

Youth Unemployment and Its Impact on Nigeria's Economic Development

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of youth unemployment on Nigeria's Economic Development. Secondary data from the National Bureau of Statistics, World Bank and Central Bank of Nigeria for a seven year period from 2010-2016 was examined. Conclusions were reached based on the findings using the data available on unemployed youths between the ages of 15-44yrs. Purposive sampling technique was adopted from Nigeria's GDP, labour force, government spending, labour efficiency, import and export, labour hours lost, population, unemployment rate, youth unemployment rate for a period of seven years. The variables adopted measured the impact of unemployment among youths on GDP, Crime and Labour efficiency in Nigeria. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used and hypotheses were tested using Pearson correlation bivariate for 1-tailed test at 5% level of significance with the use of SPSS v.20. The research observed that despite the increase in youth unemployment, Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product has not declined; the rate of crime though on the increase has not increased significantly as a result of youth unemployment despite the increase in arrests being made. Also, despite the increase in youth unemployment rate, labour productivity has increased based on data available but close to \$2 which is not quite impressive based on labour hours spent, while the total hours lost on production has increased as computed on a 12hrs per day for 365days based on the total labour force figure. Also, government spending on importation has also increased considerably while the total labour force for the period remained underutilized.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Population, Gross Domestic Product, Labour Efficiency, Crime.

1. Introduction

Unemployment among youths remains a cankerworm which has eaten deep into the crucibles of the nation. It remains a subject of discourse which requires quick and immediate solution in a country that yearns to compete with developed nations of the world. The youths comprise of the active labour force of a country in its production and policy implementation process and there is a need to fully engage them in the affairs of the nation. "The role of youths in nation building in recent times has generated serious discussions and clear cut policy agenda which are necessary for the development, plan and policy action of any country" (Aniefiok, 2014). This indicates the importance of the youths in nation building and their capacity in nation building must not be underestimated as they remain Nigeria's future leaders.

The definition of a youth differs from one country to another based on the laws governing such country. The youth as defined by the Nigerian Population Commission in Osakwe (2013) are young persons between the ages of 18 and 24 as the conundrum here is that the legally considered age of an adult is 18 with a voting right. According to the Second National Youth Policy Document of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2009) youths are persons between the ages of 18-35 years, male and female who are citizens of Nigeria. The United Nation has defined youth as persons in the age range of 15-24 years, while the World Health Organization reporting on violence and health categorize youth as persons between the ages of 10 and 29. In Sierra-Leone, the United Nation Peace-Building Commission defines youth as belonging to the ages of 15 and 35.

The productivity and development of a country is determined by the size of its labour force, according to the available World Bank data, the percentage of Nigeria's labour force between the ages of 15-24 who are unemployed are 13.6% as at 2014 from a total labour force of 55,784, 248. The figure of Nigeria's labour force according to the National Bureau of Statistics data have increased to 83,875,253 in 2016. According to Anthony (2013), chronic youth unemployment is evident in Nigeria as every year, thousands of graduates are produced but there are no jobs for majority of them. It is so sad these days to see what some of the youths have become, one dependent on the inability to define a path for them in the affairs of nation building. Instead, they have chosen a path for themselves one built on avarice and the love of financial gains through illicit means. These illicit means are those frowned upon by the law and most of them end-up becoming convicts in their father land as well as in foreign countries.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Unemployment has become endemic in the Nigerian economic system with most of its youths between the ages of 18-35 being less productive or engaged in any form of creative or gainful employment. According to Nwankwor & Ifejiolor (2014), the level of unemployment in Nigeria has grown large that it cannot be addressed by mere campaign or word of mouth. The problems of low productivity, crime, lack of innovativeness, high public disorder

are characterized by the various forms of unemployment within the Nigerian society. The upsurge in internet fraud has become a bone of contention within the system where individuals who are involved comprise of youths who do not engage in any form of legal work due to various factors. As a result of the increasing rate of unemployment, the youths are subjected to being used as machines of destruction during election; some are involved in ritual killings and other forms of nefarious acts which have negative impact on the development of Nigeria. This issues and more are required to be addressed and solution proffer to promote Nigeria's image in the best interest of all and also help to facilitate improvement in productivity with the availability of human and material resources readily available but not fully integrated into the production process.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the Study

This study focused on the impact of youth unemployment on national development. There is a need to examine the impact unemployment of the youths has on the development of Nigeria. The objectives of this research study are highlighted below:

- i. To examine the relationship between the youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product of Nigeria.
- ii. To examine the relationship between youth unemployment rate and the rate of crime in Nigeria.
- iii. To examine the relationship between youth unemployment and labour efficiency in Nigeria.

1.3 Research Questions

This research study tends to ask the following questions in regards to the issues being addressed:

- i. What is the relationship between youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product of Nigeria?
- ii. What is the relationship between youth unemployment rate and the rate of crime in Nigeria?
- iii. What is the relationship between youth unemployment and labour efficiency in Nigeria?

1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are subjected to test in the course of this research study:

- i. There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product rate in Nigeria.
- ii. There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the rate of crime in Nigeria.
- iii. There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and labour efficiency in Nigeria.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Youth Unemployment Rate and Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product

A nation needs its youths to forge ahead at the moment and in years to come. The strength of a nation lies in its people and the innovations developed to meet various economic challenges. The industrial revolution of 1750-1850 saw the rapid rise in industrial mechanization by innovative individuals who were able to see the challenges posed by the need to survive in changing times. This need for survival remains a part of the human trait in a competitive world. The development of science and technology aided the rapid growth of the period where various forms of machines were being developed from the counting machine, to the planting and production machines as well as the analytic machines which was used to solve complex problems. This was a time when the need to make human existence easy and revolutionize mechanized farming to meet the changing demands of the increasing population. Therefore, subsistence production wasn't the way out.

Various factories, inventions, ideas began to appear on the scene, the standard of living of the people saw a rapid improvement. Various authors have agreed that the revolution was triggered by the increasing innovativeness of the youths at the time. There was a great movement of people from the rural part of England to the cities where new factories like the wool spinning mills, automobile plants, carpentry shops, banks, construction of the rail roads and the building of the steam engine by James Watt were developed. This created more job opportunities for the youths and most of whom eventually became masters of their trade. Since the major focus of this study is on the Nigerian economy and not that of her colonial master Britain whose economy over the years have improved tremendously compared to her colony Nigeria whose abundance of resources, manpower and level of intellectualism have only contributed more to the impoverishment of her people.

As a way to escape poverty, many youths look for better opportunities by migrating (World Bank, 2009) as there is this belief that travelling abroad is the key to fortune and success. Despite the discovery of crude oil and huge wealth from its sales, the standard of living of the majority is calamitous as a result of the mismanagement of the oil wealth by the political office holders. The Nigerian economy developed relatively in the most parts of 1970s with respect to the discovery of crude oil. It was a period when "money wasn't a problem but how to spend it." The period witnessed the oil boom and also the Udoji award of the 70s where civil servants were given free money and some individuals became millionaires overnight. There was lack of foresight and proper planning of Nigeria's resources at the period. In the 70s, Nigeria went on a spending spree in order to show her neighbours as

well as the world her extravagant way of life and her aversion for savings. This period saw Nigeria built the National theatre and also witnessed the invitation of foreigners into the country during the Festival of Arts and Culture known as Festac'77 where millions of dollars was spent. But ironically, today, Nigeria still remains a developing country despite her abundance of resources with high dependence on foreign loans and increasing rate of unemployment. According to Ogbeyi (2012) despite being a country endowed with natural and high quality human capital it is yet to find its rightful place among comity of nations.

Nigeria as a nation is richly blessed with natural and human resources. Nigeria remains one of the highest oil producing countries in the world with her GDP dependent on it. The country over the years have witnessed series of challenges one associated with ethnical, religious and political issues which have been a source of international debate. According to Tamuno et al (1996) cited in Odoemelam and Aisien (2013), "nation building refers to the process whereby people transfer their commitment and loyalty to small tribes, villages or petty principalities to the larger central system. This transfer of commitment and loyalty to the nation as a whole would have a positive impact on the well-being of everyone." In fact, today it has become an international acceptance that an average Nigerian live below a dollar a day despite its abundance of resources. The National Bureau of Statistics (2016) defined unemployment as covering persons between the ages of 15-64 who during the period were currently available for work, actively seeking for work but were without work. A nation cannot grow if her people are not empowered most especially the youths who are supposed to be the leaders of tomorrow. According to Osakwe (2013) in the early 80s, the Alhaji Shehu Shagari administration introduced the National Youth Policy (NYP) which was established to meet the burgeoning needs of the youths in the country and enable them to be more productive to themselves and to the nation in general but it remained a policy without much action.

According to the FGN Budget Office (2013), the Federal Ministry of Youth & Social Development proposed spending for 2013 amounted to more than N85billion of which N79billion was spent on recurrent expenditure while N6billion was spent on capital expenditure. The breakdown of the expenditure shows that more than N77billion was to be spent on National Youth Service Corps, more than N70billion was expended as total personnel cost and about N9billion to cover overhead cost. This shows the level of un-seriousness in the ministry while most of the budget money was used to finance expenses instead of investing in capital expenditures that will cater for the needs of the youths. It is sad that most of the youths after the completion of their tertiary education in the various universities and at the completion of the one year National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) still have to contend for a job space in the job market. Most of the advertised jobs are few in number and it has become a norm to see thousands of graduates vying for posts meant for one or two successful individuals thereby leaving majority unemployed. According to Patterson et al (2006) cited in Emeh, Nwanguma & Abaroh (2012), unemployment is one of the developmental problems that face every developing economy. According to Adedokun & Oluwagbohunmi (2014) unemployment is a great challenge facing youths in Nigeria. Hamzat (2013) cited in Adedokun & Oluwagbohunmi (2014), posits that 'the competent and the upright and intelligent youths who had no godfathers or no parents who could give them positions as gifts would never be involved in government.' There is a need to ensure corrective measures are developed to eradicate and if not reduce the rate to ensure growth and development and reduce crime as an idle hand is said to be the 'devil's workshop' and as Oye, Inuwa & Ahmad (2011) posit, being without a job is indeed an enforced idleness of wage earners who are able and enthusiastic to work but cannot find jobs.

