



Smartphone Photography as an Entrepreneurship Strategy for Reducing Unemployment among Mass Communication Graduates in South-West Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Background: Limited job opportunities exist for young graduates of Mass Communication in today's Nigerian labour market. However, the rise in the use of smartphones for photography provides ample entrepreneurial opportunity for utilisation of the knowledge and skills acquired from their trainings in photojournalism courses to earn a living. Meanwhile, not many studies have been done in this area, leaving a knowledge gap and academic lacuna that requires systematic scientific enquiry.

Objective: This study investigated how smartphone photography can serve as an entrepreneurship strategy for reducing unemployment among Mass Communication graduates in South-West Nigeria

Method: The total population was 6,000, sample size of 361 and returned questionnaire of 297 were shown in Table 1. The breakdown of the figures for each of the universities was included. The data was generated through structured questionnaire. The data were analysed with descriptive statistics: mean and standard deviation. They were also analysed with inferential statistics: correlation regression analysis. Presentation of data was done with tables.

Result: The analysis revealed that all the predictors contributed significantly to lowering unemployment; frequency of smart photography became the most notable predictor (Beta = 0.754, $p = 0.00$); then proficiency (Beta = 0.532, $p = 0.00$); marketing (Beta = 0.228, $p = 0.00$); and client relationship management (Beta = 0.172, $p = 0.00$). The multicollinearity tests confirmed the independent effect of these variables on the unemployment outcome.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that all of practical involvement, technical know-how and digital marketing, supplemented by customer relationship management, serve to enhance employability options for Mass Communication graduates. Hard-skills and soft-skills investments are a prerequisite for coping with ultra-young unemployment contingencies.

Unique Contribution: This study presents a robust regression model demonstrating the correlation between competencies in venture mobile photography and decreased unemployment of graduates in Mass Communication in Nigeria, thereby contributing fresh empirical insight to this urgent socioeconomic issue.

Key Recommendation: The study recommends curricular focus on practical digital skills, up scaling training in technical proficiency and digital marketing, improving client management



capacity, providing entrepreneurial-support programs, and empowering stakeholders to tighten education-labour market alignment are recommended. All of these undertakings aim to enable graduates to acquire the skills crucial to sustaining their employment opportunities within digital and creative economies.

Keywords: Employability, Entrepreneurship, Smartphone, Photography, Unemployment

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is among the most ruinous economic and social challenge in Nigeria, especially given the disturbing levels it has reached in the past few years among university graduates. The National Bureau of Statistics (2024) reports that Nigeria has reached an overall unemployment rate of 33.3% with youth unemployment (the category covering most recent graduates) soaring to 42.5%. Mass Communication program graduates will face stiff competition and limited job openings in a labour market increasingly viewed as clogged and mainly voiding their qualifications (Business Day, 2021; University World News, 2021). Mismatched outputs of these graduates with available formal employment have resulted in many languishing in unemployment or underemployment in situations that have inhibited their contributions to economic development (Kaigama & Kachalla, 2024). In their growing socio-economic vulnerability, these scenarios have pushed graduates to look for non-conventional means of livelihood.

These challenges have thus created a very good avenue for youth and graduates to empower themselves economically through entrepreneurship for the purpose of fighting poverty. The creative economy, especially in the area of entrepreneurship in photography, holds great opportunities through technological advancement, with the easy availability of an array of smartphones endowed with high-definition cameras and outstanding editing capabilities (Nwankwor et al., 2024). These technologies have greatly lowered entry barriers, thus enabling graduates to use their creativity and communication skills to set up their ventures, one that is rather cheap in terms of startup capital. Entrepreneurial ventures in smartphone photography comprise wedding and event photography, digital content production for brands, freelance assignments for organizations, and working as social media influencers-the demand for such skills is ever-increasing in Nigeria evolving digital and advertising market (Ezeilo & Ike, 2025; National Open University of Nigeria, 2019).

