



Addis Ababa University
College of Business and Economics
Department of Public Administration and Development Management

**The Nexus between Urban Property Crime and Unemployment in Addis
Ababa: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City Wereda 8**

By: Mesay Tsegaye

Advisor: Ketema Wakjira (PhD)

**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa
University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Masters in Public Management and Policy**

July 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Addis Ababa University
College of Business and Economics
Department of Public Administration and Development Management

**The Nexus between Urban Property Crime and Unemployment in Addis
Ababa: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City Wereda 8**

By:
Mesay Tsegaye

Advisor:
Ketema Wakjira (PhD)

**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa
University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Masters in Public Management and Policy**

July 2019
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Declaration

I, MESAY TSEGAYE HAILE, declare that “The nexus between urban property crime and unemployment in Addis Ababa, the case of Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8” I my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated an acknowledged by mean of complete reference.

Declared by:

Name: Mesay Tsegaye _____

Date: _____

This research has been submitted for examination with my approval a university advisor

Name: Ketema Wakjira (PhD) Advisor

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

July 2019

Department of Public Administration and Development Management, College of Business and Economics

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Mesay Tsegaye entitled “The Nexus between Urban Property Crimes and Unemployment in Addis Ababa: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City, Wereda 8”, which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Public Management and Policy (MPMP), complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved by Board of Examiners:

1. _____ signature: _____ Date: _____

Advisor

2. _____ signature: _____ Date: _____

Internal Examiner

3. _____ signature: _____ Date: _____

External Examiner

4. _____

Chair of Department Graduate Programs Coordinator

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I owe my hearty thanks to the almighty God, the merciful and the compassionate, for helping me to carry the entire burden through my study and research completion.

I would like to express special gratitude to my advisor Ketema Wakjira (Dr.) for his constructive, critical and valuable comments through the research work and professional support and guidance that made this work possible.

I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to my parents and siblings for their moral supports and encouraging me to shoulder at times of difficult situation.

My last but not least profound thankfulness goes to all respondents who have helped me by filling out the questionnaires and spending their precious time for the interview session.

Table of Contents

Contents	Page
Acknowledgements	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	ix
List of Acronyms	x
Abstract	xi
CHAPTER ONE: Introduction	1
1.1. Background of the Study	2
1.2. Statement of the Problem	5
1.3. The Objectives of the Study	10
1.3.1. General Objective	10
1.3.2. Specific Objectives	10
1.4. Basic Research Questions	10
1.5. The Significance of the Study	11
1.6. The Scope of the Study	11
1.7. Limitation of the Study	11
1.8. Organization of the Thesis	12
1.9. Ethical Consideration	12

CHAPTER TWO: Literature Review	13
2.1.Introduction	13
2.2.Concepts and Theoretical Framework of the Study	13
2.2.1. Defining Crime	13
2.2.2. Urban Crimes	15
2.2.3. Typologies of Urban Crimes	16
a) Violent Crimes	16
b) Property Crimes	17
2.2.4. Causes of Property Crime	18
2.3.Unemployment	19
2.3.1. Working Definition of Unemployment	19
2.3.2. Causes of Unemployment	19
2.3.3. Types of Unemployment	20
2.3.3.1.Cyclical Unemployment	20
2.3.3.2.Structural Unemployment	20
2.3.3.3.Functional Unemployment	21
2.3.3.4.Classical Unemployment	21
2.3.3.5.Long-term Unemployment	21
2.3.4. Consequences of Unemployment	22
2.4.Theoretical and Conceptual Framework	22
2.4.1. Economic Theory of Crime	22
2.5. Empirical Literature Review	25
2.5.1. Urban Property Crimes in Some Selected Countries	25

2.5.2. Impacts and Consequences of Urban Property Crime -----	26
2.6. Crime Prevention Policies -----	28
2.6.1. United Nation Economic and Social Council -----	28
2.6.2. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design -----	30
2.6.3. Ethiopian Criminal Justice (ECJ) Policy -----	31
2.7. The Nexus between Urban Property Crime and Unemployment -----	34
2.8. Conceptual Frameworks on the Nexus between Urban Crimes and Unemployment -----	35
2.9. Conclusion -----	36
CHAPTER THREE: Research Design and Methodology -----	37
3.1. Introduction -----	37
3.2. Description of Study Area -----	37
3.3. Research Design -----	42
3.4. Data sources and Types -----	42
3.5. The Study Population -----	42
3.6. Sampling Technique and Sample Size -----	43
3.7. Data Collection Instruments -----	44
3.7.1. Questionnaire -----	44
3.7.2. Interview -----	45
3.7.3. Document Analysis -----	46
3.8. Data Analysis -----	46
3.9. Ethical Issue -----	46

CHAPTER FOUR: Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation -----	48
4.1. Introduction -----	48
4.2. Qualitative and Quantitative Data Analysis and Discussion -----	49
4.2.1. Background Information of Respondents -----	49
4.2.2. The Nexus between Unemployment and Urban Property Crime -----	52
4.2.3. Causes for the Prevalence of Unemployment and Urban Property Crime -----	58
4.2.4. Policy Gaps and alternative Solution -----	59
4.2.5. Rate of Urban Property Crime -----	66
4.2.6. Crime Prevention Approach and Policy Implementation -----	71
4.2.7. Age Groups That Greatly Involved On Criminal Acts -----	73
 CHAPTER FIVE: Summary of Major Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations -----	75
5.1. Summary of Major Findings -----	75
5.2. Conclusion -----	76
5.3. Recommendations -----	76
References -----	78
Annex -----	86

List of Tables

Table 1.1. Overall Crime Trends and Prevalence in Addis Ababa -----	8
Table 1.2. Total Unemployed and Unemployment Rate of Addis Ababa -----	9
Table 3.1 Number of Weredas and Population Size of Sub-cities in Addis Ababa -----	39
Table 3.2 Population Size of 10 Weredas in Addis Ketema Sub-city administration -----	41
Table 4.1 General Background of Respondents -----	50
Table 4.2 The Nexus between Unemployment and Urban Property Crime -----	52
Table 4.3 Prevalent Causes for Unemployment and Urban Property Crime -----	58
Table 4.4 Policy Gap and Alternative Solutions Crimes -----	61
Table 4.5 Respondents' View on the Rate Urban Property Crimes in Wereda 8 of Addis Ketema Sub-city -----	67
Table 4.6 Crime Prevention policy and strategy -----	71
Table 4.7 Respondents answer toward criminal's age group -----	73

List of Figures

Figure 2. Map of the Area ----- 40

Acronyms

ACRR	Annual Crime Rate Report
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
ECSA	Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency
CSIR	The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
ECJ	Ethiopian Criminal Justice
ILO	International Labor Organization
NCC	National Crime Council
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UEUS	Urban Employment-Unemployment Survey
UNESCO	United Nations Economic & Social Council
UNODC	United Nations office on drug and crime

Abstract

Economic factors have an influence on the state of people's lives which in turn influence their behavior. The main objective of this thesis is to examine the nexus between urban property crime and unemployment in Addis Ababa with particular emphasis on Addis Ketema sub-city wereda 8. The study assessed the influence of unemployment that prompt criminal behavior. The study employed descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods to collect and analysis data. Primary data were collected from 90 respondents through Close-ended questionnaire, semi-structured open-ended key informant interview and document analysis. Probability and Non-probability sampling technique was used to select a sample. The statistical package for social science (SPSS) was used in data entry. As the findings of the study show, unemployment influences the tendency of individuals to commit urban property crime; unemployed individuals highly involved on urban property crime than employed individuals, unemployed rural-urban migrants contribute for the prevalence rate of unemployment as well as urban property crime. On the basis of the findings, the researcher recommended that, the creation of adequate job opportunities especially for youth unemployed, enhancing and expanding the capacity of small and micro enterprises, properly implement the youth employment policy and unemployment reduction policy in order to their objective, enhancing the entrepreneurship skill of the students by giving entrepreneurship as one subject in all educational institution, while create an appropriate rural-urban economic balance to reduce unemployed migrants. In conclusion, unemployment has an influence on the incidences and prevalence of urban property crime.

Keywords: unemployment, urban crime, property crimes

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Since ancient times up to the modern society, crime has been one of the hot topics discussions in the daily agenda of any society (Shamsuddin, et.al. 2011). Urban crime in particular is a widespread phenomenon. However, studies suggest that the nature of cities and the social, economic and geographical environments in which they exist affect patterns of urban crime. Property crimes tend to be higher in cities in developed countries, while violent crimes are higher in cities in the developing world (Amboye, 2012).

Erdal (2004) associated urban crimes with economic problems and they further addressed that the prevalence of crime is regrettable and horribly increasing in urban areas than its rural counterparts. Cities and urban centers are vulnerable and experienced with insecurity and instability than any moment in time before now, in terms of crimes (UN Habitat, (2010).

Some scholars like Zimring (2012) and Maguire (2013a; 2014b) label the nature and impact of crimes differently. These scholars view as negatively spillover panic against the public having adversarial impacts on the psychosocial wellbeing of society. Crime has an adverse impact on the quality of life and burdened for the economy; for instance, USA has been allocating trillions of dollars to curb crime and it has affected the re-allocation of resources (Ludwig et. al., 2001).

A crime could be categorized into types and the list is not exhaustive since new types of crime crop up as society changes. Based on the nature of the acting crime can be classified in different ways, as visible crime, violent crime, property crime, occupational crime, organized crimes, cybercrime, victimless crimes, and political crime. Property crimes are the subject of this study, includes theft, robbery, burglary, mobile snatching, purse-snatching including from occupied vehicles, pick pocketing, snatch and run theft (including from occupied vehicles), larceny, mugging, shoplifting, housebreaking etc. In some occasions, the criminals are armed illegal weapons and harmful dagger (Riwizi, 2015: pp119-132).

There are various causes for the occurrence of urban property crime. Among these, unemployment is the one. According to Raphael et al., (2001) there is a nexus between unemployment and urban property crimes. Cohen et al., (1980) with his study, reflect that the nexus between unemployment and property crime.

A higher unemployment rate may increase the aggregated probability of criminal offenses committed because those unemployed individuals are more likely to commit crimes in order to maintain their standard of living in the situations of lack of income. As a result, people would spend more time guarding their properties (Getahun, 2017).

The proposition that unemployment induces criminal behavior is intuitively appealing and grounded in the basic notion that individuals respond to incentives. Conceptualizing criminal activity as a form of employment that requires time and generates income should compare returns to time use in legal and illegal activities and make decisions accordingly (Witte & Tauchen, 1994). Holding all else equal, the decrease in income and potential earnings associated

with involuntary unemployment increases the relative returns to illegal activity (Christiana & Hollis, 2011).

Workers that experience chronic joblessness have less to lose in the event of an arrest and incarceration. Thus, straightforward economic reasoning suggests that unemployment is an important determinant of the supply of criminal offenders and hence, the overall crime rate. There are several reasons to suspect that the available evidence understates the effect of unemployment on crime. Given the fact that most studies of the crime-unemployment relationship rely on time-series variation in macroeconomic conditions, the common omission from time-series regressions of variables that exert pro-cyclical pressure on crime rates may lead to biased estimates of the partial effect of unemployment on crime (Ibid).

Cities are socioeconomic hubs, a center of business and zone of transition, which attracts people of diverting interests and backgrounds including those susceptible to perpetrate criminal activities. Crime is concentrated in the cities with considerably higher rates of registered crime per capita in cities than in the country as a whole (Harries, 2006). In this connection, World Bank Report 2008 indicates that urban areas lead to a complex set of factors, including rapid urbanization, persistent poverty, and inequality, unemployment, informal settlements, and the emergence of illegal drug use.

Webster (1985) stated that cities in Africa have the highest reported levels of burglary illustrating that urban areas, in general, suffer more from crime and violence than rural areas. Johannesburg for instance, has extraordinarily high levels of violent crime; South Africa had the highest per capita rates of murder and rape, the second highest rate of robbery and violent theft and the

fourth highest rates of serious assault and sexual offenses, of the 110 countries with crime levels listed by Interpol in 1997.

As already hinted above, not all researchers have boldly put that there is a correlation between crime and unemployment, whereas some studies are stating that the two issues are highly interlinked. Taking these views and arguments into consideration, this thesis looks into as to how unemployment causes crimes or leads unemployed offenders to commit crimes in Addis Ababa with particular reference to the case of Addis Ketema Sub-city Wereda 8.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In the international level the topic of urban crime was earlier dealt with by the ‘Safer Cities Program’ of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements Habitat II, which was launched in 1996 at the request of African mayors, who wanted to address urban violence by developing a prevention strategy at the city level. The main objectives of the Safer Cities Program, according to Harries (2006), that are to build capacities at the city level, to adequately address urban insecurity and thereby contribute to a culture of crime prevention. Cities as socioeconomic hubs attract people of diverse interests and backgrounds including those susceptible to perpetrate criminal activities. Criminal activities are complex phenomena, and researchers agreed that there is a link between criminal activities with physical and social space (Entorf et.al. 2000:77-106).

There is a high crime rate in the cities of developing countries, which are known for their high rate of rural to urban migration, high youth unemployment rate, extreme poverty, high inequality, and poor social services. Everyone dreaming of enjoying a peaceful life and live in a

safe and prosperous city without the threat crime. The city that is free from all forms of crime and criminal threats will be able to create a community that is stable and safe. Robert (2009) and Wan et al. (2012) note that cities should be safe, secure and stable place and comfortable to live, work, learning, visiting and investment. UN-Habitat Report (2007) also notes that over the previous five years, 60 percent of all urban residents in developing countries had become victims of crime.

Besides, the annual United States department of state security advisory council 2016 crime and safety report indicated that the urban crime rate was high compared with the year 2015. Peoples are suffering to live in an urban area. In any given urban areas where crime is prevalent, it creates a social predicament to the society such as safety of property, lives are threatened, and peoples are living in fear in their respective living environment and generate low quality of life.

Addis Ababa, is part of the country's urban areas identified with crimes. People from diverse ethnic backgrounds inhabit the city. In addition, people from other countries, including neighboring states reside in Addis Ababa. This may contribute to the occurrence and proliferation of urban crimes in one or another reason. According to the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission 2016 Report, Addis Ababa is only second in the Oromia National Regional State in terms of crimes committed annually. In that same year, the Addis Ababa City Administration Police Commission reported that 47,890 crimes were registered. Property crimes of theft, snatching, robbery, fraud, and breach of trust were the most frequently committed crimes.

