

THE STATE OF YOUTH IN NIGERIA



**A REPORT ON
NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY**





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One thing we discovered from this survey is that Nigerian youths, despite the situation they are in, are resilient and hopeful. We enjoin them to keep hope as we all work towards a better tomorrow.

God bless Nigeria!

Edna Ishaya
Centre for Microenterprise Development

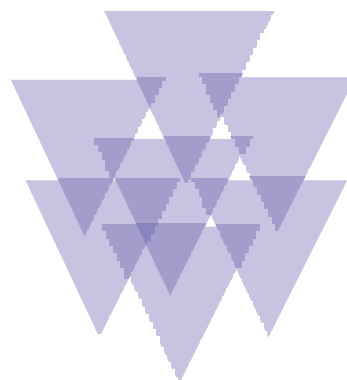


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INTRODUCTION

The lack of specific meaning and clarification further compounds the process of identifying who is actually a youth. While some authors describe youth as those within the age bracket of 20-40 years, others specify the ages of 18-45 years. Thus, the definition of youth is relative; depending on one's perception and situation. Youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence and awareness of our interdependence as members of a community. Youth is a more fluid category than a fixed age-group (United Nations, 2007). However, age is the easiest way to categorically capture those individuals, or group of individuals that can be referred to as youth. UNESCO uses different definitions of youth depending on the context when carrying out its youth development strategies. For activities at international or at regional levels, such as the African Youth Forum, UNESCO uses the United Nations' universal definition. The UN, for statistical consistency across regions, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States (United Nations, 1985). All UN statistics on youth are based on this definition, as illustrated by the annual yearbooks of statistics published by the United Nations System on Demography, Education, Employment and Health. The Federal Ministry of Youth Development was created in January 2007, in realization of the growing significance of Youth to national development and the fact that Nigeria has a large youthful population. About

32.4% of the total population is below the age of 18 years and given a total population of 140 million people (National Population Commission, 2006) this is quite a large number. The National Youth Policy defines Youth as a person between the ages of 18 – 35 years (Ministry of Youth Development, 2009). Between 1991 and 2006, the youth population in Nigeria grew from 22.5 million to well over 30 million (National Population Commission, 2006) (National Population Commission, 2006). If these two groups are taken together, the population of Nigerians below the age of 35 years comprises 60% of the entire population of the country and this is the highest youth population in Africa. In absolute terms there are more young people in Nigeria today than any other segment of the population with its peculiar social and economic implications.

However, with the inception of the Ministry, there has been dearth of sufficient and reliable data on youth in Nigeria which is impeding the progress of the Ministry. As we are all aware, statistics is an indispensable tool in policy formulation and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of formulated policies and programmes of which youth policy is not an exemption.

Young people are key actors and driving force for global development and peace. They are equal partners in the development of nation and their contributions in society must be measured in terms of productive pursuits of service to humanity.

Centre for Microenterprise Development, a Nigerian nongovernmental based in Lagos, Nigeria took a proactive stance to assist the Federal Government of Nigeria in implementing more effective and proactive strategies that will have significant impact on the youth

situation in the country. The CMD study covered youths aged 10 – 24 years. The study is exposed the situation of young people in Nigeria in the areas of employment issues, educational situation and health among others.

OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this study is to provide a national level database on the current socio-economic profile and experiences of Nigeria's youth and adolescents aged 10-24 years needed for accelerating the delivery of youth development policies and programs throughout the country. The study among other things aimed at providing detailed analysis and disaggregation of data for comparison purposes of specific groups including gender, urban-rural and geographic regions. The survey is designed to assess youth aspirations and expectations related to education, employment and livelihood opportunities, health and reproductive behaviour and other developmental issues of adolescent and young people in Nigeria.