Massive smartphone penetration levels have created a democratized regime for photography whereby Mass Communication graduates can engage in many forms of profit-making activities-from event photography, social media content creation, and advertising, all of which require the least form of equipment (Ezeilo & Ike, 2025). Mixing media skills with photography will enhance Graduates' competitive edge regarding market strategy and the ability to make connections with consumers, which is crucial for a business (National Open University of Nigeria, 2019).

Thus, photography entrepreneurship becomes an alternative route for self-employment for Mass Communication graduates in a rather scarce formal job environment. Successful photographers



apply social media marketing and innovate on their offerings so as to remain competitive in a smartphone-crazy environment (Ezeilo & Ike, 2025). Such enterprises provide profits to the individual and meanwhile energize the local economy. Institutional support in this fast-growing sector includes activities such as the Business of Photography Conference held in Lagos-targeted at networking, skill development, and market exposure for young photographers. It actually indicates that photography is already professionalizing beyond being a mere hobby (FabStyle, 2025).

Mass Communication graduates are in a position to benefit from photography entrepreneurship, as their training theoretically imparts storytelling, visual communication, and marketing in media skills, indispensable to development and sustenance of a creative business. In addition, applications of social networking and other platforms serve as marketing avenues to reach many clients and gain visibility for the business of entrepreneurial photography (Nwankwor et al., 2024). Therefore, in some other socio-economic consequences of graduate joblessness, these entrepreneurial ventures reduce graduate unemployment and foster self-reliance while providing an alternative source of income (International Labour Organization, 2023).

Youth unemployment rates in Nigeria have, at different times, recorded their lowest levels in the South-West region of the country. For example, youth unemployment was about 17.3% in 2020 (BusinessDay, 2020). This part of the country boasts an action-oriented and media-rich environment situated in the most digitally advanced cities such as Lagos and Ibadan. South-West has a solid lay of urban infrastructure and a rapidly achieving creative industry that is fast digitally-strategizing and consuming. These factors put the South-West in an exceptionally favorable position for Mass Communication graduates to start exploring the viability of photography as a business aspect. Furthermore, successful photography entrepreneurs and media influencers based in the region serve as great mentorship and create networks, thereby nurturing an ecosystem that could easily boost the growth of graduate-owned photography businesses.

Existing literature presents little or no empirical evidence on entrepreneurship through smartphone photography vis-a-vis reducing unemployment for Mass Communication graduates in this region. Currently-existing research has considered the broader implications of smartphone photography on the commercial photographer industry in Nigeria as well as digital entrepreneurship at large (Kayode, 2019; Egunjobi, 2023; Adeoti et al. 2024; Nwankwor et al., 2024).

Earlier works (Kayode, 2019; Gilbert, 2019; Odunmbaku & Alao, 2021; Idris & Maikomo, 2024; Ezeilo & Ike, 2025) normally treat the technological and entrepreneur strategies-the like of social media marketing, client relationship management, and graduate unemployment as different issues which do not consider their mutual effects on employing employability outcomes.

Moreover, innovation diffusion theories and technology adoption models (Rogers, 2003) have rarely been applied to this intersection, which constitutes an academic gap that this study fills with quantitative impact analysis of usage frequency, proficiency, marketing, and client management determinants affecting graduate unemployment. Thus, the study would touch on



unexplored dimensions with respect to this niche demographic and situate its contribution in the burgeoning digital creative economy.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Most probably in counteracting unemployment, smartphone photography technology is accepted by the Mass Communication graduates. These graduates now have the option to pursue low-capital entrepreneurial activities. With modern cameras and editing applications, smartphones enable graduates to take high-quality photographs while providing services, including events coverage and content development, without spending largely on equipment (Ezeilo & Ike, 2025). This technology fosters even more self-employment opportunities, lowering the barriers to entry and enlarging the scope of the photography sector among graduates who may otherwise find it difficult to secure employment.

The quantitative measure of the good influence here, however, could include proxies such as the frequency and intensity for entrepreneurial photography of smartphone camera application and the level of the graduates' competence in smartphone photography and use of digital editing apps. On the other hand, its effectiveness in curbing unemployment could be halted due to factors: poor technical skills, lack of holistic training, and absence of awareness of what technology can do for business (Ezeilo & Ike, 2025; Enterprise NGR, 2025). If these barriers are left unaddressed, this technology will never garner its much-transformed benefits within the realm of smartphone photography entrepreneurship.

