

EFFECT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE RATE OF CRIME IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF DSTV VIEWING CENTRES IN TWO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The impact of youth unemployment on crime rates among youth unemployment (spectators) at chosen DSTV viewing facilities in two Nigerian local government areas was investigated in this study. Two particular aims on young unemployment and crime rate led the research. The study design is a descriptive survey, with a structured questionnaire as the research instrument. Two hundred and thirty-two (232) questionnaires were issued in total, however only one hundred and ninety-four (194) were retrieved in acceptable forms, accounting for 83.62 percent. The data gathered from the questionnaire was evaluated using multiple regression analysis, an inferential statistical method. The results showed that young unemployment contributed 2.4 percent of the overall variance in the demographic variable of the respondents, with R squared = 0.034. With a $F(5,188) = 1.304$, $p > .05$, and an R^2 of 0.034, it is determined that demographic factors and young unemployment have no connection. According to the findings, adolescent unemployment has a substantial yet little

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impact on crime risk. On the link between adolescent unemployment and psychoactive drug use, variables were developed and evaluated, revealing that they both had a detrimental impact. As a result, there is no statistically significant link between young unemployment and the use of psychoactive substances. Furthermore, the data indicated that there is no significant link between young unemployment and demographic factors such as age, marital status, academic qualifications, kind of job, and source of income. As a result, it is recommended that the government conduct an effective assessment of its numerous public policies and programs aimed at generating enough economic possibilities for jobless youngsters.

Keywords: *youth unemployment; the rate of crime; demographic factors; source of income*

JEL Classification: J21, J23, J24, J28

Introduction

Unemployment among young people is a serious societal issue that poses a threat to any country. Unemployment generates stress and a sense of bleakness in human communities, thus the loss is not just economic, but also socio-psychological [Oyebade, 2003]. It has also been stated that young unemployment in Africa has a geographical dimension, with urban youth unemployment being greater than rural youth unemployment [Nwanguma, 2012]. Namibia has the greatest unemployment rate in Africa, if not the world, with more than half of its population jobless [Adesina, 2013]. Because unemployment is a worldwide societal problem, Nigeria is not the only emerging country dealing with it. It has become a serious concern for most countries throughout the world, although in rich countries, it is a little steadier than in developing countries, where it is always growing. In the United States, for example, unemployment rose from 5% in 2007 to 9% in 2011. Spain's has grown from 8.6% to 21.52 percent as a result of Europe's debt crisis; the UK's has risen from 5.3 to 8.1 percent; and Greece's has risen from 8.07 to 18.4 percent during the same period.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines jobless persons as members of the economically active population who are unemployed but looking for employment, including those who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily quit their occupations [Lamidi, Adisa & Benson, 2018]. Any society's active population is made up of youths. The productive sector of every society is its active

population, which defines the society's degree of development to a great extent. When the young, who make up the majority of the population, are turned unproductive, whether intentionally or subconsciously, the society tends to stagnate in its growth. According to Anyanwu (2014), young unemployment is presently one of the most serious global development issues that countries are experiencing. In relation to the African continent, he stated that Africa, with more than 60% of its people under the age of 25, has the world's fastest expanding and most young population. In the case of Nigeria, young unemployment is one of the key issues threatening the country's peace and security.

Crime is defined as an act that causes offenses and is punished by law. Rape, abduction, murder, burglary, fraud, terrorism, robbery, cybercrime, bribery and corruption, money laundering, and other crimes are common in Nigeria. According to the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics, Lagos, Abuja, Delta, Kano, Plateau, Ondo, Oyo, Bauchi, Adamawa, and Gombe were among the top 10 states with the most crimes in 2016. Crime is also regarded as a breach of the norms that all members of society have agreed to follow, and for which the rest of the community has imposed sanctions on those who have broken them. The judicial system regards crime as a public and moral evil for the same reason.

Crime is a threat to a country's economic, political, and social security, as well as a major factor linked to underdevelopment, because it discourages both domestic and foreign investment, lowers quality of life, destroys human and social capital, and erodes citizens' relationships with governments, undermining democracy, rule of law, and the country's ability to promote development. Over the last two decades, Nigeria has seen high rates of crime and prejudice that have resisted the mechanisms put in place by successive administrations to handle it. Crime is dysfunctional because it jeopardizes societal stability, and it is thus a social issue that necessitates a determined effort to find a long-term solution. Crime is a global phenomenon that varies only in degree across different countries.

