



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

In collaboration with

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY

2020 ^[1]

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Foreword

It is an established fact that the youth constitutes the most productive component of a nation's population. The economic development of a country therefore has a direct relationship with the level of youth development and integration in the nation's economy. Giving these facts, the youth is basically regarded as an indispensable building block in planning for sustainable economic growth and development of any society. Essentially, youth, being the prime element of the population of a country, provides a robust foundation for both present and future economic growth and societal renaissance.

Hence, it is undesirable when a country fails to factor youth development into its national development strategy. However, in mainstreaming youth into national development strategy, some basic information with regard to the youth is needed to develop youth related policies and programmes.

In Nigeria, the youth comprises the largest part of the population. However, many of them are not meaningfully engaged in productive economic activities due to the prevailing socio-economic environment over the years. This has made the youth vulnerable to all sorts of social vices with some of them readily available to be used for political violence, crimes, ethnic disputes etc. As part of efforts to generate empirical data to inform policy decisions related to youth development, and to support policy strategies for improving their access to career-oriented employment; as well as, to provide an evidence-based advocacy, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development in 2020, funded a National Survey on youth, which was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics.

This Report presents the findings and results of the Survey; the report provide vital information for policy making and evidence-based advocacy and planning for youth related development. The Report covers youth employment, education, health, sports, politics, drugs and crime, as well as migration. With the recent unprecedented demand for improved data in developing countries and the new focus on youth development agenda, this publication provides the needed data on youth.

It is our expectation, therefore, that the contents of the Report would provide a broader view of the characteristics of the Nigerian youth. The report which spans 162 pages mainly targets the needs of policy makers, the general reading public, investors, researchers and students who may be interested in understanding the dynamics of the Nation's youth development challenges. I hereby present to you the publication of the National Survey on Youth, 2020.

Mr Nebeolisa Anako

Permanent Secretary

Federal Ministry of Youth & Sports Development, Nigeria

June, 2021

Preface

The National Youth Survey, 2020 is a collaborative effort between the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSD) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The report is also a follow up on the National Baseline Youth Survey 2012 version, as the NBS attempts to fulfil its mandate of providing credible and comprehensive statistics on all levels of the country. Furthermore, the report enhances the ability of policy makers and other stakeholders to improve the efficacy of policies they put forward through the use of evidence based data.

This broad based report includes detailed information on various socioeconomic characteristics of the youth in the country. Information is provided on a wide range variables such as: Demographic Characteristics of all Households, Water and Sanitation in Households, Youth Educational Attainment, Youth access to health-care, Youth Involvement in Agriculture, Youth Employment Situation, Youth Participation in Politics and Decision Making, Youth Information and Communication Technology/Computer Proficiency, Youth Conflict Prevention/Peace Building, Youth Involvement in Sports and Recreation, Youth Migration, Youth and Environment and Youth and Non-Farm Enterprises was considered in the report.

I therefore thank the Honourable Minister for Youth and Sports Development, the Permanent Secretary (Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development), the Directorate and Management for the high level of commitment exhibited to ensure the success of the project. I also commend the Demography and Social Statistics Department of National Bureau of Statistics for a job well done. I strongly believe that the output of this work, will no doubt find relevance in several policy circles, development and research institutions, training establishments, international development partners as well as the youths themselves, who are the ultimate beneficiaries of these and similar initiatives.

Dr. Yemi Kale

Statistician-General of the Federation & CEO

National Bureau of Statistics, Abuja.

June, 2021

Acknowledgement

The information contained in this report is drawn from the data collected on the just concluded national youth survey 2020. The project was led by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSD).

The National Bureau of Statistics would like to express our deep and sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Honorable Minister (FMYSD), Chief Sunday Dare for his immense support for the project. We also acknowledge the contribution of the Permanent Secretary (FMYSD), Mr Nebeolisa Anako for his comments and concern on the project. The Bureau appreciation also goes to the former Permanent secretary (FMYSD), Mr Olusade Adesola and Mr Gabriel Tanimu Aduda for their encouraging roles in making the project see the light of the day.

The Bureau also appreciate the technical roles and support of some key staff of FMYSD right from the planning and preparatory stage which serve as a bedrock to the success of the survey; Mr Ogaba Ede Director (EYD), Mr Kabiru Mohamed Deputy Director (EYD), Mr segun Oke Director (Procurement), Mr Micheal Ngwaogu Deputy Director (EYD), Mrs Ochoga Ese PYDO (EYD) who put in a great deal of effort and time to ensure that the survey saw the light of the day.

The Bureau also wish to appreciate the high level of dedication of the survey implementation team in NBS during the training, data collection and monitoring of the field work. Special thanks goes to Dr Yemi Kale the Statistician General of the Federation for his general coordination of the project and also Mr Tunde Adebayo Adebisi (Director, Demography and Social Statistics Department & Project Director) who brought his wealth of experience to ensure high level of coordination, Mr Elijah Fafunmi (Director,ICT), Mr Ademola Adegbie (Head DSD), Mr N.D. Wakili and Dr Surajudeen Abolade (Project Manager). Many thanks also goes to Mrs Yemi Oloyede (Branch Head Gender Statistics) Mr Austen Anyakora (Head SSD), Mr Samsudeen Lawal (ICT Department) and the entire staff of the Demography and Social Statistics Department. Our appreciations also goes to the team of consultants that facilitated the report writing; Mr S.B Adebayo, Alhaji Muritala Salami, Mr Rahman Busari and Mr Patrick Ofili

Conclusively, we will also want to specially thank the respondents of all households including those who took part by giving their precious time to assist with, facilitate or participate in the entire process and stages of the survey.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After about a decade of the publication of the national baseline statistical survey of Nigeria youths, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSD) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) have considered it imperative to conduct another round of National Youth Statistical Survey. This report is a follow up to the National Baseline Youth Survey of 2012 and its aimed at covering the void created by long time absence of up to date data needs of policy makers by providing credible and comprehensive statistics on Nigeria youths at all levels which is expected to enhance the quality of policies formulated in respect of Nigeria youths.

The survey is expected to provide useful data for the design and development of youth-specific programmes by the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and other partners in the country. Hence the objectives include the following:

- ❖ Generate socioeconomic data on youth to inform policy decisions and guide their implementation.
- ❖ Provide evidence based data that would help identify and strengthen the role of youth in national development.
- ❖ Provide data for expanding the role of youth in society in order to enhance their contribution to security of their community, state and nation at large.
- ❖ Identify various potentials of youths in sports and other recreational activities.
- ❖ Provide an evidence-based advocacy tool on behalf of the youth.
- ❖ Provide government and other stakeholders with useful data that shall lead to developing young people's employability to ensure their successful transition to the labour market and strategies for improving their access to career oriented employment.
- ❖ Provide data that would update the 2012 Baseline National Youth Survey Indices

The reporting domain was at the national level and across the six (6) geo-political zones of the federation. Four (4) replicates representing forty (40) Enumeration Area (EA) were selected in each of the reporting domain within the zone using a systematic sample selection procedure. The EAs selected were updated and Household Listing Exercise was carried out for the compilation and construction of up-to-date frame of households in each of the EA selected across the zones. The selection of the ultimate sampling units - the households and the eligible respondents were randomly and systematically carried out using “Kish” Method of Sample

selection. However, fifteen (15) households were selected per Enumeration Areas (EA). In each of the household, “Kish” Sample selection method was adopted to select the eligible respondents within each household. A maximum of two eligible respondents were selected in each household.

