents agreed, 5.0% of the respondents were undecided, 15% disagreed, and 6.7% strongly disagreed. This implied that unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth.

4.3.2 Unemployment leads to bad behaviours among youth like abuse, disrespect among others

On the other hand 30.0% of the respondents strongly agreed, 53.3% of the respondents agreed, 6.7% were undecided and disagreed, and 3.3% strongly disagreed. This implied that unemployment leads to bad behaviours among youth like abuse, disrespect among others.

4.3.3 Unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth

Besides, about unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth, 46.7% strongly agreed, 41.7% agreed, 5.0% were undecided, 3.3% both strongly disagreed and disagreed at the same time. This indicated that unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth.

4.3.4 Unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents

About unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents , 53.3% strongly agreed, 30.0% disagreed, 16.7% strongly disagreed, while undecided and disagreed had zero response. This implied that unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents.

4.3.5. Unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth

In addition about unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth, 35.0% strongly agreed, 31.7% disagreed, 15% agreed, 11.7% were undecided, and 3.3% strongly disagreed. This was an indication that unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth.

4.4. The relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

This was the third objective under study and different questions were formulated and responses obtained are explained below;

Table 4.8: Showing the relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

STATEMENT	SA	A	N	D	SD
Economic factors leads to increased levels of poverty among youth influencing them to steal	20.0	38.3	0	16.7	25.0
Malnourishment cases among youth are registered	20.0	11.7	25.0	36.7	6.7
Economic factors affects the health of youth like drug abuse	41.7	18.3	16.7	10.0	13.3
Economic factors triggers domestic violence among youth	38.3	20.0	16.7	0	25.0
Economic factors increases bad behaviors like rape, theft and defilement among youth	11.7	55.0	25.0	8.3	0

Source: Primary data (2024)

4.4.1 Economic factors lead to increased levels of poverty among youth influencing them to steal

The findings in table 4.8 above, reveal that 20.0% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38.3% of the respondents agreed, undecided had no response, 16.7% of the respondents disagreed, and 25.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed, and. This implied that economic factors lead to increased levels of poverty among youth influencing them to steal.

4.4.2 Malnourishment cases among youth are registered

In addition about Malnourishment cases among youth are registered, 20.0% of the respondents strongly agreed, 11.7% of the respondents agreed, 25.0% of the respondents were undecided, 36.7% of the respondents disagreed, and 6.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that malnourishment cases among youth are registered.

4.4.3 Economic factors affect the health of youth like drug abuse

Furthermore 41.7% of the respondents strongly agreed, 18.3% of the respondents agreed, 16.7% of the respondents were undecided, 13.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed, and 10.0% of the respondents disagreed. This implied that economic factors affect the health of youth like drug abuse.

4.4.4 Economic factors triggers domestic violence among youth

On the other hand 38.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 25.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 20.0% of the respondents agreed, 16.7% of the respondents undecided and disagreed had no response. This indicated that economic factors triggers domestic violence among youth.

4.4.5 Economic factors lead to early pregnancy among teenagers

In addition 11.7% strongly agreed, 55.0% agreed, 25.0% were undecided, 8.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed had 0% response. This implied that Economic factors leads to early pregnancy among teenagers.

4.4.6 To find out the relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

Correlations

		Economic Factors	Crime Rate among Youth
Economic Factors	Pearson Correlation	1	.485**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	45	45
Crime Rate among Youth	Pearson Correlation	.485**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	45	45

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

This shows that there is positive significant relationship between Economic Factors and Crime Rate among Youth. This indicates that there was significant relation between Economic Factors and Crime Rate among Youth which is sig .003 = 0.3%, which is less than 0.05. While other factors accounts for 99.7%.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the summary of the findings, conclusions based on the findings, and recommendations based on the conclusions.

5.1 Summary of Findings

5.1.1. The main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

The findings indicate that drug abuse is one of the causes of crimes among youth, increasing rate of unemployment contributes to increased cases of crimes among youth, lack of parental supervision influences bad behaviours among youth, poverty among youth influences them to commit crimes, peer influence also leads to increased cases of crimes, and lack of education among youth leads to crimes among youth.

5.1.2. The effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

The findings revealed that unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth, unemployment leads to bad behaviours among youth like abuse, disrespect among others, unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth, unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents and unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth.

5.1.3. The relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

The findings revealed that economic factors leads to increased levels of poverty among youth influencing them to steal, malnourishment cases among youth are registered, economic factors affects the health of youth like drug abuse, economic factors triggers domestic violence among youth, economic factors increases bad behaviors like rape, theft and defilement among youth and economic factors leads to early pregnancy among teenagers

5.2. Conclusion

5.2.1. The main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

In conclusion, the findings indicate that drug abuse is one of the causes of crimes among youth, increasing rate of unemployment contributes to increased cases of crimes among youth, lack of parental supervision influences bad behaviours among youth, poverty among youth influences them to commit crimes, peer influence also leads to increased cases of crimes, and lack of education among youth leads to crimes among youth.

