

# **The Relationship between Nigerian Youth Unemployment and International Security, 2007-2017**

©Janeen C. Guest

The African Institution, Washington DC, USA



## **Abstract**

Unemployment for youths is a major international security challenge. According to the Africa United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), over 70 percent of the population in Africa is under 30, although UNECA shows that this demographic will increase significantly over the next 30 years. Correspondingly, the youths account for approximately 60 percent of the unemployment rate in Africa as shown by the World Bank. Youth unemployment stands to have severe consequences for the African continent. Some examples of the consequences include, but are not limited to, increased political instability and erosion of international security (as evidenced by increases of terrorist organizations and crime rates), not only for Africa but throughout the international community. This paper examines youth unemployment in Nigeria and its impact on international security. Quantitative analysis is used to determine if any discernable relationship existed between youth unemployment and crime in Nigeria between the years 2007 and 2017, the years for which reliable data were available. The theoretical framework that guides this study is Relative Deprivation Theory by Ted Gurr. As Alexander Chikwanda, Zambia's former finance minister, stated "Youth unemployment is a ticking time bomb" that will prove to be an international security risk, if not managed aggressively and deliberately. For example, unemployment in Africa, as a whole, increasingly makes unemployed youths more vulnerable to be recruited by terrorist organizations such as Boko Haram. This paper highlights the importance of international organizations, regional organizations and African governments working together to address youth unemployment not only in Nigeria but the overall continent in order to prevent international security challenges..

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Relative deprivation, Political instability, Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs), Security Challenges.

## **Introduction**

Youth unemployment across the world presents a major international security challenge.

According to Olubukola Adesina (2013), youth unemployment is one of the most serious problems impacting the Nigeria and is the cause for the increase in security challenges in the country. While this appears to be an issue for Nigeria, the unemployment rate in the country stands to impact not only Nigeria but poses a threat to international security as well.

There are several media reports that highlight the violence in Nigeria. Many businesses and travelers receive several advisories prior to traveling to Nigeria. The United States Department of State, for example, frequently advises travelers to reconsider traveling to the country. The recommendations are the result of the crime, terrorism and piracy in the country. As of March 30, 2019, the United States Department of State has the following warning issued:

Violent crime, such as armed robbery, assault, carjacking, kidnapping, and rape is common throughout the country. Exercise extreme caution throughout the country due to the threat of indiscriminate violence....Terrorists continue plotting and carrying out attacks in Nigeria, especially in the Northeast. Terrorists may attack with little or no warning, targeting shopping centers, malls, markets, hotels, places of worship, restaurants, bars, schools, government installations, transportation hubs, and other places where crowds gather (“US Department of State International Travel Nigeria,” 2019, 1).

Youth unemployment in Nigeria leads to higher crime rates in the country and threatens the security of West Africa. In turn, higher crime rates may lead to higher unemployment in Nigeria because it appears that the higher the crime rates, the less likely a multinational company will want to conduct business in the country. Not only does the crime rate stand to impact the ability of attracting businesses to the country, but also tourism. This paper highlights the importance of international organizations and African governments working together to address youth unemployment not only in Nigeria, but the overall continent. Youth unemployment is a multinational concern that could impact international security.

### **Definitions of Key Terms**

Before evaluating the impact of youth unemployment in Nigeria and international security, it is important to define the key terms of this study: i.e. “youth” and “unemployment.” Defining the youth population varies from different regions of the world and various organizations. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a “youth” is a person between the ages of ten and 24 years old (World Health Organization, 2011).

Also, according to the Nigerian Population Commission, a “youth” is defined persons between the ages of 18 and 24. To further clarify the demographics of youths being analyzed in this study, I consider the National Population Commission’s description of “youths” as those that have completed their secondary education and are either in college working toward securing employment or they are already employed (Akande, 2014). For the purpose of this study, the Nigeria Population Commission’s definition of a “youth” being 18-24 years old is used.