Based on statistics, Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product have continued to grow over the years despite the increasing number of unemployed in the country. The data available from the National Bureau of Statistics shows an increase of more than 7trillion naira from 2015 figures to 2016 compared to a figure of 5trillion naira increase from 2014 to 2015 figures. Despite the increase in unemployment rate as well as youth unemployment in Nigeria, her GDP has continued to grow. This growth could be as a result of foreign exchange that accrued to the country from sales of crude oil in the international market since there is a high demand for crude oil all around the world. According to Asoluka & Okezie (2011), "it is an established economic reality that the size of the workforce directly impacts a country's GDP. Not only does the workforce contribute to the production of manufactured goods and services or agricultural produce in direct proportion, but also brings in its wake increasing purchasing power, which in turn fuels economic growth."

2.2 Youth Unemployment Rate and Crime Rate in Nigeria

A highly productive economy in the world today has majority of the people being engaged in productive means. Such means like research, training and skill acquisition, building and repairs, technology development, teaching and educating, manufacturing and sales, farming, fishing and weaving etc. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) report of 2011 Nigeria's unemployment rate increased to 23.9 percent in 2011 compared with 21.1 percent in 2010 and 19.7percent in 2009, as revealed by the National Bureau of Statistics (2011) Nigerian unemployment report shows that the rate is higher in the rural areas (25.6 percent) than in the urban areas (17.1 percent). In 2015, the National Bureau of Statistics figure was quite different, in its report it was stated that the number of underemployed in the labour force i.e. those working but doing menial jobs not commensurate with

their qualifications increased by 1.21million or 9.16%, resulting to an increase in underemployment rate to 18.7% (14.42million persons) in Q4 2015 from Q3 2015 of 17.4% (i.e.13.2m). During the same period the number of unemployed in the labour force increased by 518,102 persons resulting in an increase in unemployment rate to 10.4% in Q4 of 2015 from 9.9% in Q3 of 2015. This shows according to the report that there were a total number of 22.45million people in the Nigerian labour force in Q4 of 2015 that were either unemployed or underemployed compared to 20.7million in Q3 of 2015 and 19.6million in Q2 of 2015.

The figures above are indications of increasing rate of unemployment within the Nigerian labour force. Therefore, there is a need to engage the youths in the affairs of the country as they are young and innovative. Non-engagement of the youths could lead to a greater problem within the society. Relegation of the Nigerian Youths to the background in economic scheme remains a major challenge (Adedokun & Oluwagbohunmi, 2014). Hamzat (2013) cited in Adedokun & Oluwagbohunmi (2014) opines that the inclusion of youths in government is imperative as no nation can prosper without its youth taking key decisions and making significant contributions in government because they are the backbone of any nation and they must never be relegated or neglected. Nigeria is one of the most youthful countries in the world. About 45 percent of the country's population is under the age of fifteen (ILO, 2010; British Council & Harvard University, 2010 cited in ILO, 2011). Thus, it is not surprising that unemployment among the youth (i.e. 15-24 years age cohort) in Nigeria is 40 percent in rural areas and 49 percent in urban areas in 2005 (ILO, 2011).

We should understand that the devil's workshop is opened for free and various forms of economic sabotage or crime can be easily learnt or developed in such a place as a result of idleness and lack of direction. One of such sabotages is that witnessed in the Niger Delta as a result of militancy as well as that witnessed in the North perpetrated by Boko Haram. According to Fadeyi, Oke, Ajagbe, Isiavwe & Adegbuyi (2015), when there is economic crisis, young people are the ones most likely to be the first to bear the brunt of lay-offs by employers. The end result has led many of them to go back to the rural areas where the opportunities are lower and some could result to illegal vices. The spate of crime within the society is quite alarming in the country as a result of unemployment. Such heinous crimes like rape, murder, drug dealing, burglary, cultism, ritual killings, prostitution, kidnapping, human trafficking and terrorism are entrenched within the society. The rate by which cultism is growing within the society is at an alarming rate. This illicit 'ism' seems to have jumped the walls of the various tertiary institutions into the streets and neighbourhoods where individuals who are roadside mechanics, transporters, motorcycle and keke napep riders, butchers, apprentices now boast of belonging to an occultic group within the society, thereby unleashing mayhem on neighbourhoods and destroying properties.

Recently, residents of Ikorodu which is a part of Lagos state witnessed the evil perpetrated by an occult group referred to as the 'badoo boys' who are responsible for series of killings within Ikorodu and its environs. Such killings were ritualistic in nature with perpetrators smashing the heads of their victims after forcefully gaining access to their victims' homes and killing all the household and then wiping their bloods with handkerchieves. Most of the perpetrators of this evil were investigated to be youths who are unemployed but were forced to take an oath to engage in ritual killings for financial gains. Crime has become entrenched in our society today as Adebayo (2013) noted that crime is often seen as a threat to the nation's security fabric or as a symptom of a breakdown of social order. On April 5, 2018 a bank robbery in Kwara state left scores of people dead while the robbers carted away huge sums of naira notes from the banks after unleashing terror on the Offa community. The robbers who according to the report numbered 30 besieged banks and police posts with sophisticated weapons and hand-grenades, killed policemen and innocent individuals at the bank premises. This incident has raised questions in the country as to engaging the youths to be productive through various empowerment programmes.

2.3 Youth Unemployment Rate and Labour Efficiency in Nigeria

The efficiency of labour remains a combination of the totality of the labour force and the number of hours worked. In reality, the totality of the labour force consists of individuals who are willing to work but could not find work. This is a form of involuntary unemployment as a result of some certain economic factors as would be highlighted subsequently. The efficiency of labour entails the number of hours labour puts into productivity over a period of time. In the views of Aiyedogbon & Ohwofasa (2012) cited in Agbodike, Igbokwe-Ibeto & Umeifekem (2015), the inadequate employment opportunities for the youths have a number of socio-economic, political and moral consequences. Low productivity and chronic poverty are among such consequences. The share of the total population living below the \$1 a day threshold of 46 per cent is higher today than in the 1980s and 1990s in spite significant improvements in the growth of GDP in recent years." The number of people efficiently engaged in production has declined over the years despite the increasing number of Nigeria's labour force. The various causes of unemployment and types of unemployment are discussed below:

2.3.1 Causes of Unemployment

It is disheartening these days to see the youths being unproductive as a result of unemployment. Every year, the various tertiary institutions in Nigeria keep graduating students in their numbers but without any assurance of getting their dream jobs. Most have resulted to engaging in menial jobs to keep body and soul. It is not new to see

graduates and postgraduates of higher institutions being truck drivers, sachet water peddlers, bus conductors, barbers, load carriers etc. According to a published editorial report from Punch of June 10, 2003 as cited in Emeh, Nwanguma & Abaroh (2012), the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) in 2001 was reported to have stated that universities and other tertiary institutions in Nigeria produce on the average 120,000 graduates each year without having hope of any job. As a result of unemployment, many betting houses are on the increase all around Nigeria and most especially in the city of Lagos with the youths being the major patronizers of these betting houses. In the words of Fajana (2000) as cited in Nwankwo & Ifejiolor (2014) unemployment is a situation that arises where people that are willing to work are unable to find suitable paid jobs.

This menace happens as a result of the following:

- i. Corruption among public office holders.
- ii. Lack of discipline among the people of a state.
- iii. Misplaced priorities among policy makers
- iv. Political chaos and frequent changes in government
- v. Absence of innovative ideas
- vi. Low infrastructural facilities within the country
- vii. Low exploration of other areas of businesses and over dependence on oil
- viii. Tribalism and favouritism
- ix. Low standard of education and skill acquisition.
- x. Low entrepreneurial qualities or development among the leaders and the youths etc.

i. Corruption among public office holders

One of the challenges facing Nigeria as a country whose impact is being felt by the youths is corruption which is entrenched in the system. The public resources meant for the people are being diverted to the private purses of the public office holders. The Transparency International (2018) defines corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gains. It can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occur. These monies diverted to private purses are supposed to be used to execute developmental projects which would have a positive impact on the lives of the youths but instead, the monies are mismanaged thereby affecting the youths negatively.

These according to Transparency International (2018) are acts committed at a high level of government in the form of policy distortion or the central function of the state, thereby enabling the leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good. Recently, the international agency in its corruption perception index of 2017 ranked Nigeria 148 out of 180 countries examined with a score of 27 out of 100. The inclusion of the funds for training and development of the youths in the budget gives room for law makers to manipulate the budget to their advantage. Such manipulations or distortions or padding of the budget gives a very negative impression of the lawmakers and their roles in ensuring the development of the youths. We are used to seeing public officers divert funds meant for the masses to their private bank accounts and thereby hindering quick development as a result of inability to access the funds by those who require of it.

ii. Lack of Discipline among the people of a state.

When there is lack of discipline among the people; disorder is bound to exist. There must exist law and order to ensure even distribution of the nation's wealth. The lack of discipline being witnessed in Nigeria directly affects the youths of the country. Some individuals no longer see following the rule of law, guidelines as a principle, instead they see it as a waste of time since they are interested in getting rich by hook or crook thereby getting involved in crime.