Other studies which were conducted in the setting of urban areas have shown a strong positive correlation between unemployment and urban property crime (Meti, 2016; Ngutu, 2014).

Previous researches on the nexus between unemployment and property crimes also affirmed that property crimes like theft were committed to get an income illegally which was impossible through legal means (ibid). The exposure of the youth to poverty and unemployment caused the deprivation of self-worth and good relation among the society. And hence the youth commit property crimes like theft and robbery (Selamawit, 2014).

Residential burglaries, robberies, theft, larceny, mobile and purse snatching, and mugging have also happened on residents at different places in the city. Addis Ketema sub-city is particularly the concern of this study.

In Ethiopia, crime statistics has shown that the rate of crime is increasing steadily. A sample survey conducted in the year 1996 by a research team of the federal police has shown that in 1986 about 51,869 crimes were reported to the police commission 1996. The research report has shown that in the year 1994 about 96,995 different crimes were reported. The national crime statistics report compiled by the federal police commission in 2003 has shown that about 219,539 crimes were reported. According to CSA. 2005 out of these crimes 51 percent have committed in urban areas (Fanos 2013).

According to Ephrem (2017), as the below table indicated, the crime prevalence in the Addis Ababa neither constantly increasing nor decreasing rather fluctuation of the involvement of criminals and crime rates have been observed year by year. Accordingly, about 69,301 crimes were committed in the year 2013, in the year 2015 about 56,242 crimes were occurred while, in 2017 about 64,437 crime committed.

Table: 1.1. Overall Crime Trends and Prevalence in Addis Ababa (2013-2017)

Year	Sex	Crime rate in number	Aggregate
2013	Male	62,256	69,301
	Female	7,045	
2014	Male	57,572	64,092
	Female	6,520	
2015	Male	50,177	56,242
	Female	6,065	
2016	Male	52,890	59,372
	Female	6,482	
2017	Male	57,751	64,437
	Female	6,686	

Source: - Ephrem (2017)

Since the last three years, in Addis Ababa, criminal activities especially property crime is increasing in alarming rate from day to day. Mobile purse snatching, robbery, theft, mugging are some types of property crime which have been committing throughout Addis Ababa.

Theft and snatching using motorcycles happen very fast. The criminals usually grab bags and other items belonging to the victims before they speed off. These criminals are believed to travel around the city looking for victims. Thus, residents of the city are suffering, and terrorizing to make their day to day activities.

According to Robert (2009) and Wan et.al (2012) note that cities should be safe, secure and stable to living and working.

In another hand, unemployment is one of the major social problems in the city. The rural-urban migration, the ever-increasing numbers of dwellers as well as government policies have exacerbated the situation (BoFED, 2012). The national labor force survey data (2013) also show

that unemployment in Addis Ababa is much higher than average urban unemployment rates in the country.

Most recent data for 2015 shows that the percentage of unemployed persons in Addis Ababa is significant and above the urban average of about 16.8%. On the other hand, Addis Ababa experiences a total unemployment rate of 21.2% of which males accounting for 14.4% and females 28.6% (CSA, 2015). The prevailing higher unemployment rate brings an increasing challenge for the urban economy of Addis Ababa despite its recorded economic growth in recent years.

The following table indicate presents the number unemployed population aged ten years and above and total unemployment rate of Addis Ababa by Sex in the year 2018. Accordingly, about 264,580 or 20% of unemployed population found in Addis Ababa CSA (2019).

Table: 1.2. Total unemployed population and total unemployment rate of Addis Ababa aged 10-years and above by sex 2018

City	Economically Active Population			Unemployed Population			Unemployed Rate		
	total	Male	Female	total	male	Female	total	male	Female
Addis Ababa	22,016,568	1,009,200	1,007,368	406,628	42,048	264,580	20.2%	14.1%	26.3%

Source: - CSA 2019

The impact of unemployment on the crime incidence has become a serious concern in Addis Ababa, particular Addis Ketema sub-city. The residents are scared of crime as an overriding day-to-day concern of most of the residents in the sub-city. Hence, there is, therefore, an urgent need to analyze the nexus between crime and unemployment in this part of the city, and find out the

possible option to combat crime and thereby promote safe, secure and ideal urban life condition. On the whole, this research examined as to how the two problems are interrelated.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of the study is to investigate the nexus between urban property crime and unemployment in Addis Ababa, particularly in Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- To examine the nexus between unemployment and urban property crime in the Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8.
- To assess the prevalent causes for the spreading of urban property crime.
- To assess the policy gaps and to forward possible policy solutions.

1.4. Research Questions

The following are the basic research questions of the study:

- 1- To what extent does unemployment link with urban property crimes in the study area?
- 2- How factors contribute to the prevalence of urban property crime in the study area?
- 3- What alternative solutions suggested reducing unemployment?

1.5. Significance of the study

The result of the study gives understanding the nexus between unemployment and urban property crime. The study may give understanding as to how unemployment tendency individuals to involved on criminal activities. It may also help the city administration to give more attention combating property crime by creation job opportunities. It may also serve as an input for policy makers to give attention regarding unemployment reduction issues. Moreover, it provides other researchers with initial input or reference for further studies.

1.6. Scope of the study

The study focused on the nexus between unemployment and urban property crime. Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8 is the area of the study. Property crime, which have frequently occurred for the last three years such as theft, burglary, mobile and purse snatching (including from occupied vehicles), pick pocketing and mugging are the subject of this study.

1.7. Limitation of the study

In this research, it was not easy to obtain a sufficient data. Concerned bodies were busy, there was lack of willingness or cooperativeness to give relevant information, people was timorous to fill the questionnaire, there was no organized document or data base filing system as to get appropriate information and shortage of time were the significant challenges. However, after many efforts and by explaining the purpose of the study I can get appropriate information from the data sources.

1.8. Organization of the study

This study organized into five chapters. The first chapter is the introductory part of the study, which comprises the background of the study, the statement of the problem, general and specific objectives, research questions, significance, scope, limitation of the study, and organization of the thesis. The second chapter devoted to the review of relevant literature and researches from different perspectives in relation to urban crimes and unemployment. Chapter three describes the research methodology and design. The fourth chapter dwells on data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The last chapter provides summary of the key findings, conclusion and recommendations.

1.9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical practice is moral stances that involve conducting research to achieve not just high professional standards of technical procedures, but also to respect and protect for the people actively consenting to be studied (Payne, 2004). As a result, the researcher has taken the following ethical procedures during the study:

- Inform the participants that every information is only being used for a research purpose;
- Take, first, the permission of the participants;
- Inform the respondent's names are confidential;
- First, check their willingness to offer information

CHAPTER TWO

LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

In this chapter, various issues of related literatures have treated under the categories of conceptual, theoretical and empirical frameworks. The first section provides the key concepts of urban crimes and unemployment that will be utilized in the thesis. The second section is deals with the discussion economic theories. The third section dwells on the empirical literature dealing with the experiences of selected countries on urban crime, impacts and consequences of urban crime and the nexus between urban crime and unemployment. The last part of this section discusses some examples of crime prevention policies as well as it provides the conceptual frameworks on the nexus between urban crime and unemployment.

2.2. Concepts and Theoretical Framework of the Study

2.2.1. Defining Crime

The perception of the term crime varied greatly across geographical areas, socio-cultural and economic differences of societies as well as time lag. This kind of variations makes it difficult to universally define crime across regions of the world.

However, in trying to understand crime, it is good to bring ideas presented by many scholars in their respective perspectives on the subject matter.

On socio-cultural ethical perspectives, crime is viewed as a violation of societal norms and values. Tenibiaje (2010) explained that crime is a deviant behavior that violates prevailing

norms, which may be cultural, social, political, psychological and economic conditions. Louis and others in 1981 (cited by Usman et al. (2012)) described the crime as a deviant act that is threatening moral behaviors and injurious to society. Moral decadence afflicts the personality of the individual, his property and lessens trust among members of the society which may result to threat and fear.

In ideological perspective, particularly in criminal law, crime is regarded as an act or omission forbidden by law on pain of punishment or else is a violation of the law (Usman et al. (2012)). Similarly, Tenibiaje (2010) expresses crime as an act that violates the law of the society or serious offense against the law of the society for which there is a severe punishment by law. In other words, crime is any culpable action or omission prohibited by law and punishable by the state. In these views, crime is a violation of any law of a given society and offenders are punishable in accordance with the set of that law. These laws can either be criminal laws or societal unwritten laws, norms, and values, any offender or violator of such laws is culpable to punishment.

In the literature, there are varying views of crime, but all converged at the common understanding word 'violation' of societal norms and values or laws. In this context, crime refers to a violation of state laws or deviant act prohibited by state laws that are subjected to punishment in accordance with the set of laws. These include all types of deviant acts or offenses against lawful authority, against the local act, against a person, and against a property.

2.2.2. Urban Crimes

Urban crime is a common phenomenon in all urban areas in both developed and developing countries. But research suggests that patterns of urban crime are affected by the nature of cities and the social, economic and geographical environments in which they exist. For example, property crime tends to be higher in cities in developed countries, while violent crime is higher in cities in the developing world. Regardless of social or economic development, the larger the population of a city, the greater the level of crime and victimization, a relationship often most clearly manifest in homicide rates (Amboye, 2012)

It is believed that criminal behaviors or activities are not evenly distributed among societies or across geographical entities. Even within a particular society, some hotspot areas have higher occurrences of crimes than cold spot areas. This is because of the differences in geographical areas in terms of socioeconomic, political and demographic characteristics. In light of this, crime has become one of the serious social problems and burning issues in all societies because it affects the public safety and quality of life among the people, as it affects all, irrespective of race, religion, gender and income levels (Marzbali et al. 2011).

In the last two decades, the nature and frequencies of urban crimes in many parts of the world have increased precipitously as it has been observed by Usman et al. (2012) that the entire world is experiencing high crime rate. The highest level of urban crime activities has become more alarming and contributed to the decline in the socio-economic and quality of life (Ibid).

Based on the nature of the act, urban crime can be classified into two major categories, as violence and property crime. Therefore, Property crimes are the subject of this study, includes

theft, robbery, burglary, mobile snatching, purse-snatching including from occupied vehicles, pick-pocketing, snatch and run theft (including from occupied vehicles), larceny, mugging, housebreaking etc.

Accordingly, urban crime is considered as violations of laws or deviant acts performed in ‘urban areas’ that are prohibited by state laws and are punishable in accordance with the set of state laws. This definition is more appropriate in this study.

2.2.3. Typology of Urban Crime

A crime could be categorized into types and the list is not exhaustive since new types of crime crop up as society changes. Based on the nature of the acting crime can be classified in different ways, as visible crime, violent crime, property crime, occupational crime, organized crimes, cyber-crime, victimless crimes, and political crime.

According to Kien (2015) crime classified into two major parts which are property and violent crimes. This classification is on the basis of the entity on which crime is committed.

a) Violent crimes: are normally related to crimes committed by human beings and the brute manner in which it has done usually cause harm to a person, his personality or damage property. Habibullah et al. (2013) defined violent crime as a criminal activity that is clearly an act of brute force engaged in taking of property or a person's life. Similarly, Dambazau (2007a) in his explanation of violent crime said that it is an act of forcible taking of property from a victim and may cause injury or loss of life.

To this end, the types of violent crimes include robbery; rape; kidnapping; aggravated assault, thuggery, terrorism; grievous hurt and wounding, murder and homicide (manslaughter).

b) Property crimes: are those offenses committed on properties more or less without force in taking or stealing property. In line with this, Soh (2012) defined property crimes as those offenses involving the loss of property during which there is no use of violence by the perpetrators. Differently, some scholars asserted that property crime are offenses on property with or without violence, those with violent include robbery, snatch theft, pilfering, pick-pocketing, vandalization and others, while property crime without violence includes burglary, arson, larceny, theft, wreck, pilfering, stealing, house and store breaking, and vehicle theft (Habibullah et al. 2013; Dambazau 2007a).

Even though these classifications of crimes make it easy to understand, however, they did not clearly distinguish between violent and property crimes which make it cloudy. This is because violent crimes are also property crimes to which, when established, is defined as the manner or process in which brutal force is applied to the property owners or guardians in taking away properties. On the basis of the manner or process in which crime has committed the classification should be ‘violence and non-violence’ and on the other hand it can be ‘property and person’ rather than “violence and property” (Ibid).

For the purpose of this research, the focus is on property crime (robbery, burglary, theft (snatch and run theft), larceny, pickpocketing, mobile snatching, and mugging).

2.2.4. Causes of Urban Crimes

Crime is an act which causes harm to man`s social interest. According to Lima (2000) Crime is defined by mainly by values system and every society has its own value system. In every society, crime is caused by one reason or another, but throughout history through the rate, type, cause, and effect on each society might be highly different. Among criminologist, there is a general consensus that urban areas have higher rates of crime than rural areas, but of less certainty is why certain urban settings have higher crime rates than other urban settings with widespread variation in crime levels across urban spaces.

Many theories are formulated by different scholars from different perspectives to answer the causes of crime. Unlike biological and psychological theories which attribute criminality to biological and personality determinants, respectively, the sociological and economic theories of crime attribute criminality to the social and economic conditions of the criminal. Strain theory, sub-cultural theory, opportunity, and social disorganization theories are among sociological theories which reject individualism and relate the crime to social structures and interaction. While, economic theories treat those criminals as a rational being that weighs cost and benefits before the commission of a crime. Economic causes are basically poverty, unemployment, and income inequality etc. (Usman et al. (2012). This study, particularly examine the link between urban crime and unemployment.

2.3. Unemployment

2.3.1. Working Definition of Unemployment

Unemployment is one of the major challenges facing today's world. Coupled with population growth and increased poverty, it has a significant impact on growth and development at large. It causes a waste of economic resources such as the productive labor force and affects the long run growth potential of an economy. Unemployment gives rise to private and social problems in the society such as increased crimes, suicides, poverty, alcoholism and prostitution (Rafik et al. 2010; Eita and Ashipala, 2010).