This Survey covered all the six (6) geo-political zones of the Federation. The geo-political zones are North Central, North East, North West, South East, South- South and South West. The target population canvassed was the youths aged 15 - 35 years, with the sampling domain being the households and some institutions such as Police Command headquarters as well as National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in each Zone.

The subject-areas of interest canvassed during the survey include:

- ❖ Demographic Characteristics of all household members
- ❖ Household characteristics of respondents
- ❖ Water and sanitation
- ❖ Educational attainment of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Youth access to health-care
- ❖ Youth involvement in agriculture
- ❖ Information and Communication Technology/computer proficiency of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Conflict prevention/Peace building of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Involvement in Sport and Recreation of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Migration of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Non-Farm Enterprises for all household members 15 - 35 years.

The result of the survey revealed that males constituted 50.8 percent of the total population, while the females accounted for 49.2 percent. Further analysis indicates that among the male population, 53.4 percent were in age group 36 years and above which is the highest followed by persons in age group 0 - 14 years with 52 percent while persons aged 15 - 35 years had 48.5 percent. Furthermore, among the female population, 51.5 percent were in the age group 15 - 35 years which is the highest among the female population followed by age group 0 - 14 years with 48 percent while female in age group 36 years plus accounted for only 46.6 percent.

Out of the age group of married youths, 65.7 percent were female youth, while 34.3 per cent were male youth. Rate of “Divorce” and “Separated” were higher among the female youths (63.3 percent and 78 percent) respectively. For those who were “Never Married”, male youth had 60.5 percent against female youth 39.5 percent.

Youth from North West contracted more Court Marriages (32.2 percent), more Religious Marriages (26.3 percent) and more Customary Marriages (40.6 percent); youth from South West contracted more mutual agreement form of marriage (67.1 percent), while youth from North East had less than 1 percent for both customary and court (ordinance) marriage.

The results of the survey revealed that 70.2 percent of households use safe water for drinking. Also when water is not available on the premises, Adult female (52 percent) are mainly responsible for collecting water. Although, Adult male (30.4 percent) in the households also fetch water, 10 percent of the “Female child under 15 equally fetches water and 6.1 percent male child under 15 fetches water.

Only 14.1 percent of the households interviewed treat their drinking water while exactly 85.9 percent of households reported not using any form of water treatment.

Nigerian households (77.7 percent) uses more open fire for cooking than open stove (13.9 percent) and close stove (8.1 percent) respectively. A very small proportion of households (16.5 percent) nationally responded that their stove had hood or chimney.

The survey result shows that 40.7 per cent of household “cooks outdoors”, 31.9 percent of the households “cooks in the building” while 27.2 percent of the households “cooks in a separate building or room” at the national level

It is revealed that out of the total number of youths that were “Never in School”, more female youths (62.6 percent) compared to their males’ counterpart (37.4 percent) was recorded. Among the male youths, (55.1 percent) reported that they are “Now in School” compared to 44.9 percent female youths. Only 48.7 percent of male youth were in school “Before but not now” while 51.3 percent of female youths reported same

Result shows that 15.3 percent of Nigeria youth had primary school as their highest of level education, 67.9 percent of educated youths had their highest level of education as secondary level while 16.8 percent reported post-secondary school level.

Across the zone, North East recorded the highest percentage of youths (80.7 percent) patronage of Private Dispensary/Hospital followed by North Central with 71.5 percent. The story was at variance in other four zones; South East, South-South, North West and South-West with more access to community health centre.

Youth from South East reported that more than 60 percent of them covered less than one (1) kilometer from their residence to health facilities while 20.6 percent of youths in South West zone reported that the health care facilities is less than one kilometer from their residence.

From South West more youth (20.8 percent) reported that the health facilities are more than five (5) kilometer from their residence while 2.7 percent of youths from the South East made similar claim.

North West reported the highest percentage of youths engaged in crop farming (32.4 percent) followed by North East (20.4 percent) and South West (14.2 percent). In livestock farming, North East (44.7 percent) had the highest percentage of youths in the activity followed by North Central (20.6 percent) and North West (19.7 percent). In poultry farming North Central (32 percent) of youths are involved in the activity, followed by North East (27.8 percent) and South East (15.9 percent). South West reported the highest percentage (53.5 percent) in Fishing Forestry is more in South West (92.6 percent) than other zones in the country.

The result shows that 52.6 percent of youths worked as employee while 47.4 percent of youth as employers across the six Geo-Political zones.

Among youths employed 50.6 percent were male while 49.4 percent were female across all zones. Furthermore North East reported highest percentage of male employment (70.3 percent), followed by North West (58.2 percent) and South East (58 percent) } were more in employment than their female counterparts while in the South South (57.5 percent) and North Central (54.7 percent) of female youths were more in employments than their male counterparts.

Report from zones indicate that 26.3 percent of youth in North West could not secure job followed by South West (23.4 percent) while North-East and South-South (14 .2 percent) and (14 percent) respectively could not secure job. In the same vein, Youths in South East (12.5percent) and North Central (9.5 percent) were unemployed.

Among youths with computer literacy, 54 percent were males and 46 per cent females. South East and South South have 50 and 51 per cent of their computer literate youths as females

respectively, while North West has the least percentage of computer-literate female youths (19 percent). Most youths in Nigeria (95 percent) can surf the internet, while less than half (45.1 percent) have knowledge of word processing. Youths that are certified IT professional are 4.7 percent.

At the National level only 1.64 percent of youth have one form of training in Conflict Prevention. Of this, males (56.8 percent) are involved in conflict preventions training while females were only 43.2 percent. Among youths who are involved in conflict prevention, 44.5 percent indicated they were involved at ward level; 50 percent at community level; 3.2 percent and 1.9 percent at LGA and State levels respectively.

Out of the youth involved in Conflict Prevention, 46.1 percent of them were involved in Civil/Household type while 38 percent were political conflicts; 8.8 percent and 7.2 percent were Boundary dispute and religious crises respectively.

Nationally, more males (74.1 per cent) than females (24.9 per cent) were involved in recreation and sporting activities. Also a higher proportion (89 per cent) of males compared to only 11 per cent females are engaged in professional sporting activities.

Findings show that more Nigerian youths (81.6 percent) did not reside at their home states at the time of the survey. Of this, 52.3 percent were females. Most (60.2 percent) Nigerian youths' movements are tied to family reasons. Sizeable proportion (24.4 percent) of them moved as a result of transfer, while 8.9 percent of youth's movement is attributed to 'search for job'.

Findings reveal that more female youths (65.4 percent) operated business enterprises than their male counterpart. North West had the highest female youths (82.9 percent) followed by South South (73.5 percent) and South East (42.4 percent) had the least female youths.

