

**IMPLICATIONS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND
VIOLENT CRIME ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH
A CASE STUDY OF ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA**

Ebele Mary Onwuka 

Department of Business Administration, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria
ebyonwuka@gmail.com

Kelechi Enyinna Ugwu

Department of Financial Management Technology, Federal University of Technology Owerri, Nigeria

Ejike Daniel Chukwuma

Department of Business Administration, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Dibua Emmanuel Chijioke

Department of Business Administration, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examined implications of youth unemployment and violent crimes on the economic growth of Nigeria. A sample of 272 persons (calculated using Taro Yamani's technique) were selected using simple random sampling from the population of identified business owners and members of the national council of youth in Anambra state Nigeria. SPSS-20 was used for analysis using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to analyze the data and compare different population of mean existing within the groups and between the groups at five point-likert scale of strongly agreed, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree. The result of hypothesis one, indicated that when F -calculated value (1714.670) is greater than F -tabulated value (2.53), decision rule was applied to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that, there exist a significant relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria. The result of hypothesis two, indicated that when F -calculated value (852.659) is greater than F -tabulated value (2.53) study rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the

alternative hypothesis that, there exist a strong relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria. Study conclude that youth unemployment affects negatively economic growth in Nigeria due to high increase in violent crime such as, kidnapping, robbery, thuggery and terrorism which hinders business investment and economic growth. Study recommends that government should support unemployed youth with incentive such as unemployment benefit as it is done in developed nation like America, Europe and Asia. Finally, government should make entrepreneurship education compulsory at all levels of education and monitor its implementation plan to ensure that both the trainees and the instructors are complying with the laid down policy and budget plan.

Keywords: Unemployment, Violent Crime, Economic Growth, Business investment, unemployment benefit and Entrepreneurship education

INTRODUCTION

The population of youth in Nigeria is about 46.4 million especially between the age group of 15-39 years (National Population Commission, 2009). As the overall population of the youth is growing, government should provide jobs and other incentives to teeming unemployed graduates and youths. Unfortunately, unemployment situation in Nigeria, especially the youth has been on the increase since mid 1980s when the economy started witnessing a down-turn. Although, unemployment is a global phenomenon but the rate varies across different countries depending on the size and capacity of the economy to provide jobs for its citizens.

The government has in the wake of this situation introduced certain policy measures among is the Structural Adjustment programme (SAP). Following the introduction of SAP in September, 1986 which ushered in liberalization, deregulation and devaluation programmes of the domestic currency, many of the teething domestic firms collapsed (Eze, 2012). This policy resulted in the loss of many jobs such that many people were rendered unemployed. Although, these policies were designed to jump-start the growth of the economy, given the structure of the economy, some of the policy packages became out rightly inimical to the system due to wrong timing. Deregulation programme led to the demise of small scale and cottage industries which operated in both the formal and the informal sectors and a source of major employment opportunities to the economy.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2009), the national unemployment rates for Nigeria between 2000 and 2011 showed that the number of unemployed persons constituted 31.1% in 2000 and reduced to 11- 9% in 2005. Again, it rose to 23.9% in 2011 and 29.5% in

2012. It has been projected by NBS that unemployment rate will rise above 35% in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The same statistics showed that on the average, youth unemployment rate in Nigeria was 46.5% in 2012 (BLG, 2012). The high rate of violent crime in Nigeria today has been blamed in many quarters on unemployment, especially of the youth. Research findings suggest also that the unemployed youth are disproportionately more likely to be perpetrators as well as victims of crime and violence (Okafor, 2011). The growing gap between the rich and the poor affects the society through increased violence.

