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NATIONAL REPORT

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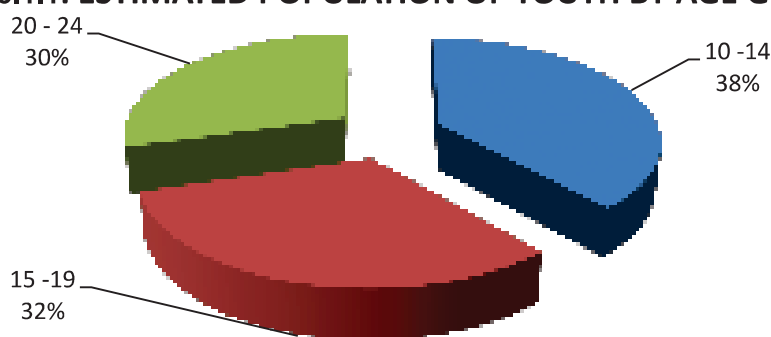
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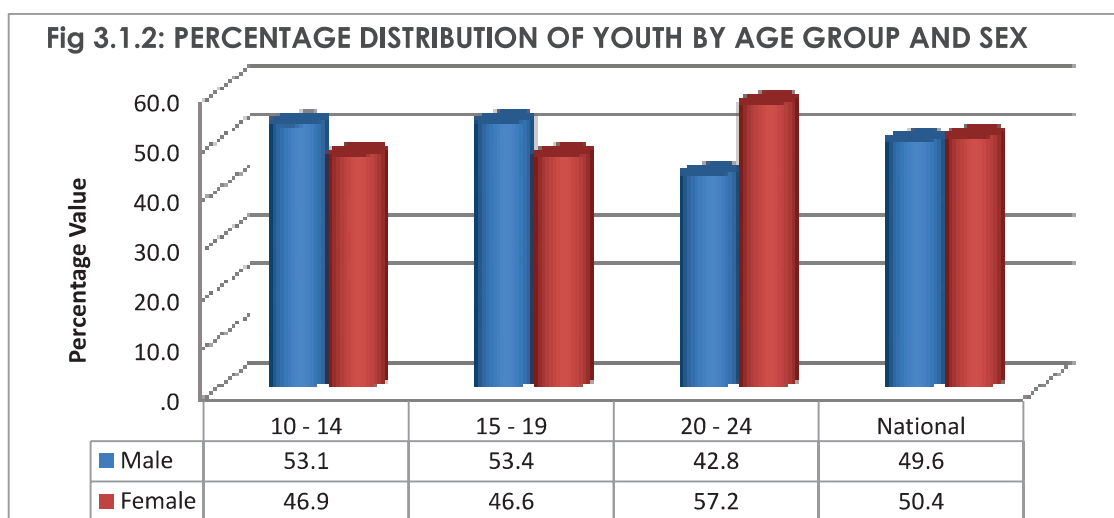
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The youth dominate the Nigerian population. From the outcome of the study, the population of the youth in Nigeria was estimated to be 72 million (72,842,887) which represents 41.6% of the projected population of 174,897,644 according to population census growth rate of 0.32 given by National Population Commission (NPopC). The age group distribution of youth according to the study gave the highest population of 38% for age group 10 – 14 years followed by 15 -19 years (32%) then 20 – 24 years (30%) (see fig 3.1.1). The percentage of youth interviewed with the total national projected youth population represents 50.6% (36,833,292), and it also serves as 21.1% of the projected National Population figure.

FIG 3.1.1: ESTIMATED POPULATION OF YOUTH BY AGE GROUP



From the study, more male are within the age group 10 – 14 years (53.1%) and 15 - 19 years (53.4%) (as seen in fig 3.1.2), and there was reduction of the male gender within the age group 20- 24 (42.8%). Nationally there were more females (50.4%) compared to their male counterparts



YOUTH POPULATION PER STATE

FIGURE 3.1.3a: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY STATE

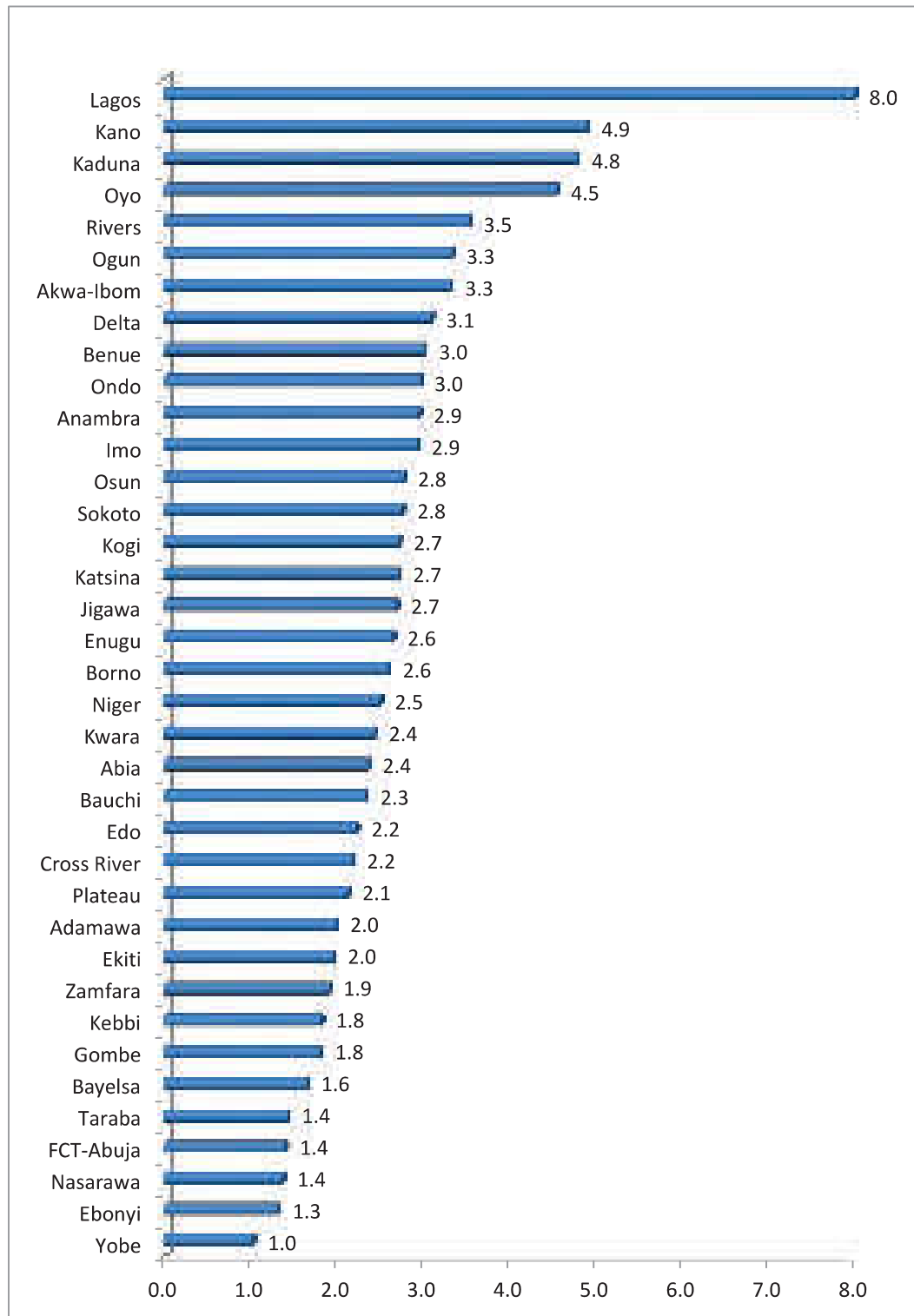
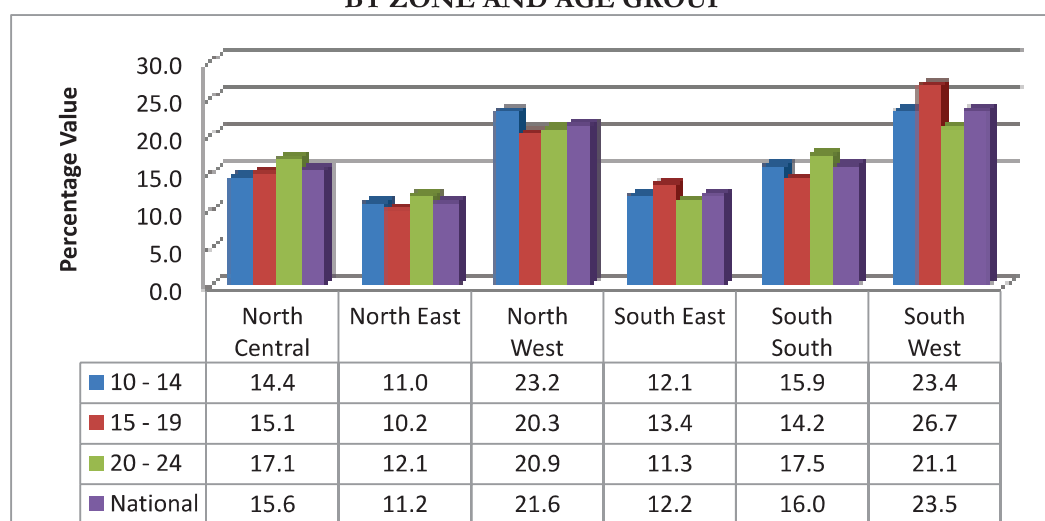


Fig 3.1.3a shows that Lagos state had the highest percentage of the youth in Nigeria with 8.0 % ¹, followed by Kano state with (4.83%), while Ebonyi (1.3%) and Yobe state (1.0%) had the lowest.

Fig 3.1.3b considered youth across the zone. Youths within the age group 10 – 14 years were higher in South West (23.4%) and lowest in North East (11.0%). Youth in age group 15 -19 had the highest population in South West (26.7%) and lowest in North East (10.2%).

**FIGURE 3.1.3B: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH
BY ZONE AND AGE GROUP**



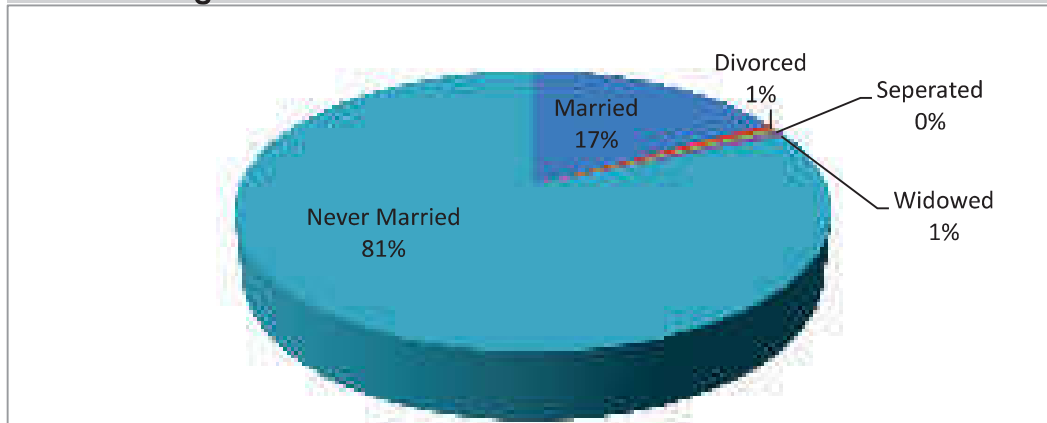
South West had the highest (21.1%) when considering the population of youth within the age group 20 – 24 while South East had the lowest (11.3%). Nationally, South West had the highest (23.5%) youth while the lowest came from North East (11.2%).

MARITAL STATUS

Marital status was grouped into five different categories. “Ordinance Marriage” refers to Court Marriages; “customary Marriage” refers to traditional marriage, while “mutual agreement” refers to a situation where no formal marriage contract exists between the couple.

¹ Please note that this chart is not based on state of origin but rather, state of residence as at the time of the survey.

Fig 3.1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY MARITAL STATUS



A larger percentage of the youth (81.3%) were never married, which is not surprising considering the age group. About 17% were married, while less than 1% were separated.

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Generally, Fig 3.1.5 shows that generally female youth were higher in all the categories with the exception of “Never Married”.

Fig 3.1.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

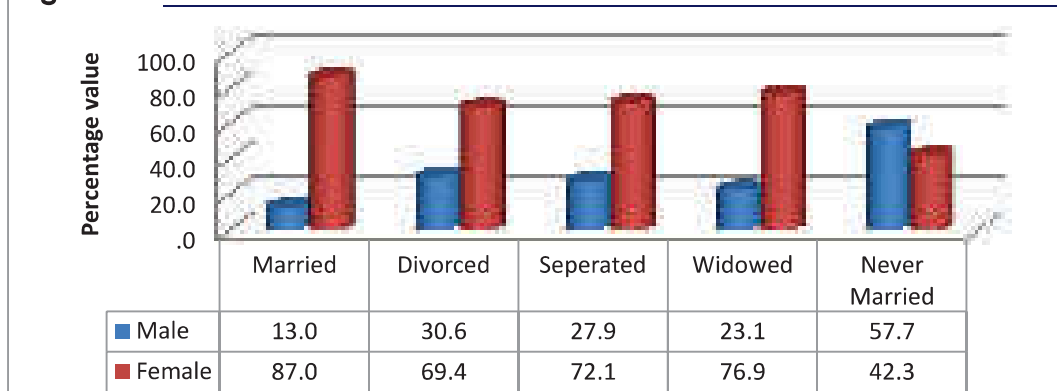
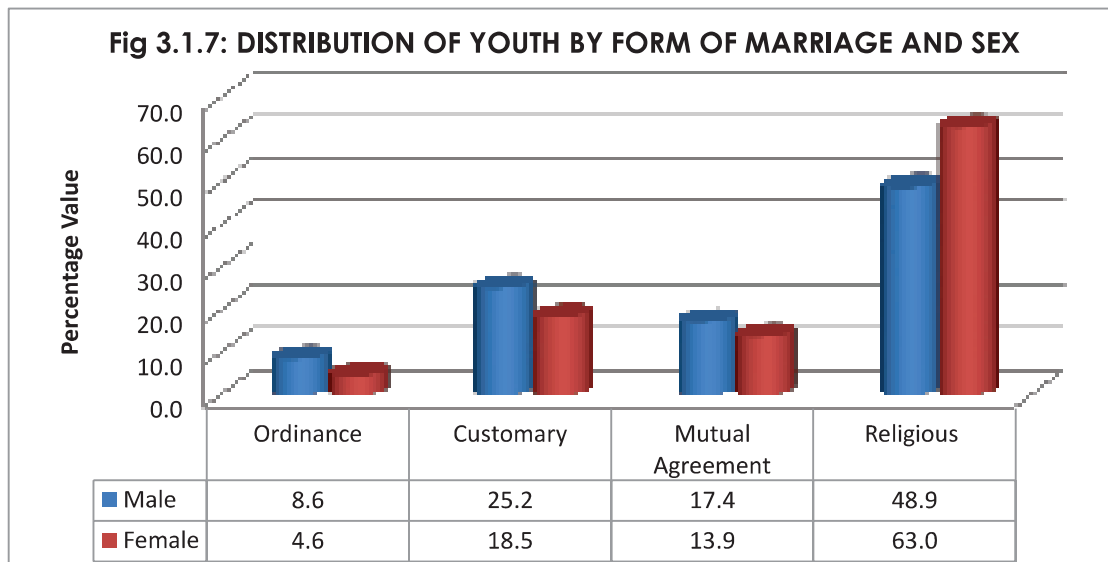


Fig 3.1.6 shows the distribution of youth who were married by the type of marriage contracted. Religious (Christian/Islamic) mode of marriage had the highest value (61.2%) while Ordinance (5.1%) was the lowest. About 14.3% of youth lived together



under mutual agreement. However, considering fig 3.1.7, all forms of marriages had more male youth except religious which had more female (63.0%).

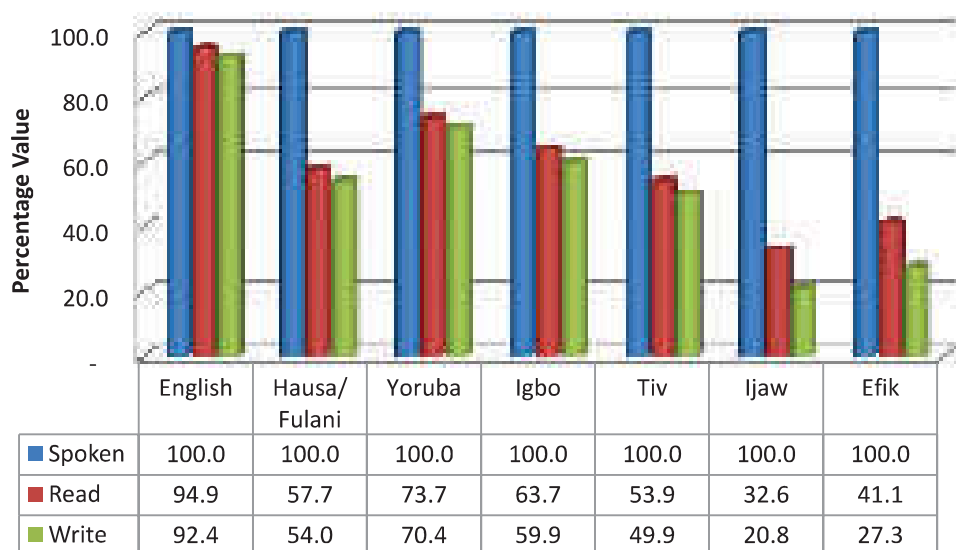


NIGERIAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN

From the study it was clear that the Nigerian youth speak English (45%) more fluently than any other Nigerian local language. The next language spoken was Hausa/Fulani (24.8%) then Yoruba (16%) and Igbo (10.1%). English (55.5%) also took a lead among languages that Nigerian youth can read comfortably followed by Hausa/Fulani (18.6%), Yoruba (15.3%) then Igbo (8.3%). The same trend was found among language(s) that youth can write comfortably.

Fig 3.1.9 depicts further that of the youth that speak English fluently, 94.9% indicated that they read English comfortably, while 92.4% claimed they write comfortably. About 57.7% of youth who can speak Hausa/Fulani could read while 54.0% could Hausa/Fulani write comfortably. Only 32.6% of youth who could speak Ijaw claimed they could read while 20.8% could write comfortably.

FIG 3.1.9: NIGERIAN LANGUAGE SPOKEN, READ AND WRITTEN FLUENTLY





RELIGION

Fig 3.1.10 illustrates the religious affiliations of youths. Christianity (56%) was the highest which was closely followed by Islam (43%).

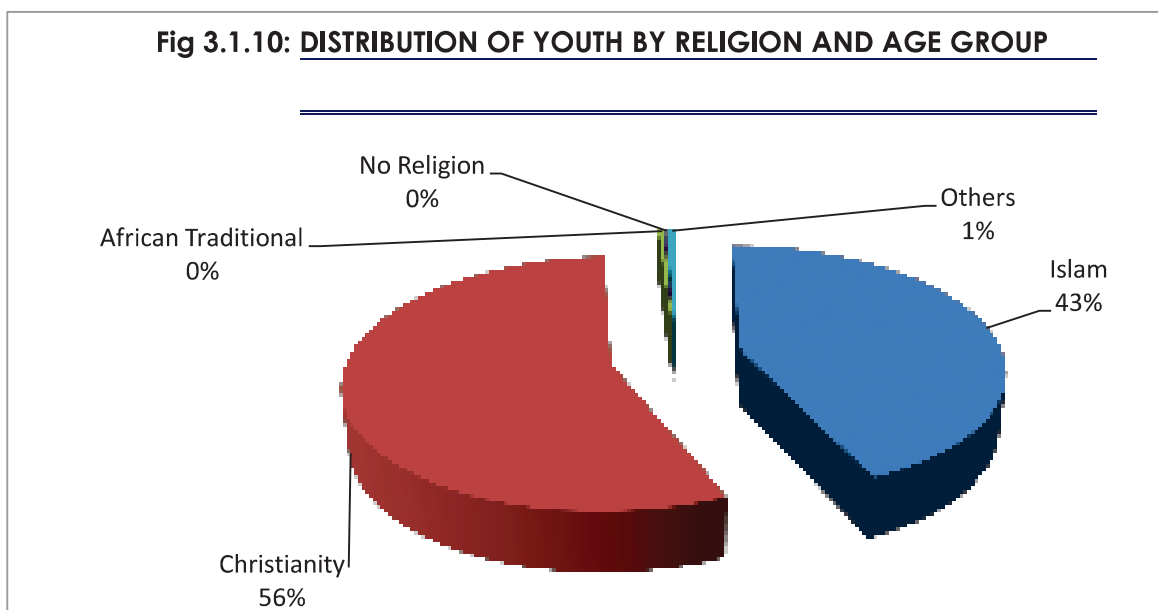
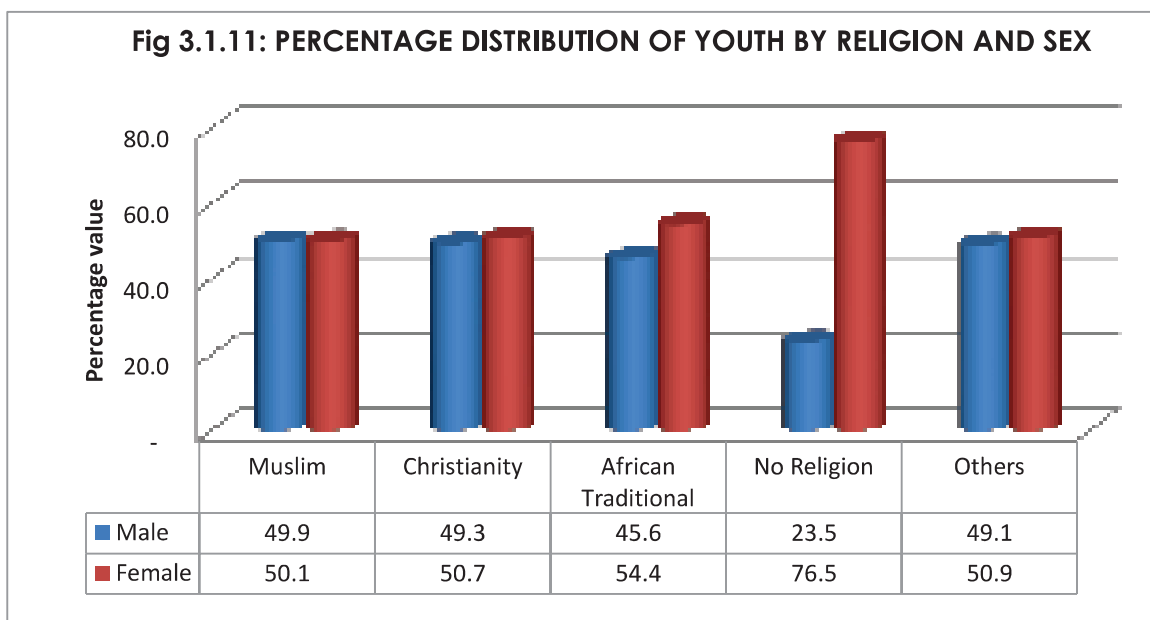


Figure 3.1.11 shows the percentage distribution of youth by religious affiliations segregated by sex. It reveals that there are more female youths in all religions than their male counterparts.



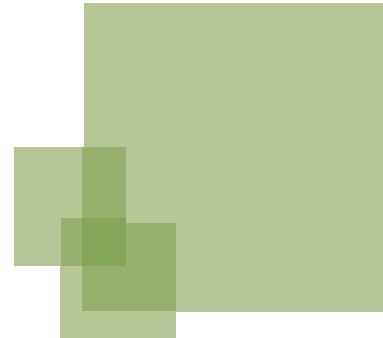
EDUCATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Education is the bedrock of successful development of any nation. Merriam-Webster defines education as the process of teaching or being taught. It can be described as a transfer of knowledge from one person to another. Education can be classified into ‘Formal’, ‘Non-Formal’ and ‘Informal’.

Formal Education can be classified as teaching-learning received within the four walls of a school like primary, secondary or tertiary institutions. Formal Education has stereo-typed curriculum, time table and expected years of completion. The teachers in this sector are considered to be authority, all-knowing and citadel of knowledge. The recipients are called pupils or students as the case may be.

Non-Formal Education is classified as teaching-learning received outside the formal school system. It is organized, has curriculum and flexible time table – with completion period that is based on contact hours. The recipients are called learners and they are regarded as matured and experienced. The textbooks in this sector are called primers as they are specially written and made suitable to the learners. The place of learning are called Centres and not schools and they are often chosen or selected with the learners. The teachers in this sector are called Facilitators.

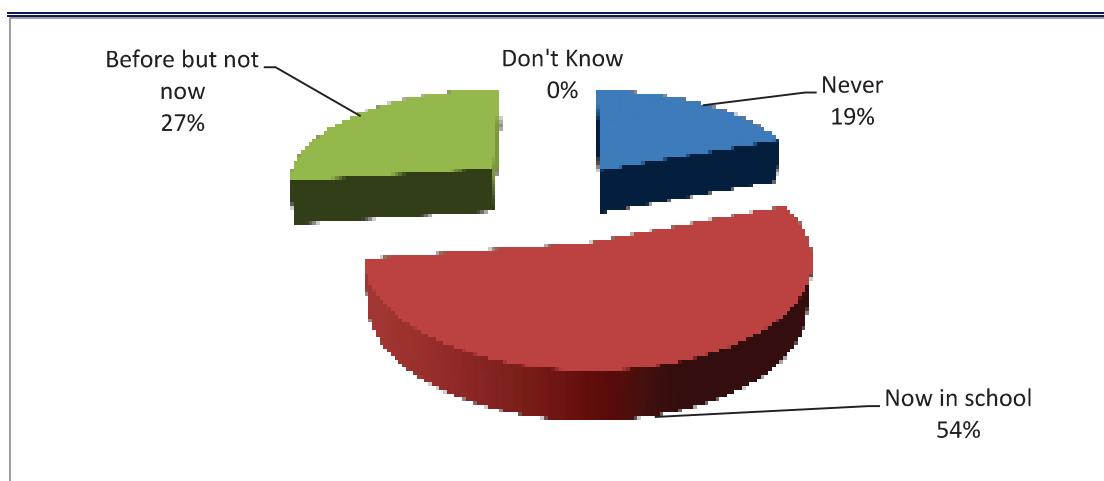
Informal Education is classified as teaching-learning that takes place without any written curriculum, time table or written texts. An example is the way mothers teach children how to talk or speak a particular language. Another example is an education incidentally acquired by listening to a radio or television programme or by listening to a discussion. Teacher and learner may not even know each other and there is no selected venue, centre or class.



YOUTH ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOL

The study revealed, according to Fig 3.2.1, 54% of youth is currently in school.

FIG 3.2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOL



About 27% have left school while 19% have never been to school. Considering youth attendance in school, gender-wise, fig 3.2.2 shows more female youth were out of school than their male counterpart; and 56.9% of youth who never attended school were female. 58.5% of youth who left school due to certain reasons were female, and out of youth who were currently in school, only 44.0% were female.