The most common type of legal Business Enterprise is sole proprietorship, only 1.5 percent of the youths were into partnership, 0.3 percent were into private liability and 7.4 percent are of other businesses. Nationally, 34.5 percent of youths sourced fund through Government Grants to set up their business enterprises, 9.7 percent of them used their personal savings, 15.1 percent sourced fund through cooperative thrift while 2.4 percent of them obtained loan to start up their business enterprises. In respect of challenges faced in business management; 86.1 percent of the youths said they are facing challenges. Some youths (4.9 percent) face challenge of Inconsistency in Government policies; others are facing challenges of obsolete of their

equipment and very few of them (3 percent) were facing problem of not having proper training on their businesses.

Chapter One

1.0 Introduction

The policy goal of youth in Nigeria is to provide an appropriate framework that protects the fundamental human rights of all youth, promote their optimal development and well-being and enhance their participation in every sphere of national development processes. In this regard, the 2019 edition of the National Youth Policy broadly targets all young people in Nigeria between the ages of 15 to 29 years while recognizing that youth are not a homogeneous group in terms of needs and circumstances. The youth policy is aimed at providing a basis for interventions to appropriately address the specific and special needs of each of several identified target groups classified such as low-risk youth, especially vulnerable youth and most-at-risk youth. In order to effectively measure the impact of the interventions on the strategic goals and objectives, there is need to produce relevant, robust, credible, timely and reliable statistics to guide the implementation of various interventions programmes and projects on youths in Nigeria.

Generally, several indicators attested to the precarious situations and unfulfilled potentials of global youth with regard to socioeconomic development and inclusion. These commitments of socioeconomic developments and inclusion had been linked to Sustainable Development Goal 8; *promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all especially the youth*; will not be met unless action is taken to address the fact that youth are still far more likely than their adult counterparts to be unemployed, underemployed, employed in the informal sector or among the working poor. “Not in Employment, Education and Training” (NEET) rates for youth worldwide are currently around 30 percent for young women and 13 per cent for young men (ILO, 2019).

In order to address these unfulfilled potentials of youth with respect to socioeconomic development and inclusion in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development was created in January 2007, on the realization of the growing significance and contributions of Youth to national development. Nigeria has a large youthful population, about 28.76 per cent of the total population is below the age of 15 years and 45.46 percent are between the ages of 15 -35 years, given an estimated total population of about 209.6 million people in 2021. If these two groups are taken together, the population of Nigerians 35 years and below is 74.22 percent of the entire population. In absolute terms, there are more young people in Nigeria

today than any other segment of the population and this comes with its peculiar social and economic implications.

Based on the social and economic implications the Ministry designed the 2019 National Youth Policy, which defines Youth as all young people in Nigerian between the ages of 15 – 29 years. Furthermore, the African Youth Charter recognizes Youth as people between ages of 15 - 35 years.

The high population of youth in Nigeria comes with its own peculiar social and economic implications which informed the conduct of this survey due to dearth of sufficient and reliable data on youth in Nigeria. The Ministry of Youth and Sports Development had relied only on the baseline youth survey data result conducted in 2012 which is obsolete and would not be adequate enough to help in addressing the unfulfilled potentials of the youth's socioeconomic development and inclusion. As we all are aware, statistics remain an indispensable tool in policy formulation and implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes of which youth policy is not an exemption. Young people are key actors and a driving force for global development and peace. They are critical partners in the development of nations and their contribution to society must be measured in terms of productive pursuits of service to humanity. The Youths are Nigeria's foremost social capital and require proper monitoring.

In 2012, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics carried out a Baseline National Youth Survey with the objective of providing useful data for the design and development of youth-specific programmes by the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and other stakeholders in the country. The result of the baseline survey also, produced a baseline indices window to assess the welfare of the young people and also provide empirical facts on the state of the youth in the nation. The National Youth Survey 2021 is expected to build on the outputs of the Baseline Survey to measure and evaluate the impact of youth development as well as incorporate more comprehensive and germane indicators for the measurement of prevailing youth concerns in the country. Assuredly, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development is desirous of implementing more effective and proactive strategies that will have significant impacts on the youth situation in the country especially with the prevailing circumstances. This study therefore revealed the condition of young people in Nigeria in the areas of employment, educational levels, skill acquisition and entrepreneurship, health status, ICT knowledge and others.

Presently, Nigerian youths are severely hampered by a number of challenges and are unable to attain their full potential which resulted in the recent “EndSars Protest” and lots of criminal vices like kidnapping, banditry, abductions, herdsmen/farmers clashes, insurgencies etc ravaging the country today.

1.1 Survey Objectives

The survey would provide useful data for the design and development of youth-specific programmes by the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development and other partners in the country. Significantly the study would among other objectives achieve:

- ❖ Generate socioeconomic data on youth to inform policy decisions and guide their implementation.
- ❖ Provide evidence based data that would help identify and strengthen the role of youth in national development.
- ❖ Provide data for expanding the role of youth in society to enhance their contribution to security of their community, state and nation at large.
- ❖ Identify various potentials of youths in sports and other recreational activities.
- ❖ Provide an evidence-based advocacy tool on behalf of the youth.
- ❖ Provide government and other stakeholders with useful data that shall lead to developing young people's employability to ensure their successful transition to the labour market and strategies for improving their access to career oriented employment.
- ❖ Provide data that would update the 2012 Baseline National Youth Survey Indices

Chapter Two

Survey Design and Methodology

2.0 Sample Design

The frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) of 2006 Housing and population Census conducted by National Population Commission (NpopC) was used. The National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) 2014/2019 Master Sample Frame (MSF) was adopted for the survey. However, the NISH 2014/2019 Master Sample was constructed from LGA Master Sample which may be called Master Frame. To select the NISH sub-sample of EAs in each state, the 30 Master Sample EAs in each LGA for that state were pooled together. Hence, the total number of EAs in the LGA Master Sample for each state is equal to 30 times the number of the LGA in the state except in FCT, Abuja where it is 40 times.

Thereafter, a systematic sample of 200 EAs was selected with equal probability across all LGAs within the states. The National Integrated survey of Household (NISH) EAs in each state was divided into 20 replicates of 10 EAs each.

However, in 2020 National Youth Survey, the reporting domain was at the national level and sub-national of the six (6) geo-political zones of the federation. Four (4) replicates representing forty (40) EAs were selected in each of the reporting domain within the zone using a systematic sample selection procedure. The EAs selected were updated and Household Listing Exercise was carried out for the compilation and construction of up-to-date frame of households in each of the EA selected across the zones. The selection of the ultimate sampling units - the households and the eligible respondents were randomly and systematically carried out using “Kish” Method of Sample selection. However, fifteen (15) households were selected per Enumeration Areas (EA). In each of the household, “Kish” Sample selection method was adopted to select the eligible respondents within each household. A maximum of two eligible respondents was selected in each household.

2.1 Coverage

This Survey covered all the six (6) geo-political zones of the Federation. The geo-political zones are North Central, North East, North West, South East, South- South and South West. The target population canvassed was the youths aged 15 - 35 years, with the sampling domain

being the households and some institutions such as Police Command headquarters as well as National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) in each Zone.

