

EFFECT OF PARENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NIGERIA

Adeniyi Adewale Ojo, PhD

Faculty of education, Department of Educational Foundations and Counseling Psychology
Lagos State University

ABSTRACT: *This paper examines the effect of parental unemployment on academic performance of secondary school students. Thus, the efficacy of parental unemployment is perilous social problem which contributed to the inability of many parents to caring for their children education. However, the challenges of unemployed parents contributed to the high rate of step—down many students in secondary education. Consequently, there some factors which contributes to unemployed parents in country such as shortage of industries, inexperience of people, unskilled labour and unavailable of firms. Moreover, thousands of embody men and women are unemployed in Nigeria. However they are seeking for employment opportunities, but the job is not available for them that was the reason many parents are jobless and they cannot provide their children education pre-requisite, while some parents are not ready to work that is reason they are jobless and find it cumbersome to care for their children education. Presently, thousands of secondary school students involved various bad activities such prostitution, Yahoo, kidnapping, stealing, and other relevant offences in our country, because of inability of their parents to send them to secondary education . Yet, unemployment cause high rate of poverty which affected many patents in thirty- six states of federation includes Abuja the federal capital of Nigeria. However, the rate of drop out increasing daily basis because their parents could not perform their responsibility as parenting who have devoted to caring for their children education. Moreover, the population of unemployed parents is too high in Nigeria .*

KEYWORDS; unemployed, parenting , parent, unemployment, education, poverty, academic , performance, secondary, school.

INTRODUCTION

Indeed, Unemployment is social problem which affected thousands of people in Nigeria both Northern, Sothern and Eastern. However, high rate of unemployed parents contribute negatively to the academic performance of secondary school students in Nigeria, because many parents find it cumbersome to provide pre-requisites for their children education which concerned academic achievement of their children. According Brack and Thomas (2014) State that unemployment as social problem which affect many people. They further stated that unemployment serves as challenges which leads to the high poverty in Nigeria . However, the unemployment is high in our society and this reflect on the lives of their children . Undoubtedly, unemployed parents in Nigeria contributed to inability of many parents to make provision for their children education . (Becker & Hecken 2009). Similar considerations of risk aversion may generate a related diversion

from higher education in response to parental unemployment, even when Germany's institutional environment may otherwise not appear conducive to such intergenerational effects of unemployment. Brand and Julius (2004) Suggest that social stigma attached to parental unemployment may have a long-term effect on children by reducing their well-being and educational outcomes. In general, the available empirical research provides good evidence that parental unemployment indeed induces negative intergenerational implications for either children's subsequent educational opportunities or in terms of later-life labor market risk.

A growing number of studies have begun to address social inequalities related to the intergenerational effects of unemployment that parental unemployment negatively affects a child's psychological well-being (Bubonya et al 2017, Schaller & Zerpa 2015, educational performance (Rege et al 2011), educational ambitions (Andersen 2013), attitudes towards work (Mooi-Reci & Bakker 2015) and outcomes in education and the labor market (e.g. Brand & Thomas 2014, Coelli 2011, Müller 2017, Oreopoulos et al 2008.) explain that These adverse effects could arise because of negative consequences of unemployment, such as reduced family income and increased stress levels (Brand 2015) More resourceful parents have better opportunities to provide positive encouraging role models for their children (Haveman 1991), which might be more difficult to do for unemployed parents. Moreover, based on Dutch data, Mooi-Reci and Bakker (2015) find that parental unemployment reduces educational achievement of children because unemployment changes the work orientation within the family, namely by lessening its subjective importance to parents. In addition, children's relations outside family might be affected by parental unemployment.

Types of Unemployment

People become unemployed for many different reasons. The reasons are often grouped into different forms of unemployment.

Frictional Unemployment

Frictional unemployment is when workers change jobs and are unemployed while waiting for a new job. A worker may already have a job lined up, but they may not be able to start for a few months. If they're unemployed for those few months, it's just a little friction between one job ending and one beginning. It's not long-term unemployment. Maybe a worker is leaving a job, but they know they can get another one very easily. Say, a high school kid who is leaving a job at McDonald's but knows he could easily get a job at the mall. He just has to go out and get it. There's that small gap of unemployment between being employed and being unemployed. There's just a little bit of friction as maybe your finances have to adjust.

Structural Unemployment

Structural unemployment is when economical shifts reduce the need for workers. If the economy is not doing very well, that means you're not going to need as many workers. If it starts doing better, you'll need more and the unemployed people become employed again. If you are having an economical shift in a direction that is negative, then you're going to have a reduced need for workers. Say, people aren't buying as much of a product. Whoever is producing that product isn't

going to be able to employ as many people, because they're not going to need as many people to produce the product, or to distribute the product, or to sell the product. If you have a pickup in sales, then usually people can hire more people back again. Structural unemployment is just based on shifts in the economy.

Cyclical Unemployment

Cyclical unemployment is when natural business cycles bring about a loss of jobs. It's not always easy to predict, but economies do tend to go through fluctuations. When the economy dips down, and there isn't much work, and there aren't as many products being purchased, people aren't buying as much, then the economy is set to go into a recession. If the economy starts booming, and people are buying more things, and everyone is able to make more things and hire more people, then it gets called an expansion. There are expansion and recession cycles. During these natural business cycles, a recession will bring about a loss of jobs. That is related to structural, where I said that you may see some of these listed as one category, but to explain the difference there, we've broken down into two different forms of unemployment.

