



Impacts of youth unemployment in Tanzania: A Case of Wazo Ward in Kinondoni Municipal Council

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Abstract

Working is a fundamental human right, hence vital for the socio-economic development of society. This study assessed the impacts of youth unemployment. Specifically, the study identified the causes of youth unemployment, described its negative impacts and established intervention measures. The study was conducted in Wazo Ward within Kinondoni Municipal Council, specifically in Mivumoni Street. A mixed-method approach was employed, whereby qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection were used. A total of 200 respondents were interviewed through a structured questionnaire, while four in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants via a checklist guide. The collected qualitative data were coded and themes developed, while quantitative data were analysed through SPSS programme and Fisher's test was used to determine the relationship between variables. Findings of the study revealed that the identified causes of unemployment among the youth included nepotism, skills mismatch, limited job opportunities, corruption, low economic growth and lack of entrepreneurship skills. Additionally, study findings described the negative impacts which included criminal offence, sexual immorality, substance abuse, violence against others and laziness among youth. Reported intervention measures were job creation, loan provision, provision of support to entrepreneurs, controlling favouritism, promoting practical skills, and creation of employment strategies. Findings of the study further revealed the P-value was (.014), meaning there was a significant association between unemployment among youth and substance abuse. The other reported P-value was (.000), which entails that there was a significant association between youth unemployment and involvement in criminal offence. This study underscores the impacts of youth unemployment with its multiplier effects on youth themselves and society. Therefore, the findings of this study recommend to policymakers to develop intervention measures that range from the family institution to the ministerial level via the respective ministry of labour, youth, employment and persons with disabilities to mitigate the impacts of youth unemployment.

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Introduction

Unemployment among youth is a major socio-economic issue which affects both developed and developing nations. Unemployment is among the problems that affect youth, as it has a combined impact (ILO report, 2022). It was reported by Alawad et al. (2020) that youth unemployment is not static, as it represents a significant number of human capital who are not employed in various sectors of the economy. ILO report (2023) further stated that the global youth unemployment rate was 14.6% in 2022, 13.3% in 2023, 12.4% in 2024 and 13% in 2025. In that, the projection in the global youth unemployment rate is expected to decrease further over the next two years to sit at 12.8 per cent in 2025 and 2026. However, there are some disparities between regions, for instance, the report from the African Development Bank (AfDB) stated that more than one-third of African youth aged 15 to 35 are unemployed and lack a sustainable means of livelihood. This situation is frightening, as rapid population growth, economic instability, and insufficient job creation present both serious challenges and unique opportunities for innovation and development (Coulibaly et al., 2019). It was further emphasised by Coulibaly et al. (2019) that the combined impact of youth unemployment is significant. Meaning, economically, it leads to productivity losses and slower growth, while socially, it fosters inequality and unrest, sometimes leading to conflict. Politically, it weakens governance and reduces trust in institutions, as marginalised groups feel increasingly marginalised. Unemployment demonstrates a country's inability to use its workforce (ILO report, 2022) fully. Meaning, a high rate of unemployment signals a lack of employment opportunities, insecurity and a low standard of living. It was further noted by Amani (2017) that well-being distribution among societal members is wedged by unemployment rates which prevail in the society. In other words, lack of employment affects people's ability to purchase goods and services, hence lowering their standard of living in comparison to those who are employed. Mihyo et al. (2020) in their study pinpointed that unemployment among youth eventually resulted in social crimes, including theft, drug trafficking, unauthorised immigration to rich countries, and inappropriate behaviour among women to ensure a higher living standard.

The definition of the concept of unemployment is complex because every human being in this world has at least something to do, which ensures their survival. According to Sanny et al. (2023), unemployment is a situation where someone of working age is not able to get a job but would like to be in full-time employment. However, Odok and Anake (2021) assert that unemployment is a situation where one is willing and able to work but cannot find a job. In most cases, the individual will have gone to school or have gone through training to make themselves employable and yet due to circumstances in the economy, the individual remains unemployed. In this paper, the meaning of the concept of unemployment has been adopted from the ILO report (2022), which entails the state in which a person is not working or is not currently employed despite being qualified to work and actively seeking employment opportunities.

