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EFFECT OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ON LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study assessed the impact of Infrastructure Development assets class on Unemployment index in Nigeria . The Problem that led to this study is the consistent increase in infrastructure deficit in Nigeria and how it has contributed to the economic instability and poverty level in the nation. The specific objective of this study is to assess the impact of infrastructure development assets class on Unemployment index in Nigeria. This work was anchored on Wagner theory. Being an ex-post facto research, data were obtained through secondary sources. The annual data were sourced and collected for the period of 1988-2022 from the CBN Statistical Bulletin (2023), International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund (IMF) database and World Bank database. The data were analysed using E-views version 8 and SPSS version. The findings revealed that Infrastructure development assets class had significant effect on Unemployment level in Nigeria. It was recommended that Unemployment index is one of the economic indicators of an unperforming economy, Therefore, government of Nigeria need to channel much funds into the transportation infrastructure development and the ICT infrastructure development in order to create more employment opportunities in Nigeria.

1.1 Introduction

Infrastructural development is a critical economic index of levels of development around the globe. If a country like Nigeria, can move forward and have the capacity to compete globally, It is important that funds should be channelled to Infrastructure development. Infrastructure is fundamental and essential tools that must be put in place by the government and extensively incorporating private sectors which will enable development to occur (Sawant, 2010). It is obvious that Infrastructure foster economic growth and development. Adequacy of infrastructure will create consistent development and sustainability. Infrastructure is a system that involves Transportation, Energy, Water, ICT etc. It is vital to note, that this systems require huge investments and very vital for any country's economic progress. The systems need huge capital outlay, Most times, funding options such as public, private or public–private partnerships exist in order to facilitate the goal. (Chan *et al.* 2009). The length of infrastructure decay in Nigeria is a major impediment in reaching the nation's full potentials. National Integrated Infrastructure

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Master Plan (2020) and Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) ranked Nigeria 24th out of 26 African countries rated. Also, the index for Nigeria from 2014 to 2020 was at an average of 21.62.

Nigeria scored 48.33 points out of 100 and ranked 130th of 141 countries surveyed for the overall quality of infrastructure, well behind Egypt (52nd), South Africa (69th), and Algeria (82nd), according to 2019 Competitiveness index report. It was also discovered that the 2020 Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) produced by the African Development Bank to monitor and evaluate the status and progress of infrastructure development across the continent, also placed Nigeria (with an index of 23.27 in 2020) at the bottom of the pyramid. The Nigeria government acknowledged the impact of deficiency in the Nigeria infrastructure system. There are obvious substantial infrastructural deficit in Nigeria. Infrastructure development in Nigeria is obviously one-sided and has not been met or adequately planned for by the government. The assets class of infrastructure development in Nigeria has not been fully addressed by the government and also not been explored. These assets class of infrastructure development are Transportation, Energy, ICT, Social Infrastructure, Housing and Regional development, Security and Vital Registration, Agriculture, Water and Mining. It is estimated that Nigeria's population will be about 264 million by 2030. This will increase future demand, hence, there is need for infrastructure development. If the government and the private sectors fail to improve on infrastructure, the prospects for economic growth and development will be shallow (NIIMP, 2020).

1.2 Objective of the Study

The specific objective of the study was to:

Determine the infrastructure development assets class that affected Unemployment level.

2.1 Conceptual review

2.1.1 Infrastructure: Infrastructure can be seen as facilities that enable economic activity and markets such as transportation, communication, energy etc . Infrastructure also covers other areas, ranging from roads, ports, railways, and telecommunication systems to institutional development. Extensively, the American Heritage Dictionary viewed infrastructure as "The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons". Ogunleye (2014) analysed how authors reviewed the concept of infrastructure but basically the whole ideas are always base on the same issues, which are roads, telecommunications, educations, water supply, energy, power . He also seen infrastructure as the unpaid factor of production which tends to raise productivity of other factors while serving as intermediate inputs to production.

2.1.2 Meaning of Development: It is the quantitative change or a progressive series of such change in economic system or environment. This change is made possible by infrastructures such as roads, water supply, basic education, health care, electricity housing development, recreational and transport facilities. Infrastructure development is the technical and sensitive structures that enhance living condition in any society which included health facilities, agricultural facilities, good road network and telecommunications as well as energy and water supply.