If people are disciplined, public funds will not be converted for private use, the right people will fill the right positions within organizations, the right person will be in the position of leadership and there won't be a case like that of the employment scandal being witnessed at the Nigerian immigration examination where so many people were stampeded to death at the stadium venue, thousands of people will not be vying for jobs meant for just two persons etc. According to Nwankwo & Ifejiolor (2014), the problem of unemployment in Nigeria is a national issue that should be handled with care. The rate of unemployment in Nigeria since 1973 has been growing in a geometric progression. It would be difficult to meet the burgeoning demand for employment if unemployment keeps growing at a geometric progression and jobs at an arithmetic progression. Since there is lack of discipline in some sectors of the Nigerian economy as a result, unemployment is likely to continue into the foreseeable future.

iii. Misplaced priorities among policy makers

In 2015 Budget a budget watch organization in Nigeria in their analysis of the 2015 budget to the various ministries in Nigeria stated N71.85bn being amount allocated to the Ministry of Youth Development out of which 98.42% of this said sum covered recurrent expenditures while just a paltry percentage of 1.58% was channeled towards capital expenditure. It is so sad that most policy makers and the various government institutions in the country have not been living up to expectation and have also been contributing to unemployment of the youths. Channeling public funds to capital projects will help to take care of unemployment of the youths as more facilities can be erected to engage them but the reverse is the case. Most of the funds are being diverted into private accounts and

monies are being spent on luxuries. During the President Goodluck Jonathan regime the sum of \$2billion meant for arms procurement by the office of the National Security Adviser in the person of Col. Sambo Dasuki was embezzled while young soldiers were killed fighting Boko Haram in faraway north of Nigeria. This money was shared for campaign purposes and loyalists to the president had a field day taking their chunk of the national cake. According to Osakwe (2013), youth unemployment is only a symptom of a long and enduring problem in respect to national security.

iv. Political chaos and frequent changes in government

Unemployment also arises when there is political chaos within the country sometimes as a result of civil war or factional differences. As a result of the unrest many young individuals may be unemployed. Also, the frequent change in government may also bring about unemployment whereby the present government may stop the employment policy of the previous administration or possibly employ their loyal members to take up the jobs while those who are not loyal to the present administration are sent packing. This issue has become a trend most especially in the African political terrain. According to Osakwe (2013), 'majority of violent acts threatening national security have been ascribed to youth unemployment. Some of them are the Aguleri-Umuleri war in Anambra State, the low intensity war in the Niger-Delta; Ife-Modakeke dispute; the post-election crisis and the asymmetric war with Boko Haram going on in large part of the Northern region of Nigeria.'

v. Absence of innovative ideas

It is very essential for a developing country like Nigeria to learn from the developed countries of the world. Learning should be followed by acting upon and bringing to the fore innovative ideas for the empowerment of the populace. It is the responsibility of the various institutions of learning in Nigeria to help encourage innovative ideas one which would go a long way in putting Nigeria at the center of the world map in the areas of advancement in science and technology as well as in finance. These ideas can be converted into something realistic which would be beneficial to the growing youth population as well as a means of empowering innovative individuals to kick start their ideas and help promote it financially.

vi. Low infrastructural facilities

The presence of low infrastructural facilities to meet the demands of the population remains an issue. The creation of more infrastructures will help boost youth employment and reduce unemployment within the country. The low or lack of infrastructural facilities have been a cause for the migration of youths to the city from the rural areas with hopes of getting a good source of livelihood. According to Emeh (2012), the government is required to embark on rural development such as rural industrialization and electrification to curtail rural-urban drift. In engendering rural development, rural roads should be built, infrastructure provided to ensure that the rural areas are attractive to live in as this will enable the possibility of youths staying in the rural areas and getting productively engaged.

vii. Low exploration of other areas of businesses and over dependence on oil

Nigeria's economy is dependent on oil exploration. This has led to the abandonment of other sectors of the economy with the oil and gas sector being the main focus as a result of the huge foreign exchange being derived. In the 70s, as a result of the huge foreign reserve to the country, the federal government declared the Udoji award which is free money for civil servants and invited countries to its shores during the FESTAC 77 known as the festival of arts and culture to marvel at how Nigeria is not scared of spending. This was a time when the Naira was stronger or at par with the British Pound according to Enekwe, Ordu & Nwoha (2013) the Naira to the dollar was at N0.61 to 1dollar in 1981. Since money is not a problem but how to spend it, in Omolehinwa (2001) cited in Omolehinwa (2012) this was in the 1970s when in the financial years 1971/1972, 1973/74, and 1974/75 actual revenue of federal government as a percentage of total government expenditure was 111%, 115% and 138% respectively.

The revenue was as a result of the money being made due to the rising oil prices in the dollar market which was to the favour of the oil producing countries. Nigeria made its fair share of the increase in oil demand but was only good at squandering it. The agricultural sector was abandoned and cocoa production which used to be the major source of income to the country was no longer given any cognizance likewise other various cash crops. Also, the dot com era saw the emergence of various technology firms most especially in developed countries of the world. Nigeria needs to also focus attention in this area and not rely only on the supply and demand for oil.

viii. Tribalism and Favouritism

Tribalism and Favouritism are also factors contributing to unemployment within Nigeria. From experience, top level officers would prefer to favour their kit and kin to take up vacant job roles within the organization they have influence in. These individuals do not even need to attend any test or interviews before getting a job in which some more qualified individuals are supposed to get. Likewise, the issue of tribalism is fast becoming a pain in the neck with individuals preferring their colleagues to be members of their tribes. Such organizations are quite sceptical of other tribes as being domineering and with the tendency of taking up their jobs if allowed to be trained on the job. This and many more are reasons for unemployment among youths within the Nigerian context.

ix. Low Standard of Education and skill acquisition

According to Onno (n.d) most graduates from the Nigerian system have received education with limited skill,

reason why fresh graduates are finding it hard to secure gainful employment. The Nigerian educational system should ensure that the nation's manpower are adequately trained to help improve productivity or create businesses. Low standard of education may hinder youths from getting employed in the competitive labour market as lack of exposure to the basics may cost so much over a very long period of time.

x. Low entrepreneurial qualities or development among the leaders and the youths

According to Onah (2001) as cited in Fadeyi et al (2015) pointed out that national decision makers have come to realize that productive entrepreneurship is key to national economic development through enhancement of employment creation, economic growth, adoption of latest technology as well as innovation capabilities. These entrepreneurial skills are quite low in some so called leaders since they do not possess the quality. Like the maxim goes; "nemo dat quad non habet" you can't give what you don't have. A leader who does not have an entrepreneurial skill can't enlighten his followers on ways to develop their businesses. This is one of the problems faced in schools of learning since entrepreneurial education is quite at its lowest ebb. We have seen constant business failures as start-up companies are being closed down, multi-million naira investments go down the drain without standing the test of time. This is an issue that has to be addressed as employees are being disengaged as a result of closure of business. In the words of Osakwe (2013) the pioneers of the vision 20/20 for instance, have suggested to government to focus on certain areas to address some of these youth challenges like youth empowerment programme that would reduce the unemployment rate among Nigerians through job creation.

To reduce the spate of unemployment among the youths there should be according to Ajani, Mgbenka & Onah (2015) promotion and support of advocacy work that is aimed at creating entrepreneurial awareness among youths about various opportunities that cut across different value chains. Also, we should not forget that there are some youths whom out of laziness have made it a choice not to be gainfully employed but to oppress others in making money through mischief. The president Muhammadu Buhari in an interview questioned the lazy attitude of some youths and their will not to be educated as a result of their reliance on proceed of oil money, most of whom are below 30 years of age constituting 60% of the population. This lazy attitude has transformed into militancy, kidnapping, drug and human trafficking among the youths in Nigeria for financial gains.

2.3.2 Types of unemployment

There are various types of unemployment as depicted in the diagram below:

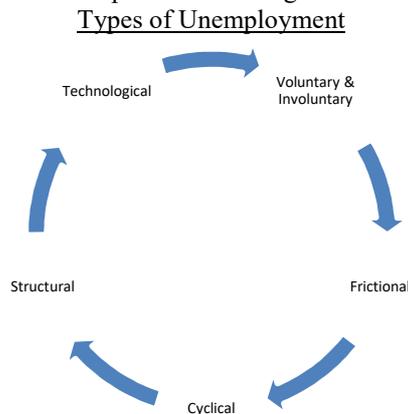


Fig1: Diagrammatic presentation of types of Unemployment: Drawing by Author

i. Technological Unemployment

This type of unemployment arises as a result of changes in technology. It develops as a result of obsolescence of old technology as new ones replace old ones and new skills are required to operate such technologies. For example in the past during the evolution of computers from the first generation to the current generation computers moved from gigantic to micro-mini computers. Technology has taken new form and new skills are to be acquired to be able to operate them. Lack of the required skills may lead to unemployment or laying off of old staff as a result of outdated knowledge. Also, the use of computers have taken the place of pen and paper in our offices and most people are out of office and more are being laid off as a result of the deficiency in the use of computers. Sophisticated machines are replacing old ones in the various factories, these machines need the expertise of skilled individuals' inability to operate such machines will definitely lead to technological unemployment.

ii. Voluntary Unemployment

This type of unemployment arises as a result of the individual's willingness to quit a job due to some certain reasons such as pay, convenience, promotion, appraisal, working conditions, career pursuit etc. Here, the unemployed individual refuses to work or engage in any form of work out of his or her will.

iii. Involuntary Unemployment

This type of unemployment arises out of the will of the individual. This could be as a result of management's

decisions to lay-off employees, office politics etc which may cause people their jobs. The individual affected becomes unemployed as a result of decision of top managers who see such person or persons as no longer suitable for the job and feel there is a need for replacement of the affected persons. This can arise as a result of organization policy, wars or disasters which may hinder productivity.

iv. Cyclical Unemployment

This type of unemployment arises as a result of breakdown in the generality of the economy. This is quite different from voluntary unemployment as this cuts across the various sectors of the economy from agriculture, shipping, banking and insurance etc.

