

**CRIME AND YOUTH LIVELIHOOD :A CASE STUDY OF MOYO TOWN
COUNCIL, MOYO DISTRICT**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN
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DECLARATION

I, AMOKO BEAR SAVIOUR, declare that this research dissertation is my original work and has never been submitted anywhere for an award of any academic qualification.


.....
SIGNATURE

.....10/05/2025.....
DATE

APPROVAL

This is to clarify that AMOKO BEAR SAVIOUR has completed the research dissertation on crime and youth livelihood under my supervision and it's now ready for submission to the university.

Mr. Ouewa Jimmy
SUPERVISOR

[Signature]
SIGN

10/05/2020
DATE

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the Almighty God for his enabling grace upon my life as well to my lovely parents Mrs. Sereyo Christine and Mr. Tiri Stanley for the continuous support and love, my siblings Irachaa scovia, Kayodi Joy, Micheal, Dniel, and Jurua Sharon, my beloved girlfriend Obizuyo Jane Flora, my supervisor Mr. Olekua Jimmy, my friends, comfort, Amos Kwaje, Aloro Geoffrey, Alibo Daniel, Kesty Pirayunga, for helping me in the due course of the research work. I equally dedicate this work to all the staffs of Uganda Christian University for their unwavering efforts to impart knowledge for my holistic development.

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ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
UYDEL-	Uganda Youth Development Link
WDR-	World Drug Report
AU-	African Union
BMC-	Boston Medical Center
WHO-	World Health Organization
MTC-	Moyo Town Council
UNODC-	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
NIDA-	National Institute on Drug Abuse
UCU-	Uganda Christian University
NPS-	New Psychoactive Substances
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on crime and youth livelihood, a case study of Moyo town council. The objectives were to identify the factors that contribute to crime among the youth in Moyo town Council, to assess the effects of crime on youth livelihood, and to establish the strategies in place to reduce crime among youth in Moyo Town Council.

The research analyzed the prevalence and extent to which crime damages cognitive functions, affects motivation, and behavior leading to decreased livelihood. It further explored preventive measures and interventions that can mitigate these negative outcomes. The findings aimed to inform policymakers, educators, and security personals on strategies to address crime and enhance youth livelihood.

This study used a cross-sectional survey design. This design involved gathering data from a population sample at a particular time. The researcher used qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to achieve the study objectives. The data collection tools included questionnaires and interviews, enabling the researcher to get firsthand information. The quantitative data was analyzed using statistical methods to identify trends, correlations, and patterns in the study topic.

The findings were that peer influence (70%), unemployment (56%), drug accessibility (48%), poor parenting (32%) and poor performance (24%) are factors for crime. The effects include school dropout (70%), mental illness (64%), family breakdown (50%), poor social relationship (38%). The strategies to curb include: youth training resist peer pressure (66%), adolescent health promotion (55%), supporting children to develop appropriate attitudes towards life (50%) improving parenting skills (50%), and community intolerance of crime (40%)

In conclusion, the research explored peer influence, unemployment, drug accessibility poor parenting and poor performance as the causes of crime that has led to mental illness, family breakdown, school dropout, death among others hence lowered youth livelihood. The study therefore recommends rehabilitation of those with mental illness, job creation, regular needs assessment conducted by government to establish real challenges of the youth on ground, regular meetings with member representatives

(youth leaders) to make them understand further details of crime, their effects to inform strategies to curb crime among youths in Moyo Town Council.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This study focused on crime and youth livelihood in moyo town council moyo district. Chapter One addresses the background of the study. It clearly states the problem statement. The chapter also states the research objectives, research questions, and the study's scope, significance, justification, and conceptual framework.

1.1 Background to the study.

Crime is a noteworthy global delinquent that affects persons, relations, and societies. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2020, in the Europa Directory of International Organizations 2021 (pp. 240-244). Routledge). Reports estimated that millions of victims of different forms of crime include violent and property crimes, human trafficking, and other forms of crime are young people globally. To this end, the data reveal that certain forms of crimes, including violence against women and domestic violence, have been perennial problems burdening a significant share of the populace around the world. It is common knowledge that most of the criminals are youths and young adults, that's to say, the most productive age groups. The (UNODC, 2020) reported that juveniles comprise a substantial number of arrests for certain types of crimes, such as drug offenses and violent crimes. In some areas, juvenile delinquency rates can range from 15% to 30% of all recorded offenses. According to Abhishek, R., & Balamurugan, J. (2023) in the report of (NCRB) National Crime Records Bureau data, the number of juvenile arrests in India in 2021 amounted to 31,170 cases, indicating a 4.7% rise compared to the previous year (Crime in India, 2021). The annual data reveals a consistent upward trend in the occurrence of criminal activities perpetrated by individuals classified as juveniles. (<https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v18n1-088>)

In Africa, according to estimates from the African Development Bank (2018), the majority of the youth population is indeed involved in criminal activities, most especially within urban settings. Youths are often involved in various incidents of crimes across the continent such as petty theft, drug trafficking, gang violence, and in some

instances even more organized crime operation Results of a study conducted by Wabukechi, Stephen W (2020), in Bungoma County indicated that more unemployed youths tend to get involved in crime compared to the ones in the informal and formal employment at a frequency of 7.496 for employed youths and 69.62 for unemployed youths (UNODC, 2019). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that youths between 15 and 24 years old constitute a large proportion of the population in most African nations. According to its 2019 World Drug Report, in some urban areas, 30% to 50% of certain categories of offenders, depending on the type of offense, can be attributed to youths. According to the African Development Bank, most of the crimes carried out in urban areas involve young people, with the AfDB noting that youth-which it defines as those between the ages of 15 and 24 years-can make up to about 40% of perpetrators, especially in urban crime records. Specific Study in Kenya, Mugure's (2017) study among selected urban areas in Kenya found that 37% of the youths acknowledged having engaged in criminal activities, showing a seriously high prevalence of youth crime in that environment. The International Criminal Justice Review, the article by Makhubele et al., 2020, shed light on the following facts: in 2020, out of the youth populations in South Africa, approximately 30% of the youth in South Africa reported having taken part in some kind of criminal activities. A report presented at the 21st ordinary session of the assembly of the AU in 2013 discusses the rising trend in youth crime and implores member states to invest in programs that will develop youth.

Youths' involvement in crime in Uganda seems to be symptomatic of combined underlying social, economic, and environmental issues. According to Wandera, D. (2013), most affected cities and Regions in Uganda include, Kampala Mbale and Jinja, Okello, J. (2015), reported that urban centers like Kampala record higher rates of youths engaging in crimes associated with poverty and unemployment. Aloba, O. (2017) highlighted rising incidents of gang-related violence among youth in these areas, Mbale and Jinja. The types of these crimes include, theft and burglary, drug-related offenses, violence and gang, human trafficking and child labour. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (2020), 25% of all crimes reported in Uganda involve youth between 15 and 24 years of age. Ssegujja, 2019, estimated that about 30% of inmates