The major problem identified in this study is that, majority of the self-employed youths in the country have find it difficult to survive in their business operation due to; political instability in the country, high level of corruption, poverty, poor governance, increasing population without adequate policy initiatives among others. These factors have contributed enormously towards high increase towards crime wave in our country (Okafor, 2011; Ekott, 2010). Owing to the above reason, the state of the economy of the nation has been affected on two distinct ways. Firstly, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person is adversely affected due to non-contribution of the teeming unemployed graduates and non graduates. Secondly, the state of the economy is also affected due to high rate of violent crimes resulting from; kidnapping, armed robbery among others which has negative effect on investment. The implication is that, foreign investors will be discouraged from coming into the country to make investment because they do not have confidence that the return of their investment will be realized. It is strongly perceived that youth unemployment has given rise to different forms of criminality which has badly affected the economy of the nation. Local businesses have in the wake of violent crime committed by the unemployed youth, resorted to hiring of armed guards for the security of their lives and property thereby incurring extra costs in the running of the business. Some who were unfortunate to have been victims of kidnapping pays huge ransom to secure their release.

Unemployment is a social as well as economic issues which every nation deals with regularly but differently. In fact, the classical economists averred that there can never be a situation of total employment in any economy (Ogunyomi & Oginni, 2013). However, situation in Nigeria has assumed an unimaginable proportion. Statistics shows that almost 75% of those who are able and willing to work, cannot find gainful employment especially among the graduates/ school leavers. The situation has become very bad and appears to have defied any remedy.

Owing to the problems identified above, study objective is necessitated which investigates the relationship between youth unemployment and violent crime on the economy of Nigeria. Again, study also examines the extent violent crimes can affect business investment on the economy of the country.

Again, to fulfil study objective, the following research questions were formulated to guide the study.

1. Does youth unemployment contribute significantly towards violent crime in Nigeria?
2. To what extent do violent crimes hinder business investment opportunity in Nigeria economy?

Given the above situation, research hypothesis is also stated in the following;

1. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria.
2. H_A : There is significant relation between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria.
3. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between violent crimes and business investment in Nigeria.
4. H_A : There is significant relationship between violent crimes and business investment in Nigeria.

This study is significant because it is expected to aid policy-makers on how to effectively combat youth unemployment in Nigeria. Apart from that, it will guide the government in particular to be better equipped to formulate strong macro-economic policies to cushion the effect of unemployment. Similarly, study will guide the unemployed youth to change their attitude and mind-set towards committing, instead show strong willingness to take advantage of the measures that government is putting in place to be self-employed and create jobs for others. By doing so, the society will be better off and equally provide crime-free society for foreign investment. Members of the society who take investment outside the shores of Nigeria will see the need to invest in the country and give employment to the teeming jobless youth.

The remaining part of this paper is structured into the following parts; review of related literature, methodology, results and discussions, conclusion and recommendation.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Review

Every economy is characterised by both active and inactive populations. The economically active ones are referred to as the population willing and able to work, and include those actively engaged in the production of goods and services and they include those who are unemployed (Anyadke, Emeh and Ukah, 2012). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines the unemployed as the number of all economically active population who are without work but are

available for and are seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (World Bank, 1998). According to Fajana (2000), unemployment refers to a situation where people who are willing and capable of working are unable to find suitable paid employment. It is one of the macro-economic problems which every responsible government is expected to monitor and regulate. He stated further that the higher the unemployment rate in an economy, the higher would be the poverty level and associated welfare challenges.

In addition, five distinct types of unemployment namely, seasonal, residual, frictional, structural and open unemployment have been identified by (Fajana, 2000; Alao, 2005). Seasonal unemployment is an unemployment experienced as a result of seasonal variation in the activities of particular industries caused by inherent nature of such industries. Seasonal oriented industries are bound to give rise to seasonal unemployment. Residual Unemployment is an unemployment caused by personal factors such as old age, physical or mental disability, poor work attitudes and inadequate training.

On the other hand, frictional unemployment is an unemployment caused by industrial friction in which jobs may exist yet, the workers may not possess the necessary skills, or because they are not aware of the existence of such jobs. The employable may remain unemployed on the account of shortage of raw materials or mechanical effects in the working of plants, or mostly as a result of innovation. Such people include local farmers who use hoes and machetes before the introduction of modern equipment, and typists who are displaced by computers.

