

**DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION IN MUSHIN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF LAGOS STATE**

IGBEN SAMSON

MATRIC NUMBER: 18020101061

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT

SUPERVISED BY: Dr Omokehinde J. O.

AUGUST, 2022

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, MOUNTAIN TOP UNIVERSITY, IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE (B.Sc) in
ACCOUNTING**

SUPERVISED BY: Dr Omokehinde J. O.

AUGUST, 2022

DECLARATION

I, IGBEN SAMSON (Matric. Number: 18020101062) hereby declared that the project titled “DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION IN MUSHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF LAGOS STATE” is original and has been carried out by me and I hereby presented it to the Department of Accounting and Finance, Mountain Top University in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Accounting.

.....

IGBEN SAMSON

(SIGNATURE)

.....

DATE

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this work was carried out by IGBEN SAMSON at the department of Accounting and Finance, Mountain Top University, Ogun State Nigeria under my supervision.

Dr . Joshua Omokehinde

.....

(Supervisor)

Signature & Date

Dr . Joshua Omokehinde

.....

(Supervisor)

Signature & Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God for his infinite mercy, grace, protection and guidance throughout my stay at Mountain Top University. Also to my wonderful and loving parents Mr and Mrs IGBEN, my family and honorable supervisor, Head of departments, other staff and friends for their unquantifiable support, guidance and encouragement.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Certification.....	i
Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgments.....	iii
Abstract.....	viii

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	4
1.4 Research Questions.....	4
1.5 Research Hypotheses.....	4
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	5
1.7 Scope of the Study.....	5
1.8 Organization of the Study.....	6
1.9 Operational Definitions of Terms.....	6

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review.....	7
2.2 Theoretical Framework	16
2.3 Empirical Review.....	21

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Theoretical Framework	31
3.2 Methodology.....	33
3.2.1 Research Design.....	33
3.2.2 Sampling Techniques	33
3.2.3 Sources of Data.....	33
3.2.4 Instruments of data collection.....	34
3.2.5 Data Analysis technique.....	34
3.2.6 Results of Validity and Reliability.....	35

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Presentation of Results	36
4.1.1 - 4.1.17 TABLE	36-59

4.2	Discussion of Results	
4.2.1	Test of Hypothesis	
4.3	Comparison of Results with Previous	
	Findings	

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0	Introduction	76
5.1	Summary	76
5.2	Conclusion.....	76
5.3	Recommendations.....	79
5.4	Further Recommendations	79
5.5	Suggestions for further studies	80
5.6	References	82
5.7	Appendix	86

Abstract

This study examined the link between youth unemployment and job creation in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State. Specifically, the study investigated the role of informal sector as a strategy for reducing unemployment in this local government area as a whole and improving the general standard of living of the youth in that area. The major objective of this research is to examine the role of the informal sector in employment provision and generation and its function as a buffer between employment and unemployment. For the purpose of this study, online survey research design was adopted to obtain responses from a sample of youths selected by systematic random sampling technique in Mushin local government, Lagos, Nigeria. Percentages was explored for descriptive statistical analysis. Chi square was explored for inferential statistics. Findings from the study revealed that unemployment has a significant influence (Chi-square test = 230.150, Sig. = 0.000) on the general standard of living of the youths in Mushin Local Government area of Lagos, State. The study found further that overpopulation has significant influence (Chi-square test = 185.148, Sig. = 0.000) on unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State. Consequently, the study recommended that CBN should come up with favourable policy on interest rate to the advantage of firms and entrepreneurs so that they can produce more jobs for the youths. The study recommended further that the government should develop the agricultural sector of the economy so that it can absorb jobless youths. It was further recommended that government should improve on its funding on primary and secondary education programme to give the youths the basic education for them to be fit for job market.

KEYWORDS: Informal Sector, Job Opportunity, Over-population, Poverty, Standard of Living, Unemployment

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The underutilization of human capital, or unemployment, is a major problem that has a significant impact on how economies develop. It is described as the number of people actively looking for job by the labor force (Labour force includes only those people who are willing to work, and are either employed or looking for Utilitarianism a consequential version that considers the consequences of all actions to be the only measure of good and evil. Utilitarianism takes into account everyone's interests equally, in contrast to other forms of reward for performance like selfishness and altruism.

This can be perceived as a neglected sector that absorbs surplus or entrenched workers or as a dynamic, entrepreneurial component of Nigeria's economy that may foster economic growth and job creation (African Union 2008). It should be noted that around two-thirds of all employees worldwide work in the informal sector (World Bank, 2009). Despite this, there has been a continuous increase in unemployment rates throughout the world, but especially in sub-Saharan Africa. When someone who is actively looking for work is unable to find employment, they are said to be unemployed. It is a state of not having jobs. One of the major issues that any developing economy in the twenty-first century has to deal with is unemployment.

This has grown to be a global issue with more immediate effects on the young people who could have become the next generation of economically and socially active industries. According to international data, over two-thirds of unemployed industrial and service

employees reside in emerging countries, and the worldwide youth unemployment rate was predicted to be 12.7%. (Patterson, et al, 2006).

Government has implemented a number of regulations and programs aimed at decreasing this threat . However, informal sector contribution to economic development in the area of job creation has help to ameliorate the unemployment saga (Donald L.S. & Stephen T.B., 2010), as most of them operate the traditional method of production and services. Because their income is irregular and lower, workers in the informal sector have limited or no access to basic services and protection. According to statistics that are currently available, around 60% of Nigeria's GDP is produced by the informal sector (GDP). Because it generates about 90% of all jobs in the nation, the sector is seen as essential to job generation in many emerging nations.

About 60% of jobs are created by this industry in South Africa, and it accounts for about 28% of the country's GDP (Federal Office of Statistic. 2012). The foregoing therefore, points to the fact that the informal sector given the needed support and regulatory framework could be a major player in the combat against unemployment saga in Nigeria, as well as in other developing countries. The steady increase in Nigeria's jobless rate has sparked widespread outrage.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Due to the constant influx of young people into metropolitan areas and the resulting army of irate and despondent unemployed youngsters roaming the cities, the already shaky status of national security is now further threatened (Hernando 2013).Because the unemployment crisis has deprived its victims of their legal means of support, they are now forced to engage in various types of criminal activity that endangers the social order. The informal sector,

which should be a saving grace for unemployed people, is being affected by a wide range of problems, including a lack of social protection, vocational education opportunities, access to business-friendly credit, unfair competition brought on by the dumping of goods produced in more industrialized nations, inadequate infrastructure, lack of representation and participation in decision-making processes resulting in unworkable, corruption prone public policies and programs that have failed significantly to solve the problems in the informal sector. It is against this background that this research is being carried out. The major objective of this research is to examine the role of the informal sector in employment provision and generation and its function as a buffer between employment and unemployment.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to establish the relationship between informal job creation among youths and unemployment in Mushin (Nigeria). In order to establish this relationship, the following specific objectives would be pursued

- i.** To understand the relationship between unemployment and the general standard of living among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.
- ii.** To identify the relationship between population and unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.
- iii.** To determine how and why the informal sector contributes to unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. How has unemployment influenced the general standard of living among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State?
- ii. What are the effects of over-population on unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State?
- iii. How has the informal sector impact on unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State?

1.5 Research Hypotheses

- i. **H₀₁:** Unemployment has no significant effect on the general standard of living among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.
- ii. **H₀₂:** Overpopulation has no significant influence on unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.

1.6 Significance of the Study

What this study seeks to achieve is to determine how well the Informal sector has positively influenced youths in the economy in terms of job creation and Increase in the Standard of living. It has also been noted that several problems have been attached to informalities in any economy. Therefore, we explore and get clear understanding of the informal sector and how it has helped solve Unemployment issues through the years by carrying out an in-depth research into this study.

1.7 Scope of the Study

For this study, primary source of data will be used in carrying out the research. The primary data would be gotten from a survey, which would be carried out within Mushin local government, Lagos, Nigeria.

1.8 Organisation of Study

This study would be presented in five (5) chapters. The first chapter is the introduction, which includes the background to the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study, research questions, justification of the study, scope of the study and the organization of the study. The second chapter focuses on the conceptual and theoretical review, empirical review, implication of the review for the current study, while the third chapter would be on the research methodology. The fourth chapter is about data presentation and the final chapter would contain the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

1.9 Definition of Terms

Informal Sector: This industry includes all work that is not regarded as a regular source of income and for which no taxes are paid. Sometimes, the phrase is used to describe only illegal acts, such as when someone receives wages but fails to report them on their taxes or when someone is cruelly made to perform unpaid labor. However, the informal sector could also be interpreted to include legitimate operations, including work done for compensation other than currency. It is also known as the opposite of formal sector. (BUSINESS DICT)

Unemployment: When a person of working age is unable to find employment while wanting full-time employment, they are said to be unemployed. It is described as the number of people actively looking for job in the labor force (Labor force includes only those people who are willing to work, and are either employed or looking for jobs). The underutilization of human capital, or unemployment, is a major problem that has a significant impact on how economies develop.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Preamble

This chapter covers conceptual, theoretical and empirical reviews. Concepts relevant to this study are discussed under conceptual review. Relevant theories were also discussed under theoretical review. Relevant previous studies were critically appraised and reported under empirical review.

2.1 Conceptual Review

The Concept of Youth Unemployment and Job Creation have been looked into by various scholars and various works have been published on it and on their works inspiration is being drawn for this paper. Under this study a non-experimental research design was used and a cross sectional survey was used in the study. 120 questionnaires would be administered to respondents using simple random and stratified sampling techniques.

