# DYNAMICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIMES IN ARUSHA CITY

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## A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE. MOROGORO, TANZANIA.

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# ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency and crimes are serious problems all over the world. They are steadily increasing as years pass by and creates many setbacks in development processes mostly in third world countries like Tanzania whose mechanisms to deal with the situation are weak. The main objective of this study was to examine the dynamics of juvenile delinquency and juvenile crimes in Arusha City, Tanzania. Specifically, the study explored the age in which juveniles start to commit crimes, types and nature of delinquents and crimes committed by juvenile, causes for their involvement in delinquents' behaviour and crimes. Lastly, the study ought to suggest integrated management approach that can sustainably address juvenile delinquents and crimes. Structured questionnaire and checklists were survey tools used to collect data from a sample of 50 juveniles and 18 community members. Focus group discussions and observation was employed to get information from key informants. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer programme was used to analyze quantitative data whereas content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. The results showed that juvenile involve in delinquent behaviour as young as 12 years old mostly after completion of primary school education, and that the main types of crime were theft, breaking and stealing, and robbery. Poverty was cited as the main factor for their involvement contributing to 50% of delinquency. Peer influence, drug abuse and alcoholism were also pronounced influences to juvenile delinquencies and crimes. Conclusively, juvenile delinquency and crimes are on the rise day after day especially in the cities like Arusha. The fact that crimes and insecurities are one of the major hindrance of development, it in tell the importance of all the possible measures to be taken to curb the situation in hand. The study suggests the design of more policies and strategies to improve youth life especially those who do not get the chance for joining secondary education and the ones who are done with ordinary level secondary school. Efforts that

encourage strong family ties were also found pertinent to dealing with juvenile delinquencies and crimes in burgeoning cities of developing counties like Arusha, Tanzania. It is important to ensure that youth become an integral part of the development process as they contribute to more than 50% of the entire Tanzania population.

## DECLARATION

I, Faraja Linus Gudadi, do hereby declare to the Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this dissertation is my own original work done within the period of registration and that it has not been submitted for a degree award to any other institution.

_____                                _____

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**(M.A. Candidate)**

The above declaration is confirmed by

_____                                _____

**Dr. Stephen Justice Nindi**                                                       **Date**

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## DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved parents Lucy and Linus Gudadi to whom my education came before anything else. By stepping their shoulders I was able to jump this far academically. The work is also dedicated to my brother Subira Hillgard and Fanikio Highness for their love in which I never lacked their support.

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| | |
|---|---|
| ALSA | Another Level Sports Associates |
| CM | Committee of Ministers |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| FEBA | Far East Basketball Association |
| IACP | International Association of Chiefs of Police |
| ICPC | International Centre for the Prevention of Crime |
| LHRC | Legal and Human Rights Centre |
| MA | Master of Arts |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| NSGRP | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty |
| SCSRD | SUA Centre for Sustainable Rural Development |
| SUA | Sokoine University of Agriculture |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCHS | United Nations Centre for Human Settlements |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| URT | United Republic of Tanzania |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

## CHAPTER ONE

**1.0     INTRODUCTION**

**1.1     Background of the Study**

The involvement of children and adolescents in serious crimes is a global concern, and juvenile delinquency is increasing day after day. Youngsters' delinquency is now wide spread and endemic to the whole world (Bosiakoh and Andoh, 2010). It begins with petty infraction of codes at family level, through breach of legal codes of state, leading to international crimes (e.g. terrorism) and breaching of international conventions and charters. The media have frequently been reporting different acts done by young people causing problems to the society. Most of these acts are offences labeled as crime and /or delinquency. Delinquency stands for petty crimes whereas crime stands for more serious ones (Weijters, 2008).

Juvenile crime and delinquency intensity and gravity depend mostly on socio-economic, political and cultural conditions in each country and specific localities. It often occurs when families are having difficulties in adjusting to different scenarios shaped by labour market, rapid social changes and the requirement of childhood education. Besides, social exclusion due to long periods of unemployment or marginalization, dropping out of school or illiteracy and lack of socialization within the family seem to be the key factors amongst the causes of delinquency (Vanderschueren, 2000).

Age is also fundamental to crime rate and crime structures. Most individuals peak in crime in their late teen years and go on during the younger years and decline as age advances (Blumstein, 1995). The majority perpetrators and victims of urban violence are young men

who are between 15-25 years an age which for both women and men are greatest risk of exploitation, crime and victimization (Shaw, 2007).

It is a long-standing belief that the countryside is a crime-free place to live (Mingay, 1989). However, crime is by no means non-existent in rural areas (Marshall and Johnson, 2005). Compared with urban areas, very little is known about rural crime or policing. Literature suggests that the frequency of urban crime is higher than rural crime (Marshall and Johnson (2005; Weishet *et al*., 1994). The extent of crime is provided according to crime typology (type of crime committed). This is due to the fact that the trend of rural crime indicates the exporting of urban problems to rural areas. The gap between rural and urban crime is mostly in violence and property crimes. The order of property crime is roughly the same in rural and urban areas. In other countries crimes such as theft and burglary are high in rural areas (Muhammad, 2002). Moreover, agriculture and wildlife related crimes are unique to rural areas. It is worth noting that robbery is higher in urban areas whereas sexual offences and domestic violence are more in rural areas but are less reported (Marshall and Johnson, 2005). Hence available statistics show that rape and similar crimes are more rampant in urban than rural areas (Muhammad, 2002).

Concern about urban safety and the involvement of young people never seems to diminish, nor does concern about youth gang and their contribution to urban crime (Shaw, 2007). Despite the fact that there are times when juvenile crime and delinquency rate subside but they have tendencies of recurring especially when similar or deteriorating socio-economic, political and cultural conditions prevail. Young people resort to gangs as a means of survival and to substitute families hence young gangs are mushrooming daily (UN-Habitat, 2004). The youth in crime work together in groups to fulfill their goals in getting their needs through illegal ways as some are so young to do them alone. Apart from being

criminals, youth are also victims of urban crime dynamism. In 2000, an estimated 199,000 youth murder took place globally. A total of 565 children and young people aged between 10 and 29 years are dying on average each day as a result of interpersonal violence (WHO, 2002).

Revelations by the UN (2003) indicate that in America youth and juvenile crimes increased and were very serious in 1990s whereas in Western Europe they accounted for 50% of all crimes in the mid-1980s and late 1990s. In commonwealth countries, juvenile crimes registered an increase of 30% in the same periods. UN-Habitats (2004) shades more light that juvenile crimes and violence are also on the rise in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, especially in fastest growing cities. Poverty, school-drop out, effects of media, unstable families and family violence are some of the risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and crimes. It is important to note that the family is the foundation of human society (Wright and Wright, 1994). Children who are rejected by their parents or guardians or who grow up in homes with considerable conflict and those who are inadequately supervised are at a greater risk of being delinquent (Cashwell and Vacc, 1996). Besides, homeless children and the ones who are in difficult circumstances are more exposed to risks of committing crimes. The statistics show that, 30% of young offenders in Nairobi, Kenya committed their first crimes at the age of 12 and 15, whereas in Tanzania the average age of committing a first crime is 14 (UN-Habitats, 2004).

Juvenile delinquency and crimes are also common in burgeoning cities and towns of Tanzania and Arusha City is no exception to this mayhem. In Arusha City, youth crimes are on the rise and threaten not only the prosperity of youth future in Arusha, but also the security of the general public in Tanzania. According to Legal and Human Rights Centre (2003), Arusha Central Police Station records of 2001 show prevalence of juvenile

delinquency in the Municipality reported at police counter were largely vagrancy (40 counts), stealing (39), house breaking (14) rape (10), and assault (7). Others were death threat, possession of narcotic drugs, kidnapping, indecent assault and sodomy. Crimes such as trespass, robbery, murder, causing grievous bodily harm, uttering abusive language, criminal nuisance, selling of illicit beer popularly known as *gongo* in local lingua, and possession of stolen property were also some of the reported cases.

It is very pertinent to disclose dynamics of juvenile delinquency and crimes for the purpose of ensuring prosperity in our societies since crime and development are interrelated. The then United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan (2005) put it that "… we will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights unless causes are advanced, none will succeed".

Development requires security. This is the reason that mostly even investors won't put their money to risk by investing in areas with less security so do skilled labour hardly reside in areas where their safety is at risk. For the rich people enabled by their financial muscles always choose the best areas to live leaving the poor struggling to avoid victimization (UNODC, 2007). This being the case, development will always be a day dream in a society where crimes are at heights. This study therefore sought to examine dynamics of juvenile delinquency and crimes in Arusha City in order to propose possible management approaches for the purpose of contributing to the national development agenda.

## 1.2    Problem Statement

Delinquency and criminal behaviour among young people as they negotiate the transition from childhood to adulthood is now a complex and confusing problem to the world particularly in developing countries. Though the World Health Organization (2002) Report

on Violence and Health shows more recent declines in youth crimes and violence in developed countries, the situation is different in developing countries where there is high increase of street children like in Kenya who are at great risk of becoming delinquents (UN Habitats, 2004). A similar situation exists in Tanzania especially in Arusha City where there are many children wondering in streets (LHRC, 2003). While struggling to get their daily needs, youth sometimes end up in conflicts with the law of the land (Maganga, 2005). Growth of insecurity in the society, poor future life for juvenile convicts, drug addiction and death at a young age are the consequences of their acts. Due to these effects, poor growth of the economy is expected in a society surrounded with fear of one's life and property. Yet there is no evidence of efforts to curb the situation.

The contributing primary causes of juvenile crimes in Arusha City include but are not limited to net urban migration, school drop-out, and poor parental supervision though empirical evidence to substantiate these causes are scanty or non-existent at all. Therefore, this study was important as it investigated the dynamics of juvenile delinquency and crimes in Arusha City for the purpose of recommending appropriate actions to address the situation. Information on Juvenile delinquency in Tanzania is scanty and therefore there is lack of awareness on how serious the situation is. Such a situation gives room for escalating juvenile delinquency and crimes as they go with little knowledge on the part of the general public.

## 1.3    Justification of the Study

Arusha is one of the largest and burgeoning cities in Tanzania. The City is characterized by many tourist attractions in Tanzania and is the headquarters or hosts many international organizations. The City is also close to numerous mining areas including the famous Mererani Tanzanite mining area. These attractions partly lead to the life style that attracts

young people to turn into delinquents hence criminals. The increase of juvenile crimes in Arusha City is amounting to insecurity and hence hinders development activities in this potential economic hub since economic growth is slow in high crime rate societies. This study was important as the information obtained will provide useful insights to parents, practitioners, law enforcing organs, policy makers, and society at large in preventing and overcoming juvenile delinquency and crimes. Certainly, when delinquencies and crimes are contained, the youth can be engaged in productive activities that are pertinent to socio-economic development of the society. Indeed, efforts to ensure a secure society for the purpose of ensuring economic and social development is fundamental in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (URT, 2008) and is also clearly spelt out in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (URT, 1999).

## 1.4 Objectives

### 1.4.1 General objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the dynamics of juvenile delinquency and crimes in Arusha City.

### 1.4.2 Specific objectives

(i) To determine the age in which juvenile begin involving in delinquency behaviour

(ii) To explore the types and nature of crimes committed by young offenders

(iii) To determine causes for the increase of juvenile crimes (risk factors associated with increased juvenile crimes)

(iv) To suggest integrated management approach that can sustainably address juvenile crimes

### 1.4.3 Research questions

(i)     Is involvement in crime common among Juveniles in Arusha City?

(ii)    Which types of crimes are mostly committed by juveniles?

(iii)    Do most delinquent youth begin with status offenses and then persist and escalate into   serious repetitive offending?

(iv)     What are the basic causes of juvenile crimes?

(v)    What is the possible integrated management system that can sustainably address juvenile crimes?

**CHAPTER TWO**

**2.0    LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1    Juvenile Delinquencies and Crimes**

Juvenile is any young person who is not yet an adult. In most cases any young person is considered to be a juvenile up to 18 years of age. Juvenile delinquency is the law breaking by young people (Ndichu, 2008). Also Juvenile delinquency refers to antisocial or illegal behavior by children or an adolescent[1] which specific age constitute or defines a juvenile differs from one country to the other. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a minor is any person who has not attained majority age 18 years of age. Despite the fact that Tanzania is a member to the CRC, her laws differ on the definition of the child (a minor) bringing contradiction when the law is infringed and which procedures to take on the said case. The Tanzania Law of the Child Act, (2009) defines a child to be a person below the age of eighteen years. Whereas a child of 16 years of age is regarded as juvenile by the Penal Code and a person below 18 years is not allowed to vote by the constitution, the Law of the Child Act gives a 14 years person the right to employment and the Law of Marriage Act, (1971) allows a person of 15 years to get married.

A crime is any specific act prohibited by law or omission of fulfilling the required duty by law whereas juvenile crime is any illegal act done by young people below 18 years (Roberts, 2000). The difference between juvenile crime and delinquency is minor based on immaturity of juvenile hence they are to be nurtured and protected (Stafford, 2004 in Ndichu, 2008). Delinquency is considered to be minor offences when done by young but where the same act or omitting is done by an adult it is concluded to be a crime whether the act was minor or serious one. In the course of nurturing and protection of the child and

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[1] Macmillan Dictionary for Students Macmillan (1981), Pan Ltd p 559

juveniles at large legal systems have different procedures for juvenile from the ones of adults. They are tried in separate courts or if the ordinary court is used to try juvenile case the court attendance is discretionally to legally permitted persons (Tanzania Law of the Child, 2009).

