

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND CRIME WAVE IN OWERRI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, IMO STATE

EBEBE, I. E¹. & UZOAGBA, B. C².

Email: drebebe19@gmail.com¹, uzoagbac23@gmail.com²

Phone: +2347066769989¹, +2348036636874²

Department of Social Studies,

Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri, Imo State

Abstract

This study set out to find the extent to which unemployment of youth causes high rate of crime wave in Nigeria using Owerri Municipal Council as a case study. 120 respondents were used for the study. A random sample technique was used and data was analyzed using simple percentage with respect to causes of youth unemployment in Nigeria. It was found that rapid rural-urban migration, corruption, inappropriate school curricula, etc are the causes of unemployment. It was found out that youths unemployment has been identified as one of the major causes of social vices including armed robbery, kidnapping, political thuggery, prostitution and many more. It was also found that youth unemployment also affects the society as a whole and poses a risk to Nigerian society. It also results to the death of youths incase when the individual is involved in criminal activities and other acts. The study therefore recommended, among others, that the family institution which is the first agent of socialization and the academic institution must function as agencies of positive socialization and inculcate values that can check criminal activities in the mind of the youths.

Keywords: Imo state, Owerri Municipal, Youth, unemployment, high crime wave.

Introduction

The fact that we are in a rapidly changing world can no longer be gainsaid, given the contemporary global moral disorder, which manifests through insecurity, corruption, violence, breakdown of law and order, soaring crime wave and political upheavals. These social problems impinge tremendously on the safety of human lives and properties. Crime is dysfunctional as it threatens the stability of the society and also a social problem that requires concerted efforts towards finding a lasting solution. 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 insecurity, delinquency, social disorder, arson, insurgency, high crime rate and political disturbance perpetrated by the youth (Nwainyinya, 2016). The media, both print and electronic, is awash daily with reports of crimes committed and the seeming helplessness of the law enforcement agents especially the police in curbing the ugly and disturbing trend has made it more worrisome. This has led to a palpable fear among the populace as security of lives and properties can no longer be guaranteed.

Youths occupy a prominent place in any society. They are one of the greatest assets any nation can have. The National Youth Development Policy (2009) defines youths as people aged between 18 and 35. The youth are a particular segment of the national population that is sensitive, energetic, active and in the most productive phase of life as citizens. They are also the most voltaic and yet the most vulnerable segment of the population in terms of social, economic emotional and other aspects of life (Anasi, 2010). Uchendu and Obiozo (2020) describe the youth as the future hope and the most active segment of any society. The Nigeria's unemployment rate is projected at overall percent compared to the average rate of 9.5 percent in sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria remains crippled with massive unemployment level that continues to exact a considerable toll on its socio-economic prospects despite achieving and inspiring growth rate of 70% per annum since 2001 (Osolor, 2010). The downstream effects of youth unemployment are fueling rapid

alienation and social unrest across the Nigerian landscape, immediate simplexes of which are evident is the palpable rise in organized crime, armed insurgency, vandalism and drug trafficking.

Unemployment in Nigeria today is very high and this has contributed to an increase in the level of frustration and high crime rates in the country. As graduates leave schools, they expect to have jobs that will cater for their personal interest and wellbeing but this often times is not a reality in Nigeria today. Nigerian streets are littered with youth hawkers who ordinarily would have found gainful employment in some enterprises (Okafor,2001) without real jobs, these youths easily fall prey to people who want to use them to ferment trouble and they can easily become a problem and menace to the society. It is worrying that despite vast human and material resources naturally bestowed on Nigeria, gross mismanagement, profligate spending, poor leadership and corruption by public officials has not allowed optimal utilization of these resources in such a way that will bring maximum economic benefit and employment generation to the citizenry. The Spectator Index cited in Adeiye (2023) posted a 20-country youth unemployment list in which Nigeria is said to have the second highest number of unemployed youths (53%) in the world with South Africa as the highest (61%). As observed by Adeiye (2023), out of the estimated Nigeria's population of 217, 079,601, the youth population of 151 million accounted for 70 percent. About 53.40 percent of the youths are unemployed (National Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