v. Structural Unemployment

This type of unemployment occurs as a result of structural defects within the economy. This type of unemployment was that witnessed in the textile industry whereby the sector could not function any longer as a result of systemic failure. People were thrown out of jobs involuntarily as a result of the collapse in that sector.

vi. Frictional Unemployment

In the words of Schumpeter (1954) in Boianovsky & Trautwein (2007), frictional unemployment results from the reallocation of factors of production (land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship) from contracting production unities to expanding ones in the “creative destruction” process characteristic of economic growth. It results as a result of underutilization of the factors of production and this happens for a short term period e.g underutilization of land for production leaving huge expanse of land unused likewise underutilization of labour where people are left unemployed as a result of low demand for them or fixing labour in functions not in tandem with the skills acquired as well as non-availability of capital for effective usage etc.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

This research evolves around three major theories which are depicted on the diagram below and further explained:

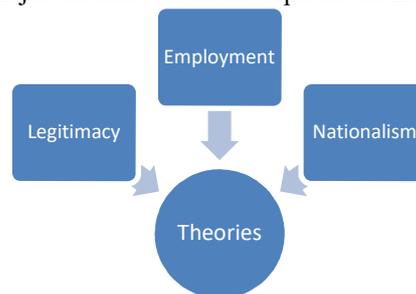


Fig2: Diagram depicting the theories drawn by the Author

2.4.1. Legitimacy Theory

Suchman (1995) cited in Suddaby, Bitektine & Haack (2015) refers to legitimacy as an “operational resource” of the firm. It is a generalized perception or assumption that the actions of an entity are desirable, appropriate and proper within some socially constructed system of norms, values and beliefs. The issue of legitimacy as to individual actions stems from the position of the law or the moral belief that something is in accordance with divine or man-made laws. Most times this theory brings to fore the view of the law on the acceptability of a matter at hand for the greatest amount of good. The legitimacy of a thing must conform with rules guiding individual territories. Unemployment remains a serious challenge that has to be curtailed, to reduce this, government of some countries make provisions to take care of the unemployed within the society. The theory of Legitimacy is being viewed from three angles according to Suddaby et al (2015) which are “legitimacy-as-property”, legitimacy-as-process and finally legitimacy-as-perception.

This research study focused on the relationship between unemployment and crime rate in Nigeria and there is a need to highlight the legitimacy of actions as such actions stems from a process and a perception. Legitimacy as a process involves a system of order as contained in the law on how a thing is to be done. According to Suddaby et al (2015) when legitimacy is seen as a process it is understood to occur as the product of consensus between multiple actors in a social field. According to Loate (2013) legitimacy theory posits that an organization needs to be aware of all their stakeholders’ needs and needs to portray themselves as acting in line with stakeholder values and norms to ensure their continued success. It is the responsibility of the various established institutions within a country to integrate the youths into its polity. The integration of the youths capable, ready and willing to work into the system legitimately will help to reduce the rate of unemployment among the youths in the society. Also, the issue of legitimacy should not be left in the hands of the private institutions or capitalism it is according to Tilling (2004) synonymous to institutionalization. Tilling divided the legitimacy level within the society into two levels which are the Institutional Level and the Organizational Level. These are depicted on the diagram below:

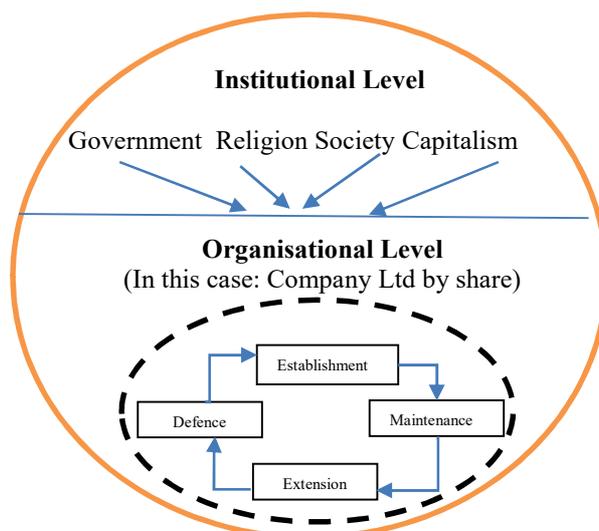


Fig3: Diagram Depicting Legitimacy levels by M.V.Tilling

The matter of legitimacy as applied to youth unemployment is a responsibility of the various institutions (government, society, religion and capitalism) and organizations (Company limited by share) within the country. The actions of the individual in an organization or a society will definitely have a consequence on the parties involved. This is why Tilling (2004) asserts that low legitimacy will have particular dire consequences for an organisation, which could ultimately lead to the forfeiture of their right to operate. Also, illegitimate acts of individuals may have a dire consequence on the state, such consequence like low production, crime, idleness, underdevelopment etc.

2.4.2. Employment theory

Literature has it that this theory was developed by various economic schools of thought such as the classical school with David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill working to develop it. The most remarkable of the employment theory is that of John Maynard Keynes a renowned economist in 1936 in his work which he termed "*the general theory of employment, interest and money*". Keynes's assertion on this theory was that an act of individual saving inevitably leads to a parallel act of investment i.e. (S=I).

When there is savings and the amount saved is being invested, this will automatically lead to the creation of jobs for the unemployed. When one person benefits from the society, he gives back by investing of the money (i.e. from his income $Y=C+S$) being made in the form of savings to enrich the society through creation of employment. Though, the classical theory on employment was in place, a name according to Keynes was coined by Karl Marx to cover David Ricardo and James Mill and their predecessors and perfected by John Stuart Mill as well as Prof Pigou. The classical approach to employment unlike the general theory by Keynes emphasizes on two fundamental postulates which are that (i) wage is equal to the marginal product of labour (ii)and, the utility of the wage when a given volume of labour is employed is equal to the marginal disutility of that amount of employment.

This classical view reflects the essence of real wage which is just sufficient to induce the volume of labour and disutility which addresses how men may withhold their labour rather than accept a wage that is not commensurate with their qualifications, qualities, legislation, satisfaction etc. In this case, what is termed voluntary unemployment arises. The Keynesian general theory of employment stipulates that when employment increases, aggregate real income also increases with the real income being income available after deductions and the purchasing power it commands. The increase in aggregate real income will definitely increase aggregate consumption (i.e. $\Delta Y = \Delta C + \Delta I$ where ΔI may also be ΔS) as there will be more money in the country to meet various expenses, likewise investments will also increase.

2.4.3. Nationalism Theory

According to Gustavos (2008) think of nationalism and you might think of a country brainwashed to hate its neighbours. He further emphasized that according to Albert Einstein nationalism is "an infantile disease, the measles of mankind". The theory of nationalism focuses on the allegiance of the people to a state in protecting it from external aggressions and ensuring its development. This allegiance is borne out of the impact the state has on her people. Nationalism denotes the consensus of a group of human beings to share their fortunes and to exercise exclusive control over their own actions. Where such a conscious determination exists there should exist a state, and there would be no abiding peace until a state is in existence. Where there is a soul there should be a body in which it may dwell. The theory of nationalism highlights the attachment of individuals to a particular territory or nation out of love, allegiance and submission to its laws and ideas. According to Smith (2003) "it attacked feudal practices and oppressive imperial tyrannies and proclaimed sovereignty of the people and the right of all peoples to determine their own destinies, in states of their own, if that was what they desired." The nation owes its citizens

a right of protection and well-being, and to benefit from its resources.

The issue of nationalism has become a major concern in Nigeria as youths of the country are willing to give up their nationality for that of other countries. One of the reasons cited is that of corruption and bad leadership. The theory of nationalism emphasizes the rights of the citizens as well as the obligations owed the nation by the people who comprises of it to defend its territory from external aggression, promote its ideas and cultures. It remains according to Calhoun (1993) “the pre-eminent rhetoric for attempts to demarcate political communities, claim rights of self-determination and legitimate rule by reference to “the people” of a country.” Absence of improved standard of living, increased unemployment rate, corruption, crime and conflicts can make individuals seek out other nationalities which may eventually have a very dire effect on the country. In areas of sports, we have come to see Nigerians donning the national wears of other countries due to the fact that those nations are willing to integrate them into their system and help them to excel in their various endeavours. Though, according to Calhoun (1993) it should not be simply a claim of ethnic similarity, but a claim that certain similarities should count.

3. Research Methodology

The methodology adopted in this study was the use of secondary data for data collection. The data was gathered from the report of the National Bureau of Statistics, Central Bank of Nigeria and World Bank Data for a seven year period from 2010-2016 using a purposive or convenience sampling technique. The research was designed focusing on youth unemployment and national development while adopting panel distribution metrics considering variables like population, Nigeria’s gross domestic product, labour productivity rate, national disposable income, crime rate, unemployment rate, importation and exportation of goods and services etc. Also, the use of both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was adopted to ascertain the mean, mode, standard deviation as well as the variance of the distribution while also adopting line charts and tables. For the inferential statistics, the use of Pearson correlation was adopted using bivariate method at 0.05 level of significance at one-tail test with the use of IBM statistical package for social sciences version 20.