Globally, there are several definitions of “unemployment.” According to the United Nations, “unemployment” requires that a person meets three criteria for inclusion. They are the following: (1) did not work in the reference period; (2) was available to take up a job had one been offered in the week prior to the reference period; and (3) actively sought work within the past 30 days—for example, by registering at an employment center or answering a job

advertisement (“Unemployed”—TVETipedia Glossary, 2014).

In terms of explaining unemployment from the Nigerian perspective, Adesina provides the following definition of Nigeria’s use of the definition of the International Labor Organization (ILO) which adds further explanation of how “unemployment” is defined in Nigeria:

The unemployed population is made up of persons above a specified age who are available to but did not furnish the supply of labor for the production of goods and services. When measured for a short reference period, it relates to all persons not in employment who would have accepted a suitable job or started an enterprise during the reference period if the opportunity arose, and who had actively looked for ways to obtain a job or start an enterprise in the near past (Adesina, 2013, 147).

An additional explanation classifies “unemployment” in three categories: (1) without work, (2) currently available for work, and (3) seeking work. Without work is defined as not being paid for employed or self-employed work. Currently available for work means the person is available for all forms of work, and seeking work means the person actively looked for work during the specified period of time.(Adesina, 2013). For purposes of this paper, the ILO definition of “unemployment” is used.

In terms of global statistics on youth unemployment, according to the World Employment Social Outlook, between 2015 and 2017, global youth unemployment ranged from 70 to 71 million youths (13.1%). Youth unemployment in Africa (Northern and Africa South of the Sahara) was between 14.8 million (40.3%) in 2015 and 15.3 million (40%) in 2017. In addition, the United Nations states that there is an alarming number of youths who work but also live in poverty and, thus, the importance of the countries working together to achieve sustainable economic growth and jobs for youths (World Employment Social Outlook. Trends for Youth, 2016)

Correspondingly, the unemployment rates in Nigeria from 2007 to 2017 ranged between 9.85% in 2007 to 13.41% in 2017. Table 1 shows the trend in youth unemployment in Nigeria during the period.

Based on the results in Table 1, there were .01-.07 increases in youth unemployment from 2010 to 2011. There were also decreases in youth unemployment in 2008, 2012, 2014, and 2015. The biggest decrease in the youth unemployment rate was 2014. The greatest increase in the unemployment rate was from 2015 to 2016. Overall, between 2007 and 2017, the youth unemployment rate increased by 3.56%.

In comparing the youth unemployment rate of Nigeria to that of the entire Africa, as stated previously, the unemployment rate combined for Northern and Africa South of the Sahara combined was 40.3%. Nigerian youth unemployment for 2017 made up 33% of the unemployment for 2017.

Based on the preceding results, youth unemployment in Nigeria accounts for a large share of unemployment in Africa. Youth unemployment presents a number of consequences for the African continent. Some of the consequences include increased political instability and erosion of international security (as evidenced by increases of terrorist organizations and crime rates), not only for Africa, but throughout the international community.

Table 1: Youth Unemployment Rate, Nigeria, 2007-2017

Year	Youth Unemployment Rate	% Increase/Decrease
2007	9.85%	-
2008	9.84%	-.01%
2009	9.84%	0%
2010	9.85%	0.01%
2011	9.78%	0.07%
2012	9.77%	-0.01%
2013	9.77%	-
2014	8.52%	-1.25%
2015	8.05%	-0.47%
2016	13.06%	5.01%
2017	13.41%	0.35

Source: Self-generated by the Author Using Data Retrieved from Statista.com

In comparing the global unemployment rates to that of Nigeria, according to the World Bank, Table 2 depicts youth unemployment rates from 2007 to 2017. And based on the information in Table 2, the global unemployment rates for youth ranged between -0.016 and -0.303% from 2000 to 2017. The average youth unemployment from 2007 to 2017 is 12.46%. The biggest decrease in unemployment for the globe was in 2014 with a -0.142% score. The largest increase in unemployment was in 2009 with 1.075%.