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Poor infrastructure is one of the major constraints to sustained economic growth and development in Nigeria. Consequently, Nigeria's various development plans such as National Vision 2020 and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), 2017-2020, consistently point to weak infrastructure as one of the factors that seriously undermined the country's economic performance over the years. Efforts have been made to address these challenges. One of the goal of the ERGP is building a globally competitive economy by improving the quality and stock of the nation's infrastructure. Among the five key execution priorities in the ERGP include expanding the power sector infrastructure to achieve at least 10 GW of operational capacity, and investing massively in transportation infrastructure. However, despite some noticeable effort and progress made over the last few years - including allocation of at least 30 per cent to capital projects in the Federal Annual Budgets since 2016 -government still acknowledged that substantial infrastructural deficit remains across the country. As the 2019 Global Competitiveness Index Report reveals, Nigeria scored 48.33 points out of 100 and ranked 130th of 141 countries surveyed for the overall quality of infrastructure, well behind Egypt (52nd), South Africa (69th), and Algeria (82nd). The 2020 Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) produced by the African Development Bank to monitor and evaluate the status and progress of infrastructure development across the continent, also placed Nigeria (with an index of 23.27) at the bottom of the pyramid behind 23 other African countries. Although Nigeria's index indicates a gradual improvement since 2014, it also underscores the profound infrastructural challenges within the country. Over the next 10 years, Nigeria's population is expected to expand significantly from its current estimate of about 190 million people to almost 264 million. This is likely to exert profound future demand for infrastructure expansion to reduce congestion and strain on existing networks. Without drastic improvements in Nigeria's core infrastructure, the prospects for economic growth and development will be severely compromised. The success of any economic development process depends largely on the available resources and an enabling environment. Resources such as capital, manpower and technology are necessary inputs in the growth process .However, the efficiency of these inputs and the sources of economic growth largely depend on the available enabling environment which is infrastructure development. Investment in infrastructures such as energy, water, transportation and communication technologies promote economic growth and help to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions in developing countries (OECD, 2006).

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2.1.3 Seven assets class of Infrastructure development in Nigeria

Assets Class	In Scope (Examples)	Out of Scopes (Examples)
Agriculture, Water and Mining	Water treatment plants, Sanitation plants, Irrigation systems Rail and waterway mining infrastructure	Assets Usage equipment (e.g. tractors, mining equipment)
Energy	Generation, Transmission and Distribution(includes power equipment like BTG Refineries, Oil and Gas Pipelines	Generators
Housing and Regional Development	Low income (social) Housing	Luxury Housing
Information, Communication Technology (ICT)	Investment in telecoms Lines and Transmission towers	Equipments, including computers
Security and Vital Registration	Public Utility Buildings (police, offices, barracks, fire stations)	Assets usage equipment (e.g. police cars ,tanks)
Social Infrastructure	Public Utility Buildings (Schools, Hospitals)	Human capital (e.g. Teachers, Nurses, Doctors)
Transport	Rail, Road, Seaport and Airport: Include investment in Building the assets(e.g Construction equipment cost)	Asset Usage equipment(e.g Buses, Cars, Railway wagons, Aircraft, Warships

NIIMP(2021)

2.1.4 Impediments to Infrastructure development in Nigeria

Nigeria is a country that is copiously blessed with abundance of Human and Natural Resources, but still bleeding. The NIIMP (2021) identified some of the barriers as:

1. *Corruption:* Nigeria is ranked the 146 least corrupt nation out of 180 countries, according to the 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International. Consistent efforts has been made to fight corruption, but not much has been achieved in this regard.

2. *Inability of the Government to Consolidate on the past Government:* Many governments have abandoned several projects at various levels over the years that was not completed by their predecessors.

3. *Inefficient utilization, Ineffective management, and Poor maintenance of facilities:* The lack of a proper maintenance culture has negatively impacted Nigeria's infrastructural development. This has limited economic growth and development and negatively affected potential revenue generation for the government. For example, when Cross Rivers State's government constructed Tinapa, it was a world-class recreational facility and a project of envy by other States. However, in recent times, Tinapa has lost its glory and grandeur.