In the Nigerian context, the studies that exist (Manda, (1997; Milne et al., (1990, 1994) – all based on the (1986) labour force survey – have analysed the determinants of participation by simply modelling the labour force participation decision into two categories (employed and unemployed) without taking into account that the determinants also vary by employment sector among the employed.

A study by Mariara (2003), based on the (1994) Welfare Monitoring Household Survey data, although mainly concerned with issues of gender wage discrimination, has partly looked at the determinants of participation by disaggregating the urban labour market according to formal

(public and private) and informal sectors and by sex. However, determinants of employment may vary between younger and older persons. Here, using a more recent data set, this study bridges the gaps by looking at the determinants of employment by gender and age cohorts. Osinubi (2005) investigated the impact of growth on the unemployment and the poverty for Nigeria.

For this, annual time series data of period 1970 to 2000 is studied to answer the questions. Three stages least square estimation was applied on the selected data. The study's variables included changes in real GDP, savings, work stoppages, and trade disputes as well as unemployment, inflation, and index of agricultural and petroleum production, money supply, exchange rates. The result showed that growth is negatively related to the poverty and positively related to the unemployment. They suggested the policy makers to reduce the inequality of levels of income to overcome poverty and low growth.

Ishola (2008) noted that if the participation of the informal sector is adequately supported and controlled, unemployment, one of the macroeconomic challenges, can be decreased. Furthermore, Olubukola (2013) claimed that the significant rise in the nation's unemployment rate has turned into a major source of concerns. Many school dropouts and employable adults are having trouble obtaining job or are being laid off for a variety of reasons. Additionally, Sanda et al.

(2006) looked at whether or not large organizations were more effective at creating job possibilities than small firms using a sample of 360 businesses in Kano and its surroundings. Their results were positive in that small firms were found to be relatively better, and the conclusion they derived was that a policy that gives special preference to small firms is justified. Igbokwe-Ibeto, 2012 Examined the economic study of unemployment and its impact on the GDP

for Nigeria. Data was collected from year 1994 to 2004. Simple and multiple linear regression analysis were applied.

Privatization, population, consumption spending, interest rates, currency rates, technology, agriculture domestic product, real wage rates, and agricultural investment were variables considered in the study. The findings demonstrated that the average per capita GDP share, national investment, exchange rate, and unemployment rate all had a significant positive impact on the total amount of GDP. The findings also emphasized privatization and population growth as the primary causes of rising unemployment. In order to reduce agricultural unemployment, they suggested that privatization policies be modified and interests rates be lowered.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Three theories were reviewed for this study. They are Marx and Engels Surplus Value Theory, Classical Theory of Unemployment and Neo-Classical Theory of Unemployment. The theories were discussed in the following sub-sections.

2.2.1 Marx and Engels Surplus Value Theory

One of sociological models that carefully explained the context of unemployment in Nigeria is theory of surplus value by Marx and Engels (1848) and David McLellan (2009). Marx claimed that high unemployment had always existed in and would continue to exist in capitalist nations like Nigeria. He thought that these economies cycled through cycles, with periods of expansion and full employment followed by periods of crisis and rising unemployment. Crisis recoveries were merely transient. Marx argued that the few bourgeoisies benefited from the way capitalist economies functioned, capitalist's property class at the expense of the large proletariat, working

non-property class. The assertion made by Marx is that "it is in the very nature of the capitalist mode of production to overwork some employees while maintaining the rest as a reserve army of unemployed paupers." Marx (1848) (1848) Marx argued that unemployment is a component of the capitalism system's intrinsic instability and that many crises of high unemployment should be expected. The proletariat's purpose in the capitalist system is to serve as a "reserve army of labor," which pushes wages down. This is accomplished by dividing the proletariat into surplus labor (employees) and under-employment and unemployed as well McLellan (2009). These reserve army of labor fight among themselves for scarce jobs at lower and lower wages. Since unemployed employees don't increase revenue, unemployment first appears inefficient. However, because unemployment lowers wages, which are costs from the perspectives of the owners, unemployment is lucrative within the global capitalism system. According to this viewpoint, low wages do not benefit workers but instead benefit the system by lowering economic rents.

By allowing unemployment to persist, capitalist institutions unfairly distort the labor market by lowering workers' demands for just compensation. To increase revenues for owners, workers are set against one another. In the Nigerian context, a conspiracy made up of super-rich politicians and super-rich businesspeople developed economic imperialism. Economic and social policies formulated by the government are not in any way of benefit to the common Nigerians. The concept of "monkey dey work, baboon dey chop" is well pre-eminent in the country. Workers are living at the mercy of the rich. These have directly and indirectly continued to widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

Young people with skills, certificates and energies have nothing to offer as a result of mass unemployment, but dance to the tune of the politicians who in turn used them to manipulate, rig

and destabilized elections. They are usually abandoned or left to their fate whenever the law catches up with them after being used by their politician. The few jobs that are open to the battalion of young people looking for work are politicized.

Unless the job seeker is connected to a political god father he may not get the job.

Marx believed that the only way to end unemployment for good was to end capitalism and the system of forced wage rivalry before switching to a socialist or communist economic system. The existence of ongoing unemployment is evidence, in the eyes of modern Marxists, that capitalism cannot guarantee full employment. Marx's detractors, including Karl Popper, Friedrich von Hayek, Ian Steedman, and Francis Wheen (2005), sometimes claim that his value-form theory is esoteric obscurantism, "dialectical hocus pocus," "sophistry," or "mumbo jumbo," even if Marx intended it well. . Francis Wheen describes it as "a picaresque trip through the regions of greater nonsense, a shaggy-dog story."

Marx writes in a post facing to the second German version of *Das Kapital* in that this kind of critique was already being made while he was still alive (1873) Marxists frequently respond to this kind of critique by restating Marx's ideas in more understandable terms or by demonstrating that, at the very least, Marx's theory of economic value holds up just as well as the subjective theory of value (the theory of the util as the measuring unit of utility). Gerald Cohen, a Marxist philosopher, expressly distanced himself from Marx's value theory when he wrote a very clear exposition of Marx's theory of history in *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defense*.

Cohen claimed that since one does not logically imply the other as well, it is conceivable to have historical materialism without a labor theory of value. This interpretation runs counter to Lenin's assertion that with the publication of *Das Kapital*, "the materialist idea of history is no longer a

hypothesis, but a scientifically established conclusion," which was echoed by Johann Witt-Hansen. According to Marx, the fact that all commodities are the end products of social labor serves as the foundation for the exchangeability of goods and the acknowledgment of their value (co-operative human labour producing things for others). Critics however argue that Marx's argument is simply not logically compelling. They suggest Marx's observations fail to provide any logically decisive proof that human labour is the substance of economic value.

The famous Japanese Marxist researcher Kozo Uno (1957) claimed in his classic work *Principles of Political Economy* that Marx's initial thesis needed to be updated due to the debate over the nature of value. In the revised version, the theory of the value-form is integrated in the theory of commodity circulation, and does not refer to the substance (content) of value at all. In the investigation of the creation of commodities "by means of commodities," the substance of value as labor then emerges and is theoretically established.

However, due to Marx's fundamental conviction that the "economy of labor-time" and "the economy of trade" must coexist in order for product values to be formed, some Western Marxists do not find this Unoist approach to be very satisfactory. From the 1970s, the so-called "value-form theorists" ("value-form school") have emphasized-influenced by Theodor W. Adorno and the rediscovery of the writings of Isaak Illich Rubin-the importance of Marx's value theory as a qualitative critique-a cultural, sociological or philosophical critique of the reifications involved in capitalist commercialism.

The value-form school has become very popular especially among Western Marxists who are not economists. Supporters of the "value-form school", especially in Germany and Britain, often regard Marx's theory of the form of value as proof of a radical break from all conventional

economics. This implies there is little point in engaging with conventional economics, because conventional economics makes quite incompatible theoretical assumptions.

Critics of the value-form school often see this intellectual tradition as an "evasive tactic", which avoids difficult quantitative problems concerning the relationship between economic value and money-prices which still need to be solved. Value-form theory has also been popular among intellectual supporters of Autonomism and Anarchism, although Antonio Negri thinks the theory is outdated now. Negri's theory is the same as that of the Financial Times journalist John Kay, who believes that "The political and economic environment in which Marx wrote was a brief interlude in economic history."

Both writers regard Marx's theory of value as outdated, although they still like to use some of Marx's rhetorics. Reuten/Williams (2006) make the argument that although Marx's labor theory of value is theoretically incorrect as stated, it can be modified so that value and abstract labor can be regarded as effects (or "social forms") developed by the exchange-process itself rather than value being created by cooperative human labor. Simply put, the value of goods is nothing more than the money they will exchange for, from which it seems to follow that if there is no money, value does not exist either.

The "monetary theory of value" is the name given to this interpretation. This interpretation was denied by Marx himself, who stated that "the act of exchange imparts to the commodity converted into money, not its value, but its specific value-form." From a different angle, Jonathan Nitzan and Shimshon Bichler (2008) also depict the phenomena of economic value as power relationships. While retaining some of the language of Marx, they however reject Marx's

theory of value. The power dimension of value relationships is also prominent in Harry Cleaver's commentary *Reading Capital Politically*.