2.2 Scope

The subject-areas of interest canvassed during the survey include:

- ❖ Identification Section for the households and Institutions
- ❖ Demographic Characteristics of all household members
- ❖ Household characteristics of respondents
- ❖ Water and sanitation
- ❖ Educational attainment of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Youth access to health-care
- ❖ Knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS for all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Youth involvement in agriculture
- ❖ Employment situation for all household members aged 15-35 years
- ❖ Youth participation in politics and decision making
- ❖ Information and Communication Technology/computer proficiency of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Conflict prevention/Peace building of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Involvement in Sport and Recreation of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Migration of all household members aged 15 - 35 years
- ❖ Family life for all household members 15 - 35 years.
- ❖ Youth and Environment
- ❖ Non-Farm Enterprises for all household members 15 - 35 years.

2.3 Training for Fieldwork

The training /briefing for the survey was implemented at two levels. The 1st level was the training of trainers (TOT) while the 2nd level was the Zonal-level training. The TOT was held in Abuja and it involved 18 trainers/monitors and the technical working group from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). It lasted for two (2) days.

The zonal-level training was held across the six (6) geo-political zones of the federation. This training involved the interviewers, supervisors, and the zonal controllers and independent monitors respectively. It equally lasted for two (2) days.

2.4 Fieldwork Arrangement for Data Collection

The fieldwork and data collection arrangements for the survey are as follows;

- ❖ Thirty (30) teams were constituted per Zone
- ❖ A team comprised of two (2) enumerators
- ❖ One (1) supervisor was assigned to manage two teams
- ❖ A team covered eight (8) enumeration areas (EAs)
- ❖ The teams moved in a roving manner during the fieldwork

The fieldwork lasted for ten (10) days including travel time

2.5 Monitoring/Quality Check and Coordination

Field monitoring/quality check exercise was also carried out by eighteen (18) monitors from NBS headquarter staff in the six (6) geo-political zones of the federation during the period of data collection as part of the quality assurance measures . The overarching objective of the monitoring exercise was to ensure high quality data collected from the field which should pave way for credible and reliable data output. Those involved included NBS monitors from Headquarters, independent monitors and six (6) NBS zonal controllers. The exercise lasted for two (2) days for NBS Headquarters monitoring officers, independent monitors five (5) days while the zonal controllers monitored throughout the duration of the fieldwork.

Chapter Three

Demographic and Household Characteristics

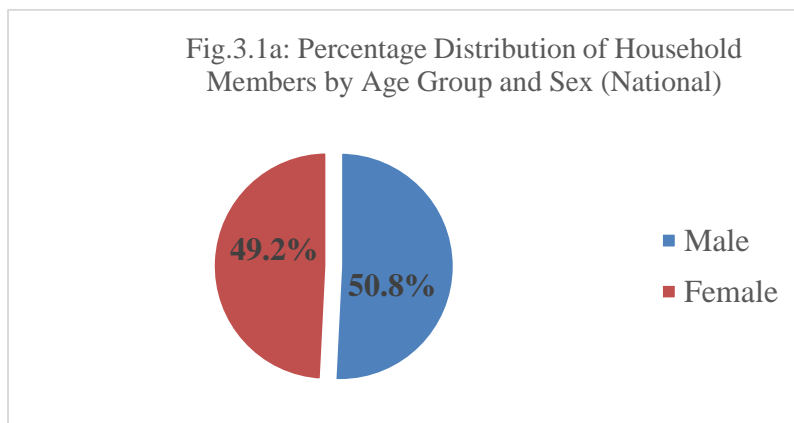
3.0 General Demography

The composition of a country's population in terms of gender and age, is formed as a result of the natural movement indices. As the natural indices increases, the proportion of the young people in the population increases and vice versa. However, this pattern may be disrupted as a result of migration processes, insurgencies and wars. An indicator of the average median age is a clear expression of the population age structure. The lower the average mean age, the younger the nation is demographically. Conversely, if the mean age is high, the nation is at a stage of demographic ageing. The age structure of the population is also affected by the average life expectancy ratio. If this ratio is high, it indicates that the nation's socioeconomic conditions and health care status are at a high level; it also means that the proportion of elderly in the population is increasing.

3.1 Household Characteristics (Age Group)

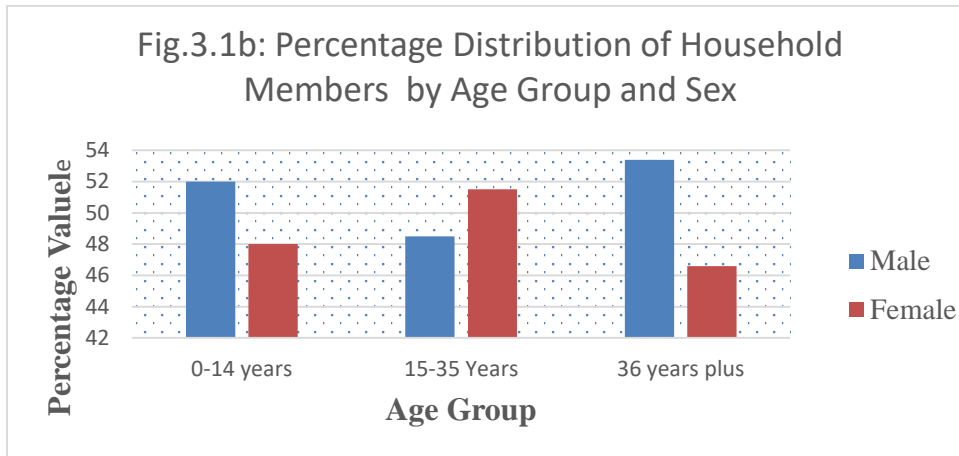
The impact of demographic variables is usually reflected in the size, rate of growth, age structure, headship and geographical distribution of a population. These could be influenced by socioeconomic development through health, education, economic and welfare programmes.

The result of this survey revealed that males in Nigeria constituted 50.8 percent of the population, while the females accounted for 49.2 percent nationally across all age group distributions as shown in figure 3.1a.



Further disaggregation of the distribution in figure 3.1b indicates that 53.4 percent of male persons in age group 36 years plus accounted for the highest population, followed by male persons in age group 0 - 14 years with 52 percent of the population while the male persons

aged 15 - 35 years had 48.5 percent of the population. Relatively, 51.5 percent of the female in age group 15 - 35 years accounted for the highest population of the female; followed by female in age group 0 - 14 years with 48 percent while female in age group 36 years plus accounted for 46.6 percent.



Nigeria has a large youthful population. The National Youth Policy of 2019 defines ‘Youth’ as a Nigerian citizen between the ages 15- 29 years. However, the African Charter Youth Age bracket is 15-35 years, which informed the definition of youth in this survey. The total population of youth aged (15 - 35) years in this survey was estimated as 95,315,144 million with females youth constituting 51.5 percent (48,538,374) and male youth accounted for 48.5 percent (46,776,769) of the youth population.

3.2 Age Group and Sex

The percentage distribution of male/female within each age group is shown in Table 3.3. It was generally found that the female/male ratio was higher in all the age groups except in the case of 15-19 years where the youth male (51.5 percent) showed a higher ratio than the youth female.

Figure 3.2b further shows the distribution of youth aged 18 - 35 years by age group and sex, 51.6 percent were female while 48.4 percent were male. Among the age group 26 - 30 years the female youths (53.1 percent) were more than the male while age group 31- 35 years had more male youth (50.5 percent) than the female counterpart.