According to Izzi (2013), the ILO definition of unemployment, that comprises three conditions: being without work, currently available for work, and actively seeking to work has been criticized for its rigidity to accommodate peoples temporarily laid off or peoples discouraged about job prospects. Therefore, this study has also used a relaxed concept of unemployment that includes not only persons without work, currently available for work and actively seeking for jobs, but also those who wish to work but discouraged to actively seek for work.

According to World Bank (2011), the general unemployment rate stood at 20.5% in Ethiopia, 23.5% in South Africa, 4.3% in China, 5% in Japan, 9.1% in France, 8.3% in Brazil and Sweden and 9.3% in the US. According to Dao and Loungani (2010), there were about 200 million unemployed people in the world in 2010, 75% of which came from the advanced economies and the rest from emerging economies, and the number has increased substantially since 2007.

Most recent data for 2015, shows that the percentage of unemployed persons in Addis Ababa are significant and above the urban average of about 16.8%. On the other hand, Addis Ababa

experiences a total unemployment rate of 21.2% of which males accounting for 14.4% and females 28.6% (CSA, 2015).

Therefore, this study relaxed concept of unemployment that includes not only persons without work, currently available for work and actively seeking for jobs, but also those who wish to work but discouraged to actively seek for work.

2.3.2. Causes of Unemployment

A large number of technological advancements, higher literacy rate, increase number of emigrants (rural to urban), economic crises and government policies, etc. are some causes of unemployment.

2.3.3. Types of Unemployment

a) Cyclical Unemployment

It is unemployment, which results if the overall demand for goods and services in an economy can't support full employment. It takes place during periods of economic contraction or during the time of slow economic growth.

b) Structural Unemployment

It occurs when a labor market is unable to provide jobs for everyone who wants one because there is a mismatch between the skills of the unemployed workers and the skills needed for the available jobs. Structural unemployment is hard to separate empirically from frictional unemployment, except to say that it lasts longer. As with frictional unemployment, the simple demand-side stimulus will not work to easily abolish this type of unemployment.

c) Frictional Unemployment

It is the time period between jobs when a worker is searching for, or transitioning from one job to another. It is sometimes called search unemployment and can be voluntary based on the circumstances of the unemployed individual.

Frictional unemployment exists because both jobs and workers are heterogeneous, and a mismatch can result between the characteristics of supply and demand. Such a mismatch can be related to skills, payment, work-time, location, seasonal industries, attitude, taste, and a multitude of other factors. New entrants (such as graduating students) and re-entrants (such as former homemakers) can also suffer a spell of frictional unemployment.

d) Classical Unemployment

Classical, or real-wage unemployment, occurs when real wages for a job are set above the market-clearing level, causing the number of job-seekers to exceed the number of vacancies. On the other hand, most economists argue that as wages fall below a livable wage, many choose to fall out of the labor market and no longer seek employment. This is especially true in countries where low-income families are supported through public welfare systems. In such cases, wages would have to be high enough to motivate people to choose employment over what they receive through public welfare.

e) Long-term Unemployment

It is defined in European Union statistics, as unemployment lasting for longer than one year. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), which reports, current long-term unemployment rate at 1.9 percent, defines this as unemployment lasting 27 weeks or longer. Long-term

unemployment is a component of structural unemployment, which results in long-term unemployment existing in every social group, industry, occupation, and all levels of education.

2.3.4. Consequences of Unemployment

According to Aliyi (2012), unemployment has widespread social, economic and political consequences. This study shows that crime is one of the social problems of the city and there is a correlation between unemployment and crime. In addition, unemployment affects the economy of the country /city/ very negatively; reduces the spending power of both the employed as well as unemployed; makes the individual feel very depressed; it is a cause of distress to the entire family and increases in crime in the country /city/.

2.4. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Study

This section identifies and reviews economic theories dealing with urban crimes. The economic theories of crime attribute criminality to the social and economic condition of the criminal. According to Coomer (2003) Unemployment, poverty, and income inequality mentioned as independent variables of economy. Economic theories identified how economic problems plausibly affect individuals and induce criminal behavior (Roy M. 1987). Unemployment is one of the economic conditions of the criminal, which causes the commission of a crime. Thus; this study examines the economic theory of urban crime.

2.4.1. Economic Theory of Crime

The empirical literature of this study has mainly considered the role of economic conditions in determining the incidence of criminal activity. According to the scholars view economic deprivation is one important explanation for the link between unemployment and crime.

Becker (1968), by his economic theory of crime, stated the relative benefits of committing a crime. Communities with greater income inequality compared with those with even income distribution. Thus, as the benefit of crime increase, holding all else equal, the level of crime increases (Burdina, 2016). In this connection, Ehrlich (1973: pp307-322), considers that unemployment rate can be viewed as a complementary indicator of income opportunities available in the legal labor market. “When unemployment rate increase, the opportunities in the legal sector decrease leading individuals to involve in criminal activities.

In relation to this, the study assessed influences of economic factors at the onset of the offenders’ tendency to commit crime and it found out that poverty and unemployment affected the onset of the participants’ tendency to commit crime (Meti 2016: p20).

Economic causes of crime that has people involved in committing crime, these economic causes are basically poverty, unemployment, and income inequality etc. There is an evident from the force going account of the economic cause is the main root of crime. Therefore, unemployment has all consistently been found to render areas crime prone. Unemployment increases the risk of individuals becoming involved in crime (Ibid)

In conventional economic theory, crime is a result of the rational actor’s cost benefit calculations in a given situation. This implies that a person’s likelihood of committing crime increases when the value of the gains (e.g. the stolen goods or the excitement) from such activities relative to the cost (e.g. social stigma or possible imprisonment), exceeds the gains relative to the costs of legal activities, unemployment increases criminal activity, because it reduces the cost of for example imprisonment (Becker, 1968).

Fleisher (1966) was a pioneer in studying the role of income on the decision to commit criminal acts by individuals, and stated that the "principal theoretical reason for believing that no income(unemployed) or low income(employed) increases the tendency to commit crime is that the probable cost of getting caught is relatively low because low-income individuals view their legitimate lifetime earnings prospects dimly they may expect to lose relatively little earning potential by acquiring criminal records; furthermore, if legitimate earnings are low, the opportunity cost of time actually spent in delinquent activity, or in jail, is also low" (Fleisher1966, as cited by Metz Fajnzylber and etal,1998). However, the level of legal income expected by an individual is not the only relevant' income" factor; the income level of potential victims also matters. The higher level of income of potential victims, the higher the incentive to commit crimes, especially crimes against property. Thus, according to Fleisher (1966), "average income has two conceptual influences on delinquency which operate in opposite directions, although they are not necessarily equal in strength".

Economic condition cited on Backer's economy theory as one the main influenced factor to tendency individual to criminal acts. Ehrlich (1973), on his study, strengthens the Becker's idea of the influence of economic condition on criminal activities. As he mentioned 'No income (unemployed) or low income(employed) individuals comparatively participate on criminal activities. Individuals who are considering whether to commit crimes are assumed to evaluate both the risk of being caught and the associated punishment'.

2.5. Empirical Literature Review

2.5.1. Experiences of Selected Countries on Urban Crime

Related researches on the nexus between urban crime and unemployment have been conducted by different scholars in Ethiopia and internationally. Research conducted here in Ethiopia on the economic factors which influence the commission of crime among convicted criminals who were serving their time in quality correctional administration found out that unemployment, poverty, and income inequality are the major causes for the commission of the crime (Meti, 2016). Another study conducted by Selamawit (2014) on the lived experience of delinquents and young offenders of the Addis Ababa police commission prisoners revealed that the one and major driving force of delinquency is unemployment.

A number of studies have been conducted on the nexus between crime and unemployment in Africa. The finding of a study on the relation between unemployment and crime conducted in the Emuhaya district of the Western Province of Kenya indicated a significant relationship between unemployment and the tendency to commit crime among the people of the Emuhaya district (Ngutu, 2014). Similarly, a study on the impact of unemployment on criminal behavior among youths of Akpabuyo local government area, in Nigeria, revealed that unemployment significantly influences the commission of the crime.

According to Ajaegbu (2012) ‘army of idle hands’, are more likely to be perpetrators of criminal activities, hence when there is a feeling that their expectation cannot be met, they easily involve themselves in crimes. In Nigeria, particularly in the last two decades, the ‘army of idle hands’ is found to be potentials and available for easy recruitment by both politicians and religious groups

to be used in political-religious hardliners activities, or else they find easy employment in ‘petty criminal’ activities. (Ibid)

Another study conducted by Rwizi (2015) in Limpopo Province, South Africa, to find out the relationship between unemployment and aggravated robbery.

From researches conducted in other parts of the world, a study conducted in India on the nexus between unemployment and crime found out a positive and statistically significant impact on inequitable income growth, poverty and low quality of the legal system on incidence of total property-related crimes. A study conducted in Iran established a significant and positive relationship between the unemployment rate and theft crime (Maddah, 2013). A study in Malaysia, during the economic crisis of 1997 the unemployment rates increased from 2.5% in 1996 to 2.6% in 1997 and to 3.2% in 1998. During this crisis, the crime index increased from 40.9% in 1996 to 46.4% in 1997 (Soh, 2012). In a similar way, a study in the U.S.A. established an appositive correlation between crime and low levels of educational attainment, long spells of unemployment, and poverty (Huang and et al, 2003).

2.5.2. Impacts and Consequences of Urban Crimes

Numerous studies have been conducted which pointed out the consequences of crime and for obvious reasons crime has an undesirable impact both against legal persons and entities as well as it has depressingly shrunk tangible and intangible well-being of the human being as a whole (Marani, 2011 and UNODC, 2011). In relation to the economic development crime shade its gloomy impacts on the dwellers and which hesitated investors to invest their assets and it is also perturbed trade activates. UNODC (2005) has unveiled a comprehensive study how far crime is

affecting the economic and business activities of the continent as “Crime erodes Africa’s social and human capital; crime drives business away from (from the continent) and undermines the ability of the state to promote development.”

In the same fashion Bandy and et al. (2010) argued that the impact of urban crime as it is a social evil and to the enormous extent shade its impact in terms of economic costs against the dwellers as well it slows economic growth at all levels. For instance, Kneebone and Raphael (2011) go somewhat further the impact of urban crime on economic in the United State alone in 2006 the federal government at all level disposed of 214 billion dollars for criminal justice administration.

According to Moser (2004), the impact of urban crime that it dangers to the security of urbanized society and seriously affect productivity and development of urban areas.

On the other hand, the National Crime Council (2011) was reporting that urban crimes have declined the quality of life in terms of their social, emotional well-being, and physical. Urban Crime is cause for the development of negative feelings against perpetrators, victims and dwellers at in terms of suspicion, stress, guilt, fear, anger, and frustration, the sense of violation, shock and disbelief.

In their study, Langton, and Truman (2014) identified the cost of urban crime, including the socio-emotional impact of violent crime accordingly, “68% of victims of serious violent crime rape or sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault reported experiencing socio-emotional problems as a result of their victimization. Likewise, Bharadwaj (2014) pinpointed that the cost of crime as it is obstructed standard of living and the total quality of life.

Elli (2010) found that the total impacts of crime as everyone is affected by crime, either as a direct victim or a friend or family member of a victim. Even individuals who are not direct victims of crime can be negatively affected in a variety of ways, such as developing an increased fear of crime or experiencing the financial impact of crime (e.g., higher insurance rates, lost work days). While primary victims of crime might be identified easily, secondary victims such as family and clan members may not be so readily identified and may not receive needed services. Similarly, Moroz (2017) argued that urban crime is exceedingly distressing financial activities, personal and social health status, victims and perpetrators emotional and psychological makeup, eroded confidence of the police tasks.

2.6. Crime Prevention policies

Crime prevention is an attempt to reduce victimization and to deter crime and criminals. It is mainly applied by governments to reduce public crime, enforce civil law and maintain criminal justice. Sometimes crime prevention design can be enforced by private organizations as well as government (prevention of organized crime act 2010). This section deals with the discussion of international crime preventive experiences and Ethiopian criminal justice policy.

a) United Nations Economic and Social Council

United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) recommended guidelines to prevent crime. According to resolution 2002/13, the UNESCO stated such crime prevention points like promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behavior through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through

social development or social crime prevention) and Change the conditions in neighborhoods that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention).

In addition to this, prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime Prevention) and prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programs) are part of this crime prevention guideline.

The resolution recommends socioeconomic development and inclusion for the prevention of crime. Crime prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programs, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization, and exclusion. Particular emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children, and youth at risk. According to the resolution Knowledge-based crime prevention strategies, policies, programs, and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices. Government leadership, Cooperation /partnerships, sustainability/ accountability, human rights /rule of law/ culture of lawfulness, interdependency and differentiation based on the needs of men and women and consider the special needs of vulnerable members of society were recommended by the council for effective crime prevention (UNESCO, 2002)

b) Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design(CPTED) is defined by the CSIR as the reduction of the “causes of, and opportunities for, criminal events and the addressing of the fear of crime by applying sound planning, design and management principles to the built environment. CPTED places a greater emphasis on maintenance.

Crowe (2000, p.46) in his study explained CPTED as “the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an important in the quality of life”.

CPTED initiates the following principles to prevent crime through environmental design. One of the principles is reducing the opportunities for crime through well-planned pedestrian routes, appropriately designed informal trading areas, and mixed-use and extended hours of use of facilities; another principle is limiting the potential danger posed by reducing and managing open spaces and vacant land. It also includes the following principles such as providing appropriate lighting in parks, along streets and pedestrian routes, and so forth; providing adequate infrastructure and facilities, such as roads and telecommunication so as to improve interaction between communities and the police and managing the built environment efficiently, for example replacing light bulbs timorously, trimming trees and vegetation when and where required, and collecting refuses regularly.

