

**IMPACT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYEMENT ON THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OF
EGOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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**RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT
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CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that the research work was carried out by **Sambo Queen AUGUSTINE** with the matric number **EDU2101965** in the Department of Adult and Non-Formal Education, Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin city.

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DEDICATION

This Research is dedicated to Almighty God for His grace, love, and mercy upon the researcher's life all through the period of my journey in school. May His name be praised!

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of youth unemployment on the security and safety of Egor Local Government Area. The study sought to investigate how the high rate of youth unemployment influences insecurity and affects the safety of lives and property within the community. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, four research questions were formulated to guide the research.

The design for the study consisted of youths in Egor Local Government Area. A total of fifty (50) questionnaires were administered using a simple random sampling technique to ensure fair representation of respondents within the study area. The research instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire designed by the researcher and titled "*Impact of Youth Unemployment on Security and Safety Questionnaire in Egor Local Government Area.*" The instrument was validated by experts to ensure its reliability and suitability for the study.

The findings of the study among others revealed that youth unemployment significantly contributes to insecurity in Egor Local Government Area, leading to increased cases of crime and threats to the safety of lives and property. The study concluded that addressing youth unemployment through job creation, skill acquisition programmes, and government intervention can help improve security and enhance the overall safety of the community. Appropriate recommendations were therefore made based on the findings

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Youth unemployment has become one of the most disturbing challenges threatening the stability and progress of many developing nations, particularly Nigeria. The youth, often described as the backbone and driving force of any society, represent both the energy and potential needed to sustain economic growth and national development. However, when this productive segment of the population remains idle and excluded from meaningful employment opportunities, it poses a serious danger to the social, economic, and security fabric of the nation. In Nigeria today, unemployment among young people has reached alarming proportions and has been increasingly linked to the rising wave of insecurity, criminality, and instability in various communities. This situation calls for urgent attention and concerted efforts from all sectors including education, governance, and community development, to create solutions that will engage the youth meaningfully and restore peace and safety (Adejumo & Abimbola, 2020).

The reality of unemployment among Nigerian youths has become a paradox in a country richly endowed with human and natural resources. Nigeria's youth constitute over 60% of the total population, yet most of them struggle to find stable or decent jobs. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2023), the estimated youth unemployment rate in Nigeria stood at 8.6%

after adopting an internationally standardized methodology, yet it remains unacceptably high despite continuous government efforts to stimulate job creation. The report revealed that millions of young people are either jobless or underemployed, surviving on precarious or informal work with very little income security. This chronic situation has produced widespread frustration, loss of hope, and anger among youths, some of whom eventually channel their energy into destructive activities that compromise the safety and security of communities. The growing disconnection between the aspirations of young people and the limited opportunities available to them continues to widen the gap between economic growth and social stability.

Insecurity, on the other hand, has become a central concern for both policymakers and citizens (Adebayo, 2021). The rising incidents of armed robbery, kidnapping, cult clashes, cybercrime, political thuggery, and youth-related violence have become recurring features in many Nigerian cities and communities. Akinyemi (2019), Okolie & Igwe (2021), have consistently linked this trend to youth unemployment, arguing that joblessness breeds idleness, idleness encourages frustration, and frustration often manifests in aggression and deviant behavior. Many young Nigerians, particularly in urban and semi-urban areas, have become disillusioned with their prospects for the future. They roam the streets daily in search of nonexistent jobs, while others turn to commercial motorcycle riding, street vending, or internet fraud as survival strategies. The long-term consequences are devastating from an increase in violent crimes and cultism to

political unrest and communal clashes, areas with higher unemployment rates tend to experience higher incidences of insecurity and violence (Ifeanyi & Abiola, 2020). This reality underscores the urgent need to address youth unemployment not only as an economic problem but also as a security and development issue.

The connection between youth unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria is not far-fetched. The lack of legitimate economic opportunities pushes many young people into risky survival strategies. Some join secret cults or gangs that promise financial rewards and protection; others engage in cybercrime or political thuggery, particularly during election periods. Community leaders in Egor have often expressed concern about the growing number of idle youths loitering around motor parks, markets, and street corners without any form of meaningful engagement (Erhauyi, 2019). These idle gatherings often become breeding grounds for crime and violence, which in turn compromise the safety of residents and discourage investment in the area. The cumulative effect of these issues is a cycle of poverty, crime, and insecurity that undermines community cohesion and development (Nwagwu & Osagie, 2022).

In addressing the challenge of youth unemployment, it is important to recognize its direct link to insecurity and social unrest. High unemployment rates among young people often translate into increased involvement in criminal activities such as robbery, internet fraud, drug trafficking, and political thuggery. Idle youths, frustrated by a lack of opportunities, are easily recruited into

violent groups or manipulated by political actors to perpetrate acts that destabilize communities. Somieari-Pepple (2023) observed that communities with higher youth unemployment rates tend to experience greater levels of insecurity and social tension, as joblessness erodes hope and encourages deviant behaviour. Yusuf (2024) stressed that tackling insecurity in such environments requires not only security enforcement but also long-term economic strategies that create meaningful employment, foster youth engagement, and rebuild community trust in governance.

In conclusion, youth unemployment remains a major obstacle to security and sustainable development in Nigeria. In Egor Local Government Area, the consequences of widespread joblessness are evident in the rising cases of crime, insecurity, and social unrest. The persistence of unemployment among young people continues to threaten community stability and weaken public confidence in governance. Addressing this challenge requires comprehensive economic and social strategies that promote job creation, youth empowerment, and inclusive growth. This study is therefore anchored on the belief that reducing youth unemployment is essential to ensuring community safety, fostering economic productivity, and building a more stable and prosperous society. The findings of this research are expected to contribute to ongoing discussions on how employment and security are interconnected, particularly in local settings

like Egor, where the well-being of residents depends largely on how the youth are economically engaged today.

Statement of the Problem

The rising rate of youth unemployment poses a serious threat to social stability and economic progress. Despite various government empowerment initiatives, many young people remain without meaningful jobs. This has led to growing frustration, hopelessness, and social unrest among the youth. In response, some have resorted to illegal and violent activities such as cultism, cybercrime, and political thuggery as a means of survival.