Table 2: Global Youth Unemployment Rates, 2007-2017

Year	Youth Unemployment Rate	% Increase/Decrease
2007	11.382%	-
2008	11.366%	-0.016%
2009	12.441%	1.075%
2010	12.328%	-0.113%
2011	12.371%	0.043%
2012	12.627%	0.256%
2013	12.795%	0.168%
2014	12.653%	-0.142%
2015	13.004%	0.351%
2016	13.216%	0.212%
2017	12.913%	-0.303%

Source: Self-generated by the Author Using Data Retrieved from Worldbank.com

There have been several instances whereby youth unemployment has resulted in unrests all over the world, from the United States Britain to North Africa. In terms of increased political instability in Nigeria, youth unemployment presents a number of security challenges as a result of widespread poverty impacting the country. The unemployment rate in the country has been a

major concern for Nigeria. This point is further supported by Niyi Adegoke who stated the following:

The rapid rise in the country's unemployment rate has become a major source of worry. Several school leavers and employable adults are either finding it difficult to secure employment or are laid off work for one reason or the other. It is no longer about going to school and graduating or learning a trade, but about how to face the reality of graduating and joining the brigade of the unemployed with little hope of what the future holds. Unlike what obtains in most developed countries, in Nigeria, there is no social security system in place to cater for the unemployed. Thus, as the unemployed do not receive unemployment benefits from the government, most, if not all, are unable to fend for themselves. Many have thus, resorted to engaging in activities that constitute security challenges to Nigeria (Adegoke, 2015, 14).

In more recent times, Nigeria has faced a number of security challenges, which include armed robberies, kidnappings, ethnic conflicts, as well as activity from Boko Haram. The long term implications for the country will be severe if the Nigeria government does not work to address the issue of youth unemployment. The security insecurities have the potential to not only impact the physical security of the citizens of Nigeria, but also the economic security. This point is further supported by Adegoke who said the following:

These Security challenges have the damaging consequences which gives the signal to the rest of the international community that Nigeria is not a safe and secure place and as such not suitable for economic investment and activities. This is particularly important in view of the efforts being made to create the desired atmosphere to attract foreign investment. Insecurity is a risk factor which investors all over the world dread, as insecurity uncertainty is not only considered a bad omen for business, it sends warning signals to investors to take their investible funds to another country where there is adequate or a semblance of security (Adegoke, 2015, 16).

The immediate question that arises here is therefore the following: What are the reasons for unemployment in Nigeria? This question is addressed in the ensuing section.

### **Reasons for Unemployment in Nigeria**

According to the Council on Foreign Relations, there are many reasons for unemployment in Nigeria. Some reasons include “exploding population growth, climate change, and under-investment in almost everything” (Campbell, 2018). Adesina mentions additional reasons to include low economic growth rates, adoption of untimely economic policy measures, neglect of the agricultural Sector, poor enabling environment, and the state of the education system among others (Adesina, 2013).

In terms of population growth, it generates a challenge in that the larger the population growth, the more people that are available in the job market to compete for jobs. This can lead to a challenge in that as many youths prepare to graduate from college, the supply of available jobs

are limited. Also, there is climate change; it appears that impacts of climate change and neglect of the agricultural sector work together.

According to Aaron Sayne of the United States Institute for Peace, Nigeria is experiencing changes in temperatures, rainfall, storms, and changes in sea levels that stand to impact several sectors to include the agricultural sector. As Sayne added, “These climatic challenges, if unaddressed, could throw already stressed resources such as land and water into even shorter supply. Moreover, poor responses to resource shortages could have serious negative secondary effects, including more sickness and hunger, fewer jobs, and poor economic growth, which in turn could open the door to more violence” (Sayne, 2011:2).