Specific objectives:

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- Establish the Nigerian youth profile, including key indicators such as: number, gender, geographic distribution (including rural/ urban), ethnic background, religious affiliation, employment, educational attainment, training, language(s) spoken and marital status.
- Analyse the situation of young people and identify critical needs, major challenges and barriers to the fulfilment of their rights and ambitions.
- Identify key transitions experienced by youth, including those pertaining to education and vocational training, employment, health and civic participation.
- Explore livelihood opportunities available for youth in terms of employment and employability.
- Understand the degree of youth engagement and social participation in Nigeria.
- Identify key factors underlying young people's sexual and reproductive health knowledge, attitudes

and life choices.

- Identify the information gathering and media technology habits of young people in Nigeria – how many have access to mobile phones, internet, television, radio etc. To identify how they are using social media; what are their impressions of these information sources
- Map current youth programmes (both donor-supported and governmental), including support and funding, in order to identify the main gaps and overlaps.
- To make recommendations that will assist governments, the private sector and non-governmental organizations to better integrate youth considerations into their policies and programming.

COVERAGE

The study covered all the 36 states of the Federation and FCT, Abuja. To get to the youth members of household (10-24 years) as the target population, enumeration areas (EAs) in both urban and rural areas were canvassed.

SCOPE

The subject areas covered during the study were;

- i. Identification
- ii. Introduction and screening
- iii. Demographic characteristics
- iv. Education and vocational training
- v. Youth employment and career
- vi. Access to health care and youth sexual reproductive health
- vii. Participation in civil society and political life
- viii. Youth exposure to mass media and communication habits
- ix. Housing characteristics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The young people are key actors and driving force for global development and peace. Youth are Nigerian's foremost social capital and require proper monitoring. The National Youth Policy defines Youth as a person between the ages of 18–35 years. The population of Nigerians below the age of 35 years comprises 60 % of the entire population of the country and this is the highest youth population in Africa.

This study was designed to expose the situation of young people in Nigeria within the areas of educational and vocational situation, employment and career issues, access to healthcare and sexual reproductive health, participation in civil society and political life, exposure to mass media and communication habits, and other youth related issues.

The frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) of 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by National Population Commission was used for the study. The National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) 2007/2013 Master Sample Frame (MSF) was also adopted. The frame was obtained from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). In order to select the NISH subsample of EAs in each state, the 30 Master Sample EAs in each LGA for that state were pooled together. A minimum of three (3) replicates representing thirty (30) EAs were systematically selected using equal probability within states including FCT-Abuja. The reporting domain was the respective states and FCT, Abuja.

Within each EA, twelve (12) households were systematically selected and one qualified member (aged between 10 and 24 inclusive)

was selected for interview (using KISH Sampling Method) given a total of three hundred and sixty (360) households in each state. A total of thirteen thousand, three hundred and twenty (13,320) households were to be interviewed in all the 36 states of the federation including Federal Capital Territory (FCT – Abuja).

A total of thirteen thousand, and forty-five (13,045) households were interviewed in all the 36 states of the federation including Federal Capital Territory with 98% overall response rate.

The outcome of the study was weighted based on projected population Census conducted by NPopC in 2006 with a growth rate of 0.32%. Youth between the ages of 10 and 24 years old accounted for more than 41% of the National population where about 49.6% of the youth were male. The study revealed more youth recorded in South West zone (23.5%) while the North East was the least (11.2%).

Demographic characteristics of youth showed a large proportion of youth as single (81.3%) while 16.9% were married. Among the married youth, religious marriages was highest (61.2%) followed by traditional marriage (19.4%). Marriages through the customary court were the least (5.1%).

More than 53% of youth are currently in school while about 19.3% never attended school and approximately 27.1% were out of school as at the time of interview. More than 94% of those

who were in school were attending formal education. Also, more than 53% of youth who were currently in school were in the senior secondary class, the next group was the primary class (37.4%).

About 20.3% of the youth in school were studying social sciences while the lowest course of study was Law (1.2%). 16% of youth were interrupted during their schooling process. 59% of the interruption was due to unaffordability of school fees. However, more than 10% of youth who never went to school or interrupted schooling, eventually attended a skilled training. Tailoring (19.6%) was the highest skill acquired followed by Hairdressing (13.6%). It took up to one year for more than 35% of youth to acquire the relevant training skill/apprenticeship. More than 54% of those who acquired skills completed their training/apprenticeship. 40% claimed they had plans to be self-employed through the skill/apprenticeship acquired.