Additionally, CPTED principles focus on four major strategies that should be present in the built environment to prevent the occurrence of crimes. These are 1) surveillance, 2) territorial Reinforcement, 3) access control, and 4) maintenance (Crowe, 1991). As recorded by Plaster

(1993), these principles encompass the following ideas: **Natural Surveillance:** placement of physical features and the people in such a way to maximize visibility (For example, lighting of public spaces and walk ways at night). Whether from windows, surveillance cameras or personal vision reduces the chance of crime. **Territorial Reinforcement:** use of physical attributes that express ownership, such as fences, speed bumps, art, signage, and landscaping. **Access Control:** Designing property that restricts or controls the flow of vehicle and pedestrian traffic in desired manners is a preferred CPTED practice. The basic idea is that you want to get people to use a specified area. The more they do the less chance of criminal activity. **Maintenance:** the use of management to hire qualified individuals to upkeep the property such as minor repairs or landscaping.

c) Ethiopian Criminal Justice (ECJ) Policy

The philosophy behind criminal justice policy is differing from country to country and from legal system to legal system. Almost all countries in the world have a criminal justice policy, but they have adopted and implemented according to their political, ideological, social or other accounts. Ethiopia is too late to have a criminal justice policy that the Ministry of Council has ratified this Policy in 2011(FDRE Criminal Justice Policy, 2011). The preamble of policy has described that the policy is strictly adopted as an inclusive type since the policy document embrace and exhaustively entertained diver's issues.

The policy is supposed as the bedrock of the Ethiopian criminal justice system, the criminal code and other crime-related proclamations. All these together have formally seen and orchestrated in a sense of against crimes and the guardian of the country. Thus, any unlawful infringement would be responded by the state either by deterring or punishing, for instance the 2004 Federal

Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Criminal Code, Article (1 p.1) the first paragraph (2) as clearly states that: “ (the code) aims at the prevention of crimes by giving due notice of the crimes and penalties prescribed by law and should this be ineffective by providing for the punishment of criminals in order to deter them from committing another crime and make them a lesson to others, or by providing for their reform and measures to prevent the commission of further crimes”.

This Ethiopian criminal justice system policy document is divided into seven major sections. The goals of the Ethiopian Criminal Justice Policy have been pronounced in the policy documents, particularly in its preambles and the first part of the document.

The Ethiopian Criminal Justice takes broadly into account the first two things (political and ideological). If one can read the policy altogether, it can be perceived that the policy fails to Notice, exhaustively and sufficiently as it should be, including the individual's right and responsibility in general, and gender perspective issues, children, elderly and sexual assault a segment of societies in particular, since such kinds of things, is not boldly outlined in other Countries criminal justice system. Menon (2007) has alluded to that the relevancy of criminal Justice policy is as ‘It is the function of a national policy to set standards for uniformity of procedures and practice, monitor compliance and coordinated functioning, to achieve the desired degree of efficiency and fairness in crime control and management of criminal justice in the country as a whole. Crime and justice are core and inseparable concepts in any legal system. The crime, justice administration is every country business in this today complicated world.

According to Mears (2010), the objective of criminal policy is to ensure public safety through the prevention of and responding to offenses, reducing damage caused by offenses and dealing with

offenders. Counties are investing billions of dollars to fight and prevent crime and still, others spend billion dollars for penitentiaries and rehabilitation centers for criminals. But all efforts are vain thus countries are devising mechanisms and introduced criminal justice policy as a solution to mitigate the crime which is evil in the society. However, there is no comprehensive and similar criminal justice policy in every country. Some countries have several but specific criminal justice policies others have a single criminal justice policy like that Ethiopian criminal justice policy.

When we examine our country's experience the current Criminal Justice Policy (2011) is supposed as bedrock of the Ethiopian criminal justice system, the Criminal Code and other crime related proclamations. All these together have finally seen and orchestrated in a sense of against crimes and the guardian the country. Thus, any unlawful infringement would be responded by the state either by deterring or punishing. Thus, the goals of Ethiopian criminal justice policy have consisted of three basic elements: ideology, politics, and security.

According to the policy document, the first goal of the policy is to protect against individuals from crime and ensure peace and security of nation and people of Ethiopia, and its government (Part One, section 1.2 (1))

The other issue which is seen in the policy document is “politics “to put in other parlance political influence is prevalent in the Criminal Justice Policy document. For instance, Part One section 1.2 (2) of the Criminal Justice Policy clearly alluded to that to introduce systems and to make sure its existence so as to deter any criminal acts against the constitution and constitutional order.

The third issue of the Criminal Justice Policy which is entertained is “security.” Security is not separately seen from the well-being of society and the existence of the country. According to the Criminal Justice Policy deterring the crime mean keeping the security of all actors in secure peace and deterring the crime are putting in the Criminal Justice Policy. The former Ministry of Justice the now Federal Attorney General, the Federal Police Commission, the security organs and other stockholders are expecting to play an imperative role to deter crime and keep the safety and well-being of the country and protection and interests of individuals.

2.7. The Nexus between Urban Crimes and Unemployment

Since the very beginning of civilization, the one thing that disrupts humanity is the growing crime rates. Unemployment has a direct connection with the growing crime rate since with deterioration of living standards (that come with unemployment), the crime rates increase. People commit various crimes to have money. The emotional structures of the unemployed people crumble down owing to the rise of the desires and decline of measures to look after the family. Their inability to finding money to fulfill the materialistic desires makes them more prone to committing crimes like burglary and robbery (Just Science, 2018).

Statistics of crime in many countries show that unemployment and crime are closely related. In recent research, studies have shown that property crime can be linked to unemployment, whereas, violent crime such as murder and rape are not strongly related to unemployment. Unemployment is high among young people. People who have completed training and are ready for the job market to stay unemployed. Therefore, unemployment and crime affect people who are under the age of 40 and these are mostly young men. This is because most criminal activities

are carried out by people. Thus, unemployed people over 40 years are not likely to enter into criminal activities.

According to Ajaegbu (2012) 'army of idle hands', are more likely to be perpetrators of criminal activities, hence when there is a feeling that their expectation cannot be met, they easily involve themselves in crimes.

In Nigeria, particularly in the last two decades, the 'army of idle hands' are found to be potentials and available for easy recruitment by both politicians and religious groups to be used in political-religious hardliners activities, or else they find easy employment in 'petty criminal' activities. In Malaysia, during the economic crisis of 1997, the unemployment rates increased from 2.5% in 1996 to 2.6% in 1997 and to 3.2% in 1998. During this crisis, the crime index increased from 40.9% in 1996 to 46.4% in 1997 (Soh, 2012).

2.8. Conceptual frameworks on the Nexus between Urban Crimes and Unemployment

The theories on the causes of crime and empirical evidence on the nexus between crime and unemployment ascertain a direct relationship between crime and unemployment. According to the above theoretical and empirical evidence and characteristics and consequences of unemployment, economic characteristics of the offenders are major push factors to commit the crime.

Accordingly, in this study economic theory of crime is used as a determinant of unemployment and their correlation with property crimes.

2.9. Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed various related literature with regard to the factors that influence urban crimes. The chapter principally discussed the concept of crime and economic theory as well as the link between crime and unemployment.

This chapter has demonstrated that if unemployment is one of the major economic problem, then it plausible to analyze the issue of urban crime from the perspective of economic theory. According to Becker's economy theory people engage in crime when they experience in order to reduce their financial constraints (Becker G 1968).

Therefore, to be able to investigate the correlation between unemployment and urban crime in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa particularly Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8, it is worth employing economic theory rather than other theories because economic theory would help to analyze a wide range of issues, including unemployment. Which try to associate it with complex political and organizational matters. In this regard, economic theory is the theoretical framework of this study; the empirical chapter is devoted to assessing the nexus between urban crime and unemployment.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHEDODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the methodological approaches that are used in the research. The chapter discusses the case study area, the design of the research selection of research participants, sampling technique and sampling size, methods of data collection and instruments, and data analysis.

3.2. Description of the Study Area

Addis Ababa is the capital city of the government of the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia. It also serves as a social, economic and political center for the country. In addition, Addis Ababa is the diplomatic capital of Africa. More than 92 embassies and consular representatives cluster in the city where the organization of African unity and the UN economic commission for Africa have their headquarters (Daniel 2016: PP26-33).

Administratively, the city is divided into four layers of government: city government, sub-city administrations, districts/Weredas, and neighboring/Kebeles. According to Ibid (2016), the city is divided into ten sub-cities which are the second administrative units next to the city administration, as well as the sub-city is also divided in 116 Weredas which are the smallest administrative units of the city government.

The city covers about 540 Km² of which 18.2 Km² are rural. The official population censuses of (1961, 1967, 1984, 1994) showed that the population of Addis Ababa grew quickly,

accumulating to a total of 2.11 million in 1994. In the past two decades, urban growth has decelerated in Addis Ababa and according to CSA (2016), the population of Addis Ababa stands at 3,195million, which is a 17% share of Ethiopia's total urban population28,149 are living in the rural parts of the city. Of the total population, 51.6% are females while 48.4% are male.

The day to day life activities of the city's population is predominantly based on different sorts of occupation. These include 119,197 in trade and commerce; 113,977 in manufacturing and industry; 80,391 homemakers of a different variety; 71,186 in civil administration; 50,538 in transport and communication; 42,514 in education, health, and social services; 32,685 in hotel and catering services; and 16,602 in agriculture. Besides the residents of rural parts of Addis Ababa, the city dwellers also participate in animal husbandry and cultivation of gardens. Currently, 677 hectares of land are irrigated annually, of which 129,880 quintals of vegetables are cultivated (Ibid).

Table 3.1: Number of Whereas and Population density of sub-cities in Addis Ababa

<i>No</i>	<i>Sub City Name</i>	<i>Number of Whereas</i>	<i>Area in km²</i>	<i>Population Size</i>	<i>Population Density (Peoples/Sq.Km)</i>
1	Yeka	13	82.13	346484	4218.67
2	Nifas silk	12	58.76	316108	5379.34
3	Lideta	10	9.18	201613	21952.47
4	Kolfe Keranyo	15	63.48	415647	6752.38
5	kirkos	11	14.65	220991	15087.18
6	Addis ketema	10	8.64	268099	31029.90
7	Bole	14	118.5	308714	2605.29
8	Arada	10	9.5	212009	22316.70
9	Akaki Kality	11	123.46	181202	1467.68
10	Gulele	10	31.19	267381	8572.37

Source: www.ILIC.gov.et (May 2019)

Addis Ketema sub-city is the most densely populated part of the city inhabited by people from all parts of the country. Merkato, which is the largest open marketing Africa and the city and cross-country's bus stations found in this sub-city.

Figure 2: Map of the study area



Source:UN HABITAT (2017P:77)

Addis Ketema is situated in the center of Addis Ababa, bounded by Lideta sub-city in the southeast, a Kolfe Keranyo sub-city from West as well as Arada and Gulele sub-cities in the North East. According to the current administrative classification, the sub-city is divided into 10 Weredas, 28 sub-weredas, 84 Sefers (neighborhood). It is the smallest and the most densely

populated sub city in Addis Ababa (www.addisababa.gov.et. May 2019). This sub-city purposive selected for this study.

Table 3.2: Population density of 10 Weredas in Addis Ketema sub-city Administration

<i>No.</i>	<i>Wereda</i>	<i>Land Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Population Size</i>	<i>Population Density (Peoples/hectare)</i>
1	W01	76.7	32,205	432.9
2	W02	37.8	27,087	716.5
3	W03	89	29,049	326
4	W04	119.9	33,055	275.6
5	W05	126	19,783	157
6	W06	61.9	28,629	461.7
7	W07	49	28,522	582
8	W08	99.7	32,617	327
9	W09	78.5	23,145	294.8
10	W10	125.4	13,007	103.7
Total		863.9	268,099	310.3

Source: www.ILIC.gov.et (May 2019)

3.3. Research Design

This study tries to address the nexus between property crime and unemployment in Addis Ketema sub-city of Addis Ababa. Of course, the previous review of studies shows that urban crime could be attributed to different factors. However, this study gives attention to the relation between unemployment and urban crimes.

The study will take into account the mixed methodology that is quantitative and qualitative to collect and analyze the study. As Creswell, 2009; in the mixed methods approach to research, researchers incorporate methods of collecting or analyzing data from the quantitative and qualitative research approaches in a single research study.

3.4. Data Sources and types

This study employed both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data were collected from respondents through close-ended questionnaires from offenders, victims and residents and semi-structured open-ended interview with key informants including police officers and judges, administrative officials and document reviews were also made from Addis Ketema police investigation recorded data and reports, newspaper and other unpublished sources.

3.5. The Study Population

The study population refers to the total body of persons that a researcher seeks to target a sample in order to collect information for their participation, experience and observation. The study population was selected from offenders found at Wereda 8 police station, victims who are attacked by the offenders (they are the plaintiff and following their case, I contacted them

through the police station), and residents (who are working/living in Wereda 8 at different villages/Sefers/ such as Sebatgna, Amanuel/Mesalemia and Autobus tera). I met all residents physically. While Addis Ketema Sub-city Wereda 8 Police officers (from crime's investigation division), Community police officers, judges from first instant court, Wereda 8 administration officials as well as experts from wereda 8 labor's and social affairs bureau. The researcher has communicated some offenders and victims through the collaboration of the wereda police.

3.6. Sampling Technique and Sample Size

According to Patton (1990), Sampling is the active process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population.

There are two categories of sampling techniques which are the probability and non-probability sampling techniques. The researcher was utilized both probability (cluster sampling) and non-probability (purposive or judgmental) sampling techniques for this study.

Accordingly, the target populations in this study are key informants who are the law enforcing bodies such as Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8 Police station crime investigation division, Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8 community police station, Addis Ketema sub-city first instant court, Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8 administration and labor and social affair bureau, as well as some the sub-city dwellers, offenders and victims in the study area.

The non-probability (purposive) sampling method was employed key informants from the selected institutions. This is because the selected research participants were believed by the researcher to be rich in information. This makes sense since the primary goal in qualitative research is to select information rich cases.

The probability (cluster) sampling was done according to the 3 zones/villages in Addis Ketema sub-city wereda 8, which are Mesalemia, Sebategna and Autobus tera. The reason for taking sample was due to the fact that they are large in number as well as it gives an equal chance. The researcher randomly requested 30 dwellers from each of the 3 villages which translated to a sample of 90 respondents. The researcher was able to collect 79 questionnaires which fulfilled the criteria for analysis.

3.7. Data Collection Instruments

In this study, attempts were made to grasp/collect secondary and primary data from official documents as well as directly from research participants respectively. This involves both quantitative and qualitative kinds of data gathered through three different instruments, namely, questionnaires, interviews and document analysis.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaires are the most important primary data gathering tool in this research. This method of data collection is quite popular, particularly in the case of big increases. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments (Kothari, 2004). The researcher has prepared closed-ended questions for the respondents (offenders, victims, and residents) **in writing forms**. The questionnaires were prepared both in Amharic and English version to get reliable data from the respondents. Why the researcher chooses this method is due to there is low cost even when the universe is large and is widely spread geographically, it is free from any impact, answers are in respondents' own words, respondents have adequate time to give well thought out answers, respondents, who are not easily approachable, can also be reached conveniently and large samples can be made use of and

thus the results can be made more dependable and reliable (Kothari, 2004).The close-ended questionnaire is used to gather data in quantitative research (Dawson, 2007).