Photography business however relies on social media marketing, customer relationship management, service innovation, and much more to transform a photography skill into income-generating activity so that unemployment among mass communication graduates can be reduced. Established corporate practices help the graduates enhance brand awareness, build a strong client base, and compete efficiently, thus increasing their chances of earning a sustainable income (Nwankwor et al., 2024; Ezeilo & Ike, 2025).

One can measure the impact of these strategies with proxies such as: the use of marketing tools; especially the usage of social media networks for advertising the photography services; and the quality and consistency of the client relationship management practices. On the flip side, the situation becomes grave as the graduates themselves face constraints that include lack of business acumen, rudimentary marketing skills, poor networking, and this further jeopardizes their firms' growth and profitability (Enterprise NGR, 2025).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To investigate smartphone photography use and skills among Mass Communication graduates in South-West Nigeria to assess its effects on reducing unemployment
2. To assess how social media marketing and client relationship management boost photography business sustainability, lowering unemployment for Mass Communication graduates in South-West Nigeria.



METHOD

The population of the study was Mass Communication graduates of 2023-2024 from a selected tertiary institution in each of the six states in South-Western Nigeria. Institutions were purposely selected based on the following selection criteria: existence of accredited programmes in Mass Communication, academic standing of the institution, and number of their graduates.

The total population, sample size and response rate are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The Total Population, Sample Size and Response Rate

State	Selected University	Population	Sample Size	Returned Questionnaire
Lagos	University of Lagos	1, 800	108	89
Ogun	Olabisi Onabanjo University	1, 000	60	49
Oyo	Leads City University	600	36	30
Osun	Osun State University	700	42	34
Ondo	Adekunle Ajasin University	600	36	28
Ekiti	Ekiti State University	1, 300	79	67
Total		6, 000	361	297

Source: The Researchers, 2025

The overall population of the study was 6,000 was drawn by the researcher from different databases of the universities. The total sample size of 361 was derived using Taro Yamani Formula, those for individual were calculated proportionally.

Mode Specification

The model adopted for this work is that of Jiang et al., (2023) which dealt with Current college graduates' employability factors as reflected by the university graduates of Shaanxi Province, China.

The model in its original format reads:

$$\text{Employability}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Knowledge}_i) + \beta_2(\text{SelfManagement}_i) + \beta_3(\text{EmotionalIntelligence}_i) + \beta_4(\text{GenericSkills}_i) + \beta_5(\text{ProfessionalAbility}_i) + \beta_6(\text{CareerPlanning}_i) + \epsilon_i \dots \dots \dots \text{Eq 1}$$



Where:

Employability refers to the employability outcome of graduate

β_0 is the intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_6$ -coefficients which reflect the effect of each predictor variable in its relationship to employability.

Predictor variables are knowledge, self-management, emotional intelligence, generic skills, professional ability, and career planning for individual.

ϵ_i is the capturing unexplained variation error term.

The model captures the combined contributions of individual competencies and skills in developing graduate employability.

The model is adapted for this work as follow.

$$\text{Employment} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Frequency}) + \beta_2(\text{Proficiency}) + \beta_3(\text{Marketing}) + \beta_4(\text{Relationship}) + \epsilon_i \dots \text{Eq 2}$$

Where:

Employment = Unemployment among mass communication graduates

Frequency = Frequency and intensity of smartphone camera use for photography

Proficiency = Proficiency in smartphone photography and use of digital editing apps

Marketing = Use of marketing tools, especially social media marketing

Relationship = Client relationship management practices

$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_4$ = coefficients which reflect the effect of each predictor variable in its relationship to employment.

ϵ_i = the capturing unexplained variation error term.

1. RESULTS

Table 2 reveals the descriptive statistics of 297 respondents using a 5-point Likert scale for unemployment, frequency of smartphone photography, proficiency, marketing, and client relationship in photography entrepreneurship.