## 2.2    Typologies of Juvenile Crimes

Different approaches have been used in scientific and practical literature on explanation of juvenile crime and violence together with delinquent behaviour by young people (World Youth Report, 2003). Criminal behaviour involves different activities thus researchers focus on the wider context of antisocial behaviour. Antisocial behavior is equated with criminality and delinquency in which they are both engage in criminal acts (Hall, 2003). Moreover, whereas criminologists refer juvenile delinquency as all public wrongs committed by young people aged between 12 and 20, sociologists takes the concept more broadly and believe it to cover violation of legal and social norms both minor and serious offences committed by juvenile (World Youth Report, 2003). It is important to note that, prevalence of juvenile crimes differ from one society to the other. According to research done by the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) in 2003, the high prevalence of juvenile crimes is the same in many of Tanzanian regions like Mbeya, Lindi, Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Arusha. Stealing is the most prominent offence in Tanzania (Maganga, 2005). Other offences are pick-pocketing, robbery, house breaking, assault and sexual offences.

Drug abuse among juvenile and youth is also a major concern. Drug in this study is defined as a substance that causes addiction, habituation on a marked range in consciousness. Also drugs can mean any chemical that can change something in the body's chemistry or internal makeup (Poss, 1996). Drugs are mostly illegal substances

such as heroin, cocaine and marijuana however some people uses legal drugs prescribed for medication for illicit uses a good example being sleeping peels. In addition, some youth abuses other substances like glue, gasoline and cleaning fluids (Poss, 1996). Uses of these substances keep declining the life of many youth in Tanzania. According to Kilonzo and Maselle (1986) 5% of primary and secondary school said to have used bhang. Uses of cocaine heroine and mandrax are highly increasing among Tanzanian young people yearly. The survey in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar shows substance use is also common among the youth and some starting at the age of ten (URT, 2000).

Furthermore, youth are associated with drugs trafficking as they are used by drug dealers struggling to getting rich fast (Poss, 1996). Drug dealers supply drugs to young people then young people sell to drug users. In other East African countries such as Kenya substance use among some Kenyan youth is the fact of life. According to research done on prevalence of substance use among college students in Eldoret, Western Kenya results shows the prevalence on any substance use was about 70 percent. Cocaine and cannabis use were most used substances despite the knowledge that they are illegal. The prevalence increased with age and transition through the education system as the number of users in college was higher than in high school (Atwoli *et al*., 2011).

## 2.3    Risk Factors to Juvenile Crimes

A number of scholars such as Shuja (2008) have pointed out that there is no single root cause to juvenile crimes. In fact, these are primarily outcomes of multiple and diverse reasons which vary from one place to the other. The causes and condition of juvenile crimes are found at the level of social structure including social groups and organization, social institutions, and interpersonal relation (World Youth Report, 2003).

### 2.3.1    Social factors

The study of sociological reasons to why a juvenile commits crime is of significant importance. Various theories have provided different perspectives on societal risk factors associated with juvenile crime. Merton's anomie theory provides that, every society has goals and means to achieve those goals. Where goals are not reached its likely to result into stress and anomie, to this extent some may try other methods such as crime in reaching unachievable goals (Hirschi, 1969). Social disorganization is another theory in which the Chicago School of Sociology developed in 1900 (Jensen, 2003). The theory entails on the absence of organization among social institutions such as family, school, and church can also be a risk factor. It is the breakdown of relationships in institutions which traditionally encouraged cooperation among the people and the society at large. Apart from explaining the absence of organization in social institutions the theory also explains the occurrence of crimes due to the fact that the social disintegration means there will be absence of norms and rules may be broken.

In relation to the rate of crime Faris (1955) extends the disorganization concept entailing that a crime is reflection of degree of disorganization of control mechanism in a society. Youth violence remains a topic of social concern in the contemporary world (McDonald *et al*., 2009). Sociologists in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century chronicled the correlation between neighbourhood environment factors and juvenile delinquency. They mentioned neighbourhood attributes such as poverty, percentage of single-parent households, population mobility and percentage foreign born to have influenced crime through their impact on community-level disorder, residential cohesion and informal social control (McDonald *et al*., 2009). Social disorder occurs where there is low quality life and parents' or guardian failure to provide material support hence young people cannot secure a well-paid employment due to poor education, which invokes crimes (Vanderschueren,

2000). This becomes a catalyst to high number of homeless people and the increase of street children who are now the most vulnerable to criminality and its victimization in almost every African's growing cities and towns (UN-Habitat, 2004).

In other parts of Africa, civil wars are the manifestation of social disrupts attributing loss of high number of people in respective areas. Wars in Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu), Siera Leone and the presence of many groups of rebels in Rwanda and Burundi are the significant examples where young people are used as soldiers (Obidegwu, 2004). This has been a detrimental to young people as they are taught and experience high level of brutality which lead to destruction of their life in totality (Maclure and Denov, 2006). For such young persons, crime and delinquencies become a non-surprise phenomenon.

### 2.3.2    Economic dimension

Poverty levels soars the world day after day bringing different problems in societies one of them being high number of homeless children in developing countries (UN-Habitat, 2004). Moreover poverty being an economic problem parents are unable to meet family needs such as education, healthy and food. Failure to reach children's material needs, children engage in all sorts of activities most of which are illegal (Bosiakoh and Andoh, 2010). Poverty brings about vulnerability which means defenselessness, insecurity and exposure to many risks, shock and stress. It is worth noting that, analysis on social ecology of poverty and unemployment are very important in understanding the precise nature and extent of juvenile offending in any locale (Weijters, 2008). In addition, poor people always live in areas with low quality social services like poor houses, poor education facilities resulting into poor education, and they experience declining quality in their healthy and social welfare at large. In such vulnerable lifestyle, unemployment is

inevitable to youth leading to a problem cycle. The situation is so frustrating hence many young people substitute in criminal activities to achieve their goals to live a better life.

However, low income has not being the only cause to juvenile crimes since high income also contributes in pushing up the crime rate in different communities. Types of crimes such as violent crimes, crimes done under the influence of substance use and crimes of using illegal drugs such as marijuana are also committed by juvenile from higher income families. Enough income to their pockets, freedom on how to spend the money has provided a loop holes to juvenile purchasing alcohol and drugs. In addition, juvenile from such class are able to purchase tools like guns enabling them to commit other offences (Anderson and Hughes, 2009).

### 2.3.3 Cultural attributes

Delinquency behaviour occurs where social and cultural norms are ignored. Many rules which prohibit people to commit unacceptable acts are found irrelevant. Instead in such societies some members turn to modernized lifestyle lead by applicability of new technologies. This affects labour organization, social characteristics, lifestyles and living arrangements leading to gradual change of perception of reality (World Youth Report, 2003). Social disorganization is one of the catalysts to high crime rate in most African societies and Tanzania at large. Social disorganization is referred as inability of community members to achieve shared values or to solve jointly experienced. Any community with strong network and the members are on good terms with one another work together in solving different difficulties they face also have higher chances of influencing young people to adhere to values and norms of the society (Osgood and Anderson, 2004).

In addition evolution of family tradition plays a major role in occurrence of juvenile crimes. Half a century ago new mode of family started developing moving away from patriarchal economic unit strongly related to extended families to nuclear family based on affectionate relationships which separate sexuality and reproduction. Due to this multiple forms of family like single-parent families, families of divorced or separated parents and homosexual couples came into being. Such varieties it is difficult to impose a policy which fits all forms hence causing hardships in raising children to avoid delinquency behavior (Vanderscheren, 2000). Moreover, moral breakdown contribute the increase of teen pregnancies. Parents' incapability to execute parental obligations such as imposing moral values to their children leads to moral deficient cycle. The modern age technology independency is preached in every sphere of life in which children are encouraged to be one by being educated. This resulted to young people to be rebellious in the way of thinking and practices of life leaving behind moral and norms of the society (Osgood and Anderson, 2004).

### 2.3.4 Peer influence

According to Hirschi's theory (Hirschi, 1969) quoted by Weijters (2008), the social control theory provide that adolescents strongly bound to society, adolescents attached to parents and committed to school and who believe in social norms and values are less likely to have delinquent behaviour. The theory assumes that lack of social control paves a way of interactions with deviant peer who are likely to involve in delinquent acts hence delinquency is more associated with deviant peers. Furthermore, neighbourhood characteristics affect the behaviour of an individual. Due to the fact that teenage groups or young people associations has strong effects to the member of the said group or association juvenile surrounded by deviant peers is in risk of turning a delinquent than those surrounded with mannered friends.

In addition, Juvenile groups who are found in every society with different cultural context and each group solve interpersonal conflicts in which violence is involved hence delinquent behavior is inevitable leading to violent crime (World Youth Report, 2003). The findings by Bosiakoh and Andoh (2010) showed that, juvenile when left to the influence of delinquent others are likely to be delinquents.

### 2.3.5 Urbanization and media

It is an open truth that generally urbanization process involves different procedures with good effects to society. The process is associated with economic, political and social progress, the promoting literacy and education, improving social services and brings about civilization. Furthermore, it facilitates evolution of knowledge on industry and commerce (UNCHS, 1996). Seeking for such services and entertainments provided in urban areas, rural to urban migration is inevitable. Overcrowding and congestion of urban areas have been the result of migration giving birth to low quality life of residents which culminated different threats such as growing of insecurity and rising of crime rates are ones of them (UNCHS, 1998).

It is important to note that, culture in many societies have been changing periodically due to modernization caused by development of technologies. The exposure to different modern attributes such as television and internet expose juvenile to access unpleasant 'dossiers' leading many changes in the society one of them being turn juveniles into bad behaviour hence delinquents (World Youth Report, 2003). Many media have no parental guidance putting the juvenile into a potential risk of becoming delinquent.

### 2.4 Effects of Juvenile Crimes

Security challenges are becoming more and more complex. The most disadvantage part of crime is the deterioration of safety and security, which all together deter development

prospects. Fear graphs among citizens have been shooting up in different areas of human activities that is working places, in the markets, bus terminals and mostly in homes where though sometimes crimes may be few at homes but very huge impact of fear (Msami, 2009). Living with fear of crime affect citizens' activities as they reduce number of working hours and spend more on personal security (Msami, 2009). Young deviant are usually identified as the major problem and source of insecurity in various urban areas (Shaw, 2007). Shaw goes on mentioning men of the age between 15 and 25 years to be the majority perpetrators of urban crimes.

The increase in juvenile crime and violence has contributed to a general feeling of insecurity, especially among the urban poor. Insecurity in the society has resulted in abandonment of some neighborhoods and stigmatization of some districts and communities in general. Apart from that, the situation may be worse where investors may withdraw or even refuse to invest in some towns (Shuja, 2008). More positively, however, the perception of insecurity has also led to the development of forms of self-defense and neighbourhood protection though some times their approach is precarious against suspects (URT, 2007).

Once juvenile offenders reach maturation without being helped they likely to continue exhibiting criminal behaviors and increases their risk of being cycled through the criminal justice system as adult offenders (Auolakh, 1999). Furthermore, crime and violence impede economic growth. It directly affects the stock of physical capital in the cities through active destruction of physical infrastructure, roads and public facilities. Apart from that, the persistence of an environment of crime and violence lead to massive effects on investment climate of the country (UNCHS, 1998). The study done in Columbia Latin America where crime and violence have been severe revealed that, the Gross Capital

Formation has been lower resulting in economic growth being far less than the country's potential (Ayres, 1998). Such situation is a huge threat to Asian states (UNCHS, 1998) and to African states like Tanzania as among the developing regions because prevalence and escalation of crime and violence is more worrying hence economic growth is unthinkable (Khan, 1997) resulting to an increase in pockets of poverty.

Crime and insecurity are certainly major challenge to the development process of cities and towns. This means crime and violence are no longer viewed as exclusively criminal problem but also as real development problem (URT, 2007). Adapting the situation, a criticism was laid to development administrators and academic community whom for different reasons overlooked the importance of crime in their analysis of development and the importance of development conditions in the analysis of crime and criminal justice (Sita, 2004). To present time, development programme is one of the strategies to encounter the rate of crime and violence (URT, 2007) as solutions to Africa's urban fragility cannot be addressed solely through security structures but must be part of a broader development strategy (Commins, 2011). Focusing on United Nations Millennium Goals they direct not mentioning reduction of crime and violence rather the programme involved insists on poverty reduction impliedly stating that, improvement of human quality means automatic lowering the grounds for criminality.

## 2.5 Family and Juvenile Delinquency

According to Wright and Wright (1994) the family is the foundation of human society. Socialization in the family is very important and mostly socialization between parents and children. In relation to childhood dependency, a man has a longer period of dependency which includes dependency in the need to learn the techniques of social living (Broom, 1968). The molding of the child is accomplished through person to person interaction. It

is important to note that the nature of parents' socialization to their children can be dynamic and static. If the nature of socialization is so commanding, strict and threatening, children may adopt hostility behaviour (Broom, 1968) and sometimes they become delinquents. According to study by McCord (1991) on family relationships, parent interaction to their children has influence on delinquency. The study results explored that, father's interaction with the family is important especially on maturity period of the boys. Moreover, fathers who are not highly aggressive interact with their wives in a highly mutual way provide models for socialized behaviour. Contrary to this, fathers who are aggressive and fight with their families provide models of antisocial behavior (McCord, 1991) a factor which contributes to the increase of crimes.

Consideration of families is important in the explanation of juvenile delinquency. In child's development, a child have tendency of learning and coping what is going on in the family (World Youth Report, 2003). The report also contends that dysfunctional family settings characterized by conflicts, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration and premature autonomy are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Different literature shows that children with adequate parental supervision are not likely to turn into delinquents (World Youth Report, 2003). Henry and Lanier (2006) as quoted by Ndichu (2008) provide that delinquents lack self-control due to poor child rearing practices. Hirschi's social control theory explain that the youngsters failure to be attached to the control agencies like families and schools there are higher chances of becoming delinquents (Binder *et al*., 2001).

It is to be noted that, family as a social institution is undergoing substantial changes. There is an increase of single parent families and non-marital unions (World Youth Report, 2003). Such changes bring major effects to children upbringing. Children brought up by

single parents are more likely to start offending than those with two natural parents. However, if the level of parental supervision is taken seriously such risk is no longer a threat (Graham and Bowling, 1995). Many studies has found a very strong correlation between lack of supervision and offending (Farrington, 2002). In most cases when parents do not know where their children are, what their activities are, and who are their friends there is high possibility of having delinquent friends (Graham and Bowling, 1995). The association of such friendship results into turning all members to offenders.