FIG. 3.2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH IN SCHOOL AND SEX

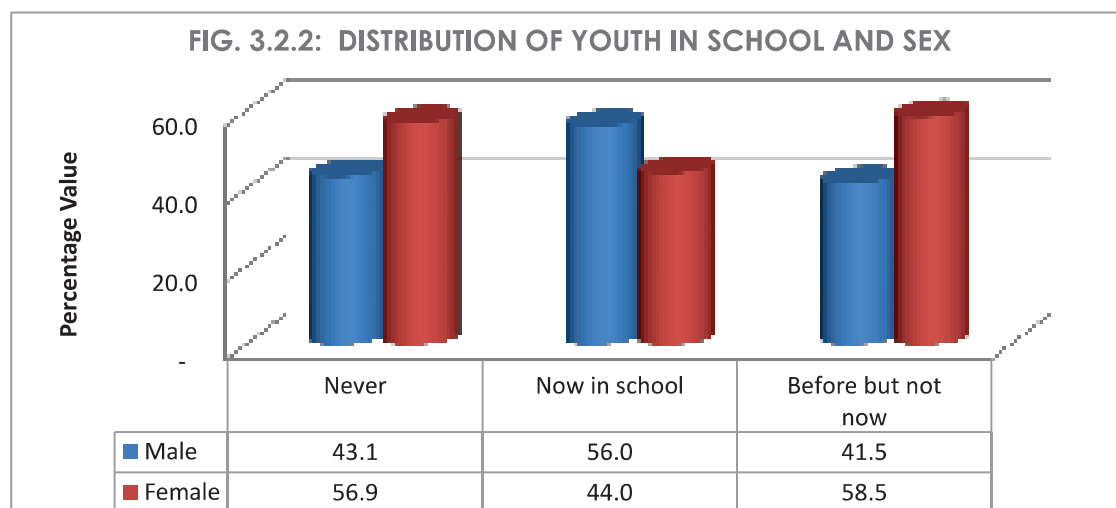
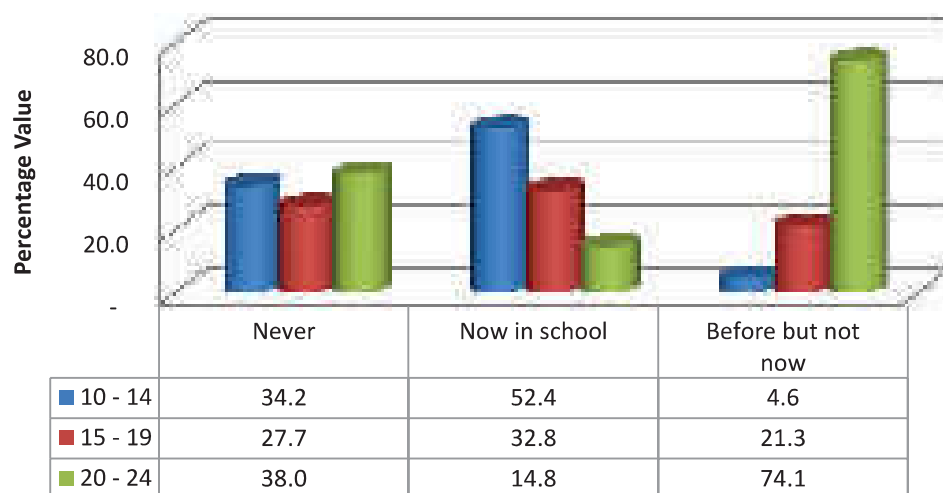


Fig 3.2.3 shows the percentage age group of youth attendance in school. More of youth within the age group 10-24 (52.4%) were more in school than others. As the

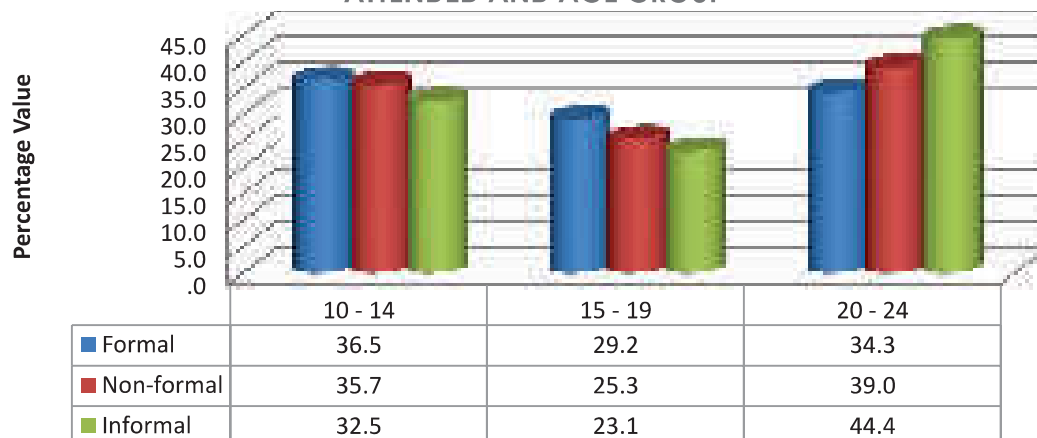
youth grows in age, they are getting out of school. More than 74% of youth within the ages of 20-24 years were out of school; this might be due to completion of a level of school by youth within that age group.

Fig 3.2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOL BY AGE GROUP



From the population of those who were now in school or went to school but were now out of school, Fig 3.2.4 shows the type of school attended by youths.

FIG 3.2.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY TYPE OF EDUCATION ATTENDED AND AGE GROUP



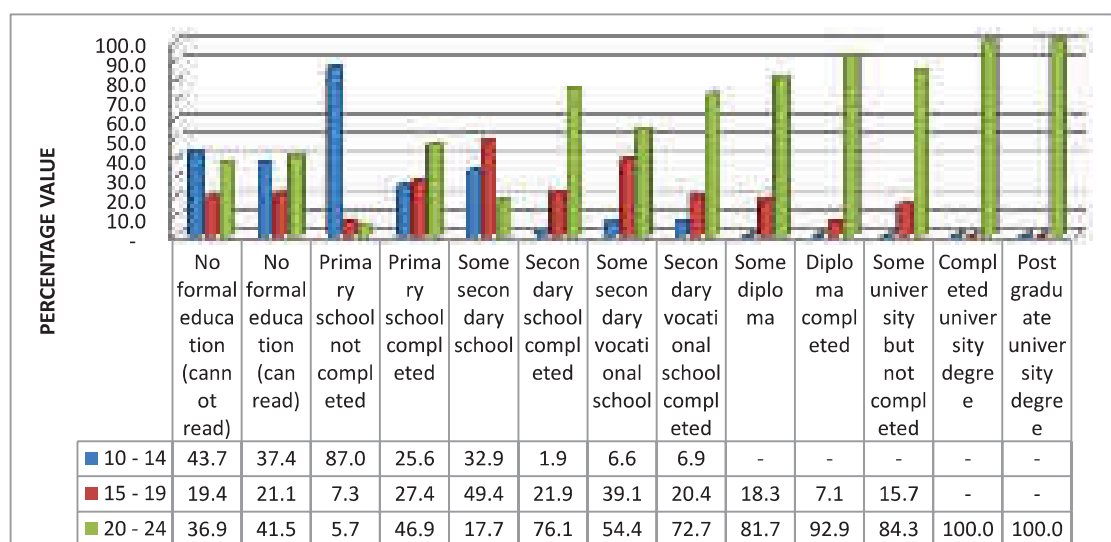
About 36.5% of youth within the age group 10-14 years attended formal school, 35.7% attended non formal while 32.5% attended an informal school. Youth within

the ages of 15 – 19 had the highest population in formal school (29.2%). Youth within ages 20 -24 were currently in or out of informal school – 39% in non-formal and 34.3% in formal school.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

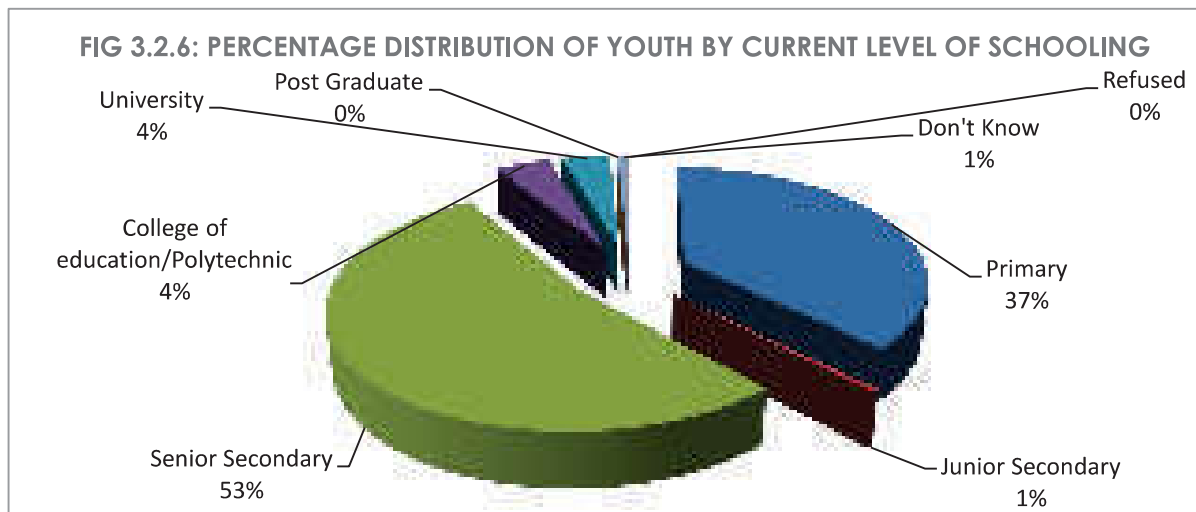
The level of education attained by youth as at the time of interview was asked, and the study shows that out of youth without formal education who cannot read, 43.7% were within the group 10 - 14 years old, 19.4% were within 15 -19 years while 36.9 per cent were within the age group 20 – 24 years. According to Fig 3.2.5, about 87.0% of youth in primary school were within the age group 10– 14 years. More than 76% of youth who had completed secondary school were within the age group 20 - 24 years old. There were a continuous increase in percentage of youth within the age group 20 – 24 years who had completed education above secondary school. The youth who had completed university degree or postgraduate degree were all within the age group 20 – 24 years old.

FIG 3.2.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTENDED AND AGE GROUP



When asked from youth who were currently in school of their current level, Fig 3.2.6 showed their responses. 53% were currently in senior secondary school; about 37% were in primary school. More than 8.0% were in tertiary institutions which included

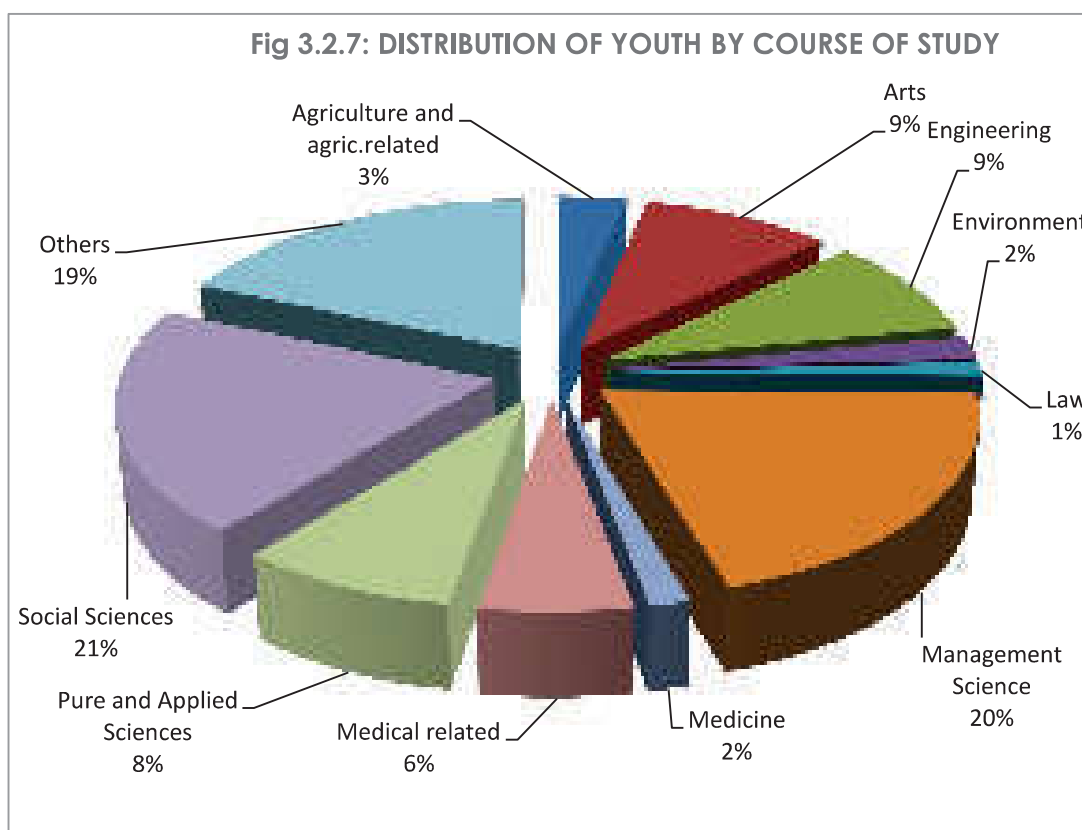
college of education/polytechnics (4.0%) and university (4.0%), less than one (1)% was at the post graduate level.

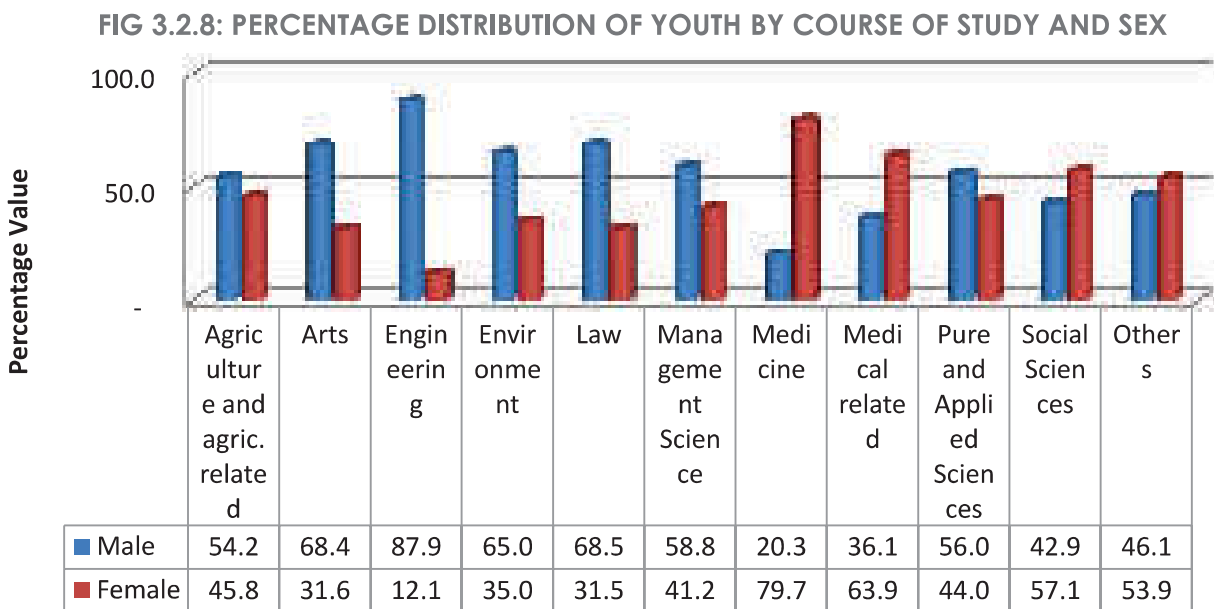




YOUTH AND COURSE OF STUDY

The outcome of the study shows that Social Science courses (21.0%) recorded the highest followed by management science (20.0%) and the least course taken was law (1.2%). See Fig 3.2.7.





Gender wise, Fig 3.2.8 showed more male in Agriculture and Agricultural sciences related courses (54.2%), Arts (68.4%), Engineering (87.9%), Law (68.5%), Management science (58.8%) and pure and applied sciences (56.0%). The study showed female youths in the field of Medicine (79.7%), medical related fields (63.9%) and social sciences (57.1%) more than their male counterpart.

SCHOOL INTERRUPTION

Fig 3.2.9 showed the level of interruption of youth education in Nigeria. It was clear that nationally, Lagos state (11.4%) had the highest level of interruption, followed by Oyo state (8.9%) and Rivers (7.3%). The state with least figure was Yobe (0.3%).

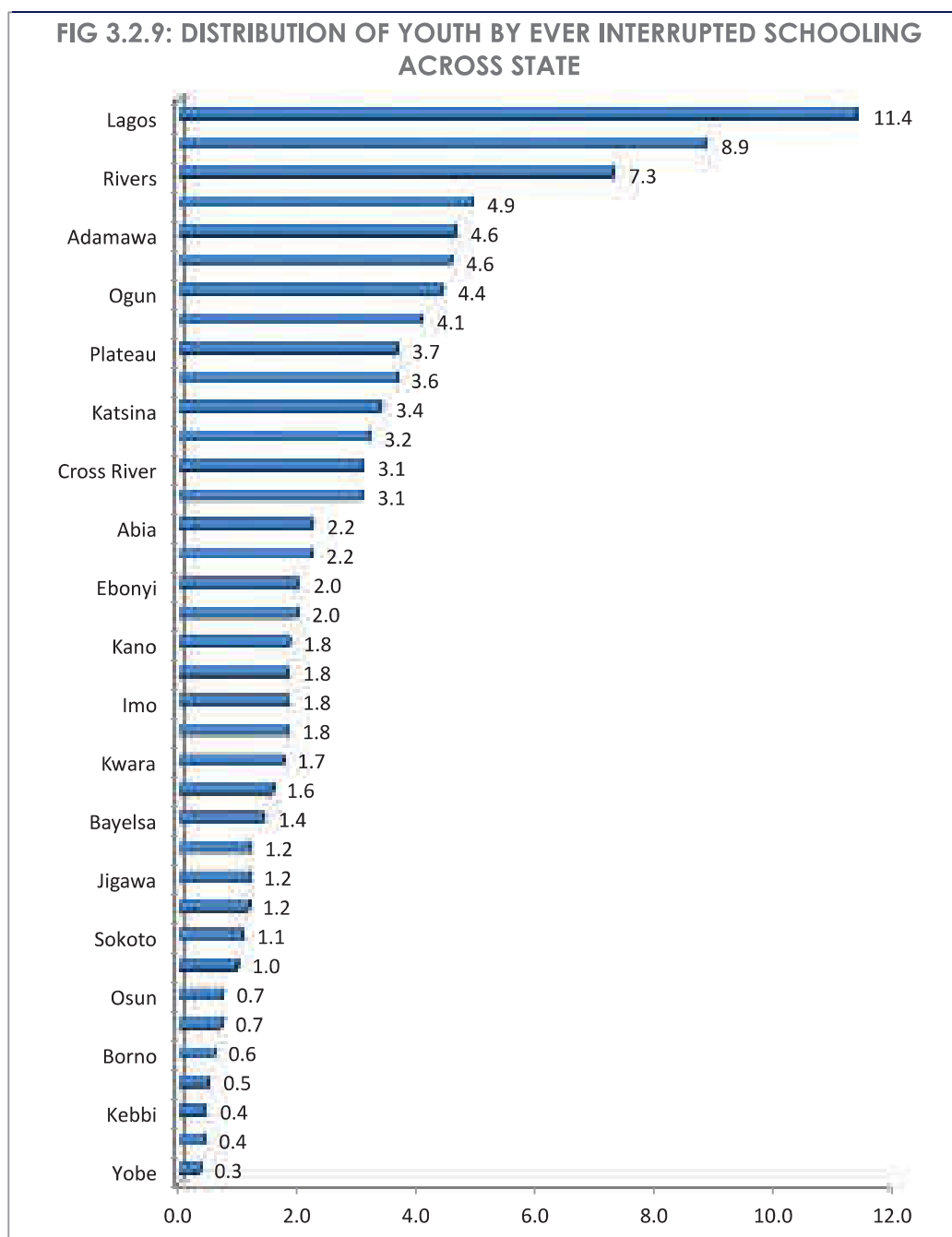
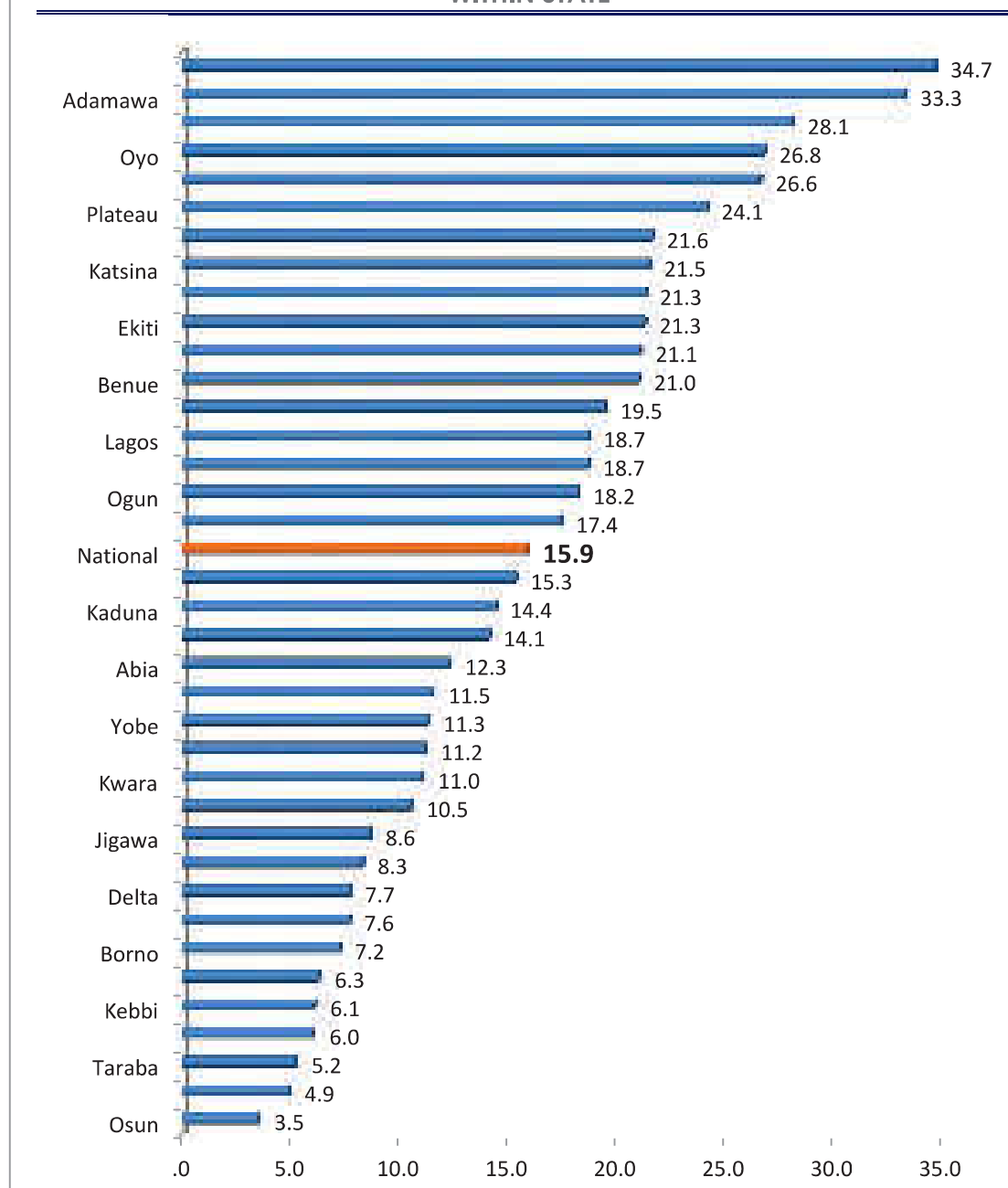


Fig 3.2.10 showed the percentage value of youth who were interrupted within state. The states above the national value (15.9%) were led by Ebonyi (34.7%) and end with

FIG 3.2.10: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY EVER INTERRUPTED SCHOOLING WITHIN STATE



Bauchi (17.4%) state. The state with lowest percentage of youth interruption within state is Qsun (3.5%).

Unaffordability of school fees (56%) is the main reason for youth interrupting schooling, as depicted by Fig 3.2.11. The next reason which accounted to 18% was family denial.

FIG 3.2.11: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY EVER INTERRUPTED SCHOOLING

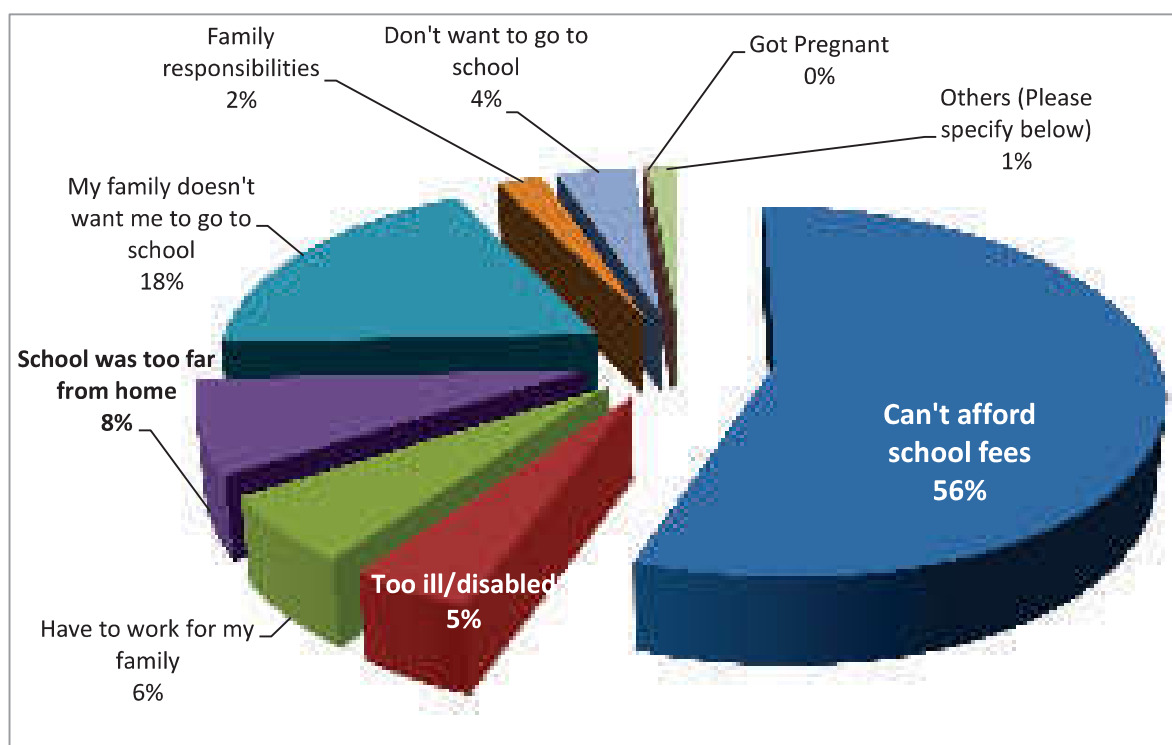
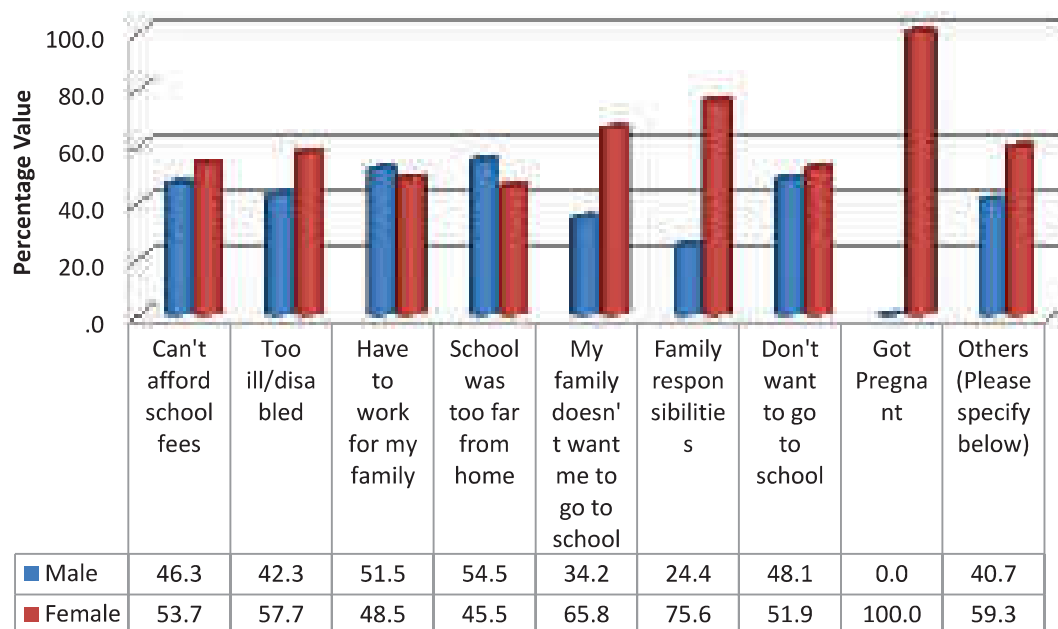


Fig 3.2.12 showed more effect on female youth as more than half of female (53.7%) could not afford school fees, 65.8% were denied schooling by family, 75.6% were involved in family responsibilities and pregnancy disturbed some fractions even though less than 1% of the population of youth who were interrupted.