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4. *Access to Credit Facilities: Credit facilities is a critical requirement for infrastructural development.* Challenges in accessing credit poses a problem to infrastructural development in Nigeria.

5. *Inflation:* Inflation and the fall of the Naira coupled with the decline in the oil price is a threat to the country's infrastructural developments in the coming future.

2.1.5 Nigeria's Economy

Unemployment index was used as an indicator for Nigeria's economy in this research work.

1, Unemployment index

It is the percentage of unemployed people in a country among people currently in the labour force. It is calculated as Unemployed people divided by Total Labour Force × 100; where unemployed people are those who are currently not working but are actively seeking work. Unemployment rate is evaluated at the national level, state and local levels. Organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank also calculate and record the national unemployment rates of large numbers of countries throughout the world on an ongoing basis. Unemployment rate is one of the economic indicators used to measure the health of an economy. It tends to fluctuate with the business cycle, increasing during recessions and decreasing during expansions. It is among the indicators most commonly watched by policy makers, investors, and the general public. The government through Policy makers and central bank consider how much the unemployment rate has increased during a particular recession to gauge the recession's impact on the economy and to decide how to tailor fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate its negative effects. The central bank carefully try to predict the future trend of the unemployment rate to devise long-term strategies to lower it. Investors and the general public use the unemployment rate to understand the state of a county's economy and as a measure of how well the government is running the country. A high unemployment rate means that the economy is not able to generate enough jobs for people seeking work. High unemployment not only brings about deeper social problems and prolonged suffering for families but also makes the country less attractive to foreign investors, thereby decreasing the investment funds flowing into the country (IEA Africa Energy Outlook, 2019).

2.2 Theoretical Review

Wagner Theory (1883): He proposed a theory of government expenditure in economic literature. The law states that as the per capita income of a country rises, the share of public spending to gross domestic product also rises - which connote direct positive relationship between them. Put differently, industrialization-driven growth in per capita income incentivizes government to increase its expenditures with direct bearing on social welfare (education, health, etc.), which in turn encourages industries to produce more goods and services as aggregate demand goes up. Increased industrial production finally raises aggregate output. Since the emergence of Wagner's law,There has been debate over the role of government spending on the performance of an economy both at theoretical and empirical level.

2.3 Review of Empirical Literature

Nnenna (2020) analysed effect of public expenditure budgetary management and economic growth in Nigeria. He Used Multi-regression models and Ordinary least square estimation procedures,as a method of analysis. The the study suggested that federal government should put in place proper

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budgetary control policies, as well as effective budget monitoring and implementation mechanisms that would ensure an inclusive and balanced sectorial contribution to economic growth and development that is free of unwanted impacts. Edeme and Nkalu (2019) evaluate the composition and distributional impact of public expenditure on human development in Nigeria from the period of 2007 to 2017. They used OLS in their analysis. The study revealed that education, health, agriculture and rural development, and water resources are more effective in increasing human development than energy, housing, and environmental protection expenditure. Azuh, Osabohien, Orbih, and Godwin, (2020) assessed the effect of government health spending on under-five mortality in Nigeria. The findings revealed that, while public health spending is statistically significant, it has a positive correlation with under-five mortality. Imandojemu, Imonikhe, Akinlosotu, and Babatunde (2020) studied the effect of health spending and economic growth in Nigeria. The empirical results revealed that the variables had a long-term association, whereas the ECM revealed that in the case of disequilibrium, the system would return to equilibrium with an adjustment speed of around 85.5 percent. Sama and Afuge (2016) made research on the implications of infrastructural development on Cameroon's economic emergence, found that the class of economic infrastructure that includes tele-communication, transport, and energy (electricity) is most significant. Such infrastructure enhances the growth process, while education and health infrastructure such as hospitals, banks and schools promotes social welfare in terms of level of literacy, rate of primary school enrolment, and the level of financial inclusion. In Nigeria.

Method

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

Data were obtained through secondary sources. The annual data were sourced and collected for the period of 1988-2022 from the CBN Statistical Bulletin (2023), International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund (IMF) database and World Bank database.