Young people have tendency of taking after their families. In any chance if the young has taken after any family member with delinquent behaviour it's possible to be a delinquent too. According to UN (2003) when young people are exposed to influence of adult offenders they have opportunity to study the said behaviour. The report provide results of study done in United States which revealed that families involved in criminal activities tend to push their young member toward violating the laws.

## 2.6     City Characteristics and Crime Rates

To what extent do city characteristics influence or contribute youth offending? Different researchers have studied community on crime rates (Weijters, 2008) coming up with different results. Sheidow *et al*. (2001) provided that, communities plagued by social problems, limited resources low development process it's the poorer families are highly exposed to violence. The poor and the destitute have always been marginalized and socially excluded. They are stigmatized and being labeled with names (Body-Gendrot, 2001). Labeling community and identifiable groups of young people as people with no hope, is dangerous and sometimes criminals result to marginalization and unemployment which is the core of youthful criminality (Schissel, 2002).  Young people labeled as criminal or deviant they are more likely to take the role and associate with people or gangs of similar characteristics (Eadie and Morley, 2003).

## 2.7    Crime Prevention and Crime Intervention

Juvenile and youth crime being a worldwide problem and it being one of the major challenges to sustainable cities variety of measures have been suggested and taken into an account. Just as there is no single cause to crime and violence, there is no single solution to the problem. According to Vanderschueren (2000) in UNCHS document the fight against crime is based on three principles which are law enforcement, solidarity and crime prevention. In law enforcement suppression of crime by the government organs responsible for maintenance of law and order, law enforcement and decree of other authorities is important. It is to be noted that all the laws are to be enforced which includes regional and municipals by-laws. Vanderschueren goes on providing that it is not only the police, the judiciary and the prison are to enforce the laws but also authorities such as tax department, city directorate of inspection, fire department and the department of public health should fully participate in crime suppression.

In relation to solidarity, Vanderschueren urges the societies to avoid stigmatization so as those from excluded and stigmatized neighbourhoods and zones be able to access jobs. Society members should also support violence victims.  The third principle in the fight against crimes is crime prevention in which involves tackling of crime, addressing the symptoms together with specific causes (Vanderschueren, 2000). In crime prevention various initiatives are taken worldwide, regional and national wise. The international mayors conference on urban safety in Barcelona (1987), Montreal (1989), Paris (1991), Vancouver (1996), Johannesburg (1998) and Naples (2000) emphasized the importance of decentralizing the responsibility on the war against crime and the crucial which is to be played by local authorities generally (UN-Habitat, 2000). In addition, United Nations in 2002 set guidelines on crime intervention strategies (see Shaw and Travers, 2005) to be undertaken all the levels of government authorities. The guideline aimed at developing

strategies and practices to be used on safer cities development. Furthermore, in 1996 the UN-Habitat launched the Safer Cities Programme with the target to nature and up lift local crime prevention. It also aimed at reducing urban poverty upgrade informal settlement and speedup the development capacity (URT, 2007).

The 2000 World Health Organization's Report on Violence and Health stated the decline in youth crime and violence in developed countries (UN-Habitat, 2004). The mentioned results is the outcome many and different efforts done individual countries. In United States of America juvenile arrest declined for 13% mostly in violence crimes (Butts and Travis, 2002). Some of successful initiatives involved both coercive and developmental approach. One of the implemented programs was Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention. The approach mobilized the community through social intervention involving street outreach workers, suppressing gang, and a commitment to change and development (Shaw, 2007). Other reasons for the decline of juvenile crimes in Americans were influence of strong economy in late 1990s, changes in the market for illegal drugs, expanded imprisonment, community policing and growing cultural intolerance for violence (Butts and Travis, 2002).

In Europe, country like England institutionalized the city-level approach giving the municipalities and the police main role of putting a plan for city security together with prevention programme (Vanderschueren, 2000). A Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy was put into practice with the purpose of improving the quality of peoples' life in the deprived neighbourhoods with highest crime rates. Using the 'mainstreaming' process they improved social services targeting on education, health, and housing also setting minimum service delivery in the mentioned areas. The outcome of these reduced 28% of the overall crime. Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour in hand, together with life quality

improvement builds the confidence in the society (Shaw and Travers, 2005; UN-Habitat, 2004).

Norway used a Nightravens strategy with the focus of reducing crime, violence and intoxication mostly done by youth on weekends. This programme sponsored by the Vesta Insurance Company recruited adults who volunteered to patrol the streets at nights on weekends so as to prevent crime, violence and limits drugs and alcohol consumption among children and young people. They were trained on drugs, psychology of youth first aid and police operations. However, they were not to involve in any risk but to inform the police if any problem occurs. The programme and the movement at large reduced 88% of weekend crimes and 50% of the overall crimes. Other European counties such as Denmark, Sweden and Slovakia implement the programme successfully (Shaw and Travers, 2005).

Latin American states various measures were put into action to address crime delinquency and antisocial behaviors among juvenile and youth generally. Moser and Mcllwaine (2005) in Shaw (2007) suggest the intervention involving analysis of asset-based causes, cost and effects of violence whereby the focusing on social and community development creating tranquility environment policy approach on criminal justice and public health. Fight for Peace is a project under Viva Rio established in Brazil for the sole aim of offering children and youth from high risk areas alternative way of surviving without involving with drug trade violence and crime. Education, skills, job training and sports activities were delivered for children and young people to be more resistant to join armed gangs and drug couriers. The project has been successful as many young people have joined and reintegrate into formal markets (Shaw, 2007; Shaw and Travers, 2005).

In African countries Safer City the UN-Habitat programme seems to be implemented by various countries South Africa included. The programme advocates for local measures by municipal authorities and participatory approach in general. It urges inhabitants to manage their own affairs to come up with sustainable practices in crime management activities. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) in collaboration with Safer Cities launched a Youth Resource Guide programme. It presents a range of resources to youth who work with them in different ways possible to prevent crime and violence and enabling them to have voice in decision making. Focusing on health employment to education and environment initiatives on projects linked to sports culture and music was is taken to bring about changes. Youth under 30 years are taken into account targeting the age of 15-24 years old so as to improve their life and community at large (ICPC, 2010).

The early mid 1980's saw a rapid growth in crime, drug and substance abuse among the youth in Kenya. Alcohol, cigarettes, khat (miraa), and cannabis sativa have remained the most popular abused substances. There is a fast emerging trend of injecting drug use especially narcotic. Moreover, violent criminal attacks, including rape, mugging, armed carjacking and home invasions are increasingly being associated with the youth in which 50% of all the convicted criminals are young people aged between 16 and 25 years (Kenya Youth Policy, 2007). Aiming at reducing this chaotic situation in Kenya, the Ministry of Youth Affairs developed resource centers to assist youth on employment which is the main cause of crime and violence (Kenya Youth Policy, 2007). In addition, sports are encouraged in Kenya to help idle youth not to have time for illegal activities (ALSA, 2011).

## 2.8    Efforts Done to Address Delinquency in Tanzania

It is the commitment of the government of Tanzania to improve the quality of life of her people. Achieving such a broad task different initiatives should be taken into account. Good governance focusing on economic structure, management of public resources and

providing security is paramount important as detailed stipulated in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (URT, 1999). Security is one of the most important ingredients of quality life and ensuring good life for all hence development. Taking the commitment of providing safe and secure environment for all Tanzanians, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has taken different procedures. One of them being the implementation of UN-Habitats programme on Safer Cities initiated in 1997. This programme focused on changing attitudes, promoting a culture of adherence to the law and reducing youth delinquency through skills training and cultural activities (UN-Habitats, 2004). Furthermore, the programme has mobilized communities in implementation of local crime prevention initiatives. Citizens' crime prevention patrols (neighbourhood watch groups) were developed, the auxiliary police was established and re-vitalization of the ward tribunal system (URT, 2007). All these have been successful in stopping burglaries, catching thieves and recovering stolen properties (UN-Habitats, 2004) hence lowering the rate of victimization in Dar es Salaam between 2000 and 2003 (URT, 2007).

Along with the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the sixth goal in cluster 111 of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) aims at achieving broad outcomes to improve personal security, reduce crime, and eliminate sexual abuses and domestic violence. Having the target of enabling environment ensure institutions and government agents like police, courts, and prison to adhere to human rights and ensure justice and security for all citizens. Strategies like training and equipping the police to combat crime and increase the capacity of court system to handle many cases should be taken into account (Msami, 2009). In addition to that, Tanzania developed a national strategy on urban crime prevention in the year 2007 (URT, 2007). The Strategy is the culmination of ten years

which aimed at working on safety in urban areas of Tanzania. It is the government response on crime and violence effects in urban areas as urban people are more concerned than rural areas (URT, 2007). Despite these commendable efforts juvenile delinquencies and crimes still persist and pose imminent threat to development process and prosperity. More efforts to address the problem in an integral approach are not an overemphasis if Tanzania wishes to achieve sustainable development, which is also the focus of this study.

## 2.9    Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a narrative outline presentation of variables to be studied, which describes hypothetical relationships between and among variables. The juvenile delinquency and crimes which in this study was the dependent variable was a function of independent variables which include background variables, and economic and social factors (Fig. 1 presents the conceptual framework of this work).

Independent variables were social factors like poor parental skills, poor family organization, street children and school drop-out. Together with social factors was the economic factors poverty as the giant factor which is the catalyst to crime rates.

Juvenile delinquency, the dependent variable, is likely to be affected by background factors such as age, sex, home place and education level of individuals. Young age people notwithstanding their sex commit more crimes than any other group.  However, male youth are the main perpetrators of crime as far as sex is concerned with the assumptions that rural areas experience lesser crime than urban ones.

**Independent variables**

**Social factors**

-Poor parental
guidance

-School drop-outs

-Street children

-Moral degradation

-Rural to urban
migration

**Background
variables**

**Demographic
factors**
-Sex
-Age
-Household size
-Education level
-Parent education
level

**Dependent
variable**

**Juvenile crimes**

**Economic factors**
-Poverty
-Child labour
-Mining activities
-Prostitution
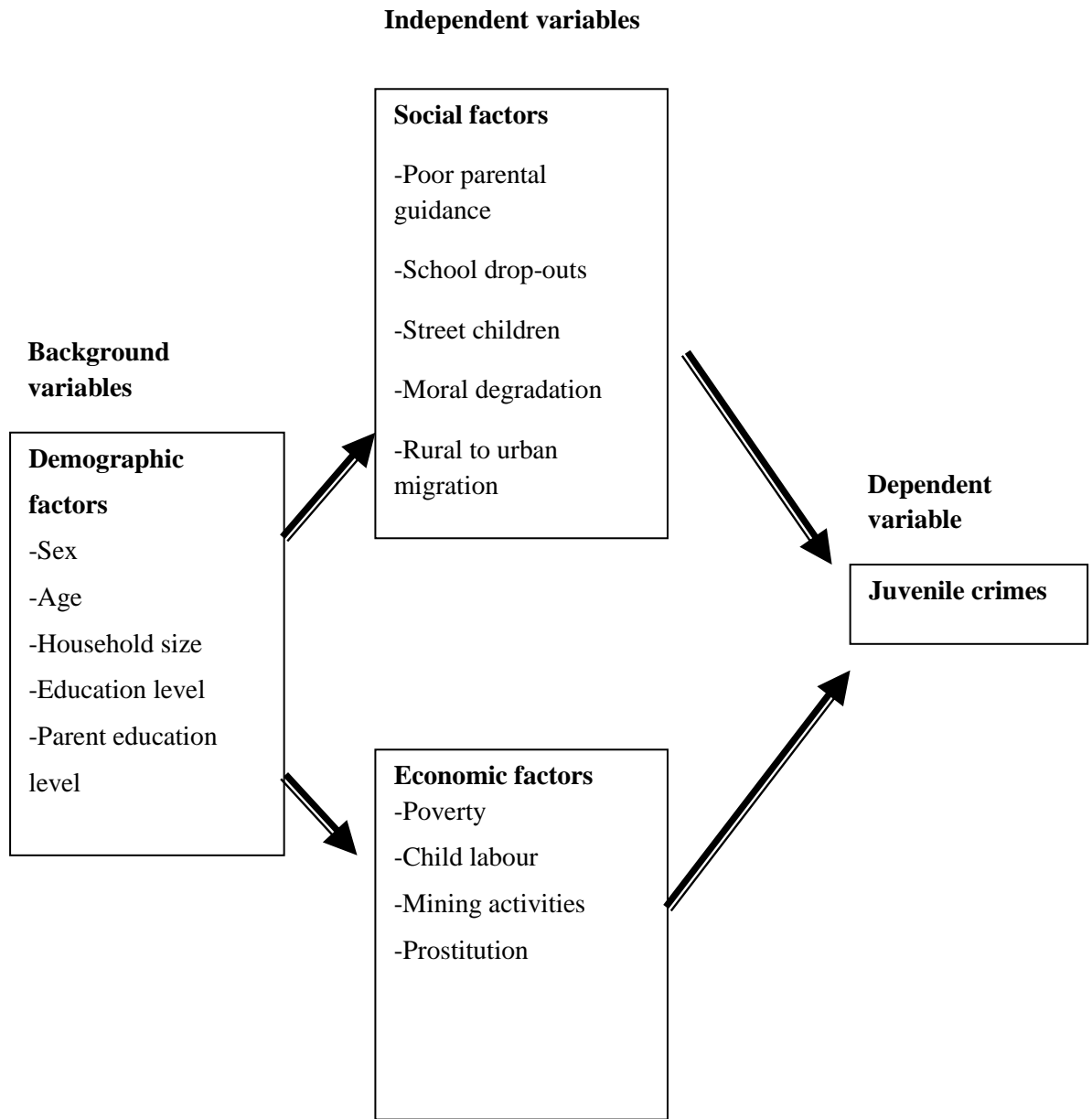
**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

# CHAPTER THREE

## 3.0    RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1    Description of the Study Area

### 3.1.1   Location

This study was undertaken in Arusha City, which is the capital of Arusha Region located on the northern part of Tanzania. It is situated 653 km north of Dar es Salaam City. It borders Kilimanjaro region to the east and Republic of Kenya to the north and Dodoma region to the south while Shinyanga and Mara regions lies to the west and northwest, respectively. The City has three divisions namely, Themi, Elerai and Suye. Arusha City's population density is the highest in Arusha Region measuring up to 3 040 people per square kilometer. The current population projection is estimated at 507 903 people in which over 100 000 people come into town during the day for businesses and other purposes and leave in the evenings.