Furthermore, structural unemployment is the type of unemployment occurs when there is a change in the structure of an industry or the economic activities of the country. This type of unemployment is due to the deficiency of capital resources in relation to their demand.

Open unemployment is the type of unemployment where there are categories of young men and women who are roaming the streets looking for job, but there is no job for them to do. They refused to do the job(s) they see because of certain reasons best known to them (Fajana, 2000; Alao (2005).

Lack of employable skills due to inappropriate school curriculum is one of the factors that have contributed greatly to the rising youth unemployment in Nigeria. Analysts have argued that in Nigeria generally, the skills that job seekers possess do not match the needs and demands of employer (Mcgrath, 1999; Kent & Mushi, 1996). According to them, the education system in Nigeria has its liberal bias which indeed over supplies the labour market with graduates who do not possess the skills required by employers. Also, many graduates in Nigeria lack entrepreneurial skills to facilitate self-employment (Oladele, Akeke and Oladunjoye, 2011).

On the other hand, violent crime is defined as a crime in which the offender threatens to use violent force upon the victim (Oxford Research Group, 2012), this. This entails violence including robbery and kidnapping with and without arms. This is the commonest type of violent crime pervading the Nigerian society in recent years.

The group noted further that linking, lack of education and attendant, lack of opportunities to a high male youth population, it would be understood why some areas are actually a breeding ground for terrorism. Economic growth is not the same thing as economic development. According to Todaro (1979), whereas growth implies increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), development means improvement in the overall standard of living and quality of life which increases in GDP does not automatically guarantee because more than 90% of the entire resources can be in the hands of few while the greater majority wallow in lack of basic needs.

Relationship between Youth Unemployment and Violent Crime in Nigeria

Unemployment accounts for most of the social crimes perpetrated by youth in the Nigerian society today. The accelerating level of prostitution, armed robbery, rape and all facets of violence can largely be attributed to the incidence of unemployment (Eze, 2012). The author noted that an examination of most of the apprehended criminals show that a large number of youth that engage in criminal activities are those without gainful employment. Some of them are those who have the potentials for gainful employment but have been denied such opportunity. She states emphatically that unemployment then can be seen as one of the core causes of the rising level of social disorder and insecurity permeating the entire country of Nigeria.

Ajaegbu (2012) also noted that the rise in violent crime such as (robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism among others), committed by the youth is a sign of 'gap' in the society. According to him, the society already has expectations for individuals and established means of achieving them. However, when the means are limited as the youth unemployment is 46.5% in 2011 (Sanusi, 2012), people are forced to achieve the goals through illegal means to fulfil societal expectations. Kidnappings have become a very lucrative business as perceived by those who engage on it across the country. The unemployed youth are available for recruitment into various terrible gangs including political thuggery. The author repeated that there is a feeling of joy and great expectations when a student graduates from the university or any other tertiary institution. But as the expectations gradually fades away and is replaced by feeling of frustration after some years of joblessness caused by little or no opportunity the society offers the young graduates, as the frustration prolongs and the feeling of deprivation of what that is

expected increases, there is a greater probability that the individual or people will resort to illegitimate activities in order to actualise their expectations in the society.

Negative Influence of Violent Crimes on Business Investment

According to Ajufo (2013), desperation as a result of unemployment can drive many people into living outside the law in order to survive and as a means of expressing dissatisfaction for the apparent neglect of their very existence. She noted further that the negative consequences include poverty, psychological problems, and all manner of criminal behaviours causing general insecurity of life and businesses across the nation.

Okonkwo (2005) observed that crime may be a consequence of unemployment, but it is also an additional factor causing youth unemployment through its negative effects on the economy. He pointed out that crime affects the economy through a number of channels/ways. First, it increases the cost of doing business for the private sector and in providing public services as it has become necessary that armed guards must be hired for protection of life while on duty. Second, resources which would otherwise have been invested in increasing output and funding of education, health programmes and in the provision of other essential services are diverted into crime prevention and procurement of relief materials for the displaced persons. Finally, the increase in crime rates has scared away foreign and local investors and substantially limited the rate of business expansion across the country (Economic Commission for Africa, 2010).