On the other hand, there is no universally agreed-upon age definition of youth; hence, there are various definitions of youth relating to different policies and legislations. For instance, the United Nations has defined youth as young men and women between the ages of 15 and 24, while the Commonwealth Youth Programme has adopted the age category of 16 to 29. In Malaysia, youth refer to persons between 15 and 40 years. In this paper, therefore, the definition of youth has been adopted from the national youth development policy (2007), whereby youth has been defined as young men and women from the age-group of 15 to 35.

This study has been informed by Keynes' theory, which stipulates that inadequate overall demand could lead to prolonged periods of high unemployment. In that, an economy's output of goods and services is the sum of four components: consumption, investment, government purchases and net export. In other words, the more investment results in, the more employment opportunities. In that sense, the respective society may create more job opportunities in such a way that youth would



eventually get opportunities to be employed, hence minimising unemployment among youth. In this regard, the job opportunities for youth are essential as they support their welfare as well as that of their families and generate regular income and social protection (Bolarinwa & Simatele, 2023). This theory illustrates a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between individual, market, and contextual variables which foster employment among youth. It highlights the importance of human capital development, market access, supportive policies, and individual agency in creating sustainable and decent employment opportunities for youth.

In Tanzania, more than one-third of Tanzanians are youth aged 15-35 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2022), a vast resource as well as a significant challenge for the country's development. Also, among them (80%) of youth are economically active, (87%) are employed, while (13%) are looking for work, according to the 2020/21 Integrated Labour Force Survey (National Bureau of Statistics, 2022). In addition, (28%) of youth were in the formal sector while (72%) are in the informal employment (Semboja & Hafidh, 2021). In this regard, youth unemployment is one of the greatest and complex challenges facing Tanzania to date. Hence, the government has taken several initiatives to overcome the problem of youth unemployment, such as launching the National Youth Development Policy in 2007, which aims to increase employment opportunities and encourage participation in economic and political life. The National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture (2016-2021) emphasises youth access to land, credit, and market information. It prioritises youth as key targets for a local government interest-free loan programme. Moreover, a new strategy called the Building Better Tomorrow - Youth Initiatives for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA) aims to train and coach youth-led agribusinesses. More importantly, several studies have been conducted worldwide regarding the question of youth unemployment (Alwald et al., 2020). In Africa, studies include those of Lorato et al. (2023) and the African Capacity Building Foundation (2017). In Tanzania, research consists of that of Mnyavanu et al. (2021), who investigated the role of informal labour market conditions and transferable competences on informal employment for secondary school graduates in Kigoma Region. Despite the government's initiatives to eradicate youth unemployment, understanding its impacts was necessary, as the problem persists. Therefore, this study intends to provide an insight into the implications of youth unemployment. Specifically, the study focuses on identifying causes of youth unemployment, describing the negative consequences and establishing intervention measures.

Methods

Study design

This study used a mixed-method design, which involved qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative design helps the researcher capture feelings, opinions, and attitudes on the impact of youth unemployment. The checklist guide was used in the in-depth interview with the key informants. The key informants included the Ward social welfare officer, the Ward gender desk officer, the Ward executive officer and the Ward security officer. While quantitative design enables researchers to obtain information on the causes of unemployment, it also helps them understand the negative impacts of youth unemployment and the intervention measures taken to address it. In that, structured questionnaires were used in data collection.

Study area

The study has been conducted in Wazo Wazo Ward, within the Kinondoni Municipal Council. The Ward has a total of eight streets, namely Salasala, Wazo, Madale, Mivumoni, Kilimahewa, Kisanga, Nyakasangwe and Kilimahewa juu. Therefore, the study was specifically carried out in Mivumoni Street. First, it was a big street, which is why it represents the entire Ward. Second, the eight streets were well-connected geographically. Third, the street has been chosen because it was inherently heterogeneous. In other words, the locals in the area were from different parts of Tanzania. In that,



youth of various age groups and different backgrounds were found and employed in either formal or informal sectors.