The growing rate of crime and declining community safety have become alarming, leaving families and business owners in constant fear. Social order and moral values are weakening as the gap between education and the labour market widens. Many youths lack employable skills, making them vulnerable to social vices. Consequently, unemployment continues to fuel insecurity, poverty, and instability.

Although many studies have explored youth unemployment broadly, few have specifically examined its link to insecurity at the local level. This creates a gap in understanding how unemployment affects community safety. The relationship remains limited and underexplored.

Therefore, the problem this study seeks to address is the persistent increase in youth unemployment and its implications for rising insecurity in Egor Local Government Area of Edo State.

Research Questions

To properly address the issues raised in the statement of the problem, the study will be guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area?
2. How unemployment has contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government area?
3. In what ways has unemployment affected the safety of the people in Egor Local Government Area?
4. What strategies can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by unemployment in Egor Local Government Area?

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to examine the impact of youth unemployment on the security and safety of Egor Local Government Area of Edo State. Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. Examine the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area.
2. Determine how the growing unemployment rate contributes to the rise in crime within the community.
3. Assess the effects of unemployment on the safety and wellbeing of people in Egor Local Government Area.

4. Identify strategies that can promote sustainable employment and improve security among youths in Egor Local Government Area.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it seeks to deepen understanding of how youth unemployment contributes to rising insecurity and declining safety within Egor Local Government Area of Edo State. The insights gained will be useful in promoting peace, development, and social stability not only in Egor but also in similar communities across Nigeria.

The findings will be valuable to government officials, policymakers, youth leaders, and community stakeholders. By exposing how unemployment drives young people into crime, violence, and other antisocial behaviors, the study will help these groups design practical strategies for youth empowerment and peacebuilding. It will also provide guidance for creating sustainable employment opportunities, encouraging collaboration between local authorities and community leaders to restore safety and hope among the youth population.

For adult and non-formal education practitioners and researchers, the study will highlight the critical role of education in addressing unemployment and insecurity. It will demonstrate how skill acquisition, vocational training, and literacy programmes can be used to reorient and empower young people toward productive engagement.

The research will also serve as a valuable resource for scholars and educators seeking to explore the intersection between education, employment, and security, thereby contributing to the growing body of knowledge in education and community development.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on investigating the impact of youth unemployment on the security and safety of residents within Egor Local Government Area of Edo State. Specifically, the study will investigate the impact of youth unemployment on the security and safety of Egor Local Government Area. However, the study will be delimited to the four communities in Egor Local Government Area namely, Uselu, Evbougide, Iguediaya and Uwelu. By concentrating on these communities, the research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of how youth unemployment affects security dynamics at the local level, highlighting community-specific experiences and challenges.

Definition of Terms

Security:

Security is a condition in which individuals or communities feel safe or protected from harm, violence, or criminal activities.

Safety:

Safety means the condition of being protected from danger, risk, or injury.

Unemployment:

Unemployment refers to a situation where individuals who are capable of working and actively seeking jobs cannot find paid employment or gainful engagement. It represents a major economic and social challenge, often leading to frustration, poverty, and reduced living standards among affected individuals.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

- Conceptual Framework
- Conceptualizing Unemployment
- Forms and Types of Unemployment
- Youth Unemployment in Egor Local Government Area
- Youth Unemployment and Security
- Youth Unemployment and Safety of People
- Youth Unemployment, Insecurities and Strategies To Curb Them
- Summary of Reviewed Literature

Conceptualizing Unemployment

Unemployment as a concept has been variously defined. Simply put, unemployment describes the condition of people who are without jobs. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) defines the unemployed as numbers of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (Condratov, 2014). However, this definition does not account for the percentage of unemployed people across the world (Ellonen & Nätti, 2015). While some developing countries and developed countries are experiencing a higher rate, some are at the moderate/lower level. The alarming rise in unemployment and the equally disturbing high levels

of people who work but still live in poverty shows how difficult it will be to reach the global goal to end poverty by 2030 unless we redouble our efforts to achieve sustainable economic growth and decent work (World Bank, 2014). Adebayo (1999) cited in Longe (2017) stated that unemployment exists when members of the labor force wish to work but cannot get jobs. Every economy is characterized 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 those who are unemployed. Ugal, Nwagbara and Uyang (2011) in a similar perspective, conceptualized the unemployed as the conglomerate of active population with diverse background, willing and able to work, but cannot find any; or cannot find the type of job that they are trained to do, and which they will be proud to do as their area of expertise. When the supply of labour outstrips the demand for labour, it causes joblessness and unemployment. From all indications, unemployment is seen as the proportion of labour force that was available for work but did not work at a given period of time. In a similar perspective, Oppong and Sachs (2015) adduced that, unemployment is the number, proportion or degree of active population in a given economy that is capable and willing to work, but unable to find jobs. This definition established unemployment as a specific type of unemployment among people working zero hour and earning zero income. Longe (2017) in his own view observed that unemployment is the condition of involuntary idleness of labour force that are actively seeking

for remunerative employment, but cannot find any, under the prevailing economic circumstance. Deducing from the foregoing definitions, it can be rightly argued that unemployment is a condition in which active labour who is willing and able to work cannot find work at a given point in time. Unemployment therefore, is the conglomerate of active labour with diverse background, willing and able to work, but cannot find any; or cannot find the type of job that they are trained to do, and which they will be proud to do as their area of expertise. When the supply labour outstrips the demand for labour, it causes joblessness and unemployment. Given the lack of sufficient employment opportunities in the formal sector, people may be forced to engage in casual work and other unorthodox livelihood sources, thus leading to underemployment.

Unemployment theories help explain why people who want to work sometimes remain without jobs. Economists argue that unemployment does not always mean there are no jobs available; sometimes it happens because of the natural movement of workers, changes in industries, or mismatches between skills and job requirements. Different theories address different causes of unemployment.