As Ideyi (2006) had noted, businesses which could not relocate to safer environment in the country and in the South-South and South-East geo-political zones in particular, closed-down out rightly and their contributions to national output sized while many were also thrown into the labour market again. It is a kind of vicious cycle in that the activities of those who are not employed will cause the very few that got paid employment to become the unemployed as well.

Tejumola (2010) has reported that the high level of insecurity in some parts of Nigeria also created a very bad perception in the international community with grave consequences for Nigerian businesses seeking partnership and other forms of deals with foreign firms. According to him, in-country businesses were already bogged down by the poor state of electricity generation and supply, forcing many to shut-down, but the growing rate of kidnapping in parts of the country can only ruin businesses and chase investors away. As he opined, the level of insecurity in some parts of the country is killing businesses.

Theoretical Framework

The underlying theory upon which this study was anchored is the Deprivation Theory of Ted Gurr propounded in 1970. This classical theory explains why the youth engage in violence (riots, rebellion, coups, criminal activities, etc). It examines the psychological causes involving frustration and aggression as the primary source of human capacity for violence. Frustration is neither necessary nor sufficient reason for violence but when it is combined with greed, the drive for violence becomes greater. Relative deprivation is the discrepancy between what people think they deserve and what they actually think they can get (Gurr, 1970). The author stress that if there is a significant discrepancy between what people think they deserve and what they think they will get, there is a likelihood of rebellion. People feel that their expectations cannot be met if the current statuesque is maintained. Therefore, frustration produces aggression at individual, group and societal levels.

The same author stress that deprivation theory is quite apt in explaining the relationship between violent crime and unemployment. A country that produces thousands of graduates every year without corresponding employment opportunities may be creating a fertile ground for feelings of frustration among the unemployed graduates. As frustration prolongs and the feeling prolongs and feeling of deprivation of what was expected increases, there is a greater probability that the individual or people can resort to illegitimate activities in order to actualize their expectations in the society.

Empirical Review

A number of studies have investigated on the implications of youth unemployment and violent crime on the economy of Nigeriaand results tend to be mixed.

In view of this, Emejulu (2014) examined the effect of rising youth unemployment and violent crime in Nigeria: implications for economic development. The study found that violent crimes were strongly related to high rate of youth unemployment in the country and that violent crime has negative implications for business expansion and economic development. The study found also that government's past efforts at reducing youth unemployment failed principally due to poor implication strategy which includes poor targeting, inadequate funding and corrupt practices.

Related to this, Idemobi and Ejike (2012) studied on the implications of kidnapping on business development in the South East of Nigeria. This study was conducted using quantitative approach and study found that insecurity resulting from kidnapping has forced many businesses in the affected region to relocate or shut down completely, the upsurge of violent crimes especially kidnapping and armed robbery are principally caused by the prevailing youth

unemployment situation across the nation. On the other hand, Ajaegbu (2012) also investigated on rising youth unemployment and violent crime in Nigeria. He found that if the factors that create the feeling of deprivation and frustration created by unemployment are addressed, Nigerian youth will be less attracted to violent crimes.

Again, Eze (2012) researched on youth unemployment and its socio-economic implications in Nigeria and found that youth unemployment was one of the core causes of the rising level of social disorder and insecurity permeating the entire country of Nigeria. Also, in a work done by Ajufo, (2013) on challenges of youth unemployment in Nigeria, the author found that youth unemployment is a menace in the country and constitutes a real danger and a threat to social, economic and political development.