3.7.2. Interview

The interview is another method to be used in the study as a data gathering tool. The interview was semi-structured and it helps to produce in-depth data which may not be covered through questionnaires. Thus, the main purpose of the interview is to gather more relevant information regarding the connection between unemployment and crime.

The key informants were from the law enforcement bodies. They were helped to encompass different perspective of the participants about the situation in the study area.

According to Cohen (2007), the interview is advantageous which could be used as the principal means of gathering information having direct bearing on the research objectives as an explanatory device to help identify variables and relationships, used in conjunction with other methods in a research undertaking to triangulate other methods, or to go deeper into the motivations of respondents.

The informants have deep knowledge and broad understanding about the topic and the researcher can generate a lot of information very quickly and enable into cover a wide variety of topics (Limb & Dwyer, 2001). For this reason, one to one interview with informants have been undertaken to have the required information. The interview was conducted in the English language.

3.7.3. Document Analysis

Relevant official documents were obtained and analyzed. These included proclamations, policy statements, police reports, newspaper, and guidelines. The document analysis is important to use various instruments serving two purposes: (1) to enrich and enhance results and (2) to triangulate findings with one another.

3.8. Data Analysis

Quantitative data were gathered through questionnaire and analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) V 20. The collected data were edited and organized through standardized procedure to make it suitable for analysis. Once the analysis undertaken, the result of the analysis was presented in descriptive statistics formats including frequency, tables, and percentages. The interview data collected from the participants were analyzed according to their nature. The qualitative data that were collected via interview were also explained.

3.9. Ethical Issues

As various scholars expressed the major ethical dilemma in a research work is the requirement for researchers to strike a balance between the demands placed on them as professional scientists in pursuit of truth, and their subjects' rights and values potentially threatened by the research (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2007). Hence, participation in this particular project was on a voluntary and informed consent basis, with the right to withdraw at any time maintained.

Prior to their involvement in the data collection practice, each participant was given an explanation as to the purpose of the research in clear and simple language with an emphasis on how relevant their genuine responses would be in the study. Then research participants were

assured that it was against professional ethics to disclose their identity in public without their consent, and were also reminded of their rights to quit participating at any time during the course of their involvement. Over, participants were left with their natural right to choose whether or not to participate in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Introduction

Under this chapter, the data collected through questionnaire, interview and document are discussed and analyzed carefully in order to show and assess the nexus between urban crime and unemployment in Addis Ababa, particularly Addis Ketema sub-city wereda 8.

As it was indicated in the methodology in the previous chapter the researcher has followed three data collection methods, which are questionnaire, interview and document analysis. For questionnaire and interview the researcher has selected 4 sets of respondents that included; 10 offenders, 10 victims of crime, 70 residents of the study area, while 10 key informants who were 2 judges from Addis Ketema sub-city first instant court, 2 police officers from Wereda 8 police crime's investigation division, 2 community police officers from different zones, 2 wereda leaders from wereda 8 administration as well as 2 management staff from Wereda 8 labor and social affairs office.

The researcher was developed a total of 27 close-ended questions for questionnaire respondents, as well as 9 semi-structured interview questions for key informants. All questions were focused on general information on respondents, crime-unemployment relations, prevalence and prevention of urban property crimes.

So as to get representative data, 90 questionnaires were prepared and distributed to respondents. However, out of the 10 targeted offenders, there were 7 (70%) responded; Out of 10 victims, 6 (60 %) were responded; Out of 70 residents, 66 (94.28%) were responded, totally out of 90 questionnaires 79 (79%) have returned. as well as among 10 key informants 9 (90%) were responded, but one judge was not attended on the interview session.

According to Fowlers (2009) that stipulation that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent.

The data gathered through the means of questionnaires were analyzed & interpreted using the SPSS version 20 software and finally the interviews and document analysis were integrated in the thesis.

4.2. Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis and Discussion

4.2.1. General Background Information of Respondents

This part discussion focused on personal information of the respondents and it gives an indication towards respondents' sex, age, family status, educational background, year of work experience and length of times lived in the study area. The purpose of this is only to give the back ground information of the respondents and to indicate their composition and closeness with the study.

Table 4.1: General background of Respondents

1. Gender status of the respondents		
Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	59	74.68%
Female	20	25.32%
Total	79	100%
2. Age status of the respondents		
Age group	Frequency	Percentage %
20-25	26	32.91%
26-30	37	46.84
31-40	9	11.39
41-50	4	5.06%
Above 50	3	3.78%
Total	79	100%
3. Marital status of the respondents		
Marital status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	48	60.76%
Married	26	32.91%
Divorced	3	3.80%
Widowed/Widower	2	2.53%
Total	79	100%
4. Educational background of respondents		
Educational background	Frequency	Percentage%
Primary school level (1-8)	9	11.39%
High school level(9-12)	29	36.71%
Diploma/TEVT/	17	21.52%
BA degree	23	29.11%
MA degree	1	1.27%
PHD	-	-
Total	79	100%
5. Employment status of respondents		
Employment status	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	52	65.82%
Unemployed	27	34.18%
Total	79	100%
6. Length of time lived in the study area		

Lived in the study area	Frequency	Percentage
One year	-	-
2-3 years	8	10.13%
3-5 years	11	13.92%
5-10 years	29	36.71%
More than 10 years	31	39.24%
Total	79	100%

Source: own survey, 2019

A total of 79 participants involved in this study. Of this 74.68% were male, and the remaining 25.32 were female. In terms of age compositions, the majority of respondents 46.84% were from 26-30 age groups. 32.91% of the participants were in the age group of 20-25 years, while 11.39%, 5.06%, and 3.75%, were in the age group of 31 to 40, 41 to -50 and above 50, respectively. This shows most of the respondents were young and middle aged. In terms of marital statuses, 60.76% and 32.91% of participants were married and single, respectively. The remaining 3.80% and 2.53% were divorced and widowed, respectively.

Regarding education backgrounds of the respondents, 36.71% have attended up to high school level, 29.11% of them have Bachelor Degrees, while 21.52% of them have diploma/college level, 12.36% of the respondents attended up to primary school, and 1.27% of them have Master's degrees.

Moreover, out of the total respondents, 65.82% were employed and the remaining 34.18% respondents have not shown their sustainable income generating sources.

The researcher took more attention to consider the employment condition of the offenders before their imprisonment. Accordingly, out of 8 respondent offenders Six (80%) were unemployed and the remaining two (20%) had a job.

Regarding the respondents' length of time lived in the study area, out of 79 respondents 39.24% have been living for more than 10 years in the study area. 36.71% respondents also lived from 5 to 10 years in the study area, while 13.92% and 10.13% of respondents also lived at the study area for 3 to 5 and 2 to 3 years, consecutively.

4.2.2. The nexus between unemployment and urban property crime

As briefly discussed in literature review part numerous studies have been conducted which pointed out the consequences of crime and for obvious reasons crime has an undesirable impact both against legal persons and entities as well as it has depressingly shrinking tangible and intangible well-being of human being as a whole (Marani, 2011 and UNODC, 2011).

According to the influential paper of Raphael and Winter-Ebmer (2001, p.262) identifying the relation between unemployment and property crime. It expresses this idea in the following way: "Conceptualizing criminal activity as a form of employment that requires time and generates income, a 'rational offender' should compare returns to time use in legal and illegal activities and make decisions accordingly.

Table: 4.2: the nexus of unemployment and urban property crime

1. Does unemployment has a relation with urban property crime?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	63	79.75%	79.75%	97.47%
	Neutral	-	-	-	-
	Disagree	2	2.53%	2.53%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

2. To what extent, increasing of unemployment affect the increase rate of property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	58	73.42%	73.42%	73.42%
	Neutral	9	11.39%	11.39%	84.81%
	Disagree	12	15.19%	15.19%	100.0%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. Does unemployment increase the tendency of unemployed individuals to commit property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	58	73.42%	73.42%	91.14%
	Neutral	4	5.06%	5.06%	96.2%
	Disagree	3	3.80%	3.80%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Do unemployed individuals mostly involved on property crime rather than violent crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	24	30.38%	30.38%	30.38%
	Agree	42	53.17%	53.17%	83.55
	Neutral	11	13.92	13.92	97.47
	Disagree	2	2.53	2.53	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
5. To what extent, unemployed individuals involved on property crime than the employed individuals in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	8	10.13%	10.13%	10.13%
	Agree	34	43.04%	43.04%	53.17%
	Neutral	16	20.25%	20.25%	73.42%
	Disagree	21	26.58%	26.58%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

Source: own survey, 2019

The above table (4.2), as shown out of 79 respondents 79.75% and 17.72% of respondents were responded agreed and strongly agreed. while the remaining 2.53% of respondents were responded disagree.

As a result, majority (97.47%) of respondents have agreed that there is a nexus between urban property crime and unemployment.

According to the key informants' interview, all have agreed regarding the nexus between urban crime and unemployment.

The police officers from sub-city and community police said *that "many persons including youth unemployed are living in the study area. All unemployed are not involved in criminal activities, but we know that many criminals are unemployed or low income employed. During the investigation time most of the offenders stick their reason with unemployment"*.

According to the Judge from the sub-city first instant court strengthen the police response. As he said *"we always ask the question for the offenders to know the reasons influenced them to involve in the criminal activities. Always the offenders particularly related with property crime give the same answer by saying 'I am unemployed; I do not have any income to survive myself or my families'. In fact, it is real, many persons are unemployed and it influences them to involve in criminal activities"*.

As I mentioned in the introductory part of this section I tried to show such police statistics and offenders confessed and admitted evidences and annual reports from the sub-city police station.

Accordingly, the documents give the hint that why the criminals involved in criminal activities. It clearly put the employment condition of the offenders by saying 'no work' or 'unemployed'.

The recent studies as suggest that there is connection between increase in crime and in the vote of unemployment (Feldmen, 1993). From this one can understand that there is some significant correlation between crime and unemployment.

In this regard, in one and another way urban property crimes and unemployment are linked.

As the table 4.2 above illustrates that increasing rate unemployment is the causes for the increasing rate of property crime. The literature part of this study as stated that unemployment is an important determinant of property crime rates. According to Steven Raphael (2001) higher unemployment unambiguously increases property crime rates. In addition to this, Fadaei-Tehrani and Green (2002), strengthen Raphael's idea, as he said the growth of unemployment level has become one of the social and economic problems which leads to crime. decrease in unemployment leads to decrease in crime rate and vice vassal.

Therefore, out of the total respondents, 73.42% of them agreed, 15.19% of them disagree and 11.39% of respondent maintained neutrality with regard to increasing of unemployment affect the increasing rate of property crime.

According to the semi structure interview question for the key informants, their response indicated as all agreed on the increasing rate of property crime in the study area. As the police said *"it is easy to compare it, as the police record indicated, the number of victims increased, massive complaints reported to the police station, the number of offenders only related with*

property crime amazingly increase according to our investigation it mostly related with the increasing number of unemployed residents of the area”.

The Judge from the first instant court in Addis Ketema Sub-city also said *“in my experience and my personal observation the prevalence rate of property crime in the study area increasing in number and performance. Sometimes the offenders use technique, vehicles, force and weapons to commit property crime, when I asked them their answer is the absence of job availability”.*

The respondents from wereda 8 administration and labor and social affairs bureau, as said *‘unemployment plays main role to increase the prevalent rate of property crime in the study area. around 70% of the city residents are youths, among these around 4.5% of them are living in this Wereda. Since the last 10 years the number of educated youths are highly increasing, but desperately couldn’t get any work. Most of youth unemployed visit our office to organized in small and macro businesses, and we can discuss with them their feeling in to get money one or another way. Some of them talk explicitly. In connection with this, the rate of crime also can increase. The increasing number of unemployment, obviously increase the prevalence rate of urban crime”.*

In addition to this, the data found from police station as indicated on the below table (4.4), property crime in general snatching, theft, and burglary in particular increasing in the study area. As the table shows, recorded number of property crime in the year 2015 was 127, but it increases to 201 in the year 2018.

Line 3 of table 4.2 as indicated, unemployment increases the tendency of individuals to commit property crime in the study area. Out of 79 respondents 73.42% and 17.72% were responded

agreed and strongly agreed consecutively. While, 5.06% and 3.80% respondents also answered neutral and disagreed.

However, the majority number (91.14%) of respondents have confirmed that unemployment increases the tendency of individuals to commit property crime in the study area.

According to question No. 4 of table 4.2 as illustrated, unemployed individuals mostly involved on property crime than violent crime. Out of 79 total respondents 53.17% responded agreed, 30.38% responded strongly agreed as well as 13.92% and 2.53% respondents were responded neutral and disagree consecutively.

Property crime is a crime against property, mostly it connected with shortage of economic problem. Individual especially unemployed who need money to satisfy his and his family needs. To get this, he involved on property crime. But mostly the person who involved on violent crime his interest mostly tends to revenge or harming. Raphael (2001) reflect his finding by saying, 'there is a negative connection between unemployment and property crime while, there is positive relation with unemployment and violent crime.

As a result, the majority (97.47%) of respondents postulated that unemployed individuals mostly involved on property crime rather than violent crime.

As per of the above table question 5, out of 79 respondents 43.04% and 10.13% of respondents were answered agreed and strongly agreed consecutively. While, 26.58% and 20.25% of respondents said disagreed and neutral consecutively.

As a result, majority (53.17%) of respondents postulated that unemployed individuals mostly involved on property crime rather than employed individuals.