in Ugandan prisons are youths, many of whom were involved in robbery and drug trafficking.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The study investigated the relationship between crime and youth livelihood. It sought to understand how crime impacts, youth livelihood, academic performance, employability and their overall contribution to society. The inspiration to embark on this study is the crime related problems like gang involvement and drug abuse, many youths are drawn in gangs for a sense of belonging, protection and financial gain which is associated with violence and other criminal activities, young people have been targeted by drug dealers, they got involve using and selling illegal substances it has greatly and negatively affected the youths of Moyo town council. This led to addiction, health issues, academic failures and low productivity. The local government in collaboration with some NGOs have however tried to curb these challenges in several ways like organizing seminars for youths to empower them and sensitize their conscious against crime but this still remains a bigger challenge in Moyo town council. The research analyzed the extent to which crime impairs cognitive functions, motivation and behavior leading to decreased livelihood. It explored preventive measures and interventions that can mitigate these negative outcomes. The findings aim to inform policymakers, educators, and healthcare professionals on strategies to address crime and enhance youth livelihood. This will greatly contribute to solving the problem.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The major objective of the study was to assess the effects of crime on youth livelihood, so as to inform the victims, policymakers, educators and other professionals to come up with preventive measures and interventions to mitigate the negative outcomes of crime on youth livelihood in order to produce productive and creative youths to be the future leaders of tomorrow.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To identify the factors that contribute to crime among the youth in Moyo town Council.
- ii. To assess the effects of crime on youth livelihood.
- iii. To establish the strategies in place to curb crime among youth in Moyo Town Council.

1.5 Research Question

The research sought to address the following research concerns:

1. What factors lures the youth into crime in moyo town council?
2. How does crime affect youth livelihood in moyo town council?
3. What are the strategies for limiting/curbing crime among the youth in moyo town council?

1.6 Study scope

The study was carried out in Moyo town council, moyo district. This place was chosen because it is one of the areas in Moyo District where behaviors resulting from crime such as robbery and violence are prevalent.

1.6.1 Content of the Study

This study investigates the implication of crime on youth livelihood in Moyo town council. It was also based on factors stirring youths to engage in crime and strategies for shortening the vice.

1.6.2 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in moyo town council, moyo district located in the West Nile sub-region situated in the Northern Region of Uganda. Moyo district is approximately 03 39 N latitude and 31 43E E longitude. It is bordered by South Sudan to the north and east, Adjumani District to the south, and Yumbe District to the west, and other districts within Uganda to the east and south. The district includes Mt Oce, which is 1,563 meters above sea level and offers views of the Albert Nile, Moyo District is one of Uganda's oldest districts, established in 1956. It was originally called Madi District, and Adjumani District was also part of it. Moyo Town Council specifically is one of the

administrative places within the district. The town's strategic location makes it a focal point for economic activities and social interactions within Moyo District. Overall, Moyo Town Council occupies a significant position within the landscape of the district, contributing to the district's vibrancy and functionality.

1.6.3 Time scope of the study

This was a 2024 cross sectional study that employed a survey method and examined the current implication of crime and youth livelihood in Moyo town council, Moyo district and its consequences while establishing sustainable solutions to these problems.

1.7 Significance of the study

- i. The study sought to help policy implementers interpret and put into practice the laws set by the policymakers to attend to the elevated effects of crime on youth livelihood in the communities and the entire country.
- ii. Additionally, the findings were to benefit district politicians and general practitioners to formulate and implement open policies like law enforcement to deal with the people who are involved in criminal activities.
- iii. Besides, the study was to help the communities to know the causes, effects, and dangers of crime such that they can take action, reduce and develop strategic measures to calm down crime-related cases.
- iv. The research was also to motivate future researchers regarding the reduction of high crime rates among unemployed youths of moyo town council.
- v. The research further sought to help the researcher understand the root causes, effects, and strategies to combat crime among the youth.

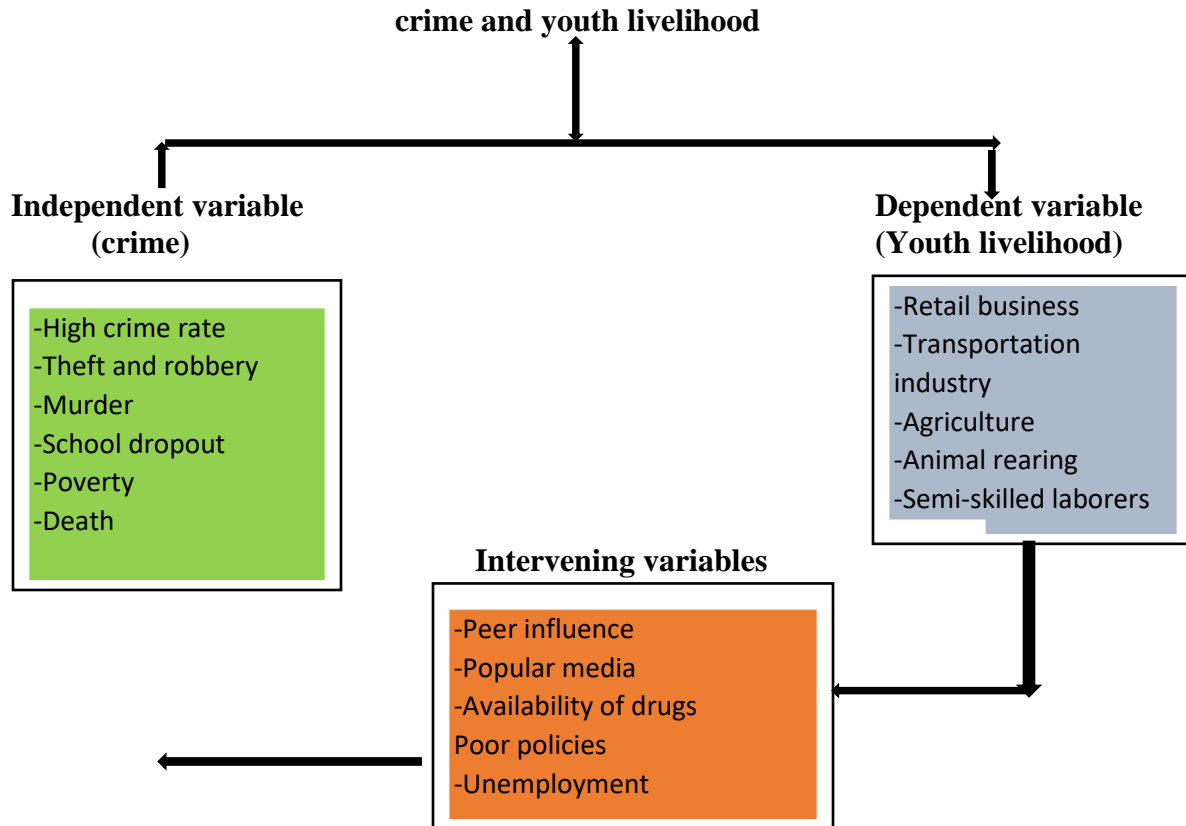
1.8 Justification of the study

- i. Understanding crime can inform better security intervention, and policies aimed at reducing crime and its consequences.
- ii. Youth livelihood directly influences economic outcomes, both for individuals and society. Crime can lead to lost educational opportunities, decreased

- employability and increased healthcare and social costs. Highlighting these economic implications emphasizes the need for targeted interventions.
- iii. Crime is linked to lower academic performance and higher dropout rates. By investigating these relationships, the study can provide evidence for educators and policy makers to develop effective prevention and support programs in schools.
 - iv. Crime leads to broader social issues such as murder, robbery, theft and family disruptions. Understanding the impacts of crime on youth can help in developing a comprehensive social policies and community programs.
 - v. Empirical data from this study can help to bridge gap in knowledge.
 - vi. Policy development. Findings will help policy makers to provide effective strategies to control crime and support youth livelihood.
 - vii. Intervention design. Insights from this study can help in designing targeted interventions that can lead to healthier communities if crime is reduce.