5.2.2. The effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

In conclusion, therefore the findings revealed that unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth, unemployment leads to bad behaviours among youth like abuse, disrespect among others, and unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth, unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents and unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth.

5.2.3. The relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

It can be concluded from the findings that economic factors leads to increased levels of poverty among youth influencing them to steal, malnourishment cases among youth are registered, economic factors affects the health of youth like drug abuse, economic factors triggers domestic violence among youth, economic factors increases bad behaviors like rape, theft and defilement among youth and economic factors leads to early pregnancy among teenagers.

5.3. Recommendations

The researcher recommends that local authorities should establish patrol team to monitor and supervise activities of youth.

The researcher recommends that government should provide employment opportunities to engage youth as this may minimize on crimes.

The researcher recommends that youth who engage themselves in wrong acts should be arrested and imprisoned to act as an example to others.

The researcher recommends that youth should engage in government programs like youth livelihood fund, operation wealth creation as this makes them self-employed and engaged.

5.4. Areas of further research

1. The effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth
2. The effect of peer influence on crime rate among youth
3. The effect of school dropout on crime rate among youth

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**APPENDIX I:
QUESTIONNAIRE**

Dear respondent,

My name is **ASIO STELLA REG NO. S12/MUC/BSW/005**, I am a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing a Bachelor’s Degree in Social Work and Social Administration, I am currently carrying out a study for the purpose of writing a dissertation as a requirement by the University for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree in Social Work and Social Administration on the topic; **“Effect of Economic Factors on Crime Rate Among Youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City”**. The importance of your information in the study and the information obtained would be treated with confidentiality.

SECTION A:

DEMOGRAPHIC

Please tick where applicable:

For those questions with no suggestions given please write in the blank spaces provided.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1) Sex i) Male ii) Female

2) Age bracket

 i) 18- 24 years ii) 25–34 years

 iii) 35-44 years iv) 45-54 years

 v) Above 55 years

3) Marital status

 i) Single ii) Married

 iii) Divorced

4) Experience

 i) Less than one year ii) 1-2 years

 iii) 3-4 years iv) 5-10 years

 v) 10 years and above

5) Academic qualification

i) Certificate

ii) Diploma

iii) Degree

iv) Masters

SECTION B:

For each of the following statements, please indicate (by ticking) the extent to which you agree with, using the following scale: (Strongly Agree,(SA) Agree,(A) Undecided,(U) Disagree(D) and Strongly disagree(SD).

To establish the main causes of crimes among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Drug abuse is one of the causes of crimes among youth					
2	Increasing rate of unemployment contributes to increased cases of crimes among youth					
3	Lack of parental supervision influences bad behaviours among youth					
4	Poverty among youth influences them to commit crimes					
5	Peer influence also leads to increased cases of crimes					
6	Lack of education among youth leads to crimes among youth					

SECTION C:

For each of the following statements, please indicate (by ticking) the extent to which you agree with, using the following scale: (Strongly Agree,(SA) Agree,(A) Undecided,(U) Disagree(D) and Strongly disagree(SD).

To establish the effect of unemployment on crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City

	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Unemployment leads to increased crimes like robbery and theft among youth					
2	unemployment leads to bad behaviours among youth like abuse, disrespect among others					
3	Unemployment increases cases of defilement among youth					
4	Unemployment leads to increased cases of youth fighting their parents					
5	Unemployment leads to fraudulent cases among youth					

SECTION D:

For each of the following statements, please indicate (by ticking) the extent to which you agree with, using the following scale: (Strongly Agree,(SA) Agree,(A) Undecided,(U) Disagree(D) and Strongly disagree(SD).

To establish the relationship between economic factors and crime rate among youth in Namatala Ward, Industrial City Division Mbale City.

	Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD
1	Economic factors leads to increased levels of poverty among youth influencing them to steal					
2	Malnourishment cases among youth are registered					
3	Economic factors affects the health of youth like drug abuse					
4	Economic factors triggers domestic violence among youth					
5	Economic factors increases bad behaviors like rape, theft and defilement among youth					
6	Economic factors leads to early pregnancy among teenagers					

Thank You for Participating.



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

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Office of the Academic Registrar

To TOWN CLERK
INDUSTRIAL CITY DIVISION

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

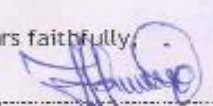
Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss ASIO STELLA
Of Registration Number 2211MUC185W1005 pursuing a Masters' Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree

He/ she is required to carry out academic research on the topic EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC FACTORS ON CRIME RATE AMONG YOUTH IN NAYATAALA WARD INDUSTRIAL CITY DIVISION MBALE CITY and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a university requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may give to him or her accordingly.
Thank you.

Yours faithfully,


Mr. Akampurira Timothy
Academic Registrar



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