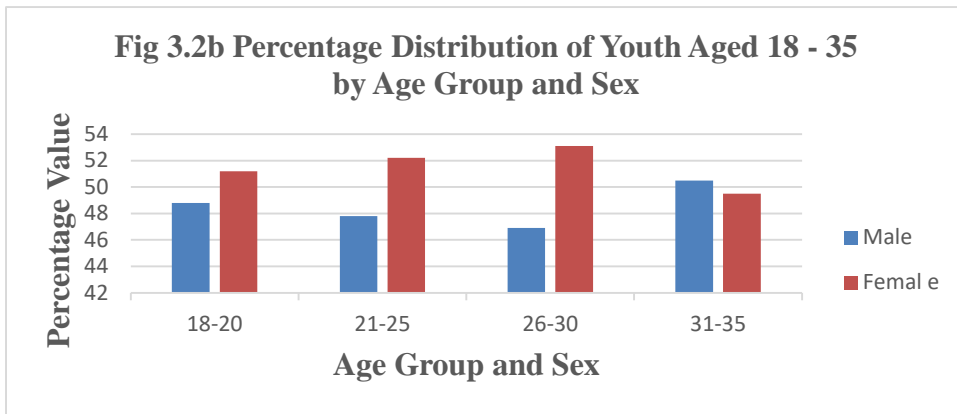
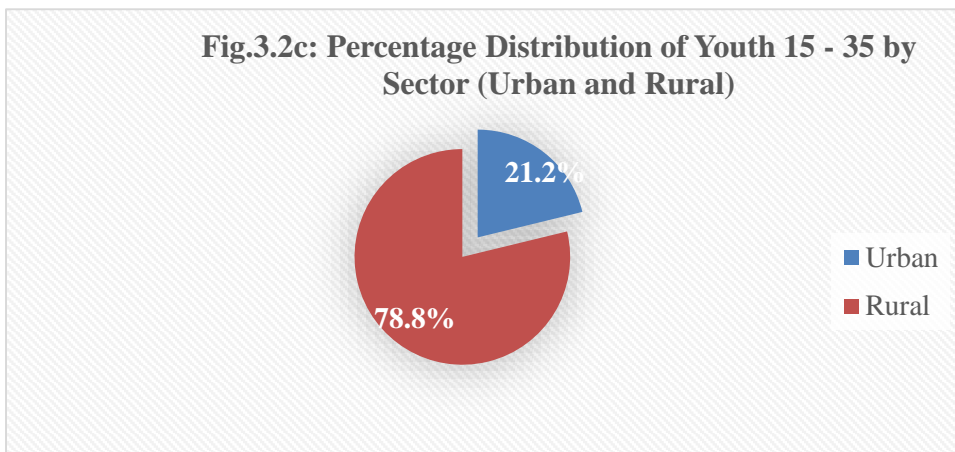
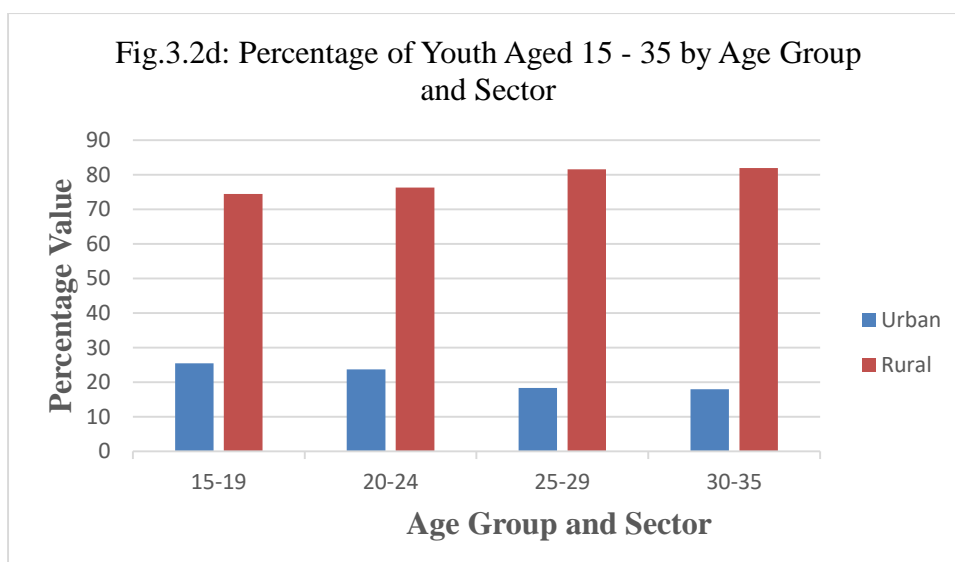


Figure 3.2c presents the percentage distribution of youth aged 15 - 35 years by age group and sectors (urban and rural). The figure shows that nationally, 78.8 percent of the youth domiciled in the rural areas while only 21.2 percent of youth lives in the urban areas.



Also in figure 3.2d among the age groups, 30 - 35 years had more youths (82 percent) that lives in rural areas, followed by youths (81.6 percent) in age group 25-29 years, also youth (76.3 percent) in age group 20 - 24 years while youth (74.5 percent) in age group 15 -19 years had the least youth. On the other hand, less than 30 percent youths lives in urban areas in each of the age group.



The population distribution of youth aged 15-35 years across the six geo-political zones of the federation in Nigeria by age group and sex revealed that South West had the highest youth population with 23,758,879, followed by North West 20,773,698, while North East zone has the least youth population of 11,255,079. The table equally revealed that the population of female is greater than that of male across the zones except in the North West. Further disaggregation of the data by age indicates that in the North Central, age group 15 - 19 years has the highest population of youths with 2,053,781 while age group 25 - 29 years (1,439,697) has the lowest population amongst the age group in the zone; also in North West, age group 30 - 35 years has the highest population of youth with 6,812,409 while age group 20 - 24 years has the least population of the youths with 4,024,278 within the zone. *See Table 3.6a, 3.6b, 3.6c in Annex*

3.3 Marital Status and Forms of Marriage

Marital Status of the youths was grouped into five mutually-exclusive categories:

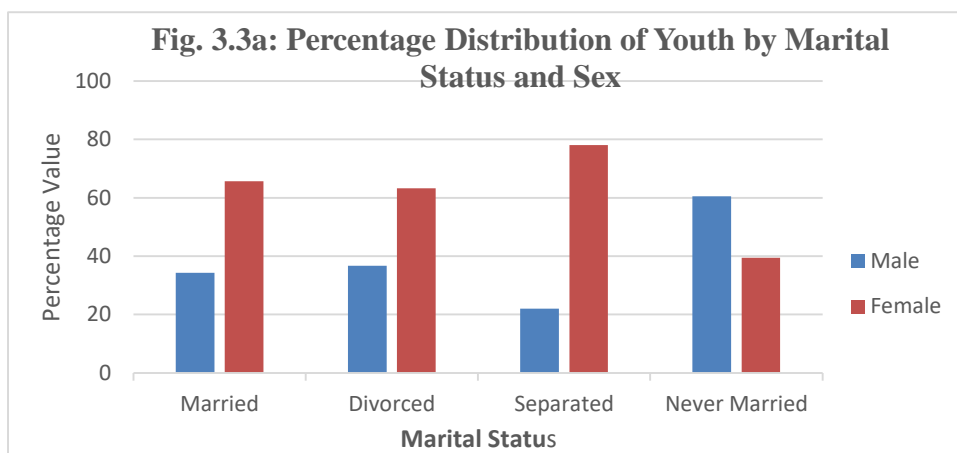
These are:

- ❖ **Married:** Couples living together having their marriage contracted either in Court of law according to custom/tradition, Religious centre (church/mosque) or based on Mutual agreement to live together as husband and wife.
- ❖ **Divorced:** A legally complete separation of already contracted marriage
- ❖ **Separated:** This is an already contracted marriage but due to some reasons the couple have separated and not living together. This form of marriage cannot be regarded as divorce

since there is no legal backing for not living together as a couple, hence they could still come back and live together.