About 22.8% of youth were in employment out of which 6.8% were in full employment. 52.2% of youth in employment were seasonal or irregular while 40.9% were engaged in informal jobs. The youth in formal registered employment were 6.9%.

More than 77% of youth were not working, out of which about 74% were students, and 10% were looking and available for work but could not get a job. 33.0% of youth who were looking

for jobs signified their readiness to learn a trade or skill. About 35% opted for any available skill that could move them forward. Nonetheless, 21.7% preferred fashion designing; computer technology was the response of 7.6%, and this was closely followed by hairdressing saloon (6.6%).

More than 84% of youth have access to healthcare facilities. Almost 36% of youth have access to public dispensaries/hospitals; About 43% of youth have access to health facilities within one kilometre distance, while 32 percent travelled between 1 and 2 kilometres and 4.2% travelled 5 km or more in their area.

As girls and boys began to grow, about 21.4% of youth talked about puberty, while 8.5% discussed family planning. The study revealed that youth discussed much with their mother (18.6%) and 26.2% of youth go to a family relative for help in case of any problem based on changes experienced as they grow up. More than 85% of youth have heard about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), most of them got the information from their mother/father.

The study shows that 33.9% of youth currently participate in civic activities in their community; religious activities were the highest with 61.6%.

66.3% of youth who were eligible to vote registered in the 2011 elections, and, 90.6%

claimed they voted. Considering youth exposure to mass media and communication habits, the study showed that Radio was more prominent among youth as 32.2% had a functional radio including car or phone radio.

Housing characteristics of youth clearly showed about 56% of youth are living with their parents.

Youth rated job/unemployment (20.2%) as the most important problem facing the country. About 46% of youth want education opportunities to be increased while 29.6% want employment and work opportunities increased. Several recommendations were made on how to improve the situation of youths in Nigeria.

Implementation of the free Universal Basic Education would improve school enrolment and reduce interruptions due to “unaffordability.” Review and revitalization of technical and vocational education with systems for tiered learning and for testing and certification would enhance the efficiency of apprenticeship and vocational and technical education. Several other recommendations were made.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The UN, for statistical consistency across regions, defines ‘youth’ as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States. The National Youth Policy (2001:2) defines a youth as any Nigerian aged 18 to 35 and the National Youth Service act recognizes every degree level graduate under the age of 30 as youth. Following from the definition of who is a youth, the youth population, according to the 2006 census figure is almost a hundred million. This means that they constitute more than two-third of the country’s population of 140 million. Population Reference Bureau 2008 estimated that nearly one-third of Nigeria’s total population of 148.1 million is between the ages of 10 and 24 years.

Over the last decade, Nigeria’s exponential growth in population has put immense pressure on the country’s resources and on the already overstretched public services and infrastructures. With children under 15 years of age accounting for about 45 per cent of the country’s population, the burden on education and other sectors has become overwhelming. Increased enrolment rates have also created challenges in ensuring quality education and satisfactory learning achievement as resources are spread more thinly across a growing number of students.

Increased enrolment has reflected positively on educational attainment in the country. For instance, though with varying levels and trends across regions, educational attainment of young women in Nigeria has also recorded significant increase since 1990¹. Despite the significant increase in net enrolment rates, resulting in increased level of educational attainment in recent years, it is estimated that about 4.7 million children of primary school age are still not in school². For instance, forty per cent of Nigerian children aged 6-11 do not attend any primary school with the Northern region recording the lowest school attendance rate in the country, particularly for girls³.

The imperativeness of education to both individual and national development cannot be over-emphasised. Education has long been identified as the most effective means of bringing about total change that would ensure accelerated economic growth and national development for any country⁴.

The complementary role of vocational and technical education to regular education for human capital development has been focused on in the discourse of sustainable national development. Increasing rates of primary and secondary school graduates have created the need to promote employability among graduates at these levels.