Seasonal Unemployment

Seasonal unemployment is when seasonal cycles reduce the need for certain jobs. You may say, "Oh, this sounds like cyclical." However, it's not the same. Seasonal has to do with cycles based on seasons. Cyclical has to do with cycles based on natural business cycles and the cycle of the economy. Seasonal unemployment could be people that maybe work in a farming or ranching community. There are certain times of the year when you're going to be harvesting, certain times of the year when you're going to be planting, and certain times of the year when it is going to be waiting for things to happen. There are jobs that come up just around certain times of the year. For instance, around Christmas, you're going to have people who will cut down, ship, and sell Christmas trees. You're going to have people being Santa in the mall. At Easter, you'll have people being the Easter Bunny in the mall. There are certain jobs that come up at certain times of the year, or just during certain seasons. Those seasonal cycles will reduce the need for certain jobs at certain times of the year.

Technological Unemployment

While technological unemployment has been going on for a long time, there has been a bigger leap in that lately as technology has advanced very quickly. Think way back to how we talked about seasonal jobs. If you were a farmer and you could use a cotton gin to come and bail all your cotton, you wouldn't need to have as many workers working for so long. If you had someone come in with a wheat thresher, you would not have to spend days or weeks threshing wheat and gathering it all up. You could work in one day and get it all done. You wouldn't need to hire any extra workers to come and help you do that.

The technology reduced the need for certain jobs, or eliminated them, because even seasonally they wouldn't be needed anymore with the new technology. Now, technology has advanced even further. Going with telephones, you had telephone operators. They would actually sit and connect you from one line to the other. Now, telephones do that automatically through the radio waves.

You don't actually need a person to do that for you. As more and more things have become computerized, technology has eliminated certain jobs. Even when you go to the grocery store today, you can go do self-checkout and let a computer check you out without the need for an actual sales clerk to help you check out, ring up your items, and take your money from you. It's all done with a machine.

Technological: When an advance in technology eliminates certain jobs. This is the only one that isn't going to really bring about a lot of new jobs, because people come up with new jobs when they create these items. Actually creating them is a job, and producing some of the new technologies is a job, but it often eliminates more jobs than it produces.

Structural: Shifts in the economy. Sometimes you'll need more workers, sometimes you'll need fewer workers.

Frictional: A change in jobs, where you're leaving one, but you know you can get another. You're leaving one, but you know you have one lined up in three months or six months, and you just have to wait out that frictional period of unemployment before you start your new position.

There are several different forms of unemployment, each one related to different areas or different sectors of the economy.

Effects of Unemployed Parents on Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Nigeria

Undoubtedly, unemployed parents contributed immensely to the perilous problems which lead to increase of criminalities among the teenagers as challenging facing Nigerians today on Economy, Security, Ritual and Kidnapping these rampant among teenagers in our country, because thousands of secondary students are abandon their studies towards the inability of their parents to provide for education, in order to provide conducive environment for them. For instance, four teenagers were apprehended in Ogun for killed a girl for Yahoo plus recently, Meanwhile, early this year another student was arrested in Delta for his attempted to use his biological mother for ritual. moreover, there are many bad incidents among secondary school students which lead to the high dropout among secondary school students in Nigeria. Similarly, early marriage which was common among the Northern in olden days has been happening within southern and Eastern in Nigeria, because of negligent of female children and denied their secondary education in Nigeria. However, thousands of male children are seeking for short-cut to make money at all cost. Yet, daily there is incident of killing, kidnapping and other relevant anti-social behaviours among secondary students in our country. Therefore, inability of their parents to give sound education and quantitative education affected many children career and this also contributed to the challenging many family facing in Nigeria today.

Implication of Unemployed Parent on Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Nigeria.

Obviously, the role of any parent is to caring and take responsibilities of their children from the childhood to adulthood . However, the situation where parents can not perform parenting such to make provisions for their children and caring for at home and schools . Thus, parent are not perform their duties and their obligation effectively, therefore are many challenges in s family which has been graduated to social problems without total remedy .In Nigeria because thousands of unemployed parents can not provide quantitative education for their children and this is social problem which affected Nothern , southern and Eastern in Nigeria . Meanwhile, the challenges which confronting the unemployed parents has been generated to the social problems such fraudulent, stealing , yahoo, kidnapping and other anti social behaviours in our country which be can traced to improper bring up of children from thousands of unemployed parents. The reading culture of students in secondary schools is drastically reduce thus, cause mass failure yearly especially in external examination such as WAEC , NECO e.t.c because they prefer to spend much time on social media than reading their books.

CONCLUSION

Basically, unemployed parents have lot to do in order to stop the inability to care for their children . Yet, family planning must be taking serious to reduce the poverty in the family, once they procreate number of the children in which they can care for them. Definitely they can provide for their children needs than have many children without have ability to caring for them. Certainly, it mandates for their children to attend best secondary schools . Similarly, unemployed parents need to engage small scale industries within their vicinity to support their families than addict of begging the people for survival , even they can still collect loan from Micro financial institutions to engage selling petty trading to provide needs for their children education.

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