The fundamental objection of this interpretation is that by reducing all economic occurrences to a question of power, the idea of power itself is reduced to a vague concept that explains "everything and nothing." Like economic value, "power" is not at all an obvious or easy idea. Power is often circumstantial. It cannot be automatically inferred, from the position taken by participants in market trade, what kind of power they really have. Much may depend simply on popular perceptions and beliefs that they have a certain kind of power. Particularly in economic crises, it is often discovered that those who were thought to have a lot of power, do not really have it (leading to political crises).

Some Post Keynesian and heterodox Marxian economists, as well as anarchists like David Graeber (2005), who are motivated by the chartalist theory of money, make an implicit technical and historical criticism of Marx's value-form theory. These economists refer to Marx's explanation of how money develops during the trading process as the "commodity theory of money," which is a theory of commodity money. That is, they believe that Marx's theory is more or less the same as the "barter theory of money". The "neo-Chartalist" view of money implies that the commodity theory of money is false; according to neo-Chartalists, the latter is unable to explain the history of money and credit or offer a convincing explanation for contemporary monetary events. Marx claims that money originates as a "specific commodity" (a universally exchangeable good) within the exchange process itself, which cannot be true if the Chartalist argument is correct. Instead, according to Chartalists, money is entirely "a product of the state" because it first appears as a means of keeping track of state obligations, credits, and taxes before

being gradually imposed on the entirety of societal trading. Modern Monetary Theory is the name for the neo-Chartalist theory.

2.1.2 Classical Theory of Unemployment

As in a mixed economy, unemployment situation in Nigeria is better explained in the context of the classical theory. According to Neva et al (2006), in smooth functioning market economy, the equilibrium wage and equilibrium of labour is set by the market forces. In classical market (ideal for labour) the main cause of true unemployment is anything that interferes with the adjustments of free markets like the imposition of legal minimum wage. Employers are by law required to pay minimum wage at above the equilibrium wage level. This model predicts that employers hire few workers. At an artificially high wage, employers demand for labour falls, hence there is a situation of surplus labour above supply (unemployment). The classical economists suggest other market interferences as reasons for unemployment. The economy might provide less than the optimal number of jobs because of artificial restrictions on the growth of demand for labour, union activities that cost employers, and cost saving technologies which reduce job growth.

Other theories include the 'Effort of insiders' in keeping wages high, as opportunists the highly placed individuals enshrine themselves and acting as barriers to further entry into the organizations by prospective employees. This is particularly common in the Nigerian public sector as the aged workers turn themselves as cabals and „god fathers" desire not to retire from jobs. Hence, prospective employees find it difficult to gain entrance into many organizations. Secondly, there is a theory that employers may develop explanations that they have difficulty in paying their present workforce. A practical approach to resolving unemployment situation in an economy is termed Schumpeter Theory. Audretsch and Fritsch (1994) found that unemployment

is negatively related to new-firm startup in which newly established firms stimulate and generate employment substantially. The 15th century view of fast tracking entrepreneurship due to unemployment termed as Refugee Theory points to the importance of entrepreneurship as a panacea for unemployment as supported by Chigunta (2001). The classical case of unemployment is premised on the inflexibility of wages.

They (Classicalist) argued that unemployment results because organized activities do not allow wages to decline for the accommodation of excess labour when there is incidence of unemployment. Given the flexibility of wages and prices, the economic system automatically strives for maximum full employment and output at that level. As a result, full employment is seen to be the norm, and any deviation from this is considered abnormal and likely to lead to full employment.

The prevalence of unemployment from a traditional perspective cannot be located in the majority of African economies, including Nigeria. Price flexibility would not have effectively addressed the unemployment issue, even though it is not technically possible due to trade union actions. This is so because, in Nigeria, for example, most industries, if not all, and particularly public sector businesses, struggle with labor redundancy because of overstaffing.

Macroeconomic models of structural unemployment assume that unemployed workers are not able or willing to get jobs by underbidding the prevailing wages of incumbent workers. The most obvious microeconomic explanation of the absence of wage underbidding is perhaps the minimum wage laws. But it appears that the labor market is generally in agreement. Many hypotheses offer a tenable explanation for why young people are unemployed, including the

economists' claim that minimum wages in industrialized and emerging nations have not been raised to sufficient levels recently Lindbeck (1999).

Therefore, the issue is not rigid pay prices or a decline in wage underbidding, but rather weak economic development that is unable to keep pace with the rates of population and labor supply increase. The number of people who are able and willing to work at the going rate is more than the number of jobs available, according to Keynesian economists, and at the same time, businesses are unable to sell all the products they would like to (Bannock et al (1998). When closely examined, the Nigerian situation can be largely explained by the Keynesian unemployment theory.

It can be proven that the unpatriotic tastes of many Nigerian consumers, including the government, which indirectly exports employment abroad at the expense of the native economy, are one of the elements causing this terrible trend. Due to the unchecked foreign demand for almost all commodities, domestic producers face the issue of low demand, which compel them to reduce output and, of course, workforce. This situation persists in some businesses, especially the small ones, until they are driven from the market, which results in the loss of additional jobs.

Long-term unemployment is a troubling state of unemployment where the unemployed lingers in the labor market for too long and reduces his prospects of obtaining work. Disguised and underemployment indicates the incidence of underpaid jobs. Almost all nations display negative duration dependence, which means that if two unemployed people are chosen at random, the one with a shorter unemployment duration should do so more quickly Machin and Manning (1998). Because of this, unemployment persists. Many graduates in Africa are being compelled to

choose low-paying, demeaning occupations due to this fundamental issue (disguised and under – employment incidence).

Given that it is one of the primary features (natures) of the unemployment situation in Nigeria, the next section will give it the appropriate consideration.

2.1.3 Neo-Classical Theory of Unemployment

Neo-Classical theories of employment, such as those put out by Jubenkanda (2003), Sembonja (2007), the International Labor Organization (2010), Kahraman (2011), the Human Capital Theory, and the Mismatch Theory (2011). Most economists choose neo-classical employment models to explain the employment/unemployment conditions. Neo-classical labor economists divide unemployment into four categories: voluntary, involuntary, technical, and demand deficit.

ILO, (2010) and seasonal ILO, Jubenkanda, (2003), structural, frictional, cyclical Sembonja, (2007) (2010). Unemployment and underemployment together make up the total unemployment situation. People who opt out of employment at the going market rate are said to be on a voluntary basis. The unemployed prefer leisure time or other pursuits over the available jobs. The social assistance program that pays young girls with single parents in South Africa has been accused of encouraging young women to choose voluntary jobs. The rate of female young unemployment has in some ways increased as a result of this. When transitioning from one job to the next or when recent graduates make the transition from college or university to their first work, voluntary unemployment may also increase a person's willingness to stay unemployed. When capable individuals who are qualified for occupations at the going wage rates are unable to secure employment, involuntary unemployment results. According to Jubenkanda's (2003)

interpretation of Keynes' General Theory, coordination problems are the cause of involuntary unemployment. It might be viewed as unemployment brought on by a lack of real demand for labor.

Failures in coordination are also brought on by the separation between academia and business. Some universities have created internship programs as a means of attempting to solve the issue. Some of the projects are under the control of the South African government. The programs entail university students joining an organization for a predetermined amount of time in order to get practical work experience. The internship program at the Goega Industrial Zone in South Africa's Eastern Cape is one illustration. The transition from labor-intensive to capital-intensive production systems leads to technological unemployment.

Some detractors claim that technological unemployment has caused widespread unemployment worldwide, especially among young people (see, for instance, Jubenkanda (2003). Non-skilled labor have been displaced by high-tech industrial systems. With the use of machinery, fewer employees are required for planting, weeding, watering, and harvesting in the agricultural industry. Millions of people are now unemployed as increasingly productive methods are quickly replacing human work. Due to the high cost of unskilled labor in South Africa, the sector has chosen technology production techniques.

Regarding Schussler's research on unskilled labor, Clark (2012) stated: "According to the Employment Report produced by economists Mike Schussler, the hired unskilled workers in South Africa are being paid too much in compared to other countries studied. This effectively suggests that it is too expensive to hire someone for the talents they bring. Additionally, lower-level government employees receive overpayment of roughly 18%. Research has demonstrated

that unskilled labor is particularly active in strikes, which is in line with the recent spate of industrial actions in the South African mining industry and other sectors of the economy.

Miners who were participating in industrial action died as a result of the tragic Marikana incident. Because of this, it is now risky to hire individuals who might rebel against their company. As a result, businesses choose equipment and skilled workers. Because skilled labor is so professional, there is virtually little chance that it will engage in conflicts. Demand deficiency unemployment results from a situation where the demand for goods declines thus forcing manufacturers to downsize their operations. As a cost-cutting strategy, they will reduce the labor force thus creating unemployment.

From the perspective of economic theory, structural and cyclical unemployment are seen as scenarios of disequilibrium Sembonja, 2007 because they imply an excess supply of workers on the labor market. In this category, the causes of unemployment could be identified as a lack of youth entrepreneurship, insufficient job creation, and a lack of youth employability. The mismatch theory can explain structural unemployment. According to the hypothesis, a lack of coordination between the educational system and business leads to a skills gap that lasts forever and renders school dropouts unemployed.

Lack of employability indicates that graduates lack the skills that employers value. What then needs to be done is to create a strong partnership between employers and educational institutions. This will help them to work together in producing labor market candidates that are relevant. Numerous experts (such as National Treasury, (2011) and Borat, ILO, (2013)) agree that South Africa's educational system falls short in preparing graduates for the global labour market.