¹ Gilda Sedgh, et.al., (2009): Meeting Young Women’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs in Nigeria. Guttmacher Institute

² UNICEF, 2013

³ Ibid, 2013

⁴ Rufai Audu, et al. (2013): Human Capital Development in Technical Vocational Education (TVE) for Sustainable National Development. Journal of Education and Practice. Vol 4. No.7, 2013.

Vocational and technical education, defined as veritable tools for developing individual skills, will promote acquisition of vocational and technical skills particularly among young people. However, skill acquisition does not only aim at practical skills but also the cultivation of attitude and habits that make individuals to fit into the world. Also, vocational and technical education have been identified as a good avenue for preparing a better skilled labour force that is required for human capital development that will help to ensure sustainable national development⁵.

Youth unemployment has implications for their socio-economic wellbeing. Youth unemployment has been shown to be closely linked to social exclusion, as inability to find employment creates a sense of uselessness and idleness among young people. Also, youth unemployment has become a threat to socio-political and economic stability. A number of reviews on the link between unemployment rates among young people and restiveness have shown significantly positive correlation.⁶ Nigeria is Africa's most populous country. Unemployment rate in Nigeria for the year 2011 stood at 23.9 percent with youth unemployment rate at over 50 percent. Designing appropriate policies to support their transition to stable employment should therefore be of high priority to country.

In general, few African countries have explicit employment policy context within which to situate their youth programme interventions. However, the structural adjustment and stabilization policy packages have often been considered as sufficient as a policy context. In this respect, the standard policy package has consisted of measures to promote prudent macroeconomic management, measures to unleash the role and functioning of the private sector and markets in the various sectors of the economy, and the reform of the public sector.

The lack of explicit, comprehensive employment strategies, in turn, has meant that various institutions concerned with labour market issues had no proper policy guidance, and very often operated in ad hoc and in an uncoordinated manner. In the absence of a clear division of labour between institutions, wasteful practices such as duplication and competition can easily creep in. Furthermore, the capacity to design, implement and monitor policies, monitor its implementation and measures progress have been neglected and accorded a relatively low priority, including budgetary priority. This is reflected in the dreadful state of labour market information systems in much of Africa, which has thus further hampered effective proactive strategies to address labour market issues (ILO/SAMAT 1998 and 1999).

However, over the years Nigeria has put in place a number of strategic policy programs to tackle the problem of unemployment. In the late 1980s, the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was established in the Ministry of Labour and Productivity to: (i) design and implement programmes to combat mass unemployment; (ii) articulate policies aimed at developing work programmes with labour intensive potential; and (iii) obtain and maintain a data bank on employment and vacancies in the country with a view to acting as a clearing house to link job seekers with vacancies in collaboration with other government agencies. The NDE currently operates four main programmes: vocational skills development programme, small-scale

⁵ Ibid (2013).

⁶ Stella Anasi (2010): Curbing Youth Restiveness in Nigeria: The Role of Information and Libraries. Library Philosophy and Practice 2010. See also, Elegbeleye O. S. (2005) Recreational facilities in schools: A panacea for youths' restiveness. Journal of Human Ecology 18(2): 93-98

enterprise promotion programme, rural employment promotion programme, and special public works programme.

Nigeria's development may be further compromised by the sexual and reproductive health issues that have direct consequences for youth development. Lack of sexual and reproductive health information and services can make young people to become more vulnerable to problems such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS and unintended pregnancy. Despite the many organizations working to improve adolescent reproductive and sexual health through advocacy and prevention programming (Population Reference Bureau. 2008) little or no success may be recorded if access to information remains hindered. Reports have also shown that there is still a high rate of unprotected sex among young people in Nigeria across regions⁷. Surveys have pointed to the fact that government policies and strategies aimed at promoting sexual and reproductive health of young people in Nigeria have not been successfully carried out⁸. In the light of the foregoing, it is pertinent to note that a broad based investigation is needed to understand the problems confronting youths.