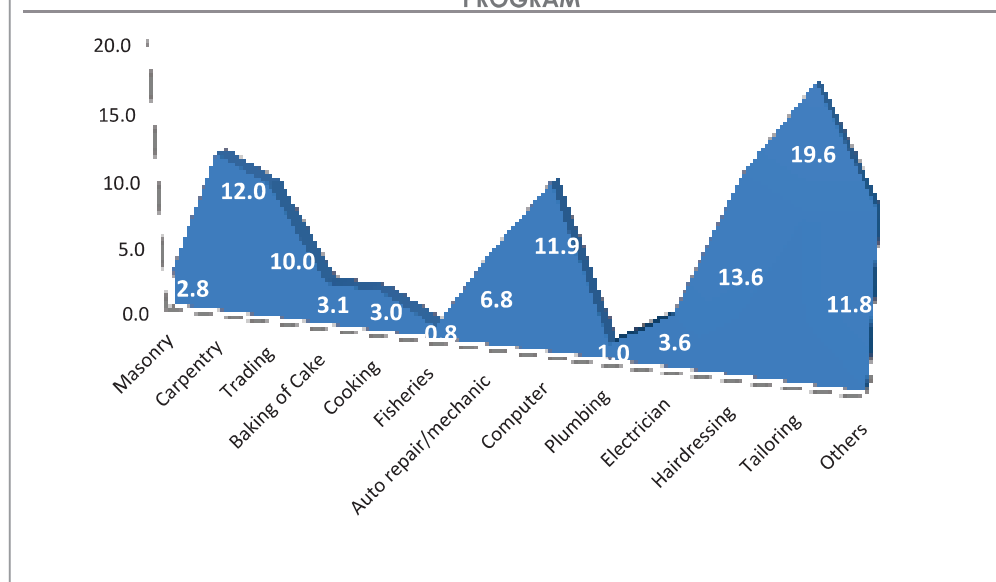
FIG 3.2.12: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY EVER INTERRUPTED SCHOOLING AND SEX



SKILL OR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

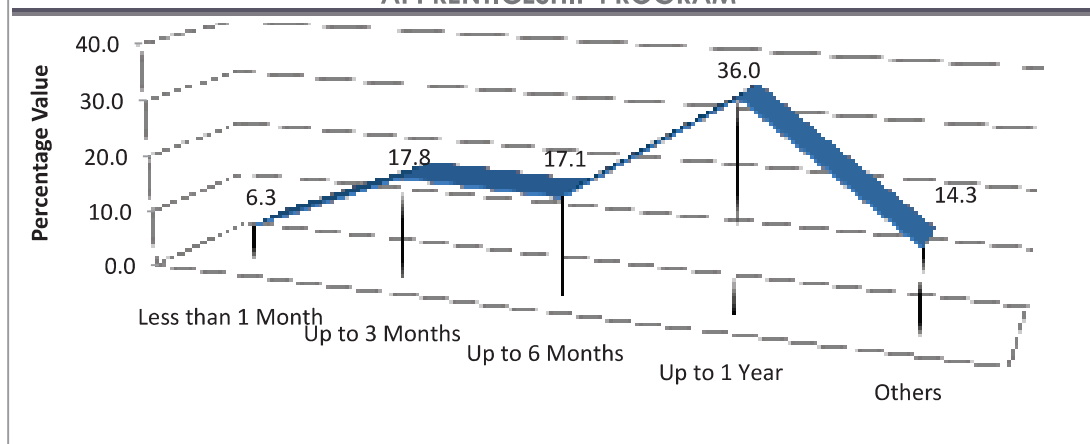
Skill training or apprenticeship is a special programme created to educate people practically on various fields of study to improve the standard of living in the society. The study showed about 10.0% of youth engaging in a skill or apprenticeship program. Fig 3.2.13 showed Tailoring (19.6%) as the highest skill acquisition by youth. This was closely followed by hairdressing (13.6%), then carpentry (12.0%). The skills with less attention of youths were plumbing (1.0%) and fisheries (0.8%)

FIG 3.2.13: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY AREA OF SKILL TRAINING OR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM



The study also showed that most youth spend up to one year (36.0%) during the period of skill acquisition. Only 6.3% of those who acquired skill did so in less than 1 month. See fig 3.2.14.

Fig 3.2.14: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF SKILL TRAINING OR APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM



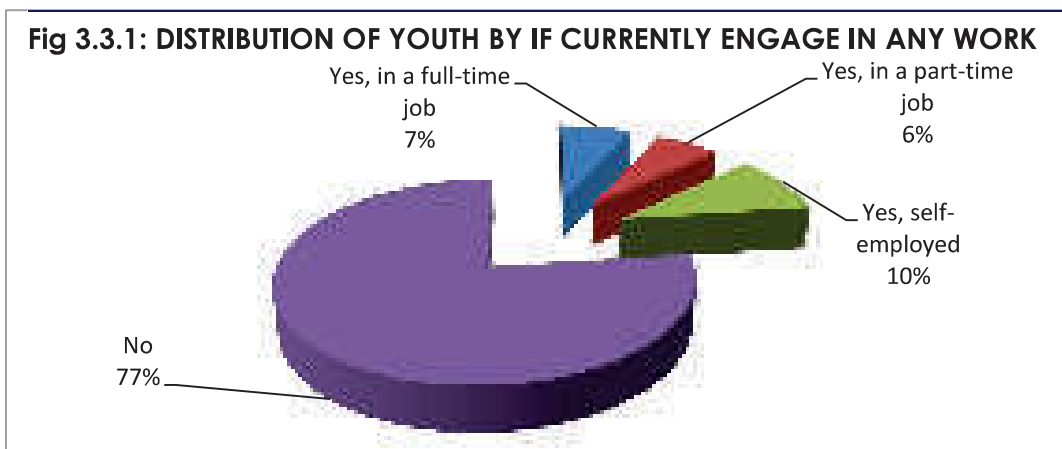
More than 54.9% of youths who acquired skills through training or apprenticeship completed the period of training. The study showed that 43.5% of males and 56.5% of females who attended an apprenticeship training completed the training. More Than 40% of those who acquired training agreed that it led to employment.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & CAREER

Unemployment rate in Nigeria for the year 2011 stood at 23.9 percent with youth unemployment rate at over 50 %. Designing appropriate policies to support their transition to stable employment should therefore be of high priority to the country.

YOUTH IN EMPLOYMENT

The study revealed that about 77% of youth were not employed while 23% engaged themselves in any work either full-time, part-time or self-employment as shown in fig3.3.1.



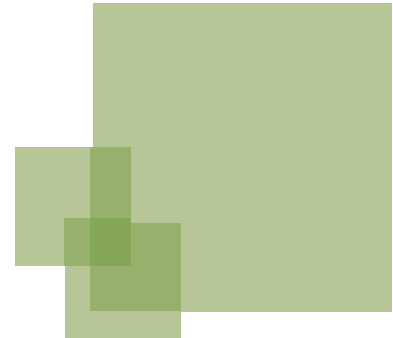
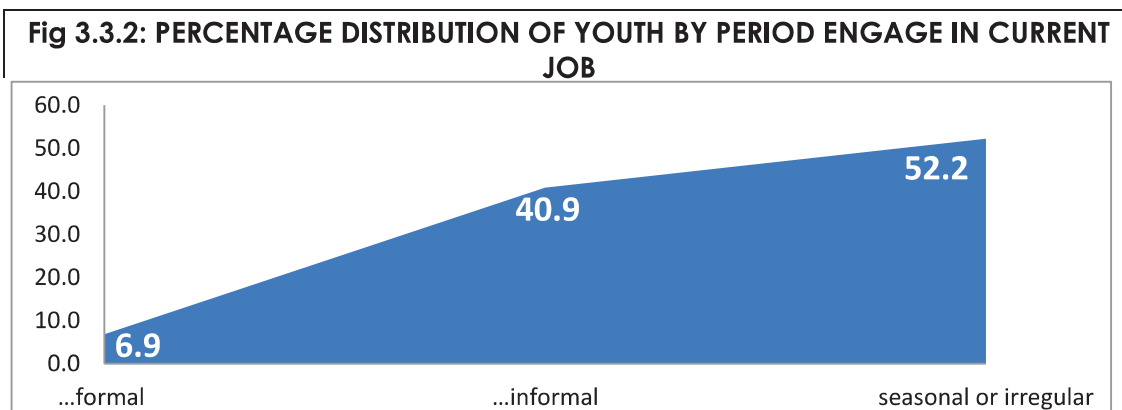
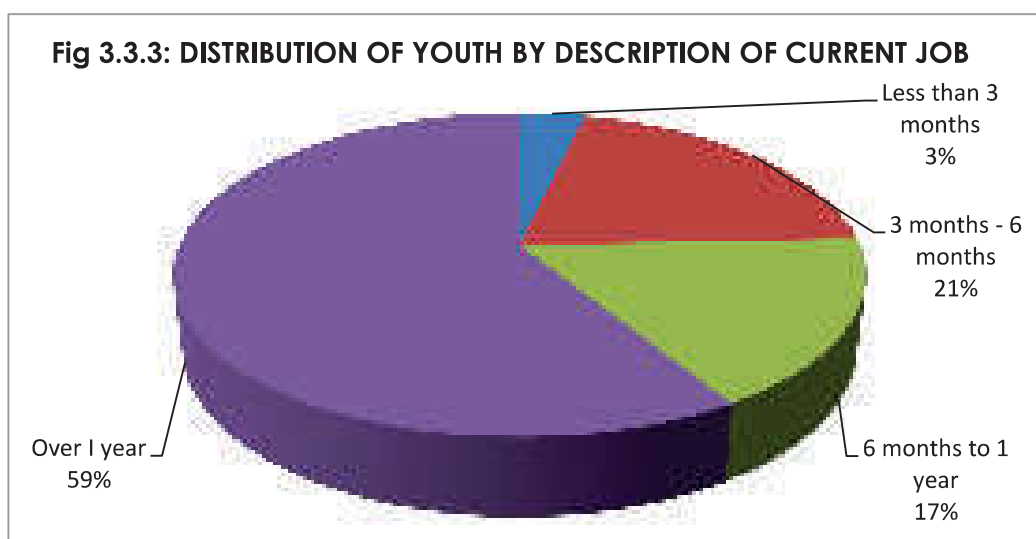


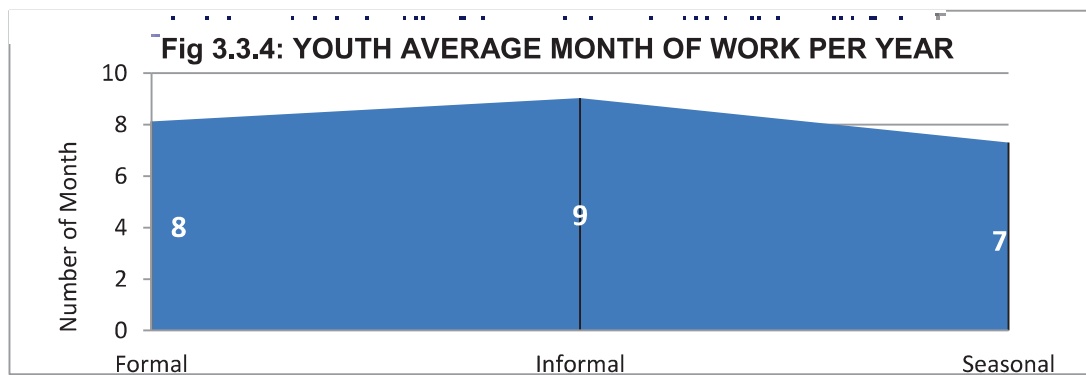
Fig 3.3.2 showed the length of employment attained by the youth who were employed. About 59% had been working for more than one year while 3% started work within the last 3 months.



It is clearly shown in Fig 3.3.3 that 6.9% of youth worked in the formal sector, (ie organizations that were registered with CAC and have an accounting system). The larger population of 52.2% were in seasonal or irregular work like agriculture, helping out a friend or relative, day labourer, etc.

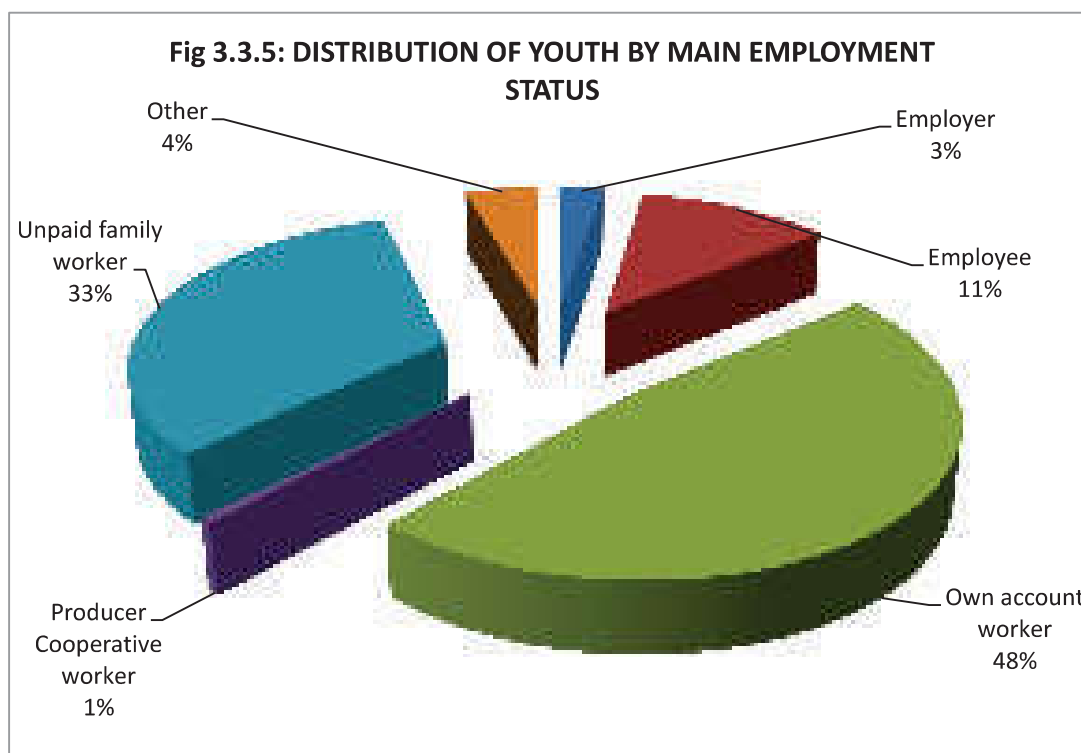


The average time spent by youth per month based on the sector of work is shown in fig 3.3.4. Those who were in the informal sector spent on the average 9 months in a year on their jobs while the time spent on formal and seasonal (or irregular) jobs were 8 months and 7 months respectively.



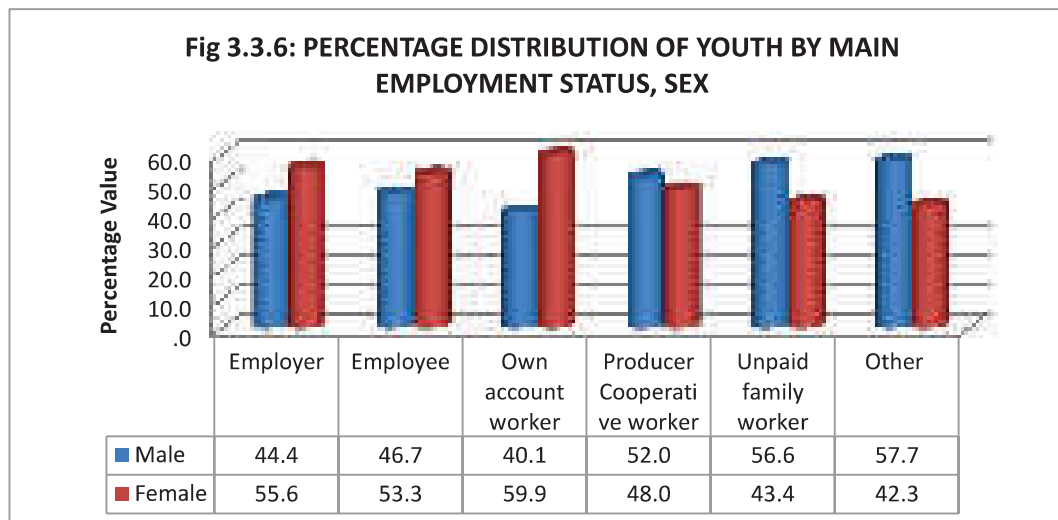
MAIN EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Most employed youth (48%) are self-employed. 33% were working in family businesses while 11% were employees of organizations. (See Fig 3.3.5)

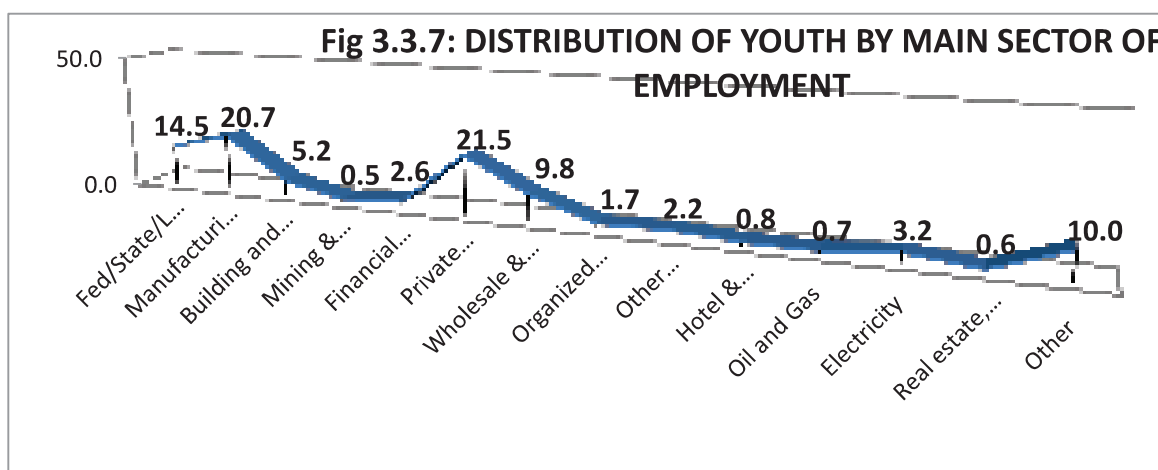


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Fig 3.3.6 shows further that more female youths were involved as employers (55.6%).

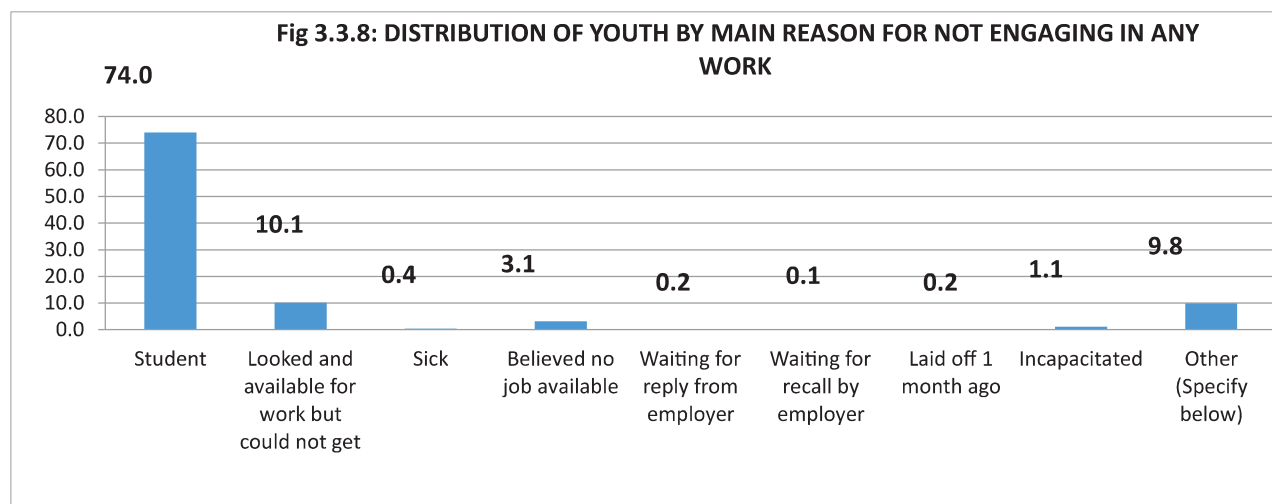


When considering the main sector of employment for youths, private professional services (21.5%) was the highest closely followed by manufacturing (20.7%), and Government establishments – Federal, state and Local (14.5%). The least sector (0.5%) was Mining and quarrying (0.5%). (See fig 3.3.7)



YOUTH OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

More than 10% of youth who were not currently engaged in any job were looking for jobs, but were unable to find any. Students accounted for 74.0% while 3.1% believed that jobs were not available. See Fig. 3.3.8



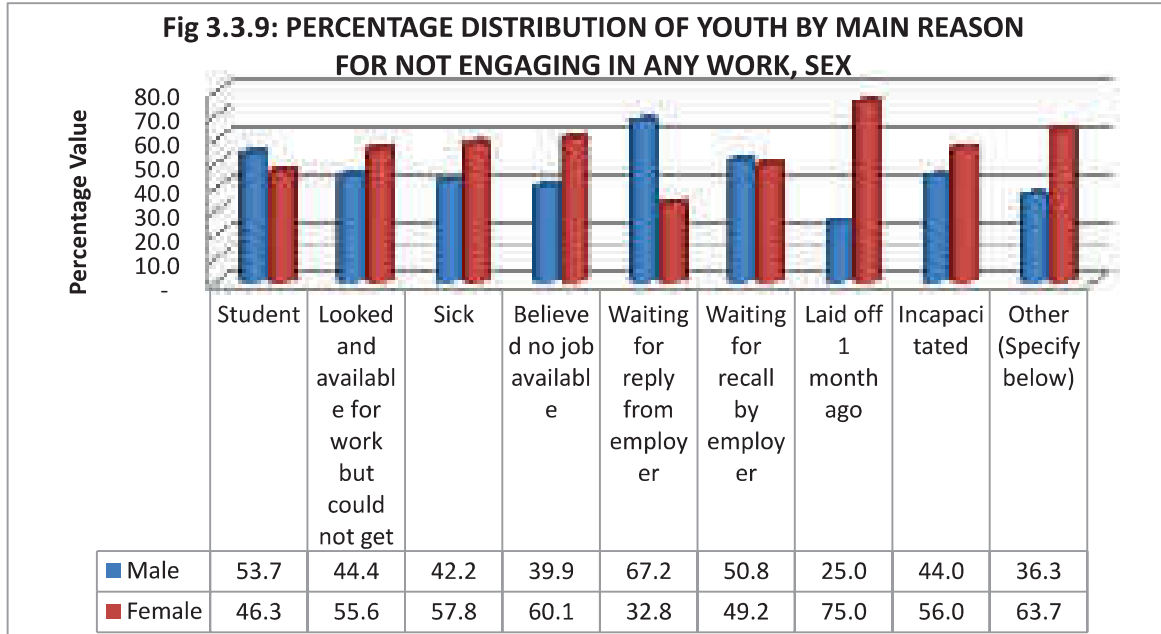
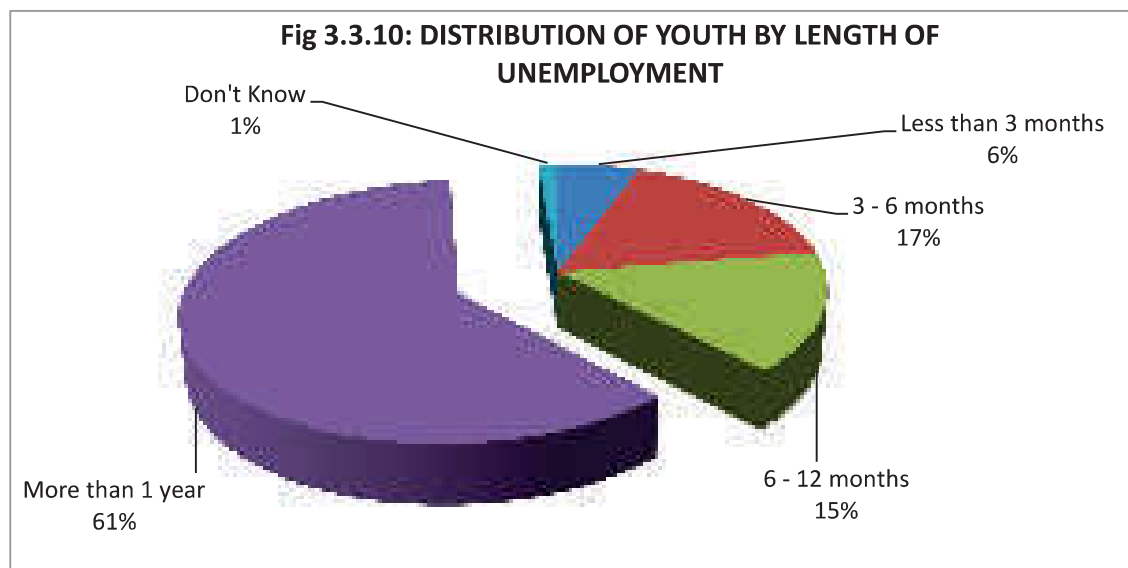


Fig 3.3.9 showed the reasons why youth were not engaged in any work. More females (55.6%) were available for work but could not get work. 60.1% believed there were no jobs available! About 75.0% of those who were laid off 1 month ago were female.