Highest-rated items reflect that many graduates of Mass Communication require income opportunities and are unemployed (means above 4.3). Frequent use of a smartphone camera is greatly acknowledged as a source of income. Marketing leads to social media while good client relationship practices are seen as important for the sustenance of the business, with means ranging from 4.15 to 4.26.



Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Ranking	Std. Dev
Although the degree in Mass Communication is completed, it has left many of its graduates unemployed, looking for income-generating opportunities. (Unemployment)	297	4.6835	1st	.46589
A good number of Mass Communication graduates had been unemployed for over six months after graduation. (Unemployment)	297	4.3704	2nd	.49065
The continuous use of smartphone cameras for photography can improve the ability to actually provide photography services and earn money doing so. (Frequency)	297	4.3165	3rd	.84279
Creating photographic work using smartphones stands out as a reasonable way of fighting rising unemployment amongst graduates. (Frequency)	297	4.3064	4th	.83649
Consistent generation of income through photography is possible through the best use of social marketing tools and techniques. (Marketing)	297	4.2626	5th	.93273
Good client relationship practices are needed for repeat business and steady income. (Relationship)	297	4.2391	6th	.81379
Smartphone cameras are creatively used for photography on a regular basis, increasing possibilities for starting a photography business. (Frequency)	297	4.2323	7th	.87951
Satisfying clients helps grow and sustain photography ventures. (Relationship)	297	4.2088	8th	.99162
Increased utilization of smartphone cameras for photography should correlate positively in building a successful photography career. (Frequency)	297	4.1987	9th	.90285
Extensive use of social media sites for photography services marketing reaches potential clients. (Marketing)	297	4.1919	10th	.98307
Posting and sharing promotion photo content on the social media sites gains new customers for any photography business. (Marketing)	297	4.1919	11th	.90056
Client management skills increase the chances of success in photographic entrepreneurship. (Relationship)	297	4.1919	12th	.94451
One of the best ways to boost business visibility is social media marketing, which is incidentally easy to implement - more so in the presence of recent graduates' unemployment. (Marketing)	297	4.1886	13th	.91060
Importance of employing social media marketing towards an individual's photography proficiency in converting it into a full-time source of income. (Marketing)	297	4.1886	14th	.89940
Good client relationship management is key to sustaining photography businesses and reducing unemployment. (Relationship)	297	4.1818	15th	.88184
This mastery of technique in taking photos using a smartphone opens a broader horizon of opportunities that lead into successfully ventures in photography. (Proficiency)	297	4.1785	16th	.95780
Effective management of client expectations and feedback adds to the likelihood of enduring business success. (Relationship)	297	4.1549	17th	.88698



By applying perfection in smartphone photography and editing apps, one can effectively improve unemployment rates through entrepreneurship. (Proficiency)	297	4.1380	18th	.89167
Effective utilization of the digital applications can improve the chances of attracting clients and lowering one's unemployed status. (Proficiency)	297	4.1380	19th	1.01898
Knowing how to use digital editing applications on a smartphone is important in bettering one's photography skills needed for entrepreneurship. (Proficiency)	297	4.1347	20th	1.01111
More often than not, the applicative usage of such digital tools adds to the professional-quality images a person can take towards business. (Proficiency)	297	4.1347	21st	.98402
Time spent practicing smartphone photography aids in developing essential skills for entrepreneurship. (Frequency)	297	4.1212	22nd	1.02607
Income derived from smartphone photography entrepreneurs has the possibility of decreasing unemployment among Mass Communication graduates. (Unemployment)	297	4.0943	23rd	.30403
Photography entrepreneurship provides a valid way of creating job opportunities as well as counteracting graduate unemployment. (Unemployment)	297	3.9933	24th	.14221
Engaging in smartphone photography as an entrepreneurship endeavor strengthens prospects of gaining employment or becoming self-employed. (Unemployment)	297	3.8721	25th	.33459
Valid N (listwise)	297			

Notes

UNEMPLOYMENT = 1st, 2nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th

FREQUENCY = 3rd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 22nd

PROFICIENCY = 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st

MARKETING = 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th

RELATIONSHIP = 6th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 17th

Source: The Researchers, 2025

Moderate measure of the proficiency in smartphone photography and digital editing is indicated (means ~4.13-4.18). Since this was viewed as important for entrepreneurship, earning from smartphone photography is being seen as a definite prospect in reducing unemployment, but slightly lower general consensus.