- ❖ Widowed: This is a situation where one of the couple is dead.
- ❖ Never Married: These are single youths expecting marriage at any time.

Fig 3.3a shows the marital status of youth aged 15-35 years by sex. It revealed at a glance that more female youth were involved in all categories of marriage than their male youth counterpart except those who were “Never Married”. Out of the married youths, 65.7 percent of the female youth were married, while only 34.3 percent of the male youth were married. Rate of “Divorce” and “Separated” were higher among the female youths (63.3 percent and 78 percent) than the male youths with just (36.7 percent and 22 percent) respectively. For those who were “Never Married”, male youths had 60.5 percent and female youths 39.5 percent.

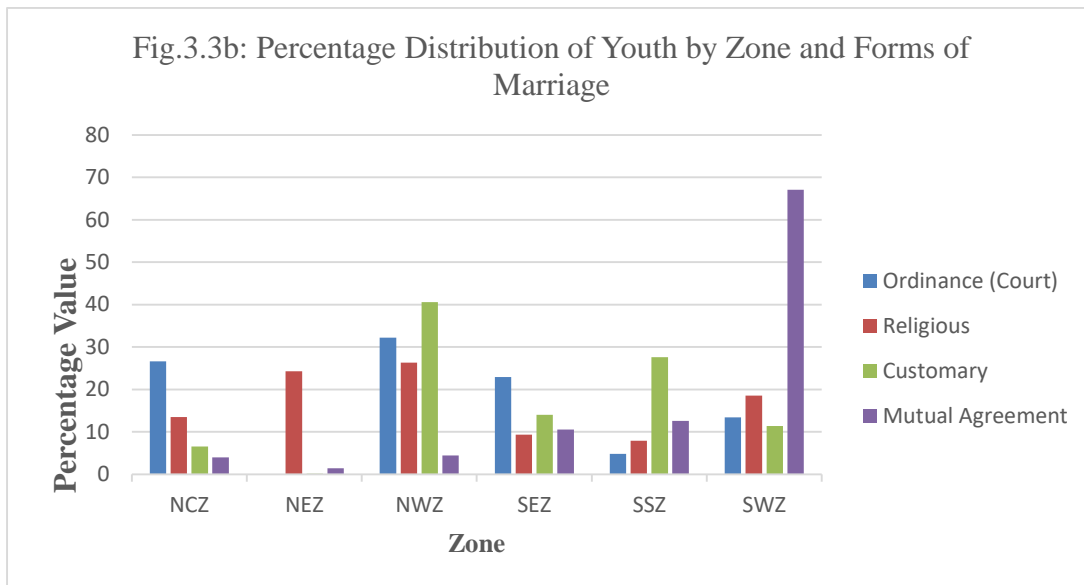


The forms of marriage contracted by married youths were grouped as either:

- ❖ Ordinance Marriage: form of marriage which took place in Court;
- ❖ Customary Marriage: that is referred to as traditional form of marriage perform according to the laws and customs of the people.
- ❖ Mutual agreement: Is a form of marriage where no formal/legal marriage contracted outside the Court/Ordinance, Religious or Customary, but the couple came to agreement informally to live together as husband and wife
- ❖ Religious Marriage: is a form of marriage contracted in any of the religious institutions (Christian or Islam).

Figure 3.3b presents the percentage distribution of youth by zone and forms of marriages where youths from North West respectively contracted more Court Marriages (32.2 percent), more

Religious Marriages (26.3 percent) and more Customary Marriages (40.6 percent); while youth from other zones respectively contracted less than 27 percent Court Marriages, also contracted less than 25 percent Religious Marriages and less than 30 percent Customary Marriages in each category. However, more youths (67.1 percent) in south west contracted more mutual agreement form of marriage than youth from other zones.

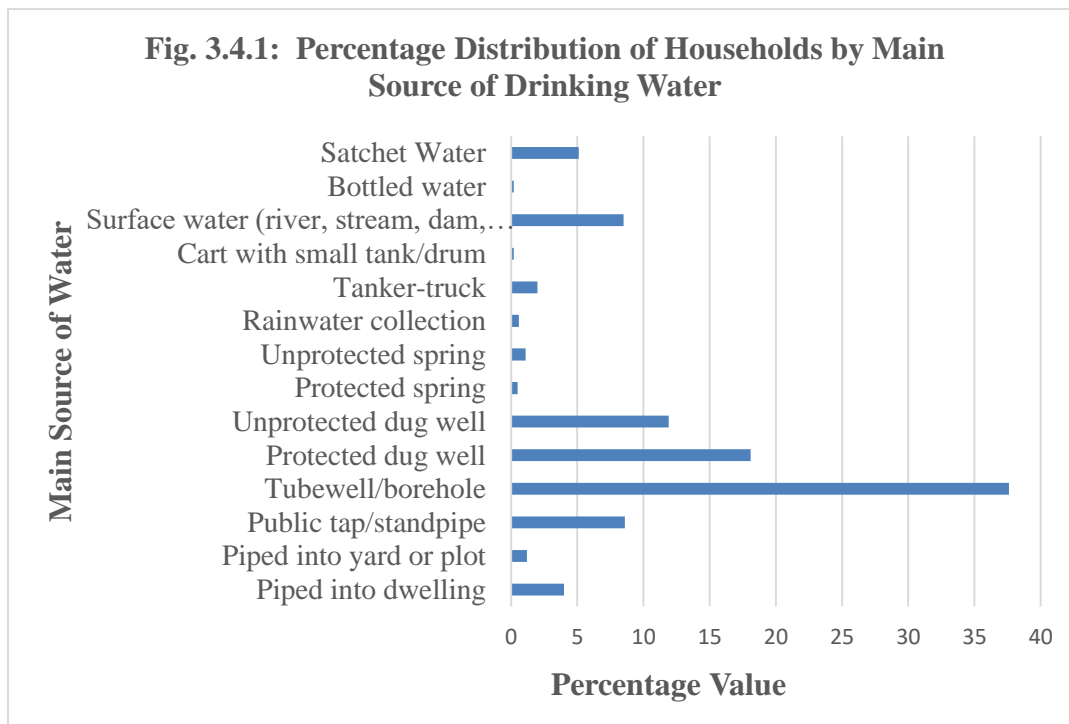


3.4 Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Safe and Unsafe Drinking Water