Statement of the Problem

In Nigeria, youth unemployment is a major problem. It is unsurprising that the ever-increasing youth population and unemployment are contributing factors in the rising crime rate, which poses a threat to Nigeria's national security, especially when young men and women have few options for a decent living. Youth unemployment is on the rise, according to statistics. Between 2007 and 2017, the rate of young unemployment increased from 9.85 percent to 15.85 percent, according to World

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Bank Statistics 2018. Despite government efforts to solve the unemployment issue and a growth rate of 7% per year in unemployment since 2001, Nigeria remains hampered by high levels of young unemployment, which continues to disrupt socio-economic activities and contribute to the country's rising crime rate.

Objectives of the Study

- i) to examine the relationship between of youth unemployment and crime rate.
- ii) to identify the relationship between unemployment and psychoactive substances use.

Research Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and crime rate.

H₀₂: There is no relationship between unemployment and psychoactive substances use.

Literature Review

Concept of Youth

Youth-hood is the stage of life when a person transitions from childhood to maturity. Maturity, on the other hand, describes the state of being completely developed. Nigerian youth are those between the ages of 18 and 35 who live in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Variations in chronologies are utilized to define youth, and citizens of the state are addressed in line with their specific civilization. Nigeria is Africa's most populated country, with 33,652,424 individuals making up one of the world's biggest young populations. Youth, defined by the United Nations as those aged 15 to 24, is a time of transition from childhood to adulthood that accounts for about 18% of the current world population. Eighty-four percent (84%) of the world's youngsters reside in poor nations (UN, 2007).

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) use the UN definition of youth as being between the ages of 15 and 24, but consider adolescents to be between the ages of 10 and 19, and young people to be between the ages of 10 and 24. A kid is defined as anybody under the age of 18 according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). To summarize, there is no universally accepted definition of the young age group. Youth are, in general, one of the most valuable assets that a country may have, and they must be nurtured and empowered. They are an excellent indicator of a country's ability to reproduce as well as sustain itself. The youth have been

characterized as the most valuable resource in any country, and they are the most important investment in a country's growth [Lamidi, 2019].

Concept of Unemployment

Simply defined, unemployment refers to the amount of persons in the workforce who wish to work but are unable to do so due to a lack of employment opportunities. It is determined by dividing the number of jobless individuals by the total workforce and expressed as a percentage. It is alternatively defined as the number of persons of working age (15-64) who were currently available for employment and actively seeking job during the reference period but were unemployed. The jobless are defined by the International Labor Organization (1982) as a percentage of the economically active population who are: (a) unemployed: he or she was not employed or self-employed during a certain reference period. (b) Currently available for work: during the reference period, he or she was ready for paid employment or self-employment. (c) Looking for job: he or she has taken a particular action in the last several months to look for paid work or self-employment. Unemployment, according to Fajana (2000), is a condition in which persons who are eager and capable of working are unable to obtain acceptable paid job. It is one of the macroeconomic issues that any responsible government should keep an eye on and control. Unemployment is a term used to describe the state of persons who are unemployed.

According to Adebayo (1999), unemployment occurs when individuals of the labor force want to work but are unable to do so. Governments at all levels should work to build sustainable structures that encourage young people to think logically about job creation rather than the job theft and near-constant unemployment that is now popular in Nigeria. Accurate unemployment rates are difficult to come by in Nigeria. According to Oyebade (2003), Nigerian unemployment may be divided into two groups: the older jobless who lost their jobs due to redundancy or insolvency, and the younger unemployed, the majority of whom have never worked.

Types of Unemployment

- *Frictional Unemployment*

The time between employment changes is referred to as this. People are considered jobless at this time when they try to find a new job, that is, when they leave their principal place of employment to seek for another one. Frictional unemployment refers to the time or space between jobs. It is a form of unemployment that occurs while employees are looking for new jobs or transitioning between occupations. It is a natural element of unemployment, thus it exists even when the economy is deemed to be at full employment.

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- *Cyclical Unemployment*

As a result of the decrease in demand for goods and services, the industry's need for workers decreases, and the supply of labour exceeds the demand, resulting in unemployment. Cyclical unemployment is a type of total unemployment that is linked to the economic cycle's regular ups and downs, or cyclical tendencies in growth and production. Many of the jobs lost when the economy enters a recession are classified as cyclical unemployment.