Forms and Types of Unemployment

Unemployment is a critical issue affecting economies worldwide, influencing social stability, economic growth, and individual livelihoods. Understanding unemployment requires examining

both its forms, which represent how unemployment manifests in the labour market, and its types, which explain the underlying causes (Okafor & Onyekachi, 2019; Adebisi, 2020). Forms of unemployment include frictional unemployment, which arises when individuals temporarily leave jobs to seek better opportunities or enter the workforce for the first time, usually reflecting natural labour mobility (Okafor, 2021). Structural unemployment occurs when workers' skills do not match labour market demands, often due to technological changes, industrial restructuring, or shifts in economic activities that render certain skills obsolete (Adewale & Oladipo, 2018). Cyclical unemployment is caused by economic fluctuations, particularly recessions, where falling aggregate demand forces businesses to reduce production and lay off workers (Onyechi & Nwankwo, 2020). Lastly, seasonal unemployment arises in industries with work only during specific periods, such as agriculture, tourism, and construction, leaving workers unemployed during off-peak seasons (Umeh & Okorie, 2019).

On the other hand, types of unemployment are classified according to the underlying causes. Voluntary unemployment occurs when individuals choose not to work at prevailing wage rates, often influenced by personal preferences or lifestyle choices (Ojo & Akinyemi, 2018). Involuntary unemployment happens when individuals are willing to work at the prevailing wage but cannot find employment opportunities, a situation common in developing economies with slow job creation (Obasi & Chukwu, 2018). Hidden unemployment refers to those who are

available and willing to work but are not actively seeking jobs, leading to underutilization of labour and reduced economic productivity (Okorie, 2020). Disguised unemployment is most common in agriculture and informal sectors, where more people are employed than necessary for effective production; for example, multiple family members working on a farm may not all contribute meaningfully yet are counted as employed (Nwankwo & Eze, 2019). Understanding both forms and types is crucial for designing effective labor policies, promoting sustainable employment, and addressing the multidimensional challenges of unemployment.

Structural unemployment occurs when workers do not have the skills or qualifications required for the jobs available in the economy. Even when vacancies exist, many job-seekers remain unemployed because their abilities do not match what employers need. Economists such as William Beveridge and John Maynard Keynes discussed early forms of structural mismatch, but modern authors have expanded it further. According to M. Yılmaz and S. Yıldırım (2020), structural unemployment persists because the composition of the labour force changes more slowly than the structure of industries, creating a long-term skills gap that cannot be resolved by short-term economic growth.

Technological change has become one of the strongest forces behind structural unemployment. As new technologies replace older tasks, workers trained for traditional roles may find their skills outdated. G. Acemoglu and P. Restrepo (2020) argue that automation

increases the demand for highly skilled workers while reducing opportunities for those with routine or manual skills. Similarly, Felipe and McCombie (2021) note that modern labour markets reward adaptability and technical competence, meaning workers without these strengths face ongoing unemployment even during periods of economic expansion.

Structural unemployment is important because it highlights that unemployment is not only about the number of jobs available, but also about whether workers are prepared for those jobs. M. Feldmann (2020) emphasizes that economies undergoing technological or industrial transformation must invest heavily in training, education, and labour-market policies to prevent long-term unemployment. Without such interventions, economies may continue to grow while leaving large groups of workers behind. This makes structural unemployment one of the most persistent and challenging forms of unemployment to address.

Frictional unemployment refers to the temporary unemployment that occurs when people are in between jobs. Workers may leave a job voluntarily to look for a better one, move to a new city, finish school and enter the workforce, or simply take time to search for a job that suits their skills and preferences. This kind of unemployment is considered natural and unavoidable in any healthy economy. Economists such as John Maynard Keynes and later Edmund Phelps acknowledged frictional unemployment as part of the normal functioning of labour markets, where job search and worker movement take time.

This type of unemployment emphasizes that unemployment is not always a sign of economic weakness. Instead, it can reflect a dynamic economy where workers have the flexibility to change jobs and employers have time to find suitable candidates. According to labour-market theorists like Christopher A. Pissarides, who contributed to modern job-search and matching models, frictional unemployment exists because finding the right job match takes time, even when both workers and firms are actively searching. Thus, frictional unemployment is a natural, short-term, and often healthy part of economic activity.

Youth Unemployment in Egor L.G.A

Youth unemployment has become a persistent and alarming challenge in many Nigerian communities, posing serious implications for social stability, economic growth, and collective wellbeing. Scholars widely agree that joblessness among young people is not merely an economic problem but a multidimensional crisis capable of fueling insecurity, social exclusion, and developmental stagnation (Adebayo 2017; Oguntuase & Aderinto 2019). Across various Nigerian contexts, youth unemployment has been linked to rising poverty levels, weakened social cohesion, and increased vulnerability to criminal recruitment (Okafor 2018; Nwagu & Eze 2021). This condition reflects deep structural issues such as inadequate skill acquisition, limited access to employment opportunities, and weak institutional support systems (Akanbi 2020; Olorunfemi 2021).

Studies show that prolonged unemployment among youths often results in frustration, psychological distress, and diminished motivation to participate in legitimate economic activities (Uddin & Salami 2018; Lawal & Oladimeji 2020). Furthermore, the absence of sustainable job opportunities frequently compels young individuals to pursue survival strategies that may put community safety at risk, particularly when they become susceptible to manipulation by criminal networks, political actors, or extremist groups (Alemika 2018; Ojo & Yusuf 2020). Youth unemployment also represents a significant loss of human capital, hindering entrepreneurship, local productivity, and innovation potential (Adewale 2019; Ogunlesi 2019).

In many Nigerian communities including Egor L.G.A, research highlights that unemployment contributes to the erosion of community resilience and economic foundations, as a large portion of the workforce remains idle or underutilized (Eze & Nwosu 2019; Anyanwu 2018). The consequences extend beyond individual hardship, affecting families, increasing dependency ratios, and creating cycles of poverty that restrict long-term development (Ibrahim and Abubakar 2021; Balogun 2021). Thus, youth unemployment has become a critical issue requiring urgent policy intervention and strategic planning, as its effects are deeply intertwined with crime rates, political instability, declining mental health, and weakened community wellbeing (Adebisi 2020; Nwosu 2019).