Safe or unpolluted drinking water is a basic necessity of good health, while unsafe or polluted water is a veritable source of water borne diseases, such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, guinea worm, schistosomiasis etc. The population of persons who use safe water is constituted by those who use piped treated water, piped untreated water, tube-well/borehole, public tap/standpipe with hand pump, bottled water and protected well/spring water. The results of the survey revealed that 73.3 percent of households use safe water for drinking as shown in *fig.*

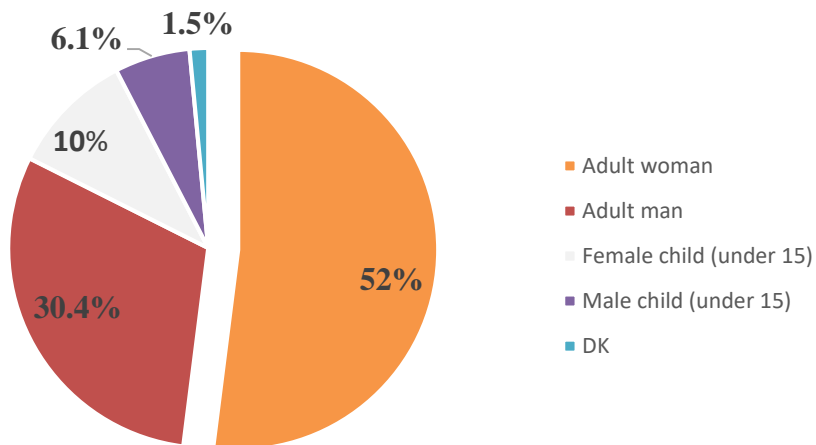
3.4.1



3.4.2 Fetching of Water in the Household

The results in fig 3.4.2 also show that when water is not available on the premises, it is primarily Adult female (52percent) who are mainly responsible for collecting water. Although, Adult male (30.4 percent) in the households also fetch water in the household, 10 percent of the “Female child under 15 equally fetches water, 6.1 percent male child under 15 fetches water, while “1.5 percent “Don’t Know” who fetches water in the household.

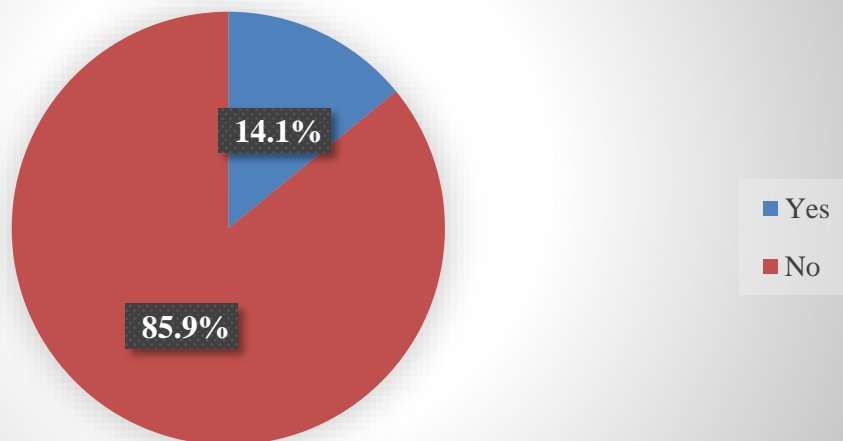
Fig. 3.4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Who Usually Go to Fetch Water from the Source



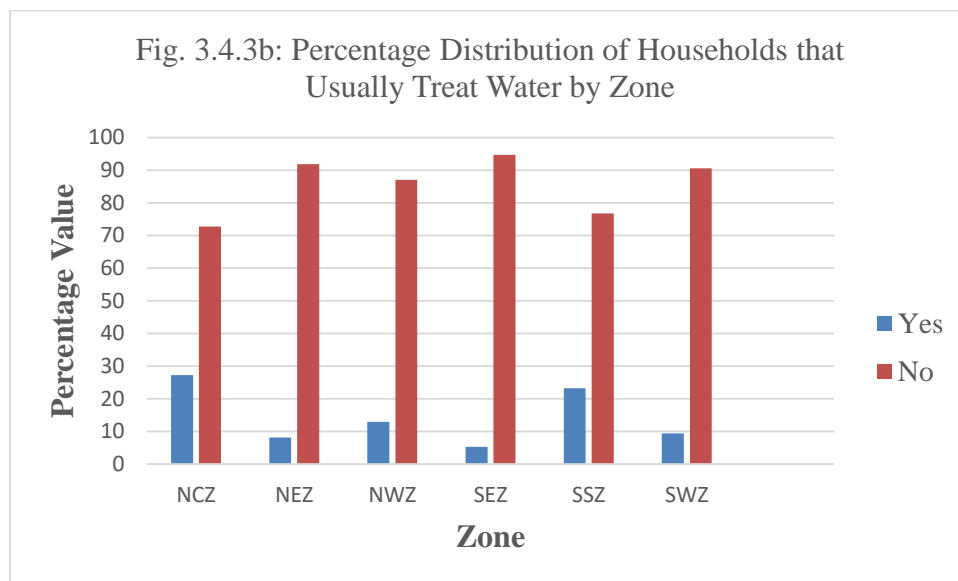
3.4.3 Water Treatment by Household

Improving water quality through certain treatments can help reduce the risk of disease. The result of this survey shown in figure 3.4.3a indicates percentage distribution of households by treatment of drinking water. Only 14.1 percent of the households interviewed treats water before drinking while exactly 85.9 percent of households reported not treating water before drinking.

Fig.3.4.3a: Percentage Distribution of Households by Who Usually Treat Water for Safe Drinking

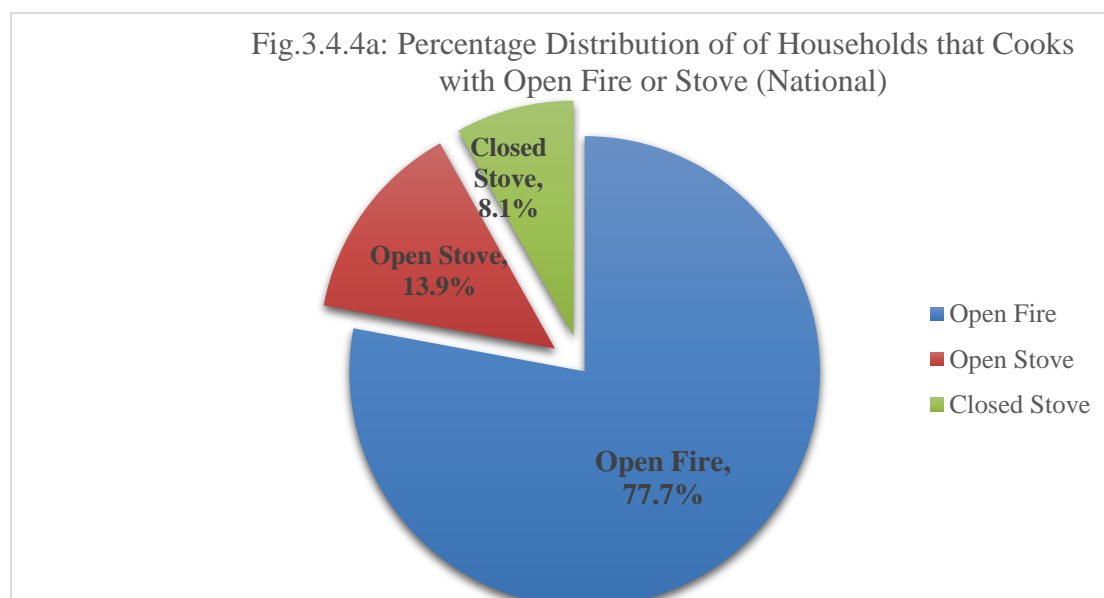


At the zonal level, over 70 percent of the households across the zones drink untreated water while less than 30 percent of the households treat water before drinking across the zone as shown in figure 3.4.3b.