School dropouts lack the necessary education and training to function in the labor market. Since businesses favor experienced workers, first-time job searchers must contend with structural limitations. Young employees are the "first out" because businesses prefer to keep mature workers, according to ILO (2010), and they are the "last in" because employers prefer the experienced. This turns into a "nightmare" for the young people. Unfortunately, the majority of people who experience job insecurity are young. ILO (2013). They are the most vulnerable in the labor market.

The UN News Centre (2013) warns in its report entitled "World's Youth Facing Worsening Unemployment" that the world's youth is becoming more vulnerable and the youth unemployment rate is increasing from year to year. ILO (2013) confirms that world youth unemployment rate is currently at 2.4%. Unemployment disconnects the youth from the society. "Disconnected youth" refers to the young people who are neither in employment nor in education Guillermo et al., (2012). Business cycles are the root cause of cyclical unemployment. Layoffs result from decreased productivity brought on by a drop in business activity. On the other hand, employment rises during a company boom.

Cyclical unemployment happens when the economy is in a recession, Jubenkanda (2003). In the 1930s Great Depression, for instance, cyclical unemployment peaked at roughly 25%. Changes in employment lead to frictional unemployment. There is a transitional phase when a worker changes jobs, leaving them unemployed for a while. The transition from college or university to the first employment also involves young individuals who are looking for their first jobs. According to Jubenkanda, "Frictional unemployment is considered as unavoidable and, at least

in part, desirable" (2003). The workers will go in search of better employment, making it appealing.

Two of Nigeria's largest issues right now are youth unemployment and its impact on the country's rising labor productivity. All people in Nigeria between the ages of 15 and 64 who are not students, housewives, retirees, stay-at-home parents, or otherwise uninterested in working make up the country's entire labor force. The definition of unemployment appears to be in agreement. People who are able and eager to work but are unable to find adequate paid employment are simply referred to as being unemployed or unemployed.

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the number of people in the economically active population who do not have a job but are looking for one and are eligible to work includes both those who have lost their jobs and those who are looking for other jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (World Bank, 1998). For Adebayo (1999), unemployment exists when members of the labor force wish to work but cannot get jobs. Akintoye (2008), however, has criticized the implementation of the ILO definition across nations, particularly for the comparison and policy formation purposes, as nations' features and commitments to addressing unemployment issues are not the same.

For example, Douglason & Gbosi (2006) claim that the ILO definition is limited by the prevalence of women who are competent and willing to work as well as the age bracket definition. On the other hand, youth unemployment may be defined as a collection of young people from various backgrounds who are willing and able to work but are unable to do so. Unemployment and joblessness result when the supply of labor exceeds the demand for it.

Young individuals may be forced to engage in casual work and other unconventional

livelihood sources due to the lack of employment opportunities in the formal sector, which could result in underemployment. Echebiri (2005). The percentage of people who are always available for work but are unemployed can be used to calculate the youth unemployment rate. Unemployment among young people has been identified as one of the major barriers to social advancement. In addition to being a massive waste of a nation's human resources, it results in welfare loss because of lower output, which lowers income and well-being. Raheem (1993).

Rama (1998) stated that youth unemployment is a very major issue in Africa, particularly in Nigeria Umo (1996), after evaluating the situation. Dealing with young unemployment issues is one of many developing countries' top development priorities due to the necessity to prevent the detrimental impacts of youth unemployment on productivity.

2.3 Empirical Review

Ample empirical evidence exists on labour supply factors that affect an individual's labour participation decisions in the context of both developed and developing countries (See for example, Gong and van Soest, (2000); Hunter and Gray, (1999); Shoshana and Shoshana, (1998). Most of the empirical effort of this paper is devoted to the supply-side of the labour market with a look at the determinants of employment (sectoral choice as opposed to being unemployed) at household and individual levels. It should be stressed that the supply-side of a labour market is equally dependent on its demand side and vice versa. Labour markets function through an interaction of workers and employers, resulting in patterns of wages, employment and income.

As discussed above, Participation in the labour force involves a decision by individuals on how to allocate their time, and a decision on the part of the employer to offer the individual a job. It is this interaction of supply and demand that determines whether a person participates in the labour

force. In an empirical estimation of labour supply, it is not always possible to specify the demand schedule, especially when the analysis is confined to the household level, because information on labour demand variables is lacking.

The studies contain a subset of the following social and economic characteristics among the explanatory variables: female wage, male wage, age, schooling (education attainment), marital status, number and age of children, occupation of primary job, region of residence, religion, and non-labour income earners. Our empirical approach, which exclusively considers changes in the unemployment rate during recessionary times, is essentially based on the methods used by Burtless and Saks (1984). Because the unemployment rate is higher during recessions and lower during periods of economic expansion, it is crucial to compare similar economic eras.

In order to estimate the effects of many factors that influenced the rate used in their original analysis from the seventies recession (1975) to the eighties recession, we first duplicated the work from Burtless and Saks (1981, 83). Then, by examining the influence of additional factors that were present during that time, we expanded their initial findings. Then, we revised the analysis to add information from the 1990s' most recent recession (1991, 92). We chose the period in the nineties to be consistent with the periods of rising unemployment rates selected by Burtless and Saks.

Finally, we extended their analysis by using the Standard Rate and two additional measures of Unemployment reciprocity selected to measure the performance of the Unemployment programs during recessionary periods. Our conclusions about the effects of various factors on the Unemployment rate are based on the findings from both the critical review of the literature and

our empirical analysis. We also present evaluation design options to address some of the limitations of current knowledge.

Studies from the US, the UK, Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland are among those selected for evaluation, with US data being used in these studies most frequently. Inter-country comparisons are challenging, however, due to institutional differences, such as those in unemployment insurance policies, differences in data sets (such as sample sizes), and, despite the widespread use of the hazard function approach, variations in function specifications and the treatment of unobserved heterogeneity. The analysis of the findings from the included research is divided into many major categories.

The first group of findings focuses on the significance of a person's background factors for the likelihood of going unemployed, of experiencing unemployment more than once, and of escaping unemployment by finding a regular job, leaving the labor force, or by taking part in a program to help people find jobs. The individual background elements can be seen as indicators for policy instrument targeting as well as mechanisms to account for individual variability. The second set of findings includes generalizations about the influence of personal history, particularly in connection to unemployment.

The bulk of studies report findings related to duration dependence, or the influence of time spent in unemployment on the rate of unemployment escape.. A number of studies present results also on lagged duration dependence and on occurrence dependence, i.e. the phenomenon of recurrent unemployment. From a policy perspective, it is crucial to determine if unemployment breeds unemployment or whether people or groups with particular traits are more sensitive to the risk of unemployment. This raises the topic of history dependence.

The third set of findings, which are also very important from an policy perspective, deals with the effects of unemployment insurance, particularly in relation to the length of unemployment as measured by the rates of escape from the state of unemployment into employment or to a state outside the labor force. Compared to the actual, frequently very complicated systems, modeling of unemployment insurance is frequently greatly simplified. It primarily consists of adding a benefit rate, also known as a replacement rate, which is the ratio between benefits and prior or expected wages.

Numerous North American research also take into account the maximal benefit duration, which is substantially shorter in North America than it is in Europe. There is very little data on how reservation earnings fluctuate while a person is unemployed or how reservation pay interact with insurance system rules and the length of the unemployment period. The supply side of the market is the focus of the majority of recent contributions to the microeconomic theory of the labor market. Below, we summarise the evidence that relates to the importance of demand rationing in models using panel data.

Demand factors are usually entered in a rather crude way, represented by local unemployment rates or U/V rates, i.e. the ratio between unemployment and vacancies. Finally, the last subsection surveys the evidence on policy instruments apart from the insurance system. Panel data are ideally suited to evaluate individual effects of many specific instruments. The fact that there are currently so few suitable data sets accessible would seem to be one reason why proof is still lacking in this area.

Other causes include broader issues with selectivity and the inclusion of control groups in the area of policy evaluation. Reducing wage rates, or maybe more correctly, slowing the growth of

wage rates, is one strategy to encourage an increase in job options. In particular, wage rate reductions can have a very significant influence on the growth of employment opportunities generated by government activity.

For example, suppose government recurrent expenditures are expected to increase 5 per cent from one year to the next. If the average government wage also increases by 5 per cent, the increase in employment will be nil. If government wage increases are held to only 2 per cent and there is no change in the revenue and expenditure picture, the increase in employment will be about 2-9 per cent. Alternatively, the funds freed by holding the wage increase down to 2 per cent may be used, not for increased employment out of the recurrent budget, but for additional government investment activity which will have both direct and indirect effects on employment opportunities.

Several remarks are appropriate there, however, with regard to the use of wage restraint as an employment-stimulating device.

First, many industrial enterprises in Africa are foreign-owned, large-scale enterprises which use very capital intensive methods of production. Wage costs are small relative to value added and wage changes have very little effect on output decisions and the technology used. Secondly, wage changes tend to have less effect on the labour-intensity of the already existing capacity than on the labour intensity of new investment.

When new investment plans are made, the current wage structure can be taken into account by choosing the appropriate technology. Past investments may involve a given commitment to particular products and particular technologies, embodied, for example, in the type of equipment and plant layout used. Thirdly, for those industries which are highly labour-intensive, such as

trade and commerce, the effectiveness of wage restraint in stimulating employment depends on the price elasticity of demand for the services of these industries.

If demand is inelastic, there will be little change in the employment opportunities. Fourth, a reduction in wages at the lower scales may have an insignificant impact on employment opportunities if trained supervisors are relatively scarce. The hiring of additional unskilled workers even at very low wages may not be profitable if it is not possible to hire additional trained supervisors. Fifth, a reduction in wages at the lower scales only may have an insignificant effect on government employment if there are large wage and salary differentials between skill levels.