Study population

The study population consisted of youth aged between 15 and 35 years, both men and women, as the study focused on the impacts of youth unemployment. The age of the youth has been adopted from the National Youth Development Policy of 2007. The total population in Mivumoni Street was 18,816 with 2211 households (Census report, 2022). The total Statistical analysis requirements approach was used, whereby the formula for calculating the sample size developed by Cohen (2014) was adopted; hence, the sample size was 196 respondents. However, the researcher managed to interview 200 respondents because the bigger the sample, the more representative it is (Rwegoshora, 2016).

Sampling and sample size

The sampling process involved three main procedures. First, the sample was purposefully selected from wards within the Kinondoni Municipal Council. Wazo Ward was chosen deliberately. The ward has eight streets, namely Salasala, Wazo, Madale, Mivumoni, Kilimahewa, Kisanga, Nyakasangwe, and Kilimahewa juu. The ward was selected because it has all the features of an urban setting (Kinondoni Municipal Profile, 2018). Second, Mivumoni Street was selected within Wazo Ward because it represents other streets and is a significant thoroughfare. After choosing the study ward and street, the next step was to identify specific households for the survey and interviews. The total population on Mivumoni Street was 18,816, comprising 2211 households (Census report, 2022). The total statistical analysis requirements approach was employed, utilising the formula for calculating the sample size developed by Cohen (2014) to determine the sample size as follows.

S = X²

NP(1-P)Equation 1

d²(N-1)+X²P(1-P)

Where X= Z -score (1.96 for confidence level)

P = population portion (50% for maximum sample)

d = degree of accuracy (0.05 for 95% confidence level)

N = population size (18,816)

(1.96)² x 0.5(1 - 0.5)

n= 0.052

1+ (1.96)² x 0.5(1-0.5)

(0.52) (18,816)

3.8416 x 0.25

0.0025

1 + 3.816 x 0.25

304

0.9604

0.0025



1 +0.954

384.16

1.954

n= 196

The total number of respondents to be interviewed as per the formula developed by Cohan (2014) was 196; however, the researcher managed to collect information from 200 respondents. This was because the bigger the sample, the more representative it is (Rwegoshora, 2016).

Data collection

Primary data were collected using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Structured questionnaires gathered quantitative data, with a total of 200 respondents interviewed, including 128 (64%) males and 72 (36%) females. The data collected covered demographic characteristics, causes of youth unemployment, negative impacts of youth unemployment, and intervention measures addressing youth unemployment. Conversely, qualitative data were obtained through a checklist-guiding tool. A total of four in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants in the Ward, including the Ward executive officer, social welfare officer, gender desk officer, and Ward security officer.

Data analysis

Quantitative data were coded and fed into the computer through the SPSS programme. The data were further analysed, and Fisher's test was used to establish the significant association between variables. In quantitative data, frequencies and percentages were also reported. While qualitative data were synthesised and coded, themes were developed.

Ethical consideration

Relevant authorities were involved in the execution of this study. These included the permission from the Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy, Kinondoni municipality, to the Wazo Ward. Additionally, respondents were assured of confidentiality, and rapport was established before data collection.

Results and Discussion

Socio-economic characteristics of respondents

A total of 200 respondents were interviewed, of whom 128 (64%) were male and 72 (36%) were female. Regarding age, it was found that 29(23%) males and 36 (50%) females were in the 15 – 20 years age group, while 52(41%) males and 24(33%) females belonged to the 20 – 25 years age group. Further, 26 (20%) males and 10 (14%) females were in the 25- year- old age group, and 21 (16%) males and 2 (3%) females were in the 20- year- old age group. Concerning education, 24 (19%) males and 28 (39%) females had a primary level of education; 68 (53%) males and 36 (50%) females had attained secondary education. Additionally, 20 (16%) males and 2(3%) females had reached university level, while the remaining respondents reported other levels of education, with 16 (13%) males and 6 (8%) females in this category. In terms of occupation, 21 (16%) males and 19 (26%) females were employed in the formal sector, whereas 75 (59%) males and 37 (51%) females were self- employed in the informal sector. The study also revealed that 32 (25%) males and 16 (22%) females were unemployed. Regarding marital status, 39(30%) males and 20(28%) females were married, while 77(60%) males and 42(58%) females were single. Cohabitation was reported by 12(9%) males and 10(14%) females. The religion of respondents showed that 65 (51%) males and 38 (53%) females were Muslims, while 63 (49%) males