- *Structural Unemployment*

This is a situation in which a worker's abilities, knowledge, experience, and education do not directly match the job requirements. It is a type of unemployment that occurs when there is a mismatch between the abilities that people in the economy can supply and the talents that businesses want. Structural unemployment is frequently caused by technical advancements that render many people's job abilities outdated. People who are structurally unemployed generally have talents that aren't in demand in the market or a specific background or expertise that isn't applicable in the present market. It is generally the outcome of a shift in an industry's or region's economic position, such as a natural disaster or the entrance of a new competitor or market.

- *Residual Unemployment*

Every country has a residual level of unemployment caused by frictional and seasonal factors that planners and policymakers cannot eliminate. Furthermore, there are some persons who refuse to work but register their names with job exchanges in order to collect government compensation. People who are unable to work due to physical or mental impairments are also included in this category. Because such jobs exist, it is difficult to come up with a precise definition of full employment. Personal reasons such as old age, physical or mental impairment, bad work attitude, and inadequate training generate residual unemployment. Unemployment that persists throughout periods of full employment as a result of people who are intellectually, physically, or emotionally unable to work.

- *Voluntary Unemployment*

This refers to a circumstance in which a worker decides not to work because of a poor pay scale or because he is unable to locate acceptable job. Voluntary unemployment occurs when a person decides not to work, not because there are no jobs available, but because he or she cannot find the positions of his or her choice or is dissatisfied with the pay system. Voluntary unemployment occurs when a

worker is neither willing nor able to work because he is content with the amount provided by the government in the form of unemployment benefits. High income tax rates might also be a factor in a worker's decision not to work.

- *Seasonal Unemployment*

People who work in industries where they are not needed all year are unemployed at various seasons of the year, which is known as seasonal unemployment. Tourism and leisure, farming, construction, and retailing are examples of businesses where demand, production, and employment are seasonal. Seasonal unemployment in our country's agricultural and industrial sectors is due to a variety of factors. Population growth, sluggish development, employment planning, and poverty are all contributing factors.

Causes of Unemployment

The current state of young unemployment in Nigeria is a reflection of the country's long-term deterioration, as well as a result of a number of causes.

- *Corruption*

Nigeria has been deprived of establishing a robust economic basis due to corruption, which has pervaded the entire social structure of the country. Funds intended for development projects have been plundered, misdirected, or embezzled and hidden in foreign banks, while some inept and unscrupulous officials and managers in the public sector and parastatals have dissolved these companies [Okafor, 2010]. The high percentage of young unemployment may be traced back to corruption, which has resulted in infrastructural failure.

- *Rural Urban Migration*

Push-pull dynamics are commonly used to explain rural-urban migration. The pressure from the primary land ratio in rural regions, as well as the prevalence of significant underemployment resulting from the seasonal cycle of a lack of infrastructural amenities, makes rural living unappealing. Young people migrate to cities in the hopes of finding lucrative work in the industries. In addition, the concentration of social facilities in metropolitan areas is a factor. As a result, rural communities have been overlooked in the distribution of social and economic possibilities.

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• *Lack of Steady and Sustainable Power Supply*

The fact is that Nigeria is becoming hostile to investment due to a lack of consistent and sustainable power supply/energy crises, despite various attempts to revive this sector, resulting in firms relying on generators for their operations, which have high costs of purchase, fuelling, and maintenance, thereby increasing the cost of operation in Nigeria, in addition to high and multiple levies. Workers were laid off and the hope of attracting new ones was shattered as industries and factories shut down or migrated to a more favourable economic climate. All of these worsened the labour market's young unemployment issue [Adeloye, 2010; Akande, 2014].

High Unemployment Rate in Nigeria (2017-2018)

Statistics have shown that unemployment rate is on the increase yearly in Nigeria; Table 1 and 2

Table 1. Statistics of Unemployment in Nigeria

Unemployment	2017	2018
Unemployment (%)	22.70	23.10
Population (Million)	185.99	190.89
GDP percentage	1,224	-
Purchasing power	2,160	-