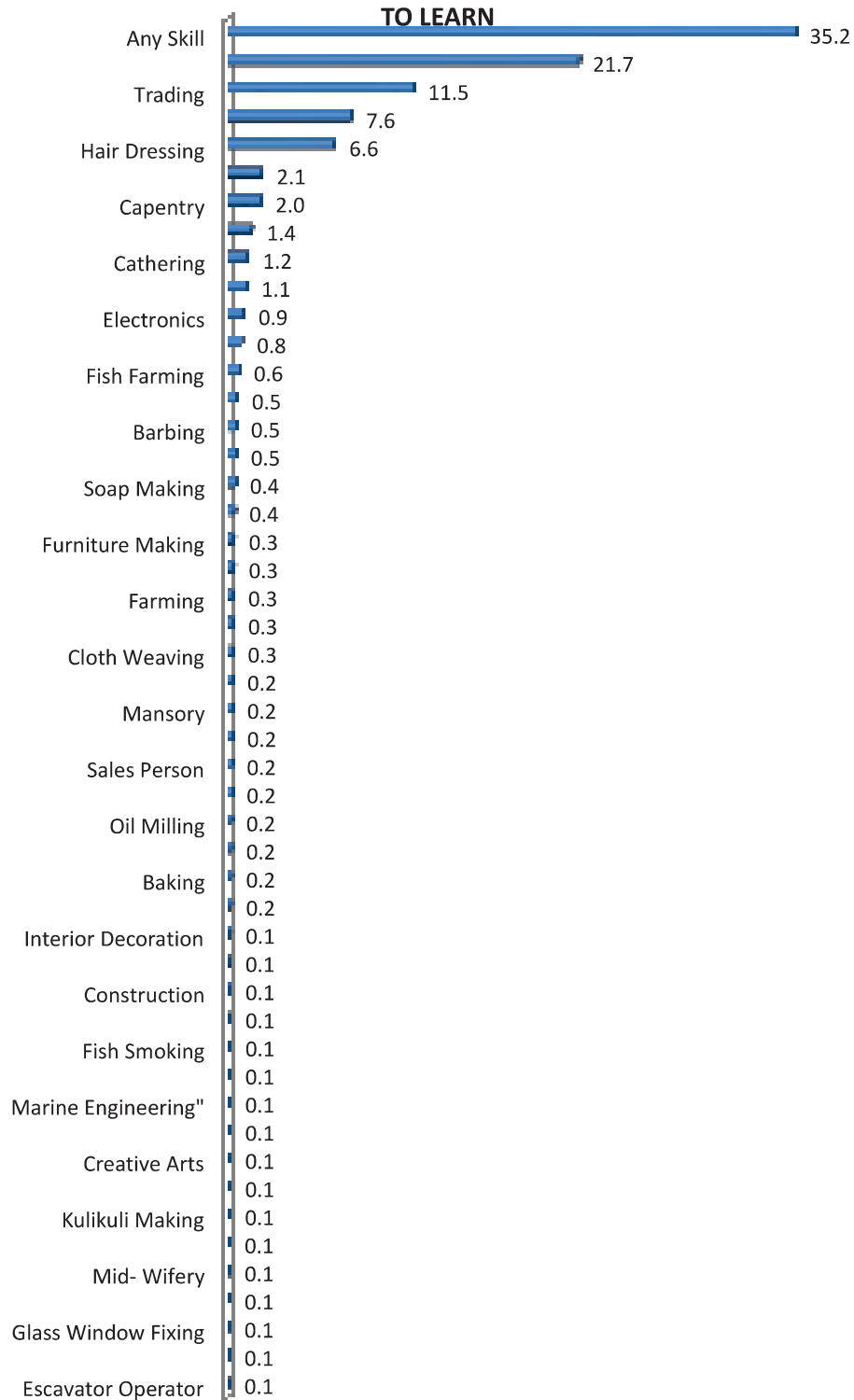
When asked if any of the youth who were not engaged in any job were currently looking for one, 9.8% said they were readily available for job if found.

Fig 3.3.10 shows 61% of these youths have been unemployed for more than one year. About 17% had been searching for jobs three to six months prior to the period of study while those who have been searching for jobs between six and twelve months were up to 15%.

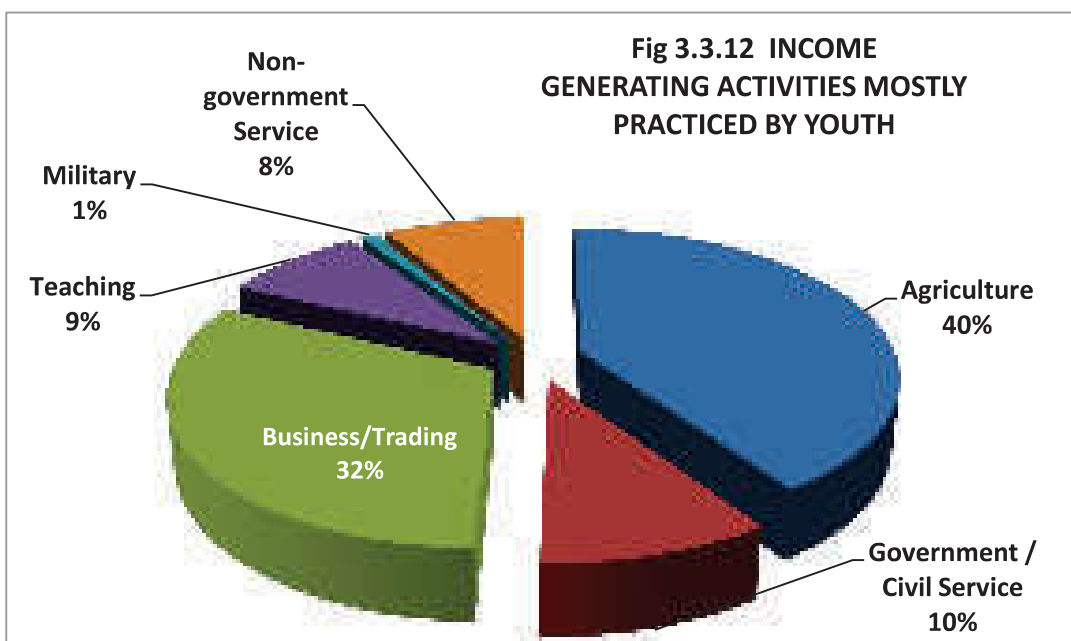


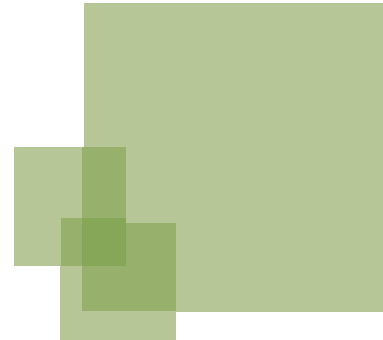
Our findings indicated that about 33% of youth without employment had the willingness but were unable to learn a trade. Fig 3.3.11 showed the distribution of trade the youth wished to learn though they were incapacitated. About 35.2% said they wanted “any available skill while 21.7% wanted to be fashion designers. Trading was the choice for 11.5%, while computer technology (7.6%), hair dressing (6.6%) and auto mechanic (2.1%) was the choice of the rest of the youths.

Fig 3.3.11: DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY TRADE OR SKILL WILLING



The study further revealed that Agriculture served as the most income generating activity practiced by adults in the region. (About 40% of youths). The next is business or trading which accounted for 32%. 10% chose government work or civil service while teaching was the choice of 9%. (See Fig 3.3.12).



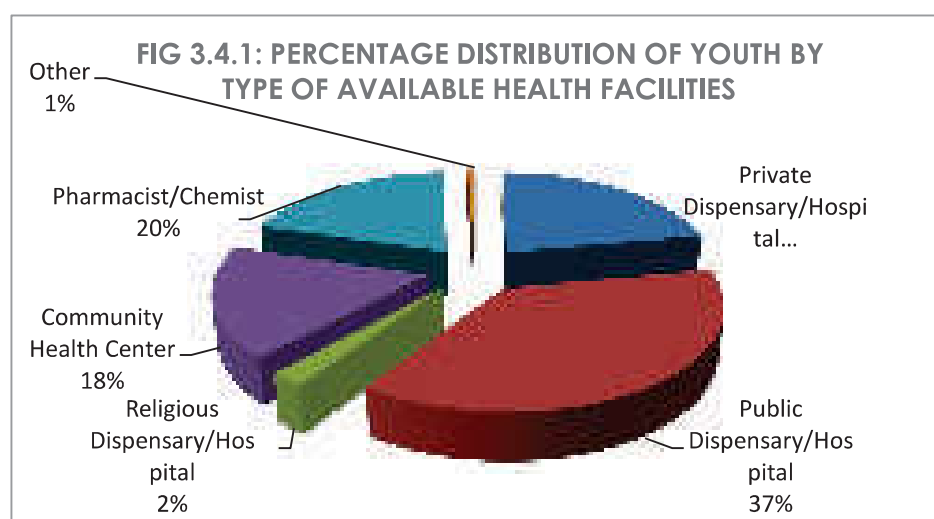


ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE & YOUTH SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Increased investment in young people's health is an essential step towards the preparation of young people for the tasks of nation building and the promise they hold for tomorrow⁷.

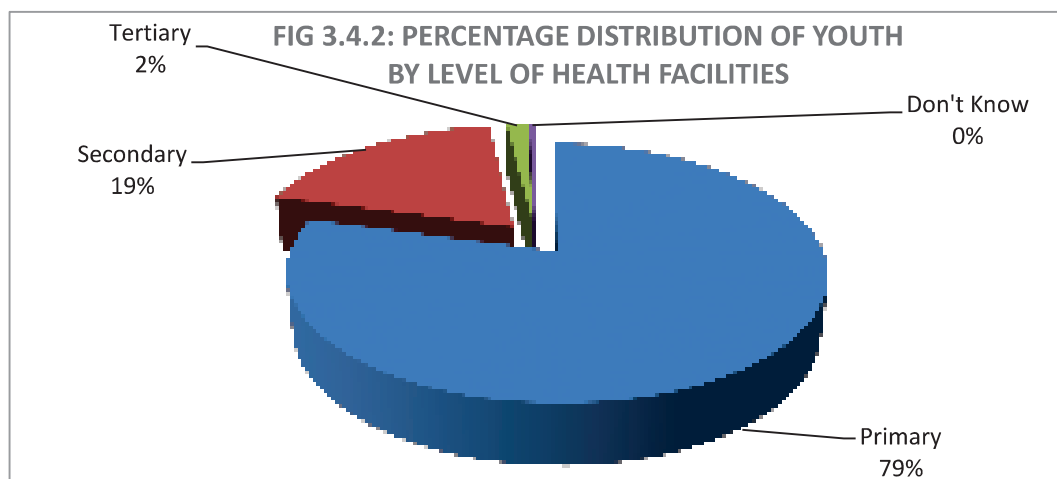
HEALTH FACILITIES

The study found out that 84.8% of youth had access to health care facilities. It also revealed that more females (50.8%) had access to health care facilities. When asked about the health care facilities available to them, 37% had access to public dispensary or hospitals which was the highest (see fig 3.4.1). The next was private dispensary or hospital (22%) while 20% had access to pharmacists or chemists. Community health centres were accessible to 18%. Religious dispensaries or hospitals were accessed by 2% while other types of health facilities were visited by 1%.

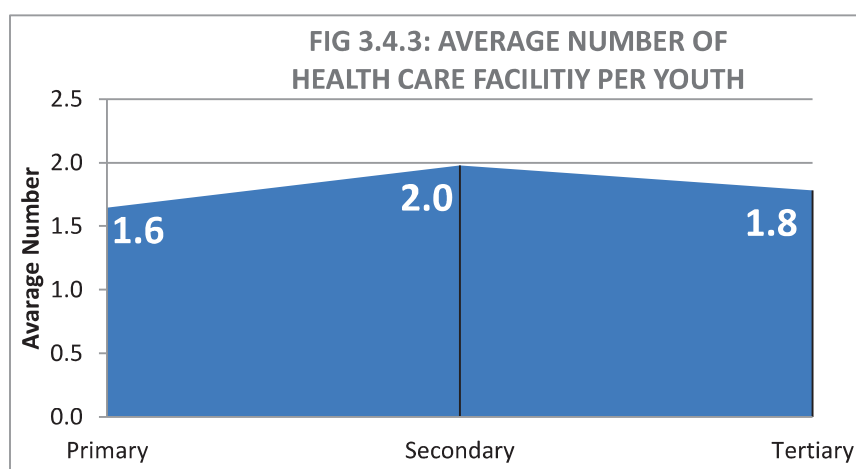


The classification of health care facilities available to youth is shown in fig 3.4.2. 79% were classified as primary health facility (PHF), 19% as secondary health facility

(SHF) while 2% were Tertiary. Less than 1% could not classify the available health centers in their area.

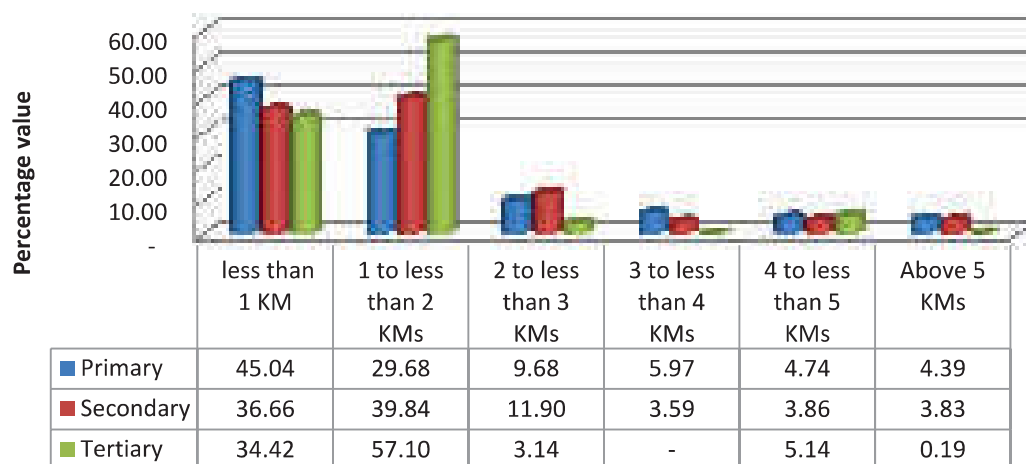


As shown in fig 3.4.3, the ratio of health care facilities to youth in Nigeria is approximately 2:1. Primary health care (1.6), secondary (2.0) and tertiary (1.8) based on the number of youth that had access to the facilities.



When considering the distance to available health care facilities for youths, Primary health center (PHC) was the closest to youths, where more than 45.0% could access PHC in less than 1kilometer distance. This is followed by secondary health care (36.7%). Higher percentage of youth could access Tertiary Health care (57.1%) between 1 to 2 kilometers while 11.9 could access secondary health care between 2 to 3 kilometers. (See Fig 3.4.4)

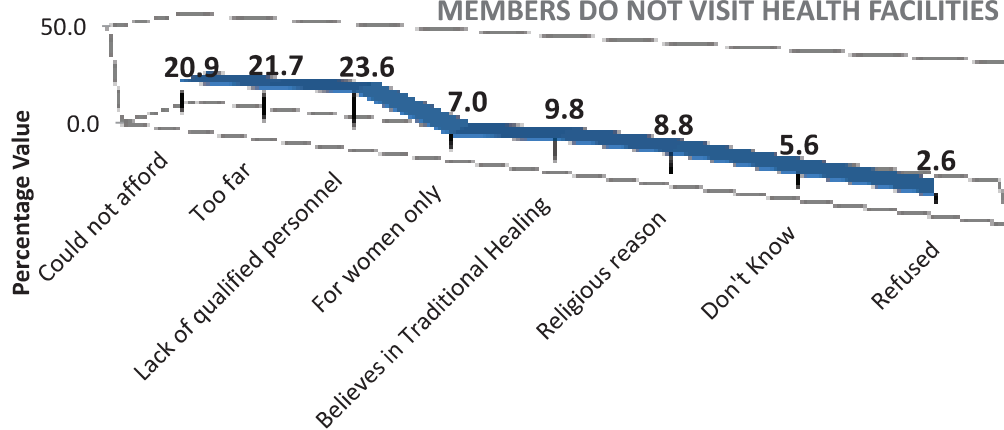
FIG 3.4.4: AVAILABLE HEALTH FACILITIES BY DISTANCE



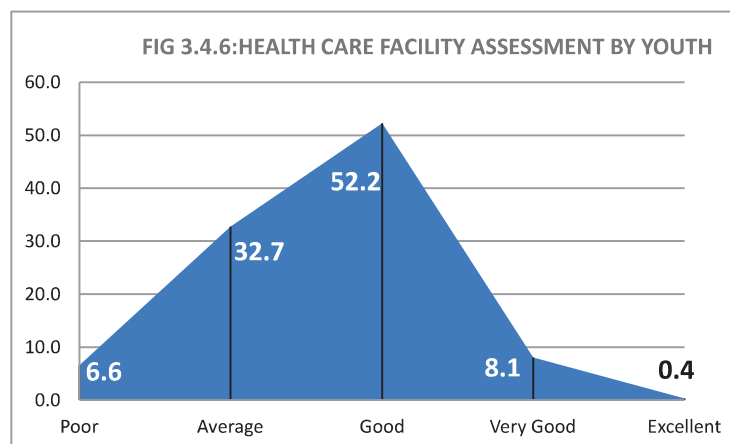
When youths were asked if members of their household visit health care facilities when the need arose, about 10.7%’s responded negatively.

About 23.6% attributed the reason for not visiting the health facilities to “lack of qualified personnel.” “Too far” (21.7%) was the second reason while 20.9% could not afford the cost charged. (See fig. 3.4.5)

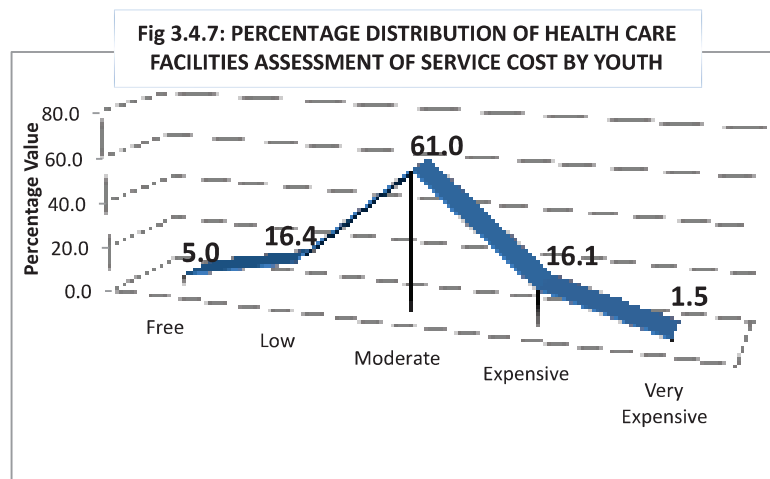
FIG 3.4.5: REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DO NOT VISIT HEALTH FACILITIES



More than 89% of youth and their family members who visited health care facilities were asked to “rate” the facility they visited. 52.2% rated it “good”, 32.7 rated it “average”, and 8.1% rated it “very good.” However, 6.6% rated it “poor” while 0.4% rated the health care facilities “excellent”. See Fig 3.4.6.

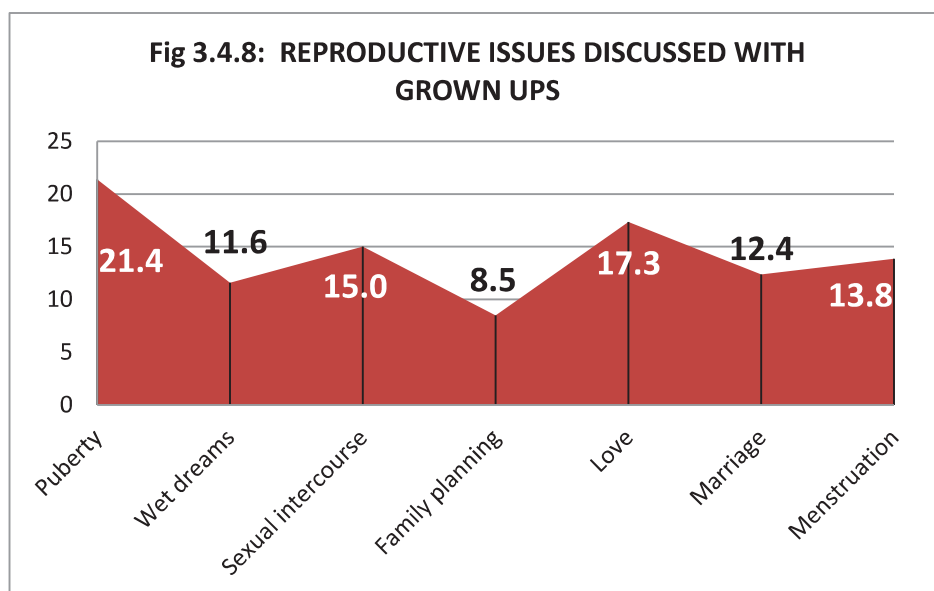


When asked to “rate” the cost of service of the health care facilities, 61.0% rated it as “Moderate” while 5.0% rated it as “free”. 1.5% rated it as “too expensive.” (See fig 3.4.7)

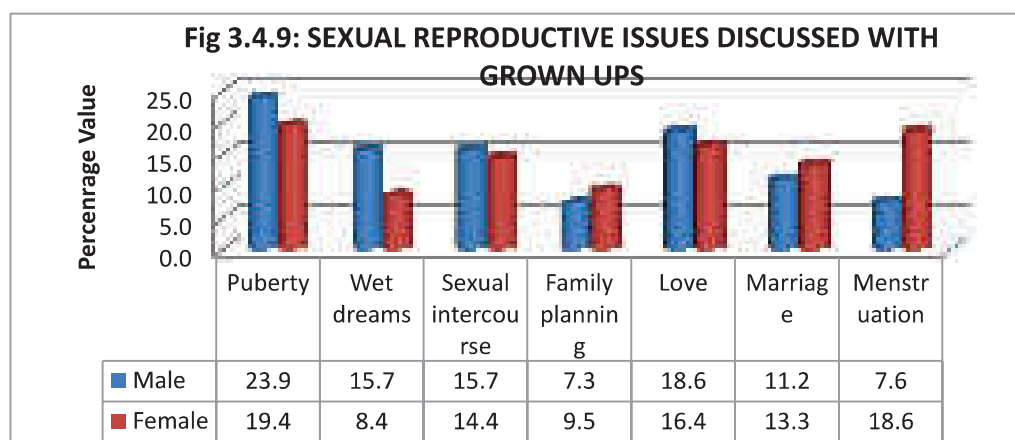


ADOLESCENT SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The study showed that 21.4% of youth often talk about puberty (the process of changes by which a child’s body matures into adulthood), love (17.3%), sexual intercourse (15.0%) and family planning (8.5%).

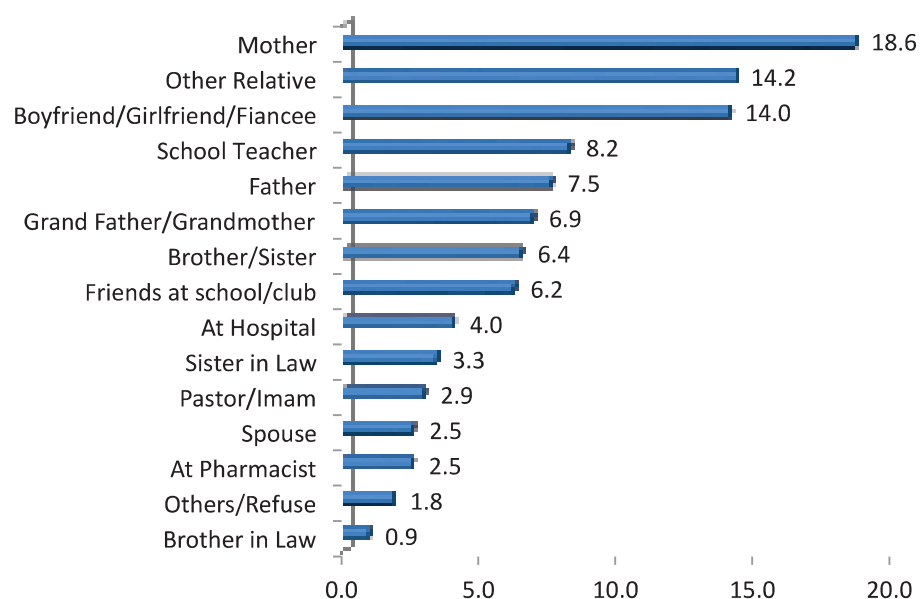


Gender wise, male youth discussed puberty (23.9%), wet dreams (15.7%), sexual intercourse (15.7%) and love (18.6%) more than their female counterpart. On the other-hand, females discussed menstruation (18.6%), marriage (13.3%) and family planning (9.5%) as shown in fig 3.4.9.



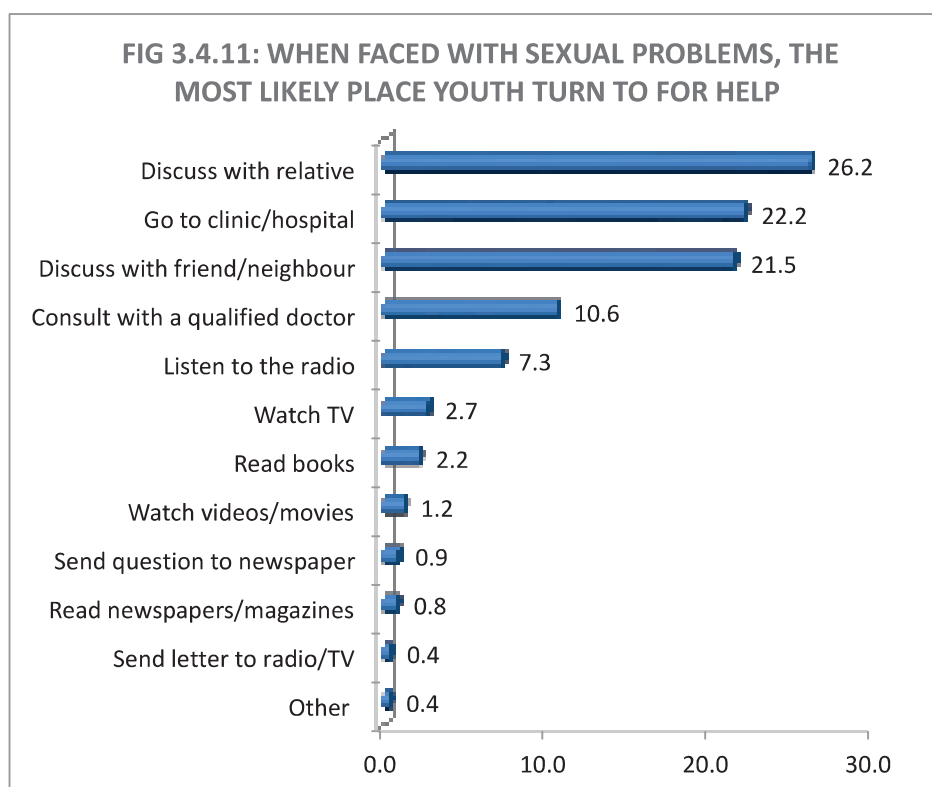
In response to the question of the person that youth often speaks to about changes, issues or feelings that occur as they grow up (leaving childhood); ‘mother’ ranked the highest among the group (18.6%), while 14.2% often talked with relatives. About 14.0% also talked to their boyfriend/girlfriend, or fiancée. The percentage of those that spoke to their fathers (7.5%) was lower than those that spoke with school teachers (8.2%). The least group youth often talked to was understandably brother-in-laws (0.9%)!