For example, in the 1959 Nigeria Report on Earnings and Employment Enquiry, 11-7 per cent of those employed by the Federal and Regional governments together were classified as either professional, technical, administrative, executive, or managerial.

2.4 Implication of Review for Current Study

The study reviewed several studies on youth Unemployment and Job creation. From the review of literatures, it was noted that Unemployment in Nigeria, as in other African countries has youth and gender dimensions. Employment data for Nigeria presented earlier has shown that majority of the unemployed are youth. High level of unemployment, especially youth unemployment has several negative consequences. Youth unemployment leads to anti-social behaviours such as: emergence of street children, involvement of youth in crimes and in armed conflict (militancy in the Niger Delta, and currently the Boko Haram crisis which is fuelled by youth unemployment and poverty in addition to religious and other related factors), and increased prostitution among

young women, as well as exposure to HIV/AIDS (Curtain, (2000; Chingunta, (2002); Okojie, (2003) Alabi & Alanana (2012).

In the Niger Delta, lack of employment opportunities was highly correlated with the high incidences of youth restiveness and conflicts UNDP, (2006). A negative component of youth unemployment and underemployment in many Nigerian cities is visible "idleness," in which young people spend a significant portion of the day hanging out at bars and restaurants drinking, talking, watching football, or smoking marijuana Chigunta (2002). These locations foster the growth of street gangs and criminal activity. The youth denied of legitimate means of livelihood, grow up in a culture that encourages criminal behaviour.

They work odd jobs, engage in petty trading, casual labor, borrowing, theft, pickpocketing, prostitution, touting, and other criminal acts to make ends meet (such as internet and financial frauds in Nigeria). Some have become drunkards, others are on drugs such as marijuana Indian helm and other related drug abuse. Unemployed youth roaming the streets have been given various names in different cities, such as "Area Boys" Yan-iska, Kwanta Kwanta e.t.c in Nigeria Somavia, (2012). Finally, the literature showed that there is a need to increase jobs through small enterprises and poverty alleviation schemes.

Economic growth in Nigeria is not the only solution to curb unemployment as the official statistics illustrate that previous unemployment did not decline economic growth. Other solutions such as the provision of right skills to youth should be given an importance. If factors that are responsible for youth unemployment in Nigeria are addressed, youths' criminality would be reduced. Thus youth unemployment poses grave economic and social problems for Nigeria and

requires urgent attention. Youth should be made a priority group for employment and poverty reduction programmes.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Preamble

This chapter covers the research method which includes research design, population and sampling, research instrument and data collection, measurement of variables and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

For the purpose of this study, survey research design was adopted. The design adopted allowed for the use of a representative sample for the whole population and for this reason, this survey design was chosen. A structured questionnaire was used to obtain the information from youths living in the area as to what extent the impact of youth unemployment and job creation has on the youths.

3.2 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

A systematic sampling technique which is a probability sampling technique was explored to obtain a scientifically determined sample size of the participants from the list of 1,500 unemployed youths which was kept in the Department of Women and Youth Development in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State. An interval of 20 was chosen for selection of the participants from the list. Therefore, 75 participants were systematically chosen from the list.

3.3 Sources of Data

For the purpose of this study, primary source of data were used in collecting data and gathering information from respondents. The primary source of data were be obtained through online means by administering a structured questionnaire to seventy-five (75) respondents.

3.4 Research Instruments and Data Collection

Primary data directly sourced by the researcher are known as Field research. For the purpose of this study, designed questionnaire was the main instrument used for the purpose of collecting primary data from the youths. It was used to gather information from the respondents without compromising the confidentiality and anonymity of respondents. Data from questionnaire administered online through the e-mail addresses of the participants obtained from the list of the unemployed youths kept in the Department of Women and Youth Development in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

In testing the hypothesis the study deals with techniques for analyzed data collected. The techniques used to analyze the data in order to determine the impact of youth unemployment and job creation on the well-being of youths in Nigeria is the Chi Square method. The results of the study are presented in tables using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for easier presentation of analysis result. Chi-square is a statistical test commonly used to compare observed data with data we would expect to obtain according to a specific hypothesis. For example, if, according to Mendel's laws, you expected 10 of 20 offspring from a cross to be male and the actual observed number was 8 males, then you might want to know about the "goodness

to fit" between the observed and expected. Were the deviations (differences between observed and expected) the result of chance, or were they due to other factors. How much deviation can occur before you, the investigator, must conclude that something other than chance is at work, causing the observed to differ from the expected. The chi-square test is always testing what scientists call the null hypothesis, which states that there is no significant difference between the expected and observed result.

The formula for calculating chi-square (χ^2) is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum (o-e)^2 / e$$

That is, chi-square is the sum of the squared difference between observed (o) and the expected (e) data (or the deviation, d), divided by the expected data in all possible categories.

3.6 Results of Validity and Reliability

The data collection instrument was within the context of the research questions and hypotheses. The source of data collection is primary in nature, which is the questionnaire, to gain useful information. The questionnaire would consist of three sections: Section A, B and C. Section A which consists of open ended questions which is meant to seek the demographic information of the respondents. Section B will be a general question on employment status of respondents.

While the section C would be structured to seek their opinions on the subject of the study through inscriptions of SD, D, U, A, and SA. This under the analysis shall be graded as 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively. SD-Strongly Disagree, D- Disagree, U-Undecided, A-Agree and SAs-Strongly Agree.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Presentation of Results

The use of primary data was employed for this research and as such taking advantage of the of modern information technology, an online questionnaire was adopted. Out of the 75 copies of the online survey questionnaire administered, responses from 55 participants were received.

Section A – Analysis of Respondent’s Demographic Data

This section presents demography characteristics of respondents using frequency distribution tables.

SECTION A

Table 4.1.1: Gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	24	43.6
Female	23	41.8
None binary	2	3.6
Prefer not to say	6	10.9
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey (2022)

gender
55 responses

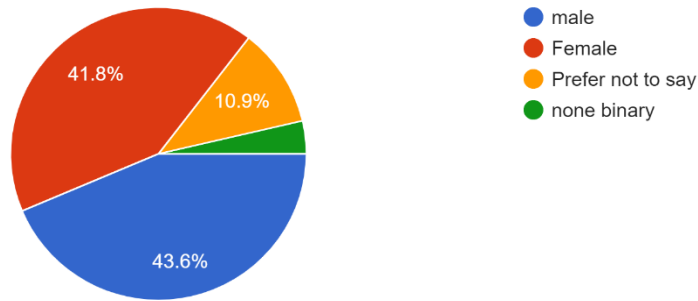


Table 4.1.1 shows that 41.8% of the respondents were females while 43.6% of the respondents were males and 10.9 prefer not to say. The analysis shows that majority of the respondents are Females.

Table 4.1.2: Age of Respondents

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
15-19	12	21.8
20 – 24	15	27.3
25 – 29	12	21.8
30 – 35	9	16.4
35 above	7	12.7
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey (2022)

Age
55 responses

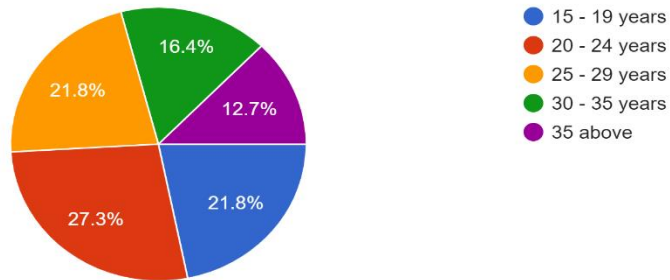


Table 4.1.2 shows that 21.8% of the respondent are between age 15-19, 27.3% are between age 20-24 and 21.8% are between age 25-29, 16.4% of the respondents are between age 30-34, 12.7% are 35 and above. This shows that majority of the respondents are between age 20-24.

Table 4.1.3: Marital Status

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Single	29	52.7
Married	26	47.3
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Marital Status

55 responses

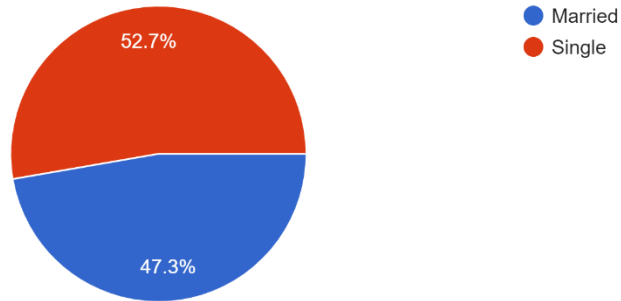


Table 4.1.3 shows that 47.3% respondents are married and 52.7% of the respondents are single.

This shows that majority of the respondents are single.

Table 4.1.4: Religion

Religion	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Christian	28	50.9
Muslim	19	34.5
Traditional	5	9.1
Atheist	3	5.5
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Religious status

55 responses

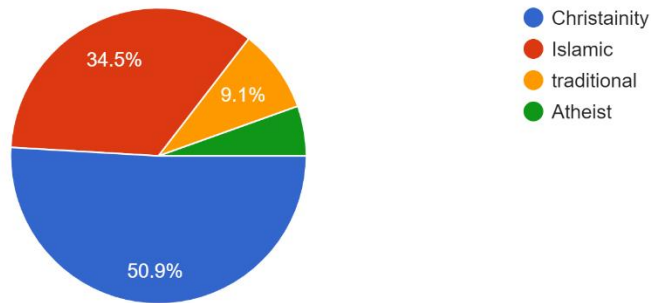


Table 4.1.4 shows that 50.9% are Christians, 34.5% were Muslims and 9.1% traditionalist. This indicates that this research has a higher number of Christians with 50.9% .