Olusegun Obasanjo the former president of Nigeria expressed fear in the remarks he made at Dakar on November 12, 2012 that Nigeria will witness a revolution soon unless government takes urgent steps to check growing youth unemployment. He said the danger posed by an army of unemployed youths in Nigeria can only be imagined. He added that despite what he called the imminent threat to Nigeria's national security, there is absence of serious, concrete, realistic, short and long-term solution to youth unemployment. He made reference to the doctorate degree holders who applied for jobs as drivers at the Dangote Group, saying Nigerian youths have been patient enough and this patience will soon reach its elastic limit. According to him, youth unemployment rate which was 72% in 1999 has been reduced to 52% by 2004 but the rate rocketed to 71% by 2011. He lamented that the challenge has given rise to youth restiveness and other social vices in the country and discouraged 'foreign direct investment' (FDI). The inability to find work by young people has created a sense of vulnerability, uselessness, penury and privation, which in turn heightens the attraction of illegal activities. Conversely, a reduced unemployment rate will bring about improved human development, reduce poverty, crime and insecurity and also enthrone enabling and conducive environment that will attract foreign investments (Tanimu, 2006).

Unemployment occurs when people are without jobs and they have actively sought for jobs within the past four weeks (Ilo, 2007). Fayana (2000) refers to it as situation where people who are willing and capable of working are unable to find suitable paid employment. In terms of scope, Okafor (2010) observed that unemployment is a global trend, but occurs mostly in developing countries of the world, the attendant social, economic, political and psychological consequences. Unemployment has led to widespread poverty in our society. The higher the unemployment rate in an economy the higher would be the poverty level and associated welfare challenges (Iheanacho,2016). Poverty and unemployment in Nigeria are crucial to the development of Nigerian economy. Poverty is defined as a sense of helplessness, dependence and lack of opportunities, self-confidence and self-respect on the part of the poor. Indeed the poor see powerlessness and voicelessness as key aspects of their poverty (Narayan et al, 2000). Unemployment and poverty are so intertwined that one can easily confuse one for the other. Unemployment and underemployment reflect the failure to make use of an important factor of production, labour, for fostering economic growth in Nigeria. Poverty makes it difficult to make investments in education and health that would increase a person's productivity. The widespread of poverty is believed to be the basis for the activities of miscreants such as militant youths in Niger Delta and the present Deadly Boko Haram in Northern Nigeria.

However, Nigerians must realize that the government has made several efforts to reduce unemployment, but there are inevitable limits to what government can do to achieve sustainable reductions in unemployment. There is the need for individuals to complement government efforts in dealing with the problem of unemployment in our society. The government had, at one time or the other, made loans available to those who want to establish genuine small scale businesses of their own ; established programmes like the National Poverty Eradication Programmes (NAPEP), National Directorate of Employment(NDE) to help unemployed youths acquire skills that will help them become self-employed and also included

entrepreneurship education in the curriculum of the nations higher institutions and universities to inculcate functional entrepreneurship skills in the graduate so that they could become employers rather than employees in order to reduce high unemployment rate in the country. President Muhammadu Buhari put a number of mechanisms in place to reduce unemployment among the youth which included programmes captured in the National Social Investment Programme, Government Enterprises Empowerment Programme(GEEP), N-Power Programme and the host of others (Agba,2023). These efforts, however, did not yield satisfactory results, probably because of poor implementation strategy.

Unemployment is one of the social problems confronting youths in Owerri Municipal Council, Imo State. It is believed to be one of the social problems responsible for poverty situation in the area, youth restiveness, armed-robbery, kidnapping, prostitution, human trafficking and so many other social problems among the youth. Observation has shown that unemployment has really aggravated crime wave in Owerri Municipal Council. Crime is like other concepts in social sciences, which has no generally accepted definition. According to Oxford Dictionary of Sociology (2004) “a crime is held to be an offence, which goes beyond the personal and public share, breaking prohibiting rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments or sanctions are attached and which requires the intervention of a public authority for crime to be known as such, it must come to the notice of and be processed through, an administration system or enforcement agency. It must be recorded and reported by the police (or other investigator), it may then become part of a genuine statistics, any or may not be investigated and may or may not be prosecuted in a court case.”