Although, several scholars have made significant contributions towards youth unemployment and violent crime on the economy of Nigeria. A gap in research has been identified. For instance, previous research conducted by Ajaegbu focused on quantitative approach using chi-square to analyze data. This research will be restricted to one-way analysis of variance for data analysis to compare different population of mean existing within the groups and between the groups or determine the existence of differences among several populations of mean. Again, study will be restricted to the geographical region of Anambra State, Nigeria to research on the implications of youth unemployment and violent crime on Nigerian economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study adopted quantitative research approach. The population for this study involved small businesses that employ between 10 and 50 persons in Anambra State and the members of the National Youth Council of Nigeria, Anambra state chapter. Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) of the business owners were identified from the directory of small and medium scale enterprise in the ministry of commerce and industries, Anambra State and three hundred and ninety three members (393) of the youth council were also identified from their normal roll register. In overall, a total of the population of the study is 852 (eight hundred and fifty two). The sample size is determined using Taro Yemani's (1964) statistical formula. The formula is as follows:

$$n = N / 1 + N \cdot (e)^2$$

Where n = sample size, N = population, e = level of significance (or limit of tolerance error) 0.05, 1 = constant value.

$$n = 852 / 1 + 852 \times (0.05)^2 = 272; \text{ Sample size} = 272$$

From the population, 147 business owners and 125 members of the national council of youth were selected through simple random sampling with the aid of table of random numbers.

Table 1.0: Population and Sample Proportion

S/N	Population description	Population	Sample proportion	% of Total
1	Business owners	459	147	54.0
2	Members of youth council	393	125	46.0
	Total	852	272	100.0

Data Collection Method

This study used both primary and secondary data for analysis. Primary data comprises of data obtained by administering self-designed questionnaires. The secondary data were sourced from; thesis, publications in academic and professional journals, books, archives among others. The questionnaire was structured on five point-likert scale; strongly agreed (SA) = 5, Agree (AG) = 4, undecided (UD) = 3, Disagree (DA) = 2 and strongly (SD) = 1.

Data Analysis Method

The data used for this study was analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to compare different population of mean existing within the groups and between the groups or determine the existence of differences among several population means. This is restricted to one-way analysis of variance. The null and alternate hypothesis was tested for business owners and members of youth council at 5% level of significance. Decision rule was applied to either reject/accept the null or alternate hypothesis at a point where F-tabulated value/F-calculated value is greater than or less than the other.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Table 2: Tabulation of Questionnaire for Business Owners

S/N	Item	Alterative Responses					Total
		SA	AG	DA	SD	UN	
1	Lack of employment opportunities is the reason that youth take to violent crimes.	101	115	27	14	10	267
2	Any educated youth who cannot find legitimated job would be available for any kind of illicit jobs.	97	121	19	20	10	267
3	Frustration produces aggression at individual, group societal levels.	109	117	25	14	2	267
4	Lack of education and the attendant lack of opportunities in a high male youth population is a breeding ground for terrorism	98	120	25	20	4	267
5	Unemployment problems have produced the army of idle hands who are justifiably punishing the society that failed to provide for them.	110	107	21	15	14	267

6	An average Nigeria graduate does not possess employable skills therefore it is easier to engage on other means of earning a living no matter how illicit.	113	119	30	5	0	267
7	Lack of social amenities in the rural areas gives room for crowding in the urban area where it is easier to engage on violent crimes.	91	123	27	16	10	267
8	The youth are unlikely to be available for political thuggery if they are gainfully employed.	101	115	31	15	5	267
9	Violent crimes like kidnapping and armed robbery are lucrative 'Business' that it may be difficult to let go.	105	119	25	10	8	267
10	The way politicians show case their ill- gotten wealth driven the youth into crimes.	111	120	20	10	6	267
Total		1036	1176	250	139	69	267