Fig 3.4.10: THE PERSON YOUTH OFTEN SPEAK TO ABOUT CHANGES AND FEELINGS THAT OCCUR AS THEY GROW

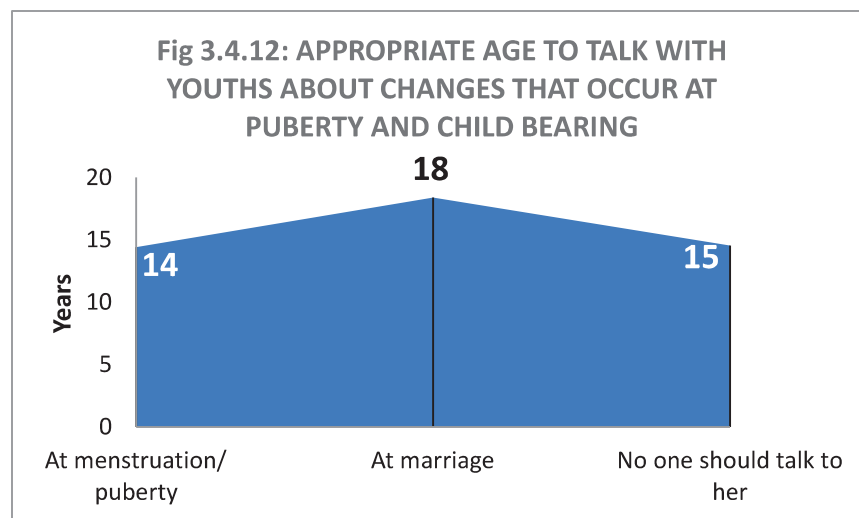




However, when youth were faced with sexual related problems, 26.2% sought for help from relatives, 22.2% ran to clinics or hospitals for help while 21.5% discussed with friends or neighbours. Mass media also had a role to play as 7.3% of youth listened to radio and 2.7% tuned to subject-related programs on television (See fig 3.4.11).

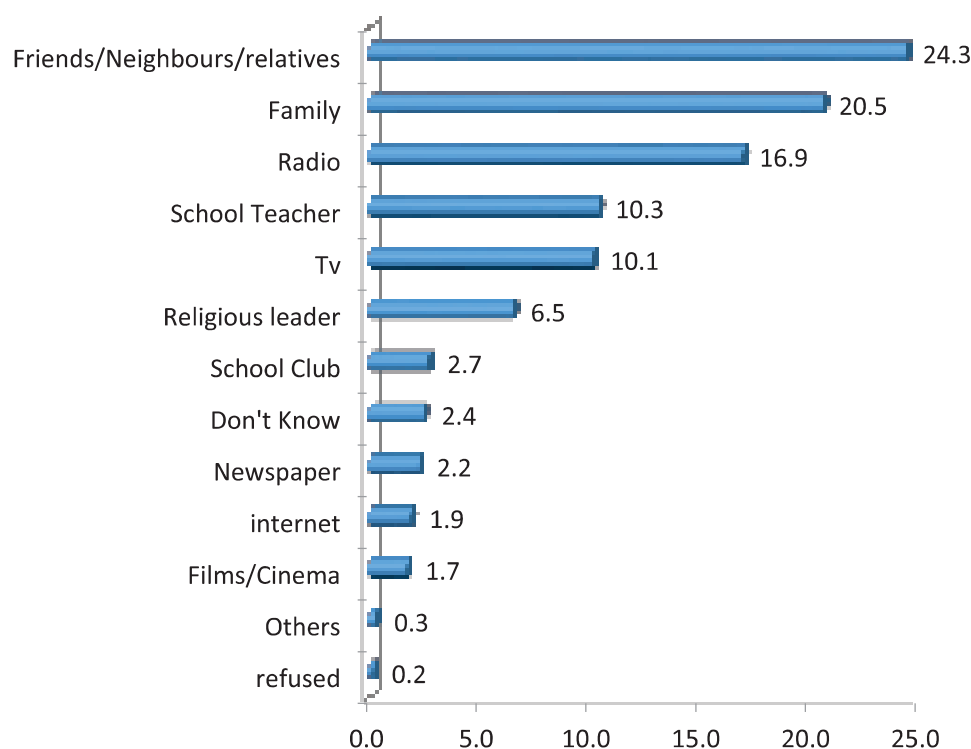


When asked “when they felt it was appropriate to talk to them about the changes that occur at puberty and about child bearing”, fig 3.4.12 showed their responses. Majority desire that information on menstruation or puberty is shared at an average of age 14, while marriage should be spoken about at age 18. The youth who said people should not talk about such issues however, suggested that youth should be provided with knowledge about puberty at 15 age.



About 32.2% of youth believed it is difficult to obtain information about changes during puberty. Disaggregating this group by sex; more of the female gender (53.3%) had this belief.

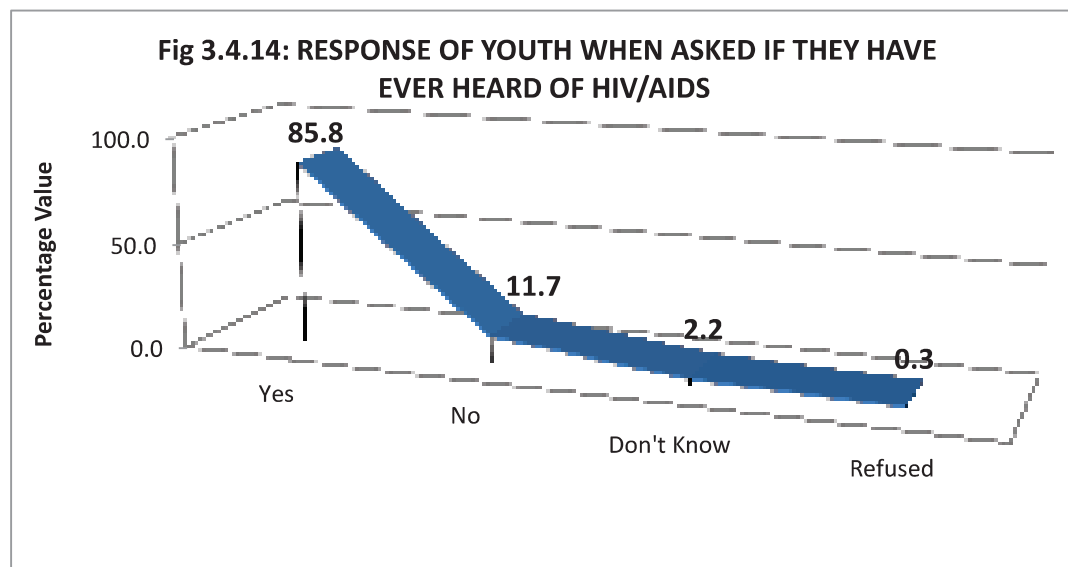
FIG 3.4.13: SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES AND CHANGES THAT OCCUR DURING PUBERTY.



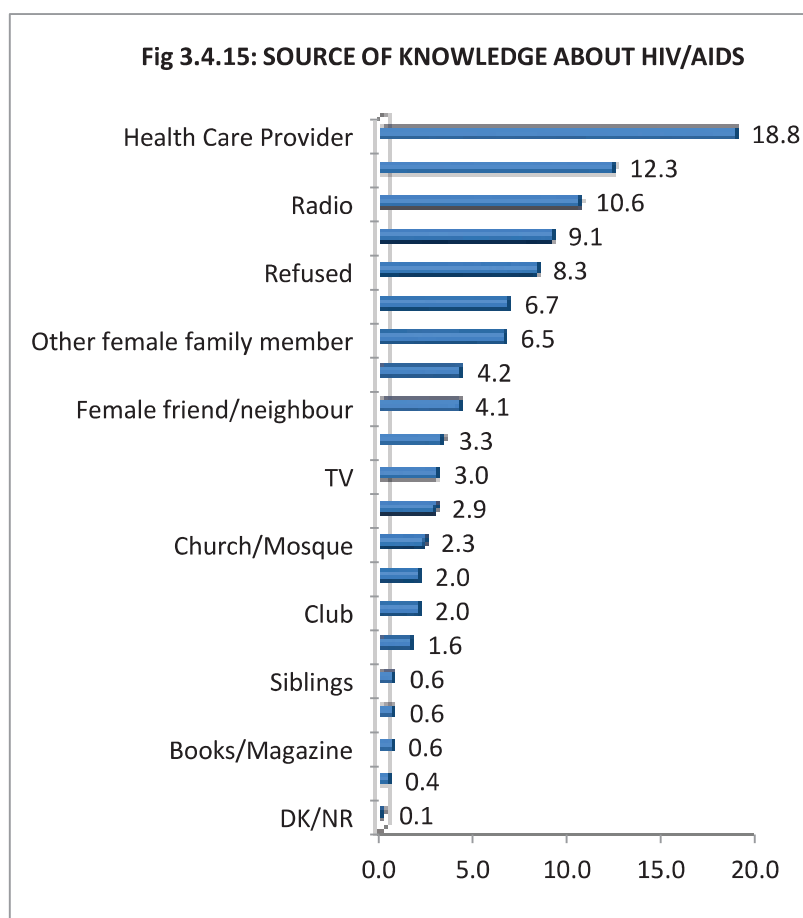
The study showed, according to fig 3.4.13 that 24.3% of youth obtain information from friends, neighbours, or relatives. This is the highest source of information about reproductive issues and the changes that occur during puberty. The next is family (20.5%), radio (16.9%), school teacher (10.3%), television (10.1%) and religious leaders (6.1%). When asked if the amount of information received is sufficient, 53.7% responded in the affirmative. The rest stated “no”.

HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)

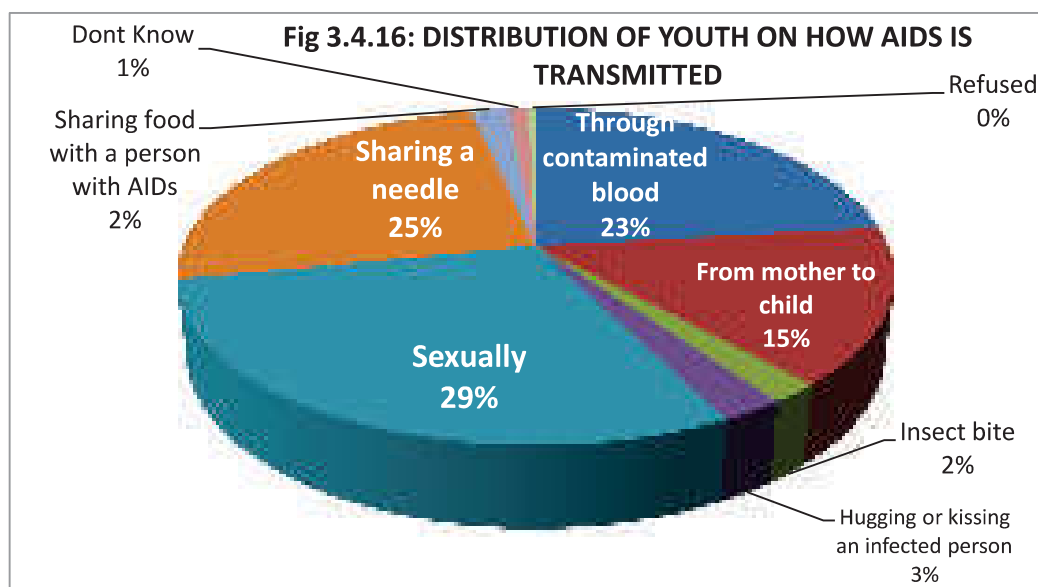
85.8% of youth have heard about Human Immune Virus (HIV) and the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) while 11.7% claimed they had no knowledge of HIV or AIDS (see Fig 3.4.14). There are more female than male that have heard about HIV (50.9%).



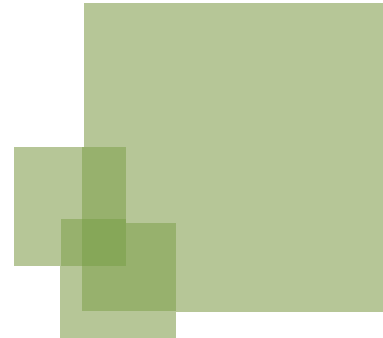
When youth were asked about their source of information, “Health care provider” (18.8%) was the highest source which was followed by internet (12.3%). Radio (10.6%) was the third highest response to the question of (see fig 3.4.15) detailed sources of HIV/AIDS knowledge.



Adequate knowledge of how AIDS is transmitted will help the society to eradicate stigmatization of HIV/AIDS victims. When youth were asked how AIDS is transmitted, 29% responded that it was through sexual intercourse. Sharing of needles was next (25%), while 23% said through contaminated blood. 2% claimed transmission could take place through an insect bite, another 2% said through sharing food with infected persons while about 3% believed that if a person infected with HIV/AIDS hugged or kissed anyone, the virus could be transmitted.

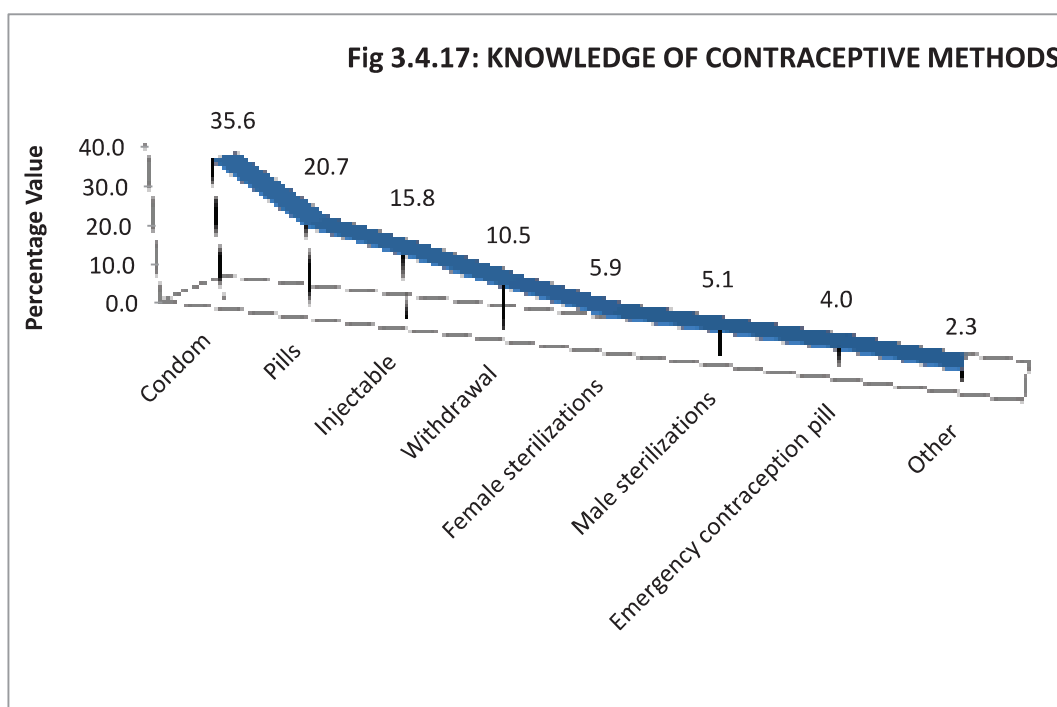


Respondents were asked if they would be willing to interact with a person who was HIV-positive, such interactions included hand shakes, sharing a car ride together etc. More than 39 % said “NO”!

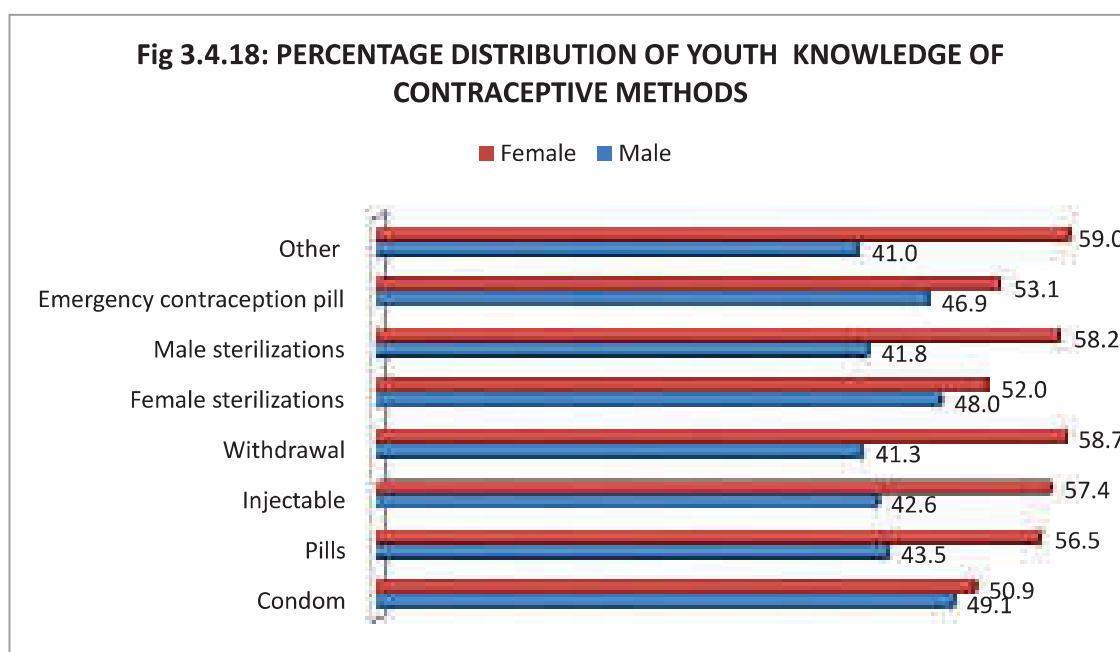


CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

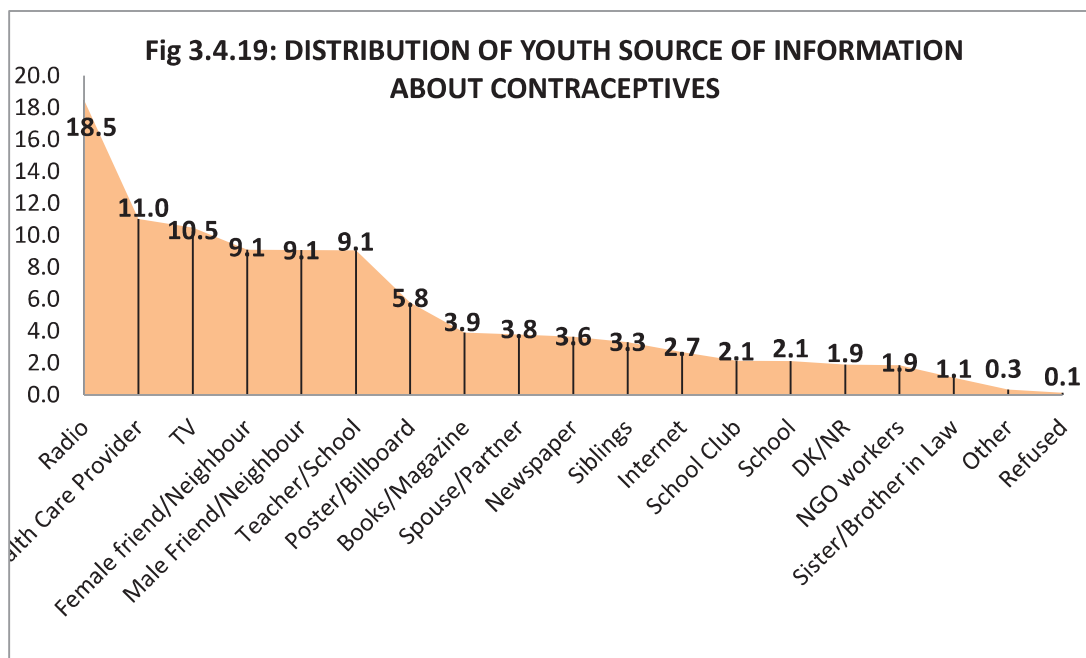
“Knowledge is power”, goes the saying by elders. Knowledge of contraceptive methods enables youths to avoid unwanted pregnancies and avoid contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). More than 35% of youth had knowledge of condoms, and that was the highest response. The use of pills (20.7%) was next, and it was followed by the use of injectables (15.8%). About 2.3% had knowledge of other contraceptives like traditional methods (see fig 3.4.17).



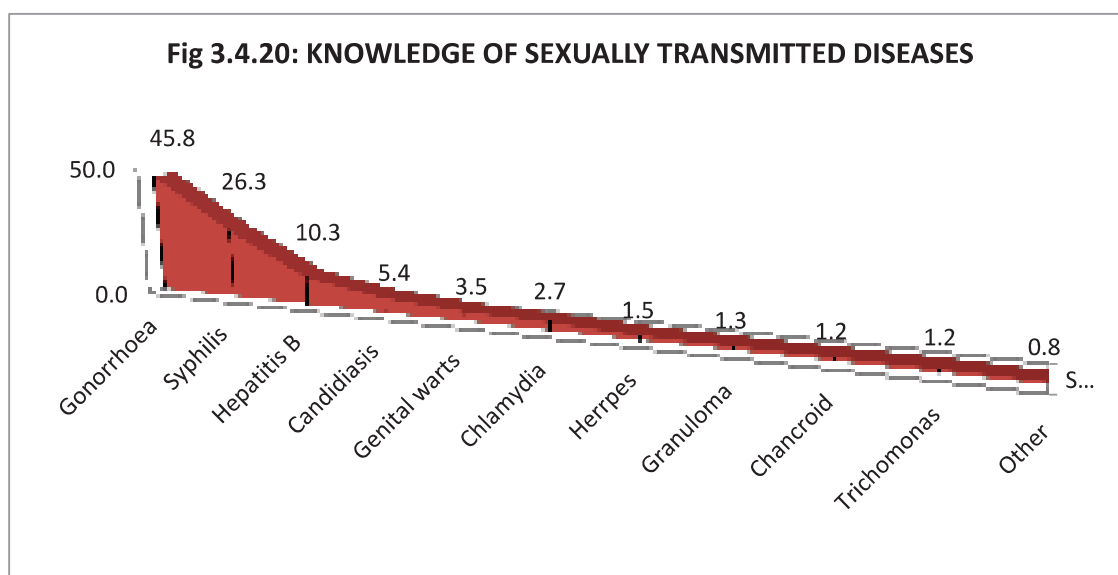
More females had knowledge about contraceptive methods than their male counterparts. Fig 3.4.18 showed the percentage distribution of knowledge of youths about contraceptive methods. It was only in the use of condom that the percentage difference between male and female responses (49.1% and 50.9% respectively) was narrow.



When asked about the source of knowledge about contraceptive methods, the responses of the youths are shown in fig 3.4.19. The results clearly showed that radio (18.5%) was the highest source of information. Health care provider (11.0%) and television (10.5%) were secondary and tertiary sources.



Besides HIV/AIDS, Gonorrhea was the highest known sexually transmitted disease heard about by 45.8% of youth. Syphilis was next with 26.3%. Hepatitis B (10.3%) and Genital warts (3.5%) ranked 3rd and 5th, as shown in fig 3.4.20.



PARTICIPATION IN CIVIL SOCIETY & POLITICAL LIFE

In this section of the study we show youth participation in civic activities either organized by youth (at the community level or religious groups), registration and voting in the 2011 elections, discussion on politics with friends, leadership training and position(s) held, and opinion of the youths on the political situation in Nigeria.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

The study revealed that 33.9% of youth as at the time of interview were participating in civic activities in their communities. Within these categories, there were more males (53.0%) involved than females (47.0%). When asked about the activities they were involved in, religion ranked the highest (61.6% of youth). This was followed by volunteering (21.3%) and political/campaign group (15.7%). See fig 3.5.1.

FIG 3.5.1: YOUTH ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNITIES

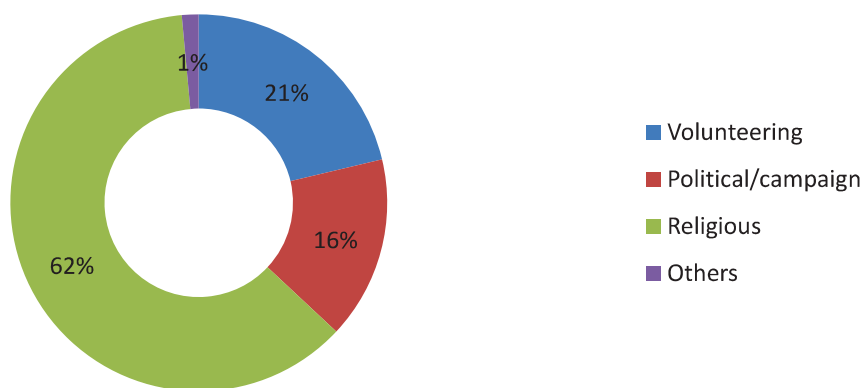
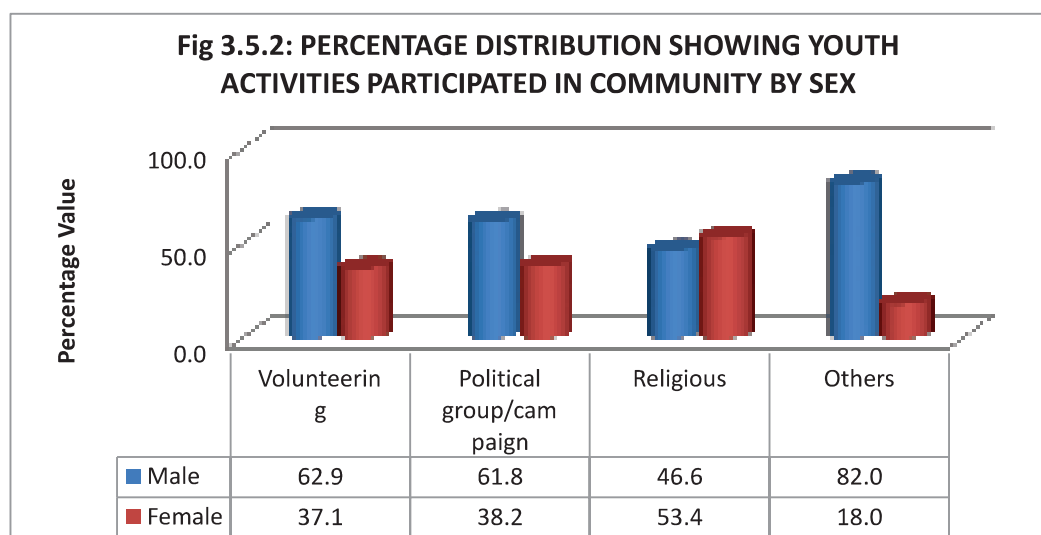
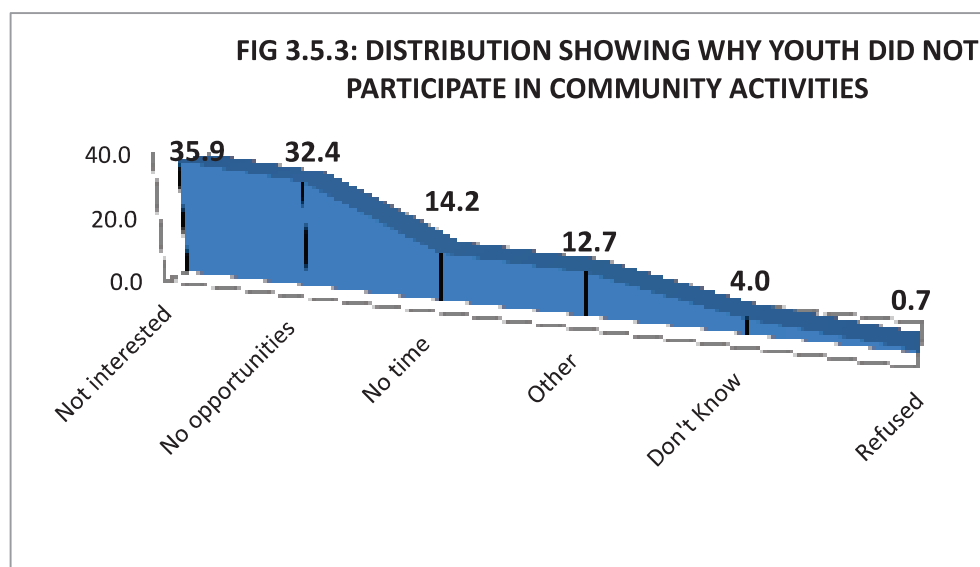




Fig 3.5.2 shows more female (53.4%) involvement in religious activities than male (46.6%). In all other activities, there is more male involvement than female.