and 34 (47%) females were Christians. Further findings indicated that 25 (20%) males and 20 (28%) females were Zaramo, whereas 17 (13%) males and 7 (10%) females were Chaga. Additionally, 18 (14%) males and 12 (17%) females belonged to the Sambia tribe. Other tribes included 68 (53%) males and 33 (46%) females. There was a significant association between age group and occupation concerning gender. Specifically, variations were observed between gender and age groups, with the Chi-Square test yielding a P-value of 0.000. 000. Similarly, a significant association between gender and occupation was identified, with a Chi-Square P-value of 0.005. 005. Table 1 provides a detailed overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

Sn	Demographic characteristics of respondents	Gender		Chi-square
		Male (n)	Female (n)	P-value
1.	Age-group			
	15 - 20 years	29 (23%)	36 (50%)	.000
	20 - 25 years	52 (41%)	24 (33%)	
	25 - 30 years	26 (20%)	10 (14%)	
	30 - 35 years	21(16%)	2 (3%)	
	Total	128 (64%)	72 (36%)	
2.	Education level			
	Primary level	24 (19%)	28 (39%)	.011
	Secondary level	68 (53%)	36 (50%)	
	University level	20 (16%)	2 (3%)	
	Other level	16 (13%)	6 (8%)	
	Total	128 (64%)	72 (36%)	
3.	Occupation			
	Employed	21(16%)	19(27%)	.005
	Self-employed	75 (59%)	37 (51%)	
	Unemployed	32 (25%)	16 (22%)	
	Total	128(64%)	72(36%)	
4.	Marita status			
	Married	39(30%)	20(28%)	.573
	Single	77(60%)	42(58%)	
	Cohabited	12(9%)	10(14%)	
	Total	128(64%)	72(36%)	
5.	Religion			
	Muslim	65(51%)	38(53%)	.587
	Christian	63(49%)	34(47%)	
	Total	128 (64%)	72(36%)	
6.	Tribe			
	Zaramo	25 (20%)	20 (28%)	.854
	Chaga	17 (13%)	7 (10%)	
	Sambia	18 (14%)	12 (17%)	
	Other tribes	68 (53%)	33 (46%)	
	Total	128(64%)	72(36%)	