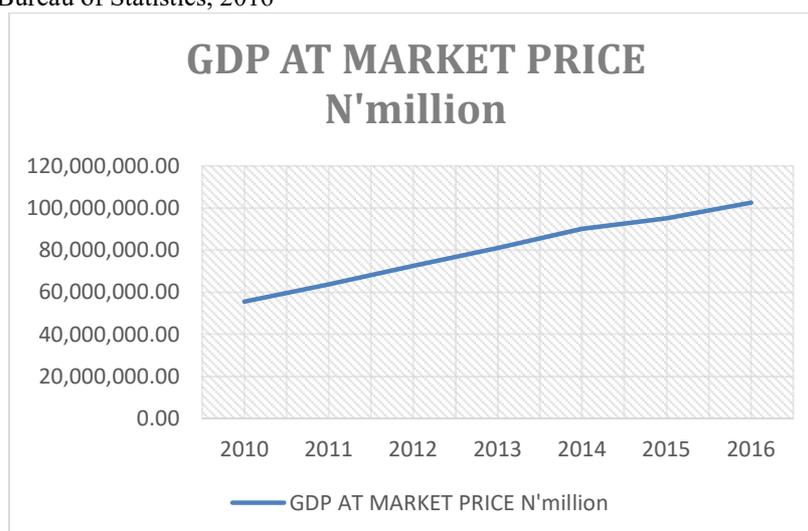
4. Data presentation and analysis

4.1. Presentation of Descriptive Data

Table 4.1: Gross Domestic Product at Market Price (N'Million)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
55,469,350.3	63,713,359.3	72,599,629.9	81,009,964.6	90,136,984.6	95,177,735.6	102,575,418.0
1	9	7	2	5	8	3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2016



Line Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product from 2010-2016. Drawing by Author

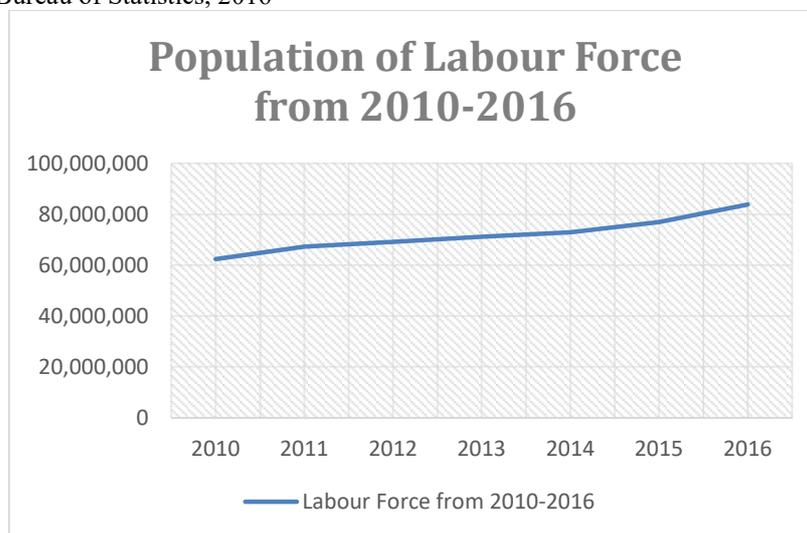
From the table and line chart above adopting 2010 as the base year, there was an increase in GDP from more than N55trillion in 2010 and an increase in value by 15% in 2011 to more than N63trillion. In 2012, the figure moved up by 14% to more than N72trillion and also improved in 2013 by 12% to more than N81trillion. For subsequent years i.e. 2014, 2015 and 2016, the GDP at market price improved from more than N90trillion to more than N95trillion and finally to more than N102trillion in 2016. Though, there was an increase in the value, but the percentage increase for the remaining years from 2014 to 2016 have not been quite tremendous as the increase are

11%, 6% and 8% respectively compared to that witnessed in 2011 to 2013 respectively.

Table 4.2: Population of Labour Force

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
62,320,510	67,256,090	69,105,775	71,105,800	72,931,608	76,957,923	83,875,253

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2016



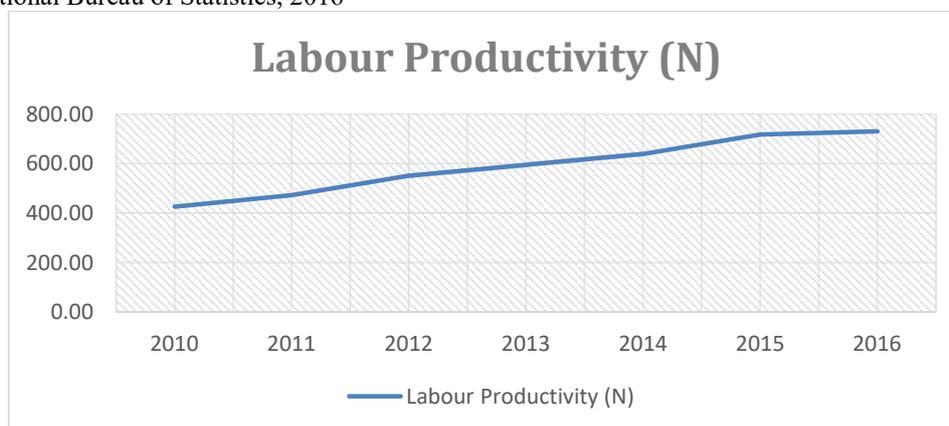
Line Chart 2: Population of Labour Force from 2010-2016. Drawing by Author

From table 4.2 and the line chart 2 above, there have been an increase in the population of the labour force within the country from 2010-2016. In 2010 the population of the labour force was more than 62million persons and this moved up by 8% in 2011 to more than 67million persons. In 2012, the population of the labour force moved by 3% at more than 69million which is quite low compared to the percentage change witnessed in the previous year.

Table 4.3: Labour Productivity (N)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
425.85	471.94	551.70	594.83	639.34	718.14	730.85

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2016



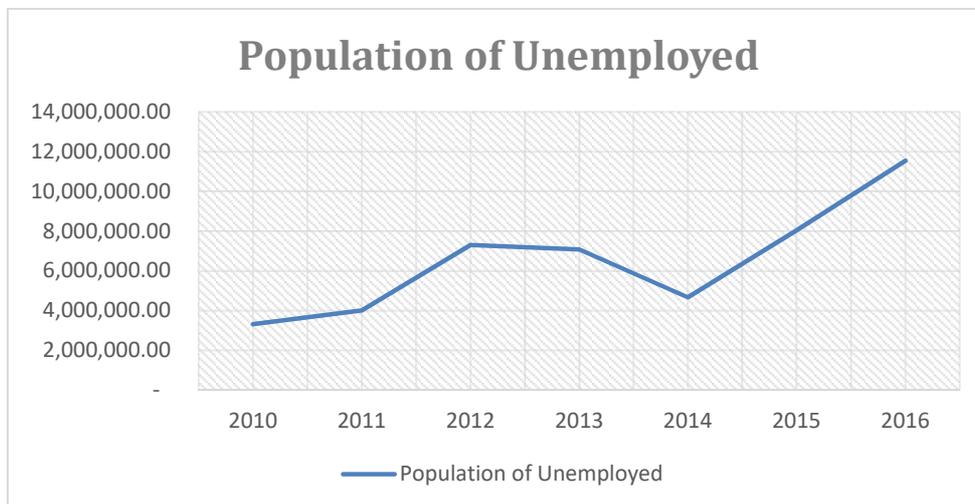
Line Chart 3: Labour Productivity (N) as GDP/ Labour Input. Author's drawing

From table 4.3 and line chart 3 above, the labour productivity as presented by the National Bureau of Statistics is computed as GDP/Labour input. This is an indication of the ratio of the GDP to the labour contribution to gross domestic product. From the data gathered, the labour productivity per one labour for 2010 was N425.85/labour input, this improved in 2011 to N471.94 at 11% and moved up further in 2012 by 17% to N551.70. In 2013 the labour productivity increased to N594.83 at 8% which is not as high as the percentage increase witnessed in the previous years. In 2014 the percentage increase was 7% at N639.34 and in 2015 it moved to N718.14 which is 12% a high percentage increase compared to that of 2013 and 2014. In 2016 the labour productivity increased by just 2% to N730.85 which is quite low compared to the percentage increase witnessed in previous years. The value of labour productivity has increased over the years due to the increase in Gross Domestic Product in consonance with labour input over the seven year period from 2010-2016.

Table 4.4: Population of Unemployed

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3,318,425	4,006,220	7,301,634	7,078,454	4,672,449	8,036,102	11,549,310

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria Data, 2016



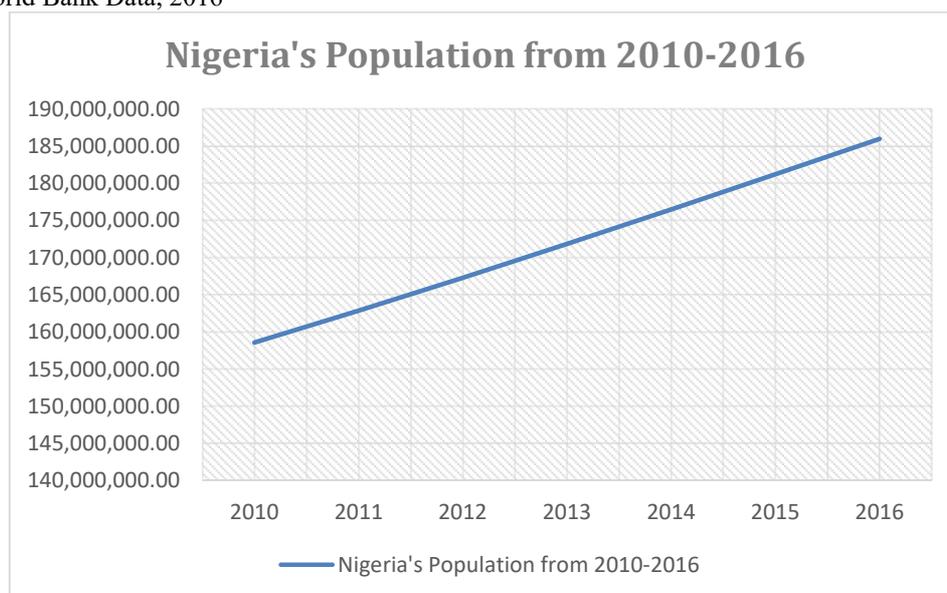
Line Chart 4: Population of Unemployed. Author's drawing

From table 4.4 and line chart 4 as depicted above, the population of unemployed data as depicted above shows the data for quarter four of the years in 2010 to 2016 as presented by the Central Bank of Nigeria. The population of unemployed moved from more than 3million people in 2010 to more than 4million in 2011. In 2012, the figure increased to more than 7million people and then dropped a bit to within the 7million range in 2013. It further dropped to more than 4million people in 2014 only to increase sharply to more than 8million people in 2015 and then further to more than 11million in 2016. This shows that the rate of unemployment in Nigeria is on the increase as depicted in the data available for the seven year period from 2010-2016.