Young people across the country aspire to different professions in life, and within their hearts are dreams of the future and bright hopes of tomorrow. They dream of becoming medical doctors, engineers, lawyers, nurses, politicians, bankers, accountants, architects, teachers, musicians, IT specialists, soldiers, successful businessmen and women, housewives, academicians, beauticians, public administrators and civil servants. The challenges that face the young people in Nigeria need to be carefully understood, and multi-faceted solutions must be provided to enable the youth live their dreams, and indeed become the future.

⁷ Ibid 2009

⁸ Ibid (2009). See also Kayode Ijadunola (2007), Omorodion F I, Olusanya O. The social context of reported rape in Benin City, Nigeria. African Journal of Reproductive Health and Odimegwu C., *et al* (2008): "Men's Perceptions of Masculinities and Sexual Health Risks in Igboland, Nigeria." International Journal of Men's Health 2008; 7(1): 21 -40.

SURVEY DESIGN

MASTER SAMPLE FRAME

The frame of enumeration areas (EAs) of 2006 Housing and Population Census conducted by National Population Commission (NPopC) was used and the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) of National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) which is the Apex Statistical Organization in Nigeria was adopted. However, the NISH 2007/2013 master sample was constructed from LGA master sample which may be called the “Master frame”.

In order to select the NISH sub-sample of EAs in each state, the thirty (30) master sample EAs in each LGA for that state were pooled together, hence, the total number of EAs in the LGA sample for each state is equal to 30 times the number of the LGA in the state except in FCT, where it is 40 times.

Systematic samples of 200 EAs were then selected with equal probability across all LGAs within the states. The NISH EAs in each state were divided into 20 independent replicates of 10 EAs each. The sample EAs for most National Household Surveys such as General Household Survey (GHS) are based on a sub-sample of the NISH master sample, selected as a combination of replicates from the NISH frame.

However, the reporting domain for the National Youth Survey (NYS) was the respective states and FCT, Abuja. Hence, three (3) replicates representing thirty (30) EAs were selected and studied which was taken from replicates 1-3 in each state and FCT, Abuja.

SAMPLE DESIGN (SELECTION PROCEDURE)

In the first stage selection, which is the selection of EAs, thirty (30) EAs were selected in each state and FCT, with equal probability and the EAs were selected such that they cut across both urban and rural areas at the end. A total of 1,110 EAs were covered throughout the country.

In the second stage selection which is the selection of households, a total of twelve (12) households were selected using NISH grid sampling procedure in which one (1) qualified youth was selected

per household (HH). Hence, a total of thirteen thousand, three hundred and twenty (13,320 HHs) were envisaged to be canvassed in which thirteen thousand and forty five (13,045 HHs) were actually covered representing about ninety eight (98%) response rate.

SAMPLE DESIGN (ESTIMATION PROCEDURE)

Let x_i be the desired estimator of the population parameter from the i^{th} replicate ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, c$), where c is number of replicates.

The overall estimate based on c replicates is given by

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{c} \sum_{i=1}^c x_i$$

and its estimated variance is obtained by

$$var(\bar{x}) = \frac{1-f}{c(c-1)} \sum_{i=1}^c (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1-f}{c(c-1)} \left[\sum_{i=1}^c x_i^2 - \frac{1}{c} \left(\sum_{i=1}^c x_i \right)^2 \right]$$

STANDARD ERROR FOR THE ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD BY ZONE

The geographic domains of analysis for the National Youth Study 2013 were the 36 states of Nigeria and Federal Capital Territory (FCT). These States were identified in Table 2.1, which shows the distribution of the youth (10 – 24 years) population based on the 2006 Nigeria Census data and projected population size for 2013 based on the growth rate of 3.2% given by population census.