1.9 Conceptual framework

This conceptual framework illustrates the relationship between crime and youth livelihood.



Sources: Adopted from (Dabholkar 2000). Modified by the researcher

The relationship between crime and youth livelihood shown in this conceptual framework is cyclic with one variable leading to the other as indicated. crime, majorly motivated by peer influence, popular media, availability of drugs, poor policies, and unemployment have contributed to the cases of high crime rate, theft and robbery, murder, school dropout, poverty and death among many young people. These have lowered youth livelihood along retail businesses, transport industry such as boda-boda riding, agriculture, animal rearing, semi-skilled laborers which generally stand out as the major youth sources of income and productive activities in Moyo town council, Moyo district.

1.10 Limitation

- i. Negative attitudes of respondents have limited information where some were not willing to provide the needed information.
- ii. High expectations from community members were challenging in the way that, some expected financial assistant from the researcher.
- iii. Lack of cooperation by some respondents also may prove a challenge during the research data collection.

1.11 Delimitation

- i. The researcher resorted to building a good rapport with respondents making it easier for them to fill in the questionnaires.
- ii. Respondent's consent was sought before engaging them into filling the questionnaires and answering the interview questions.
- iii. The researcher had to assure the respondents of confidentiality as the information given will be treated with deep secrecy.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher reviews related literature on the independent variables based on the study objectives.

2.1 Theoretical Review

This study was guided by the social cognitive learning theory of Albert Bandura (1986). According to this theory, behavior is determined by the person's thought processes, the environment, and the behavior itself. This means that individuals determine their behavior while being influenced by environmental factors and their behavior.

This theory focuses more on cognitive anticipations, secondhand learning, and self-regulation as clarifying instruments of crime. For example, individuals who believe that criminal activities like theft, robbery, fighting will make them get rich faster, independent, socially recognized, and better than others, will be more prone to commit crime. Bandura's (1986) contends that behavior is largely regulated by cognitive factors such as the perception of an issue and the pattern within the environment. The youth who get engaged in the behavior of crime have most likely learned the behavior from their environment.

2.2 Factors that contributes to crime among youth.

Globally according to world health organization (WHO) & United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2019). World Drug Report 2019. Access to drugs and weapons are great factors of crime among youth. Increased accessibility to drugs and firearms can heighten the risk of youth engaging in crime. The UN discusses the correlation between drug availability and rates of youth offending. In regards to Sampson, R. J., & Wilson, W. J. (1995), socio-economic challenges such as poverty, have contributed to involvement in crime among youths, as these individuals struggle to overcome the challenges and hurdles. Peer pressure and the desire for social acceptance play a crucial role in crime among the youth. According to Hill, K. G., Howell, J. C., Hawkins, J. D.,

& Battin-Pearson, S. R. (2017). In a Book called Gangs, logistic regression was used to identify risk factors at ages 10 through 12 predictive of joining a gang between the ages of 13 and 18. Neighborhood, family, school, peer, and individual factors significantly predicted joining a gang in adolescence. Youth exposed to multiple factors were much more likely to join a gang. According to Farrington, D. P (2016), High troublesomeness, a convicted parent, and high daring were, neuroticism and few friends are important risk factors for delinquency. In an article published by Bushman, B. J., Newman, K., Calvert, S. L., Downey, G., Dredze, M., Gottfredson, M., ... & Webster, D. W. (2016) Following the Newtown shooting, Congress and the media focused on three risk factors for youth crime: (1) access to guns, (2) exposure to violent media, and (3) mental health. However, these are only three of a host of possible risk factors for youth violence. The Report of the Office of the Child Advocate for the State of Connecticut (2014) of the Sandy Hook shooting also focused on mental health and access to guns, but additionally underscored numerous other risks, misunderstandings, and inadequate supports in the life of the shooter leading up to the Sandy Hook tragedy. The 2014 CDC youth violence report also summarized numerous risks and protective factors, noting that there has been more attention to risk than protective influences, although both are important in determining violent behavior (David-Ferdon & Simon, 2014). Data from a nationally representative sample of people in state prison indicate that individuals incarcerated for crimes committed when they were younger than 18 years old most commonly obtain them from “street or black market” sources (47%) or receive them from a friend or family members (38%).

Because transferring a handgun to a juvenile is illegal in almost all contexts, and only 13% of youth reported theft as their means of gun acquisition, the vast majority of street shooters are armed via illegal transactions (Webster, Freed, Frattaroli, & Wilson, 2002; Webster, Meyers & Buggs, 2014). In addition, street shooters rarely commit suicide after shooting others (Harding, 2010). <https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0039687>

In a research study done by Barnert, E. S., Perry, R., Azzi, V. F., Shetgiri, R., Ryan, G., Dudovitz, R., ... & Chung, P. J. (2015). on youths’ perspectives on protective factors and risk factors for juvenile offending, the teenage(youth) participants characterized

their communities, schools, and residences as unsafe and chaotic. They stated that they needed control and discipline, affection and attention, as well as perspective and role models. Young people believed that they spent more time on the streets and ended up in jail when their needs were not met by their homes or schools. When they compared the route to jail with the one to school, many said the latter felt simpler. They all acknowledged that they had made poor choices and that the more challenging course was not only preferable but also still possible.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/frd030127.pdf>

According to Idris, I. (2016). On a study about youth unemployment and violence, few, if any, studies offer hard evidence that young unemployment contributes to youth violence, despite the fact that many reports and articles make this assertion. Studies show that there is either little correlation between them or that unemployment rates are exclusively linked to certain types of criminal activity, such as small-time theft. According to other research on young people's involvement in political violence, unemployment in and of itself is not the primary factor influencing this. According to one investigation, young people's experiences with violence, discrimination, corruption, unfairness, and humiliation are more significant motivating elements. These conclusions seem to be supported by the Arab Spring of 2011, which had a number of contributing elements in addition to youth unemployment, such as resentment at corrupt governments and weak governance.

Using information gathered by Farrington, D. P., Gallagher, B., Morley, L., Ledger, R. J. S., & West, D. J. (2017)., from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, a prospective longitudinal study, this chapter examines the relationship between unemployment and crime as well as between school leaving and crime. There are several ideas predicting that crime is a direct result of unemployment. According to traditional ideas of delinquency, unemployment often leads to criminal activity. The impact of unemployment on men immediately following their graduation from school is the subject of this chapter. The correlation between the last year of school and the peak age of offenses raises the possibility that school leaving has the potential to lower delinquency. Peer

influence progressively diminishes after school, despite the traditional institutions of marriage and work. According to traditional delinquency ideas, criminality results from academic failure. School failure is a significant predictor of criminal activity, according to a number of empirical studies. The rates of officially reported offenses during both full-time employment and unemployment are shown in this chapter.