Table 4.5: Total Population from 2010-2016

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
158,578,261	162,877,076	167,297,284	171,829,303	176,460,502	181,181,744	185,989,640

Source: World Bank Data, 2016



Line Chart 5: Nigeria's Population from 2010-2016. Author's drawing

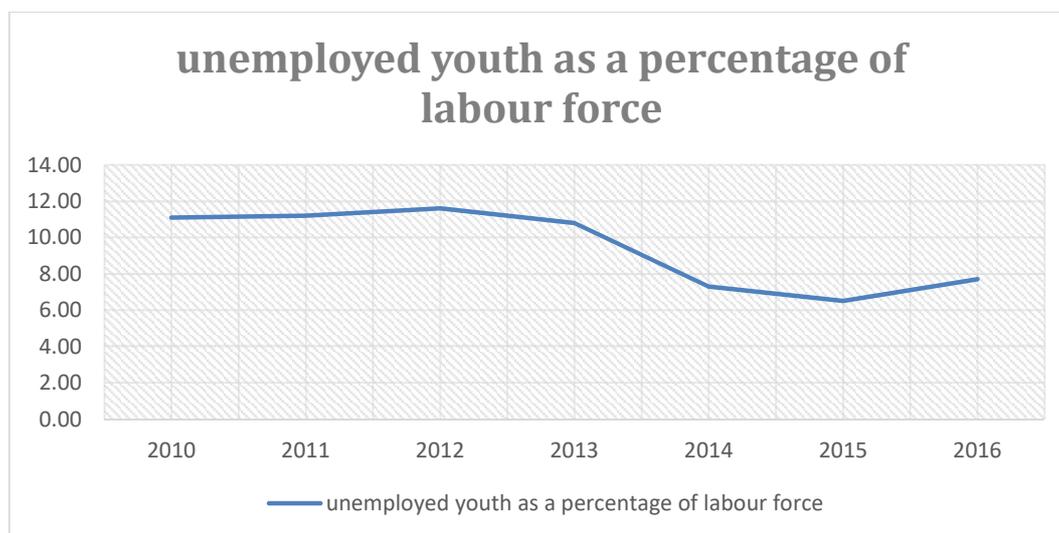
From table 4.5 and line chart 5 above, Nigeria has witnessed a tremendous increase in its population for the seven year period under review. In 2010, Nigeria's population stood at more than 158million people and this increased by 3% in 2011 to more than 162million people. In 2012 the population increased to more than 167million

people which is also an increase of 3%. The percentage increase of Nigeria’s population has been on a steady increase at 3% for the seven year period and in 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the population increased to more than 171million people in 2013, more than 176million in 2014, more than 181million in 2015 and more than 185million people in 2016.

Table 4.6: Unemployed youth as a percentage (%) of labour force from 2010-2016

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11.1	11.2	11.6	10.8	7.3	6.5	7.6

Source: World Bank Data, 2016



Line Chart 6: Unemployed youths as a percentage (%) of labour force: Author’s drawing

From table 4.6 and line chart 6 above, the rate of unemployed youths to the labour force is shown with a movement along the line for a period of seven years from 2010-2016. The percentage of youths unemployed who are part of the labour force increased from 11.1% in 2010 to 11.19% in 2011. In 2012 it went up to 11.6% and then dropped to 10.8% in 2013 and it went further down to 7.3% in 2014, an indication of reduction in unemployed youth for the period. In 2015, the rate further went down to 6.5% only to begin an upward movement to 7.69% in 2016. The data shows that year 2012 was the period when unemployment was of the highest based on the seven years period data from 2010-2016.

Table 4.7: Total Labour Hours Worked/Year from 2010-2016

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
130,345,845,055	133,450,380,069	129,986,885,620	134,648,242,320	139,274,059,525	131,096,143,908	142,850,234,502

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2016



Line Chart 7: Total labour hours worked/Year. Author’s Drawing

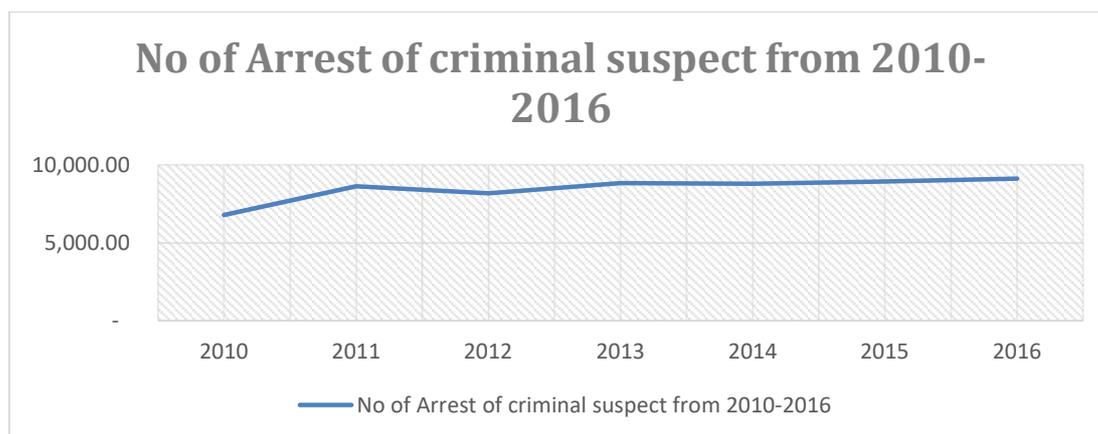
From table 4.7 and line chart 7 above, the diagram depicts an upward movement in hours worked for each

year from 2010-2016 by the employed labour force. The value of labour hours devoted in production in the country shows an increase but not an efficient one. Looking at the percentage change in total labour hours worked using 2010 as the base year, a 2% increase in labour hours occurred in 2011, this decreased in 2012 3% and then went back up in 2013 to 4% then increased again just 3% in 2014 and it later decreased 6% in 2015 and went up 9% in 2016 which makes 2016 the period when the highest labour hours worked was achieved for the seven years period from 2010-2016.

Table 4.8: No of Arrest of Criminal Suspects from 2010-2016

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6787	8640	8185	8843	8805	8945	9125

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2016



Line chart 8: No of Arrest of criminal suspects from 2010-2016

From the table and line chart above, the number of arrests made have increased over the seven years period being reviewed. The figure moved from 6,787 in 2010 to 8,640 arrest of criminal suspects in 2011 and then reduced to 8,185 arrests in 2012 before moving up again to 8,843 arrests in 2013. In the year 2014, the number of arrests made reduced to 8,805 and then moved up to 8,945 arrests in 2015 before moving up again to 9,125 arrests in 2016. This shows that the number of criminal suspects arrested during the seven year period have increased compared to previous years.

Table 4.9: Total Labour Hours Lost

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
142,617,988,745	161,131,294,131	172,696,408,880	176,795,161,680	180,166,383,515	205,979,558,832	224,523,373,638.00

Source: Author's computation



Line chart 9: Total Labour Hours Cost. Author's drawing

From the table and line chart above, the value of total hours lost was computed assuming that the labour hours spent which is based on an attainable standard for a daily hour of 12 hours. Using the data of labour force and

labour hours worked as provided by the National Bureau of Statistics for the seven years period from 2010-2016. This was computed as:

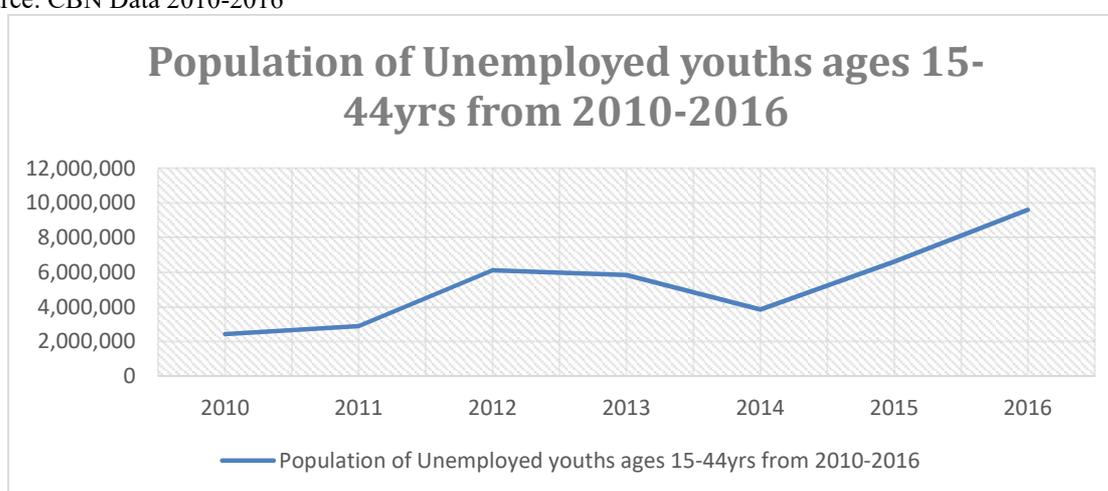
$$Lab. Hrs Lost = (12hrs \times 365days \times labour force) - Labour Hrs worked$$

The labour hours worked was given by the National Bureau of Statistics and the computation of the labour hours lost was computed using the equation above as I have formulated it. For 2010, the total labour hours lost was more than 142billion hours and this increased by 13% to 161billion hours lost in 2011. In 2012, the percentage change in labour hours lost dropped to 7% at a value of more than 172billion hours and percentage change in the value of labour hours lost dropped to 2% at a value of more than 176billion man hours in 2013. In 2014, the percentage change in labour hours lost remained constant at 2% but at a value of more than 180billion man hours lost and in 2015, the percentage change in labour hours worked went up to 14% at a value of more than 205billion man hours and in 2016 it dropped to a percentage of 9% at a value of more than 224billion man hours. This shows that the percentage change in labour hours lost has increased over the years significantly.