Respondents strongly believe that frequent usage, marketing, client relations, and competence in smartphone photography in totality would lead to a significant reduction in unemployment levels among Mass Communication graduates. These variables thereby can be grouped into five categories: Unemployment, Frequency, Proficiency, Marketing, and Relationship.

Table 3 contains the correlation of some major variables influencing unemployment. Unemployment has a strong positive correlation with the use of smartphone photography with a frequency of ($r=0.756$) and moderately strong positive correlate proficiency that these practical skills have ($r=0.518$). Both have significance at 0.01 level. Marketing and client relationship



establishment factors had reduced but statistically significant positive correlation with unemployment ($r=0.263$) and ($r=0.188$).

Table 3: Correlation

		UNEMPLO YMENT	FREQUEN CY	PROFICIENC Y	MARKETIN G	RELATIONSH IP
UNEMPLOYME NT	Pearson	1	*		.	*
	Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)					
FREQUENCY	Pearson	.756**	1			
	Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.000				
PROFICIENCY	Pearson	.518**	-.026	1		
	Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.656			
MARKETING	Pearson	.263**	.052	.008	1	
	Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.000	.374	.892		
RELATIONSHIP	Pearson	.188**	.023	.020	-.048	1
	Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	.001	.695	.736	.409	

**, Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: The Researchers, 2025

There is no significant association of frequency with proficiency, marketing, or relationships, nor is there any among the proficiency, marketing, and relationship variables themselves. Thus, these findings highlight that frequent engagement and the skill in smartphone photography are the two most influential factors that correlate strongly with reducing the unemployment level among graduates.

The regression analysis model summary is given in Table 4, in which unemployment the dependent variable is being predicted by relationship, proficiency, frequency, and marketing.



Table 4: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.969a	.938	.937	.06190	1.954

a. Predictors: (Constant), RELATIONSHIP, PROFICIENCY, FREQUENCY, MARKETING

b. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENT

Source: The Researcher, 2025

The model attains a very strong fit, with an R value of .969 and an R Square of .938, indicating it explains about 93.8 % variance in unemployment by these predictors. The adjusted R Square value of 0.937 shows the strength of the model, while the Durbin-Watson statistic of 1.954 suggests no significant autocorrelation in the residuals.

In Table 5, the ANOVA results for the regression model predicting unemployment are provided. From the table, the regression sum of squares of 16.959 has 4 degrees of freedom and the mean square is 4.240.

Table 5: ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	16.959	4	4.240	1106.492	.000b
	Residual	1.119	292	.004		
	Total	18.078	296			

a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENT

b. Predictors: (Constant), RELATIONSHIP, PROFICIENCY, FREQUENCY, MARKETING

Source: The Researcher, 2025

The residual sum of squares is 1.119 with 292 degrees of freedom, and the mean square is .004. The F-value, at a gargantuan 1106.492 and also highly significant ($p=0.000$) indicates that the combination of the predictors: relationship, proficiency, frequency, and marketing-explains a major part of the variance in unemployment, thus validating the strength and significance of the regression model as a whole.

Regression coefficients are presented in Table 6 for the model predicting unemployment from the four predictors frequency, proficiency, marketing, and relationship.

Unstandardized coefficients (B) can be taken to indicate the degree of influence of each predictor upon unemployment. Frequency has the largest positive effect ($B = 0.453$), followed by proficiency ($B = 0.300$), marketing ($B = 0.146$), and relationship ($B = 0.108$). All predictors are significant, with p-values of 0.000 indicating their strong contribution to unemployment variation.

Table 6: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-.026		-.356	.722		
	FREQUENCY	.453	.009	.754	.000	.996	1.004
	PROFICIENCY	.300	.008	.532	.000	.999	1.001
	MARKETING	.146	.009	.228	.000	.995	1.005
	RELATIONS	.108	.009	.172	.000	.997	1.003
	HIP						

a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENT

Source: The Researcher, 2025

The standardized coefficients (Beta) present another dimension to explain relative strength among the predictors, which comes forth in the following order: frequency, Beta = 0.754; proficiency, 0.532; marketing, 0.228; relationship, 0.172. T-values are highly significant and confirm this effect.