Table 3: Tabulation of Questionnaire (Weighted Responses) for Business Owners

S/N	Item	Alterative Responses					Total
		SA	AG	DA	SD	UN	
1	Lack of employment opportunities is the reason that youth take to violent crimes.	505	460	81	28	10	267
2	Any educated youth who cannot find legitimated job would be available for any kind of illicit jobs.	485	484	57	40	10	267
3	Frustration produces aggression at individual, group societal levels.	545	468	75	28	2	267
4	Lack of education and the attendant lack of opportunities in a high male youth population is a breeding ground for terrorism	490	480	75	40	4	267
5	Unemployment problems have produced the army of idle hands who are justifiably punishing the society that failed to provide for them.	550	428	63	30	14	267
6	An average Nigeria graduate does not possess employable skills therefore it is easier to engage on other means of earning a living no matter how illicit.	565	476	90	10	-	267
7	Lack of social amenities in the rural areas gives room for crowding in the urban area where it is easier to engage on violent crimes.	455	492	81	32	10	267
8	The youth are unlikely to be available for political thuggery if they are gainfully employed.	505	460	93	30	5	267
9	Violent crimes like kidnapping and armed robbery are lucrative 'Business' that it may be difficult to let go.	525	476	75	20	8	267
10	The way politicians show case their ill- gotten wealth driven the youth into crimes.	555	480	60	20	6	267

Table 4: Tabulation of Questionnaire Responses for Members of Youth Council

S/N	Item	Alternative Responses					Total
		SA	A	D	SD	UND	
1	Insecurity as a result of high level of violent crimes means that people are not free to go about their legitimate businesses.	95	104	36	17	15	267
2	When money meant for business development are spent on insecurity, little or nothing is left for investment.	101	110	29	18	9	267
3	Foreign direct investment is seriously threatened by insecurity in Nigeria.	97	115	30	15	10	267
4	Diversion of resources into security issues denies other sectors of developmental funds.	89	125	35	10	8	267
5	Illicit money from crimes over state the GDP of the nation.	79	120	40	20	8	267
6	Violent crimes have shifted government's attention from developmental issues to security of life and property.	105	115	37	6	4	267
7	Insecurity has limited business expansion to certain areas in Nigeria.	101	105	27	20	14	267
8	Insecurity has led to high mortality rate of many small scale businesses in both formal and informal sectors.	111	121	22	10	3	267
9	The negative publicity insecurity has earned Nigeria a problem to the international community who would have partnered with business in Nigeria	99	109	39	15	5	267
10	Insecurity as a result of violent crimes has set Nigeria back by many years.	101	105	28	20	13	267
	Total	978	1129	323	161	89	2670

Table 5: Tabulation of Questionnaire (Weighted Responses) for Members of Youth Council

S/N	Item	Alternative Responses					Total
		SA	A	D	SD	UND	
1	Insecurity as a result of high level of violent crimes means that people are not free to go about their legitimate businesses.	475	416	108	34	15	267
2	When money meant for business development are spent on insecurity, little or nothing is left for investment.	505	440	87	36	9	267
3	Foreign direct investment is seriously threatened by insecurity in Nigeria.	485	460	90	30	10	267

4	Diversion of resources into security issues denies other sectors of developmental funds.	445	500	105	20	8	267
5	Illicit money from crimes over state the GDP of the nation.	395	480	120	40	8	267
6	Violent crimes have shifted government's attention from developmental issues to security of life and property.	525	460	111	12	4	267
7	Insecurity has limited business expansion to certain areas in Nigeria.	505	420	81	40	14	267
8	Insecurity has led to high mortality rate of many small scale businesses in both formal and informal sectors.	555	484	66	20	3	267
9	The negative publicity insecurity has earned Nigeria a problem to the international community who would have partnered with business in Nigeria	495	436	117	30	5	267
10	Insecurity as a result of violent crimes has set Nigeria back by many years.	505	420	84	40	13	267

Test of Hypothesis I

1. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes on economic growth of Nigeria.
2. H_A : There is significant relation between youth unemployment and violent crimes on economic growth of Nigeria.

Table 6: Anova I

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2549234.400	4	637308.600	1714.670	.000
Within Groups	16725.600	45	371.680		
Total	2565960.000	49			

F- Tabulated = F 0.05, 4, 45, = 2.53 (at 5% level of significance); F- Calculated= 1714.670

Decision Rule 1

From the above table, F calculated (1714.670) is greater than F tabulated (2.53), study rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis that, there exist a significant relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria.