Table 4.10: Population of Unemployed Youths ages 15-44yrs from 2010-2016

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2,425,228	2,888,842	6,103,244	5,827,077	3,838,531	6,607,347	9,588,224

Source: CBN Data 2010-2016



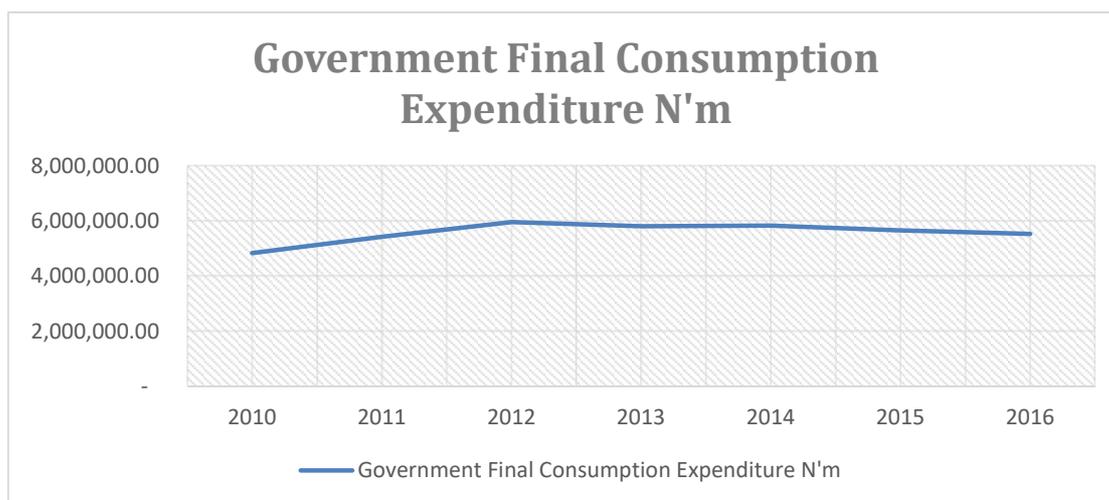
Line Chart 10: Population of youths between ages 15-44yrs. Author's drawing

From the table and line chart above, the population of youth unemployment as depicted in the data provided by the Central Bank of Nigeria shows that the population of unemployed youths moved from more than 2million persons in 2010 to more than 19% increase in 2011 at more than 2.8million unemployed. In 2012, the figure increased 1.11% at a population of more than 6million unemployed youth and then reduced by more than 4% in 2013 to more than 5.8million then decreased further to more than 34% at more than 3.8million unemployed youths in 2014 and then went up further to more than 72% increase at more than 6.6million in 2015 and then increased further to more than 45% at more than 9.5million unemployed youth in 2016 according to the data available with the Central Bank of Nigeria. This shows that over the past seven years from 2010-2016, the number of unemployed youths have increased drastically over the seven year period.

Table 4.11: Government Final Consumption Expenditure in N'm

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4,832,147.86	5,412,005.6	5,953,206.16	5,796,440	5,826,892.86	5,648,950	5,522,949.55

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2010-201



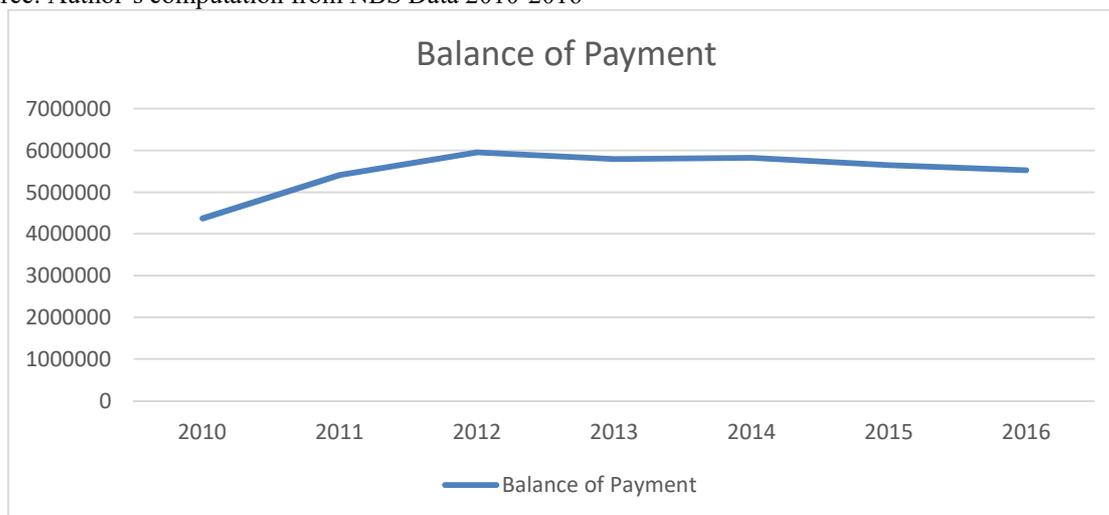
Line Chart 11: Government Final Consumption Expenditure. Author's drawing

From the table and line chart above, the government consumption expenditure reached its peak in 2012 at more than N5.9trillion an increase of 10% compared to 2011 figure which was at 12% at a value of more than N5.4trillion only to witness a decline in 2013 at more than N5.7trillion at 3%. In 2014, the amount of government spending increased to more than N5.8trillion then declined sharply in years 2015 and 2016 to more than N5.6trillion and N5.5trillion respectively.

Table 4.12: Balance of Payment from 2010-2016 N'm

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4,369,235.49	5,412,005.6	5,953,206.16	5,796,440	5,826,892.86	5,648,950	5,522,949.55

Source: Author's computation from NBS Data 2010-2016



Line chart 12: Balance of Payment from 2010-2016. Author's drawing

The balance of payment is the difference between Nigeria's import and export in money terms for the years being observed. Nigeria's balance of payment as depicted on the table above shows an increase from 2010 to 2012, while 2012 being the peak period. There was a subsequent decline in 2013 to more than 5.7trillion naira and then went up in 2014 to more than 5.8trillion naira and then reduced drastically from more than 5.6trillion naira in 2015 to more than 5.5trillion naira in 2016.

4.2. Analysis of descriptive data using mean, mode, standard deviation and variance

Table 4.13: Descriptive analysis

Variables	Mean	Mode	Sd	Var
Gross Domestic Product N'm	80,097,491.81	102,575,418.03	17,153,707.21	2.9425E+14
Total Population	172,030,544.28	185,989,640	9,877,748.50	9.75699E+13
Labour Hours worked	134,521,684,428	139,274,059,525	4,879,376,460.84	2.38083E+19
Labour productivity (GDP/Labour input)=N=	590.37	730.85	116.23	13510.93
Population of unemployed youths	5,325,498.89	9,588,224	2,490,996.23	6.20506E+12
Crime suspects	8,475.71	9,125	800.87	641,398.24
Import of goods and services N'm	10,327,484.23	13,675,626.36	2,051,231.89	4.2076E+12
Export of goods and services N'm	15,362,044.01	22,824,414.35	4,874,141.95	2.3757E+13
Labour force	71,936,137.00	83,875,253	6,973,943.40	4.8636E+13
Labour Hours lost*	180,558,595,631.57	224,523,373,638.00	27,301,306,487.90	7.45361E+20

Source: Author's computation

From the descriptive analysis table above, some economic metrics have been examined from Nigeria's gross domestic product, to labour productivity, crime, population of unemployment, Nigeria's import compared to her exports, total labour hours worked in the year as well as the labour force and labour hours lost. The use of the averages or mean as well as the standard deviation and variance was also adopted. More than 180 billion hours were lost based on a twelve hour working period compared to the labour hours worked figures given which shows that despite the increase in the labour force, the labour hours lost also increased as a result of under-utilization of the labour force which stands at an average of more than 71 million people. On the average, Nigeria's export reached more than 15 trillion naira for the seven years period from 2010-2016 while her import stood at more than 10 trillion naira on the average for the said years being reviewed. The labour productivity on the average stood at N590.32 which is equivalent to a bit above a dollar. Which is quite not impressive due to the ineffective utilization of the labour force for gainful production. Youth unemployment average population was at more than 5 million persons not gainfully employed constituting the labour force whilst the average total population was more than 172 million. The Gross domestic product on the average was more than 80 trillion naira for the seven years period from 2010-2016.

4.3. Test of Hypotheses

This research study focused on three hypotheses which was tested. The hypotheses tested tend to highlight the relationship between youth unemployment and its impact on national development using gross domestic product, crime rate and labour efficiency as variables for measuring development based on secondary data gathered.

It should be noted that the definition of youth adopted for this analysis is that provided by the Federal republic of Nigeria National Youth Policy Document as persons between the ages of 18-35 and that of the World Bank and United Nations as 15-24 years of age. Therefore, based on the availability of data and the need to consider the various definitions of youths as to age range by the various bodies. This research study considered the data on youths from 15-44 years as contained in the data provided by the Central Bank of Nigeria for the seven years being reviewed from 2010-2016. This is to accommodate all the three definitions of youths and also based on the data available by the Central Bank of Nigeria which grouped the unemployed into various ranges (15-24yrs, 25-34yrs & 35-44yrs) and those that are 35 years of age fall within ages 35-44yrs as contained therewith.

Hypothesis 1:

(H₀) There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product rate in Nigeria.