Dambazau (1994) define crime as an act omission against public interest and which in prescribed by law, and to which prescribed punishment is attached in the event of violation and it involve four major principles which are public wrong, moral wrong, law and punishment for the criminals. According to Barlow, the concepts of law and crime has been linked in people’s mind, it is for the same reasons that the legal system views crime as a public and moral wrong. The prevalence of crime in the world today is a cause for serious concern. It undermines the social fabric by exuding, the sense in a variety of ways according to the crime committed, it constitutes a problem when its incidence is rampart in the society as well as the security of lives and properties are no longer guaranteed (Onoge,1998).

Crime is a threat to the economic, social, political security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment, because it discourages both local and foreign investments, reduced the quality of life, destroys human and social capital, undermines democracy, rule of law and the ability of the country to promote development. The study therefore wants to investigate the extent to which unemployment of youths in Owerri Municipal Council has aggravated crime wave in the area.

Statement of the Problem

Owerri Municipal Council is among the cities in Nigeria that are experiencing a prevalence of rising crime wave, criminal intentions and varying degrees of delinquencies among the youth. As Dambazav (2007) rightly observed, Nigeria has been on the global crime map since 1980’s. This is to say that the rising crime wave in Owerri Municipal Council today is a national problem. Crime rate in Nigeria has assumed a worrisome dimension in the light of the worsening crime situation and the ineffectiveness of various crime control measures. The nature of these crime include armed robbery, murder, rape, car theft, burglary, fraud, bribery and corruption, food and drug adulteration, gambling, smudging, human trafficking, kidnapping, drug trafficking, money laundering, internet scam, advanced fee fraud (419) and other illegal activities. Many scholars have continued to blame this ugly development on unemployment and its attendant poverty. An idle mind, they say, is a devil’s workshop. Unemployment has made the youth in Owerri Municipal Council to be highly vulnerable to criminal activities of different kinds and magnitude. It is a very serious social problem which the government has handled with kids’ glove and as a result of this, it has continued to soar. Pragmatic approaches should, therefore, be adopted by the government to tackle the perennial problem of youth unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council which induces crimes among the youth in the area. It is the problem of the study to find out how youth unemployment has led to rising crime wave in Owerri Municipal Council,Imo State

Purpose of Study

The broad purpose of the study is to examine youth unemployment and crime wave in Owerri Municipal Council, Imo State. Specifically, the study intends to:

1. Ascertain the rate of youth unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council.
2. Determine the effect of unemployment on Nigerian youths
3. Determine whether massive movement of youths from the rural area to the urban area has caused increase in unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council
4. Find out whether the rate of unemployment among the youth contributes to high crime wave and insecurity in Owerri Municipal Council
5. To recommend measures that can be taken by the government to reduce unemployment among youths in Owerri Municipal Council

Research Questions

1. What is the rate of youth unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council?
2. What is the effect of unemployment on Nigerian youths?
3. How has massive movement of youths from the rural area to the urban area caused increase in unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council?
4. How does the rate of unemployment among the youth contribute to high crime wave and insecurity in Owerri Municipal Council?
5. What measures can be taken by the government to reduce unemployment among youths in Owerri Municipal Council?

Methodology

The research design adopted for the study was descriptive survey. A sample size of 120 respondents, who were mainly youths selected from Owerri Municipal Council through simple random sampling technique was used for the study. A research instrument used for data collection was a researcher made questionnaire titled “Youth Unemployment and Crime Rate Inventory (YUCRI)”. The questionnaire was divided into two sections-A and B. Section A obtains information on personal bio-data of the respondents, while section B contains question items on youth unemployment and rising crime wave in Owerri Municipal Council. To guarantee content validity of the research instrument, it was given to two experts in Education Measurement and Evaluation for vetting and appropriate recommendations. Their recommended corrections were thoroughly effected before administration of the question on the respondents. Reliability of the instrument was established by test-retest system which was carried out with 20 respondents from Owerri Municipal Council, who were not among the 120 respondents chosen as the sample for the study. After an interval of two weeks, the same instrument was re-administered on the same group of respondents and both scores were correlated using Pearson’s Product Moment Co-efficient Statistic. The reliability co-efficient Index of the variables was 0.76 which indicated that the instrument could be reliably used for the study. Data generated were analyzed using simple percentage.