Within this context, several factors contribute directly to the high rate of youth unemployment, ranging from education and skills gaps to economic and social barriers. Many young people in Egor complete secondary or tertiary education without acquiring the practical, market-relevant skills that businesses demand. This structural skills mismatch contributes to underemployment or unemployment (Adewale & Oladipo, 2018). When vocational training is limited or poorly aligned with local economic opportunities, youths struggle to translate education into meaningful jobs. In addition, the economy of Egor L.G.A may not generate enough formal sector jobs to absorb its growing youth population. Small and medium enterprises which could potentially offer jobs often face funding constraints, regulatory burdens, and weak infrastructure (Adebisi, 2020).

At the same time, many youths resort to informal economic activities such as petty trading, artisan work, or informal services because these are more accessible than formal employment. However, these jobs typically offer low income, no social security, and limited upward mobility (Obasi & Chukwu, 2018). Even when young people are interested in starting their own businesses, they often lack access to startup capital, business training, and networks. Without effective entrepreneurship support systems, many youth ventures fail or never begin (Ogunlesi, 2019). In addition to these economic barriers, societal expectations and family pressures sometimes discourage young people from pursuing vocational paths. In some cases, youth may

prioritize white-collar jobs, even when those are scarce, leading to prolonged unemployment (Ibrahim & Abubakar, 2021). Furthermore, local governance in Egor L.G.A, like in many other LGAs, may not provide sufficient youth employment programs, and there may be limited collaboration between educational institutions, government agencies, and the private sector to create structured employment pathways (Akanbi, 2020).

As a result of these challenges, youth unemployment extends beyond economic hardship to affect social and psychological wellbeing. Unemployed youths often face frustration, low self-esteem, and limited opportunities to contribute to community development, increasing their vulnerability to social vices and insecurity (Adebayo 2017; Oguntuase & Aderinto 2019; Uddin and Salami 2018). With high rates of youth unemployment, there is a risk of increased petty crime, vandalism, and anti-social behavior as frustrated young people look for alternative sources of income (Oguntuase & Aderinto, 2019). At the same time, unutilized human capital slows local economic growth, reducing productivity and weakening the tax base. Prolonged unemployment also contributes to depression, low self-esteem, and a sense of hopelessness among youths (Uddin & Salami, 2018), which in turn affects community health and cohesion. In addition, marginalized unemployed youth may disengage from civic processes, lowering community participation and weakening democratic accountability (Alemika, 2018). Finally, some talented

young people may migrate from Egor to other areas or abroad in search of employment, resulting in a loss of skills and potential for the community.

Youth Unemployment and Security

There is a very close relationship between youths' unemployment and insecurity. According to Ayodele, (2016), the high rate of insecurity as exemplified in kidnapping, prostitution, and armed robbery has relationship with unemployment. Unemployment can trigger and as well serve as security threat to a country. The various security challenges been faced by Nigeria have been attributed to unemployment in many cases. According to the popular maxim, "The idle hand is the devil's workshop"; the situation whereby majority of the youths are jobless and unemployed, will doubtlessly, engender high insecurity in the country. Thus, unemployment has driven many Nigerians into various activities that constitute a threat to the country's security. According to Adebayo (2017), unemployment in Nigeria poses many social, economic, political and psychological consequences, which directly and indirectly impacts negatively on national security. Similarly, Osakwe (2018) opines that, unemployment among the youths is responsible for all manner of social devices such as violence, crime, cultism and criminality. There have been instances in which young graduates were arrested for being involved in one form of crime or another. Most of these criminal graduates attribute their involvement in these crimes to the unemployment situation in the country. For instance, the cover story of The News Magazine (26

September 2011) was captioned “Graduate Bandits on the Prowl”. According to the report, most of the graduate robbers that were interviewed argued that they took to crime for want of job (Adesina, 2011).

The definition of security has changed from the traditional military ways of protecting the state against internal and external aggression. The fact is that since the end of the cold war, security management has assumed a new dimension, external threat to security resulting from international hostilities and aggression that characterized the cold war era has been replaced with nontraditional security threats like information warfare, drug trafficking, nuclear pollutions, disease epidemics like HIV-AIDS, corruption, human trafficking, (internal) insurgency among others. Security can be defined as an all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace and safety; participate fully in the process of governance; enjoy the protection of fundamental rights; have access to resources and the basic necessities of life; and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and wellbeing .A broad understanding of what constitutes a national security concern in Nigeria includes disease, violent crimes, political assassination, kidnapping, ethno-religious conflicts, terrorism and environmental degradation.

Many developing countries like Nigeria have large and growing population of poor and unemployed citizens, many of whom have few choices other than economic activities that endangered the environment thereby threatening the nation’s national security. Conventional

wisdom dictates that insecurity rises with unemployment and poverty (Kirby, 2011) because unemployment leads to loss of income which affects the people's ability to pay their bills and provide basic necessities for their households and dependent relatives. It is because of insecurity posed by unemployment that advanced countries provide social security payments to the unemployed to keep them off the street until they get jobs. According to Lamido (2013), unemployment is generally caused by improper orientation of the youth, absence of policy on social welfare, societal attitude towards vocational and technical education and inadequate training and teaching facilities. These have manifested in the alarming rate of armed robbery incidents in the southwest region, militancy and arson in the south- south, terrorism in the north, north central and north east regions and kidnapping as well as hostage taking in the south- east region. All these have impact on the security situation in the country and business and investments, social-political process and governance. The rulers for instance raise the cost of governance. The unemployed must find a means of livelihood and this they do by engaging in crimes and making themselves available to the political class as thugs, assassins and street urchins. Political violence, ethno-religious conflicts and terrorism in Nigeria today are the consequences of unemployment and poverty.

The law enforcement agents are very poorly remunerated, equipped and insufficient in number to police all the nooks and crannies of the country. The educational system is dysfunctional in the

curriculum and has not thought of introducing entrepreneurship development in the academic curriculum until very recently. The financial institutions cannot provide loans to young and honest school leavers to start their own business but would rather give loans when they fail elections while poverty eradication programmes designed by the governments to eradicate poverty are cornered by the politicians and those in charge of the programmes in the various regions for political patronage. These have security implications on the Nigerian state.