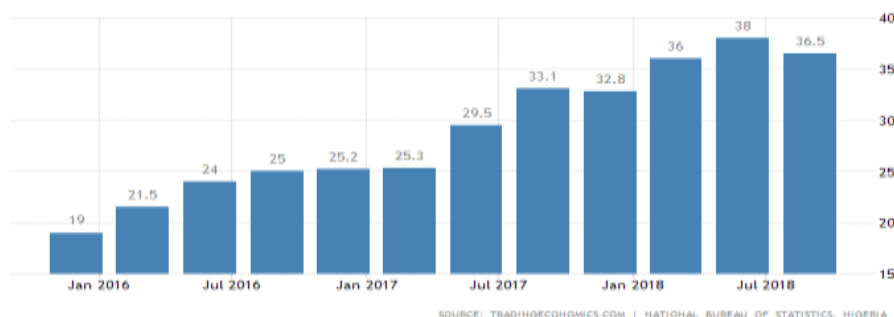
Source: Adapted from Nigeria Economic Fact Sheet 2013

From the table, it is clear that unemployment increased from 21.1% in 2010 to 23% in 2011. Most of the populations affected by unemployment are middle age between ages 15-24 year old. Female has the highest unemployment rate than male with ratio of 24.9% to 17.7% and the region with highest rate of unemployment is the northern part of Nigeria especially the north west follow by the north east National Bureau of Statistics (2011). It is important to note that the figures above may not have captured in totality the youth unemployment situation in Nigeria, however, they are pointing to the fact that the phenomenon is a very critical issue with far-reaching implications for stability of democracy, good governance and socio-economic virility.

Table 2. Nigerian Unemployment by Age

Age	2009	2010	2011
15-24	33.5	38.2	37.7
25-44	16.3	24.1	22.4
45-59	12.5	19.6	18.0
60-64	17.8	22.1	21.4

Source: Adapted from Danjuma, 2012



Youth Unemployment Rate in Nigeria decreased to 36.50 percent in the third quarter of 2018 from 38 percent in the second quarter of 2018. Youth Unemployment Rate in Nigeria averaged 23.63 percent from 2014 until 2018, reaching an all-time high of 38 percent in the second quarter of 2018 and a record low of 11.70 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Possible Solutions to the Menace of Unemployment

Successive governments in the country have introduced various programmes to fight youth unemployment in order to curb criminal behaviours. It is on record that all the attempts made by governments have not made any significant impact on youth unemployment [Omorodion, 2010]. Some of the possible solutions to curbing unemployment are:

a) Anti-corruption crusade should attack the root of corruption: Both the EFCC and Anti-corruption commission should look deeply into the root causes of corruption and address it from the beginning, which will help greatly in minimizing corruption.

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b) Investment in education: government should invest heavily on education, education that will enable the youth to become self-reliance instead of job seekers through skills development and training.

c) The Federal government should encourage and revamp vocational and technical education in order to empower the youths with skills that will help them live a meaningful and productive life. Such schools should be adequately equipped to enable them serve the purpose for which they were established.

Concept of Crime

Crime is a phenomenon that is bedeviling various countries across the globe in varying degrees as it affects policies and development. Any nation striving towards development must reduce the frequency of crime to the barest minimum. In recent years in Nigeria, there has been an upsurge in the frequency of crime committed. This has led to palpable fear among the populace as security of lives and properties can no longer be guaranteed. The phenomenon of crime has impacted negatively on the economic, social and political life of the nation over time. The youth population of any nation represents the driving force for development.

Crime is often perceived to be threatening the fabric of society or as a symptom of a breakdown of the social order. Crime is dysfunctional as it threatens the stability of society and it is therefore, a social problem that requires a concerted effort towards finding a lasting solution to it. It undermines the social fabric by eroding the sense of safety and security [Adesina, 2013]. Crime is a universal phenomenon and differs only in degree among the various nations of the world. The Nigerian crime problem is multidimensional and is capable of undermining its corporate existence as well as efforts towards sustainable development. The Nigeria corporate existence and development can be undermined by a number of factors among which is an escalating and uncontrolled crime problem [Alabi, 2014, 2006]. The unemployed in Nigeria experience low self-esteem, deprivation, frustration and acute want. This condition may lead the unemployed youths to deviant behaviours like crime in the society.

Classification of Crime

- *Offences Against Persons*

These crimes are committed against individuals or groups, and may result in physical or psychological harm to the victim(s). These include, for example, murder, manslaughter, attempted murder, suicide, grievous harm wounding, assault, child stealing, slave dealing; rape and indecent assault, unnatural offences.

- *Offences Against Property or Property Crimes*

These crimes are committed with the intent to permanently deprive or destroy or damage the property of another, either as individuals or as groups. These include stealing; robbery and extortion, burglary, house breaking, false pretences/cheating, store breaking, forgery, receiving stolen property, unlawful possession, arson and other offences.