Organization Of Data

Frequency distribution of variables

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15-24 years	42	35%
25-34 years	53	44.2%
35-43 years	20	16.7%
43 years and above	5	8.3%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work, July 2021

Table .1 above shows that respondent between 15 and 24 years of age represent 35%, those between 25-34 years bracket represent 44.2% and those between 35 and 43 years bracket represent 16.7%; respondent who

are 43 years and above represent 8.3%. This simply means that respondent between 25-34 age bracket form the majority while those 43 years and above form the minority.

Table .2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	80	66.7%
Married	40	33.3%
Divorce	0	0%
Separated	0	0%
Widows	0	0%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The above table shows that frequency distribution of marital status from a total 120 respondents majority of the respondents are single representing 66.7% of the total population while 40 respondents were married representing 33.3% of total population

Table .3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Job Status

Job Status	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	25	12.5%
Unemployed	62	42.5%
Students	33	27.5%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that majority of respondents are unemployed representing 62 of the total population, 33 respondents are students while 25 of them are employed representing 12.5% and 27.5% respectively. Therefore the table shows that the rate of unemployment is higher in Owerri Municipal Council.

Table .4: percentage Distribution of Respondents by Education Question

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
No. Education	0	0%
Primary	68	56.7%
Secondary	14	11.7%
Tertiary	38	31.7%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field work July, 2021

The table shows that majority of the respondents have higher qualification representing 56.7% of the total population while 38 respondents possess education and 14 posses primary education representing 31.7% and 11.7% respectively. This table reveals an appreciable level of enlightenments among the respondents.

Research Question 1. What is the rate of youth unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council ?

Table .5: Frequency Distribution showing the rate of Unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council

Response	Frequency	Percentage
High	84	70%
Moderate	36	0%
Low	0	30%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021.

The table shows that on the rating of unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council, majority of the respondents rated unemployment high representing 70% of the total population, while nobody rated unemployment low, 36 respondents rate it as moderate representing 30% of the population.

Therefore, the rate of unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council is very high.

Research Question 2. “What is the effect of unemployment on Nigerian youths ?”

Table .6: Frequency Distribution showing “ The effect of unemployment on Nigerian youths

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Devastating	30	25%

Devastating	70	58.35
Not Devastating	20	16.75
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that on the rating of the effects of unemployment on the Nigerian Youth, 30 respondents (255) as very devastating, 70 respondents(58.3%) rated it as devastating while 20(16.7%) rated as not devastating. This means that unemployment in Nigeria is impacting negatively on the Nigerian youths.

Research Question 3. How has massive movement of youths from the rural area to the urban area caused increase in unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council?

Table .7: Frequency distribution showing agreement or disagreement showing “How massive movement of youths from the rural area to the urban area has caused increase in unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	70%
No	15	10%
Sometime	25	20%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021.

The table shows that of the 120 respondents, 80 respondents agreed that the movement of youths from rural area to urban areas has led to unemployment, while 15 of them agreed representing 12.5% of the population, 25 of them partially agreed representing 20.8% of the total population.

Therefore, the majority of the respondents think that massive movement of youths from the rural to urban areas will continue to increase unemployment because the government has neglected the rural areas.

Research Question 4. .How does the rate of unemployment among the youth contribute to high crime wave and insecurity in Owerri Municipal Council ?

Table .8: Frequency Distributions showing How the rate of unemployment among the youth contributes to high crime wave and insecurity in Owerri Municipal Council

i)“What do you think is the greatest cause of high crime rate in Owerri Municipal Council”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment	60	50%
Peer group influence	40	33.3%
Poor parental background	20	16.7%
Total	120	100%

Source : Field Work July, 2021.

The table shows that 60 respondents attributed the cause of high crime rate in Owerri Municipal Council to unemployment representing 50% of the population while 40 respondent chose peer group influence, 20 of them believed poor parental background as the cause of crime in Owerri Municipal Council representing 33.3% and 16.7% respectively.

Table 9: ii)Frequency Distribution showing agreement/ disagreement with the statement “Do you think the rate of unemployment among youths has contributed to high rate of insecurity”?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	120	100%
No	0	0%
No Idea	0	0%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that 120 respondents agreed that unemployment amongst youth lead to insecurity of lives and properties because their participation in criminal activities has become a means of survival to them (youths) and endangered lives.