Table 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH (10 – 24 YEARS) POPULATION BASED ON THE 2006 NIGERIA CENSUS DATA AND PROJECTED POPULATION SIZE FOR 2013 BY STATE

| State | 2006 Population Census | State Percentage to National (2006) | 2013 population Projection | State Percentage to National (2013) |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Abia | 977,910 | 2.2 | 1,178,398 | 2.1 |
| Adamawa | 990,473 | 2.2 | 1,209,902 | 2.2 |
| Akwa-Ibom | 1,317,780 | 3.0 | 1,665,278 | 3.0 |
| Anambra | 1,442,075 | 3.2 | 1,749,604 | 3.2 |
| Bauchi | 1,421,610 | 3.2 | 1,796,488 | 3.2 |
| Bayelsa | 571,506 | 1.3 | 698,117 | 1.3 |
| Benue | 1,356,047 | 3.0 | 1,667,767 | 3.0 |
| Borno | 1,244,722 | 2.8 | 1,572,954 | 2.8 |
| Cross river | 976,070 | 2.2 | 1,192,308 | 2.2 |
| Delta | 1,379,652 | 3.1 | 1,719,996 | 3.1 |
| Ebonyi | 717,396 | 1.6 | 870,384 | 1.6 |
| Edo | 1,089,332 | 2.4 | 1,312,663 | 2.4 |
| Ekiti | 863,027 | 1.9 | 1,068,649 | 1.9 |
| Enugu | 1,124,842 | 2.5 | 1,383,414 | 2.5 |
| Gombe | 755,522 | 1.7 | 941,900 | 1.7 |
| Imo | 1,337,617 | 3.0 | 1,667,591 | 3.0 |
| Jigawa | 1,247,905 | 2.8 | 1,524,366 | 2.8 |
| Kaduna | 1,890,724 | 4.3 | 2,325,352 | 4.2 |
| Kano | 2,904,158 | 6.5 | 3,645,209 | 6.6 |
| Katsina | 1,709,259 | 3.8 | 2,102,173 | 3.8 |
| Kebbi | 946,208 | 2.1 | 1,171,648 | 2.1 |
| Kogi | 1,022,542 | 2.3 | 1,257,598 | 2.3 |
| Kwara | 734,257 | 1.7 | 903,043 | 1.6 |
| Lagos | 2,800,673 | 6.3 | 3,491,566 | 6.3 |
| Nasarawa | 579,800 | 1.3 | 713,081 | 1.3 |
| Niger | 1,185,681 | 2.7 | 1,498,344 | 2.7 |
| Ogun | 1,152,619 | 2.6 | 1,446,732 | 2.6 |
| Ondo | 1,151,477 | 2.6 | 1,416,171 | 2.6 |
| Osun | 1,160,136 | 2.6 | 1,446,328 | 2.6 |
| Oyo | 1,797,674 | 4.0 | 2,271,720 | 4.1 |
| Plateau | 1,024,181 | 2.3 | 1,234,155 | 2.2 |
| Rivers | 1,763,506 | 4.0 | 2,228,541 | 4.0 |
| Sokoto | 1,061,750 | 2.4 | 1,305,819 | 2.4 |
| Taraba | 702,890 | 1.6 | 858,608 | 1.6 |
| Yobe | 713,608 | 1.6 | 907,909 | 1.6 |
| Zamfara | 948,089 | 2.1 | 1,181,971 | 2.1 |
| FCT | 407,730 | 0.9 | 759,825 | 1.4 |
| National | 44,470,448 | 100.0 | 55,385,574 | 100.0 |

The sample size for the national youth study 2013 was determined to provide reliable estimates for key indicators at the state, zone and national levels. It took into account resource constraints, the need for improved quality control in order to reduce the non-sampling errors, the need for the

overall sample size to be manageable for quality and operational control purposes. This was especially important given the challenge of collecting accurate information on household bases. Given these constraints, a sample size of 13,320 households was considered out of which 13,045 households responded with a **response rate of 98%** which is good enough.