Therefore, addressing youth unemployment is not merely an economic necessity but a fundamental security priority. Effective interventions require coordinated efforts by government, communities, and private sectors to expand skill development, improve job creation, strengthen social protection systems, and promote inclusive economic policies. Reducing youth unemployment will significantly enhance public safety, promote social stability, and support sustainable national development.

Youth Unemployment and the Safety of People

Youth unemployment remains one of the most critical socio-economic challenges confronting many nations today, particularly in developing societies such as Nigeria. Its influence extends beyond financial hardship and contributes directly to the safety, security, and social stability of communities. Numerous studies have documented that high levels of youth joblessness often correlate with increased crime, social disorder, and community insecurity (Adebayo 2017;

Akinwale & George 2018; ILO 2020). This makes youth unemployment not only an economic concern but a major threat to public safety and community wellbeing.

When young people are unable to find meaningful work, they frequently experience frustration, social exclusion, and psychological stress, which may push them toward deviant and criminal activities as alternative survival strategies (Oguntuase & Aderinto 2019). According to Adebayo (2017), unemployed youths in many Nigerian cities are increasingly recruited into cult groups, cybercrime, drug trafficking, armed robbery, and kidnapping. Okafor (2018) similarly argued that youth unemployment has contributed significantly to the escalation of violent crimes and political thuggery. Research by Nwagu & Eze (2021) further confirms that communities with large populations of jobless youths tend to record higher insecurity, thereby endangering the safety of residents. Youth unemployment also intensifies community insecurity by providing a pool of vulnerable young people who can be easily recruited by extremist groups or criminal gangs (Nwangu, 2017). Alemika (2018) noted that unemployed youths often become tools for electoral violence, social unrest, and community clashes due to feelings of exclusion and economic frustration. Oni (2020) added that political actors frequently take advantage of unemployed youths by offering financial incentives to participate in violence, vandalism, and other forms of destabilization. This interaction between unemployment and insecurity creates a cycle in which crime discourages investment and economic development, ultimately leading to

even higher levels of unemployment (Ojo & Yusuf 2019). The psychological effects of youth unemployment also contribute significantly to community safety challenges. Long periods of joblessness increase the likelihood of depression, aggression, anxiety, and antisocial behavior among young people (Uddin & Salami 2018). Lawal & Oladimeji (2020) reported that unemployed youths experience higher levels of stress and anger, which may increase the probability of violent behavior or domestic conflict. These emotional effects compromise both personal safety and the overall security of the community.

Youth unemployment weakens social institutions and erodes community trust. When young people feel abandoned by the government and excluded from economic opportunities, confidence in public institutions decreases, leading to protests, confrontations with security agencies, and social instability (Eze & Nwosu 2022). It is deeply connected to issues of societal safety and contributes to crime, violence, and social instability. The evidence provided by a wide range of scholars shows that unemployed youths are more vulnerable to criminal activity, political manipulation, and psychological stress, all of which undermine community safety. Therefore, governments, educational institutions, and community leaders must implement comprehensive employment and training initiatives to empower youths and reduce insecurity. Sustainable development and community safety cannot be achieved without addressing the root causes and consequences of youth unemployment.

Youth Unemployment, Insecurities and Strategies to Curb Them

Unemployment is widely recognized as a major socio-economic challenge that affects both developed and developing nations. Beyond loss of income, unemployment creates a range of insecurities that threaten social cohesion and national stability (Adebayo 2019). Scholars argue that widespread joblessness undermines individual wellbeing, community safety, and long-term development (Okafor 2017). Unemployment generates deep economic and social insecurities that threaten individual survival and community stability. The loss of income associated with unemployment weakens people's capacity to afford basic necessities such as food, housing, education, and healthcare, thereby pushing many households into poverty and long-term dependency (Amah, 2018; Ojo & Yusuf, 2020). Persistent economic hardship also undermines productivity and slows national development (Eze & Nwagu, 2021). Beyond financial strain, unemployment fuels social insecurity through exclusion, inequality, and weakened community bonds. Unemployed individuals often feel marginalized and disconnected from society, which reduces trust in public institutions and increases vulnerability to deviant behavior (Olanrewaju, 2019; Ibrahim & Salihu, 2020). Communities experiencing high unemployment rates also record higher substance abuse, social unrest, and communal tension, all of which weaken social cohesion (Chukwu & Ali, 2021).

In addition to economic and social threats, unemployment significantly contributes to criminal, political, and psychological insecurities. Rising unemployment levels are closely linked to increases in crime such as cybercrime, robbery, theft, and gang activities, as idle youths become easy targets for recruitment into criminal networks and extremist groups (Adebayo, 2017; Okoye, 2020; Oguntuase & Aderinto, 2019). Politically, unemployed youths are frequently exploited by political actors through financial inducements to participate in electoral violence, protests, and political thuggery, thereby undermining democratic stability and governance (Alemika, 2018; Arowolo, 2021; Oni, 2020). Psychologically, prolonged joblessness leads to emotional distress, depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, aggression, and antisocial behavior, which further threaten both personal wellbeing and community safety (Uddin & Salami, 2018; Lawal & Oladimeji, 2020).

In view of the wide-ranging economic, social, criminal, political, and psychological consequences of unemployment, effective reduction requires coordinated and practical strategies that promote employability, economic opportunities, and good governance (Ojo & Yusuf, 2020; Emeh, 2021). Skills development and vocational training remain central, as market-driven competencies in ICT, agriculture, entrepreneurship, and technical trades enhance self-reliance and job readiness among youths (Adewale, 2019; Emeh, 2021). Strategic government and private-sector investment in infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing, and technology plays a

vital role in job creation, while incentives such as grants and tax relief strengthen sustainable employment expansion (Adebisi, 2020; Adedeji, 2018).

Strengthening small and medium enterprises through access to credit, training, and business support enhances their labour absorption capacity, reduces dependency on formal employment, and stimulates innovation (Ogunlesi, 2019; Ezeani, 2020). Public-private partnerships further bridge the gap between education and labour market needs through apprenticeships, internships, and industry-based training (Olorunfemi, 2021). Social protection programs, including youth empowerment initiatives, poverty-alleviation schemes, and welfare support, serve as safety nets that reduce vulnerability to crime and social unrest (Nwosu, 2019; Uzochukwu & Igwe, 2021). Transparent recruitment systems, merit-based employment, and reduced corruption also strengthen governance and create a favorable climate for job creation (Akanbi, 2020; Ocheja, 2022).