Research Question 5.

What measures can be taken by the government to reduce unemployment among youths in Owerri Municipal Council?.

Table 10: Frequency Distribution showing “In your opinion, can establishment of socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas reduce unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council?”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	120	100%
No	0	0%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021.

The table shows that the 120 respondents agreed that establishment of Socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas reduces unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council.

Therefore, the table tells us that if socio-economic infrastructures in the rural areas are provided it will reduce the rate of unemployment drastically.

Table .11: Frequency Distribution showing “Do you think that incentives on agriculture in the rural area will create immediate and short term employment for youths”?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	88	73.3%
No	0	0%
Sometimes	32	26.7%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

This table shows that of the 120 respondents 88 of them agreed that intensive investment on agriculture will go a long way in reducing unemployment representing 73.3% of the population while 32 of the respondents partially agreed representing 26.7% of the population.

Therefore the table shows that if government intensive investment on agriculture that is, to provide incentives to farmers and also providing infrastructural support, more youths will be interested in farming thereby reducing unemployment.

Table .12: Frequency Distribution Showing “If all the youths in Owerri Municipal Council are employed will it reduce the poverty and crime rates”?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	95	79.2%
No	25	20.8%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that of the 120 respondents 95 of them agreed that adequate employment will reduce crime and poverty representing 79.2% of the population while 25 of them disagreed representing 20.8% of the population

When the respondents who disagreed to the statement were asked why, they said some youths are lazy to work so they prefer to engage in crime like kidnapping, thief, etc. in order to get quick money.

Table .13: Frequency Distribution showing “Do you think that eradicating corruption in the society by the government will enable youth development to thrive”?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	120	100%
No	0	0%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that the 120 respondents agreed that if corruption is eradicated, there will be effective deployment of funds to the creation of jobs thereby reducing crime in the country.

Table .14: Frequency Distribution showing “What if loans were given to prospective entrepreneurs to start business, will it prevent youths in Owerri Municipal Council from indulging in criminal activities”?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	120	100%
No	0	0%
Total	120	100%

Yes	115	95.8
No	5	4.2
Total	120	100

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that; out of the 120 respondents, 115 of them representing 95.8% of the population accepts that loans to prospective entrepreneurs will prevent them from indulging in crime while 5 of them representing 4.2% of the population disagreed.

Table .15: Frequency Distribution showing do you think Entrepreneurship Education should be incorporated into secondary and tertiary schools?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	120	100%
No	0	0%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

The table shows that all the respondents representing 100% of the total population agreed that if entrepreneurship education is incorporated into schools graduates will have the interest of going into business than waiting for a white collar job.

Table .16: Frequency Distribution Showing “What other pragmatic approaches do you think can be employed to solve youth’s unemployment in Owerri Municipal Council”?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Training and developing of youths	24	20%
Good governance and leadership	16	25%
Job creation	50	41.67%
Provision of infrastructures and social amenities	30	13.3%
Total	120	100%

Source: Field Work July, 2021

This table shows that out of the 120 respondents, 24 of them representing 20% of the population thinks training and development of youths can solve unemployment, 16 went for good governance and leadership, job creation topped the list with 50 respondents responding (41.67%) and 30 respondents went for provision of social amenities.

Conclusion

It is obvious that youth unemployment in Nigeria is endemic and concomitant consequences such as poverty, hunger, social vices and insecurity have so characterized the Nigerian society. This is considering the fact that about 70% of the entire Nigeria 150millionpopulace are youths whose about 71% are unemployed majority graduates who are from 20 y ears and above, affecting adversely the work force utility of the country. It is a pity that youths and graduates who are qualified, willing and able to work cannot find jobs, they cannot even handle and family or societal responsibilities. Such individuals are frustrated and can be used by unscrupulous elements in the society to prevent all scoots of crime and mayhem which they would out rightly abhor should they were proactively engaged or gainfully employed. Entrepreneurship the magic word that can change the story overtime has not yet been fully explored and observers have argued that lack of capital is what drives very many people who are unemployed and wants to be self-reliant and self-employed.

However the government have key role to play to ensure that entrepreneurship as a means of quelling unemployment thus generating more employment opportunities to the unemployed youths and get them to channel their energies to national development and discourage them from activities that could be detrimental to the growth of the country. Hence every action taking youth employment is an action toward crime reduction as well as promoting national development.