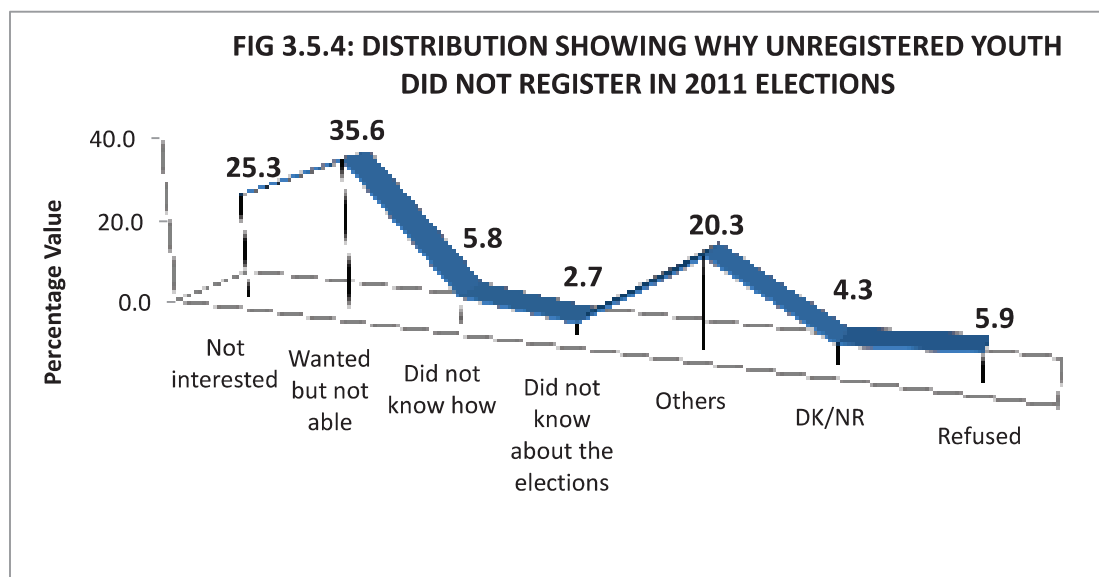
About 35.9% of youth were not participating in any civic activity as at the time of the study because they did not have interest, while 32.4% did not have the opportunity. 14.2% said the reason for non-participation was “No time” (see fig 3.5.3).



POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

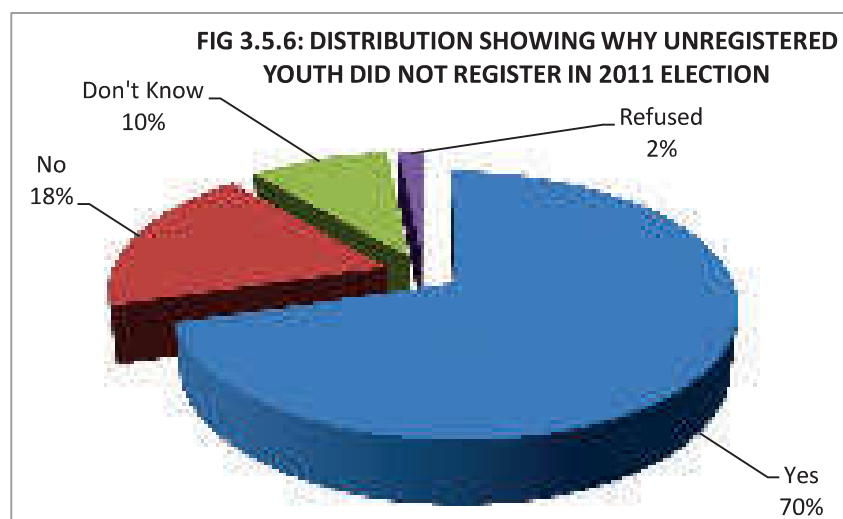
Nigeria Electoral Act stipulates that voting age is eighteen (18) years and above. The 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as amended, makes provision for various selective positions and the minimum age such candidates must attain to qualify.

The study revealed that 66.3% of youth who were eligible to vote, registered, in the 2011 election. These categories of youth were in the age group 15 – 19 (12.8%) and 20 – 24 (87.2%). Gender wise, more females (54.7%) participated in comparison to their male counterpart. When the registered youths were asked if they voted during the 2011 elections, more than 90% claimed they did!

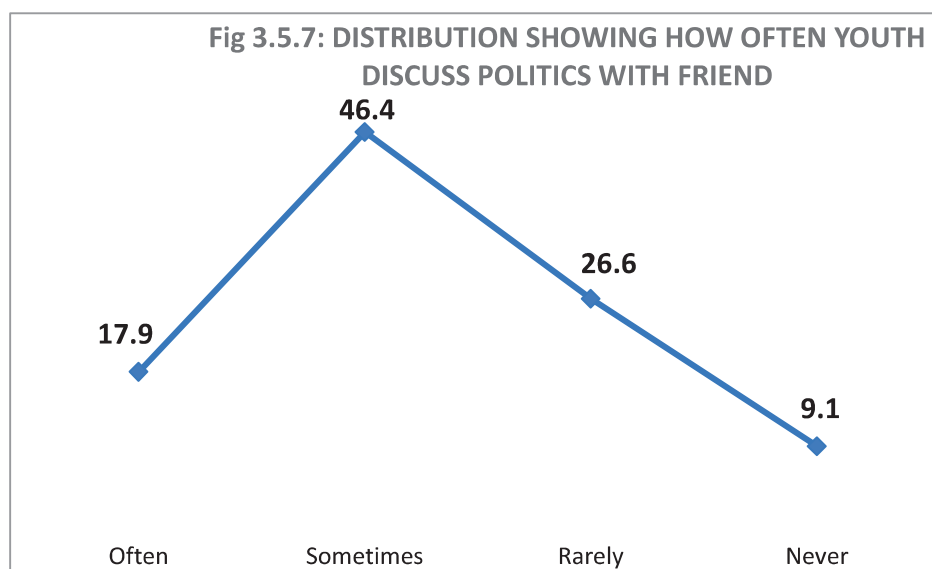


About 35.6% of unregistered youth wanted to register to vote but due to one reason or the other could not. While 2.7% did not know about the elections, some youth did not register because they were not interested (25.3%) while 5.8% according to fig 3.5.4 did not know how to go about the registration.

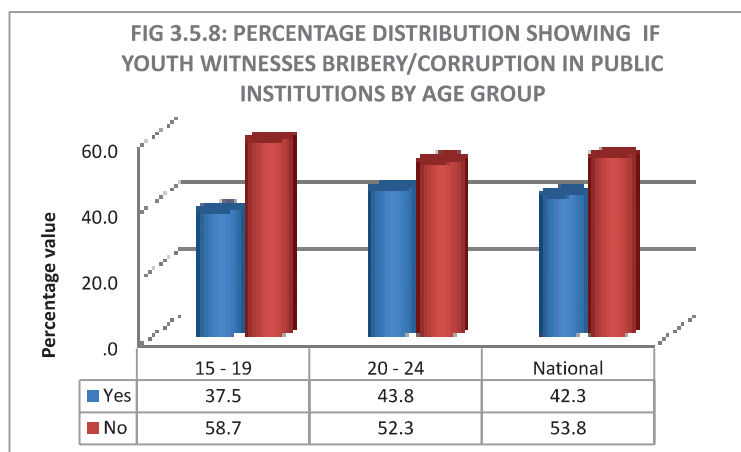
When asked if youth would register and vote in the 2015 election, 70% gave affirmative “YES” while 10% said they were not certain. 18% stated that they would neither register nor vote (see fig 3.5.6) while 2% refused to respond.



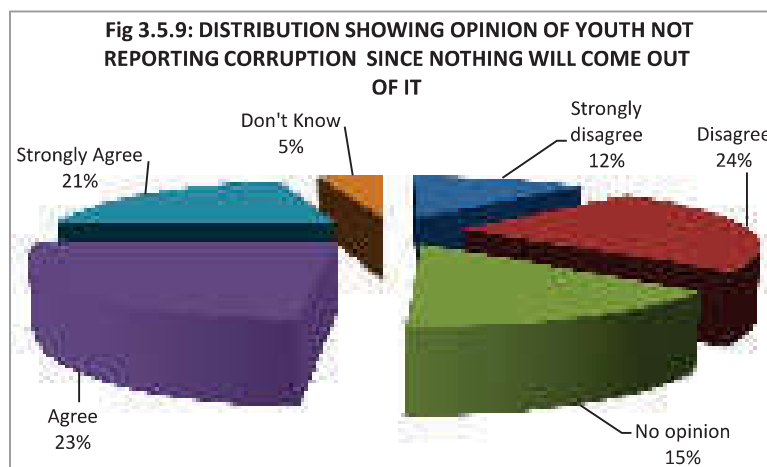
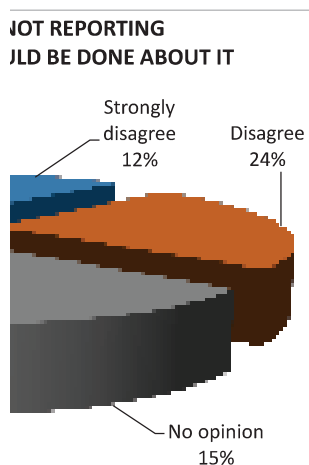
The study further showed how often eligible youth discussed politics with friends, fig 3.5.7 revealed their responses. About 46.4% of youth sometimes discussed politics while 26.6% rarely do this. 17.9% often discussed politics with friends while 9.1% never have time to discuss politics.



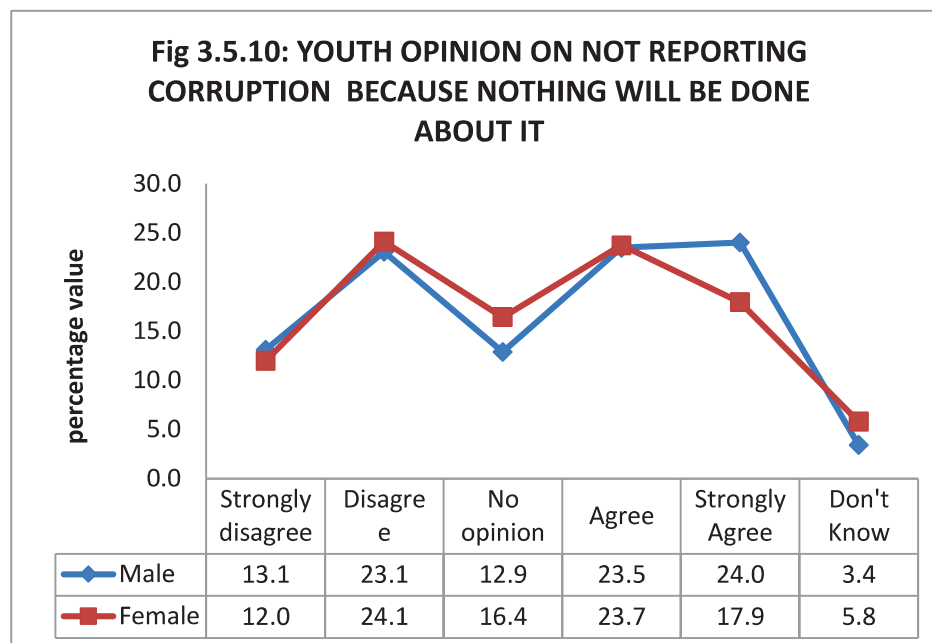
As shown in fig 3.5.8, 42.3% of youth within voting age had witnessed bribery and corruption in public institutions. Of this group, 37.5% of age group 15 to 19 years while 43.8% of youth within the age group 20-24 years old.



According to fig 3.5.9, about 12% of youth who were eligible to vote strongly disagree with the statement that says “there is no point in reporting corruption because nothing useful will be done about it.” 24% disagreed, 23% agreed while 21% strongly agreed with the statement.



When considering the opinion gender wise, there were more females in all the responses except those who strongly disagreed. A total of 13.1% of male respondents disagreed, as compare to females (12.0%) and 24.0% of males strongly agreed as compared to female (17.9%), see fig 3.5.10.

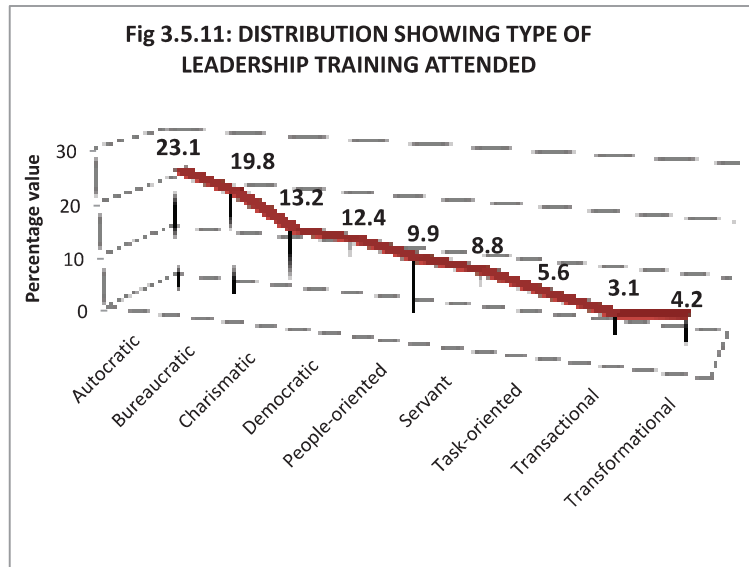


LEADERSHIP TRAINING

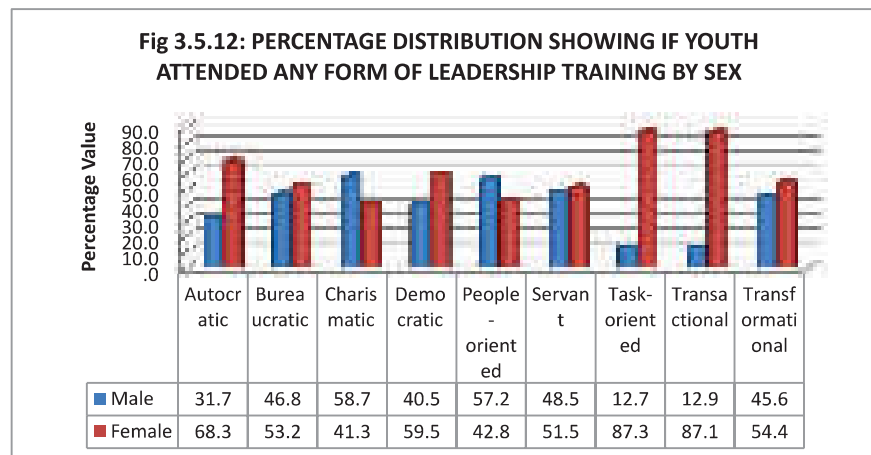
Leadership has been described as "a process of social influence in which one person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task" Leadership training broadens the mind of the youth in acceptance of responsibility within their society.

The study showed that 6.7% of youth had attended a leadership training. It revealed further that more female (57.7%) than male had attended a leadership training.

In response to the type of leadership training attended, there were several answers, as highlighted in Fig 3.5.11. Of all the responses, autocratic training was the highest (23.1%), followed by bureaucratic training (19.8%), then charismatic (13.2%) and democratic training (12.4%)



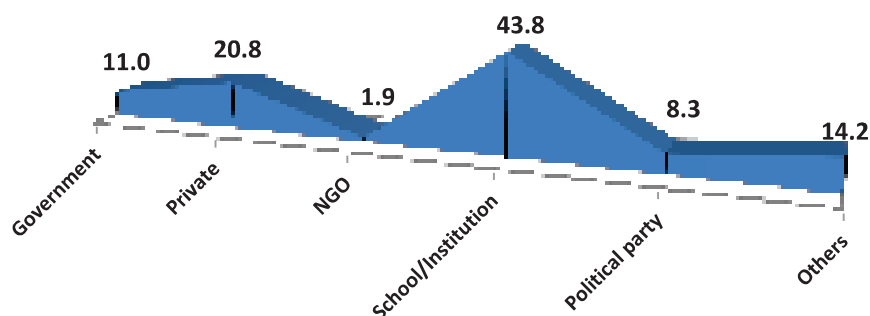
The population of female youth in leadership training was more than their male counterparts in all the trainings, except charismatic and people-oriented trainings where male had a greater percentage (58.7% and 57.2% respectively).



The study showed that 8.9% youth or any member of their household had held a leadership position before, out of which 53.7% were female. About 43.8% of these leadership positions were in schools or institutions, 20.8% were in private organizations, 11.0% were in Government organisations while 8.3% were in political parties. 1.9% of youths or household members led non-governmental organizations while 14.2% were leaders in other types of organizations (see fig 3.5.13)



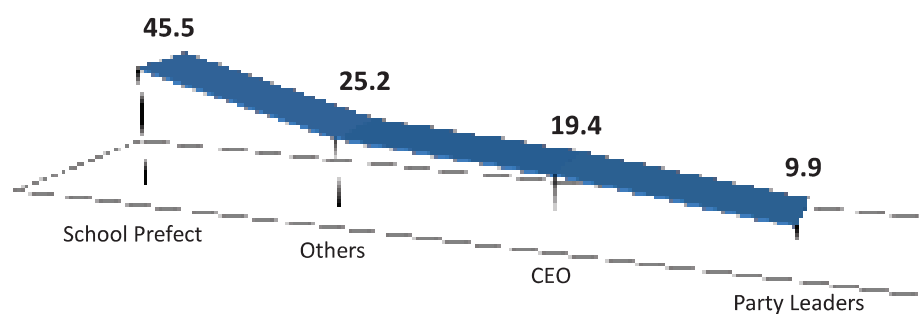
Fig 3.5.13: DISTRIBUTION SHOWING WHAT ORGANISATION YOUTH OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HELD A LEADERSHIP POSITION



Most (45.5%) youth and household members who have served in a leadership position, served as school prefect. Those who served as Chief Executive Officers (CEO) were 19.4%. Party leaders accounted for 9.9% while those who served in other capacities were 25.2% (fig 3.5.14).

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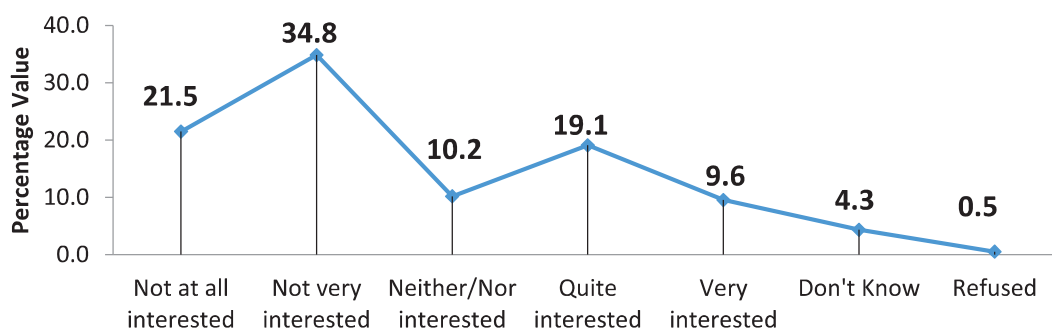
FIG 3.5.14: THE LEADERSHIP CAPACITY HELD BY YOUTH OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



NIGERIAN POLITICS

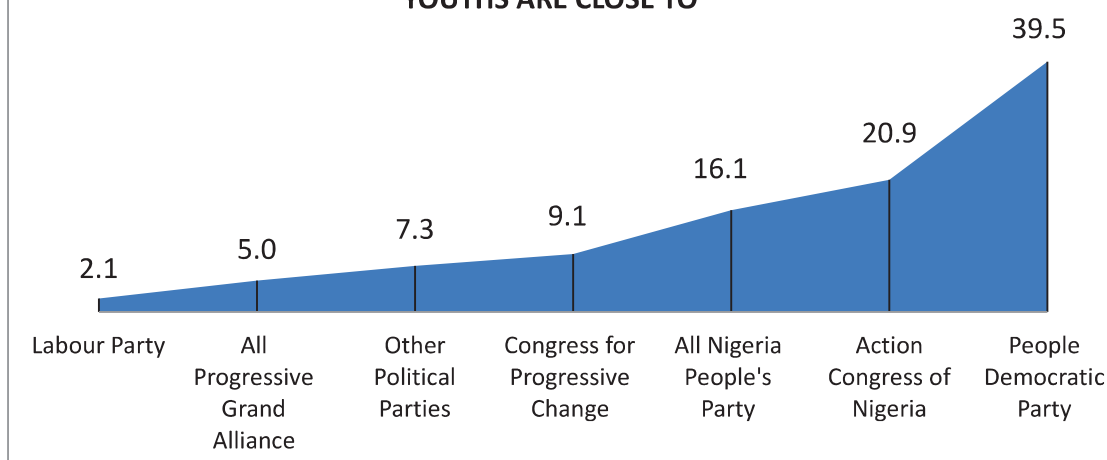
As depicted by fig 3.5.15, 9.6% of the youth were very interested in what is going on in Nigerian politics, 19.1% were quite interested while 10.2% were not interested.

FIG 3.5.15: THE INTEREST OF YOUTH IN NIGERIAN POLITICS



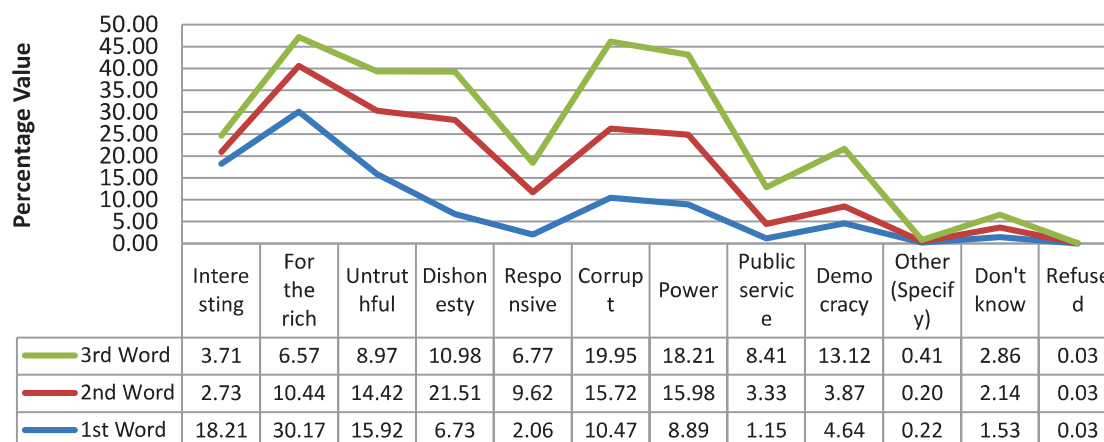
34.8% were very interested while 21.5% was not at all interested. When youth were asked who is eligible to vote about political parties they were very close to, 39.5% said People's Democratic Party (PDP) which happened to be the highest. This was followed by Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) (20.9%); All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP) had 16.1%. Fig 3.5.16 conspicuously showed the remaining parties close to less than 10% each.

FIG 3.5.16: DISTRIBUTION SHOWING THE POLITICAL PARTY THE YOUTHS ARE CLOSE TO



When asked if any of the youth or their household members contested for any elective office, about 5.5% said they did, at one time or another (bear in mind that this includes positions at school associations and parliaments)!

FIG 3.5.17: FIRST WORD THAT COME TO MIND ON HEARING POLITICS



Thinking of political participation, when asked of what comes to the mind of youth whenever they hear the word “politics”, Fig 3.5.17 shows clearly that the first word is “For the Rich”; this was attest to by 30.2% of the youth. The second word that came to their mind was “Dishonesty” this was also stated by 21.5% of youth while the third word is “Corruption” as stated by approximately 20.0% of youth.

YOUTH EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA & COMMUNICATION HABITS

EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Considering how youths could be reached at home; the study considered different mass media; the Radio (of various sizes and through different formats - phone, car, etc) ranked the highest at 32.2%. Mobile phone ranked second at 26.6%, then Television (19.7%). Landline telephone was not common among youth as only 0.8% of the youth could be reached on one. (See Fig 3.6.1). Internet which to some extent required knowledge of computers was accessible to 1.6% of youths.