- *Offences Against Currency and Lawful Authority*

This include such crimes as forgery of currency notes, coining offences, breach of public peace, gambling, perjury, bribery and corruption, escaping from lawful custody and other offences.

- *Offences against Local Acts*

Include offences against Traffic Acts, offences against Township Acts, offences against Liquor Acts, offences against Dog Acts, offences against Firearms Acts, Narcotics and other offences.

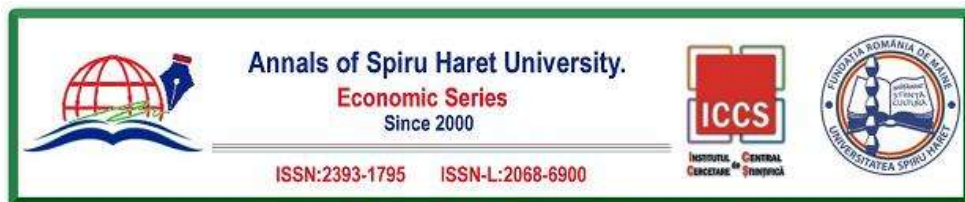
- *Conventional Crimes*

Criminal behaviour is behaviour in violation of criminal law. No matter what the degree of immorality, reprehensibility, or indecency of an act, it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by criminal law. The criminal law in turn, is defined conventionally as a body of specific rules regarding human conduct which have been promulgated by political authority, which apply uniformly to all members of the class to which the rules refer, and which are enforced by punishment administered by the state, characteristics which distinguish the body of rules regarding human conduct from other rules, are therefore, politically, specificity, uniformity and penal sanction.

Theoretical Review

The Marxist Theory of Crime

This theory focuses upon the division between the ruling-class elite and the labourers. In a capitalist society, the ruling-class elite (bourgeoisie) control the means of production, which allows them to control the political state as well. They use this control to manipulate the labourers (proletariat) and keep them in a position of powerlessness. The masses are thus controlled both economically and legally. Marxist theorists believe that capitalism is the cause of crime and



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delinquency. The Marxist view states that crime is either committed by the ruling class to keep the working class in place, or by the working class to strike out against the ruling class.

Crimes committed by the bourgeoisie are crimes of domination and repression, and are designed to keep the proletariat in place. Crimes committed by the proletariat are crimes of accommodation or resistance to the bourgeoisie.

Anomie/Strain Theory

Anomie is a concept developed by one of the founding fathers of sociology, Emile Durkheim, to explain the breakdown of social norms that often accompanies rapid social change. It states that social structures within society may pressure citizens to commit crime. Durkheim introduced the term in his book, *The Division of Labour in Society* published in 1893. He believed that the specialized division of labour and the rapid expansion of industrialized society contained threats to social solidarity. He used the term Anomie to describe the condition of „deregulation“ occurring in the society. He posits that the general procedural rules of a society, the rules of how people ought to behave, have broken down. This state of normlessness easily leads to deviant behaviour [Lamidi, 2019]. Thus, anomie refers to the breakdown of social norms and a condition where those norms no longer control the activities of the members of the society. Without clear rules to guide them, individuals cannot find their place in the society and have difficulty adjusting to the changing conditions of life. This in turn leads to dissatisfaction, frustration, conflict and deviant behaviours.

Empirical Review

Adebayo (2013) examined “Youths’ unemployment and crime in Nigeria: A nexus and implications for national development”. He posited that crime is a phenomenon that is bedevilling various countries across the globe in varying degrees as it affects policies and development. Any nation striving towards development must reduce the frequency of crime to the barest minimum. In recent years in Nigeria, there has been an upsurge in the frequency of crime committed. This has led to palpable fear among the populace as security of lives and properties can no longer be guaranteed. The phenomenon of crime has impacted negatively on the economic, social and political life of the nation over time. The youth population of any nation represents the driving force for development.

However, for the youths to become useful resources, they must be gainfully employed. The youths are also the most volatile when their energies are misdirected or channelled into wrong endeavours [Lamidi, 2017]. Available data show that youth employment is very rampant in Nigeria and this has contributed immensely to their involvement in criminal activities. The paper argues that criminal activities such as armed robbery, kidnapping, political thuggery, militancy and other social vices found among the unemployed and jobless youths have contributed greatly to the slow pace of development in Nigeria. His paper work proffered that addressing youths' unemployment will stem the tide of crime and foster rapid development in Nigeria.