4.2.3. Causes for the prevalence of unemployment and urban property crime

Table: 4:3. prevalent causes for unemployment and urban property crime

1. Less attention for job creation may contribute for the prevalence of property crime?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	29	36.71%	36.71%	36.71%
	Agree	42	53.16%	53.16%	89.87%
	Neutral	3	3.80%	3.80%	93.67%
	Disagree	5	6.33%	6.33%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. does the increasing number of the male unemployed individuals contribute for the prevalence of proper crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	63	79.75%	79.75%	97.47%
	Neutral	-	-	-	-
	Disagree	2	2.53%	2.53%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. The increasing number of youth unemployed may contribute for the prevalence of property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	43	54.43%	54.43%	72.15%
	Neutral	-	-	-	-
	Disagree	22	27.85%	27.85%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Do unemployed or job seeker rural-urban migrants may contribute for the prevalence of urban property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	6	7.59%	7.59%	7.59%

	Agree	37	46.84%	46.84%	54.43%
	Neutral	15	18.99%	18.99%	73.42%
	Disagree	21	26.58%	26.58%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

The above table 4.3. indicated that out of 79 respondents 53.16% and 36.71% of respondents were responded agree and strongly agree consecutively. While, 6.33% and 3.80% of respondents answered disagree and neutral.

In a result, most of 89.97% of respondents were postulated that less attention for job creation may be contribute for the prevalence of urban property crime.

The above table 4.3. question 2 shows that out of 79 respondents 79.75% and 17.72% were responded agree and strongly agree consecutively that the increasing number of male unemployed contribute to increasing of the prevalent of property crime. While, 2.53% of respondents were responded disagree.

Table 4.4. below as indicated the data found from wereda 8 police station, those unemployed males have been widely involved in committing urban property crimes as compared to unemployed females. The data as show female offenders are few.

In a result, majority (97.47%) of respondents postulated that increasing number of male unemployed contribute to increase the prevalence of urban property crime.

The above table 4.3. question 3 as indicated, out of 79 respondents 54.43% and 17.72% were responded agree and strongly agree consecutively. While, 27.85% of respondents answered disagree.

As already hinted above (table 4.1), most of the respondents consulted for filling out of this questionnaire were youths with the age group between 20 to 30 years. Moreover, all the offenders where the researcher met at the police station were also young and they underscore the sever problem of unemployment that headed them to be involved in urban property crimes.

The empirical part of this study as show, inadequate growth to absorb the increased number of educated youth creates high number of educated unemployed youth. The absence of the availability of work also influenced them to involve on criminal activities.

Accordingly, the majority (72.15%) of respondents postulated that the increasing number of youth unemployed contribute to increase the prevalence of urban property crime in the study area.

As per to the data has shown on the above table 4.3. question 4 out of 79 respondents 46.84% and 7.59% of respondents were responded agree and strongly agree that unemployed rural-urban migrants increase the prevalent of urban property crime. While 26.58% and 18.99% of respondents also responded disagree and neutral.

Several studies show that rural-urban migration is at a very root of high level of urban unemployment which is the main cause of urban property crime. (Raphael, 2005).

The empirical study of this thesis, rural-urban migration exacerbates rural-urban structural imbalance in the supply and demand sides on the supply side. Internal migration increases the number of urban job seekers while depleting labor force of the country side (Todaro 1997).

Unemployment is most severe in urban areas of Ethiopia due to rural-urban migration. Many people who live in rural areas leave their places of origin in search of better opportunities for employment.

As a result, unemployed rural-urban migration exacerbated the prevalence rate of urban property crimes in the study area.

Accordingly, the key informants, in their respond have listed the major factors which contribute for the prevalent of urban property crimes in the study area. Rural-Urban migration is one the mentioned factor. The police officers as said, *'the sub-city, particularly the Wereda found around Merkato and Ethiopian cross country bus station. Many people pass through this area, visit the market and stay there for short and long period of time. Many migrants from rural area come in to the study area and live there. The reason is, the area is convenient to simply live, and they can get cheap food and bedroom in small expense, they can work load and unload in the bus station. But most of the migrants live on street and take addictive substances. Therefore, to satisfy their need they involved on criminal activities. Many reports from the victims are mainly related with unemployed migrants'*.

4.2.4. Policy gap and alternative solutions

The objective of related policy with regard unemployment-property crime is to ensure economic growth of the country, public safety and security, expansion of development, job creation etc. Countries are investing billions of dollars to fight social and economic problems of the public. To eradicate unemployment problem and to prevent criminal activities countries initiate possible polices and properly implement it. But all efforts are vain thus countries are devising

mechanisms, strategy and introduced necessary policies as a solution to mitigate unemployment-crime relations.

Table:4.6. policy gap and alternative solutions

1. Does the existing unemployment reduction policy contributes to decrease the prevalence of unemployment as well as urban property crime at the city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	28	35.44%	35.44%	35.44%
	Neutral	25	31.65%	31.65%	67.09%
	Disagree	21	26.58%	26.58%	93.67%
	Strongly disagree	5	6.33%	6.33%	100%
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. Entrepreneurship training and TEVT may contribute to reduce prevalence of unemployment at city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	12	15.19	15.19	15.19%
	Agree	24	30.38%	30.38%	45.57%
	Neutral	17	21.52%	21.52%	67.09%
	Disagree	26	32.91%	32.91%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. Does the expansion of rural development decrease the prevalence of unemployed rural-urban migrants at the city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	51	64.56%	64.56%	64.56%
	Neutral	9	11.39%	11.39%	75.95%
	Disagree	19	24.05%	24.05%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Does the expansion of small and micro enterprises contribute to decrease the rate of unemployment as well as property crime rate at the city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	16	20.25	20.25	20.25%

	Agree	32	40.51%	40.51%	60.76%
	Neutral	13	16.46%	16.46%	77.22%
	Disagree	18	22.78%	22.78%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
5. Policy/law makers may play their role to combat urban crimes by initiating appropriate unemployment reduction policies?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	8	10.13%	10.13%	10.13%
	Agree	37	46.83%	46.83%	56.96%
	Neutral	12	15.19%	15.19%	72.15%
	Disagree	22	27.85%	27.85%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

The above table (4.6) has indicated out of 79% of respondents 35.44% said agree that unemployment reduction policy may contribute to decrease the rate of unemployment as well as urban property crime. 31.65% of respondents also have postulated neutrality; while 26.58% and 6.35% of respondents answer disagree and strongly disagree respectively.

The literature part of this study as indicated Ethiopia is facing large number of unemployment. Peoples especially educated youths are searching job. Unemployed rural migrants travel to Addis Ababa and other urban areas. Along this, thousands of students graduate from higher educational institutes yearly. The government is majorly responsible to eradicate the problem and filling the gap. Therefore, it initiated unemployment reduction policy. It majorly focused on job creation. As the above tables show, unemployment tendency individuals to commit property crime and participate in illegal activities.

According to Fadaei-Tehrani and Green (2002), decrease the rate of unemployment, in the same way decrease the rate of crime.

Therefore, the majority (35.44%) of respondents postulated that unemployment reduction policy is play main role to reduce unemployment rate and prevalent of urban property crime in the city level.

As the above table 4.6. show, out of 79 respondents 30.38% and 15.19% of respondents answered agree and disagree respectively. While 32.91% were responded disagree and 21.52% have postulated neutrally.

According to the literature part of this study, youth employment policy is one of the development plan of Ethiopian government. The plan mainly addressing youth unemployment which focused on education and training particularly improving quality of technical and vocational education and training (TVET). The purpose is to providing skill training for unemployed youth, enhancing job creation through private sector participations and Micro and Small Enterprises development (MoFED, 2006). Unavailability of job opportunity is the headache of many youths.

In this regard, the majority (45.57%) of respondents have agreed that entrepreneur training and TEVT program may contribute to reduce unemployment rate as well as prevalence of urban property crime.

The above table 4.3. question 4 as indicated one of the prevalence cause for urban property crime is unemployed rural-urban migration. Statistics from ministry of education as show, thousands of students graduated from higher institutes. Many of them leaving out of Addis Ababa. Then they

move to Addis Ababa to find any work. However, expanding the rural development program may reduce the number of unemployed rural-urban migrants.

Accordingly, the above table 4.6. as shown, out of 79 respondents 64.65% of respondents were postulated agree and 24.05% and 11.39% of respondents said disagree and neutral respectively.

As a result, majority (64.65%) of respondents agree that rural development program play main role to reduce unemployed rural-urban migrations.

As per the above table 4.6 question 4 as indicated, expansion of small and micro enterprises contributes to decrease unemployment at the city level.

In this regard, out of 79 respondents 40.51% and 20.25% of respondents were responded agree and strongly agree respectively. While, the remaining 22.78% and 16.46% responded disagree and postulated neutrality consecutively.

Micro and small enterprises are established by Addis Ababa micro and small enterprises bureau. Its major objective is decrease unemployment by creation micro and small works for the city residents. As the government report indicated it support them by providing loans for investment and working capital, marketing support, extension services, and technology transfer and training. The report therefore recommends that the MSE Bureau gradually move toward more competitive measures for targeting people with entrepreneurial potential. (MoE, 2013)

Accordingly, majority (60.76%) of respondents were postulated that small and micro enterprises play its role to reduce the increasing rate of unemployment at the city level.

Question No 5 of the above table 4.6 as shown the contribution of the law/policy makers with regard to reduce the increasing of unemployment is not easy.

According to this, out of 79 respondents 46.83% and 10.13% responded agree and strongly agree, while 27.85% of respondents postulated disagree and the remaining 15.19% also were reflected neutral idea.

In this result, the majority percent (56.96%) of respondents has agreed that the policy makers play enormous role to initiate unemployment reduction policies.

According to the key informant interview, all have underlined the necessity of the stake holders to fight urban property crime. *“Any crime prevention strategy or activity, never kick the desire target without the participation of the stake holders. Any government body which works to prevent crime should have positive and continuous relationship with stake holders, because the role and influence of the stake holders is very high. Especially policy makers, NGOs and the community may play the main role to prevent the prevalence of urban crime by initiating appropriate laws, by creating different job opportunities”.*

4.2.5. Rate of urban property crime

As previous chapter in review of literature discussed, Soh (2012) defined property crimes as those offences involving the loss of property during which there is no use of violence by the perpetrators.

Table 4.7: Respondents' view on the rate urban property crimes in Wereda 8 of Addis Ketema Sub-city

1. Urban property crimes repeatedly occurred in the study area					
		Frequency	Percent%	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	26	32.91%	32.91%	32.91%
	Agree	49	62.03%	62.03%	94.94%
	Neutral	4	5.06%	5.06%	100%
	Disagree	-	-	-	
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. Property crime rates are higher than violent crime rates in the study area					
		Frequency	Percent%	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	18	22.78%	22.78%	22.78%
	Agree	58	73.42%	73.42%	96.2%
	Neutral	2	2.53%	2.53%	98.72%
	Disagree	1	1.27%	1.28%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. Urban property crime rates have been increasing over in the last three years in study area.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	31	39.24%	39.24%	39.24%
	Agree	48	60.76%	60.76%	100%
	Neutral	-	-	-	
	Disagree	-	-	-	
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Which type of property crime has been repeatedly occurring in the study are?					
Types of property crimes		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Burglary	4	5.06%	5.06%	5.06%
	Theft/Pick pocketing	27	34.18%	34.18%	39.24%
	Robbery	-	-	-	-
	Mobile or purse snatching	45	56.96%	56.96%	96.2%
	Mugging	3	3.80%	3.80%	100

	Others	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
5. How property crime prevalence has been evolving the study area for the last three years?					
Degree of occurrences		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Highly aggravated	32	40.50%	40.50%	40.50%
	Increasing at alarming rate	44	55.70%	55.70%	96.2%
	Rising as usual	3	3.80%	3.80%	100%
	Growing slightly	-	-	-	
	Decrease	-	-	-	
	Don't know	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

Source: own survey, 2019

According to the data has illustrated on the above table (4.7) 62.03% and 32.91% of respondents agreed and disagreed respectively, while 5.06% of respondents maintain neutrality with regard the repeated occurrence of property crime.

As a result, the majority (94.94% of respondents) have agreed that the property crime has repeatedly occurred in the study area.

According to the key informant interview, all have agreed that property crime repeatedly occurred in the study area. The police officers as said *“our primary responsibility is to ensure the peace and security of the residents, in this case, we can look the occurrence of different kinds of crime in the study area, in addition, many reports come to the police from the victim and the area community. As this indicated, the property crime rate is incline than other kinds of crime”*.

The Wereda administration leader also said *“as we all know the area is the market place, cross-country bus station also found here, most densely populated inhabited and many people always*

visit the area. In this situation, different crimes are occurring in the area property crime also usual”.

According to the questionnaire respondents, the key informants and the document, property crime repeatedly occurs in the study area.

As the data showed on the second lineout of table (4.7) out of 79 respondents 73.42% and 22.78% of respondents were agreed and strongly agreed respectively. While 2.53% of respondents were responded neutral and 1.27% of respondents also were responded disagree respectively.

Accordingly, the majority (76 or 96.2% of respondents) agree that the rate of property crime is greater than violent crime.

As the table (4.7) above illustrates, out of the total respondents, 60.76% said agree, 39.24% also responded strongly agree. The respondents’ perception to what magnitude crimes have been incrementing and prevalence for the last two years. In accordance with the data, majority (100% of respondents) were agreed that the weighing up of the existing urban property crime rates in the study area for the last two years is high.

According to the semi structure interview question for the key informants, their response indicated as all agreed on the prevalence rate of property crime in the study area. As the police said *“it is easy to compare it, as the police record indicated, the number of victims increased, massive complaints reported to the police station, the number of offenders only related with property crime amazingly increase”.*

The Judge from the first instant court in Addis Ketema Sub-city also said *“in my experience and my personal observation the prevalence rate of property crime in the study area increasing in number and performance. The sometimes the offenders use technique, vehicles, force and weapons to commit property crime”*.

In addition to this, the data found from police station as indicated on the above table (4.4), property crime in general snatching, theft, and burglary in particular increasing in the study area. As the table shows, recorded number of property crime in the year 2015 was 127, but it increases to 201 in the year 2018.

The recorded number of snatching (mobile and purse including from car) was 77 in the year 2015, but in the year 2018 it increased in to 105.

In this regard, the prevalence rate of urban property crime in the last two years increased.

The above table (4.7) as indicated out of 79 respondents 56.96% were postulated that mobile and purse snatching crimes leading and repeatedly occurred in the study area. While 34.18% of respondents responded that theft/pick pocketing crimes are occurring in the study area. The remaining 5.06% and 3.80% of respondents also postulated that burglary and mugging crimes are repeatedly occurring in the study area.

As per of the majority (56.96% respondents), mobile and purse snatching property crimes broadly occurred in the study area.