In conclusion, addressing unemployment requires a comprehensive and sustained approach that integrates skills development, entrepreneurship promotion, private-sector participation, effective governance, digital innovation, and community-based economic initiatives. The expansion of ICT, fintech, and innovation hubs has opened new employment pathways for young people, while grassroots initiatives such as cooperatives, vocational clusters, and local enterprises strengthen economic resilience and inclusive growth (Balogun, 2021; Okoro & Ede, 2020;

Anyanwu, 2018; Onah, 2020). When these strategies are implemented in a coordinated and transparent manner, they not only reduce unemployment significantly but also enhance social stability, strengthen public safety, and promote long-term sustainable development. Ultimately, tackling unemployment is not merely an economic necessity but a fundamental requirement for peace, security, and socio-economic progress in any society.

Summary of Reviewed Literature

The reviewed literature establishes unemployment as a major socio-economic challenge that affects individuals, communities, and national development. It is generally understood as a condition in which people who are willing and able to work cannot find suitable employment. This situation emerges from a variety of labour-market conditions, including insufficient job opportunities, skill mismatches, and structural distortions within the economy. Scholars classify unemployment into several forms such as frictional, structural, cyclical, and seasonal each describing different ways joblessness appears in the labour market. Additionally, unemployment may be voluntary, involuntary, hidden, or disguised, depending on the specific reasons individuals remain jobless. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for developing targeted employment policies.

The literature further emphasizes that youth unemployment is one of the most pressing dimensions of joblessness due to its extensive economic, social, and psychological consequences.

Young people often face barriers such as inadequate skills, limited access to capital, weak institutional support systems, and insufficient formal job opportunities. These constraints push many youths into informal, low-paying, and unstable economic activities. Extended periods of joblessness expose them to frustration, social exclusion, loss of motivation, and reduced self-esteem. Youth unemployment also has broader societal implications, contributing to increased crime, political manipulation, insecurity, and declining community cohesion. It affects economic productivity by leaving a large portion of the workforce underutilized, slowing innovation, and weakening long-term development prospects.

Evidence in the literature shows that unemployment is strongly connected to insecurity. High levels of joblessness, especially among youths, increase vulnerability to criminal recruitment, political thuggery, and other forms of deviant behavior. Communities with high unemployment rates tend to experience greater social unrest, weakened trust in public institutions, and reduced civic engagement. These conditions create cycles in which insecurity further undermines economic opportunities, reinforcing unemployment and poverty. Psychological effects such as stress, aggression, and depression intensify these challenges, affecting both personal wellbeing and community safety.

To address these issues, the literature highlights the need for comprehensive and multidimensional strategies. Effective solutions include expanding skills development,

vocational training, and entrepreneurship support; strengthening small and medium enterprises; promoting public–private partnerships; and encouraging job creation through investment in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, technology, and infrastructure. Social protection programs, transparent governance, and digital innovation are also necessary for creating sustainable employment pathways. When coordinated effectively, these approaches help reduce unemployment, enhance social stability, and support inclusive economic growth.

Overall, the reviewed literature underscores that unemployment is not merely an economic concern but a complex social issue with far-reaching implications. Its persistence is closely connected to structural weaknesses, governance challenges, security risks, and inequalities within society. Addressing unemployment particularly among youths requires integrated policies that improve skills, expand opportunities, strengthen institutions, and promote sustainable development. Such interventions are essential for reducing poverty, enhancing community wellbeing, and ensuring long-term national stability.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter bothers on the procedure and methods that was adopted in the collection of data in the course of carrying out this study. They are discussed under the following sub-headings:

- Research Design
- Population of the Study
- Sample and Sampling Technique
- Research Instrument
- Validity of the Instrument
- Reliability of the Instrument
- Method of Data Collection
- Method of Data Analysis

Research Design

The research design to be used for this study utilizing ex-post-facto technique. The method is considered most appropriate for the research because the impact has been felt and besides no variable(independent) is manipulated.

Population of the Study

The target population of the study consist of all the people/inhabitant of Egor Local Government Area of Edo state. The following are the communities in Egor local government area of Edo state. Uselu, Evbougide, Iguediaye, Okhoro, Ugbighoko, Oghedaivbiobaa and Uwelu.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The study comprised a sample of 200 respondents, randomly selected from Egor Local Government Area, using multiple sampling technique. In first stage, four communities will be selected from the 15 communities in Egor Local Government Area using purposive sampling technique. In the second stage, 50 respondents will be selected from the four communities selected in stage one using accidental sampling technique.

Research Instrument

The instrument adopted for the collection of the needed data for the study is the questionnaire. The questionnaire is titled: "IMPACT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OF EGOR LGA (IYUSSE)". The questionnaire compromised of two sections; A and B. The Section A focused on the demographic or personal data of the respondents such as age, sex, level of education etc. The Section B contains statements that solicited information on the choices of the responsibility pertinent to the research question of the study.

Validity of the Instrument

In order to determine the validity of the instrument, the researcher will adopt the expert judgment approach. By this, the instrument will be given to experts in the area under the study to be assessed for validation. The experts involved in the assessment include my supervisor and other lecturers in the Department of Adult and Non-formal Education, Faculty of Education, University of Benin.

Reliability of the Instrument

the test re-test reliability will be used to determine the reliability of the instrument. The instrument will be administered twice in a pilot study, which will involve twenty (20) respondents. The measures of the two sets of data will be correlated and a Pearson 'r' statistic will be used to determine the reliability index.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher will administer the instrument personally together with three research assistants. This will help to ensure easy and accurate distribution and collection of the instrument from the respondents.

Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher shall make use of frequency count, simple percentage and score analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter focuses on the presentation of results collected from the investigation. The findings are also discussed. The analyses were also done in relation to the demographic data of the respondents and the research questions examined.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age.