Another reason for unemployment in Nigeria is the low economic growth rates, which are grounded in years of corruption and mismanagement of public funds in the country. This mismanagement of funds has led to a lack of contribution in necessary sectors to train and develop youths and to launch program that encourage economic growth and development in the country. In addition, the growth and investment in the country that are needed to stimulate economic growth and productivity in the country such as investment from multinational corporations may have been discouraged by the fear of corruption and mismanagement of funds. As a result, as Adesina adds, “In essence, low economic growth is manifested in low economic activity and investment rates, which do not generate enough additional employment. The combination of both low economic activity and high population growth results in a scarcity of jobs, meaning that hiring is based more on experience and education, the very assets young people are struggling to acquire” (Adesina, 2013, 149).

An additional reason for unemployment in Nigeria is the adoption of “untimely economic policy measures.” An example is the structural adjustment programs (SAPs) that were introduced in the country in the 1980s. One of the purposes of the SAPs was to restructure the productive base of the economy, shift the dependence of the country on oil to achieve fiscal stability and positive balance of payments. Nonetheless, Abah and Naankiel added that “The adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme in Nigeria worsened unemployment challenges in the country. Through the staff rationalization of government ministries, parastatals and agencies, many civil servants lost their jobs. The accompanying retrenchment caused social dislocations as many families lost their jobs and had no alternative means of livelihood” (2016, 9).

The SAPs also led to political unrest in the country. As Danladi and Naankeil further point out, “The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) led to proliferation of ethnic militia movements in Nigeria which emerged as a result of the atavistic nature of the state and its comprador bourgeoisie. Some of these social movement groups became rallying points for disempowered and marginalized proletariats to aggregate their power to challenge the state. This gave fecundity to the emergence of political epitaphs like neo-patrimonia, pre-bendal, rentier state classification in Africa” (2016, 8).

In addition to the SAPs, the poor enabling environment is also a reason cited for unemployment in Nigeria. For example, the infrastructure challenges in Nigeria have been one reason for the lack of employment in the country. For example, poor roads and traveling conditions in the country make it difficult for businesses to want to do business in the country for fear that the costs would be too high to transport goods and services from one part of the country to another. Furthermore, there is the transportation of people. Jobs that are available in one part of the country may be unavailable to another part of the country because of the state of the roads and infrastructure in the country. The improvement of infrastructure will allow people to travel by road or railroad that will increase employment opportunities throughout the country.

Increasing the infrastructure, it appears, will also generate more jobs for those in the country. In addition to making ease of transportation, better infrastructure will also increase investment in the country as investors will not fear the increased costs of transporting goods or the impact of electrical conditions in the country. This point is further supported by Akande (2014) who stated that “The development of infrastructure, particularly electricity, will provide the necessary boost to any meaningful approach towards expanding industrial production space and creating employment for millions of job seekers, especially Nigerian youths” (2014, 1).

Finally, one more reason for unemployment in Nigeria is the state of the educational system in the country. According to Akande, over 50% of the youth between from 2008 to 2012 did not have education beyond primary school. Akande added that “Deficient school curricula and poor teacher training have contributed to the failure of educational institutions to provide their students the appropriate skills to make them employable. Since schools in rural areas are generally more deficient in infrastructure, teaching facilities and teacher quality than schools in urban areas, this may help account for the high growth in rural unemployed youth” (Akande, 2014, 1).

Indeed, it is important that proper educational facilities are put in place to ensure that youths are properly prepared to enter the workforce. If the youths lack the proper skills to gain employment, they will not be adequately prepared to take on the challenges in the workplace. There are varying views on the state of the education system in Nigeria; while some argue that the education system does not properly prepare youth for the workforce, others such as Oyebade point out that “The educational policy (which) churns out job seekers instead of job creators, must be overhauled. Experts envisage a system of education that would be relevant to the country’s manpower needs and discourage youths from choosing course that only led to the acquisition of ‘useless certificates’” (2003, 17). Oyebade therefore calls for the youths to “develop other trades and skills outside of the school that will enable them to earn a living” (Oyebade, 2003:17).