The high population influx to Arusha City is due to diverse reasons. Firstly, Arusha being a national tourist center, thus influencing more people to flock in searching for various business and occupational opportunities. Secondly, the City is the main market for precious stones from Mererani mines, where the unique Tanzanite stones are available. The relatively cool climates, concentration of national and international institutions are other reasons for the high population density. Rapid growth of urban population attributed to natural growth and rural-urban and urban-urban migration also contribute to high population density in Arusha City. With scarce managerial skills, understaffing and chronic financial problems, Arusha City has been taken by storm to manage such influx hence economic and social upheavals have become the challenges that need a coherent redress. Undeniably, such situations have increased the number of youths that are prone to

becoming delinquent. Thus, Arusha City was chosen as a study area because of its characteristic feature of attracting young people longing for a better future but when things do not go as they expected, some of them turn to delinquents.

## 3.2    Research Design

The research adopted a cross-sectional design. The method allows data collection at a single point in one time and allows descriptive analysis for determination of relationships among and between variables (Babbie, 1990; Bailey, 1998), and it allows data collection in a short time due to limited resources, both in terms of time for field work and finances.

## 3.3    The Study Population

Robert Chambers argued that in the subject of poverty, the poor are the experts, and so in the subject of crime, the criminals are the experts. It is from the same reason that the study population comprised juveniles aged between 12 to 25 years who had committed crimes and had been sent to prison. However, to obtain more information on juvenile delinquency and crimes, the Wami youth prison warden, Kingolwira women prison warden, Police officers, Ward officers and community members were also part of the study population. Ward officers helped in the selection of community members that were knowledgeable on issues related to juvenile delinquencies and crimes.

### 3.3.1    Sampling procedures

Wami Young Offenders' Prison was purposively selected as it is the only young offenders' prison hence serves for all the country's young prisoners. The prison is situated in Mvomero District in Morogoro Region. It is from the list of prison inmates that simple random sampling was used to select juvenile respondents. Before the selection, all juveniles were stratified as per their age 12-25 years when the crime was committed and

were grouped into groups according to their originality. The first group was those from Arusha and second group consisted of juveniles from other regions enabling the researcher to know the number of young prisoners who came from Arusha which is the study area. Selection of respondents was done only from the group that came from Arusha Region.

Furthermore, purposive sampling was employed to select 3 Wards of Arusha City which are Ngarenaro, Unga Limited which are the wards having reported more cases of juvenile delinquency, and Kaloleni which was expected to have lesser crimes, which acted as a control in this study. Prison wardens, Police officers, Ward officers and a sample of six community members from each ward were purposively selected as key informants for this study.

### 3.3.2    Sample size

According to Bailey (1998), a sample size of 30 respondents is considered as the minimum sample for data collection notwithstanding the population size. The researcher selected the sample size of 50 juvenile respondents. In addition, nine ward officers identified from each of the selected wards were selected as respondents to this study. The youth prison warden and Kingolwira women prison warden together with one police officer from Arusha central police station were interviewed. Eighteen community members 6 from each ward were also involved in the survey. Observation approach was used during the survey to understand what happened during the respondents' case proceedings because respondents were too young to understand procedures of the case.

### 3.4    Data Collection

### 3.4.1    Primary data collection

Primary data collection involved collection of both quantitative and qualitative data. Questionnaire with closed and open ended questions were used to collect information on

the average age in which juveniles were involved with crime; push factors for delinquency and criminal behavior, and types of crimes committed by juveniles.

Qualitative data was collected from key informants through in-depth interviews in which police officers from Arusha central police station, Wami youth prison warden and Kingolwira women prison warden were interviewed. Also focus group discussions were conducted whereby a checklist was used which involved three ward leaders and six community members from each of the selected wards. Key informants were urged to provide their perception on juvenile crimes in the society. The information obtained included typology and risk factors influencing juvenile delinquencies and crimes and ways on how to manage the increasing number of juvenile crimes.

### 3.4.2    Secondary data

Secondary data included crime records, state of juvenile in various urban areas in the world, were collected from police stations, courts, children rehabilitation centers, books, journals, published and unpublished reports from legal and human right center, libraries and web-based materials.

### 3.5    Data Processing and Analysis

Quantitative data obtained from youth offenders using questionnaire copies were summarized, coded, entered and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software computer programme whereby descriptive analysis was used to obtain frequencies. Qualitative data obtained through in-depth interviews and focused group discussions were analyzed by using content analysis. The information from key informants was categorized into small units of information which was used to cement the findings of the study.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## 4.0    RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

## 4.1    Background Information of the Respondents

### 4.1.1    Gender of Respondents

It is well established that males engage more in delinquent and criminal acts than females (Weijters, 2008). Despite the fact that adolescents, both male and female, are at great risk of becoming delinquents, the main perpetrators are male (Shaw, 2007). The survey results show that 41 (82%) respondents were males and the rest 9 (18%) were females. These results are supported by Weijters (2008) who stated that boys commit more delinquent acts than girls. The results imply that the majority of the young people who had committed crimes were males; they did so in the course of their struggle to establish their life or struggle for identity. In many African cultures, it is perceived that males are the heads of households bearing in mind that the majority of African societies are patriarchal. Ideally, that pushes young men to begin life struggles much earlier than females. Lack of economic opportunities makes life difficult for them and, as a result, many find themselves engaging in crime.

A study by LHRC (2003) revealed similar results of female crime rate being lower than that of males providing psychological and physical reasons being the prima-facie reasons explaining their rate. Females are not violent in nature as opposed to their male counterparts who are more vulnerable to engage in crime. Further, female adopt differently to the same environment with men (Kling *et al.*, 2004) most female juveniles go for tender jobs like house maids or servants where they earn cash to support their livelihoods (LHRC, 2003). In addition, the study revealed that a few females who were involved in delinquent behaviour were influenced by their male partners. It was also noted

that females were used by men in criminal acts given the fact that people trusts women more than men. Odgers and Moretti (2002) quoted by Cauffman *et al.* (2008) suggest that there is a reason to believe that causes of delinquency may be more relationship-oriented for girls than boys.

## 4.1.2  Age of the Respondents

The National Youth Policy defines youth to mean any person aged between 15-35 years old (URT, 2006). Looking at the study results on the age of the respondents all except one are in the youth age according to the definition. Forty six percent of respondents were of the age between 19 and 25, while 36% were at the age 26-30, and 10% aged between 31and 35, and 6% were below 18 and the remaining 2% were above 36 years of age, respectively (Table 1). The results shows clearly how much labour force is wasted crime by this age group of people not being in the society working in production places instead they are there in prison serving the sentences. This is detrimental not only to the individual but to the society, and the economy of the country at large.

**Table 1: Age of respondents (n=50)**

| Age of respondents | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| 18 and below | 3 | 6.0 |
| 19 – 24 | 23 | 46.0 |
| 25 – 29 | 18 | 36.0 |
| 30 – 34 | 5 | 10.0 |
| Above 34 | 1 | 2.0 |
| **Total** | **50** | **100.0** |

Incarceration lowers the independency capability of an individual. It is the fact that a prisoner does what the prison officer orders in accordance to the prison's time schedule. The teen offender sentenced to 30 years in prison (Table 5) will be used to prison life and it will become difficult to run their lives after the prison sentence. When the sentence lapses there are chances of the individual falling in crime again as the outside world will be new and the person fails to adopt.

### 4.1.3 Education Level of Respondents

Education is among the principle rights of a child as also insisted by the eighth pillars of the Millennium Goals. The second goal aims at ensuring the achievement of primary school education to both boys and girls. This implies the necessity of education to all children all over the world as the key to other success mostly development at the individual, national, and global level (UN, 2010). The study results explain the situation in relation to education levels attained by the respondents.
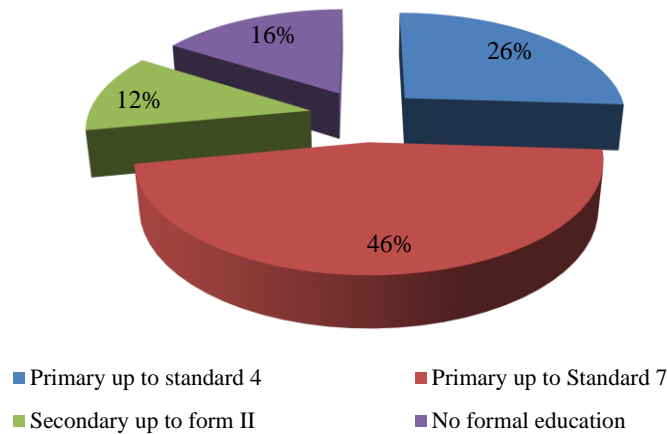


**Figure 2: Respondents' Education Level**

The results in Fig. 2 show that, 46% of the sampled young offenders involved themselves in crime after the completion of primary school as they could not continue with secondary school. Another 26% of sampled offenders had dropped from school before completion of primary education. Then 12% dropped from school in junior high school (form two) thus making the total of 38% of school drop outs. The remaining 16% of respondents had never been to school at all (Fig. 2). This was mostly contributed to the family's income not being able to support their school needs.

The researcher observed that young people in lower education levels were more likely to get involved with delinquency than those in higher levels as none of the respondent had reached form four. The study outcomes are supported by Weijters (2008) who argued that, adolescents in lower secondary commit more delinquent acts. Also Jacob and Lefgren (2003), suggests that youth who were in school have lower chances of engaging in criminal behaviour. They also argue that keeping youth off the street and occupied during the day may have long-lasting effects on participation in criminal activities. Their results show the incapacitation effects of school which limits student capacity for engaging in crime but also suggest the increase chances of violence as the interaction among youth is high and may attribute the likely hood of violence and conflicts. Moreover, low levels of education hinders young people from getting decent employment as adults and this contributes to poor living standards which is one of the reasons for the rise in criminal activities.

**4.2      Parental Information**

**4.2.1    Marital status of parents or guardians**

Family structure indeed contributes both negatively and positively to the levels and nature of juvenile delinquency. Juveniles are more likely to become delinquents if there little structure provided for them in their families (Wright and Wright, 1994). Interviews conducted during the study revealed that, the majority of respondent's parents were married 46%, while 38% were widowed, and 10% of respondents' parents were single (Table 2).

**Table 2: Marital Status of Respondent's Parents (n=50)**

| Marital status of parents | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Missing | 3 | 6 |
| Single | 5 | 10 |
| Married | 23 | 46 |
| Widowed | 19 | 38 |
| **Total** | **50** | **100** |

Despite the fact that most of the respondents were raised by both parents they still got involved with crime finding them in conflict with the law. Such a situation implies that children are raised in a family with poor parental control. Wright and Wright (1994) stated that children who grow up in the families with inadequate supervision are more likely to involve themselves in crimes.

### 4.2.2 Parents' education levels

Illiteracy remains high in Tanzania with data showing that 28.6% of Tanzanians cannot read and write in any language (URT, 2005). The study results revealed that 70% of respondents' parents had only primary education, 26% had no formal education, 2% with secondary school education and 2% college education. It is evident that low education level of parents contributed to respondents being delinquents for the fact parents did know or experience the fruits of education thus failing to insist it to their children. It is worth noting that, children follow the roots of their parent (though not a general rule), it is easy for a parents to insist on children what they are good at. Poor parental skills are shaped and exacerbated by poverty, and harmful environment. Children raised and affected by some social disadvantage like little or poor schooling are most at risk of offending (Shaw and Tschiwula, 2002).

**4.3    Economic Status of the Family**

**4.3.1   Employment status of parents**

Only 2% of the respondents' parents were employed in the civil service whereas 76% had no formal jobs and 20% were self-employed. These results are in line with those of levels of education attained by parents and it proves that lack of education is the main cause of unemployment to the respondents' parents leaving them with no option but to engage themselves in agriculture and mostly peasantry farming. This group is likely to earn low incomes and will most likely be poor.

**4.3.2   Source of income of families**

Family income is believed to have a direct effect on crime rates especially with juvenile and youth delinquent behaviour. Clark (1962) focused on families with different levels of income realized that high income families committed less crimes.  The majority (70%) of respondents' family income depended solely on subsistence agriculture. Families which engaged in small business were 22% whereas 8% were pastoralists. These three categories were the main sources of income. This results deduce that majority of respondents came from low income families involved mainly in small scale agriculture and were incapable of producing surplus products proving that, in rural areas only few people can derive income from different sources (URT, 2005).

It was noted that respondents from pastoral societies did not complain about low income but rather on the distribution of the family income obtained among the household members. It was also noted that some members decided to use family resource without the household permission which leads to misunderstanding between them, thus respondents ending up in the hands of law enforcers. However, Maganga (2005) in the study on the juvenile justice in Tanzania revealed how some children who got enough from their

families still involved themselves in crimes for the purposes of getting more. So income is not necessarily the only factor which leads to crimes.

### 4.3.3 Family size

Ngale (2009) in a study on family structure and juvenile delinquency explored the contribution of West Africa's extended family to the rise of juvenile delinquency. Ware (1983) cited in Ngale (2009) shows the average number of children in typical West African families to be 4.5 to 7.0 in most countries. With that number and if you add relatives and friends the household becomes huge. The author also argues that, overcrowding homes not only reflect the tradition of extended family stereotypes but also add-up to social-economic pressures of the family. Ware, further explain that overcrowding homes, financial difficulties and permissive moral education pushes children out of their homes falling into more trouble as far as their life and aspirations are concerned they end up in delinquent behaviour.