In Africa, crime among youths is caused by socio-economic factors. A report from African Union & United Nations Development Programme. (2018). Poverty and economic disadvantage compel youth to engage in criminal activities as a means of survival. Many young people lack access to economic opportunities, which can lead to frustration and criminal behavior. According to Adebayo, A. A. (2015) in many African societies there is social disintegration, as societies become more urbanized and globalization influences traditional structures, the breakdown of social cohesion leads to increased crime. Disintegrated social ties diminish accountability and moral obligation among community members therefore leading to youth involvement in crime. According to Zubairu, H. (2020), youth disengagement and lack of opportunities is another key factor of crime in Africa, in traditional societies, lack of educational and employment opportunities for youth can lead to higher crime rates as disenfranchised young people seek alternatives for belonging and status, sometimes within criminal networks. The increase of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in various African nations posed additional challenges as these substances are often marketed to youth, complicating prevention efforts this leads to involvement and increase in criminal activities.

In Uganda, particularly moyo town council, local studies revealed specific factors for crime. A study by Otim, R. (2018), indicated that many youths engage in crime due to substance abuse the use of drugs and alcohol can impair judgment and increase the propensity for violence and criminal activity among youth. Substance abuse is often interlinked with other social issues such as poverty and unemployment. Additionally, the impact of trauma and exposure to violence is another cause of crime among the youth in moyo town council. This localized perspective underscores the need for tailored interventions in combating crime.

2.3 The effects of crime on youth livelihood.

The effects of crime on youth livelihood are significant and complicated, impacting not only the individual youths but also their families, communities, and broader societies. According to WHO. (2017) crime is widely recognized to have a significant impact of mental health among young individuals, crime exposure can lead to psychological distress, including anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among youth. According to a WHO report, approximately 20% to 30% of youth exposed to violence develop mental health disorders. This mental health burden can hinder their ability to participate in education and the workforce. Various factors have been identified as influencing crime. Crime in regards to UNODC. (2018), is responsible for negative economic situation, youth involved in or affected by crime often face diminished economic opportunities. Criminal records can limit employment prospects, and the economic burden of victimization for example medical costs, loss of income can strain their financial stability. According to UNESCO report, more than 10% of students globally drop out of school due to violence, including crime-related incidents, educational disruptions. World Health Organization. (2020), WHO's estimates suggest that over 1 in 10 youth will experience some form of violent victimization, which can cascade into issues that affect their livelihood. This study done by Dustmann, C., & Fasani, F. (2016), examines how local crime rates affect the mental health of the populace. It tackles the issue of sorting and endogenous moving behavior using longitudinal data on people's mental health. They discover that residents experience significant mental suffering as a result of crime, mostly from property crime. The effects are more pronounced in women both young and old and are primarily associated with anxiety and depression. A one standard deviation rise in local crime has roughly one-seventh of the short-term impact of the July 7, 2005, London bombings, and is two to four times more distressing than a one standard deviation loss in local employment. Thus, pointing to effects of crime on youth <https://doi.org/10.1111/eoj.12205>. Sampson, R. J., & Wilson, W. J. (1995) and Putnam, R. D. (2000). found that high crime rates can diminish social cohesion and community trust, affecting youth's sense of belonging and their ability to engage in social networks. Crime often leads to reduced livelihood, and poor decision-making skills, which can hinder a young person's ability to

secure and retain employment opportunities. This also affects the development of healthy relationships and effective communication skills, thereby limiting the potential for personal and professional growth.

2.4 The strategies for curbing crime among the youth

In research done by Lochner, L. (2020), titled as (Education and Crime) in regards to economic theory, the majority of crime categories are negatively correlated with educational achievement. An increase in educational attainment has been shown to have a major positive social impact by reducing violent and property crime in the future. There is conflicting evidence about how increases in school quality affect crime, however some studies do discover significant reductions in crime. Attendance at school lowers contemporaneous property crime, but it can also raise contemporaneous violent crime among young people in certain situations. It seems that incarceration in late adolescence lowers educational attainment. This implies that education is one of the prominent strategies to reduce crime among youth. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-815391-8.00009-4>. In regards to research done by Lewis, D. A., & Salem, G. (2017). In an article entitled community crime prevention, changing the motivations and tendencies of criminals is a common goal of crime prevention tactics. Over the past ten years, a new strategy that focuses on altering the behavior of possible victims has emerged. The authors examine the theoretical underpinnings of the novel crime-reduction tactics, also referred to as community crime prevention. They contend that a significant change in the research paradigm for examining the impacts of crime is what led to the innovation. The "victimization perspective" is the term used to describe the mindset that underpins community crime prevention. After outlining some of that perspective's drawbacks, the writers present an alternate viewpoint that is focused on social control. Based on the actual results of multiple recently finished research projects, the social control viewpoint provides a theoretical framework both for the creation of community crime prevention programs and for a novel method of researching the impacts of crime. They further emphasized on crime fear and environmental improvements. Research on how better street

illumination reduces crime and increases public fear of crime has become fairly common. In a nutshell, this means community engagement in crime prevention and creating conducive environment to check and balance crime hence qualifying these to be strategies to curb crime

According to Weisburd, D., Farrington, D. P., & Gill, C. (2017). The notion that "nothing works" should be abandoned, not only in the field of corrections but also in the areas of drug treatment, policing, sentencing, developmental, community, and situational prevention. However, there are still significant gaps in our knowledge base. The outcomes of systematic reviews ought to offer more detailed instructions for practitioners. Few randomized evaluations have been carried out in numerous places. This therefore proves to be a potential strategy for curbing crime. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12298>. In regards to an article by Caroline Gordon, and Julian Buchanan, there is a dearth of research on doorstep crime. This article examines the available data regarding the effectiveness of crime-prevention tactics aimed at preventing doorstep crime by drawing on a targeted literature analysis. According to the review's findings, doorstep crime prevention tactics for senior citizens often portray criminals as "monstrous figures," urge home security tools and modifications, heighten suspicion and vigilance, and foster new doorstep behaviors. The nature and evolution of doorstep crime are examined in this article, along with the effectiveness of preventative measures that could potentially lower the quality of life for older adults. This points to potential strategies to curb crime among youth <https://doi.org/10.1111/hojo.12036>. According to Majmundar, M. K., & Weisburd, D. (Eds.). (2018). In the US, proactive policing a tactical method or strategy that police departments employ to deter crime is a relatively recent development. It evolved from a crisis in public trust in law enforcement that started to surface in the 1960s as a result of social upheaval, an increase in crime, and growing doubts about the efficacy of conventional policing techniques. In response, creative police procedures and regulations that adopted a more aggressive stance started to emerge in the 1980s and 1990s. The phrase "proactive policing" is used in this study

to describe any policing tactics that aim to prevent or lessen crime and disorder and are not reactive in the sense that they primarily concentrate on identifying ongoing crime or on investigating or responding to it to offenses after they have been committed. Proactive policing refers to a deliberate choice made by police agencies to employ proactive police responses in a programmatic manner to lower crime. It is not to be confused with the daily decisions made by police officers to be proactive in certain situations. In the United States nowadays, proactive policing techniques are commonly employed. They are a collection of concepts that have permeated the policing landscape rather than being discrete initiatives utilized by a small number of organizations. The following topics are covered in Proactive police: (1) the impact of various proactive police strategies on crime; (2) if they are implemented in a discriminating manner; (3) whether they are being used legally; and (4) community response. This research provides a thorough analysis of proactive policing, covering its effects on crime prevention as well as its wider ramifications for justice and American communities. According to Welsh, B. C., & Farrington, D. P. (2000). Community-Based Programs can significantly reduce crime, community engagement and support are critical in reducing youth crime, programs that involve mentorship, recreational activities, and community service can help provide positive outlets for youth. These programs focus on raising awareness, enhancing knowledge and promoting healthy behaviors. Research conducted by Mallett, C. A. (2008), on pathways to employment looks at education and employment programs as another strategy, providing educational opportunities and job training programs is vital for preventing youth crime by offering alternatives to criminal activities. Enhancing skills can help youths secure stable employment. Another study by Durlak, J. A., & Woolford, C. (2011) found that School-Based Programs that implementing programs in schools that teach social-emotional skills, conflict resolution, and violence prevention can help reduce delinquent behaviors among youth. Research by Hagan, J., & Dinovitzer, R. (1999). highlights the significance of policy and legislation, creating and enforcing policies that address the root causes of youth crime, such as poverty and inequality, is essential. Furthermore, Hofstra, M. B., Donenberg, G. R., & Baker, A. (2003). Suggested about mental health services, providing mental health support and

services to at-risk youth can help address underlying issues contributing to criminal behavior, including trauma and behavioral health problems. Comprehensive treatment programs that integrate various therapeutic approaches should be implemented to combat the prevalence of drug abuse among youths.