Olukayode (2016) in his academic work "Youth Unemployment and Criminality in Nigeria" investigated the public perception of the relationship between youth unemployment and criminality in Nigeria. Questionnaire was administered on participants which comprised 1200 members of diverse groups drawn from three major cities; Enugu, Ibadan and Kaduna in three main ethno-geographical regions of the country using simple random and purposive sampling techniques. Data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The finding established a significant causal link between youth unemployment and criminality in Nigeria.

The study also found that a combination of multiple factors was responsible for the vast youth unemployment situation, which has raised the spectre of serious and street crimes in the country. The culminating effects on the affected unemployed youths were social disgrace, labelling and loss of self-esteem, which devoured their moral characters thereby creating impaired safety and security in the society. The study concluded that youth unemployment was not only an individual problem but also a societal malfeasance, which portend a real danger and threat to the socio-economic stability of the country.

James and Gboyega (2014) carried out a research on "Psychosocial correlates of substance use among unemployed persons in Ibadan, Nigeria". The study explored the prevalence of substance use among unemployed persons in Ibadan and the roles of some psychological and socio-demographic variables. A standardized questionnaire was used to collect relevant data from 200 unemployed persons. Respondents were 109 males and 91 females, with a mean age of 29.07 and a standard deviation of 5.46. Mean years of graduation (when a respondent had graduated without a job) was 5.38 years with a standard deviation of 3.53. Results: Lifetime and current use of psychoactive substances were 69% and 44% respectively, indicating that this particular population (the unemployed) might be at an elevated

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risk for substance abuse. The most currently used psychoactive substances were alcohol (36%), followed by stimulants (29%), Tobacco (28%), and sedatives (12.5%), while for lifetime use the following were the most common: alcohol (44.5%), stimulant (35%), tobacco (32%) and cannabis (21%). Results showed that age ($r = -.23$; $p < .05$), sex ($r = -.39$; $p < .01$), Marital status ($r = -.22$; $p < .05$), Number of years of formal education ($r = -.27$; $p < .05$), number of years spent after graduation ($r = .33$; $p < .01$), personality ($r = -.47$; $p < .01$), perceived social support ($r = -.41$; $p < .01$), and distress tolerance ($r = -.47$; $p < .01$) were significantly related to substance use. The recommendation stated that unemployed persons should be considered for social schemes and social security benefits. Also, unemployed persons should be targeted for psychological services such as counselling and specially designed psycho educational programmes aimed at engendering core self-evaluation traits (high self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy, emotional stability and internal locus of control), distress tolerance, and social support.

Methodology

The research design adopted for this work is descriptive survey research design. The research instrument is a questionnaire. The study population in this study consists of spectators at DSTV viewing centres within the youth age bracket of 18-35 years. They include male and female spectators. Osun and Ilorin States were purposively selected so as to represent the Southern and Northern parts of the Nigeria respectively. Two municipal local government areas across two States were selected for the study namely Osogbo Local Government Area in Osun State and Ilorin South Local Government Area in Kwara State. Five viewing centres were selected in Osogbo and five in Ilorin using purposive sampling technique. The capacity of each viewing centre is a minimum of fifty five (55) spectators, which brings the study population to Five hundred and fifty spectators (550). The sample size of this research is calculated by using Taro Yamane [Yamane, 1973] formula with a sample size of 232 with 95% confidence level. The questionnaires were administered with the supports of two research assistants in all the viewing centres during the UEFA EUROPA League final and the UEFA Champions League final in 2019. Two hundred and thirty two (232) questionnaires were distributed in all but only One hundred and ninety four (194) that is (83.62%) were retrieved in usable forms as some respondents either did not return the questionnaires or did not complete the answering of the questions. Correlation and Regression analysis model were employed to test the correlation between youth unemployment and crime rate with psychoactive substance use are measured.

Data Analysis and Presentation

Testing of Hypotheses

Three hypotheses were tested and the results are as indicated below:

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and crime rate.

Table 3. Correlation Coefficient for Youth Unemployment and Crime Rate

		Youth Unemployment	Crime Rate
Youth Unemployment	Pearson Correlation	1	0.155*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.032
	N	194	192
Crime Rate	Pearson Correlation	0.155*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.032	
	N	192	192

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Author's Fieldwork 2019

The table 3 above presents the correlation between youth unemployment and crime rate. The result shows that youth unemployment has a 0.155 correlation with crime rate. Based on the Spearman's rho correlation, there is a significant positive relationship between the two variables but marginal; [Spearman's rho = 0.155, n = 192, p = 0.032]. We reject the null hypothesis (H_0). Therefore, it can be safely concluded that there is a statistically significant marginal relationship between youth unemployment and crime rate.