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	14	7
26-30	128	64
31 above	58	29
Total	200	100

Results in Table 4.1 show that 14 or 7% of the sampled respondents are in the age range of 18-25, 128 or 64% of them are in the age range of 26-30, while 58 or 29% of them are in the age range of 31 and above. This means that the majority of the participants are between the ages of 26 and 30.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Sex.

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	76	38
Female	124	62
Total	200	100

Results in Table 4.2 show that 76 or 38% of the sampled respondents are male, while 124 or 62% are female. This means that female participants outnumber male participants in the study.

Presentation of Results

Research Question One

What is the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area?

The Responses to Research Question 1 Presented in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Distribution of responses on the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area.

ITEMS	N	Mean Score	Remark
1. The level of uneducated youth in the community.	200	3.04	Very High
2. The intensity of youths' efforts to search for jobs in the community.	200	3.98	Very High
3. The effectiveness of government or community initiatives in reducing youth unemployment in this community is?	200	2.72	High
4. The level of youth participation in vocational training or skill acquisition programmes in this community.	200	3.52	Very High
5. The length of time youth remain unemployed in this community.	200	3.18	Very High

Criterion Mean: 2.50 Grand Mean: 3.29

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

The data in Table 4.3 above shows that items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 met the mean score standard of 2.50 and, therefore, were all considered high. However, since the grand mean of 3.29 is higher

than the criterion mean of 2.50, it can be concluded that the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area is very high.

Question 2

How has unemployment contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area?

The Responses to Research Question 2 Presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Distribution of responses on how unemployment has contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area.

ITEMS	N	Mean Score	Remark
1. Idle and jobless youths often engage in violent confrontations within the community.	200	2.94	Agreed
2. Youth involvement in cultism has increased due to unemployment.	200	2.55	Agreed
3. Cybercrime has risen notably as a result of unemployment.	200	3.89	Agreed
4. Assault and physical fights are more common among youths who are unemployed.	200	1.42	Disagreed

5.	Some unemployed youths turn to drug-related activities to generate income.	200	3.18	Agreed
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Source: Field Survey, 2025.

The data in Table 4.4 above show that all the items 1, 2, 3 and 5 met the mean score standard of 2.50 and, therefore, were agreed, while item 4 did not meet the mean score standard of 2.50 and, therefore, was disagreed. This therefore means that unemployment has contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area causing Idle and jobless youths to engage in violent confrontations, cultism, cybercrime and turning into drug related activities to generate income.

Question 3

In what ways has unemployment affected the safety of the people in Egor Local Government Area?

The Responses to Research Question 3 Presented in Table 4.5

Table 4.5 Distribution of responses on the ways unemployment has affected the safety of the people in Egor Local Government Area.

ITEMS	N	Mean Score	Remark
1. Burglary and home invasion cases have increased as unemployment rises.	200	2.65	Agreed
2. Public gatherings and marketplaces feel less secure due to the presence of idle youths.	200	3.38	Agreed
3. Many residents now avoid moving at night because of rising insecurity.	200	2.59	Agreed
4. Residents experience increased fear of robbery because of unemployment-driven crime.	200	2.91	Agreed
5. Cases of phone snatching, pickpocketing and petty theft have increased greatly.	200	3.07	Agreed

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

The data in Table 4.5 above show that all the items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 met the mean score standard of 2.50 and, therefore, were all agreed. This, therefore, means that youth unemployment has caused an increase in Burglary and home invasion, insecure public gatherings and marketplaces,

residents avoiding moving at night due to fear of phone snatching, pickpocketing and robbery, which is affecting the safety of the people in the study area.

Question 4

What strategies can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by unemployment in Egor LGA?

The Responses to Research Question 4 Presented in Table 4.6

Table 4.6 Distribution of responses on the strategies that can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by youth unemployment in Egor LGA.

ITEMS	N	Mean Score	Remark
1. Creating internship and apprenticeship opportunities can help youth gain employment.	200	3.78	Agreed
2. Increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of crime can positively influence unemployed youths.	200	3.52	Agreed
3. Government-led skill acquisition programmes can reduce crime among unemployed youths.	200	3.76	Agreed
4. Civil society organisations and NGOs encourage youth entrepreneurship, which helps reduce insecurity in the area.	200	2.74	Agreed
5. Providing soft loans for businesses can reduce unemployment.	200	3.23	Agreed

Source: Field Survey, 2025.

The data in Table 4.6 above show that items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 met the mean score standard of 2.50 and, therefore, were agreed. This therefore means that, creating internship and apprenticeship opportunities, increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of crime, providing government-

led skill acquisition programmes, civil society organisations and NGOs encouraging youth entrepreneurship and providing youths with soft loans for businesses are the strategies that can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by youth unemployment in Egor LGA.

Discussion of Findings

Considering the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area, the findings revealed that the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area is very high.

Regarding how unemployment has contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area, the findings revealed that unemployment has contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area, causing Idle and jobless youths to engage in violent confrontations, cultism, cybercrime and turning into drug related activities to generate income.

Furthermore, concerning the ways unemployment has affected the safety of the people in Egor local Government Area, the findings revealed that youth unemployment has caused an increase in Burglary and home invasion, insecure public gatherings and marketplaces, and residents avoiding moving at night due to fear of phone snatching, pickpocketing and robbery which is affecting the safety of the people in the study area.

Regarding the strategies that can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area, the findings revealed that creating internship and apprenticeship opportunities, increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of crime,

providing government-led skill acquisition programmes, civil society organizations and NGOs encouraging youth entrepreneurship and providing youths soft loans for businesses are the strategies that can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the summary of the study is presented alongside the conclusion drawn from the analysis of data collected in the course of the study. The recommendations offered in relation to the findings of the study are also highlighted.

Summary

This study was designed to investigate the Impact of youth unemployment on the security and safety of Egor Local Government Area of Edo State.

To achieve the purpose intended for the study, four research questions were raised to guide the study. The questions raised and examined include:

1. What is the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area?
2. How has unemployment contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area?
3. In what ways has unemployment affected the safety of the people in Egor Local Government Area?
4. What strategies can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by unemployment in Egor Local Government Area?