Other scholars such as Nwambam and Eze (2017) argue that many of the talented youths often leave Nigeria for better opportunities in other countries. They added that the “get rich quick” mindset has impacted a lot of youths which “inhibits youths from being alienable to employability skills acquisition and development” (2017, 551). This situation has exposed the youths to various negative societal trends. The authors further noted: “When the educational system are not sufficiently in harmony with the ability of the economies to absorb educated youths in productive work, the following conditions abound: High social and economic cost; inequality gap in wealth (the rich get richer, while the poor get poorer); rural urban migration; juvenile delinquency and crime; physical ill-health; mental disturbance, and resort to drugs”. (Nwambam and Eze, 2017, 551). The authors ended by pointing out that the disconnection is the reason the crime is raging in Nigeria, with militancy, insurgency, kidnapping and robbery that are attributed to unemployed youths (Nwambam and Eze, 2017).

In order to assess the relationship between unemployment and terrorism in Nigeria, as well as the relationship between global unemployment and terrorism and unemployment in Nigeria, a statistical analysis was conducted. Table 3 provides information on terrorism-related crimes in Nigeria from 2007 to 2017. Based on the results displayed in the table, the number of terrorism-related events increased each year with the exception of 2009, 2013, 2015, 2016, and 2017. When reviewing the results, the average number of terrorist crimes averaged approximately 338 crimes.

Table 3: Terrorism activity in Nigeria, 2007-2017

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
56	76	42	63	174	616	344	710	637	527	483

Source: Self-generated by the Author Using Data Retrieved from the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Based on the results in Table 4, the correlation measures the strength of the relationship between the two variables, as the purpose of this study is to investigate whether a relationship exists between unemployment and the number of instances of terrorism in Nigeria from 2007 to 2017. The results of this statistical analysis indicate that the relationship between terrorism and unemployment is correlated (0.389), which is a positive, yet weak, linear correlation. This result implies that the correlation between unemployment and terrorism for this period does not reveal a strong linear relationship.

Table 4: Correlations

<b>Correlations</b>			
		Youth Unemployment	Terrorism
Unemployment	Pearson Correlation	1	.389
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.238
	N	11	11
Terrorism	Pearson Correlation	.389	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.238	
	N	11	11

Source: Self-generated by the Author

In order to determine the impact youth unemployment has on crime in Nigeria, data were retrieved on crime in Nigeria. Data were only available for abduction, smuggling, robbery, and murder from 2007 to 2011 (see Table 5).

Based on the results in Table 6, strong correlations appear with abduction at 0.741, smuggling at -0.480, and robbery at 0.467. The strongest linear relationship appears to be with youth unemployment and abduction. Table 6 also appears to suggest two things: first, additional data must be obtained over a longer period of time to properly assess the long-term impact youth unemployment has on crimes in Nigeria; second, further research is needed to fully understand

the individual crime areas. Since the purpose of this paper is to highlight youth unemployment in Nigeria and its threat to international security, while the results reveal that a weak relationship exists between youth unemployment and terrorism, Table 6 does highlight the important fact that youth unemployment does impact select crimes in Nigeria.

Table 5: Select Crime Rates in Nigeria, 2007-2011

Crime	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder	10467	11058	11419	22689	9220
Abduction	353	591	2187	3287	2325
Smuggling	6359	1344	2164	5657	3933
Robbery	8594	16567	16127	19298	8083

Source: Self-generated by the Author Using Data Retrieved from Nigeria Open Data

Table 6: Correlations of Selected Crimes in Nigeria

		Correlations					
		Youth Unemployment	Terrorism	Abduction	Smuggling	Robbery	Murder
Unemployment	Pearson Correlation	1	.389	.741	-.480	.467	.204
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.238	.152	.413	.427	.742
	N	11	11	5	5	5	5
Terrorism	Pearson Correlation	.389	1	.189	-.021	-.564	-.337
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.238		.761	.973	.322	.579
	N	11	11	5	5	5	5
Abduction	Pearson Correlation	.741	.189	1	.138	.406	.652
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.152	.761		.824	.498	.233
	N	5	5	5	5	5	5
Smuggling	Pearson Correlation	-.480	-.021	.138	1	-.329	.387
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.413	.973	.824		.589	.520
	N	5	5	5	5	5	5
Robbery	Pearson Correlation	.467	-.564	.406	-.329	1	.708
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.427	.322	.498	.589		.181