3.3 Model Specification

This research adapted the model of Siyeofori, (2022). In the model, the researcher expressed infrastructure and foreign direct investment model as:

$$FDI_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Ti_t + EI_t\ \beta_2 + CI_t\ \beta_3 + WI_t\ \beta_4 + \beta_5 EG_t + \beta_6 TO_t + \varepsilon_t \text{ ---------- (1)}$$

Where:

FDI = Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Index

TI = Transport Infrastructure Index

EI = Energy Infrastructure Index

CI = Communication Infrastructure Index

WI = Water Infrastructure (Access to good drinking water) Index

EG = Economic Growth

TO = Trade Openness (Real Trade Share (Import + Export) per real GDP)

E = Regression Error Term

T = the year.

β_0 = Constant coefficient

$\beta_1 – \beta_6$ = Coefficients of the various estimated independent variables parameters

This study adapted the model to evaluate the relationship between Infrastructure development assets class and Unemployment index. The following stochastic model was estimated.

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UL = f (IFDEV) ---------- (2)

Where:

IFDEV = Infrastructure development components represented by TI, EI, WI, ICT, and SI

TI = Transportation Infrastructure

EI = Energy Infrastructure

WI = Water Infrastructure

ICT= Information Communication Technology Infrastructure

SI = Social Infrastructure

UL = Unemployment level

u_t = Error term

To obtain the coefficients of the elasticity of the variables, given varying forms of the variables and reducing the possible impact that any outlier may have, the model was represented in a log-linear econometric format as follows:

Model 1:

$$\log UL = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log TI + \beta_2 \log EI + \beta_3 \log WI + \beta_4 \log ICT + \beta_5 \log SI + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{---------} \quad (3)$$

Where:

β_0 = Constant coefficient

$\beta_1 - \beta_6$ = Coefficients of the various estimated independent variables parameters

log = logarithm forms of the variables

t = time trend

Results

4.1. Descriptive Statistics of the studied variables

Table 4.1 displayed the descriptive statistics of the input data of the studied variables: Infrastructure development assets class.

Table 4.1 Descriptive statistics of Infrastructure development indicators

	EID	ICTID	SID	TID	WID
Mean	83.69591	58445233	2.26E+11	31452.46	83.16871
Median	83.90800	18587000	9.20E+10	16851.00	82.04100
Maximum	87.10000	1.73E+08	8.76E+11	77482.00	90.00100
Minimum	73.90000	9017.000	4.20E+08	5600.000	67.00500
Std. Dev.	2.429691	66639551	2.57E+11	25574.17	4.599189
Skewness	-2.043773	0.515504	0.951231	0.572710	-0.913311
Kurtosis	9.046314	1.528852	2.686515	1.536327	5.397087
Jarque-Bera	77.67950	4.706415	5.421552	5.037554	13.24542
Probability	0.000000	0.095064	0.066485	0.080558	0.001330
Sum	2929.357	2.05E+09	7.92E+12	1100836.	2910.905
Sum Sq. Dev.	200.7155	1.51E+17	2.24E+24	2.22E+10	719.1862

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Observations	35	35	35	35	35

Source: *E-Views Version 8 Output Data, 2023*

Tables 4.1 showed the results of the descriptive statistics of variables used in the estimation and analysis. The statistics covered are the mean, median, maximum value, minimum value, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, Jarque-Bera, sum of these variables and their square deviations. The table 4.1 revealed that for the total observations of 35 years, transportation infrastructure average is 31452.46 and varies from 5600 to 77482 with a standard deviation of 25574. Energy infrastructure average is 83.6959 and varies from 73.90 to 87.10 with a standard deviation of 2.42969. Water infrastructure average is 83.1687 and varies from 67.01 to 90.00 with a standard deviation of 4.59919. ICT infrastructure average is 58445233.2571 and varies from 9017.00 to 172330603.00 with a standard deviation of 66639551.0. Social infrastructure average is 226263263483.8286 and varies from 87593 to 92000 with a standard deviation of 256638903143.8.