2.5 Summary of identified gaps, discussion and recommendations.

The review showed that although there is abundant literature on crime among youth in many parts of the world not much has been done in Uganda. Despite the existing literature on youth livelihood, there are still some gaps that need to be addressed. For example, more interdisciplinary research is needed to understand the cultural patterns and their impact on livelihood in different contexts. Additionally, further research is required to explore the specific challenges and opportunities for youth livelihood in Moyo town council, Moyo district.

Besides, the review also showed that many studies have been based on cross-sectional data, thus limiting the understanding of how crime impacts youth's livelihood overtime. There is a need for longitudinal research that studies individuals from adolescence into adulthood to assess long term effects.

Lastly, the review also showed that despite the programs pitched at crime reduction, there are few literatures that evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions especially in enhancing livelihood outcomes. It is therefore vital to carryout systematic evaluations of existing intervention programs targeting crime to determine their effectiveness not only in reducing crime but also in improving livelihood.

2.6 summary

Conclusively, numerous factors at the individual and community levels contribute to the complex problem of youth involvement in crime. Increased availability of drugs and firearms, socioeconomic issues like poverty, peer pressure, bullying, and the need for social approval are all major causes of juvenile crime. According to reports by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2019) and the World Health Organization (WHO), recent studies demonstrate the relationship between drug availability and juvenile criminality. According to research, teenage behaviors and

decisions are significantly shaped by their exposure to violent and chaotic surroundings, which might drive them to engage in criminal activity. This idea is supported by the impact of family dynamics, as demonstrated by Farrington (2016), who identifies personality traits and parental crime as important risk factors. African efforts show that socioeconomic problems made worse by globalization, a lack of opportunities, and the breakdown of social bonds are the root cause of crime. Increasing crime rates are also influenced by the availability of psychoactive substances, community safety, and resource accessibility. Substance misuse and trauma exposure have been found to be significant triggers for juvenile criminality in local research.

Crime has a significant effect on young people's lives, affecting not just the individual but also family and community dynamics. According to WHO reports and studies highlighting the psychological effects of crime, mental health problems, financial difficulties, and disruptions in education appear as significant results of crime exposure for example., (Dustmann & Fasani, 2016). Additionally, criminal records are frequently irreversible barriers to future work prospects. Numerous tactics have been put up to address juvenile crime. Since there is a negative correlation between crime rates and educational attainment, improving school systems and educational quality may help reduce some of the elements that contribute to crime (Lochner, 2020). Proactive policing tactics, recreational activities, mentorship, and community-based programs are essential for reducing juvenile crime. In order to effectively reduce teenage criminality and its negative effects on livelihoods, a comprehensive strategy that takes into account socioeconomic disparities, educational possibilities, mental health support, and community engagement is essential. This synopsis highlights the significance of a multidimensional, community-oriented approach while summarizing the interaction of elements that contribute to juvenile crime, its repercussions, and potential solution

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, study population, sample size determination and sampling techniques, sampling procedure, methods of data collection, tools for collecting data, piloting the study, and data quality control. It also presents data analysis and presentation and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research design

This study used a cross-sectional survey design. This design involved gathering data from a population sample at a particular time. It included descriptions of what is happening. This design was adopted because it is comparatively quick to conduct given the limited time of the study, there is also limited control effect as subjects only participate once and the large and representative sampling enables different groups to be compared. This design employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.2 Geographical Stratification

Geographical stratification was used in the research to ensure different segments of the target population are represented. This helped to capture the perspectives of youths, parents, security personals, and Local Councils 1 regarding crime and youth livelihood. Moyo town council is divided into various administrative units such as villages. This research was specifically carried out in Lowi Quators Village where crime is prevalent. The sample size needed for the study was determined and respondents were allocated proportionally basing on the population size to ensure equal representation.

3.3 Sampling Technique

3.3.1 Random sampling

Random sampling was conducted to select respondents for the study population. This helped to reduce bias by giving every individual an equal chance of being selected within the strata and for specific groups such as security persons and Local Councils 1 members,

3.3.2 Purposive sampling

Purposive sampling was used to ensure that knowledgeable individuals, to provide complete insights into crime issues were included in the study.

3.3.3 Cluster sampling

The researcher defined the population of interest that comprised the youths, parents, security personals, and Local Councils 1 members. Nonetheless, clusters within the population were identified such as neighborhoods, police station that serve the community, Local Council 1 offices in Moyo Town Council. The targeted respondents were randomly selected within each cluster to participate in the study.

3.3.4 Sample Size

According to UBOS, the population of Moyo Town Council in 2018 was 10,579. This figure was used to determine the sample size for the study using Israel (1992) equation as indicated below.

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

Where n = sample size of interest

N = target population size

e = level of significance

1 = constant

Using a 5% (0.05) level of significance,

$$\frac{n = 10,579}{1 + 10,579 * (0.05)^2}$$

n=384

3.3.5 Sample section matrix

Nature of respondents	Population	Sample size
Youths	4912	204
Parents	4867	128
Local Council 1	100	12
Security personals	700	40
Total	10,579	384

3.4 Data collection methods.

The researcher used Focus group discussion, surveys and interviews to obtain with qualitative and quantitative data to achieve the study's objectives as explained below;

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Surveys was employed to quantitatively examine the prevalence of crime among youths and its effects on their livelihood. A structured survey questionnaire was administered to collect quantitative data. This method involved developing a pre-formulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers. Questionnaires was

administered by the researcher to respondents such as youths, parents, Local Councils 1, and security personals.

3.4.2 Interviews

In-depth interviews were conducted to ascertain qualitative data with a subset of participants to explore their subjective experiences, perceptions, and narratives related to crime and youth livelihood in moyo town council, moyo district.

3.5 Data Analysis

The quantitative data was analyzed using statistical methods to identify trends, correlations, and patterns in the study topic. Qualitative data from interviews was thematically investigated to extract key themes and insights.

3.6 Ethical consideration

Participants were provided with detailed information about the study objectives, procedures, and their rights as research subjects. Informed consent was obtained from all participants before data collection. The confidentiality of the participant's personal information and responses have to be maintained throughout the research process. Data was stored securely to protect the privacy of participants. The research was conducted with sensitivity to the cultural norms, beliefs, and respect for the rights and dignity of participants to be upheld at all times.

To introduce the study and its objectives, an introduction letter was obtained from the department of Social Sciences and the researcher sought for permission from the office of the town council and the LC1 before going to the field to collect data.