The data found from the sub-city police as indicated, purse and mobile snatching crime is the main problem of the area. The data as indicated from 2015-2018 totally 625 crimes occurred against property. Among these about 344 crimes were mobile and purse snatching crime.

The above table (4.7) as illustrates, out of 79 respondents 55.70% said that the prevalence of property crime is increasing at alarming rate. 40.50% respondents also said property crime is highly aggravated in the area for the last two years. 3.80% of respondents postulated that the prevalence rate of property crime in the study area is rising as usual.

As a result, majority (55.70%) number of respondents postulated that the prevalence rate of property crime is increasing in alarming rate in the study area.

According to the key informant interview, all have agreed in the prevalence of rate of property crime rate in the study area. The police officers said *“Its growth is startling, increasing day to day alarmingly”*. The Wereda administration also said *“the increasing rate is explicit, but dangerous part is it disseminated to all neighboring and the new generations are involved in criminal activities”*.

According to this, the prevalence of property crime is increasing in alarming rate in the study area.

4.2.6. Crime Prevention Approach and policy implementation

Table: 4.8: Crime Prevention policy and strategy

1. The Wereda administration has any crime prevention approach or strategy to prevent urban property crimes in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72
	Neutral	17	21.52%	21.52%	39.24
	Disagree	48	60.76%	60.76%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. The Wereda administration properly implements crime prevention laws and policies in					

the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	19	24.05%	24.05%	24.05
	Neutral	9	11.39%	11.39%	35.44
	Disagree	51	64.56%	64.56%	100.00
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

Source: own survey, 2019

As per of the above table, out of 79 respondents, 60.76% of respondents disagreed with the approach of the Wereda administration to prevent property crime in the study area. 21.52% have postulated neutrality; while 17.72% said agree.

Accordingly, the majority (60.76%) of respondents disagree with the approach of the Wereda administration to prevent property crime in the study area.

Finally, the data illustrates on the above table (4.8), out of 79 respondents, 64.56% of responded disagree, 24.05% postulated agree and 11.39% of respondents also maintain neutrality with the implementation of the appropriate laws and policies by the Wereda administration.

As a result, majority (64.56%) of respondents said disagree.

4.2.7. Age Group That Greatly Involved on Criminal Acts in the study area

Table: 4.9: Respondents answer toward criminal's age group

1. What age group was greatly involved on criminal acts?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	16-20 years	9	11.39%	11.39%	11.39%
	21-25 years	32	40.51%	40.51%	51.1
	26-30 years	33	41.77%	41.77%	93.6
	31-40 years	5	6.33%	6.33%	100%
	41-50 years	-	-	-	
	Above 50 years	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. From your experience or understanding which group of society is highly or regularly involved in urban crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Urban-rural migrants	8	10.13%	10.13%	10.13%
	Youth drug addicted	15	18.99%	18.99%	29.12
	Street boys/girls	27	34.18%	34.18%	63.3
	Youth unemployed	29	36.71%	36.71%	100.0%
	Youth employed	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

Source: own survey, 2019

The data has indicated on the above table (4.9), out of 79 respondents 41.77% of respondent were said that the individuals who are the age group from 26 to 30 were highly involved in crime, while 40.51% of respondents were responded that the age group from 21 to 25 were involved on crime, whereas the remaining 11.39% and 6.33% of respondents also were responded that the age group from 16 to 20 and from 31 to 40 were involved on criminal acts.

As a result, the majority (41.77%) of respondents confirmed that the age groups from 26 to 30 were greatly involved in criminal acts in the study area.

The above table has given the answer that which group of society highly or regularly involved in committing urban property crimes in the study area. Accordingly, 36.71 % of the respondents acknowledged and believed that youth-unemployed are to the highest degree involved in crimes than other group of society. Similarly, 34.18% of the respondents also conceded that street boys were involved on criminal acts. Likewise, 18.99 % of respondents deemed that youths who used drug are connecting with urban property crimes. While, 10.13% of respondents infer that rural-urban migrants were involved on urban crime in the area.

As a result, majority number of respondents assured that youth unemployed were highly involved in urban property crimes.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary of Major Findings: -

This study has found out that unemployment is the cause for urban crime. Research findings highlighted Nine reasons for the high level of unemployment in study area namely:

- Unemployed individuals especially youth unemployed, male unemployed and rural-urban unemployed migrants are more influenced to committing property crime.
- Unemployed individuals largely involved on urban property crimes comparing than employed individuals.
- Economic factors particularly unemployment influences individuals to committing urban property crime.
- Unemployment has a linked with urban property crime.
- Property crime repeatedly occurred and the rate is increasing in alarming rate.
- Community, policy makers, governmental and non-governmental organizations may play main role to prevent urban property crime.
- Unemployment reduction policy play, micro-small enterprises may play main role to reduce unemployment rate as well as urban property crime.
- The existing criminal law and justice policy needs improvement.
- The government encourage private domestic investment is a necessary condition for reducing the rate of unemployment, review the youth policy, enhance the capacity of the law enforcing institutions and review the existing crime oriented laws.

5.2. Conclusion

This study has focused on the nexus between Urban Crime and Unemployment in Addis Ababa in the Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City Wereda 8. In doing so, the study has employed case study research design. Apart from the review of the related literature, the study has used questionnaire, interview and document analysis for seeking primary data. The questionnaire was analyzed using simple descriptive statistics, while qualitative expressions were utilized from the results from interview and documents. In this line, the study has confirmed that unemployment is the cause for urban property crime in the study area. The results indicated that unemployment has been a serious problem, especially among the young's, that compelled them to be involved in urban property crimes in the study area.

5.3. Recommendations

By considering the finding and concluding part of the study, the researcher forwarded the following recommendations, which might improve the Nexus between Urban Crime and Unemployment the Case of Addis Ketema Sub-City Wereda 8.

- The city government shall encourage the private domestic investment to find a solution for economic problems of the residents. Because, the private domestic investment is a necessary condition for reducing the prevalence of unemployment. Policy measures which enhance private domestic investment including full capacity utilization, capital formation, export promotion and general business development (e.g., small business development) will reduce unemployment in Ethiopia.
- There is no doubt from the results that unemployment in Ethiopia shares common characteristics with that existing in several places as shown in the literature especially the

rural-urban drift. In this respect, it is recommended the city administration strongly works with regional governments by creation integrated development and re-orientation of economic activity and social investments towards the rural areas need to be embarked upon to create an appropriate rural urban economic balance to reduce rural –urban migrations.

- Action should be taken in enhancing the entrepreneurship skill of the student by giving entrepreneurship as one subject in all educational institution and, arrange credit facilities for educated unemployed to create their own business.
- The city administration shall closely work together with law enforcement bodies, community associations like youths’ associations, females’ associations, and other stakeholders to combat unemployment and prevalence of property crime by creating awareness, preparing workshops regarding peace and security, provide loan and working areas for jobless residents.
- Finally, the mismatching that arises from the incompatibility of job-seekers’ qualifications and practical skills with the expectations of firms is a major problem in Ethiopia that requires the education policy improvement. The education policy should Promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment equally enhances the quality, employability and practical capacity of the labor force. It is therefore very important that the education system in Ethiopia should be restructured to give cognizance on self-employment and self-reliance.

References

- Amboye Darius Muhali (2012) implication of informal urban settlements on crime: case study of Dagoretti North Section of Gatina-Waruku
- Agnew, R. (1992) Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency.
- Ali, M. (2014) youths' unemployment and crime control: an analysis of Nigerian experience.
- Addis Ababa Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) (2012) "Socioeconomic Profiles of Addis Ababa", Addis Ababa: City of Government of Addis Ababa.
- Addis Ababa Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) (2013) "Socioeconomic Profiles of Addis Ababa" for the Year 2004 E.C\
- Addis Ababa City Administration Police Commission ACCR, (2016), Annual Crime Rate report Addis Ababa Integrated Land Information Center, 2013
- Ajaegbu, O. O. (2012) Rising youth unemployment and violent crime in Nigeria.
- AliyiJemal (2012) causes and consequences of unemployment in east Hararge, Gerawa town.
- Bharadwaj A. (2014), is poverty the mother of crime? Empirical evidence of the impact of socioeconomic factors on crime in India, Atlantic Review of Economics – 1st Volume.
- Burdina, M., & Metz,N.(2016), Neighborhood income inequality and property crimes, Urban Studies.
- BandyOpadhyay, Santiago M. and Wheeler, C. H. (2010) Urban Crime and Labor Mobility StLouis.
- Gary S. Becker S, (1968), crime and punishment: an economic approach, journal of political economy.

- Central Statistical Agency (CSA) (2013) „Key Findings on the 2013 National Labor Force Surveys“, Addis Ababa: The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Central Statistical Agency.
- Central Statistical Agency(CSA), 2011b Urban Employment-Unemployment Survey
- Central Statistics Agency (CSA), (2014). *Shape file of Ethiopian Map* Addis Ababa: The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency.
- Central Statistical Agency (2008), the 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia: Statistical Report at Country Level, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Central Statistical Agency (2013), Population projection of Ethiopia for all regions at Wereda level from 2014-2017.August 2013, Addis Ababa.
- Cramer, C. (2015) jobs, unemployment and violence
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative & mixed methods approaches (Fourth edition) New Delhi, India: Sage Publication.
- Creswell, J.W. (2009). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage Publications Limited, United States.
- Cohen, Lawrence, Marcus Felson, and Kenneth Land (1980), Property crime rates in the United States: A macro dynamic analysis, 1947-1977; with ex-ante forecasts for the mid-1980s. American Journal of Sociology.
- Cohen, M. & Rubio, M. (2007) Violent and crime in Latin America
- Crowe, T. (2000) Crime prevention through environmental design: applications of architectural design and space management concepts. (2nd ed.), Oxford: Butterworth–Heinemann.
- Christiana M. Hollis, B.A. 2011 identifying the effect of unemployment on property crime: Analyzing the impact of the 2007/2008 economic recession

- Coomer, Nicole (2003), America's underclass and crime: The influence of macroeconomic factors. *Issues in Political Economy*, Volume 12
- Dambazau, A. B. (2007a). The Nigerian police and crime prevention: *Criminology and Criminal Justice Nigerian*, 5 Kaduna. Ch: Defense Academy Press, 221.
- David A. Anderson. The aggregate burden of crime; *Journal of Law and Economics*, 42:611{642, 1999,
- Daniel Gebretsadik (2016: p26-29), The Cause of Educated Youth Unemployment and its Socioeconomic Effect in Addis Ababa
- Isaac Ehrlich, I. (1973). Participation in illegitimate activities: A theoretical and empirical investigation. *Journal of Political Economy*, 81, 521–565.10.1086/260058
- Erdal, Gumus (2004) Crime in urban areas: An empirical investigation, *Akdeniz I.I. B.F. Dergisi*, 7, 2004, 98-109.
- Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, (2016), National Annual Crime Rate Report
- Entorf, Horst, and Hannes Spengler (2000). Socioeconomic and demographic factors of crime in Germany: Evidence from panel data of the German states. *International Review of Law and Economics* 20(1), 75-106.
- Elli, (2010), *Impact of Crime on Victims* National Victim Assistance Academy
- Fajnzylber P. (1998), Determinants of Crime Rates in Latin America and the World an Empirical Assessment, World Bank Latin America and Caribbean Studies.

- FrehiwotMulat (2015), An assessment of challenges and prospects of theImplementation of
Community Policing: the case study of Bole Sub-city
- Richard B. Freeman, (1999), “The Economics of Crime”, in O.C. Ashenfelter, O.C. and Card D.
(eds.), Handbook of Labor Economics, North-Holland, pp. 3529-3571.
- Fleisher, BM (1966) the economics of delinquency
- Garrison, A. H. (2009) the Influence of Research on Criminal Justice Policy Making Professional
Issues in Criminal Justice Vol. 4(1),
- GetahunTesema (2017), the Nexus between Urban Crime and Poverty: The Case of Addis Ababa
City Administration
- Harries, K. (2006), Extreme Spatial Variations in Crime Density in Baltimore County, MD Geo
forum.
- Habibullah, M. S., Baharom, A. H., & Tan, K. S. (2013) Crime and police personnel in
Malaysia: An empirical investigation.
- Huang C., (2003), Crime and Poverty: A Search-Theoretic Approach, Derek Laing Department
of Economics.
- Izzi, V. (2013). Just Keeping the Busy: Youth Employment Projects as a Peace building tool.
International Development Planning Review (35(2)), 103-117
- ILO. (2013b). Resolution Concerning Statistics of Work Employment and Labor Underutilization,
International Conference on Labor Statistics Resolution/Geneva: International Labor
Organization
- Just science (2018) the link between unemployment and urban crime rates
- Kien, L. H. (2015). The impacts of street crime to commercial real estate in Johor Bahru city
Centre (JBCC) case study: Jalan Wong Ah Fook and Jalan Trus. Unpublished

undergraduate project dissertation submitted to the Department of Real Estate Management, Faculty of Technology Management and Business, University Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM)

Kneebone, Elizabeth and Raphael, Steven (2011) City and Suburban Crime Trends in Metropolitan America. Brookings: Metropolitan Opportunity Series.

Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Age International

Limb, M., & Dwyer, C. (2001). *Qualitative methodologies for geographers: Issues and debates*. London: Arnold.

Langton, Lynn and Truman, Jennifer (2014) Socio-Emotional Impact of Violent Crime Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 247076.

Ludwig, Jens Greg J. Duncan and Paul Hirschfield (2001) Urban Poverty and Juvenile Crime: Evidence from a Randomized Housing-Mobility Experiment. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*-pp.665-667

Maddah M., (2013), an Empirical Analysis of the Relationship between Unemployment and theft Crimes, *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues* Vol. 3, No. 1, 2013.

Marzbali, M. H., Abdullah, A., Abd Razak, N., & Tilaki, M. J. M. (2011). A review of the effectiveness of crime prevention by design approaches towards sustainable development. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 3(1)

Messner, S. F. (1982). Poverty, Inequality, and the Urban Homicide Rate: Some unexpected findings.

Maguire, Mike ed. (2013a) *Understanding Criminology Current Theoretical Debates*. Buckingham: Open University Press.

Maguire, Mike ed. (2014b) *Understanding Psychology and Crime Perspectives on Theory and Action*. Berkshire:

Marani. (2011). Organized Crime, the Quality of Local Institutions and FDI in Italy: A Panel Data Analysis.