**Table 3: Number of Siblings in Respondents' Family**

| Number of siblings | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 - 3 | 11 | 22 |
| 4 - 5 | 15 | 30 |
| 6 - 8 | 20 | 40 |
| 9 + | 4 | 8 |
| **Total** | **50** | **100** |

The survey results show that 22% of respondents had up to3 siblings, 30% had 4-5, while 40% had 6-8 siblings and 8% had 9 and above siblings (Table 3). Though the largest families had lowest delinquents the highest number of respondents did not come from smallest families either.

It was also realized that the majority of young offenders came from illiterate families in which they do not have programme for their children thus children reaching a certain stage in life they take their own ways without being questioned by parents. That being the case youngest people takes the way to urban or nearby towns. The obvious fact is that reaching their destination juvenile and youth immaturity away from parents to guide them on what to do and what not to be done they join with other peer to substitute for a family. In young people groups not all members behave the same hence those with deviant manner influence others into delinquent acts leading them to criminality. Bobonis and Finan (2009) shows how the role played by peer groups in shaping individual behavior. They stressed that peers are the main sources of information in day today's homeless life, their welfare including providing informal insurance to individuals' difficulties.

### 4.3.4    The distribution of family income

According to Kamuzora and Mkanta (2000), big family size does not mean poverty. The study results revealed that bigger the families were less poor. However, unequal distribution of income gained by the household may lead to negative effects one being delinquency behavior. The results provides that 94% of the respondents stated that income gained by the households was equally distributed to all family members where as 2% said the income was used by the head of the household and 2% said the income gained was utilized in favor of the male children. The researcher had the assumption that unequal distribution of the family income would have been the pushing factor for the young people to involve in delinquent acts especially to female respondents however that has not been the case as most of the respondents come from poor families hence what is gained it's only for basic consumption purpose.

The researcher realized that respondents from pastoral society mostly the Maasai had unequal distribution of income within their families. Respondents from the mentioned

society narrated their fathers being the sole decision maker and user of the income generated by the family. Young men who were the producer gained nothing pushing them into stealing for the family without other members noticing. When their stealing behaviour was realized by the head of household they were reported to the police and later sentenced to prison for theft of family property. This is just a sample of patriarch African families which the head of household who use large percent of the family income for themselves leaving other members with very little to sustain their needs. It is the real picture of patriarchal power relationship within families where women and children provide labour while male heads appropriates the products (Kamuzora and Mkanta, 2000). Further Mnenwa and Maliti (2010) in their study stated that many Tanzania families the head of household controls all of the income generated by members of the household.

## 4.4 Criminal Records of the Respondents

### 4.4.1 Age in which the crime was committed

Age is so fundamental to crime rates that its relationship to offending is usually designated as the age-crime curve. This curve, which for individuals typically peaks in late teen years, highlights the tendency for crime to be committed during the offender's younger years and to decline as the age advances (Blumstein, 1995). Pelser (2008) also mention the age of first offence to be typically early teens.
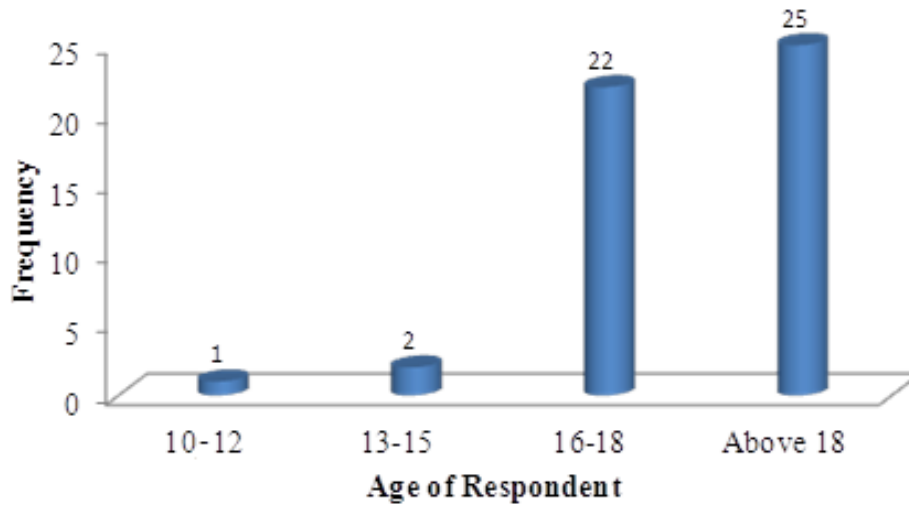
**Figure 3: The age in which the respondents committed crimes**

The study results revealed that 25 (50%) of the respondents were above 18 years of age, 22 (44%) were 16-18 years, 2 (4%) were between 13-15 and 1 (2%) was at the age between 10-12 years of age respectively when they committed their first crimes (Fig. 3). These results deploy that, more respondents were above 18 the age which is considered to be matured age old enough to take care of themselves. Further, most of this group members are done with primary education, for those who were not enrolled in secondary school become idle in which they are likely to involve in delinquent acts. The results are supported by Shaw (2007) and Pelser (2008), who suggested that males aged 15-25 years to be at great risk of offending. Girls of this group are allowed to get married according to Tanzanian the Law of Marriage Act of 1971. Avoiding marriage at the immature age, many young female moves from their families migrates to urban areas searching for better life where their plans and goals are not easily reached finding themselves in the middle of trouble as they try to solve their problems through illegal means majority turning to prostitution. LHRC (2003) study explored that among the underline reasons for female crime rate is their involvement with unlawful sexual commercial to earn for their life support.

The researcher also observed that, some female respondents from this group were married to criminal husbands without knowledge of their husband's occupations and later ending up in prison after their husbands flee away running from the police due to crime they committed. This is real difficult and sympathizing situation for the innocent person to be convicted due to the act or crime committed by another person. Kingolwira female prison warden in her interview gave out her experience as a warden explaining that more than a half of inmates were convicted in relation to crime committed by their spouses.

## 4.4.2    Typology of crime committed

According to Maganga (2005) prevalence of crime in Tanzania has the similar trend in most localities. The study done by LHRC, (2003) in various Tanzanian regions as Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Dar es Salaam revealed stealing being the prominent crime committed by juvenile. This is in line with the study results which revealed that theft and related crimes are the highly committed by juvenile than any other offense. Theft is the leading crime with 34% of all the crimes committed by respondents, robbery was committed by 22% of the respondents breaking and stealing was 14%, crimes involving drug uses and selling was 8%. Serious crimes such as manslaughter was committed by 6% of respondents, murder 4%, armed robbery 4% and rape by 4% of respondents.  Other crimes like impregnating a student and arson was 4% (Table 4). These results propose that many juvenile and youth generally are in struggle of having something for their basic need to sustain their life leading them taking peoples' belongings and property. Also substance use act as an attribute to stealing and theft for the sole aim of having money to buy drugs and relates substances. Information provided by key informants from Unga Limited indicated that theft crimes done by young offenders were to enable them to buy drugs.

**Table 4: Typology of crimes committed by respondents (n=50)**

| Type of crime | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Theft | 17 | 34 |
| Breaking and stealing | 7 | 14 |
| Robbery | 11 | 22 |
| Rape | 2 | 4 |
| Armed robbery | 2 | 4 |
| Murder | 2 | 4 |
| Manslaughter | 3 | 6 |
| Possession of illegal drugs | 4 | 8 |
| Other crime | 2 | 4 |
| **Total** | **50** | **100** |

Maganga (2005) suggest that family mishaps due to economic hardships contribute to broken marriages leading to single parenthood. Such situation chances of parents neglecting children raise and evidently that children are victims of this circumstance pushing them delinquent and criminal acts. Rape is a serious crime committed by young offenders in which they are sentenced to prison for many years. However, a statement made to the police exaggerated the accusations showing the act was rape and due to the seriousness of accusation young offenders were convicted of the mentioned crime despite the fact that sexual act was consensual and between two young persons. Consequently, male juvenile are the victims in this matter.

### 4.4.3    The frequency of conviction

During the survey, respondents were asked to mention the frequency of convictions whenever they were caught in delinquent acts and if they were convicted in their first crime. The researcher wanted to come to the knowledge if respondents were frequent offenders notwithstanding the law enforcers' warnings. The study shows that, 94% of the

respondents were convicted for their first crime where as 6% were convicted when committed the second crime. Due this results researcher observed that, all young people who are taken to the young people special prison are only those who were convicted for the first time and not otherwise. The young offenders' prison is for the purpose of rehabilitating juvenile and young people from their delinquent behaviour to good youth so if at all the offender's sentence term lapses and he involves with criminal acts again will be taken to adults' prisons regardless of the age (Tanzania Prison Act, 1967).

Further, the researcher realized that for those who committed delinquent acts twice were not convicted in the first act rather mitigation was used for the purpose of giving the juvenile the chance to correct his or her mistake. In case the criminal behaviour continues he was convicted by the court of law. At least the 6% gave a researcher chances to conclude that juvenile when committed a crime and is warned or serve the sentence there are chances that he/she may go back to the same behavior if the reasons which contributed to the involvement were not worked on. Imprisoning the offender is not a total solution to crime but the grassroots causes or the pushing factors must be eradicated. Broder (1996) mentioned that, the best way in the fight against crime and violence is to increase investment in programs that help all children and youth a good start.

## 4.5 Juvenile Case Administration

### 4.5.1 Duration of the cases before the sentence

Juvenile in conflict with law has their rights and they are entitled to protection due to vulnerability of their age. "Children and adolescents are in period of development". What happens to them or fails to happen at each step of the way in the law enforcement process not only affects them in the here-and-now but will also shape their future development for good or for ill. States must (thus) respond to the criminal activity of minors, certainly for

the sake of society and for the sake of the offenders." Abramson Various International rules and principles such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), United Nations Rule for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived their Liberty (UNRPJ), and United Nations Guidelines for the Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System protects juvenile offenders in different ways from their arrest to their sentences (LHRC, 2003). Not only International laws protect children but also states' laws do. The Law of the Child Act, 2009 establishes juvenile court which is to try all the cases and execute matters related to children. Nevertheless, Criminal Procedure Act (1985) contains some provisions on how to go about in juvenile cases.
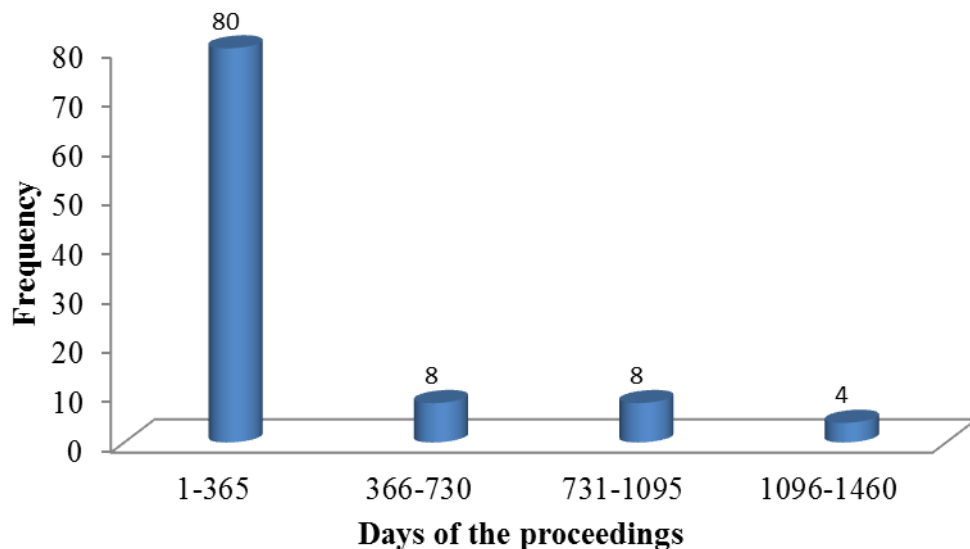


**Figure 4: Duration in which the respondents' proceedings took place**

Juvenile justice system provides for juvenile court proceedings to be different from adult proceedings. According to the law, juvenile detention is done as the last resort and for a short time and must be in special institutions known as juvenile remand home or remand prison (Maganga, 2005). The study results reveal quite a different practice as the fact that some of young offenders (respondents) were detained for years before they were sentenced (Fig. 3). The results imply that juvenile justice system was not thoroughly

followed during the execution of respondents' cases. Some procedures were omitted due to poor knowledge of the procedural laws guiding juvenile cases specifically and poor infrastructure as juvenile remand home plays a major role in pooling back juvenile case proceedings. Maganga (2005) concurs with the results when stated that in some areas children are to be detained for a long time than the one stipulate by the law due to lack of transport between institutions like police stations and the courts. Pre-trial detention in many countries is used extensively for longer than justified and for the purposes that are not provided by the law (Huizinga *et al*. 2004).

In addition, the researcher observed that there is great chance that different types of corruptions were involved in some cases to satisfy the plaintiffs of the said cases. Some respondents explained their cases in which revealed that the plaintiffs were their employers and some were their parents or relatives who ensured that the cases could go as fast as possible for the sake of curtailing the offenders' liberty by imprisoning them.

Investigation is one of very important part of criminal cases. After a person being accused of a crime investigation should be done before adjudication of the case to know what exactly happened on the crime scene or on the day the crime was committed. The study revealed that, very poor investigation was done and in some cases no any investigation was done at all before the respondents were convicted. The situation was even worse where a young offender was accused of very serious offences who were lastly being sentenced to serve many years in prison with such poor investigation. This was evidently shown by the cases which the proceedings took only one day (Fig. 4).