Test of Hypothesis II

1. H_0 : There is no significant relationship between violent crimes and business investment in Nigeria's economy.
2. H_A : There is significant relationship between violent crimes and business investment opportunity in Nigeria.

Table 7: Anova II

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2216072.320	4	554018.080	852.659	.000
Within Groups	29238.900	45	649.753		
Total	2245311.220	49			

F- Tabulated = F 0.05, 4, 45, = 2.53 (at 5% level of significance); F- Calculated= 852.659

Decision Rule 2

From the above table, F calculated (852.659) is greater than F tabulated (2.53), study rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis that, there exist a strong relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria.

Discussion

The result of findings in Anova table 1 above show that F- calculated value (1714.670) is greater than F-tabulated (2.53) value at 5% significant level. Based on this result, decision rule was applied to reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, that there is strong relationship between talent management and employees performance in selected private sector organization in Delta State,

On the other hand, the result of findings in Anova table 2 above also show that F- calculated value (852.659) is greater than F- tabulated (2.53), study rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the alternative hypothesis that, there exist a significant relationship between youth unemployment and violent crimes in Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Reflecting on the study objective mentioned earlier, the result of study shown in Anova table 1 reveal that youth unemployment contribute significantly towards violent crime in Nigeria. The reason is based on the decision rule which applied at a point when F- calculated value (1714.670) is greater than F- tabulated (2.53) value at 5% significant level, the null hypothesis was rejected while alternate hypothesis was accepted. The result of this study support the views

of existing literature which state that, a large number of youth that engage in criminal activities are those without gainful employment as pointed by (Ezie, 2012). Similarly, recent study by Ajaegbu (2012) also support the literature by pointing that the rate of increase in violent crimes was caused was committed by the unemployed youth who engage in activities such as; robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism among others.

On the other hand, result of study was found that violent crime hinders business investment in Nigeria. Conclusion is made based on decision rule which applied at a point when F-calculated value (852.659) is greater that F-tabulated value at 5 % significant level. Based on this, the null hypothesis was rejected at this point, while alternate hypothesis was accepted. The result of this study support the views of the literature by stating that violent crimes affects government budget plan in situation where by resources meant for economic development on education, health and provision of infrastructural development are diverted for crime prevention and procurement of relief materials for displaced person in crises region. A typical example is 'boko harram' (terrorist insurgent) found in the northern part of Nigeria. Again, a recent publication by Economic Commission of Africa (2010) recorded that violent crime hinders rate of business expansion in such regions due to unfriendly business environment caused by the insurgence which pursues both foreign and local investors substantially.

Based on the above findings, study conclude that youth unemployment affects negatively economic growth in Nigeria due to high increase in violent crime which hinders business investment and economic development vis-a-vis.

RECOMMENDATION

From the findings and conclusion of this study, recommendations are made in the following;

1. Nigerian government should develop information system to capture bio-data of unemployed youth in Nigeria so as to provide unemployment benefits to these target groups. This will help to minimize violent crime in the country as it is done in Europe, America and Asian countries to help reduce crime wave.
2. The government should make entrepreneurship education compulsory at all levels of education and monitor its implementation to ensure that both the trainees and the instructors are complying with the laid down policy and budget plan.
3. Infrastructural facilities such as electricity, roads and water should be provided both at rural and urban areas. This will encourage entrepreneurship and provide enabling business environment by local and foreign investors. The reason is that poor infrastructural facilities results to high cost of doing business in the country which will eventual lead to job loss in the economy.

4. The entrepreneurship development centres across the tertiary institutions in Nigeria should be well equipped and funded adequately to make them functional and responsive to the needs of the students and the instructors that they are meant to serve.
5. The government should set up industries through revenue realized from Sure-P fund and create enabling environment for the small and medium businesses in both the formal and informal sectors to perform effectively and help in reducing youth unemployment.