3.7 Data Quality Control

This relates to how data to be collected are to be free from error and stressed in two dimensions, reliability and validity of the data. Reliability refers to the stability, accuracy and precision of measurement. These was achieved through two approaches. That is testing and retesting the tools used in the process of data collection like the 'Likert scale'. Reliability will be tested using Cronbach Alpha Scores. Any questionnaire with a score of less than 0.50 was considered unreliable.

3.8 Validity

To ensure validity, data collection instruments was pre-tested in an identified service centers using a sample other than the one intended for research to ensure a clear and understandable questionnaire. Any question that was not clear for the respondents was rephrased to get clear understanding of what the study is investigating.

Validity was also enhanced by seeking the approval and opinion of the supervisor before proceeding to collect the data there after. Inconveniences that arose due to language barrier was being dealt with by translation of the words to Madi language to ease understanding.

3.9 Strategies for Data Processing, Analysis and Interpretation

Data processing is, generally, “the collection and manipulation of items of data to produce meaningful information. In this sense it can be considered a subset of information processing, “the change (processing) of information in any manner detectable by an observer.” The researcher analyzed the data collected using the research questions and objectives.

3.10 Reliability Test.

This was to know whether the instruments were consistent to ensure that individuals do not vary their responses if the instruments were administered once again. This involved piloting instruments by selecting an appropriate and then administering the same group after one or more works to see the correlation.

3.11 Summary

The methodology of the research is outlined in Chapter Three, describing design, population, sampling techniques, methods of data collection, data analysis, ethical considerations, and quality control. The discussion begins with the description of a cross-sectional survey design as efficient and one which would have the ability to compare different groups across diverse segments of youths, parents, security personnel, and Local Council members in the crime-prone Lowi Quators Village. The chapter outlines a number of sampling techniques, including random sampling to minimize bias, purposive sampling to include knowledgeable participants, and cluster

sampling to select from specific population clusters. Sample size is important to ensure that accurate representation is achieved. Data collection consisted of a combination of questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions to obtain both quantitative and qualitative data on crime prevalence and its impacts. Data analysis involved the use of statistical evaluation for quantitative data, while thematic analysis was used to gain qualitative insights. Ethical considerations were prioritized through the assurance of informed consent, confidentiality, and cultural sensitivity. Responses were taken to ensure the findings presented were both reliable and valid by using various tools such as the Cronbach Alpha Score for testing reliability and some aspects of validity through pretesting of questions and clarity of language. In essence, Chapter Three provides an overall methodology framework to make sure the results from this study are valid and reliable.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATE PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

The study examined crime and youth livelihood in Moyo Town Council, Moyo District. In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings of the study, analysis and interpretations.

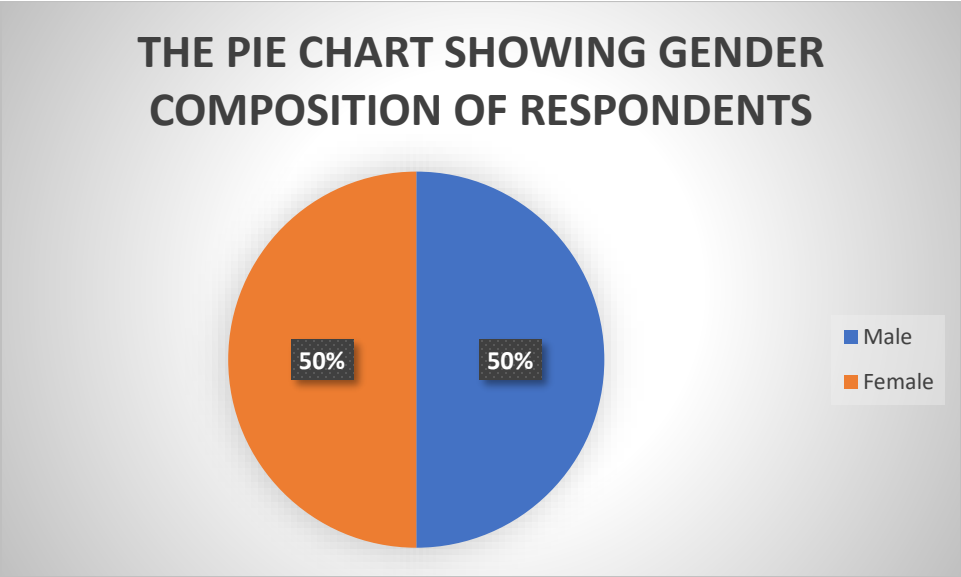
4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Information was obtained on the demographic characteristics of the respondents on gender, age, educational level, designation and marital status as follows;

4.1.1 Respondents according to gender

Table 1: Respondents according to gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	192	50
Valid Female	192	50
Total	384	100



From the table above, 50% of the respondents were male and 50% female suggesting that equal number of male and female were involved in the study.

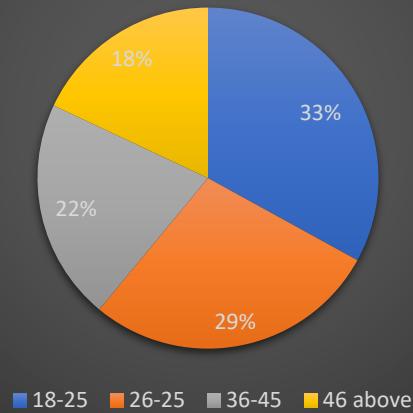
4.1.2 Age category of the respondents

Table 2: Age category of the respondents.

Age category	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	125	33
Valid 26-35	112	29
36-45	83	22
46 above	66	18
Total	384	100

Source: Primary data by researcher

THE PIE CHART SHOWING AGE COMPOSITION OF RESPONDENTS



There were 33% respondents in the age categories 18-25 years, 29% in age categories of 26-35 years, 22% in the age categories of 36-45 years and 18% in 46 and above. This implies that there were more youths and middle age who participated in the study.

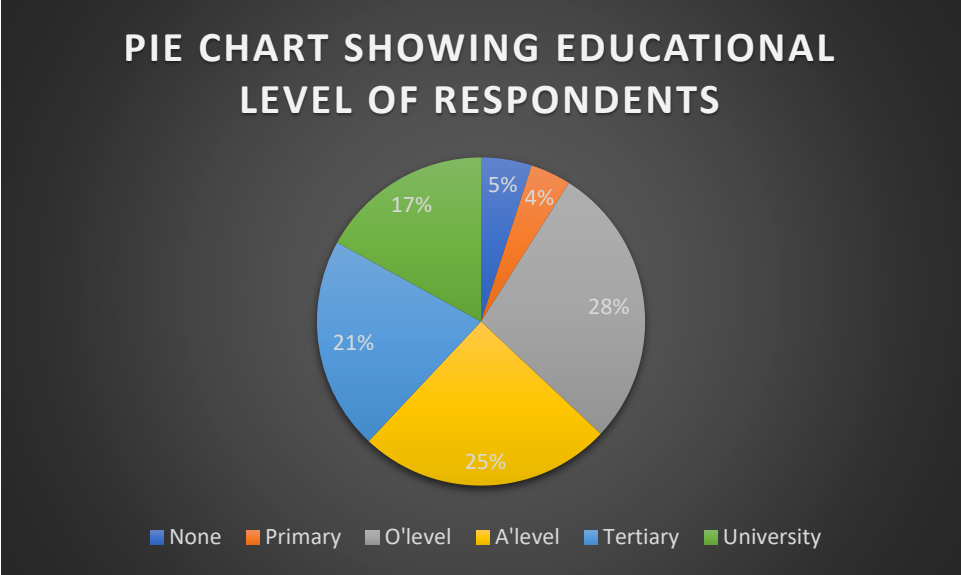
4.1.3 Education level

Table 3: Education level.