### 4.5.2    Treatment of respondents under police custody

The Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) provide for the right of the child in conflict with the law emphasizing on the liberty of the offender. Article 37 of the mentioned convention insists that the deprivation of child's liberty should only be the last

resort measure and should only be for a shortest appropriate time (CRC, 1989). Further, the law requires where necessary young offenders to be detained in special institutions which are remand home and approved schools or sometimes separate cells for juvenile at the police stations (Law of the Child Act, 2009).
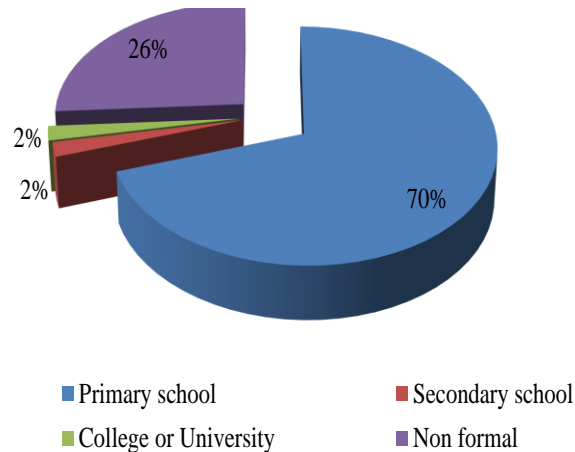


**Figure 5: Respondents reaction on the treatment in police custody (n=50)**

During the survey respondents were asked to comment on how they were treated while in custody finding out that 78% of respondents said they had bad treatment, 16% said they had at least a fair treatment and only 6% said to have received a good treatment (Fig. 5). Different reasons were given by respondent in favour of their comments stating the conditions of the custody and what they went through during their stay. The total of 18% of young offenders mentioned custody's good shelter and good environment generally as criteria for having a good and fair comment on the treatment they received in custody. In this the researcher observed that these were respondents who were detained in the rural custody where the crimes were committed. Offenders could be visited by their relatives and be provided with food from home. Weisheit *et al*. (1994) stated that rural areas have low crime rate than urban areas thus the number of detainee in police custody

automatically will be few. For that matter young offenders could not experience difficulties other than the loss of their freedom.

Other group of respondents aired out the difficulties they went through in police custody. Among others very poor shelter 36%, harassment from police officers and from other inmates 28%, and poor food 12% were mentioned to be the reason of their difficulties. Further, they stated that the custodies were populated in such a way that they used one mattress for five people sometimes the custody did not have mattresses at all. Their healthy was endangered as the rooms were very small thus having difficulties in breathing. In addition most respondents said the custodies to have no toilets for the detainee for that case they used baskets as toilets.

### 4.5.3   The year in which the crime was committed

Statistics shows that juvenile crimes are in rise in all parts of the world except in America (World Youth Report, 2003). However, juvenile and youth crimes are dynamic as they rise and fall as years go by especially in developing countries where little has been done to deal with the problem. The countries' programs aims at crime prevention but the overall effects are weak because of the mechanism in place is inadequate for the situation (World Youth Report, 2003). The study realized that the crime rate graph was rising since 1997 to the time in which the study was done.

### 4.5.4   Juvenile imprisonment

Penologists opine that despite the importance of imprisonment, it should not be taken as panacea but as one of many different measures. It should be distinguished to youth offenders and only to specific cases (Maganga, 2005). In addition, the UN Rules for the Protection of Juvenile Deprived of their Liberty prohibits any type of detention to juvenile

(young people below 18 in this matter) it should be done when there is absolute necessity to do so.

The study results reveal that 74% of the respondents were sentenced to serve 1-10 years in imprisonment, 20% were sentenced to serve 11-20 years and 6% were serving 21-30 years (Table 5). This is evidently that juvenile justice administration is less or not taken into account at all. Research by LHRC (2003), revealed a case in which a 9 years old boy was accused of rape and being sentenced to life imprisonment contrary to international law (CRC, 1989) and national legislations (Law of the Child Act, 2009).

**Table 5: The years in which respondents were sentenced**

| Years of sentence | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1-10 | 37 | 74 |
| 11-20 | 10 | 20 |
| 21-30 | 3 | 6 |
| **Total** | **50** | **100** |

The researcher also observed that some young offenders were sentenced to serve many years in imprisonment for very minor offence a good example is the confession of the respondent who was serving a 10 years sentence for stealing a mat. Poor knowledge on juvenile justice administration to magistrates plays major contribution to this miscarriage of justice. Maganga (2005), suggest that some provision in the administration of juvenile are purposely violated or due to lack awareness on the law and resources. Moreover, in the workshop on overview of juvenile justice in Tanzania it was stated that some magistrates have never cut across the Children and Young person Act thus never applied it in sentencing juvenile.

Apart from that, it was observed that lack of definite definition on the age of a juvenile have been a ground of miscarriage of justice to vast majority of juvenile in Tanzania. In addition, lack of clarity on which law should be used in sentencing young offenders whether is Penal Code Cap, 16 or its Children and Young Person Act (2009) add up on a problem. Lack of resource like juvenile court in different regions of Tanzania has also played part in lowering the capacity of juvenile administration. Young offenders from other regions have been unjustly tried in mainstream courts contrary to their rights, national legislations, and international instruments in favour of children rights and protection which provide for them to be tried in their special courts. The workshop presentation on juvenile justice mentioned Kisutu court only to have juvenile court which young offenders tried there are comfortable than other regions where young offenders are left to deal with mainstream court.

The researcher realized that long time incarceration of youth might be breeding ground for more crime in the future. This is one of the negative effects of youth imprisonment attributing some impacts on crime rate. Clear (2007) in showing the negativity of long incarceration states that, *"there is good evidence that high rates of incarceration destabilize families, increase rates of delinquency, increase rates of teenage births, foster alienation of youth from Pro-social norms, damage frail social networks, and weaken labour markets. It requires a stretch of logic to think that concentrated incarceration contributes to all of these problems, each of which tends to weaken informal social control, but somehow incarceration does not lead to less public safety"*. Further, the use of incarceration may bring short-term relief through incapacitation but have costly long-term consequences for young people, their families and communities as well as itself being very expensive (Shaw and Travers, 2005). McAlpine (2008) insists that young children in conflict with the law should be held accountable by entirely non-punitive measures for guidance and re-education.

**4.6      Factors for Criminal Behavior**

Criminality is one of the alarming world problems in looking up the effects, prevention and solutions knowing the causes in paramount important. The causes and conditions for juvenile crime are usually at each level of the social structure. The study explored basic factors which pushed young offenders in a youth prison to involve in crime.

**Table 6: Factors for committing crimes (n=50)**

| Factors for committing crime | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Poverty | 25 | 50 |
| Bad influence/group influence | 10 | 20 |
| implicated/a set up | 5 | 10 |
| Teenage love relationship | 5 | 10 |
| Alcohol and luxury influence | 2 | 4 |
| Defense of property | 2 | 4 |
| Nothing | 1 | 2 |
| **Total** | **50** | **100** |

Poverty is the giant factor for the increase of juvenile delinquency and crime. The study done by Clark (1962) on communities with different levels of income resulted with various impacts on juvenile crime. The study found that youngsters from communities with lower income were more in the highest risk of juvenile crime than those from upper class communities. The lower the economic capability of an individual, family or society contemplated the more risk chances of crime involvement. The study results demonstrates that, average number 50% of respondent involved in deviant acts due to poverty condition, 20% became delinquents on their peer influences, 10% teenage love relationship and 10% said to have been implicated in the crimes they did not commit.  Others reasons were defense of property and influence of substance like alcohol and luxury influence (Table 6).

After the completion of primary school many school leavers do not proceed with the corresponding expansion of secondary education as few schools could not absorb the number of passed pupils (URT, 2006). However, even after the increase of schools and the number of students in schools for 56.7% in 2007 (URT, 2008) still some parents are incapable of paying the fees thus hinders children from continuing with secondary education. Some never have been in school at all. A study by REPOA on the children involvement in small business revealed that 54% of children who do simple business had completed standard Seven, 24% had never been enrolled despite being of school-going age and 19% had dropped out of primary school education due to social and economic reasons (Mnenwa and Maliti, 2010). Most young people especially rural youth as they attain adolescent age become goals free for the fact that they lack skills on how to go about of future life and rural areas not having incentives or entrepreneurship support majority of young people move from rural areas to urban. In urban they involve in different activities such as petty business work as potter in town markets. The research by REPOA on "Wamachinga" which means hawking goods or jokingly in Dar es Salaam found out that most of them are forced into urban areas by poverty (IACP, 2000). Difficulties they encounter in urban expose them to different risks of committing deviant acts.

However, UNCHS (2001) portrays that initially crime and violence was predicted to be correlated with poverty but more recent studies conclude that income inequalities are actually more significant. Developing-world cities grow income inequalities appear to be widening. This can also be referred as social injustice which becomes a breeding ground for crime and violence. Whereas the poor neighbourhoods like Manzese, Tandale, Tandika and Buguruni in Dar es Salaam and Unga Limited in Arusha are over-crowed and create criminogenic-slum; high income neighbourhoods with all social services adequately provided and assured live laissez faire life. It is worth noting that, youth from such areas

are likely to involve in crimes based on cupidity culture, characterized by competitive and imitative desires of acquiring more whereby sometimes criminality manner may be one of the ways in reaching the mentioned desires (IACP, 2000).

The researcher found indicators of poor parenting as a contributing factor to the increasing rate of youth delinquency. Most parents never or take very limited time in studying their children's behavior. They know little of their children failing in regulating them allowing the development of antisocial behaviour to criminality. According to Edwin Sutherland association theory, people learn to engage in crime through interaction with others who have learned criminality. The theory emphasizes that criminality is a learned behaviour. Like any other knowledge criminality is learned by 'differential association' through small groups individuals learn the techniques, attitude and rationalization for crime (Jensen, 2003). Peer groups have the tendency of learning each other's behaviors mostly operating in absence of social control, in absence of authority figures inviting the possibilities of antisocial acts. The study results shows that peer influences to be among the factor for committing crimes in which 20.0% of the respondents fell into the risk leading them to criminality. Respondents showed their peers to be very important as their friends, relatives and family in general taking into consideration that most of them were in towns where as they left the blood relatives at their original homes in rural areas. UN (2003) states that, the role of peer groups not only as an institution of socialization but also they consider their groups a family.

The substances use like alcohol and drugs affects the rate of delinquency and crimes among young people. The increase of users is the manifestation of social problems and vice versa. Users attribute the use of drugs for the sole aim of forgetting their social-economic problem and stress. Unlike the low social class with different difficulties in life

the rich also uses substances as part of their enjoyment and others as a catalyst to work and day to day activities. Poss (1996) gives an example of some athletes who use types of drugs to facilitate their performance. Consequently any substance use has negative effects involvement in crimes being one of them. The study results reveal that 4% of respondents were influenced by alcohol use into their delinquent acts. In state of alcohol intoxication they end up in violence acts thus conflicting with the laws. The UN (2003) states that the use of alcohol and illegal drugs by the young people is one of the delinquency as they involve in petty theft to acquire the cash for the purchase of substance use.

Nevertheless, the researcher observed that lack of legal representation during the adjudication of respondents' cases contributed to the failure of defense hence ending up in prison some without committing any crime and some being sentences to serve many years in prison for the minor offence. Lack of representation had affected the sentence of the total of 12% of respondents' cases. Maganga (2005) argues that legal representation is very minimal in Tanzania leave alone in juvenile cases but also in adults' cases. Legal aid is provided only to the accused charged with capital offences where as some parents also cannot afford the expenses for their children. Maganga (ibid) continues stating that absences of lawyer representing the accused juvenile in the court proceedings is against human rights and manifests unjust decision of the case.

### 4.6.1    Gang involvement

Sampson argues that most of violent criminals belong to teenage peer-groups especially street gangs (Sampson, 1993). Clifford Shaw once uttered, "I never met a delinquent who acted alone". Most young people work together as the fact that they are of similar characteristics enabling them to manage their activities as far as their age vulnerability is concerned. The study survey revealed that respondents' involvement in groups or gangs

played the major role influencing them into antisocial behavior. It was realized that, 66% of young offenders were not involved in gangs whereas 34% was involved. Respondents aired out reasons to their gangship involvement saying they needed a substitute of the family as far as their life in their destination (urban life) is concerned. Others stated that they did not want to be alone because they had to depend on their group for the survivor. Twenty four percent of them said they were influenced by others to join their groups. UN-Habitats (2004) support the results when stating that in Tanzania youth join gangs to get "a perceived" respect in a community, others band together for the purpose of finding community (street children) and work together.

## 4.7    Efforts to Prevent Prime

### 4.7.1   Parental efforts

During the study respondents were asked if their parents played their role as parents to enable them avoid delinquent behaviour. The study outcome stipulated that 86% of the respondent said their parents played their part where as 12% said their parents did very little hence they contributed to their involvement in crimes. Contrary to researcher's expectations that lack of parental guidance is one of the catalysts to crime level the result shows otherwise. It was observed that many respondents were raised in rural areas where parent still provide good guidelines to their children despite their poor education and skills on how to raise children, and low income. Further, rural areas use traditional and communal ways of managing not only crime but also children behavior lowering the level of deviant behavior. Communal life style in managing and regulating children's behaviour empowers all parents to punish any child how misbehave in any way anywhere if not so they report the child to his or her parents.

### 4.7.2   Community efforts

Social disorganization in the community attributes changing behavior of juvenile. According to Hirsch's control theory socialization process fosters an individual's bond to

society. To him the involvement in societal activities reduce the chances for deviant acts. Social disorganization occurs as the society failure to comply with social norms (Nakhaie *et al*., 2009). The survey shows that 44% respondents said there were no community efforts to prevent their criminal behaviour where as 50% at least warned them on their behaviour.

Apart from that, economic deference is one of the catalysts of social disorganization thus those with high income do not give chance of opinion to the low income families. In any case when a juvenile from well off family is delinquent or antisocial they are incapable of not only reporting the matter to the family concerned but also to the police as no major action will be taken against the said delinquent child. Key informants from Kaloleni ward explained how middle class and well off families ignored information about their children from neighbors entailing that they were jealous of them thus trying to implicate them with criminality. Such situation also becomes a good ground for unreported cases.