Table 4.1.5: Educational Qualification

Educational qualification	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Primary	11	20
Secondary	14	25.5
Tertiary	20	36.4
Vocational	10	18.2
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Educational Qualification

55 responses

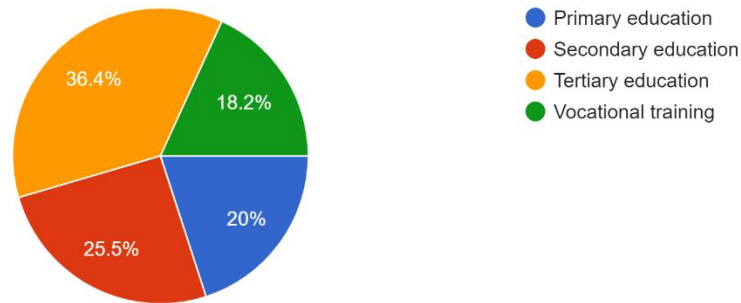


Table 4.1.5 shows that 20% of the respondents have Primary Education, 25.5% have Secondary school education, 36.4% tertiary Education, and 18.2% have vocational Training. This shows that majority of the respondents have Tertiary Education.

Table 4.1.6: Job Experience

Job Experience	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	27	49.1
No	28	50.9
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Job Experience
55 responses

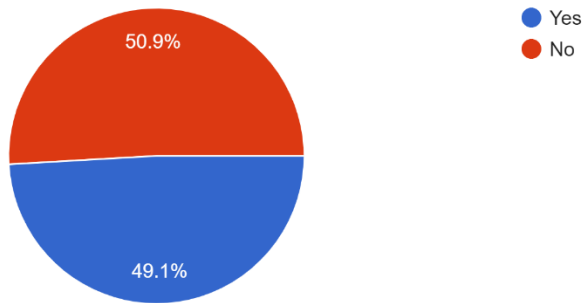


Table 4.1.6 shows that 50.9% have no Job experience and 49.1% have Job experience. This shows that majority of the respondents have no job experience.

SECTION B

Table 4.1.7: Employment Status

Employment status	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Employed	23	41.8
Unemployed	32	58.2
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Employment Status

55 responses

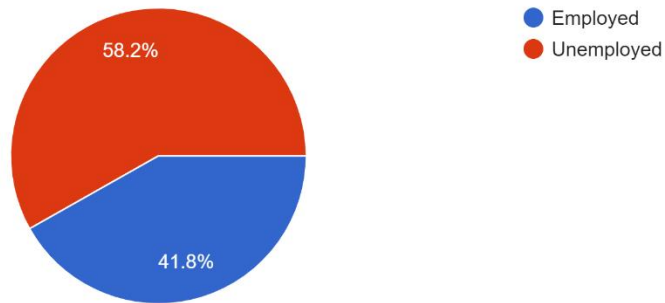


Table 4.1.7 shows that 58.2% of the respondents are unemployed while 41.8% are employed.

This shows that majority of the respondents are unemployed.

Table 4.1.8: Duration of Employment

Duration of employment	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
6 months – 1yr	21	38.2
1yr – 5yrs	20	36.4
5yrs above	14	25.4
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Duration of employment

51 responses

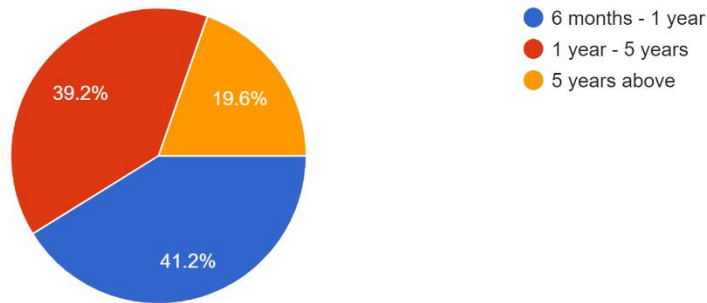


Table 4.1.8 shows that 38.2% have between 6months -1yr job experience, 36.4% have 1-5yrs job experience and 25.4% have above 5yrs. This indicates that majority of the respondents have between 6 months - 1 year job experience.

Table 4.1.9: Cause of Unemployment

Cause of unemployment	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Economic recession	16	29.1
Over population	11	20
Illiteracy	12	21.8
Technological Advancement	11	20
Any	5	9.1
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

What is the cause of Unemployment

55 responses

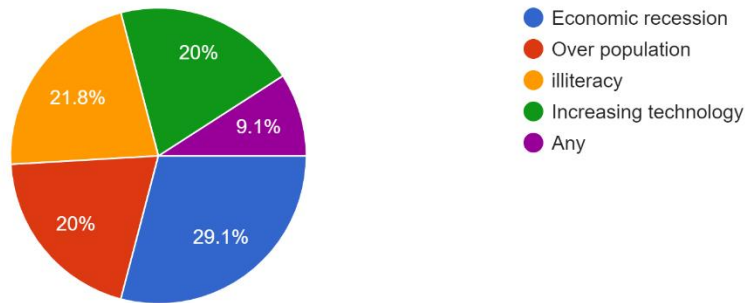


Table 4.1.9 shows that 29.1% of the respondents agreed that economic recession is the cause of unemployment, 20% of the respondents agreed that over population (increased birth rate) is the cause of unemployment, 20% of the respondents agreed that increasing technology is the cause of unemployment, 21.8% of the respondents agreed that illiteracy is the cause of unemployment and 9% agreed that other factors(Any). This shows that majority agreed that economic recession is the cause of unemployment.

Table 4.1.10: Employment provision by Government Opportunity

Government provision of employment	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	22	40
No	21	38.2
Maybe	12	21.8
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Is government providing employment opportunities

55 responses

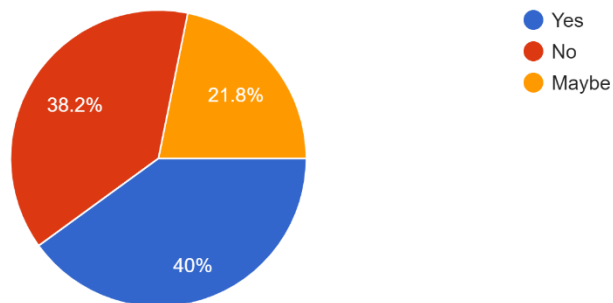


Table 4.1.10 shows that 40% of the respondents agreed that the government is providing employment Opportunity, 38.2% of the respondents agreed that the Government isn't doing enough providing employment and 21.8% of the respondents agreed that maybe the government provides employment. Thus, the majority believe that the government is providing employment opportunity

Table 4.1.11: Medium of Job Search

Medium of job search	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Friends and relatives	19	34.5
Newspaper ads	14	25.5
Radio & TV	15	27.3
Online	14	25.5
Others	2	3.6
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Which of the following has been your medium of of job search? (Tick as many as relevant to you)

55 responses

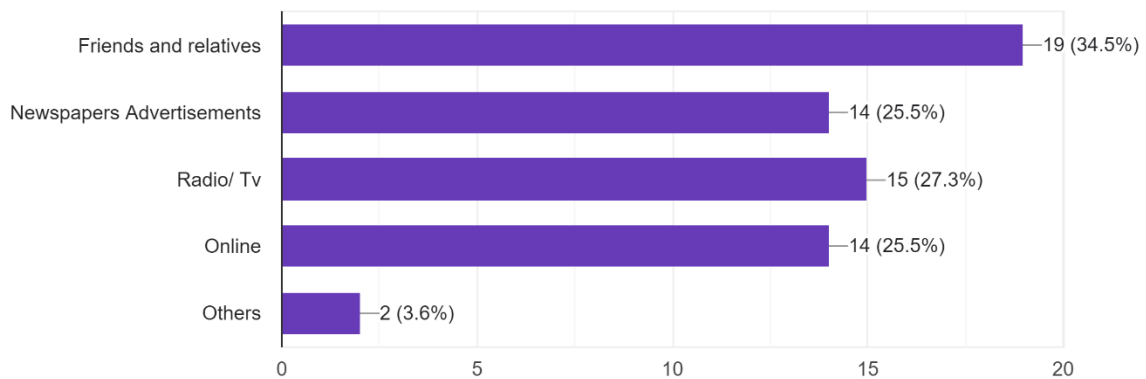


Table 4.1.11 shows that 34.5% of the respondents use friends and Family in their Job search, 25.5% use Newspapers, 27.35 use Radio, 25.5% use online source and 3.6% use other means in Job search. This shows that majority use friends and family to search for job.

Table 4.1.12: Job Aspiration

Job aspiration	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Civil service	12	21.8
Private sector	12	21.8
Entrepreneurship	24	43.6
Any available job	7	12.7
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Job aspiration type

55 responses

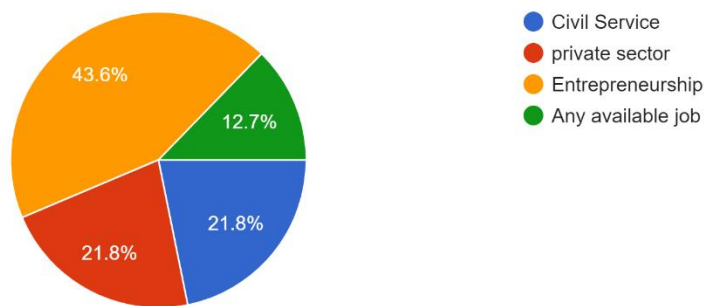


Table 4.1.12 shows that 21.8% of the respondents have the aspiration of Civil Servants, 21.8% Private sector 43.6% of the respondents Entrepreneurs and 12.7% any others available. This shows that the majority prefer the private sector.