	N	5	5	5	5	5	5
Murder	Pearson Correlation	.204	-.337	.652	.387	.708	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.742	.579	.233	.520	.181	
	N	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: Self-generated by the Author

### Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework that guides this study is Relative Deprivation Theory by Ted Gurr. This is a classical theory that explains why people engage in violence such as terrorism, rebellions, and coups for example. The theory is used to examine the gap between what people think they deserve and what they actually receive. The underlying hypothesis is that the greater the gap and prolonged frustration, the greater the chances of aggression (Gurr, 1970).

As Alexander Chikwanda, Zambia’s former finance minister, averred, “Youth unemployment is a ticking time bomb” that will prove to be an international security risk, if not managed aggressively and deliberately. For example, unemployment in Africa as a whole increasingly makes unemployed youths more vulnerable to be recruited by terrorist organizations such as Boko Haram. Based on the preceding results, there appears to be a weak linear relationship between youth unemployment in Nigeria and terrorist activity in the country. Nonetheless, the results do not provide information on whether there is an indirect relationship between youth unemployment in Nigeria and terrorism.

Based on Table 4, it appears that youth unemployment has the strongest linear relationship with abduction in Nigeria. As the Relative Deprivation Theory points out, dissenting behavior is guided by discontent with the political structures. As Akhtar Majeed pointed out,

Relative Deprivation is based on political discontent and is clearly an attempt to remove an interference to goal achievement and, therefore, is indicative of frustration in the individual. Frustration and discontent develop if there is marked discrepancy between an individual’s perception of his value expectation and value position. The former is the value people believe they are rightfully entitled to and the latter is the level of a value actually achieved. This discrepancy is known as Relative Deprivation—a cause for frustration and discontent which may easily lead to political instability and often, violence (1979, 140).

In assessing the nexus between Relative Deprivation Theory and youth unemployment in Nigeria, it appears that the longer the unemployment rates in Nigeria persist, the greater the chances that frustrations will mount and lead to political instability. While the correlations suggest that there are weak connections between youth unemployment and selected crimes, this is a matter that could increase with time. As shown in Tables 1 and 2, youth unemployment in Nigeria and global youth unemployment were higher in 2017 than any other year within the ten-year period with 13.41% and 13.37% , respectively.

## Policy Recommendations

This paper began with the suggestion that additional research should be conducted on the trend of Nigerian unemployment and its impact on not only terrorist related crimes but also crimes such as abduction, smuggling, robbery and murder. Based on the finding in the preceding sections, it is therefore deemed important that policies makers in not only Nigeria but globally must work together to establish policies that will reduce youth unemployment rates. In addition, policies should be established that would allow countries within the African continent to establish unemployment programs that will either provide unemployment benefits or establish temporary employment until permanent employment is found. As Adegoke stated, “Unlike what obtains in most developed countries, in Nigeria, there is no social security system in place to cater for the unemployed. Thus, as the unemployed do not receive unemployment benefits from the government, most, if not all, are unable to fend for themselves. Many have thus, resorted to engaging in activities that constitute security challenges to Nigeria” (Adegoke, 2015, 14).

The preceding point suggests that unemployment plans must be established continent wide in order to accommodate youth unemployment. Coordination among the regional organizations as well as the government leaders in each of the countries within Africa to establish programs that will minimize the number of unemployed youth as well as establish school to work programs or provide unemployment benefits is imperative. It is important to establish continent wide coordination because instability in one country leads to instability and insecurity in another. Improving youth unemployment rates in Nigeria will impact Nigeria in the short-term; but if youth unemployment is not addressed on the continent, it stands to generate not only continent-wide insecurity but presents a threat to global insecurity as well.