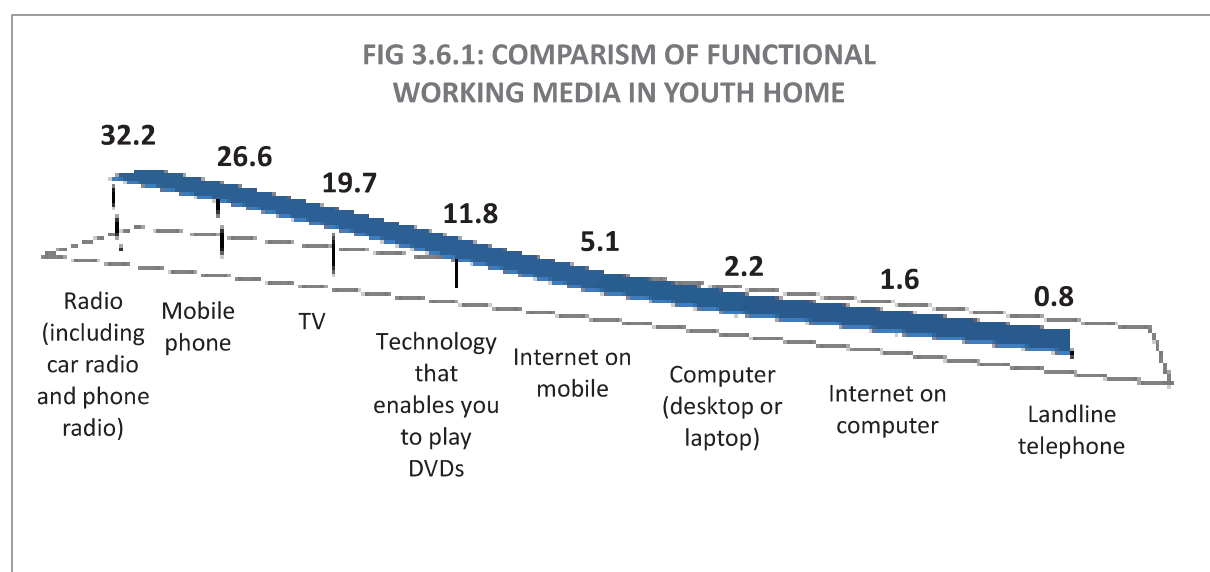
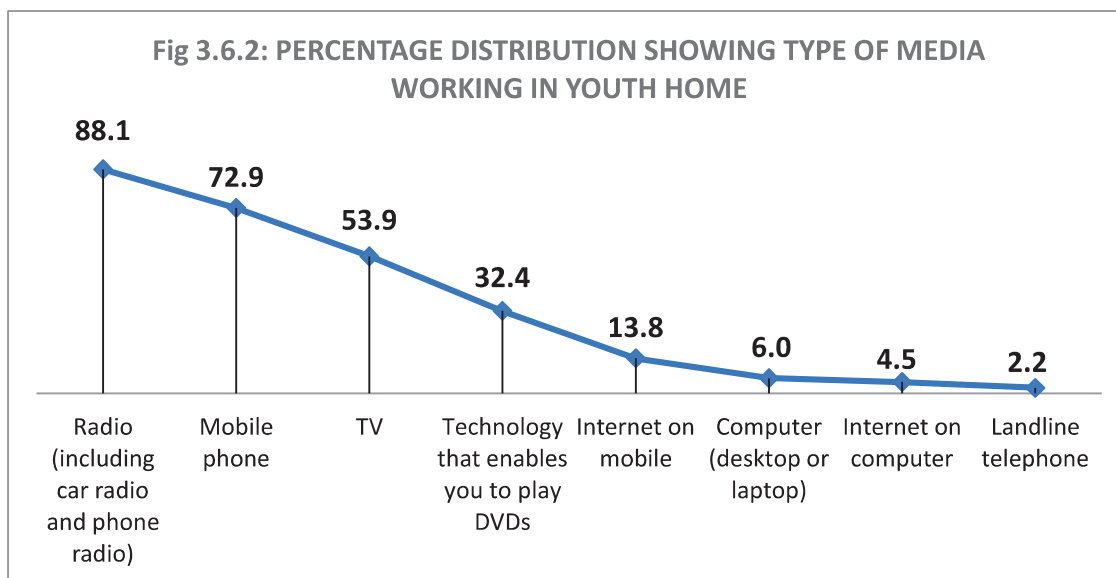
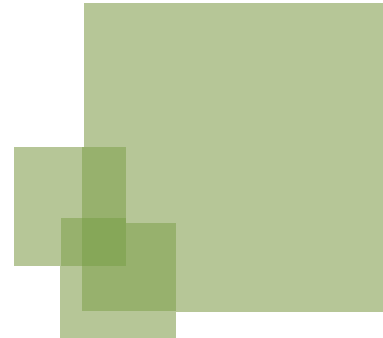
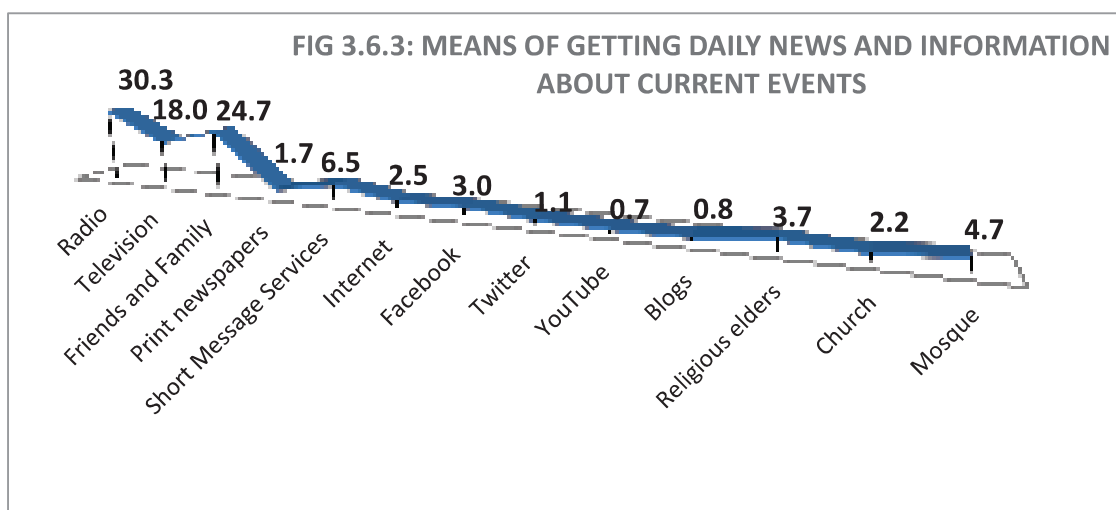


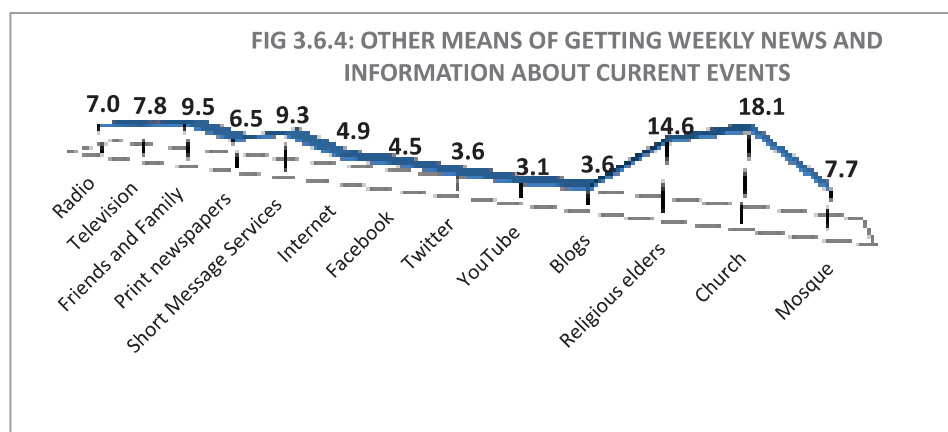
Fig 3.6.2 shows the general access to mass media not only in the home. 88.1% of youth had access to radio while 72.9% had access to mobile phones. Youth that had access to televisions were 53.9% while only 2.2% of youth had access to landline telephones. Youth with access to computer were 6.0% while 4.5% had access to internet on computer.



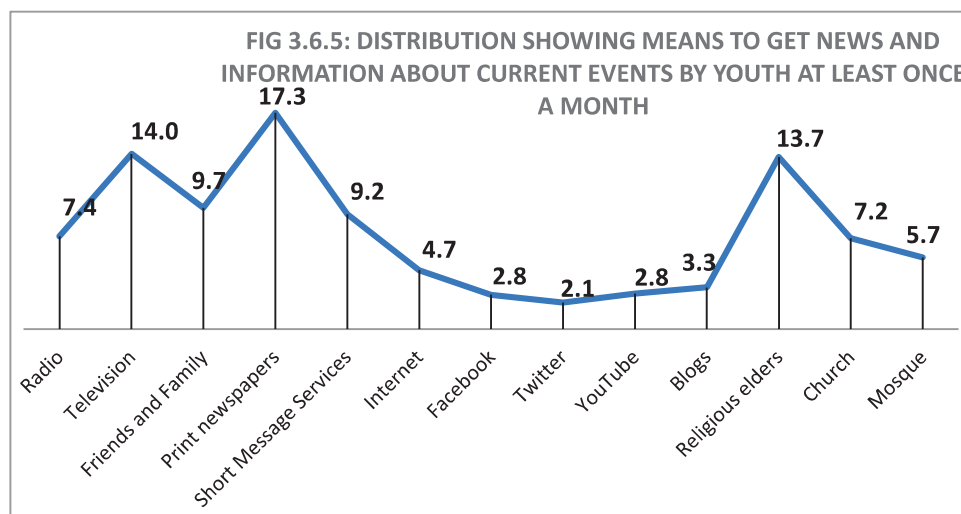
The study also investigated the media through which youths get news information every day. Radio (30.3%) was the highest when compared with other media. News from friends (peer group) and families (24.7%) followed, before television (18%). YouTube was the least (0.7%).



Place of worship (churches & mosques) totaling 18.1% serves as another medium of youth gathering news and information “at least once a week”; followed by religious elders. The least medium youth made use of to get news at least once a week was YouTube (3.1%). See fig 3.6.4 for others.

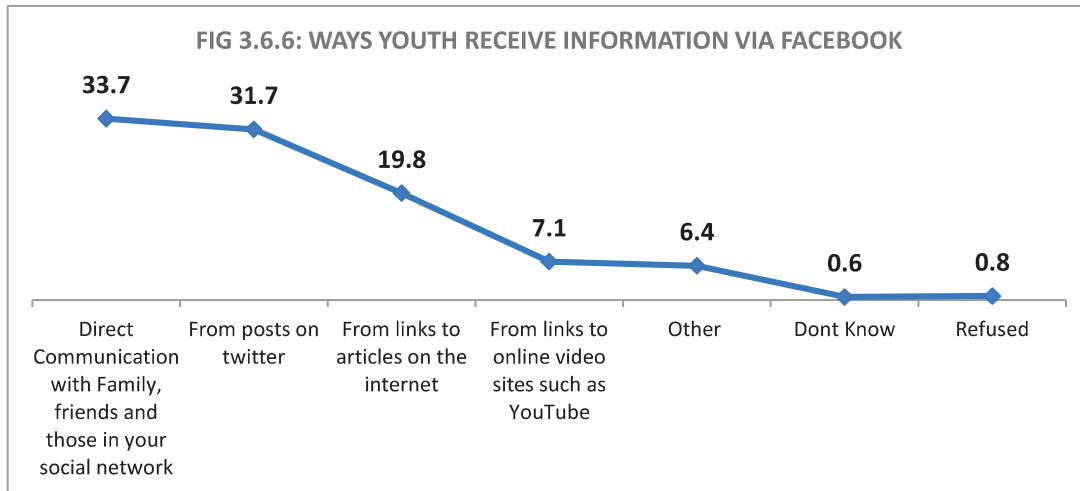


For at least once in a month, most youth will gather news from print media (17.3%) followed by television (14.0%). The least medium of news or information gathering by youth “at least once a month” is twitter (2.1%). See others in Fig 3.6.5.



COMMUNICATION THROUGH FACEBOOK

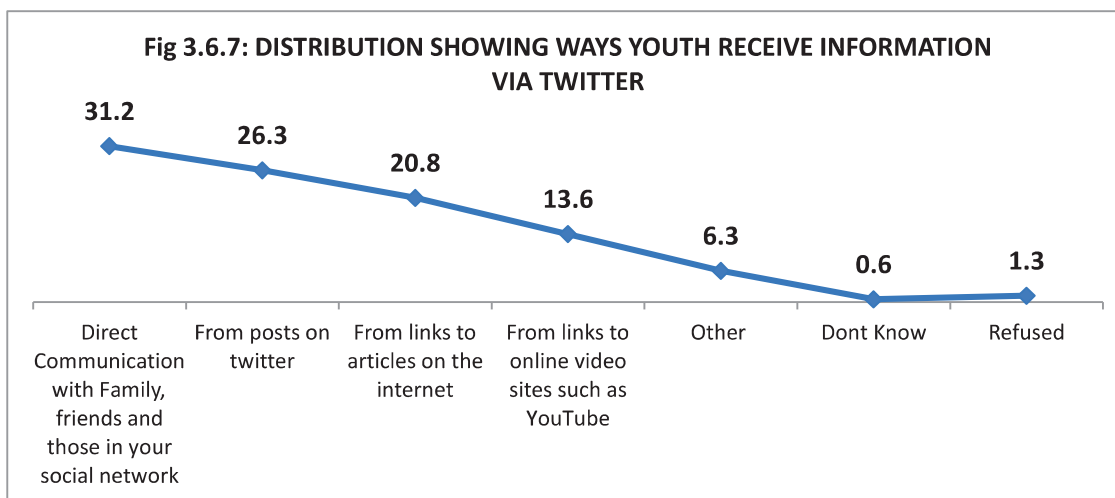
Direct communication with family, friends and those in the same social network (33.7%) was the highest among the ways they receive information (via Facebook). In descending order, the next was through posts on twitter (31.7%), then “from links to articles on the internet” (19.8%), and “from links to online video sites such as YouTube.” (See Fig 3.6.6)



COMMUNICATION THROUGH TWITTER

Fig 3.6.7 shows that information to twitter users follow the same pattern as with Facebook. About 31.2% of twitter users receive information about current events through direct communication with family, friends and those in the same social network.

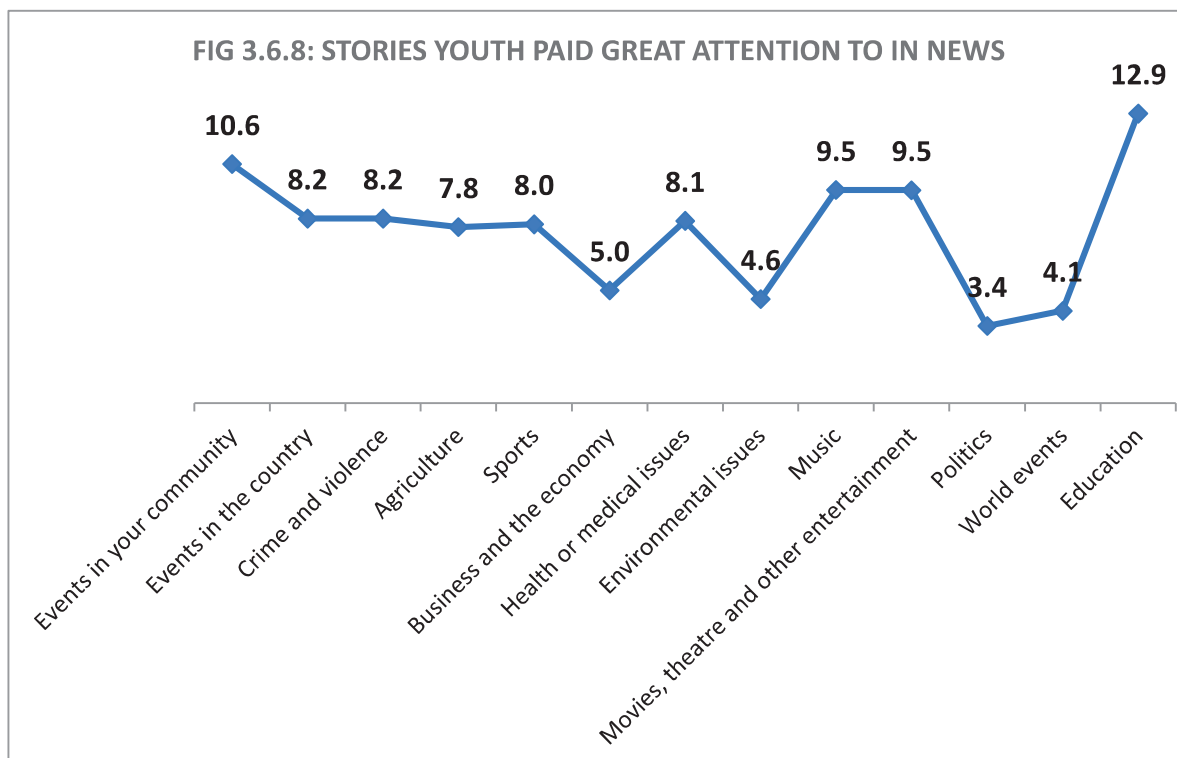
79



WHAT GETS THEIR ATTENTION?

People pay attention to different subjects or themes when watching television, listening to the radio or reading newspapers. When youth were asked what stories

they paid attention to in the news, in their response, Education stories (12.9%) had the highest attention, followed by events in the community (10.6%). In the class of great deal of attention, politics had the lowest percentage value of 3.4%. (i.e. few youth paid attention to stories about politics in the news).



When asked “how much they believed the news and information provided by the media,” about 15% believed in news from National radio, while 21.0% had a little thought but still believed. More than 15% do not have any trust in news on national radio. When National Television was considered, 15.2% trusted them but 22.8% did not believe in them. See fig 3.6.9 for details.



FIG 3.6.9: OPINION OF YOUTH ABOUT TRUSTWORTHINESS OF NEWS AND INFORMATION ACROSS MEDIA

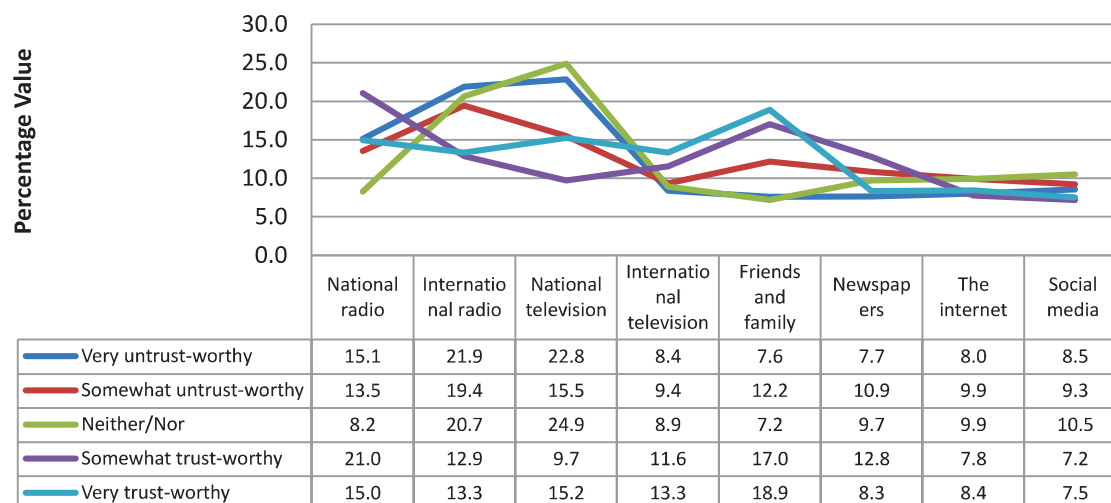
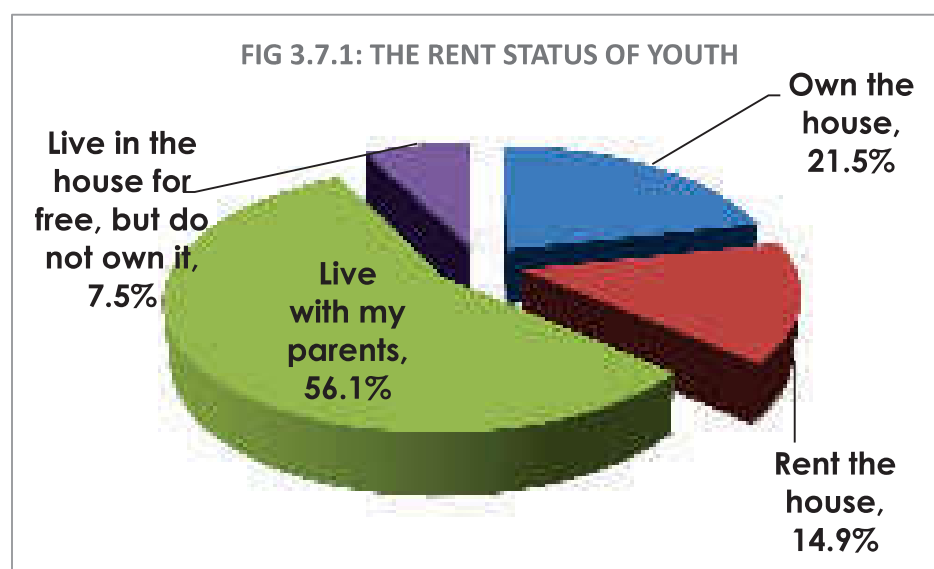


Fig 3.6.10 showed the response of youth when considering each media mentioned. There were a good percentage of youth trust in National Radio. 41.0% somewhat trust them while 22.8% had very good trust in National radio. The highest percentage of youth when considering International radio were indifferent (27.6%) while 25.1% somewhat trust it. National television also had 33.3% of youth indifferent to their news, but 23.2% trusted the news. There was high percentage of youth who somewhat trusted International television (22.4%) while 20.2% trusted them.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

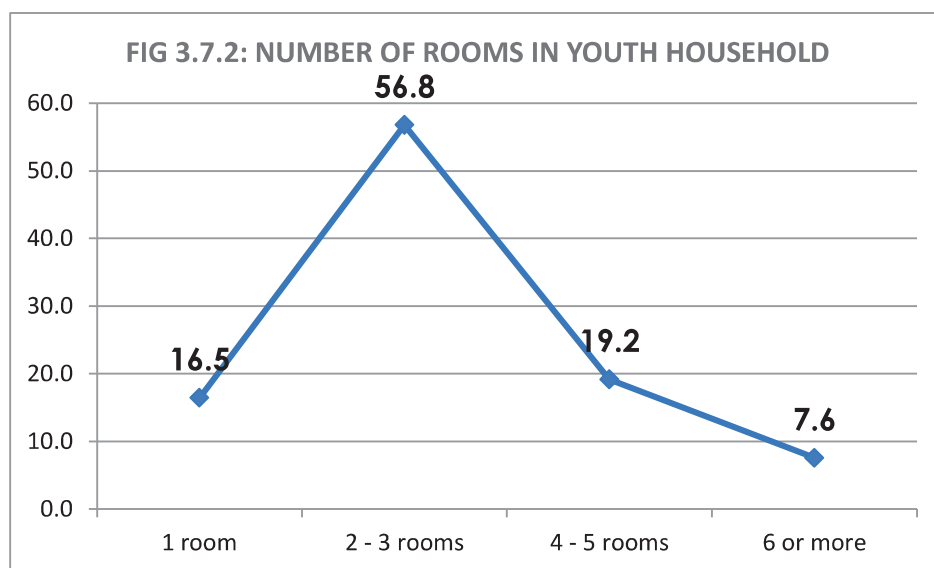
To “own a house” as defined for this study is to be “in possession of the house” either belonging to the parent but not living in the house with the parent, by inheritance, official through the organization where the youth works or personally built or purchased. Youth living with a parent in the household were excluded from “own the house if not possessed by the youth.”

Fig 3.7.1 shows percentage of youth living with their parent to be 56.1% which was the highest followed by those who owned their houses (21.5%). 14.9% lived in rented apartments as the remaining 7.5% lived in accommodation that was given free.

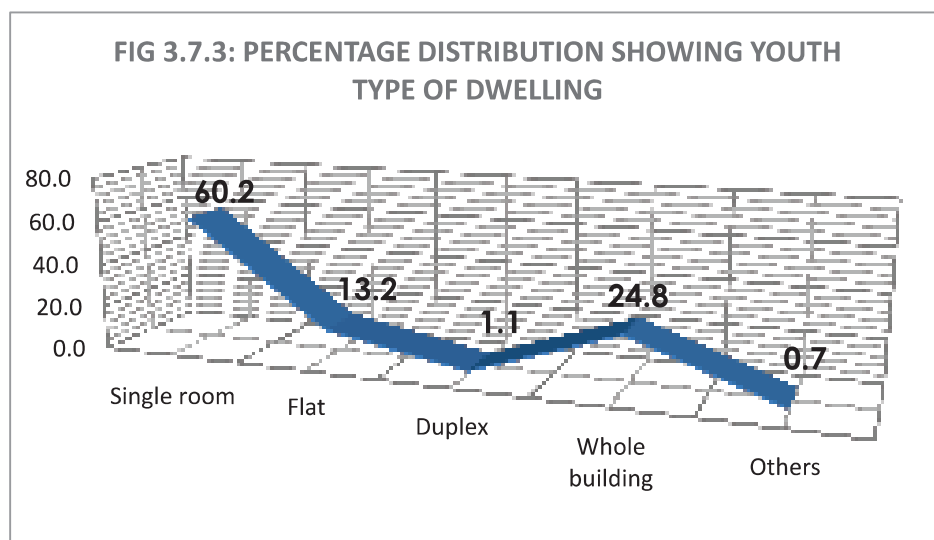


56.8% live in 2 - 3 room houses¹, 19.2% were 4 - 5 rooms, 7.6% had 6 or more rooms while 16.5% lived in single rooms (Fig 3.7.2)

¹ A “room and parlour” was counted as two room accommodation.

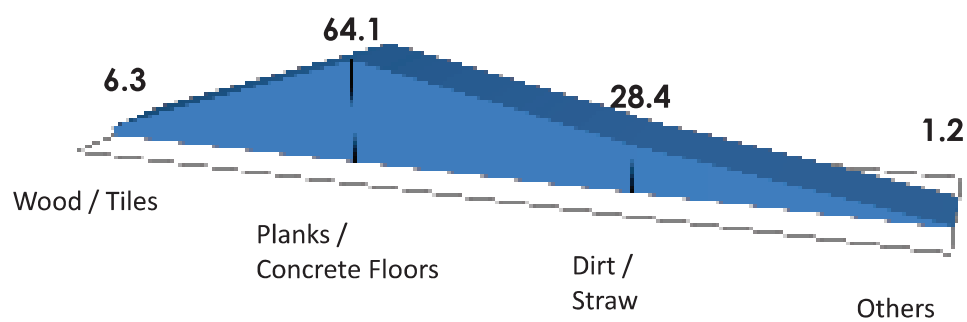


However, as shown in Fig 3.7.3, most reside in one room.

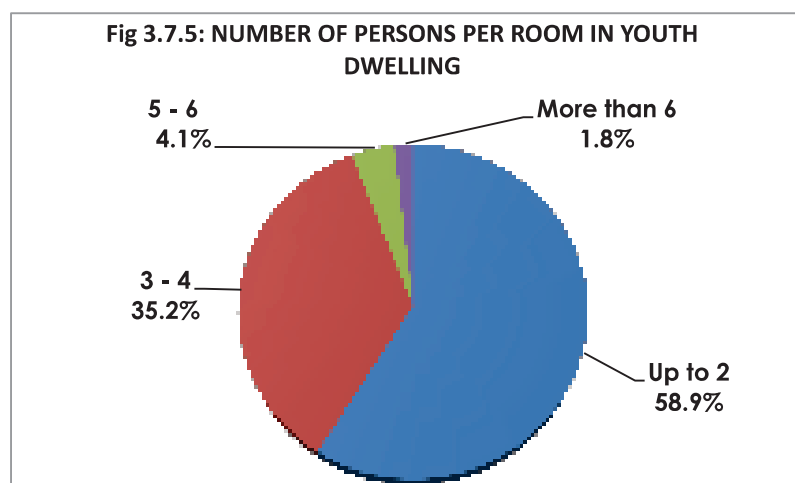


During the course of study, the type of floor in the dwelling of youth residents was observed. Fig 3.7.4 showed the result of the observation. About 64.1% were planks or concrete floors while 28.4% were dirt, straw or without concrete. Only 6.3% had wood or tiled floors while the remaining 1.2% were covered with “other types of flooring”.