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
None	20	5
Primary	18	4
O'Level	100	28
A' level	95	25
Tertiary	81	21

University	70	17
Total	384	100

Source: Primary data



From the table above, 5% of the respondents were none educated, 4% were in primary level, 28% obtained O'Level, 25% obtained A' level, 21% at tertiary and 17% university suggesting that on average, respondents were drawn from a cross-section of educational levels.

4.1.4 Designation of respondents

Table 4: Designation of respondents

Designation of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Youths	215	56
Valid Parents	130	35
Local council 1	09	2
	30	7

Security personnel's Total	384	100
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Source: Primary data by researcher

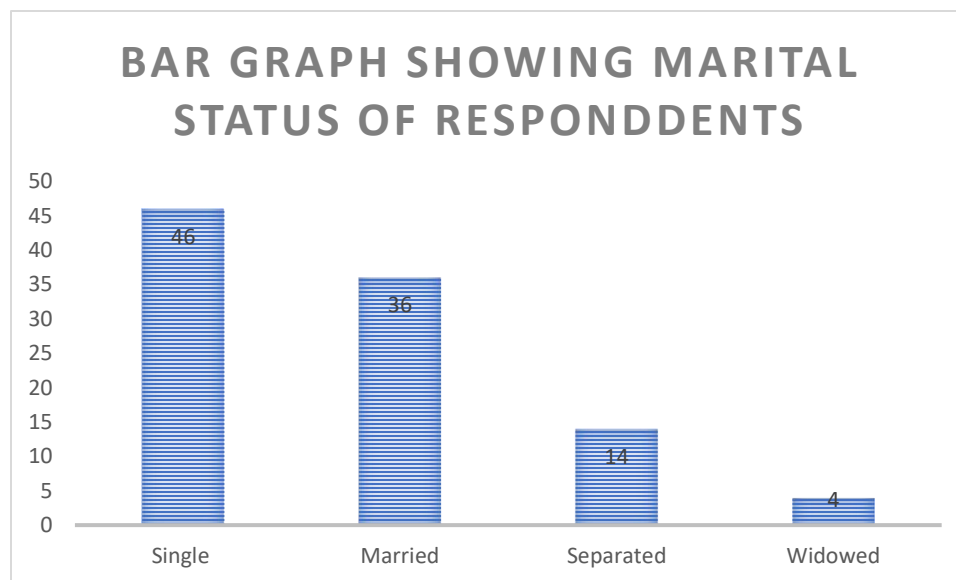
From the table, 56% of the respondents were youth, 35% were community members, 2% were local authorities and 7% security personals meaning information was obtained for the study from a cross-section of people.

4.1.5 Marital status of the respondents

Table 5: Marital status of respondents.

Marital status of the respondents.	Frequency	Percentage
Single	175	46
Married	139	36
Separated	54	14
Windowed	16	4
Total	384	100

Source: primary data by researcher



46% of the respondents were single, 36% were married, 14% were separated and 4% were widowed, indicating that younger and more married participated in the study.

4.2 Presentation of findings on the objectives

4.2.1 Factors for Youths involvement in crime in Moyo town council, Moyo District.

Objective one: Factors for Youths involvement in crime in Moyo town council, Moyo District.		Response Category in percentage				
		SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
1	Peer pressure	70	28	2	-	-
2	Poor performance in school	24	38	18	16	4
3	Poor parenting	32	42	16	8	2
4	Unemployment	56	28	12	-	4
5	Drug accessibility	48	38	12	2	-

The results in Table 6 reflect the factors that motivate the youth to get involved in crime in Moyo Town Council, Moyo district. 70% of respondents strongly agree that crime is motivated by peer pressure. 24% of the respondents also believed that poor performance in school has influenced many youths in the Town Council to engage in

Crime. Besides 32% also agreed strongly that poor parenting has left many youths to participate in crime. A good fraction of the respondents 56% also echoed that unemployment is another youth stirring factor to crime. Lastly, 48% agreed that drug accessibility has also caused the youth to involve in crime.

4.2.2 Effects of crime on youth livelihood in Moyo Town Council, Moyo District.

Table 7: Effects of crime on youth livelihood in Moyo Town Council, Moyo District.

(The respondents' response)

Objective Two: Effects of crime on youth livelihood in Moyo Town Council, Moyo District.		Response Category in percentage				
		SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
1	Crime has significantly contributed to school dropout among youths.	70	24	4	-	-
2	Poor social relationships and community engagement are as a result of crime	8	38	35	12	6
3	The increasing mental illness among youths is attributed to crime	28	64	8	-	-
4	The increasing theft and robbery in Moyo Town council is attributed to crime.	52	32	10	6	-
5	The high level of family breakdown in Moyo Town Council is a result of crime.	6	50	26	20	-

Table 7 reveals that 70% of the respondents strongly agree that crime has significantly contributed to school dropout among youths in Moyo Town Council. On the other hand,

64% agree that the increasing mental illness among the youth is a result of crime. In addition, about 50% agree that the level of family breakdown in Moyo Town Council is a result of drug abuse and 38% attest that Poor social relationships and community engagement is also due to crime.

4.2.3 Strategies for curbing crime among the youth in Moyo Town Council, Moyo district.

Table 8: Respondents views on how to curb crime.

Objective Four: Strategies for curbing drug abuse among the youth in Central Division, Arua City.		Response Category in percentage				
		SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
1	Adolescent health promotion	36	55	10	4	-
2	Supporting children to develop appropriate attitudes to life	50	42	6	2	-
3	Improving parenting skills and behaviors	40	50	8	-	-
4	Community intolerance of criminal activities.	39	40	12	2	-
5	Training the youth on how to resist peer pressure	66	36	4	-	-

Table 8 entails the strategies for curbing crime with about 55% of the respondents agreeing to adolescent health promotion whereas, 50% strongly agreeing to supporting children to develop appropriate attitudes to life. 66% fervently consented to youths' training on resisting peer pressure. 50% resonated the need for improved parenting skills and behaviors as a strategy to curb drug abuse. Lastly, 40% agreed to community intolerance of criminal activities in Moyo town council.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter handled the summary, conclusion and recommendations from the research findings. It flows in the order of the study objectives.

5.1 Summary of findings

The study found that the most significant cause of crime is peer influence as echoed by most respondents in Moyo Town Council. The respondents commended the peer factor to be the strong force in the predominance of crime in the Town Council. Also, nonexistence of recreational facilities for the youth makes them find other forms of recreation such as crime.

The respondents also echoed terror for the media services that they used to propagate criminal activities to the youths especially online, radio, televisions, newspapers among others that tempt youths to get near and familiar with crime that also prompt them to become part takers in them. This scores with the fact that media enable youths to get enlightened also to learn other habits, behaviors that are not in their culture to visual observation from the television that prompt them to imitate those styles after observation. They added that the availability of drugs among youths also make them to start testing the drugs eventually that leads them to excessive drug use hence resulting to crime.