		Population of Unemployed Youths	GDP at market price
Population of Unemployed Youths	Pearson Correlation	1	.804*
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.015
	N	7	7
GDP at market price	Pearson Correlation	.804*	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.015	
	N	7	7

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS v.20

From the table above, the Pearson correlation shows that there is a very high correlation between the variables tested at 80.4% which is very positively high at 0.05 level of significance at 1-tailed test. This is an indication that despite the growth in GDP which is a variable used for measuring national development, unemployment has also increased considerably.

Decision

When the p-value is lower than the alpha value at 0.05 level of significance i.e. $p\text{-value}_{(0.015,1)} < \alpha\text{value}_{(0.05,1)}$ at 1-tailed test we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) else we accept. Therefore, since the computed P-value is lower than the alpha value, we reject the null hypothesis (H_0) that there is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product rate in Nigeria.

Hypothesis 2:

(H_0) There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the rate of crime in Nigeria.

		Criminal Arrests	Population of Unemployed Youths
Criminal Arrests	Pearson Correlation	1	.613
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.072
	N	7	7
Population of Unemployed Youths	Pearson Correlation	.613	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.072	
	N	7	7

Source: Author's computation using SPSS v.20

From the table above, the Pearson correlation shows that there is a high correlation between the variables tested at 61.3% which is positive but not quite significant at 0.05 level of significance at 1-tailed test. This is an indication that despite the growth in population of unemployed youths, crime rate has also increased but not significantly as to the increase in unemployment rate among youths.

Decision

When the p-value is greater than the alpha value at 0.05 level of significance i.e. $p\text{-value}_{(0.072,1)} > \alpha\text{value}_{(0.05,1)}$ at 1-tailed test we accept the null hypothesis (H_0) else we reject. Therefore, since the computed P-value is higher than the alpha value, we accept the null hypothesis (H_0) that there is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the crime rate in Nigeria.

Hypothesis 3:

(H_0) There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and labour efficiency in Nigeria.

		Population of Unemployed Youths	Total Hours Worked/Year
Population of Unemployed Youths	Pearson Correlation	1	.484
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.135
	N	7	7
Total Hours Worked/Year	Pearson Correlation	.484	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.135	
	N	7	7

Source: Author's Computation using SPSS v.20

From the table above, the Pearson correlation shows that there is a low correlation between the variables tested at 48.4% which is positive but not significant at 0.05 level of significance at 1-tailed test. This is an indication that despite the growth in population of unemployed youths, total hours worked/year has also increased but not significantly. This can further be explained based on computations made on tables 4.16 & 4.17.

Decision

When the p-value is greater than the alpha value at 0.05 level of significance i.e. $p\text{-value}_{(0.135,1)} > \alpha\text{value}_{(0.05,1)}$ at 1-tailed test we accept the null hypothesis (H_0) else we reject. Therefore, since the computed P-value is higher than the alpha value, we accept the null hypothesis (H_0) that there is no significant relationship between youth

unemployment rate and labour efficiency in Nigeria.

Table 4.17: Computation of GDP using a 12hrs labour working hour

Years	Total Hours Worked/Year(A)	Total Hours in a year by labour 12hrs(B)	Labour Productivity (N)GDP/Lab. Input (C)	Computed GDP (N) = (A*C)	Expected GDP (N) = (B*C)
2010	130,345,845,055	272,963,833,800.00	425.85	55,507,778,116,671.70	116,241,648,623,730.00
2011	133,450,380,069	294,581,674,200.00	471.94	62,980,572,369,763.90	139,024,875,321,948.00
2012	129,986,885,620	302,683,294,500.00	551.70	71,713,764,796,554.00	166,990,373,575,650.00
2013	134,648,242,320	311,443,404,000.00	594.83	80,092,813,979,205.60	185,255,880,001,320.00
2014	139,274,059,525	319,440,443,040.00	639.34	89,043,477,216,713.50	204,231,052,853,194.00
2015	131,096,143,908	337,075,702,740.00	718.14	94,145,384,786,091.10	242,067,545,165,704.00
2016	142,850,234,502	367,373,608,140.00	730.85	104,402,093,885,787.00	268,495,001,509,119.00

Source: Author's computation

From table 4.17 above, the data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics was used to calculate the figures derived for total hours in the third column using the formula:

$$Total\ Labour\ Hours = (12hrs \times 365days \times labour\ force)$$

It is expected that the labour force should work for a minimum of 12hrs a day which is the most adopted working time here in Nigeria. This is computed for 365days thereby ignoring a 24hrs working time which is not realistic. In the table above, the second column labelled A is data presented by NBS on labour hours worked, while the third column labelled B is the author's computation based on the formula above. The GDP/Labour input was given based on data extracted from the National Bureau of Statistics for the seven year period from 2010-2016. The Bureau has defined labour productivity has the GDP/labour input and this was used to multiply the hours assumed with the number of days in a year to get the expected GDP as follows:

$$Expected\ GDP = (12hrs \times 365days \times labour\ force \times Labour\ productivity)$$

To determine the efficiency of labour using the GDP/labour input rate as well as the total hours worked in a year as provided by the National Bureau of Statistics data and compared to the total labour force multiplied by a normal 12hours working period multiplied by 365days gives the total labour hours computed in the third column above. The labour productivity rate based on GDP over labour input multiplied by the computed total hours based on the total labour force (depicted on table below) for each year multiplied by 12hrs and 365days. On the table above, the labour productivity increased based on the increase in hours worked at the total hours for the seven year period from 2010-2016 compared to the expected GDP which was not fully met if we are to base it on the labour force data on a 12hrs and 365days output. It shows that the number of hours used was not adequately and efficiently utilized as there is a huge gap in the data for total labour hours compared to the computed labour hours on a 12hours a day computation. This is further explained below as depicted on the table below:

Table 4.18: A comparative figure of GDP values from NBS and that computed

years	GDP at market price (N)*	Computed GDP (N)**	Expected GDP (N) = (B*C)	variance	Labour force
2010	55,469,350,310,000.00	55,507,778,116,671.70	116,241,648,623,730.00	60,772,298,313,730.00	62,320,510
2011	63,713,359,390,000.00	62,980,572,369,763.90	139,024,875,321,948.00	75,311,515,931,948.00	67,256,090
2012	72,599,629,970,000.00	71,713,764,796,554.00	166,990,373,575,650.00	94,390,743,605,650.00	69,105,775
2013	81,009,964,620,000.00	80,092,813,979,205.60	185,255,880,001,320.00	104,245,915,381,320.00	71,105,800
2014	90,136,984,650,000.00	89,043,477,216,713.50	204,231,052,853,194.00	114,094,068,203,194.00	72,931,608
2015	95,177,735,680,000.00	94,145,384,786,091.10	242,067,545,165,704.00	146,889,809,485,704.00	76,957,923
2016	102,575,418,030,000.00	104,402,093,885,787.00	268,495,001,509,119.00	165,919,583,479,119.00	83,875,253

Source: Author's drawing

From table 4.18 above, the second and third column figures looks almost same except for some slight differences. The second column shows the data as provided by the national Bureau of Statistics while the third column was achieved based on total hours worked figures and labour productivity rate provided by NBS as I multiplied both together. Also, the expected GDP was computed using the labour productivity rate at 12hrs multiplied by the labour force which shows expected GDP if the labour was fully utilized. There is a very wide variance in GDP at market price and expected GDP computed. The result shows an inefficient utilization of the labour force (consisting of those employed and unemployed) as the total hours worked is quite low compared to the computed working hours based on a 12hrs a day job.

5. Discussion of findings, Recommendations and Conclusions

5.1. Discussion of Findings

From the hypotheses tested, the following findings were deduced:

- i. There is a significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the gross domestic product rate in Nigeria.
- ii. There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and the crime rate in Nigeria.
- iii. There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment rate and labour efficiency in Nigeria.

Other Findings

From the data gathered in the course of this research study, the following findings were also observed:

- i. Youth unemployment has increased likewise the GDP at market price has also increased for the seven years period from 2010-2016 which is quite abnormal.
- ii. With the rise in youth unemployment rate, crime in the country has not increased considerably with the rate of youth unemployment in the country.
- iii. Despite the increase in Nigeria's labour force, productivity has not really been efficient over the seven years period from 2010-2016.
- iv. The total labour hours lost has also increased over the seven years period in Nigeria.
- v. In 2016 Nigerian government seems to have imported more than its export to other countries.
- vi. From the data gathered, Nigeria's labour force for the seven years period from 2010-2016 is not up to half of the total population.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings made, the following recommendations are made:

- i. There is a need for government to engage more of the youths in employment.
- ii. Production should be encouraged to help facilitate export of goods and services out of the country.
- iii. Government should create more empowerment opportunities for the youths in Nigeria.
- iv. The various ministries in charge of youth empowerment must give more cognizance to capital development over recurrent expenses.
- v. There is a need to involve labour effectively to help increase the country's GDP this can be attained by engaging more youths who are idle.
- vi. Objectivity in data gathering must be encouraged by the various government agencies to show the true nature of things.
- vii. The rate of crime needs to be checked and also concentration in the oil and gas sector as a means of foreign earnings should not be encouraged.

5.3. Conclusions

From the study carried out, Nigeria's labour force have not been fully engaged in the production process as there are more youths in their millions who are not gainfully employed as the number seems to be increasing yearly. The various government ministries saddled with the responsibility of youth empowerment have not worked up to the task as cognizance is given the recurrent spending compared to capital spending. The total labour hours lost is of a very wide margin and there is a need to close the gap by involving more people who are unemployed. As Nigeria's population keeps increasing, the rate of unemployment among youths have also increased. Though, the crime rate is not as high as the rate of individuals unemployed, the rate has been on the increase for the past seven years and this has to be checked too. Despite all these, Nigeria has continued to witness a steady increase in her GDP one which is as a result of her high production of crude oil and sales in the foreign market.

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