Fig 3.7.4: YOUTH TYPE OF DWELLING FLOOR

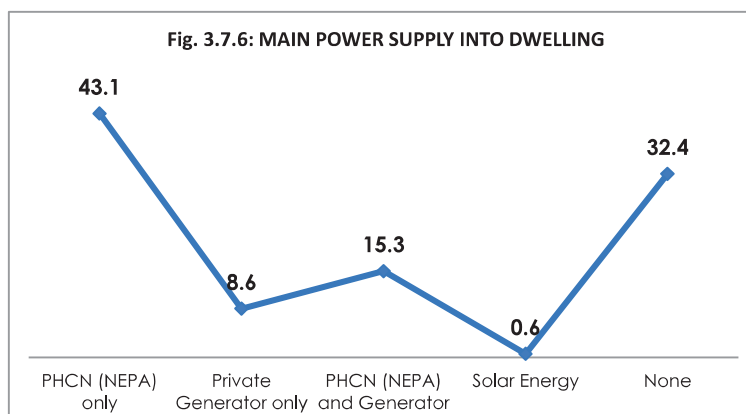


The number of people who slept or lived in a room in the household of youth as shown in Fig 3.7.5 indicate that 58.9% (which form the highest percentage of youth) were up to 2 in a household. Households where about 3 to 4 youth lived or slept in a room were 35.2% while 4.1% had 5 or 6 in a room. The remaining 1.8% was more than 6 in a room.



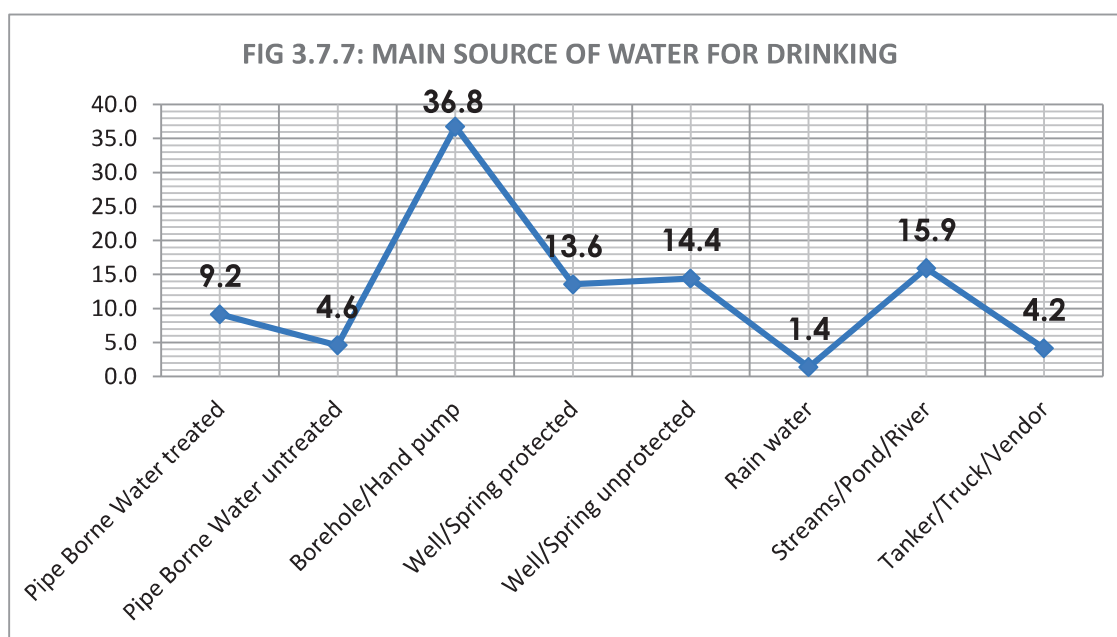
POWER SOURCE

The main source of power supply to the youths' resident as revealed by the study shows 43.1% receiving power through Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) only. Those who made use of their own power generating sets only were 8.6% while 15.3% switch between PHCN and generator sets. 0.6% use solar energy in their households while 32.4% of youth had no power supply in their home (see fig 3.7.6).



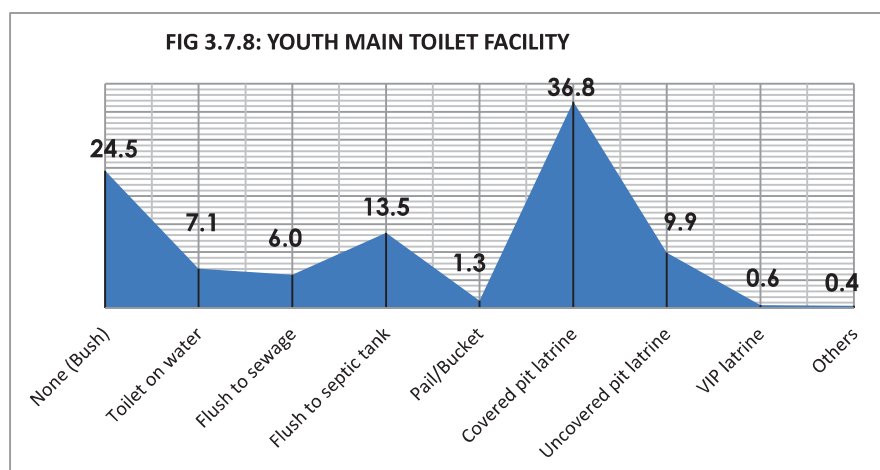
WATER SUPPLY

Borehole or Hand pump was the highest type of source of drinking water for 36.8% of youths in their home. Next to this was stream, pond or river (15.9%). 9.2% drink treated pipe borne water, while 4.6% drink untreated pipe borne water. 1.4% of youth still depends on rain water collection for drinking water in Nigeria. See Fig 3.7.7.

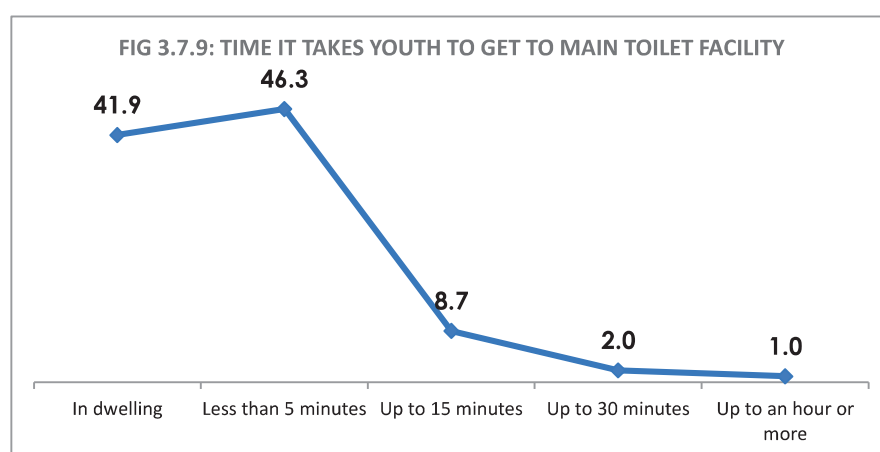


TOILET FACILITIES

“Covered pit Latrine” was the highest (36.8%) available toilet facility among Nigerian youth. The next category to this was “Bush system” (24.5%) which shows there were no toilet facilities in those houses. “Pail or Bucket” was still practiced by 1.3% of youthhouseholds while 9.9% made use of uncovered pit latrines! “Ventilated Improved Pit latrine” was used by 0.6% of youth. (See Fig 3.7.8 for others.)



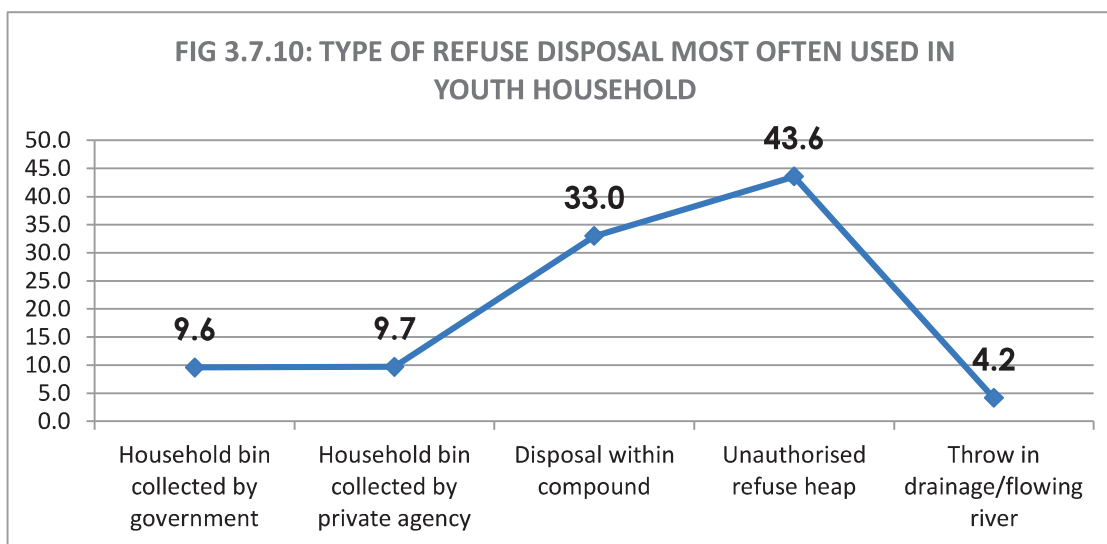
When asked how long it will take to get to these main toilet facilities, 41.9% stated that the toilet facility was in the dwelling. Out of those outside the dwelling, about 46.3% reported that it took less than 5 minutes to get to the toilet while 8.7% will require up to 15 minutes to get there. 2% of youth require 30 minutes to get to a toilet facility. It took up to 1 hour for about 1% of youth in Nigeria to get to a toilet facility (see fig. 3.7.9).



WASTE DISPOSAL

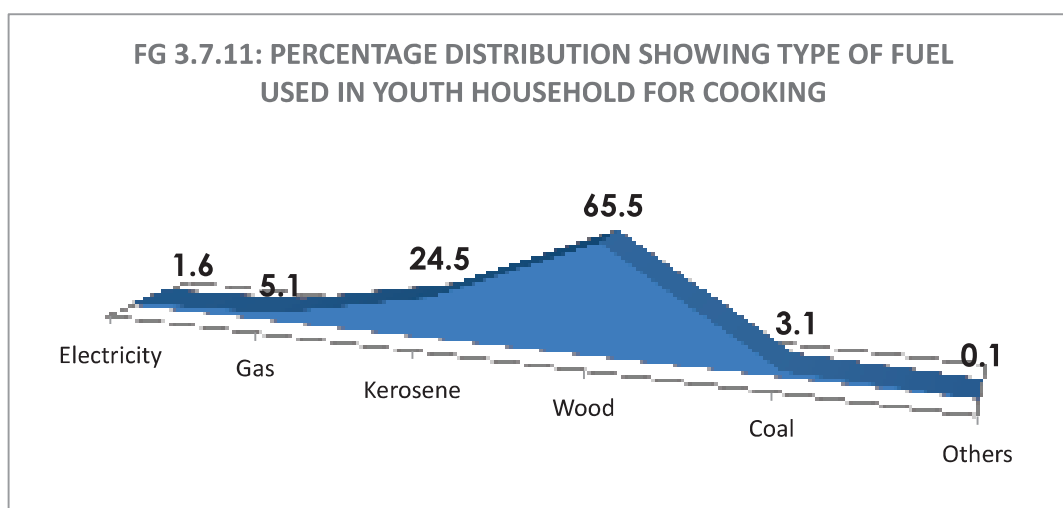
Unauthorized refuse heap (43.6%) served as the most used form of refuse disposal for youth household, as revealed by the study. About 33.0% disposed their refuse within the compound, 4.2% always throw their bin in drainages or flowing rivers and

9.7% made use of private agencies that collect refuse. 9.6% made use of government authorized refuse disposal bin. (See fig 3.7.10.)



HOUSEHOLD COOKING FUEL

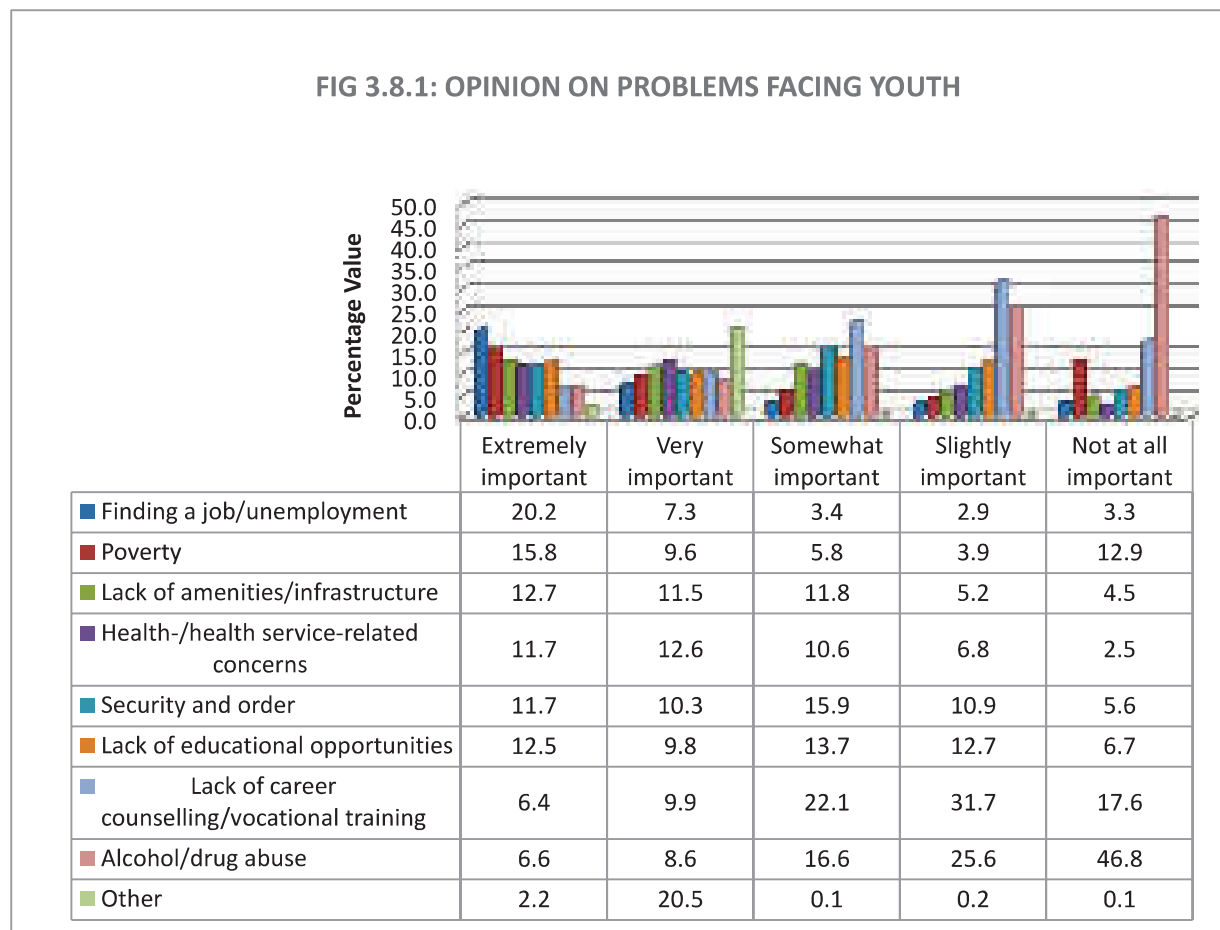
When asked of the type of fuel mainly used for cooking in the household, the highest was wood used by 65.5 of youth and their households. The next is kerosene (24.5%). About 5.1% made use of Gas while 1.6% used electricity. As shown in fig 3.7.11, 3.1% made use of coal.





OTHER YOUTH RELATED ISSUES

Fig 3.8.1 shows the opinion of youth on problems facing them.



When considering the cases youth rated as extremely important, “Finding a job or unemployment” was rated very high (20.2%) followed by “Poverty” (15.8%). Another issue that was rated important was “health and health related matters” (12.6%). “Lack of career counseling or vocational training” (22.1%) was somewhat important to youth while the need to reduce “alcohol/drug abuse” (25.6%) was slightly important.

When asked about the aspiration of youth for the future, 51.3% wished to be educated and get a professional job, About 36.4% wished to have “overall happiness”

while 35.8% were interested in employment career. See fig 3.8.2 for the detailed aspirations of youth for future.

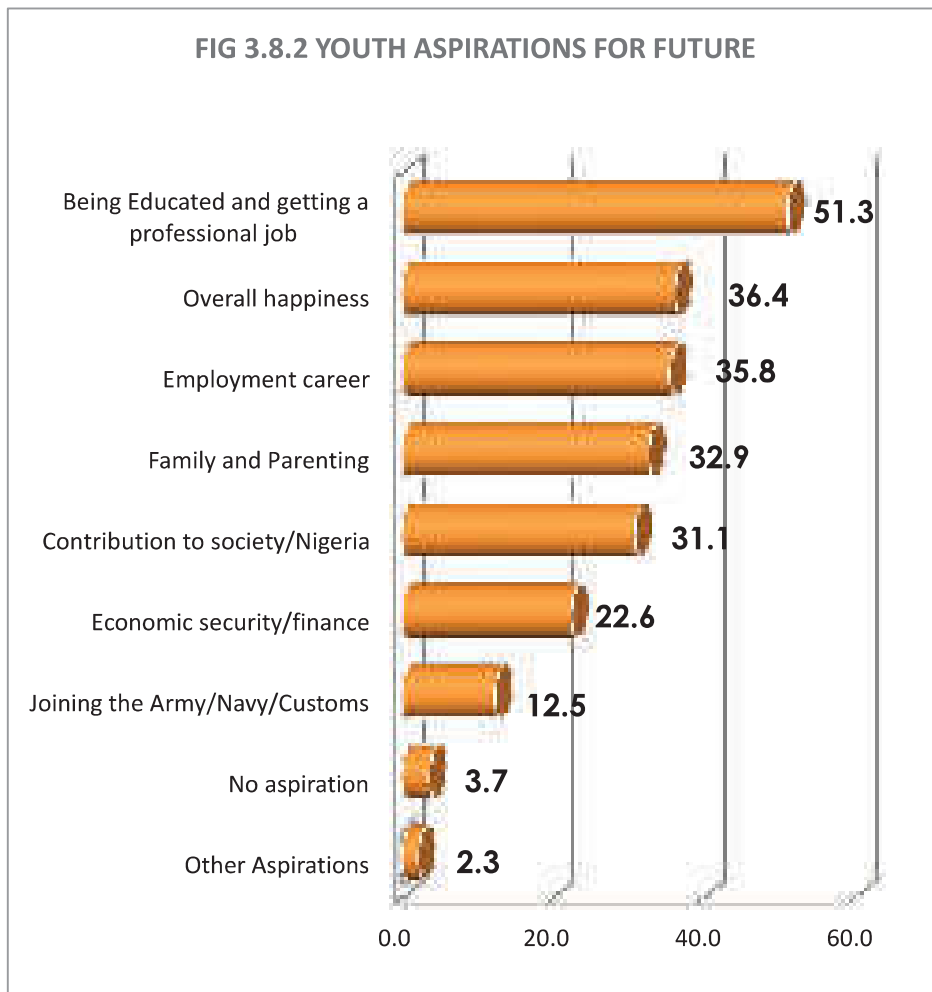


Fig 3.8.3 shows the two most important things the youths of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expect from their government. According to 46.0 % of youth, increased education opportunities is most paramount to youth of this nation. The next which serves as the second thing mentioned by 29.6% of youth was increased employment and work opportunities.

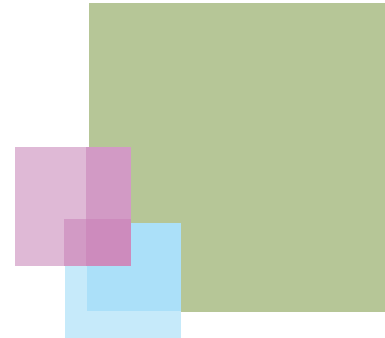
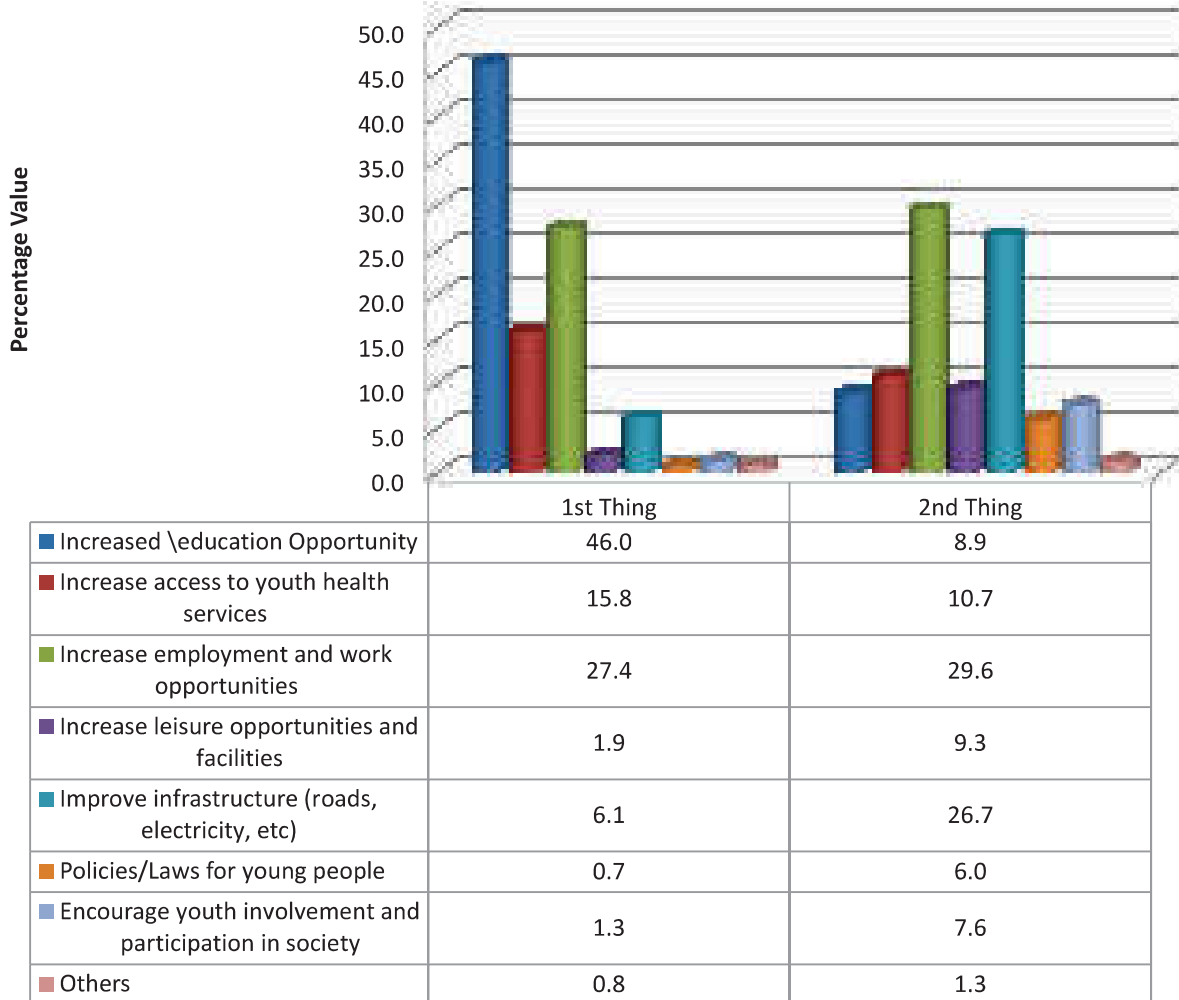
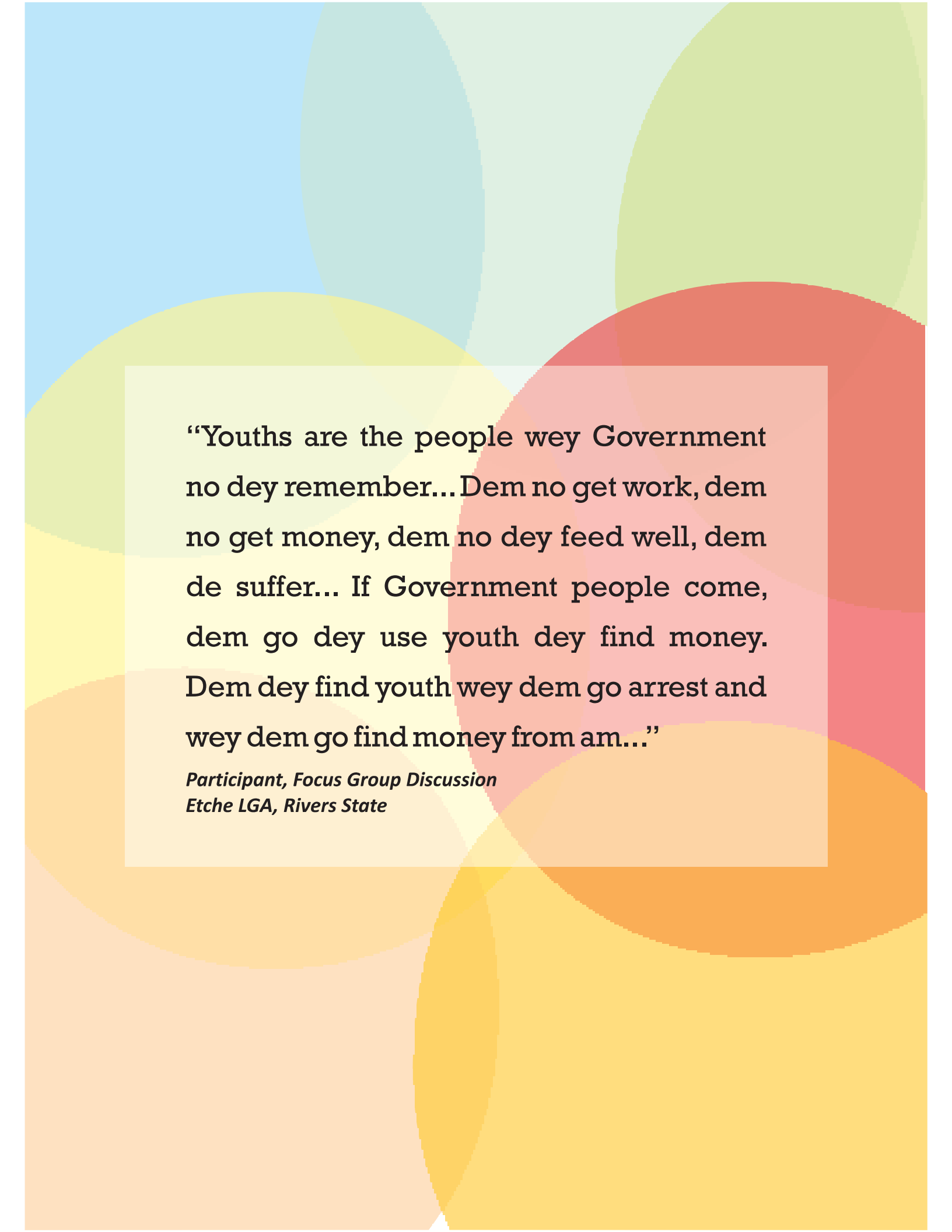


FIG 3.8.3: OPINION ON TWO THINGS GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO TO MAKE LIFE BETTER



Detailed tables used for this report can be found in the attached flash drive or on our website at www.microenterpriseplace.org.ng.



“Youths are the people wey Government
no dey remember... Dem no get work, dem
no get money, dem no dey feed well, dem
de suffer... If Government people come,
dem go dey use youth dey find money.
Dem dey find youth wey dem go arrest and
wey dem go find money from am...”

*Participant, Focus Group Discussion
Etche LGA, Rivers State*