Most respondents asserted that the youth livelihood level in the Town Council is low and many youths devote themselves to gambling such as sports betting, playing cards, casino among others as a means of making money. Many youths have invested the little they have to wrong business of gambling which even takes away the little they have in the probability game and this leaves them poorer.

5.2 Implication

The respondents argued that the most devastating effect of crime is school dropout as many acknowledged the increasing case of dropping out of school in Moyo Town Council. They said more youths may dropout if good policies are not put in place and properly implemented by the government on crime. 90% also echoed that the youth are more affected by poverty as they only keep their energy for crime rather than doing constructive work which always keeps them in the poverty line. A good number, 70% mentioned that Poor social relationships and community engagement is high on the increase in the Town Council due to crime where the act of dispersing criminals, not accommodating them has become the order of the day among most societies and community. The rest mentioned issues such as high rate of mental illness, theft and robbery, family breakdown, and lack of responsibility, and lack of respect from community members as other effects of crime in Moyo town Council.

5.3 Conclusion

From the study findings, it is concluded that crime has a devastating effect on the livelihood of youths in Moyo Town Council as everybody acknowledged its operational havoc to each individual involved in the vise. Peer influence has appeared as a prominent cause of progress and school dropout is earmarked as the strongest effect of crime on the youths.

5.4 Limitations

- i. Negative attitudes of respondent's limited information and some were not willing to provide the needed information.
- ii. High expectations from community members were challenging in the way that, some expected financial assistance from the researcher.
- iii. This study only looked at the youths in Moyo Town Council which may not give a conclusion that the findings apply to the Town Council and the District.
- iv. The study was also expensive as costs were incurred in the printing of the research materials.

5.5 Recommendations

1. The government should conduct regular needs assessments to establish the real challenges of the youth on the ground.
2. Regular meetings with member representatives (youth leaders) to make them understand the technical details of crime and their effects.
3. Continuous sensitization of the masses on dangers attributed to criminality especially mental illness, school dropout, death among others to reduce crime among the youths.
4. More studies such as this can be conducted in the other Town Councils and Districts so that the outcomes can be compared with this one.
5. There should be rehabilitation for those with mental illness due to involvement in crime.
6. The government should create job opportunities and more intervention programs to address the vice.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Questionnaire for Respondents

Dear respondent,

I'm, Amoko Bear Saviour, a student of Uganda Christian University Arua Campus undertaking a study on the topic: Crime and youth livelihood in Moyo town Council, Moyo district. You have been cautiously chosen to partake in this study to enable me to achieve this noble course based on the trust bestowed in you by me. Therefore, I humbly appeal to you to fill out this questionnaire to the best of your knowledge by ticking where necessary. I strongly affirm that the data obtained will only be used for academic purposes and be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Please tick where appropriate)

Gender

Male Female

Age

18-25 26-35 36-45 46 above

Educational level

None A' level
 Primary Tertiary
 O'Level University

Designation

Youths Local Council 1
 Parents security personnel

Marital status

Single Married Separated Widow

For the following, indicate your level of agreement or disagreement to the statements ranging from 1- Strongly Disagree (SD), 2- Disagree (D), 3- Neutral (N), 4- Agree (A), 5- Strongly Agree (SA).

SECTION B: The factors for youths' involvement in crime in Moyo town council, Moyo district.

	Response Category
--	-------------------

Questions		SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1	Peer pressure					
2	Poverty (economic hardship)					
3	Poor parental upbringing					
4	Unemployment					
5	Drug accessibility					

SECTION D: Effects of crime on the youth livelihood in Moyo town council, Moyo district.

Questions		Response Category				
		SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1	crime has significantly contributed to school dropouts among youths					
2	Poor social relationships and community engagement are as a result of crime					
3	The increasing mental illness among youths is a result of crime.					
4	The increasing theft and robbery in Moyo town council is attributed to crime.					
5	The high level of family breakdown and imprisonment in Moyo town council are results of crime					

SECTION E: Strategies for curbing crime among the youth in Moyo town council, Moyo district.

Questions		Response Category				
		SA (5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
1	Adolescent health promotion					
2	Supporting children to develop appropriate attitudes to life					
3	Improving parenting skills and behaviors					
4	Community intolerance of criminal activities					
5	Training the youth on how to resist peer pressure					

Appendix B. Interview Guide

1. Title
2. Experience.....
3. What factors do you think could have been responsible for the existence of crime among youth in Moyo town council?
.....
.....
.....
4. In your opinion, what are the effects of crime among the youths in Moyo town council?
.....
.....
.....

5. What are the strategies for curbing crime among the youth in Moyo town council, Moyo district?

.....

6. Do you have any additional information that you think you need to give for this study?

.....

THANK YOU

Appendix C. Budget Estimate for the Research Activity

S/NO	PARTICULARS	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (UgX)	AMOUNT
1	Field transport	2 days	30,000	60,000
2	Airtime	2days	10,000	30,000
3	Feeding	2 days	10,000	30,000
4	Data analysis	2days	20,000	60,000
5	Research assistants	2 days	50,000	150,000
6	Printing		130,000	130,000
7	Photocopying		100	25,000
8	Pens	7	700	7000
9	Note book	1	5,000	5,000
	TOTAL			497,000

Appendix D. Request for data collection and Recognition by the Town Clerk



UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
ARUA CAMPUS
Office of Head of Department, Social Sciences

February 10th, 2025

To whom it may concern

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA

This is to introduce to you **AMOKO BEAR SAVIOUR**, Registration number No. **S22/ASC/BSW/012**, a student of Uganda Christian University, Arua Campus, who is pursuing a course in Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree mentioned above. He is to carry out a research study. The purpose of the letter is to respectfully request your office to allow the above student so that he has access to your organization and collects some information required for her study.

The study is on the topic: *Crime and youth livelihood. A case study of Moyo Town Council Moyo District.*

The information obtained will be strictly used for the study purposes.

Any assistance rendered to this cause will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Eyotaru Loyce

Ag Head of Department of Social Science



No objection
However you need to go
via the area uci chapel
22/04/2025
TC

A Complete Education for A Complete Person

P.O BOX 356, Arua; Tel: + (256) 788216725; Email: eyotaru@arua.ucu.ac.ug ; Web: www.arua.ucu.ac.ug
the Province of the Church of Uganda. Chartered by the Government of Uganda.

Appendix E. Acceptance and recommendation letter from the LC1



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
LOWI QUARTER CELL
C/o P.O BOX 33, MOYO

Alternative Communication Route
Tell: 0782466427/0781044314

Date: 29/04/2025

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: ACCEPTANCE FOR DATA COLLECTION

This serves to introduce to you/your office **MR. AMOKO BEAR SAVIOUR**, who is a Ugandan and Resident of the above addressed locality, he's law abiding and has no criminal record. He is a student of Uganda Christian University pursuing bachelor's degree in social work and social administration, a finalist and has come on ground for data collection on a Topic **CRIME** and **YOUTH LIVELIHOOD**. This research is for academic reason and will be treated with great confidentiality, it should be carried out within the villages of Moyo Town Council.

I therefore recommend him for the above service he is seeking from members of Lowi Quarter Village and other villages in Moyo Town Council, I urge my fellow LC1 Chairpersons from other villages to recognize and allow him carryout this activity in case he shows up.

Thank you for the cooperation and effective services always rendered to the country.

Yours in service


.....

AKUTI MARIA PERIL

Chairperson LC1.