Table 4.2 Descriptive statistics of Unemployment index

UL
4.157143
3.900000
6.000000
3.700000
0.641077
1.931723
5.437173
30.42963
0.000000
145.5000
13.97331

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Source: E-view Output Data, 2023

From Table 4.2, Unemployment rate average is 4.1571 and varies from 3.70 to 6.00 with a standard deviation of .64106.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 showed that all the input variables, had their kurtosis coefficient greater than zero, which indicated that they were all leptokurtic. The Jarque-Bera statistic tested the null hypothesis that a series is normally distributed. The null hypothesis is rejected when the probability value is significant at 5% or 10%. Also Unemployment index were not normally distributed given the p - value of 0.000 and 0.000 respectively. The input variables were normally distributed given the that the kurtosis value were above zero

4.2 Correlation analysis on Model 1:

The Pearson correlation coefficients of UL and the infrastructure development indicators were shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Pearson Correlation Coefficients of Unemployment index and the Infrastructure Development Assets Class

		UL	*TID*	*EID*
Pearson Correlation	Unemployment Rate (UL)	*1.000*	*.585*	*-.279*
	Transport Infrastructure Development (TID)	*.585*	*1.000*	*-.026*
	Energy Infrastructure Development (EID)	*-.279*	*-.026*	*1.000*
	Water Infrastructure Development (WID)	*-.121*	*.492*	*.704*
	ICT Infrastructure Development (ICTID)	*.660*	*.939*	*-.024*
	Social Infrastructure Development (SID)	*.800*	*.880*	*-.192*
Sig. (1-tailed)	Unemployment Rate (UL)	.	*.000*	*.052*
	Transport Infrastructure Development (TID)	*.000*	.	*.441*
	Energy Infrastructure Development (EID)	*.052*	*.441*	.
	Water Infrastructure Development (WID)	*.245*	*.001*	*.000*
	ICT Infrastructure Development (ICTID)	*.000*	*.000*	*.446*
	Social Infrastructure Development (SID)	*.000*	*.000*	*.135*

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	Unemployment Rate (UL)	*35*	*35*	*35*
	Transport Infrastructure Development (TID)	*35*	*35*	*35*
N	Energy Infrastructure Development (EID)	*35*	*35*	*35*
	Water Infrastructure Development (WID)	35	35	35
	ICT Infrastructure Development (ICTID)	35	35	35

Source: SPSS Output Data, 2023

From Table 4.3, the relationship between UL and Infrastructure development variables (as measured by TID, EID, WID, ICTID, and SID) was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The coefficient of relationship, *rho* for the UL and the Infrastructure Development assets class (as measured by TID, EID, WID, ICTID, and SID) were as indicated: 0.585, -0.279, -0.121, 0.660, and 0.800 respectively. The level of significance were 0.000, 0.052, 0.245, 0.000 and 0.000 respectively. Thus, there are strong positive significant relationship between UL and IFDAC (as measured by TID, ICTID, and SID); there are poor negative but statistical significant relationship between UL and IFDAC (as measured by EID); and poor negative but statistically insignificant relationship between UL and IFDAC (as measured by WID).

However, the independent variables of TID and ICTID in the model had rho of 0.939 and the coefficient is significant. Thus, multicollinearity exists between the two independent variables.

4.3 Regression analysis of the model

The work used standard multiple regression method to estimate the model parameters.

4.3.1 Model one diagnostic tests

Table 4.4 showed the beta coefficients and their significant values on model four. From Table 4.4, it was clear that only WID made statistical significance contribution to the changes in Unemployment level in Nigeria (UL). The p value was 0.036 which was below the significant level of 0.05. The coefficients of relationship between the dependent variable (UL) and independent variables (TID and WID) were negatives. However, SID made the largest contribution to UL, followed by WID, EID, ICTID and TID.

Table 4.4: Beta coefficients and significant values on model one

Model	Beta	t	Sig.	Ranking
(Constant)		1.604	.120	
Transport Infrastructure Development (TID)	-.017	-.065	.949	5th
Energy Infrastructure Development (EID)	.331	1.888	.069	3rd

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4	Water Infrastructure Development (WID)	-.643	-2.195	.036	2nd
	ICT Infrastructure Development (ICTID)	.247	.394	.697	4th
	Social Infrastructure Development (SID)	.791	1.515	.141	1st

Table 4.5 depicted the R-square and Adjusted R-square statistics on model one.