### 4.7.3    Responses to respondents' criminality

Among the fundamental rights of the juvenile suspect are the notification of his/her arrest and restrain to the parents and guardians. In accordance to section 56 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1985 a police officer in charge of investigating the offence in which the juvenile is accused of is obliged to inform the parents or guardians on the arrest and restrain of the juvenile. However, this provision is rarely responded by the police officers (Maganga, 2005) leading to poor response and attendance of parents and guardians to their children's cases.

The study results show that 16% of the respondents said their parents were not concerned meaning they had negative response especially poor support on the case. Majority (74%)

of respondents said to have received positive responses from their parents and 8% said their parents did not know about criminal cases. The researcher observed that majority of respondents were executed in town because they are rural-urban immigrants where as their parents knew nothing about their cases because they are in rural areas.

### 4.7.4   Community response

It is undeniably expectations that whenever one is faced with difficulties will wish to have support from the family and community generally. It is even more when it comes to juvenile and youth considering their age vulnerability. As far as juvenile cases are concerned the law instructs the police to inform juvenile's parents or relatives on the arrest of the said offender (The Law of the Child Act, 2009). Consequently this right provided by this law have been like a dream to majority of young offenders mostly who committed crimes in urban areas where as their home are located far in rural areas (Maganga, 2005). However, the possible absence of parents was foreseen by the law when it stipulated the need of social officer in juvenile cases firmly aiming for the aforementioned officer to ensure the protection of the child's fundamental rights are adhered to by the court and police officers (LHRC, 2003).

The community was expected to provide support to the young offenders not necessarily personal but social support like providing the right information when required by the police or at least act as witnesses to their cases. It was realized that, 58% of respondents said that the community was concerned where as 42% said the community was not concerned with them. The best community support is the legal representation to the accused to help in defense bearing in mind that is not a privilege as it looks but a right (UN, 1948). Community support results to positive results. A nine years old boy was convicted of rape by Magu District Court in Mwanza and sentenced to life imprisonment

the sentence which alarmed the public. By support of society organization like Upendo Daima Kuleana and religion leaders together with the regional social welfare office the High Court quashed the prejudicial decision hence the boy was set free (LHRC, 2003).

## 4.8     The Treatment under Youth Prison

During the survey respondents were asked to compare treatment they received in police custody or remand home and the one they received from youth prison. It was revealed that, 54.0% of respondents mentioned to have good treatment in the youth prison 42.0% said to have received a fair treatment whereas 2.0% of respondents said to have received bad treatment. The ones with a good comment said the condition and treatment by prison officers were good different from the ones of police custody. They ate good food, slept in less populated rooms and their beds were covered with bed sheets and had mosquito net as one of the Malaria prevention methods. Moreover, in the youth prison they received primary education other training and counseling from the prison officers.

However, some were not happy with both police custody and the youth prison. To them being curtailed their freedom was the worst thing in their lives. It was realized that some respondents who believed not to have committed any offence thus their conviction and sentence was due to circumstances they could not foresee hence failed to avoid it. For that case they were not happy with either with the police custody or the prison.

### 4.8.1    Respondents' perception on the youth prison life

Rehabilitating juvenile and youth behavior is the sole purpose of having the special youth prison in the state. It was also very important for the researcher to know if at all the prison was serving the purpose of its establishment. Respondents were asked to say if the prison was able to change their behavior to normal and was revealed that most of the respondents

78% were happy and satisfied by the training, vocational skills and counseling. Eighteen percent of respondents said the prison's efforts were not enough while 4% said they were not happy with whatever was done by the prison. The prison's efforts were not enough because they were lacking theoretical part in their training. According to them, they spent more time in practical than learning in classes. Researcher's observation realized that despite the fact that the prison was for young offenders only they were to involve in different activities apart from training and vocational skills provided by prison.

Furthermore the study revealed that offenders who never gone to school (they did not know how to read or write) they were given primary school education enabling them to have the basic education complying with the millennium goals together with Tanzanian Development vision (URT, 2008) and for those who pass the standard seven exams and qualify for secondary education they were taken to secondary schools. The information provided by prison warden through interview stated that some former prisoners who were taken to secondary school came back thanking the teachers and prison administration at lager for the successes in their life as they were able to achieve college education through the foundation of primary school proved to them when they serving their sentence.

### 4.9    Plans after Prison

Despite the fact that respondents were in prison where their freedom was curtailed, they were able to reset their mind from criminality to normal or positive thinking on their life ahead.  The study revealed that 94% of respondents regrets for their involvement in crimes saying it have been one of the difficult and discouraging moments of their life and they promised to change their life when they are out of prison. Four percent of respondents said they were not regretting because to them they did not commit any crime rather they were framed and others they were paying for other peoples' crimes.
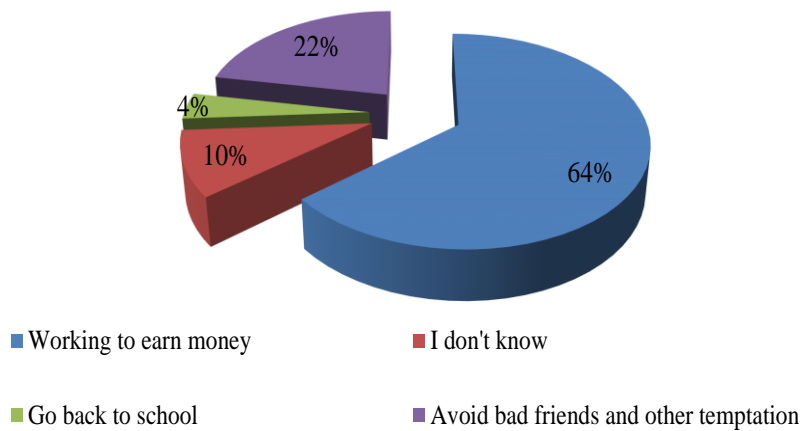
**Figure 6: Strategies to be used by the respondents to avoid crimes**

The results imply that education provided by the youth prison has positive effects to the young offenders. At least some individuals are able to come up with plans on what will they be doing to earn for the living one of the way of ensuring they are not back in criminality. Sixty four percent of respondents were to employ themselves in different activities using training skills gained while serving their sentence, 22% said they will avoid any person with bad influence and other temptations like alcohol. Others showed their interests in school saying they expect to go for further education in continuation of primary education provided by the young offenders' prison. However, 10% of respondents did not have any plan in their mind at the time of interview stating that they don't know what awaits them after prison hence they will figure out when they are out (Fig. 6).

## 4.10 Integrated Measures to Contain Youth Crimes

United Nations guidelines for prevention of crime defines crime preventions to mean strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society including fear of crime by intervening to influence their multiple causes (Shaw and Travers, 2005). Considering the definition point

of view it is undeniably fact that crime prevention is a complex issue which should accommodate many agencies and stockholders. In setting standards and assessing progress in crime prevention Margaret Shaw on the 11<sup>th</sup> United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Bangkok, 2005 showed it was up to 1980s when it was recognized that crime prevention should involve a broad approach and the responsibilities was to be undertaken not only by the government through the security agencies but rather should engage the community and the local citizens at large (Shaw and Travers, 2005).

During the survey the key informants were asked to suggest sustainable measures to arrest juvenile and young people delinquency and crimes. However, before airing out their stand on what to be done, they laid down the basic reasons for young people's criminal behavior. The FGDs by ward leaders and the sample of community members together with interviews conducted which involved police officer and prison's warden revealed poverty to be the main reason to the increase of juvenile and youth crimes. Moral degradation was mention to be another attributing factor highly aggravated by urbanization and development of technology in general. Poor parenting, social disorganization and densification of unplanned settlements also were among attributing factors to crime rate.

On their views on how address the juvenile and youth criminality they said there should be a serious and well developed partnerships with the government security agencies in reaching the goal. They said it was important for the root causes to be addressed to prevent crimes. Vanderschueren (2000) states that prevention addresses not only causes of crime and the symptoms but also can have a long term impact. One of the efforts is improving agricultural sector which is the main source of income to many families in Tanzania.

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Agriculture products market national wise and international is to be improved for the farmers to sell products at the right time and for good price for the firm aim of increasing the income. Family capability of running their lives will lower the risk of young family member to involve in crimes. If the agriculture infrastructures are attractive many young people (mostly those who are rural residents) will turn to it lowering the alarming escalating youth rural-urban migration. Agriculture employs over 80% of Tanzanian population (URT, 2006) yet there are no enough incentives to it.

Further, youth development programme should be initiated to curb for unemployment issue in which 60% of unemployed are youth (URT, 2006) putting them to more risks of criminality. Developed countries such as UK and USA which managed to reduce crime rates in 1990s used among others youth in risk programme approach (Shaw and Travers, 2005). South Africa where crime rate is not static to present time uses the same approach in addressing the problem where by youth are provide with skills and knowledge to different matters enabling them to master their own life. A programme like Conquest for life programme supported young mothers with social and material helping them to go through with life at hand. Khulisa the South African NGO is helping to rehabilitate, educate and reintegrate youth changing the existing patterns of life teaching them positive thinking preventing future conflict with the law (Shaw and Travers, 2005).

Birth control education should be given to community members as many parents fails to accommodate the needs of children due the high number of children. Areas like Unga Limited is highly populated by children and young people most of them being idle as parents cannot afford school fees. Spending most of time with peer groups the young people have involved in antisocial behavior substance use, violence and crimes included.

Young people who are at risk of becoming delinquents often live in difficult circumstances (World Youth Report, 2003).

Two different ways of juvenile crimes prevention are necessary to help young people avoid delinquent behavior. One should focus on the young people who are not yet in conflict with the law but their environment are evidently showing that soon or later they will be tempted to commit delinquent act. These are street children, those who have formed gang groups school drop-outs chronic disobedience to the parents multiple attempts to run away from home and drug and alcohol use. With this group the government should establish social agencies which will work hand in hand with other stakeholders and the families of the juvenile in providing them with special education needed to the individuals. For the street children, community home is important for them to have shelter (Lipsey *et al.,* 2010).

Another way of prevention focuses on all the remaining young people in the society. The government should make sure the education provided in school is quality and reliable to help youth be independent in their life whether with formal employment or informal employment. It is high time for the society to see informal sectors with a positive attitude. For this to happen children are to be told since in school that education is not only aimed at getting collar jobs in the end but also enabling them to broaden their minds so that in different aspect they can endure positive life without formal sectors and collar jobs. This will open young people's mind thus venturing into informal sectors which in many ways lowers unemployment rate.

Further, the government should work together with private institutions (community based organization) at least in every region to create community resource center to enable young people to access relevant information, and counseling leading them on how to go about in their lives. Training centers are of paramount importance, young people and youth in

general may get technical knowledge on income generating activities which should include entrepreneur knowledge (Muthee, 2010). The government is to open special fund to provide loans and capital and cover for training costs for young people (URT, 2006).

Sungusungu/neighbourhood watch groups and community policing have proved to be successful in lowering crime rates in different places example Dar es Salaam (UN-Habitat, 2004). It is important to be implemented in other towns and cities in the whole country. What is the most important here is that each locality should plan on how the policing will work subjectively to the need of the specific area. In addition police in charge should have a tendency of paying a visit working places and homes in the area of jurisdiction talk to people and listen to their concern on crime issue. He/she should educate them on crime prevention giving them a chance to suggest what the police should do to encounter delinquency and crimes. It is important to note that in community policing sharing responsibility and maximum discretion needed.

Dealing with juvenile delinquents and crimes it is very important to strengthen police and juvenile justice system. Police must be trained to deal with young offenders that they do not treat them as adult criminals. Psychology will help young offenders to see through the mistake and be ready to change for better. Along with the police department justice system also need special skills to deal with juvenile offenders. This includes judges, magistrate prosecutors lawyers prison officers and any other professionals who deal with institutions where children are deprived of their liberty like social workers (Maganga, 2005). The sole aim of juvenile system should be serving justice. Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done and do whatever possible means to change the behaviour of the offender.

It is time for the society to look young people as an asset rather than a problem to be solved because they will behave according to the expectations placed on them. "Everywhere from Kabul to Nairobi to Tirana, young people desire more than access not just to job opportunities, but to a better quality of life, including leisure, information and entertainment. Everywhere they resent being marginalized in decision making processes and are eager to have greater control over their lives. Unless these gaps are addressed, conflict, violence and a missed generation for global development will be the costs of neglect that more developed societies will also pay one way or another…"(World Bank, 2004).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0    CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1    Conclusions

The objective of this study was to assess the dynamics of juvenile delinquency and crimes in Arusha City by identifying the average age in which young offenders start to commit crimes, identifying types of crimes committed by young offenders and to determine causes for their involvement in crimes. Further the study suggested the integrated management approach which can sustainably address the situation. From analysis of the evidence collected by the study, the following conclusions were drawn.

The first objective was to determine the average age in which young people start commit crimes. The study realized that most respondents (48%) had committed their first crime at the age of 18 years and above (Fig. 3). Though the prison records showed to have received very young offenders up to 11 years most of them were released on President's Pardon. Looking at this age, the researcher observed poor parental skills and lack of parental responsibility to their children to be the main source of delinquency behaviour.

The second objective was to identify crimes committed by convicted juveniles. The study revealed that, theft was the leading crime committed. Other crimes were robbery, manslaughter and rape. The survey concluded that theft and stealing related crimes related crimes was 74% of all crimes committed. Many juvenile came into conflict with the law in the process of searching for their basic need. Due to poverty situation and social exclusion they had to get their need by any means which included illegal activities.

The third objective was to determine factors which accelerated the increase of juvenile delinquency. Poverty is the main reason for many young people's involvement in crimes. Tanzania being among the least developed countries many citizens lives below poverty line. Social services are scarce and of poor quality mostly in rural areas pushing many young people in urban areas who becomes breeding ground for delinquents. In addition to that, many parents do not have money to send their children to school which allow young people with no education to have criminal ways of thinking.