Table 4.1.13: You feel confident if you have any job

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	11	20.00
Disagree	6	10.91
Undecided	7	12.72
Agree	30	54.54
Strongly agree	1	1.81
Total	55	100

Source: online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.13 shows that 20% of the respondents strongly disagreed that they feel confident with any job, 10.9% of the respondents disagreed that they feel confident with any job, 12.9% were undecided, 54.5% of the respondents agreed that they feel confident with any job and 1.8% of the respondents strongly agreed that they feel confident with any job. This shows that the majority feel confident with a job.

Table 4.1.14: Unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family.

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	7.27
Disagree	8	14.54
Undecided	8	14.54
Agree	30	54.54
Strongly agree	5	9.09
Total	55	100

Source: online Survey, 2022.

Table 4.1.14 shows that 7.27% of the respondents strongly disagreed that unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family, 14.54% of the respondents disagreed that unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family, 14.54% of the respondents were undecided that unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family, 54.54% of the respondents agreed that unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family, 9.09% of the respondents strongly disagreed that Unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family.

Table 4.1.15 Unemployment affects family relationship negatively.

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	6	10.90
Disagree	8	14.54
Undecided	13	23.63
Agree	22	40.00
Strongly agree	6	10.90
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.15 shows that 10.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed that unemployment affects family relationship negatively, 14.54% of the respondents disagreed that unemployment affects family relationship negatively, 23.63% of the respondents were undecided that unemployment affects family relationship negatively, 40% of the respondents agreed that unemployment affects family relationship negatively and 10.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that unemployment affects family relationship negatively.

Table 4.1.16 Employed persons have higher status than unemployed

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	7.27
Disagree	13	23.63
Undecided	7	12.72
Agree	25	45.45
Strongly agree	6	10.90
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.16 shows that 7.27% of the respondents strongly disagreed that employed persons have higher status than unemployed, 23.63% of the respondents disagreed that employed persons have higher status than unemployed, 12.72% of the respondents were undecided that employed persons have higher status than unemployed, 45.45% of the respondents agreed that employed persons have higher status than unemployed and 10.90% of the respondents strongly agreed that employed persons have higher status than unemployed.

Table 4.1.17 Unemployment affects common people's life

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	3	5.45
Disagree	9	16.36
Undecided	12	21.81
Agree	15	27.27
Strongly agree	16	29.09
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.17 shows that 5.45% of the respondents strongly disagreed that unemployment affects common people's life, 16.36% of the respondents disagreed that Unemployment affects common people's life, 21.81% of the respondents were undecided that unemployment affects common people's life, 27.27% of the respondents agreed that unemployment affects common people's life and 29.09% of the respondents strongly agreed that unemployment affects common people's life.

Table 4.1.18 Unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty and crimes

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	2	3.63
Disagree	8	14.54
Undecided	19	34.54
Agree	20	36.36
Strongly agree	6	10.90
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.18 shows that 3.63% of the respondents strongly agreed that unemployment leads to corruption dishonesty and crimes, 14.54% of the respondents disagreed that unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty and crimes, 34.36% of the respondents were undecided that employment leads to corruption, dishonesty and crimes, 36.36% of the respondents agreed that employment leads to corruption, dishonesty and crimes and 10.90% of the respondents strongly agreed that employment leads to corruption, dishonesty and crimes.

Table 4.1.19: Is our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth.

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	7.27
Disagree	5	9.09
Undecided	27	49.09
Agree	16	29.09
Strongly agree	3	5.45
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.19 shows that 7.27% of the respondents strongly disagreed that our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth, 9.09% of the respondents disagreed that our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth, 49.09% of the respondents were undecided that our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth, 29.09% of the respondents agreed that our educational system is also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth and 5.45% of the respondents strongly agreed that our educational system is also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth.

Table 4.1.20 Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	3	5.45
Disagree	12	21.81
Undecided	12	21.81
Agree	22	40
Strongly agree	6	10.91
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.20 shows that 5.45% of the respondents strongly disagreed that Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing, 21.81% of the respondents disagreed Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment, 21.81% of the respondents were undecided that Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing, 40% of the respondents agreed that Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment and 10.91% of the respondents strongly agreed that Rapid mechanization and computer technology are also causing unemployment.

Table 4.1.21 Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	7.27
Disagree	7	12.72
Undecided	19	34.54
Agree	20	36.36
Strongly agree	5	9.09
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.21 shows that 7.27% of the respondents strongly disagreed that **Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed**, 12.72% of the respondents disagreed Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed, 34.54% of the respondents were undecided that Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed, 36.36% of the respondents agreed that Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed and 9.90% of the respondents strongly agreed that Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed.

Table 4.1.22: Lack of enough industries in Mushin is the cause of youth unemployment

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	3	5.45
Disagree	9	16.36
Undecided	12	21.81
Agree	24	43.63
Strongly agree	7	12.72
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey,2022

Table 4.1.22 shows that 5.45% of the respondents strongly disagreed that lack of enough industries in Mushin is cause of youth unemployment, 16.36% of the respondents disagreed that lack of enough industries in Mushin is the cause of youth unemployment , 21.81% of the respondents were undecided that lack of enough industries in Mushin is the cause of youth unemployment, 43.63% of the respondents agreed that lack of enough industries in Mushin is the cause of youth unemployment and 12.72% of the respondents strongly agreed that lack of enough industries in Mushin is the cause of youth unemployment .

Table 4.1.23: The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	5	9.09
Disagree	4	7.27
Undecided	17	30.91
Agree	26	47.27
Strongly agree	3	5.46
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.23 shows that 9.09% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates, 7.27% of the respondents disagreed that the main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates, 30.91% of the respondents were undecided, 47.27% of the respondents agreed that the main reason of unemployment is government s not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates and 5.46% of the respondents strongly agreed that the main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates.

Table 4.1.24: Political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment.

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	1	1.82
Disagree	11	20
Undecided	14	25.45
Agree	21	38.18
Strongly agree	8	14.54
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.24 shows 1.82% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment, 20% of the respondents disagreed that the political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment, 25.45% of the respondents were undecided that the political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment, 38.18% of the respondents agreed that political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment and 14.54% of the respondents strongly agreed that political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment.

Table 4.1.25: Unemployed people are usually drug users

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	4	7.27
Disagree	14	25.45
Undecided	13	23.63
Agree	16	29.09
Strongly agree	8	14.54
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.25 shows that 7.27% of the respondents strongly disagreed that unemployed people are usually drug users, 25.45% of the respondents disagreed that unemployed people are usually drug users, 23.63% of the respondents were undecided that unemployed people are usually drug users, 29.09% of the respondents agreed that unemployed people are usually drug users and 14.54% of the respondents strongly agreed that unemployed people are usually drug users.

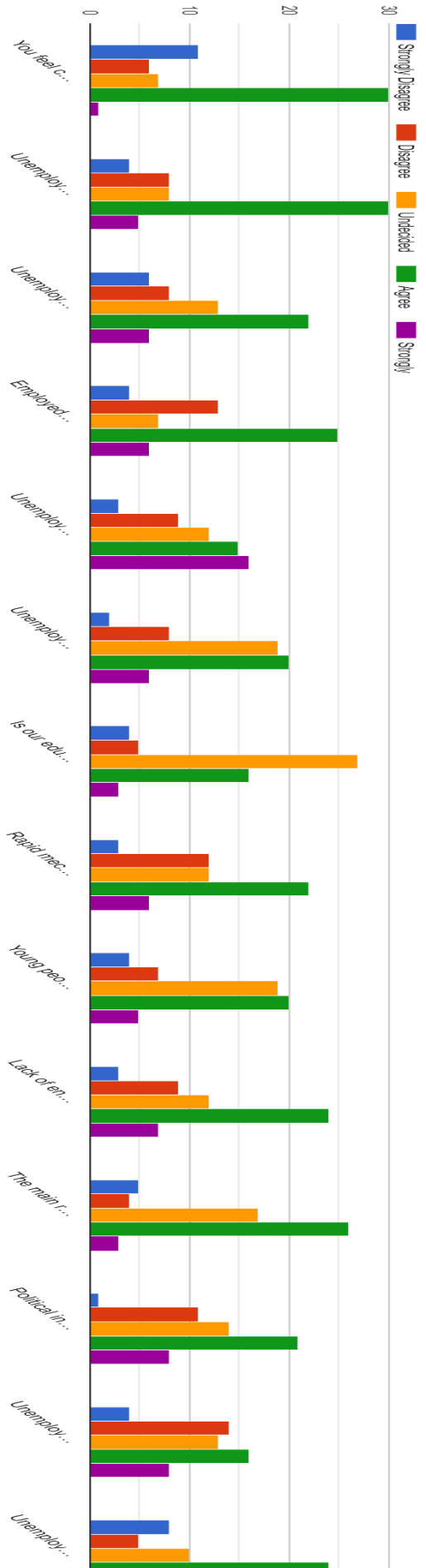
Table 4.1.26: Unemployment leads to poor mental health

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly disagree	8	14.54
Disagree	5	9.09
Undecided	10	18.18
Agree	24	43.63
Strongly agree	8	14.54
Total	55	100

Source: Online Survey, 2022

Table 4.1.26 shows that 14.54% of the respondents strongly disagreed that unemployment leads to poor mental health, 9.09% of the respondents disagreed that unemployment leads to poor mental health, 18.18% of the respondents were undecided that unemployment leads to poor mental health, 43.63% of the respondents agreed that unemployment leads to poor mental health and 14.54% of the respondents strongly agreed that unemployment leads to poor mental health

Indicator for Youth Unemployment and Job Creation



4.2 Discussion of Results

4.2.1 Test of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

H₀₁: Unemployment has no significant effect on the general standard of living among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.