Source: Field data, April, 2025

Causes of youth unemployment

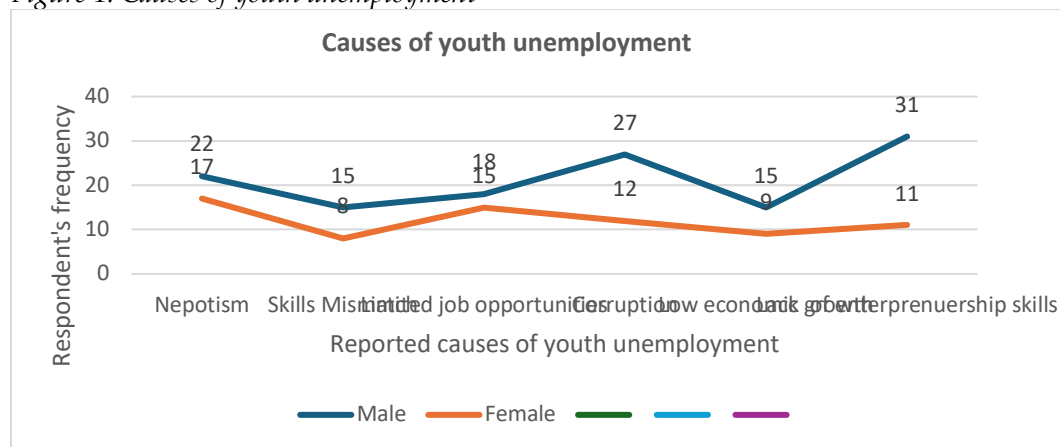


Findings of the study revealed the causes of unemployment among youth, which include nepotism by 22(17%) males and 17(24%) females’ respondents, skills mismatch 15(12%) males and 8(11%) females’ respondents, limited job opportunities 18(14%) males and 15(20%) females’ respondents, corruption 27(21%) males and 12(17%) females’ respondents, low economic growth 15(12%) males and 9(13%) females’ respondents and lack of entrepreneurship skills 31 (24%) males and 11(15%) females’ respondents. Similarly, Natanya (2017) posits that among the causes of youth unemployment are the lack of human capabilities in terms of education, knowledge, health, freedom, and well-being. While Kakar (2018) stated that unemployment among youth was mainly caused by a lack of relevant skills, a lack of capital and assets and a lack of formal jobs. Kakar (2018) further stated that youth have been left out of participation at all levels of economic and policy formulation, planning, implementation and evaluation. Osaki et al. (2018) added that evolving job market trends, technological advancement and changing industrial landscapes create gaps between the skills possessed by youth and needed by the employer. Hence, it becomes hard for youth to find suitable employment. Moreover, the ILO report (2022) stated that youth unemployment in low and middle-income countries persists due to a mismatch between education output and labour market demands. Figure 1 provides a more detailed description of the causes of youth unemployment.

The Ward social welfare officer further explained in an in-depth interview that she was of the view that:

Unemployment among youth is a problem in the area. Most young people have either a diploma, a degree, or a certificate of education, yet they struggle to find employment. This made many of them lose hope and become confused due to psychological torture. The situation affects not only youth but also parents who were responsible for the payments of school, with the expectation that children will eventually be employed in public or private sectors”. She further held the view that, recently, the proliferation of universities has led to a surplus of graduates who do not align with the available job opportunities (Ward social welfare officer, IDI, Wazo Ward, April 2025).

Figure 1: Causes of youth unemployment



Source: Field data, April 2025

Negative impacts of youth unemployment

It was vital to establish the negative impacts of youth unemployment. The study findings reported several negative impacts, including criminal offences, among 111 (87%) males and 68 (94%) female respondents. Followed by sexual immorality by 78(61%) males and 48(67%) females’ respondents. Study findings further reported that substance abuse among youth was reported by 96 (75%) males and 49(67%) females. Other reported negative impacts included violence against others by 32 (25%)



males and 23 (32%) female respondents, and laziness among youth by 53 (41%) males and 18 (25%) female respondents. Moreover, Alnaa and Matey (2023) in their study pinpointed the criminal tendencies such as human trafficking, cultism, cybercrime, theft and violence. These tendencies resulted in social, economic and psychological pressure. Kitole and Sesabo (2024) were of the view that other deviant behaviour includes armed robbery, kidnapping and cultism. It was further noted by Mnyavanu et al. (2021) that unemployment among youth resulted in financial instability, mental health issues and social disconnection among youth. Table 2.0 to 2.4 provides a detailed description of Fisher’s test between youth and the reported negative impacts of youth unemployment.

Similarly, the Ward gender desk officer stated the following during the in-depth interview:

Unemployment among youth resulted in social instability and an increased crime rate, poverty among youth and weakened adherence to social norms, which resulted in increased violence among youth. In that, two cases of violence among youth were reported in a week. She further suggested that the government has to develop strategies and mechanisms which would foster employment opportunities among youth (Ward gender desk officer, IDI, Wazo Ward, April 2025).