Social exclusion and unemployment to young people often cause marginalization, and young people who are marginalized are more susceptible to developing and maintaining delinquent behavior. Encountering exclusion and marginalization in the society, young people forms their own groups as substitute in which peer influence plays a major role in raising delinquent activities. Some types of juvenile delinquency happen accidentally during teenage period as part of maturation process while growing up. Such behavior disappears spontaneously as young people make the transition to adulthood but for those who are caught in the act end up in prison. It is in this point where administration of juvenile justice should be done for the aim of reintegrating young offenders into the society. To the contrary there is highly miscarriage of justice in juvenile cases preparing poor adulthood to the young offenders.

The final objective was to suggest the integrated measures which can sustainably address juvenile crimes. To ascertain this objective, ward leaders were asked to suggest control measures to the juvenile delinquent behaviour. Improvement parental skills, government support to youth in reaching their goals in life and planning the town by demolish slums which are the criminal hideouts will control. Improvement in social service is also very important part of delinquency control.

The researcher observed during the study that there is very poor parenting in present time. Many parents care less what happens to their children morally, spiritually and academically, forgetting that they are the basic things which will make who their children will be tomorrow. The basic thing which parents focus is work hard to provide children with fancy life which include taking them to very expensive private schools others to boarding schools. Lack of time for parental supervision, family disrupt and poor knowledge on the consequences of them not being close to their children while they grow up; push many parents to send their children to boarding schools at a very young age. It is in this position peer influence take charge a child's life which in most cases antisocial behaviour immerges. Parents should be provided with parental skills and the importance of parental supervision. They should also know that strong and positive families will lower chances of their children becoming delinquents.

## 5.2     Recommendations

Most delinquent behavior develops at an early stage, encountering such situation early intervention method is to be used. This involves parents, children community which includes schools and religious leaders together with the government.  Education programs to the families especially parents on how to raise their children should be provided to ensure juvenile grow in the right track. Further, the government should be in the position of forcing parents to their responsibility of parenthood to overcome homeless children in towns and cities who are vulnerable to delinquency. The government must bear in mind that fight against crime will never succeed if parents will not play their part in raising their children to be good citizens tomorrow. School children are to be taught how to be and the importance of being responsible adults in future. Policies and strategies are to be designed to prepare children for life and work after completion of primary school and be given adequate vocational skills.

Agricultural sector should be attractive enough that the incomes of rural people enable them to run their lives which include taking their children to school. Together with this, there should be adequate infrastructure in rural areas so as to have all the basic services needed in the society. This will encourage young people to run their lives there thus lowering the intensity of street children and unemployment problem in urban areas.

The government must ensure equal distribution of infrastructure and social services to prevent some of urban areas from being slums and squatters so as to reduce crimes in more populated areas. These will eastern crime monitoring in areas like Unga Limited in which many criminal use as their hideouts. Pubic campaign and education on the effects of crimes in the society and to individual person should be given to children, youth and their parents of such areas. To ensure the campaign is productive, the government and private sectors should have programmes in which youth can learn skills on how to be independent without being criminals.

As revealed in the study none legal representation in juvenile cases lead to serious effects on the juvenile most of the getting undeserving punishment. The government should provide free legal services to the juvenile faced with the law suits or any legal problem. This should be stated clearly in the law and the presence of the legal officer in the juvenile case must be compulsory as the presence of the prosecutor in criminal cases.

Juvenile criminal justice system should be youth friendly that in the court procedures to be more of a dialogue than of a prosecution. Justice system must focus on rehabilitation and reintegration than punishment and repression. Incarceration of petty criminals should be avoided in all the possible means and instead community services, rehabilitation, and education on the good citizenship is to be promoted. For the purpose of intervention,

justice system should include treatments which are supervisory structured to facilitate positive behaviour changes that will endure for the rest of juvenile's life. Counseling, cognitive-behavior therapy, academic instruction and vocation training will bring positive effects to young people's lives.

Strong punishment should be given to people who import, distribute and sell drugs. The same punishment should go to those who sell alcohol to under age youngsters. More than 40% of Tanzanian population is youth. This means more rehabilitation centers at least one in every region are needed to help those are addicted to alcohol and drugs. The increase of the mentioned centers is needed also to help delinquents back into the correct path hence reintegrate them to the society. Only those who committed serious crimes such as murder and manslaughter should be imprisoned. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice recommend instituting positive measures to strengthen a juvenile's overall well-being and reduce the need for state intervention. Looking up to making the society a better place to live, juvenile justice system must be in the position to reintegrate delinquents to good citizens.

Juvenile delinquency must be analyzed locally so do the responses to be developed locally in joint forces with the central authority. Local level responses are more active than the police centers because will involve families and the community at large. Local authorities are is in better position to subside young delinquency than centralized authority. In addition local authority should promote citizenship among young people that they can take part in deciding what the best is for them in the future. To the end of the day it is necessary for young people to be part of the solution of their own problems.

The relationship between the community, local leaders and government institutions like police and justice system particularly is very important. A sense of trust between the population and the institutions is the priority in order to work together. Legitimacy of

justice system, the integrity of authorities, and equal treatment of citizens by the police officers are very crucial conditions to the effectiveness of public policies on issues of safety and prevention of crimes.

**5.3 Future Research**

A lot of researches have been done on the contribution of poverty as contributing factor of insecurity in many societies. The researcher recommend further research to be done on how parenting can positively or negatively affect the rate of delinquency in the society. In addition to that, the study is to be done on the effects of family structure such as how single parent families and both parent families contribute to juvenile delinquency and crimes.

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# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: Checklist for ward leaders

1. Name

2. Sex

3. Job Title

4. Ward

5. Duration worked in this ward

6. Education level

7. Does young people involve in crimes?

8. When do you think do youngsters start committing crimes?

9. What are the risk factors that drive youngsters to engage in crimes at that age in Arusha Municipality?

10. Between young men and women who are mostly involved in crimes and why?

11. What kind of parenthood affects children's behaviour in relation to committing juvenile crimes?

12. How is rate of juvenile crime in your ward? Give reasons for such rate in relation to others. Or: In relation to other wards, how can you rate your ward in terms of juvenile crimes; give reasons to your ranking.

13. Which method/approach do you use to regulate the situation?

14. What are the basic causes of juvenile crimes in your area of jurisdiction?

15. Do you think parents/guardians, are providing enough guidance to their children to be able to avoid being criminals?

16. Are there any youngsters gangs in your area who motivates young people to commit crimes?

17. How dynamic is the juvenile crime comparing to other years?

18. What do you think should be done to arrest the situation or to have sustainable solution towards juvenile delinquencies and crimes?

**Thank you so much for your time**

**Appendix 2: Questionnaire for juvenile found in the youth prison**

**A. Personal information**

1. Name…………………………………….

2. Sex (1) Male         (2) Female.

3. Age/date/year of birth ……………………………………

4. Home place………… (1) Arusha        (2) Others (specify ………………..

5. Education level (1) Primary up to standard 4 (2) Primary up to standard 7    (3).

   Secondary education up to Form II (4) Secondary up to Form 4 (5) No formal

   education (6) others (specify……………….


**B. Parental information**

6. What is the marital status of your parent/guardians? 1. Single 2.married 3. Divorced

4.widowed

7. Are they employed? (Yes/No);

8. If employed what type of employment…..

    (1) Civil servant (2) Self-employed (3) No formal job (4) Others

         (specify…………………

9. Other sources of income of your family (specify……………………………..)

10. What is education level of your parents/guardians?

    (1). Primary School(2). Secondary School (3). College/University (4) Others (specify

        …………………………

11    How is income distributed in your family?

     (1)      To the female children (2). To the male children (3). To the head of

     household  (4) Others (specify) …………………….

12  Number of siblings in your family ……………………..

**C. Criminal record**

13  At what age did you commit your first crime?

    1.10-12

    2. 13-15

    3. 16-18

14  Which crime did you commit for the first time? ………………….

15  Where did you commit it? 1. Arusha 2. Others (specify)…………..

16  Were you convicted from your 1st crime? 1. Yes 2. No

17  How many times have you been convicted? ---------------------

18  When did you commit the crime that convicted you this time? (year) --------------

19  Which crime did you commit? ------------------------------------------------

20  In which region did you commit it? 1. Arusha 2. Others

21  At which year were you sentenced?  --------------------------

22  How many days did the proceedings took until you started your sentence?

   ………………………………………………………..

23  How long is the sentence? ………………………………..

24  How were you treated while under police custody? 1. Good 2. Fair 3. Bad. Give

   reasons

   1……………………………………………………………………………………

   2……………………………………………………………………………………

   3……………………………………………………………………………………

25  How are the treatments at correction centre compared to police custody? 1. Good 2.

Fair 3. Bad. Give reasons

   1……………………………………………………………………………………

   2……………………………………………………………………………………

   3……………………………………………………………………………………

26  What factors that influenced you to engage into criminal behaviour?

27  Were there any efforts made by your parents/guardians, community to make you avoid

involving in crimes?

1.  Parents/guardians…………………………………………………………………

2.  Community……………………………………………………………………

28  Have you ever been in any group of gangs? 1. Yes 2. No

29  Why were you engaged into gangs (give reasons)…………………………………..

30  Do you regret to involve in crimes? 1. Yes 2. No

31  What are your strategies to do away with crimes?

……………………………………………………………………………………..

32  Do you think that parents/guardians, community, law enforces and legal system did

justice towards your criminal behaviour?

1.  Parents/guardians

…………………………………………………………………………………

2.  Community…………………………………………………………………………

3.  Law enforcers and legal system

…………………………………………

How can you comment on the state of this correction centre on a way to change

your criminal behaviour? Do you receive enough training, vocational skills and

counseling for positive behaviour change?

……………………………….......................................................................

…………………………………………………………………………………

**Thank you for your cooperation**

**Appendix 3: Checklist for police officer**

1.      Work place………………

2.      Rank…………………………….

3.      Sex ………………………

4.      Education Level …………………………………

5.      Professional training........................................................

6.      Duration worked as Police …………………………………

7.      Duration worked in this station …………………………………….

8.      Duration worked in Arusha..............................................................

9.      How is the situation of juvenile crime in Arusha municipal?

10.     Do you have special skills to deal with juvenile delinquencies and crimes?

11.     Have you ever dealt with juvenile delinquencies and crimes or juvenile offenders in your carrier? If Yes

12.     How is it different from those committed by youth and adults?

13.     Is the handling of juvenile offenders different from that of adults? If Yes, How?

14.     What kind of challenges do you face in handling juvenile offenders?

15.     What do you think are the main causes of for juvenile crimes in Arusha municipal?

16.     According to your records at what age juvenile start committing crimes in Arusha municipal?

17.     What is situation of juvenile crimes in the Municipal today compared to ten years ago? Is it increasing or decreasing and why do you think so?

18.     Which types of crimes are mostly committed by juveniles in Arusha municipal?

19.     Which control measure do you use to address the situation of juvenile crimes in Arusha municipal?

20.     How dynamic is the juvenile crime comparing to other years?

21. How is the situation of juvenile delinquency and crimes in Arusha municipal compared to the neighboring regions?

22. What do you think is to be done by the stakeholders to prevent more juvenile delinquencies and crimes?

**Thank you so much for your time**

**Appendix 4: Checklist for community members**

1.      Name……………………..

2.      Sex ………………………

3.      Age……………………

4.      Ward………………

5.      Location……………………..

6.      Education Level………………….

7.      Type of employment……………………

8.      Duration lived in Arusha Municipality…………

9.      Duration lived in this ward/location………………

10.     How is the situation of juvenile crime in the municipal? Is it increasing or decreasing?

11.     Who are in increasing rate among male and female juvenile criminals and why?

12.     What do you think are the main causes of for juvenile crime?

13.     According to your experience at what age juvenile start committing crimes?

14.     Which types of crimes are mostly committed by juvenile?

15.     Do you think parents, guardian and community undertake their duties to help the juveniles to avoid crimes?

16.     Which control measure do you think can be used to help the juveniles avoid crimes?

17.     Are there juvenile gangs in your community?

18.     What measures does community take to control formation of juvenile gangs?

19.     How dynamic is the juvenile crime comparing to other years?

20.     Do you have a juvenile member of your family/extended family convicted in crimes?

21.     What were his/her offences?

22.    How much did you tried to rescue her/his from committing such crimes?

23.    What was her/his reaction?

24.    How much has he/her regretted/changed from such behaviour?

**Thank you for your cooperation**

**Appendix 5: Checklist for prison warden**

1.      Work place………………

2.      Rank…………………………….

3.      Sex ………………………

4.      Education Level ……………………………………

5.      Professional training.......................................................

6.      Duration worked as Warden …………………………………

7.      Duration worked in this centre ………………………………….

8.      Duration worked in Arusha............................................................

9.      How many juvenile do you have in the centre? Specify the number of boys and girls ………………………………………………………………

10.     How is the number of offenders in this centre between the past 10 years?

11.     Does the number increases and decreases (give reasons?)

12.     Looking at the behaviour of juveniles, what do you think are the risk factors leading them into committing crimes?

13.     What do you think are the parents/guardians' contribution to such criminal behaviour?

14.     Do you observe any gangsters behaviour from juveniles in your centre?

15.     Which exactly is your role and that of the centre in changing their behaviour from criminal ones to normal ones?

16.     Does the centre meet her goal in correcting crimes? If No why and how to do you strive to meet the goals?

17.     What capacity of accommodation is the centre has?

18.     Do you have enough accommodation for both staff and juvenile?

19.     What is the number of supporting staff in the centre?

20.     Do you have enough funds for the centre?

21. What education or skills do you provide for the juvenile found in the centre?

22. Does the juveniles' behaviour change as they stay in the centre?

23. Knowing that juvenile are brought in the centre for the purpose of changing their behaviour from criminal one to good, is by any chance that juvenile behaviour worsened? If yes; give reasons

**Thank you so much for your time**