REFERENCES

- Ajaegbu, O.O. (2012). Rising Youth Unemployment and Violent Crimes in Nigeria. *America Journal of Social Issues and Humanities*, 2 (5): 315-321.
- Ajujo, B. I. (2013). Challenges of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria: Effective Career Guidance a Panacea. *An International Multidisciplinary Journal, Ethiopia*,7(1): 307-321.
- Alao, O. (2005). *Principals of Economics: Macro*. Lagos: Darkol Press and Publishers.
- Anyadike, N., Emeh, I.E.J., & Ukah, F.O. (2012). Entrepreneurship Development and employment generation in Nigeria: Problems and Prospects. *Universal Journal of education and general Studies*, 1(4): 088-102.
- BLG, (2012). Economic Note: The Nigeria's Paradox of Growth Amidst High Poverty Incidence. Retrieved from www.bglgroup.com
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA, 2010). Youth and Employment in Africa, Paper Presented at the Youth Employment Summit, Egypt.
- Ekott,1. (2010). Statistics Bureau puts Nigeria Unemployment Rate at 19.7 percent. Next News Retrieved from [http:// 134 next. Com/ csp/cus/sites](http://134next.com/csp/cus/sites)
- Emejulu, G. (2014). Rising Youth unemployment and Violent Crime in Nigeria: for Economic Development. An Unpublished Ph.D Similar Paper, Development of business Administration, faculty of Management Sciences Anambra State University Igbariam Campus.
- Eze, O. (2012). Youth Unemployment and its Socio-Economic implications in Nigeria. *Journal of social sciences and public policy*, volume 4, September, 2012.
- Fajana, S. (2000). *Functioning of the Nigerian Labour Market*. Labountin and Company, Lagos: Labour House.
- Gurr, T. (1970). *Why Men Rebel*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press.
- Idemobi, E. I. and Ejike, D.C. (2012). The Wave of kidnapping for Ransom in the south-East of Nigeria: Implications for Business Development. *Proceedings of International Conference, Management Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka*.
- Ideyi, N. (2006). *The Root cause of Violence in Nigeria: The Niger Delta Crises*, a Reference point.
- Kent, D. W. and Mushi, P.S.D. (1996). *The Education and training of Artisan for the Informal Sector in Tanzania*. A report prepared for the Overseas Development Administration. UK Serial No. 18.
- National Bureau of Statistics (2009). *Social Statistics in Nigeria*. Abuja: The NBS publication. Retrieved from [www. Nigerian Stat. Gov. ng](http://www.NigerianStat.Gov.ng).
- National Population Commission (2009). *Priority Tables Volume 1*, Abuja: National population Commission.
- Ogunyoni, P.O and Oginni, O.B. (2013). Youth Self-reliance Programmes and Unemployment Challenges in a development Economic: A Nigeria Case. *Global Business and Economic Research Journal*, 2(3): 11-25

Okafor, E.E. (2011). Youth Unemployment and Implications for stability of Development In Nigeria. Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa. Vol. 13, No.1, ISSN: 1520-5509.

Okonkwo, I. (2005). Poverty and Unemployment Alleviation strategies in Nigeria:Nigeria matter Nigerians in America Publisher.

Oladele, P.O., Akeke, N.I., & Oladunjoye, O. (2011). Entrepreneurship Development: A Panacea for Unemployment Reduction in Nigeria. Journal of Emerging trends in Economics and Management Sciences, 2(4), pp. 251 – 256.

Oxford Research Group (2012). Nigeria: The Generic context of Boko Haram Violence. Monthly www. Oxford Research Group. Org. uk/sites/default/files/AprEn12Pdf.

Sanusi, L.S. (2012). Beyond political Rhetoric: Investing in Youth as an Economic Strategy. Paper delivered at the 2012 Oxford Pan-African Conference. University of Oxford, UK.

Tejumola, I. (2010). The Spate of Insecurity in South-East Nigeria, sun 14th, October.

Todaro, M.P. (1979). Economics for a Developing World. London: Longman Group Limited.