Recommendations

In the highest of the crucial argues discussed above, the following recommendations are made:

- There should be a massive reduction in the political corruption index of the country to enable youth development to thrive. Funds that could have been used to establish employment generation ventures have been embezzled and inappropriate, therefore government must be committed in eradicating corruption so that there will be effective deployment of funds to employment generating ventures.
- Government should create an enabling environment for industries to survive. A situation where companies that are supposed to employ the youths are closing down is not good for the county. Therefore government must ensure the survival of industries.
- Government should invest massively in agriculture and also encourage youths by implanting or employing strategies that will make more attractive for the youths.
- Entrepreneurship education should be incorporated into our curricula of secondary and tertiary schools. Doing this will also turn the graduates into jobs creators and not job seekers.
- The government should ensure that policy measures are strictly adhered to by encouraging the various financial institutions to grant soft loans to potential and prospective youth entrepreneur in order to start small scale businesses that will sustain term and prevent them from indulging in criminal activities.
- Government should be concerned in the development of the rural areas by providing basic social amenities that will make life in the rural areas attractive for the youths.
- The family institution which is the first agent of socialization and the academic instruction must function as agencies of positive socialization and inculcate values those Shun criminal activities in the mind of the youths.
- Government should carry out public campaigns enlightenments in the dangers of population explosion and its adverse effect on natural development with this population growth will be reduced.
- Programmes geared towards training of youths in Nigeria in the act of entrepreneurship such as Government enterprises empowerment programme (GEEP), national Directorate of Employment should be proactive and pragmatic and government should ensure that these programmes are carried out effectively and efficiently.

References

- Adebayo, A. (1999). Youth Unemployment and national Directorate of Employment Self Employment programmes Nigerians J. Econ. Soc Stud 41[1]61-2
- Adieye, J. (2023). 53% Youth Unemployment makes Nigeria world's second worst . <https://fi.ng/article/53%youth>.
- Agba, C. I. (2023). Federal government inaugurates committee to tackle increasing youth unemployment in Nigeria. Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning. <https://www.nationalplanning.gov..>
- Ajufo B. (2013). Challenges of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria. Effective Career Guidance as a Panacea. Afr. Res. Rev.7 (1) 307-321.
- Alanana, O.O. (2003). Youth Unemployment in Nigeria: some implications from the third Millennium Global Journal of Social Science, 2 (1) 21-26.
- Awogbenle, A.C. and Iwuamadi K.C. (2010). Youth Unemployment and Entrepreneurship development Programme as an Intervention Mechanism. Agr. J. Bus. Manager 4(6): 831-835.
- Balogun O. (2010). Youth unemployment in Nigeria: A time bomb waiting to explode. Workers alternative (Nigeria).
- Dambazau, A.B. (1994). Law and Criminality in Nigeria. Ibandan: University Press.
- Iheanacho, E. N. (2016). "Strategies of poverty alleviation in Nigeria". *International Journal of Gender and Development Issues*, 1(6) pp 27 – 34.
- International Labour Organization (1982), Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Bionomically Active Population and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statistics.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2009). Labour Force Survey March

- National Bureau of Statistics (2010). Poverty Index in Nigeria, August.
- National Population Commission (2001). Population Data in Nigeria.
- Nwainyinyya, E. (2016). Repositioning entrepreneurship skills in education: Alternative way to combat youth unemployment in Ebonyi State. *Journal of Qualitative Education Association for Encouraging Qualitative Education in Nigeria*, 12(2) pp 1 – 32.
- Okafor E.E. (2011). Youth Unemployment and Implication for Stability of Democracy in Nigeria. *J. Sustainable Lever Afre.* 13(1):358-373.
- Osolor. P. (2010). Entrepreneurialism: the Solution to Combating Youth Crime in Nigeria. *Vanguard* 28 March
- Todaro, M.(1992). *Economics for a Developing World* (2nd Ed). England: Longman Group
- Uchendu, I. A. & Obiozo, O. R. (2020). Insecurity in Nigeria: Its effect on sustainable national development: Implication for counseling intervention: *The Psychosocial Researcher* 10 (8) pp 62 – 70.