The collinearity statistics reveal that there is little concern for multicollinearity, as tolerance values are close to 1, and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) near 1 confirm the independent contributions of the predictors on the model.

The table shows that frequent use of smartphone photography and the mastery of skills related to it, as well as the effective use of marketing and good client relationships, all significantly and independently affect the enterprising outcomes of mass communication graduate unemployment.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of this study confirms that all the four factors under consideration-frequency, proficiency, marketing efforts and client relationship management-reduce unemployment among Mass Communication graduates with frequency having maximum impact. This goes in line with recent research that lays attestation on the need for regular practicals in closing the gap between academic knowledge and industry (Kerrigan et al., 2020). Similarly, frequent use of digitized tools is found indispensable for employability in the fast-changing media arena (Wafula, 2024).

Competency, referring to technological capabilities in smartphone photography and editing, correlates with current findings that focus on multimedia and digital competencies as key employability assets for graduates who face dynamic requirements of new media jobs (Al Asefer & Abidin, 2021).



Marketing is significant in the sense that it highpoints the importance of digital marketing and social media strategies as conduits to enhancing entrepreneurial success and employability outcomes (Wafula, 2024). This argument goes with the point claiming self-promotion through digital platforms as an essential skill in the current job market.

Although client relationship management gave lesser effect, its significance illuminates the importance of maintaining positive and effective engagements with clients, vital for business continuity and assuring income stability for the creative sector (Kerrigan et al., 2020). Human capital theory would support that investment in skills, continuous honing of such skills, marketing, and social capital would enhance employability (Arthur et al., 2005).

Findings confirm the recent literature stressing the transversality of employability factors and contest perspectives touting formal qualifications without practical application as the best entry to the job market (British Council, 2025). They also contribute to the ever-growing body of research that examines smartphone entrepreneurship as an avenue of tenable employment for Mass Communication graduates. British Council (2025).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that high-frequency smartphone photography have the capability of relevant marketing, and good client management on reducing unemployment chances for Mass Communication graduates. It further states that the application and perfecting of smartphone photography skills, when combined with its marketing and client maintenance skills, will substantially enhance the employability of graduates in an unusually digital and enterprising economy. This indicates the necessity of giving equal consideration to the development of technical-oriented and soft skill-oriented programs for preparing graduates for self-employment. Given that Mass Communication graduates are equipped with skills spanning both paradigms, they can then be in a more viable position to escape an ever-restricted formal job market and generate sustainable income through photography entrepreneurship.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These are the key recommendations emanating from the findings of this study:

1. Graduates should be encouraged and motivated to practice smartphone photography; since frequency of use is the greatest predictor for reduced unemployment in this study, it would be realistic to predict that frequent engagement in such would bring the same effect on graduates.
2. Training programs and workshops should aim at furthering the skills of graduates in smartphone photography and other digital media fields, as higher levels of skills correspond with better outcomes for employment.
3. Marketing strategies for smartphone photography services should be developed and refined by the graduates themselves, as studies indicate that marketing strategizing positively impacted graduates' unemployment situation.



4. Workshops and mentorship on client engagement, relationship building and customer service should be put in the top priority efforts to help graduates maintain income through repeat business and referral.

5. Policymakers should fast-track entrepreneurship programs and provide start-up assistance tailored to the digital media graduates, who form considerable numbers in the arena of digital entrepreneurial activities, which are viable solutions to escalating youth unemployment.

Ethical Clearance:

The research work adhered to all necessary ethical guidelines throughout the study.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declares no funding was obtained for the research that could be viewed as a potential conflict of interest.

Authors' Contributions

The study was undertaken by three author who takes full responsibility for the content and similarity index of the manuscript.

Availability of Data and Materials

Data sets on which conclusions of this study were drawn will be made available upon a reasonable request.

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