Two hundred (200) respondents were selected from four (4) communities in Egor L.G.A. in Edo State using a multi-stage sampling procedure. The reliability index of the instrument was 0.78

using the Pearson product-moment statistical formula from data of the test study carried out on it. The data collected were analysed using frequency count, simple percentage, and mean score analysis. The results obtained from the analysis were quite revealing and instructive. These results are presented here.

Findings

The major findings from the study show that:

- ❖ The level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area is very high.
- ❖ Idle and jobless youths engage in violent confrontations, cultism, cybercrime and turning into drug related activities to generate income.
- ❖ Youth unemployment has caused an increase in Burglary and home invasion, insecure public gatherings and marketplaces, residents avoiding moving at night due to fear of phone snatching, pickpocketing and robbery, which is affecting the safety of the people in the study area.
- ❖ Creating internship and apprenticeship opportunities, increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of crime, providing government-led skill acquisition programmes, civil society organisations, and NGOs encouraging youth entrepreneurship and providing youths with soft loans for businesses are the strategies that can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area.

Conclusion

Based on the findings made from data collected and analysed, it was concluded that the level of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area is very high. Idle and jobless youths engage in violent confrontations, cultism, cybercrime and turning into drug related activities to generate income. Also, youth unemployment has caused an increase in Burglary and home invasion, insecure public gatherings and marketplaces, residents avoiding moving at night due to fear of phone snatching, pickpocketing and robbery, which is affecting the safety of the people in the study area.

It was also concluded based on the findings that creating internship and apprenticeship opportunities, increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of crime, providing government-led skill acquisition programmes, civil society organisations, and NGOs encouraging youth entrepreneurship and providing youths with soft loans for businesses are the strategies that can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area.

Recommendations

In view of the findings of the study, the following recommendations are hereby offered.

Based on the findings, it is recommended that the Egor Local Government Authority, in collaboration with the Edo State Government, prioritise comprehensive youth employment

initiatives as a matter of urgency. This should include the establishment of structured internship and apprenticeship programmes in partnership with public institutions and private sector organisations to provide youths with practical skills and work experience. Government-led skill acquisition and vocational training centres should be strengthened and made accessible, with programmes aligned to current labour market needs. In addition, sustained public awareness campaigns should be implemented to educate youths on the social, economic, and legal consequences of crime, while promoting positive alternatives for personal development and community engagement.

Furthermore, it is recommended that civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, and financial institutions actively support youth entrepreneurship as a long-term strategy for reducing insecurity. This can be achieved through mentorship schemes, business development training, and the provision of soft loans or grants with minimal collateral requirements to enable youths to start and sustain small-scale enterprises. The local government should also create an enabling environment by improving security, simplifying business registration processes, and providing basic infrastructure that supports small businesses. These combined efforts will not only reduce youth unemployment but also enhance public safety and restore community confidence in the Egor Local Government Area.

Suggestions for Further Studies

Having successfully carried out this study, though not without some limitations, it is suggested that further studies be carried out in such areas as:

1. Youth Unemployment and Its Impact on Crime and Insecurity in Egor Local Government Area, Edo State.
2. Evaluating Employment and Entrepreneurship Interventions as Strategies for Reducing Youth-Related Insecurity in Egor Local Government Area.

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APPENDIX
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT AND NON FORMAL-EDUCATION
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY

IMPACT OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE SECURITY AND SAFETY OF EGOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (IYUSSE).

Dear Respondents,

This questionnaire is solely for the purpose of a research. The researcher is carrying out a study on the Impact of youth unemployment on the security and safety of Egor LGA (IYUSSE).

You are therefore requested to kindly help as much as possible to supply the needed information. Your response shall be treated with outmost confidence. Please read the questions carefully and tick (✓) in the box provided that corresponds to the answer of your choice. At the right-hand column there are numbers representing how much you rate the statements. Indicate your response to the statements by ticking the appropriate number.

Thank you.

QUEEN

RESEACHER

Section A: Demographic Information

This section collects background information of the respondents.

Age: 18–25 26-30 31 and above

Sex: Male Female

Level of Education: No formal education Primary education Secondary education
Tertiary education Others (specify) _____

Section B

instructions: Kindly tick (✓) where necessary using the following keys:

For item 1; Very High Level (VHL), High Level (HL), Low Level (LL), very Low Level (VLL)

For item 2-4; Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (DA)

S/N	ITEM	VHL	HL	LL	VLL
RQ1	What is the level of youth unemployment in Egor local Government Area				
1	The level of uneducated youth in the community is?				
2	Th intensity of youths' efforts to search for jobs in the community is?				

3	The effectiveness of government or community initiatives in reducing youth unemployment in this community is?				
4	The level of youth participation in vocational training or skill acquisition programme in this community is?				
5	The length of time youth remain unemployed in this community is?				
S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD
RQ2	How unemployment has contributed to the rate of crime in Egor Local Government Area				
1	Idle and jobless youths often engage in violent confrontations within the community.				
2	Youth involvement in cultism has increased due to unemployment.				
3	Cybercrime has risen notably as a result of unemployment.				
4	Assault and physical fight are more common among youths who are unemployed.				
5	Some unemployed youths turn to drug related activities to generate income.				
S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD
RQ3	In what ways has unemployment affected the safety of the people in Egor local Government Area				
1	Burglary and home invasion cases have increased as				

	unemployment rises.				
2	Public gatherings and marketplaces feel less secure due to the present of idle youths.				
3	Many residents now avoid moving at night because of rising insecurity.				
4	Residents experience increased fear of robbery because of unemployment driven crime.				
5	Cases of phone snatching and pickpocketing and petty theft have increased greatly.				
S/N	ITEM	SA	A	D	SD
RQ4	What strategies can be employed to curb the insecurity caused by unemployment in Egor LGA				
1	Creating internship and apprenticeship opportunities can help youth gain employment.				
2	Increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of crime can positively influence unemployed youths.				
3	Government-led skill acquisition programmes can reduce crime among unemployed youths.				
4	Civil society organizations and NGOs encourage youth entrepreneurship, which help reduce insecurity in the area.				
5	providing soft loans for businesses can reduce unemployment.				

