### **Unemployment Rates Comparison**

Between 2011 and 2021, Nigeria experienced notable shifts in unemployment rates among its male and female labour forces. Initially, the unemployment rates for both genders were nearly identical. However, from 2011 onwards, a discernible gap emerged. The male unemployment rate peaked at 5.4% in 2019, while the female rate peaked at 6.4% in 2021. This period, from 2019 to 2021, was marked by high unemployment rates for both genders. By 2023, the female unemployment rate had significantly decreased, reaching its lowest point, while the male unemployment rate remained relatively high. These trends suggest a potential correlation between male and female unemployment rates, with both following similar patterns over time.

### **Nigeria's Debt Trend**

The analysis of Nigeria's debt as a percentage of GDP from 1990 to 2023 reveals a fluctuating trend. The early 1990s saw a high debt percentage, which then declined until 1999. This was followed by a peak in the late 1990s. A significant reduction in debt percentage occurred from 2006 to 2010, reflecting improved economic management or debt relief initiatives. However, since 2011, Nigeria's debt percentage has been on an upward trajectory, indicating increased borrowing or accumulating debt despite a growing GDP. This rising debt trend raises concerns about the sustainability of Nigeria's fiscal policies and economic health.

### **Debt Percentage vs. Unemployment Rate**

The debt percentage of GDP is a critical economic indicator, calculated by dividing the total public debt by GDP and multiplying by 100. A higher debt percentage often signals increased borrowing. While borrowing can have advantages, such as funding government expenditure and creating employment opportunities, the relationship between debt percentage and unemployment rate in Nigeria presents a complex picture. Contrary to expectations, when the debt percentage was at its highest, the unemployment rate was not at its lowest. Similarly, when the unemployment rate peaked, the debt percentage was on the rise. This indicates that high debt levels do not necessarily correlate with lower unemployment rates in Nigeria.

### **Debt Percentage vs. Export Rate**

The relationship between Nigeria's debt percentage and export rate also provides valuable insights. Analysis shows that as the export rate increased, the debt percentage also rose. This suggests that increased exports have had little impact on reducing the national debt. The rising export rates have not translated into significant debt relief, indicating inefficiencies or challenges in leveraging export revenues to manage national debt effectively.