It was further added by the Ward executive officer in an in-depth interview that:

There was a relationship between youth unemployment and deviant behaviour. Therefore, there was a need to mitigate criminal activities. He further argued that there was a need to mitigate the situation collectively via the usage of comprehensive policies, which would foster the creation of employment opportunities and remove social inequalities among youth (Ward executive officer, IDI, Wazo Ward, April 2025).

Table 2: Chi-square on the association between the youth unemployment and criminal offence

Involvement in criminal offence	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Yes	Pearson Chi-Square	1.905 ^b	1	.168	
	Continuity Correction ^c	.427	1	.513	
	Likelihood Ratio	2.673	1	.102	
	Fisher's Exact Test				.488
	N of Valid Cases	179			
No	Pearson Chi-Square	. ^d			
	N of Valid Cases	21			
	N of Valid Cases	200			



In Table 2, Fisher’s exact test, the result indicates that the P-value was (.000), meaning there was a significant association between unemployment and involvement in criminal offence among youth.

Table 3: Chi-square on the association between the reported negative impacts of unemployment among youth

Sexual immorality	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Yes	Pearson Chi-Square	.085 ^b	1	.770	
	Continuity Correction ^c	.000	1	1.000	
	Likelihood Ratio	.085	1	.771	
	Fisher's Exact Test				.772
No	N of Valid Cases	126			
	Pearson Chi-Square	2.898 ^d	2	.235	
	Likelihood Ratio	3.249	2	.197	
	N of Valid Cases	74			
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	2.582 ^a	2	.275	
	N of Valid Cases	200			

In Table 3, Fisher’s exact test, the result indicates that the P-value is (.501), meaning, there was no significant association between unemployment and sexual immorality among youth.

Table 4: Chi-square on the association between youth unemployment and substance abuse

Substance abuse	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Yes	Pearson Chi-Square	2.148 ^b	2	.342	
	Likelihood Ratio	2.522	2	.283	
	N of Valid Cases	145			
No	Pearson Chi-Square	.368 ^c	1	.544	
	Continuity Correction ^d	.184	1	.668	



	Likelihood Ratio	.371	1	.543		
	Fisher's Exact Test				.597	.014
	N of Valid Cases	55				
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	2.582 ^a	2	.275		
	N of Valid Cases	200				

In Table 4, Fisher’s exact test, the result indicates that the P-value is .014, meaning there was a significant association between unemployment and substance use among youth.

Table 5: Chi-square on the association between youth unemployment and violence against others

Violence against others		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Yes	Pearson Chi-Square	.934 ^b	1	.334		
	Continuity Correction ^c	.456	1	.500		
	Likelihood Ratio	.975	1	.323		
	Fisher's Exact Test				.395	.254
No	N of Valid Cases	55				
	Pearson Chi-Square	2.048 ^d	2	.359		
	Likelihood Ratio	2.357	2	.308		
	N of Valid Cases	145				
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	2.582 ^a	2	.275		
	N of Valid Cases	200				

In Table 5, Fisher’s exact test, the result indicates that the P-value is (.254), meaning there was no significant association between unemployment and violence against others among youth.

Table 6: Chi-square on the association between the youth unemployment and laziness

Laziness among youth		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Yes	Pearson Chi-Square	.707 ^b	1	.401		
	Continuity Correction ^c	.139	1	.709		



	Likelihood Ratio	.774	1	.379		
	Fisher's Exact Test				.651	.370
	N of Valid Cases	71				
No	Pearson Chi-Square	. ^d				
	N of Valid Cases	129				
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	.578 ^a	2	.749		
	N of Valid Cases	200				

In Table 6, Fisher's exact test, the result indicates that the P-value is .307, meaning there was no significant association between unemployment and laziness among youth.