MetiKebede, (2016), an assessment of socio-economic factors on crime: a case study of kaliti correctional administration, Master Thesis, Unpublished, Addis Ababa University

Moser, Caroline (2004) Urban Violence and Insecurity: An Introductory Roadmap. Environment and Urbanization Brief.

Menon, Madhava (2007) Report of the Committee on Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice. New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India

Mears, D. P. (2010) American Criminal Justice Policy an Evaluation Approach to Increasing Accountability and Effectiveness. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Ngutu, J. (2014), The Influence of Poverty on Crime among the Abanyole of Emuhaya District, Western Kenya, A thesis presented to the school of Postgraduate Studies and Research Kampala International University Kampala, Uganda.

National Crime Council (2011). Fear of Crime in Ireland and its Impact on Quality of Life. Dublin: The Stationery Office. National labor force survey data (2013).

Payne (2004) key concepts in social research

Robert, Philippe (2009) Evaluation of Safety and Crime Prevention Policies in Europe. Guyan Court: Boulevard Vauban.

Raphael, Steven and Winter-Ebmer, 2001 "Identifying the Effect of unemployment on Crime" Journal of Law and Economics, vol. XLIV (April 2001), (The University of Chicago).259-283.

- Rwizi, T., (2015:119-132), Canonical Correlation Analysis of Aggravated Robbery and Poverty in Limpopo Province, A Dissertation Submitted in Accordance with the Requirements for The Degree of Master of Science in The Subject Statistics at the University of South Africa.
- Roy M., and Stephen B. Jarrell. "Some Determinants of Property Crime: Economic Factors Influence Criminal Behavior but Cannot Completely Explain the Syndrome." *American Journal of Economic and Sociology, Inc.* 46.4 (1987): 445-57. *Jester. Web.* 27 Sept. 2010.
- Shoemaker, Donald J. (1996). *Theories of Delinquency: An Explanation of Delinquent Behavior.* New York, Oxford University Press, Inc.
- SelamawitEwnetu, (2014), exploring the lived experience of delinquents and young o offenders: The case of Addis Ababa police commission prisoners, Master Thesis, Unpublished, Addis Ababa University
- Shamsuddin S., &Hussin, N. A. (2013). Safe city concept and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) for urban sustainability in Malaysian cities. *American Transactions on Engineering Applied Sciences*, 2(3), 223–245.
- Soh, M. C. (2012). *Crime and Urbanization: Revisited Malaysian Case.* *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences.*
- Shaw, C., & McKay, H. (1942). *Juvenile delinquency and urban areas: a study of rates of delinquents in relation to differential characteristics of local communities' in American cities.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Tenibiaje, D. J. (2010). *Personality and development of crime in Nigeria.* *Current Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(4), 214–219.
- The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Criminal Justice Policy (2011) Addis Ababa: Ministry

of Justice.

Usman, U., Yakubu, M., & Bello, A. Z. (2012). An investigation on the rate of crime in Sokoto State using principal component analysis. *Nigerian Journal of Basic and Applied Science*.

UN-Habitat (2007). *Enhancing urban safety and security: Global report on human Settlements*, Nairobi.

UNODC (2010), *Crime, Violence Development: Trends, Costs and Policy Options in the Caribbean*. World Bank, Washington, DC.

UNODC (2005a) *Crime and Development in Africa*. New York: United Nation

UNODC (2011) *Monitoring the Impact of Economic on Crime*. Vienna: United Nation

UN HABITAT (2010) *Enhancing Urban Safety and Security: Crime and Violence*. Nairobi: UN.

UN HABITAT (2017P:77) *The State of Addis Ababa*.

Wan, Wai-Yin et al (2012) *The effect of arrest and imprisonment on Crime*, *Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice*, No. 158 pp. 2-12

World Bank (2008). *Kenya Poverty and Inequality Assessment Volume I: Synthesis report*. Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Africa Region. The World Bank.

Witte, Ann Dryden, and Tauchen, Helen. (1994) "Work and Crime: An Exploration Using Panel Data." Working Paper No. 4794. Cambridge, Mass.: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1994.

www.addisababa.gov.et. (May 2019)

www.ILIC.gov.et (May 2019)

Webster M. (1985) *new college dictionary*.

Franklin E. Zimring, Franklin E. (2012) *The City That Became Safe New York 's Lessons for Urban Crime and Its Control*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Appendence

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT

Appendix: 1

Dear respondents,

The aim of this questionnaire is to collect data for the research entitled “The nexus between urban crime and unemployment in Addis Ababa the case of Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8.” In this research, the researcher tries to identify how unemployment influence offenders commit the crime, what factors are contributing to spread urban crime and identify possible policy gaps in preventing crime. The data, which is going to be collected, is confidential and used only for research purpose. So, feel free to kindly fill all the questionnaires and provide me with a reliable, accurate and sound response as the quality of your response affects the outcome of the study.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Appendix: 2

Questionnaire Guideline for Respondents

General Instruction:

- 1- Please do not write your name
- 2- Please Read the question carefully before providing your response
- 3- Please try to answer every question in accordance with the instruction provided.
- 4- For multiple choice questions, please answer by putting “√” sign in the box provided and circle your appropriate answer.
- 5- For questions that require your opinion, please give a short, precise and honest answer.

I- General Information of the Respondents

1- Gender	Male	Female

2- Age	20-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50

3- Marital Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed/widower/

4- How long lived in the study area	One year	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	More than 10 years

5- Academic Background	Primary school	High school	Diploma/TEVT/	BA	MA

6- Job status before You committed crime	Employed	Unemployed

II- Unemployment and urban property crime relation Questions

1. Does unemployment has a relation with urban property crime?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	63	79.75%	79.75%	97.47%
	Neutral	-	-	-	-
	Disagree	2	2.53%	2.53%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. To what extent, increasing of unemployment affect the increase rate of property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	58	73.42%	73.42%	73.42%
	Neutral	9	11.39%	11.39%	84.81%
	Disagree	12	15.19%	15.19%	100.0%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. Does unemployment increase the tendency of unemployed individuals to commit property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	58	73.42%	73.42%	91.14%
	Neutral	4	5.06%	5.06%	96.2%
	Disagree	3	3.80%	3.80%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Do unemployed individuals mostly involved on property crime rather than violent crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	24	30.38%	30.38%	30.38%
	Agree	42	53.17%	53.17%	83.55

	Neutral	11	13.92	13.92	97.47
	Disagree	2	2.53	2.53	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
5. To what extent, unemployed individuals involved on property crime than the employed individuals in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	8	10.13%	10.13%	10.13%
	Agree	34	43.04%	43.04%	53.17%
	Neutral	16	20.25%	20.25%	73.42%
	Disagree	21	26.58%	26.58%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

III- Questions Related with Causes for the Prevalence of Unemployment and Urban Property Crime

1. Less attention for job creation may contribute for the prevalence of property crime?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	29	36.71%	36.71%	36.71%
	Agree	42	53.16%	53.16%	89.87%
	Neutral	3	3.80%	3.80%	93.67%
	Disagree	5	6.33%	6.33%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. Does the increasing number of the male unemployed individuals contribute for the prevalence of proper crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	63	79.75%	79.75%	97.47%
	Neutral	-	-	-	-
	Disagree	2	2.53%	2.53%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. The increasing number of youth unemployed may contribute for the prevalence of					

property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72%
	Agree	43	54.43%	54.43%	72.15%
	Neutral	-	-	-	-
	Disagree	22	27.85%	27.85%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Do unemployed or job seeker rural-urban migrants may contribute for the prevalence of urban property crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	6	7.59%	7.59%	7.59%
	Agree	37	46.84%	46.84%	54.43%
	Neutral	15	18.99%	18.99%	73.42%
	Disagree	21	26.58%	26.58%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

IV- Questions Related with Policy gap and alternative solutions

1. Does the existing unemployment reduction policy contributes to decrease the prevalence of unemployment as well as urban property crime at the city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	28	35.44%	35.44%	35.44%
	Neutral	25	31.65%	31.65%	67.09%
	Disagree	21	26.58%	26.58%	93.67%
	Strongly disagree	5	6.33%	6.33%	100%
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. Entrepreneurship training and TEVT may contribute to reduce prevalence of unemployment at city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	12	15.19	15.19	15.19%
	Agree	24	30.38%	30.38%	45.57%

	Neutral	17	21.52%	21.52%	67.09%
	Disagree	26	32.91%	32.91%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. Does the expansion of rural development decrease the prevalence of unemployed rural-urban migrants at the city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	51	64.56%	64.56%	64.56%
	Neutral	9	11.39%	11.39%	75.95%
	Disagree	19	24.05%	24.05%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Does the expansion of small and micro enterprises contribute to decrease the rate of unemployment as well as property crime rate at the city level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	16	20.25	20.25	20.25%
	Agree	32	40.51%	40.51%	60.76%
	Neutral	13	16.46%	16.46%	77.22%
	Disagree	18	22.78%	22.78%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
5. Policy/law makers may play their role to combat urban crimes by initiating appropriate unemployment reduction policies?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	8	10.13%	10.13%	10.13%
	Agree	37	46.83%	46.83%	56.96%
	Neutral	12	15.19%	15.19%	72.15%
	Disagree	22	27.85%	27.85%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

V- Questions Related with the Rate of urban property crime

1. Urban property crimes repeatedly occurred in the study area					
		Frequency	Percent%	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	26	32.91%	32.91%	32.91%
	Agree	49	62.03%	62.03%	94.94%
	Neutral	4	5.06%	5.06%	100%
	Disagree	-	-	-	
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. Property crime rates are higher than violent crime rates in the study area					
		Frequency	Percent%	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	18	22.78%	22.78%	22.78%
	Agree	58	73.42%	73.42%	96.2%
	Neutral	2	2.53%	2.53%	98.72%
	Disagree	1	1.27%	1.28%	100%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
3. Urban property crime rates have been increasing over in the last three years in study area.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	31	39.24%	39.24%	39.24%
	Agree	48	60.76%	60.76%	100%
	Neutral	-	-	-	
	Disagree	-	-	-	
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
4. Which type of property crime has been repeatedly occurring in the study are?					
Types of property crimes		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Burglary	4	5.06%	5.06%	5.06%
	Theft/Pick pocketing	27	34.18%	34.18%	39.24%
	Robbery	-	-	-	-
	Mobile or purse snatching	45	56.96%	56.96%	96.2%

	Mugging	3	3.80%	3.80%	100
	Others	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
5. How property crime prevalence has been evolving the study area for the last three years?					
Degree of occurrences		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Highly aggravated	32	40.50%	40.50%	40.50%
	Increasing at alarming rate	44	55.70%	55.70%	96.2%
	Rising as usual	3	3.80%	3.80%	100%
	Growing slightly	-	-	-	
	Decrease	-	-	-	
	Don't know	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

VI- Questions Related with Crime Prevention Approach and policy implementation

1. The Wereda administration has any crime prevention approach or strategy to prevent urban property crimes in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	14	17.72%	17.72%	17.72
	Neutral	17	21.52%	21.52%	39.24
	Disagree	48	60.76%	60.76%	100.00%
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. The Wereda administration properly implements crime prevention laws and policies in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Strongly agree	-	-	-	-
	Agree	19	24.05%	24.05%	24.05
	Neutral	9	11.39%	11.39%	35.44
	Disagree	51	64.56%	64.56%	100.00
	Strongly disagree	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

VII- Age Group That Greatly Involved on Criminal Acts in the study area

1. What age group was greatly involved on criminal acts?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	16-20 years	9	11.39%	11.39%	11.39%
	21-25 years	32	40.51%	40.51%	51.1
	26-30 years	33	41.77%	41.77%	93.6
	31-40 years	5	6.33%	6.33%	100%
	41-50 years	-	-	-	
	Above 50 years	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	
2. From your experience or understanding, which group of society is highly or regularly involved in urban crime in the study area?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
	Urban-rural migrants	8	10.13%	10.13%	10.13%
	Youth drug addicted	15	18.99%	18.99%	29.12
	Street boys/girls	27	34.18%	34.18%	63.3
	Youth unemployed	29	36.71%	36.71%	100.0%
	Youth employed	-	-	-	
Total		79	100%	100%	

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT

Interview Guide for Key Informants

Dear Sir/ Madam

My name is Mesay Tsegaye. The aim of this interview is to collect data for the research entitled “The nexus between urban crime and unemployment in Addis Ababa the case of Addis Ketema sub-city Wereda 8.” In this research, the researcher tries to identify how unemployment influence offenders commit the crime, what factors are contributing to spreading urban crimes and identify possible policy gaps in preventing crime. The data, which is going to be collected, is confidential and used only for research purpose.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

I- General Instruction:

- 1- Please do not write your name
- 2- Please Read the question carefully before providing your response
- 3- Please try to answer every question in accordance with the instruction provided.
- 4- For multiple choice questions, please answer by putting “√” sign in the box provided and circle your appropriate answer.
- 5- For questions that require your opinion, please give a short, precise and honest answer.

I- General Information of Key Informants

1- Gender	Male	Female

2- Age	20-25	26-30	31-40	40-50	Above 50

3- Marital Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed

4- How long lived in the study area	One year	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-10 years	More than 10 years

5- Academic Background	Diploma /TEVT/	BA	MA	PHD

6- Position held in the organization	
7- Years of work in the organization	

Interview Questions for key informants
(Police officers, Judges, labor& social affairs bureau, and Wereda leaders)

- 1- Had property crimes frequently occurred in the study area? Please list some kinds of crimes_____
- 2- As your experience, there is any relationship between urban property crimes and unemployment?
- 3- Does unemployment push the offenders to committed urban property crime in the study area?
- 4- Does unemployment play a significant role in the prevalence of urban property crimes in the study area?
- 5- Did the sub-city or the Wereda administration have any crime prevention approach or strategy to prevent urban property crimes in the study area? And is it sufficient to prevent crime?
- 6- Do the law enforcing bodies or institutions are competent enough to prevent urban property crime in the study area?
- 7- What roles will play the government, non-government organizations and the local communities in reducing and controlling urban crimes?
- 8- Do the existing Crime prevention laws and policies need improvements?
- 9- What alternative solutions would you recommend for addressing the influenced of unemployment on urban crimes?