Table 2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH (10 – 24 YEARS) BASED ON 2006 NIGERIA CENSUS DATA AND PROJECTED POPULATION SIZE FOR 2013 BY ZONES

| Geo- Political Zone | 2006 Population Census | Percentage Value | 2013 population Projection | Percentage Value |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| North Central | 6,310,238 | 14.2 | 8,033,814 | 14.5 |
| North East | 5,828,825 | 13.1 | 7,287,762 | 13.2 |
| North West | 10,708,093 | 24.1 | 13,256,538 | 23.9 |
| South East | 5,599,840 | 12.6 | 6,849,390 | 12.4 |
| South South | 7,097,846 | 16.0 | 8,816,904 | 15.9 |
| South West | 8,925,606 | 20.1 | 11,141,166 | 20.1 |
| National | 44,470,448 | 100.0 | 55,385,574 | 100.0 |

Table 2.3 shows the expected level of precision for a sample of 13,320 households. **Please note that the standard error, or square root of the variance, was used to measure the sampling error.** A sample size of 360 households was allocated to each state. It should be noted that the survey was based on the selection of 12 households per sample EA. The weights within each state were quite variable, which results in an increase in the design effect that off-setted the efficiency from having a smaller number of sample households per EA. This sample selection procedure provided stable weights within each state.

It can be seen that the coefficient of variation (CV) for the youth population estimated for North-East Zone is the highest (4.49%), especially when compared to the results of other zones. This was probably due to the insurgence in that zone. The CV estimate for South East also was a bit high due to the number of states in the zone¹. The CVs for the other zones appear to be within a similar range to each other. **However, lower CV means better precision and according to statistical theory generally, an estimator is considered satisfactory if its CV is less than 10%.**

¹ All other zones have 6 states except the South East and North West which have 5 and 7 states respectively.

Table 2.3: Approximate standard errors for National Youth Study 2013

| ZONE | Estimated household population | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | CV | Design Effect | Number of sample household |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | |
| North Central | 3,254,898 | 124906 | 3,009,828 | 3,499,968 | 3.84 | 3.55 | 2510 |
| North East | 2,900,786 | 130335 | 2,645,064 | 3,156,507 | 4.49 | 4.25 | 1948 |
| North West | 6,117,708 | 218876 | 5,688,265 | 6,547,152 | 3.58 | 6.92 | 2515 |
| South East | 1,978,175 | 74420 | 1,832,160 | 2,124,190 | 3.76 | 1.93 | 1770 |
| South South | 2,689,176 | 110555 | 2,472,262 | 2,906,090 | 4.11 | 3.26 | 2147 |
| South West | 3,896,915 | 22598 | 3,453,529 | 4,340,301 | 0.58 | 10.06 | 2155 |

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Two (2) main survey instruments were used for both the training and data collection. These were; the questionnaire and the study guide (manual). They were used during the training and further served as reference material to the enumerators and supervisors during the fieldwork.

TRAINING

Three (3) levels of training/briefing were organized in which the first level was at Abuja called the training of trainers (TOT) while the second level was at one (1) state in each of the six (6) geopolitical zones of the country. The states are Oyo state for South West Zone, Cross River State for South South Zone, Enugu state for South East Zone, Niger state for North Central Zone, Gombe state for North East Zone and Kaduna state for North West Zone. The third level training took place at the 36 states of the Federation and FCT where the field staffs comprising of Supervisors and Enumerators were trained. Each level of training was manned by competent resource persons.

FIELDWORK ARRANGEMENT FOR DATA COLLECTION

The fieldwork was carried out by experienced data collection personnel and it lasted for fifteen (15) days. A team comprising of one (1) supervisor and four (4) enumerators were used in each state and FCT.