Table 4.5: Model summary of R- square and adjusted R-square of model four

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics		
					R Square Change	F Change	df1
4	.878[a]	.771	.731	.33244	.771	19.488	5

Model Summary[b]

Model	*Change Statistics*		*Durbin-Watson*
	df2	*Sig. F Change*	
4	*29[a]*	*.000*	*.847*

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Infrastructure Development (SID), Energy Infrastructure Development (EID), Water Infrastructure Development (WID), Transport Infrastructure Development (TID), ICT Infrastructure Development (ICTID).

b. Dependent Variable: Unemployment Rate (%)

Source: SPPS output data, 2023

From the Table 4.5, the model summary R_ value of 0.878 obtained indicated that strong positive relationship exists between the dependent and independent variables. The R-Square of 0.771 showed that the 77.1% change in UL was explained by changes in the independent variables. The adjusted R-Square was 0.731. Thus, optimistically 73.1% changes in UL were explained by changes in the independent variables.

4.4. Hypothesis one Testing:

H_{02}: Infrastructure development assets class have no significant effect on unemployment index in Nigeria.

H_{a2}: Infrastructure development assets class have significant effect on unemployment index in Nigeria.

Hypothesis testing are showed in table 4.6

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Table 4.6: ANOVA[a] on Hypothesis One (Unemployment index)

ANOVA[a]

Model		*Sum of Squares*	*df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
	Regression	*10.768*	*5*	*2.154*	*19.488*	*.000[b]*
4	*Residual*	*3.205*	*29*	*.111*		
	Total	*13.973*	*34*			

a. Dependent Variable: Unemployment Rate (%)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Infrastructure Development (SID), Energy Infrastructure Development (EID), Water Infrastructure Development (WID), Transport Infrastructure Development (TID), ICT Infrastructure Development (ICTID)

Source: SPSS Output Data, 2023

From Table 4.6, the ANOVA table indicated the p-value of .000 which is less than .05 benchmark of significance. The study would not accept the null hypothesis that Infrastructure development assets class have no significant effect on unemployment level in Nigeria.

Decision: we conclude that Infrastructure development assets class had significant effect on unemployment index in Nigeria.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 Infrastructure Development assets class and Unemployment index

The study revealed that the Infrastructure development assets class had significant effect on unemployment index in Nigeria. But, only WID made statistical significance contribution to the changes in Unemployment level in Nigeria (UL). The coefficients of relationship between the dependent variable (UL) and independent variables (TID and WID) were negatives. However, SID made the largest contribution to UL, followed by WID, EID, ICTID and TID. Of course, concerted efforts aimed at investing strategically on infrastructure indicators can reduce unemployment level in the nation. This findings is in consonance with the new trade theory which believes in using any means to eradicate unemployment. The fact that SID made greatest contribution in reducing unemployment level is a pointer to the importance of social infrastructure development in nation building. The NIIMP stated that investments would be in the construction of facilities for education, hospitals, women and youth development, and sports. This of course, calls for collaboration with private and foreign partners. The investments on social infrastructure should be sustainable projects imbibing the ideas of green financing, and cutting across the geopolitical zones of the nation. We have witnessed lopsided investments and apathy in investment in the social infrastructure in Nigeria. Many would be investors had no trust in the State. In many

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instances, right policies are not yet in gazettes; and some in gazettes were tainted with short-sighted ideas. This may not be unconnected to unpatriotic tendencies of state actors manifesting in nepotism, religious bigotry, organized and state sponsored land grabbing, as well as all manners of institutional corruption provoking all manners of social vices including kidnapping, banditry, insurgency, cultism, armed robbery and abuse of substances occasioned by frustrations and economic hardships.

5.1 Major Findings

The findings revealed :

That Infrastructure development assets class had significant effect on unemployment index in Nigeria. But, only WID made statistical significance contribution to the changes in Unemployment level in Nigeria (UL). The p value was 0.036 which was below the significant level of 0.05. The coefficients of relationship between the dependent variable (UL) and independent variables (TID and WID) were negatives. However, SID made the largest contribution to UL, followed by WID, EID, ICTID and TID.

5.2 Recommendation

This study recommended that

1, The government of Nigeria need to channel much funds into the transportation infrastructure development and the ICT infrastructure development in order to create more employment opportunities in Nigeria.

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