Intervention measures toward youth unemployment

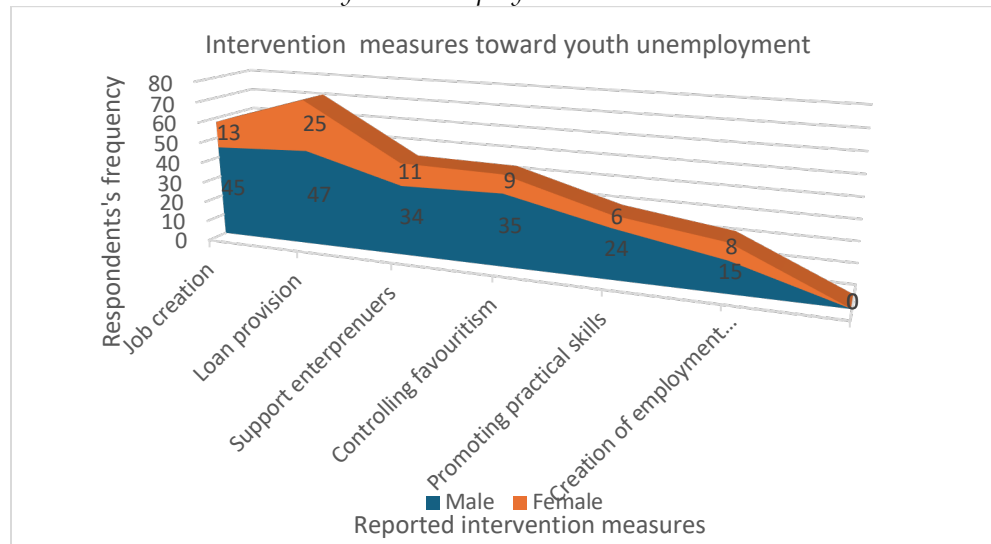
Study findings revealed intervention measures toward youth unemployment which include job creation by 45(35%) males and 13(18%) females respondents, loan provision by 47(37%) males and 25(35%) females respondents, provision of support to entrepreneurs by 34(30%) males and 11(15%) females respondents, controlling favouritism by 35(27%) males and 9(13%) females respondents, promoting practical skills 24(19%) males and 6(8%) females respondents and creation of employment strategies by 15(12%) males and 8(11%) females respondents. Similarly, Kamuzora (2024) noted that youth unemployment requires a comprehensive approach which emphasises providing relevant skills training, improving access to quality education, fostering strong industry-education partnerships, promoting entrepreneurship among young individuals and providing more practical skills through internships. Additionally, the UNDP report (2020) stated that, in tackling youth unemployment, the government has to provide incentives and create favourable policies to attract investors in industries which would result in high demand for labour power. Bolarinwa and Simatele (2023) added that the government must collaborate with stakeholders to foster employment opportunities among youth, target the needed skills in the labour market, provide entrepreneurship support, and leverage technology; these would foster a prosperous future for youth. Figure 2 provides a more detailed description of the intervention measures toward youth unemployment.

Moreover, the Ward security officer during the in-depth interview was of the view that:

Unemployment among youth is a problem in this area, as you can find a lot of youth being idle in groups commonly called "Vijiwe". The peers tend to influence each other in various attempts at inappropriate behaviour. He further suggested that there was a need for job creation initiatives, vocational training programmes, and economic reforms to mitigate youth unemployment, which would eventually reduce the impact on social stability (Ward security officer, IDI, Wazo Ward, April 2025).



Figure 2: Intervention measures toward youth unemployment



Source: Field data, April 2025

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impacts of youth unemployment. The study findings pinpointed causes of youth unemployment, which included nepotism, skills mismatch, limited job opportunities, corruption, low economic growth and lack of entrepreneurship skills. The findings further underscore the negative impacts, which included criminal offence, sexual immorality, substance abuse, violence against others and laziness among youth. Other reported intervention measures included job creation, loan provision, support to entrepreneurs, controlling favouritism, promoting practical skills, and creating employment strategies. Therefore, the findings of this study recommend that policy makers develop intervention measures which range from the family institution to the ministerial level via the respective ministry of labour, youth, employment and persons with disabilities, to mitigate the impacts of youth unemployment. That includes the establishment of policies, strategies and mechanisms which would foster employment opportunities in either the public or private sectors, eventually diminishing the impacts of youth unemployment to a large extent.

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