MONITORING /QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

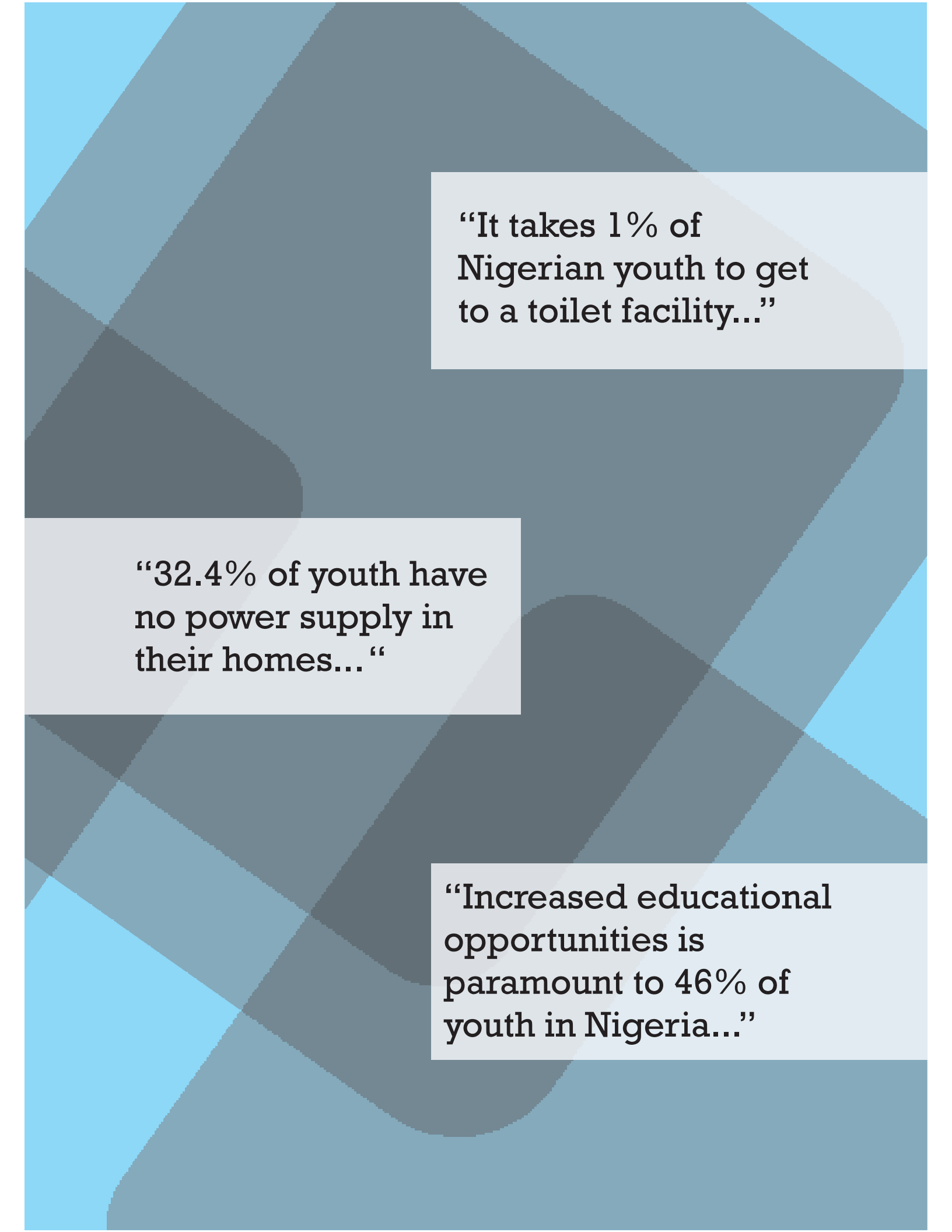
To ensure good quality data, quality assurance measures were put in place. These involved: (i) thorough trainings that were organized and delivered by competent and experience facilitators. (ii) monitoring and supervision by the supervisors during data collection stage in which the supervisors followed the enumerators throughout the data collection period assisted in gotten quality data; and lastly, (iii) there was an independent quality assurance personnel mounted from Abuja that visited all the thirty six (36) states of the Federation and FCT.

RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS

Records were retrieved from states and FCT. They were batched EA by EA and were submitted at Abuja where data processing, analysis and report writing took place.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

After retrieval of the records, the questionnaires were first subjected to manual editing before data entry and verification took place. Thereafter, computer editing and correction were carried out after which tabulation plan was developed. Tables were later generated and cleaned before report writing took place.



“It takes 1% of
Nigerian youth to get
to a toilet facility...”

“32.4% of youth have
no power supply in
their homes...”

“Increased educational
opportunities is
paramount to 46% of
youth in Nigeria...”