Table 4.1.27: Contingency table between effects on common peoples life and social and economic status of family

		Unemployment effects on common people life					Total
		Strongly disagree	disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly agree	
Unemployment affects social economic status of families	Strongly disagree	0	0	1	1	1	11
	Disagree	0	1	3	2	3	7
	Undecided	0	1	4	3	3	9
	Agree	2	5	8	9	9	31
	Strongly agree	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	3	9	16	15	16	55

SOURCE: Author Computation (2022)

Table 4.1.28 Chi-Square

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	230.150 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	154.64	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	80.909	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	55		

a. 18 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

SOURCE: Author Computation (2022)

Interpretation

From the table above, it was observed that the returned p-value $0.000 > 0.005$, the criterion level of significance with a chi-square test of 230.150, thus the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence, Unemployment has an influence on the general standard of living of youths.

Hypothesis 2

H₀₂: Overpopulation has no significant influence on unemployment among youths in Mushin Local Government, Lagos State.

Table 4.1.29: Contingency table between effects on common people's life and Political instability in Mushin local government

	Political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment					Total
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly agree	
Strongly disagree	0.3	1	1	2	2	5
Unemployment Disagree	0	1	1	1	1	4
affects common Undecided	1	5	4	0	0	17
people's life Agree	2	5	6	8	8	26
Strongly agree	0	1	1	1	1	3
Total	3	9	12	15	16	51

SOURCE: Author Computation (2022)

Table 4.1.30 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	185.148 ^a	13	.000
Likelihood Ratio	152.969	13	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	72.314	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 12 cells (68.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.

SOURCE: Author Computation (2022)

Interpretation

The returning p-value $0.000 > 0.005$, the criteria level of significance with a chi-square test of 185.148, was found in the table above, indicating that the null hypothesis should be rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. As a result, there is an impact of overpopulation on unemployment. Using the contingent relationships

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The purpose for carrying out this research is to understand how purposeful the informal sector has been in its influence of the Nation's economy in terms of growth and development, the

activities of the youths. These said activities may entail social and economic irregularities and employment opportunities within the country. As a result, we investigate and get a thorough grasp of the informal sector and how it has helped address problems throughout time by doing in-depth research into this topic through the perspective of individuals who comprise the informal sectors in the Nigerian economy.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The rapid revolution in young unemployment raises important problems for policymakers all across the world, and our research addressed significant aspects of these topics. This chapter so deals with a summary of the important results in the empirical inquiry, the conclusions reached, policy recommendations, and opportunities for further research.

5.1 Summary

This research focused on young unemployment and job creation in Nigeria. The study relied on original data gathered from some residents of Lagos. The quantitative methodology used to analyze the data acquired was the chi-square method, which was implemented using a statistical program for social science students (SPSS). The findings demonstrated that unemployment has an impact on the general standard of life of youths, and that overpopulation has an impact on unemployment.

5.2 Conclusion

It is clear evidence that unemployment in Nigeria is a cankerworm that has eaten deep into our nation affecting not just the youths but the citizens at large. From the research conducted the following can be reached;

-there is a positive relationship between unemployment and overpopulation, this overpopulation is caused as a result of Rural-urban migration, the increasing and reducing rate of youths and elderly and so on.

-unemployment among the youth affects the general standard of living among the growing youths, as many cannot afford to leave above a Dollar (#560) today. This has however prompted the rise of crime and other dishonest values across the country.

5.3 Recommendations

1. People can escape poverty by getting an education. Professionals that are well educated are a valuable resource for the country. A lawyer could concentrate on corporate or maritime law, for instance. These professionals may work in the public sector or establish their own practices and hire staff members. To lower unemployment in Nigeria, let's promote professionalism so people may start their own businesses..
2. It is important to create a positive work environment to attract investors and lower young unemployment in Mushin.
- 3 Infrastructural developments in Mushin local government, such as roads, would offer jobs for youngsters.
4. The global economic and social environment is shifting as a result of technologies like mobile, digital, and connective technologies. Young should aim to capitalize on this opportunity by focusing more on strengthening their digital abilities, which will position them for new sorts of occupations and growing industries.
5. Getting an education can help people rise beyond poverty. Well-educated professionals are a great resource for the nation. For example, a lawyer could specialize in business or marine law.

These experts could form their own practices and recruit employees, or they might work in the public sector. Promote professionalism so individuals may establish their own enterprises to reduce unemployment in Nigeria.

5.4 Further Recommendations

1. The Central Bank of Nigeria and Nigerian Monetary Policy

Monetary policy refers to the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) monetary policy, interest rates, credit in the economy, and financial sector rules issued on behalf of the government. Every year, the CBN issues guidelines to ensure the smooth running of the financial industry. It controls the money supply by: lending rates rising lending rates falling lending more lending less. Individuals who borrow from banks to pay for personal necessities and businesses that borrow from banks to build their enterprises are both affected by lending rates. Capital is essential for any business to exist, thus businesses must borrow at reasonable interest rates in order to profit. The monetary policy makes it simple for businesses to plan when to borrow from their banks and when to do so at low interest rates. Obtaining a loan expands their firm, increasing productivity and profit and assisting these enterprises in creating additional employment.

2. Agriculture Sector Reform

Agriculture is Nigeria's second largest employer. The agro-allied value chain has the potential to become a center for employment creation in Nigeria. Let us cite a recent example to back up this assertion. In December 2016, the Lagos state government, for example, marketed Lake Rice to Lagos citizens. This was owing to an agreement between Kebbi and Lagos State for the manufacturing of the Lake Rice brand, which resulted in the creation of numerous employment.

Imagine if every state in the country followed this example and produced one agricultural item; this would not only cut unemployment but also feed the country.

3. Completing High School

The government has failed to finance the education sector, resulting in institutions producing half-baked graduates with little prospect of finding work. Grooming schools, thankfully, have come to the rescue, retraining and making these grads valued and employable.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Studies

Although the stated objectives in this study have been addressed, there are still important areas for further research concerning youth unemployment and job creation in Nigeria, Other researchers can look at it from;

1. Impact of unemployment on youth development and nation building in some selected local government area in Lagos state.
2. Youth unemployment and Job creation in rural areas.
3. Rural urban migration and its impact of job available in urban Lagos areas

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND JOB CREATION IN LAGOS STATE INVOLVING MUSHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A CASE STUDY

Dear Respondent,

I am a final year student of the Department of Accounting at Mountain Top University. I am conducting research on youth unemployment and job creation. The study is focused on the investigation on youth unemployment and job creation in Nigeria within Mushin. I therefore kindly request you to freely respond to all questions in the study questionnaire. All data collected will be treated with high level of utmost confidentiality and will only be used for this research purpose.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Samson Igben

Researcher

Section A

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents (BIO DATA)

1. Sex

A. Male B. Female

2. Age

A. 15-19 Years B. 20-24 Years C. 25-29 Years

D. 30-34 Years E. 35 and above

3. Marital Status: A. Single B. Married

4. Religion of Respondent: A. Islam B. Christianity

5. Educational Qualification: A. Primary School B. Secondary School

C. Tertiary Education D. Vocational Training

6. Job Experience: A. Yes B. No

SECTION B

Determinants and General Question on Youth Unemployment and Job

Creation

7. Current Status: A. Employed B. Unemployed
8. Since when have you been unemployed? A. 6 months-1 year B. 1 year-5 years C. More than 5 years
9. What is the cause of Unemployment?
A. Economic recession B. Increased birth rate
C. Increasing technology D. illiteracy E. Any (Pls. specify).....
10. Is government providing employment opportunities: A. Yes B. No
11. Which of the following has been your medium of job search? (Tick as many as relevant to you)
A. Friends and relatives
B. Newspapers Advertisements
C. Radio and Tv
D. Websites
E. Others (Pls Specify).....

12. Which of the following types of job have you been aspiring to have .

A. Public Job

B. Private job

C. Any available job

D. Entrepreneurship

Indicators

1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Undecided 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

Section C

S/N	Youth Unemployment and Job Creation	1	2	3	4	5
1	You feel confident if you have any job					
2	Unemployment affects the socio-economic status of the family.					
3	Unemployment affects family relationship negatively.					
4	Employed persons have higher status than unemployed					
5	Unemployment affects common people's life					
6	Unemployment leads to corruption, dishonesty and crimes					
7	Is our educational system also responsible for the high unemployment rate among the educated youth?					
8	Rapid mechanization and computer technology are					

	also causes unemployment					
9	Young people don't want to do any work on a very low wage so they remain unemployed.					
10	Lack of enough industries in Mushin is the cause of youth unemployment					
11	The main reason of unemployment is government is not keen in providing jobs to the fresh graduates					
12	Political instability in Mushin is the reason for unemployment.					
13	Unemployed people are usually drug user					
14	Unemployment leads to poor mental health					