Hypothesis 2: There is no relationship between unemployment and psychoactive substances use.

The table 4 above presents the correlation between unemployment and psychoactive substance use. The result shows that Youth unemployment has a 0.130 correlation with psychoactive substance. Based on the Spearman's rho correlation, there is no significant relationship between the two variables; [Spearman's rho = 0.130, n = 194, p = 0.071]. We accept the null hypothesis (H_0). Therefore, it can be safely concluded that there is no statistically significant relationship between youth unemployment and psychoactive substance use.

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Table 4. Correlation Coefficients for Unemployment and Psychoactive Substance Use

		Unemployment	Psychoactive Substance use
Unemployment	Pearson Correlation	1	0.130
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.071
	N	194	194
Psychoactive Substance use	Pearson Correlation	0.130	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.071	
	N	194	194

Source: Author’s Fieldwork 2019

Discussion of Findings

The findings of this study shows that the variables discussed were partially significant. For instance, in hypothesis one, it was established that youth unemployment and crime rate have a significant marginal relationship evidenced by their co-efficient values of (0.155). The result shows that youth unemployment has a 0.155 correlation with crime rate. Based on the Spearman’s rho correlation, there is a significant positive relationship between the two variables but marginal; [Spearman’s rho = 0.155, n = 192, p = 0.032]. We reject the null hypothesis (H₀). Therefore, it can be safely concluded that there is a statistically significant marginal relationship between youth unemployment and crime rate. This result is in conformity with the study of Oyebade (2003) there is combination of multiple factors responsible for the vast youth unemployment situation, which has raised the spectre of serious and street crimes in the country. The culminating effects on the affected unemployed youths were social disgrace, labelling and loss of self-esteem, which devoured their moral characters thereby creating impaired safety and security in the society.

The second hypothesis, which states that there is no relationship between unemployment and psychoactive substances use was tested and proved. The result shows that Youth Unemployment has a (0.130) correlation with psychoactive substance and based on the Spearman’s rho correlation, there is no significant relationship between the two variables. This result depicts that youth unemployment has nothing to do with usage of psychoactive substances such as Indian hemp, cigarette, codeine, beer and stout as well as kolanut. This significant is has a results of educational qualification by the respondents.

Conclusion and Recommendation

This study aimed at examining the effect of youth unemployment on crime rate in Nigeria, It was established that Unemployment is most common among Nigerian youths within the age bracket of 18 and 35, leaving a job and not finding another one can lead to engaging in cybercrime, economic situation such as recession in a country can lead to youth engaging in theft and robbery, looting of funds meant for building infrastructure and other developmental projects by government officials is a major cause of youth unemployment, encouraging and revamping of vocational and technical education can solve the problem of youth unemployment, overhauling of the university system in terms of reconfiguration of curricula to focus on both skills and knowledge acquisitions will reduce youth unemployment, and it can be reduced if the Nigerian government fights corruption with all seriousness.

a. Any effort aimed at addressing the problem of youth unemployment in Nigeria must have value re-orientation from the foundation.

b. Government must undertake an effective reappraisal of her various public policies and programmes designed to generate adequate economic opportunities capable of creating jobs for the unemployed youths.

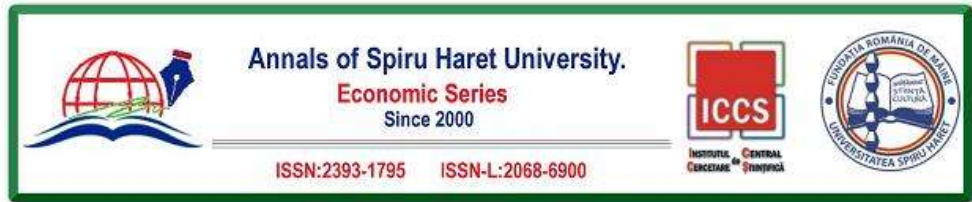
c. Government at all levels should put in place mechanisms that will encourage financial institutions to grant soft loans to intending youth entrepreneurs to start small scale businesses, that will sustain them and prevent them from indulging in criminal activities.

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