As stated earlier, Zambia’s former finance minister, asserted that “Youth unemployment is a ticking time bomb” (Ighobor, 2013, 1) that will prove to be an international security risk, if not managed aggressively and deliberately. As also mentioned earlier, Relative Deprivation Theory argues that the dissenting behavior is guided by discontent with political structures. The discontent arises when an individual believes s/he is being deprived of benefits afforded to others in society. Often times, this discontent can lead to terrorism, civil wars, robberies and other crimes.

While this paper does not imply that solving the youth unemployment problem in Nigeria will eliminate all crimes in the country because it is recognized that there are other factors that impact the crime rates in the country such as political, religious and ethnic reasons, youth unemployment should not be ignored. There should be policies put in place that will work to provide employment opportunities to youths continent wide that will in turn provide economic benefits to the various countries.

## References

- Abah D. and Naankiel, P. W. (2016). Structural adjustment programme in Nigeria and its implications on socio-economic development, 1980-1995.  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318755508\\_Structural\\_Adjustment\\_Programme\\_in\\_Nigeria\\_and\\_its\\_Implications\\_on\\_Socio-Economic\\_Development\\_1980-1995](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318755508_Structural_Adjustment_Programme_in_Nigeria_and_its_Implications_on_Socio-Economic_Development_1980-1995)
- Adesina, O. (2013). Unemployment and security challenges in Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 3. 146-156.
- Adegoke, N. (2015). Youth unemployment and security challenges in Nigeria. *Asian Journal of*

- Humanities and Social Studies*, 3(1).  
<https://www.ajouronline.com/index.php/AJHSS/article/view/2245/1187>
- African Renewal. (2019). <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/may-2013/africa%E2%80%99s-youth-%E2%80%9Cticking-time-bomb%E2%80%9D-or-opportunity>
- Akande, T. (2014). Youth unemployment in Nigeria: A situation analysis. *Brookings Institute*.  
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2014/09/23/youth-unemployment-in-nigeria-a-situation-analysis/>
- Campbell, John. (2018). Unemployment and begging across Nigeria.  
<https://www.cfr.org/blog/unemployment-and-begging-across-nigeria>
- Gurr, Ted. (1970). *Why Men Rebel*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Majeed, A. (1979) Relative deprivation and political behavior. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, vol. 40 (2), 140-155.
- National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START). (2018). *Global Terrorism Database*. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd>
- Nigeria Data Portal. Crime Statistics. <http://nigeria.opendataforafrica.org/ygmacic/crime-statistics?states=1000000-nigeria>
- Oyebade, S.A. (2003). Education and unemployment of youths in Nigeria: Causes, impacts and suggestions. *National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS) Document*.  
[https://web.archive.org/web/20180430093632id\\_/http://ahero.uwc.ac.za/index.php?module=cshe&action=downloadfile&fileid=36807145012184569478872](https://web.archive.org/web/20180430093632id_/http://ahero.uwc.ac.za/index.php?module=cshe&action=downloadfile&fileid=36807145012184569478872)
- Sayne, A. (2011) Climate change adaptation and conflict in Nigeria. *United States Institute for Peace Special Report 274*.  
[https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Climate\\_Change\\_Nigeria.pdf](https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Climate_Change_Nigeria.pdf)
- Statista.com. (2019). Youth unemployment rate in Nigeria in 2017.  
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/812300/youth-unemployment-rate-in-nigeria/>
- Unemployed-TVETipedia Glossary. (2014).  
<https://unevoc.unesco.org/go.php?q=TVETipedia+Glossary+A-Z&filt=all&id=459>
- United States Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs. (2019).  
<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Nigeria.html>
- World Employment Social Outlook. (2016). Trends for youth.  
<https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/08/global-youth-unemployment-rise/>
- World Health Organization. (2011). Youth and health risks.  
[http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA64/A64\\_25-en.pdf](http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA64/A64_25-en.pdf)