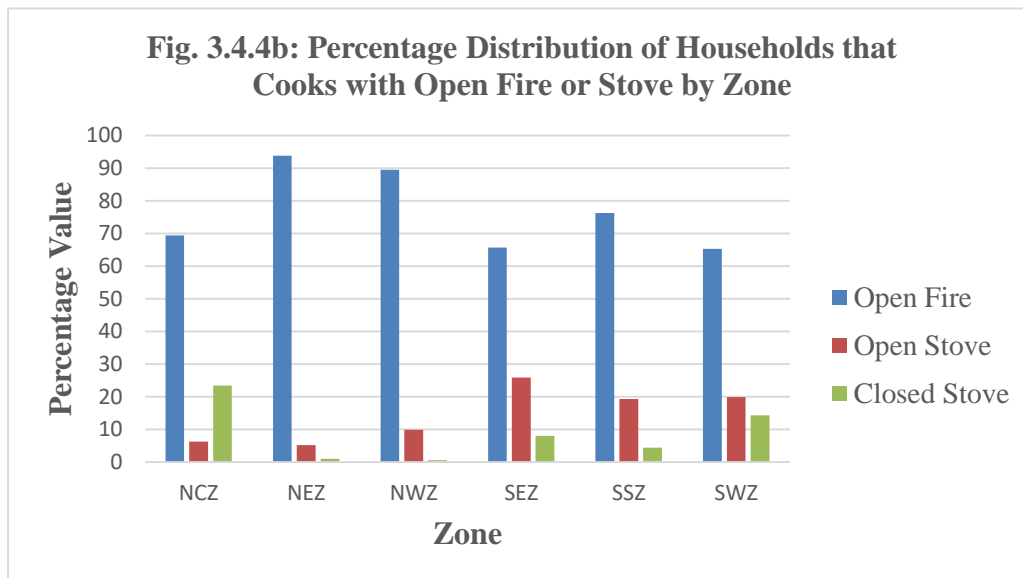


3.4.4 Source of Fuel for Cooking by Household

Fuel for cooking has an impact on the environment concerning pollution and afforestation policy. The survey revealed nationally in *figure 3.4.4a* that Nigerian households (77.7 percent) uses more open fire for cooking than open stove (13.9 percent) and close stove (8.1 percent) respectively.

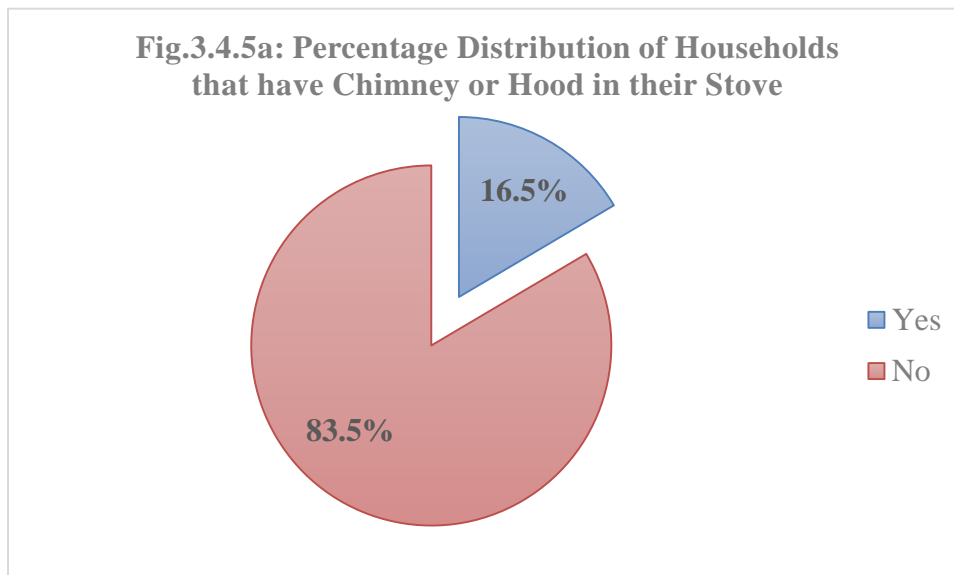


Similar pattern of the distribution was recorded in all the zones, indicating that above 65 percent of the households across the zones depended mainly on open fire for cooking than stove (open and close stove) as shown in *figure 3.4.4b*

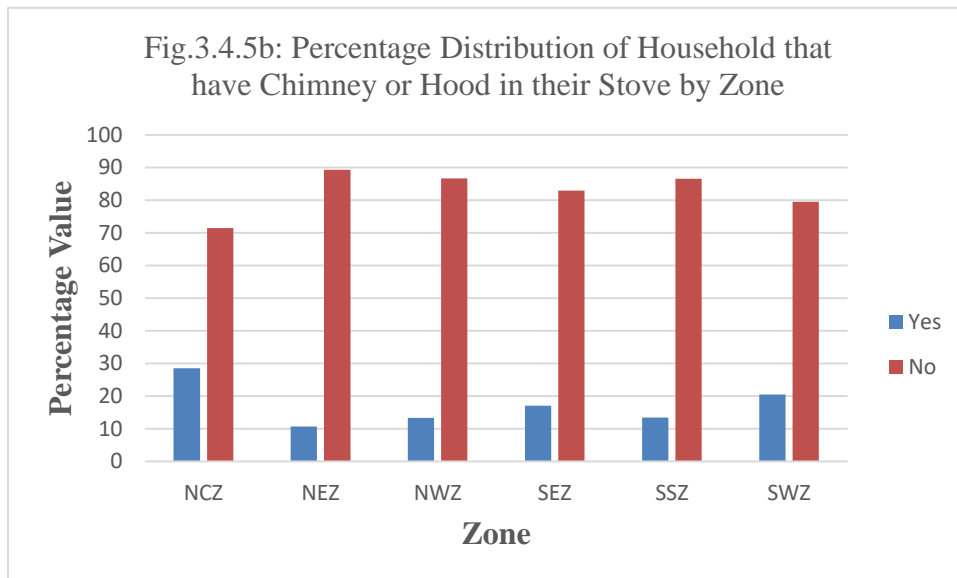


3.4.5 Chimney or Hood

A very small proportion of households (16.5 percent) nationally responded that their stove had hood or chimney while large proportion of households (83.5 percent) reported that their stoves had no hood as shown in figure 3.4.5a.



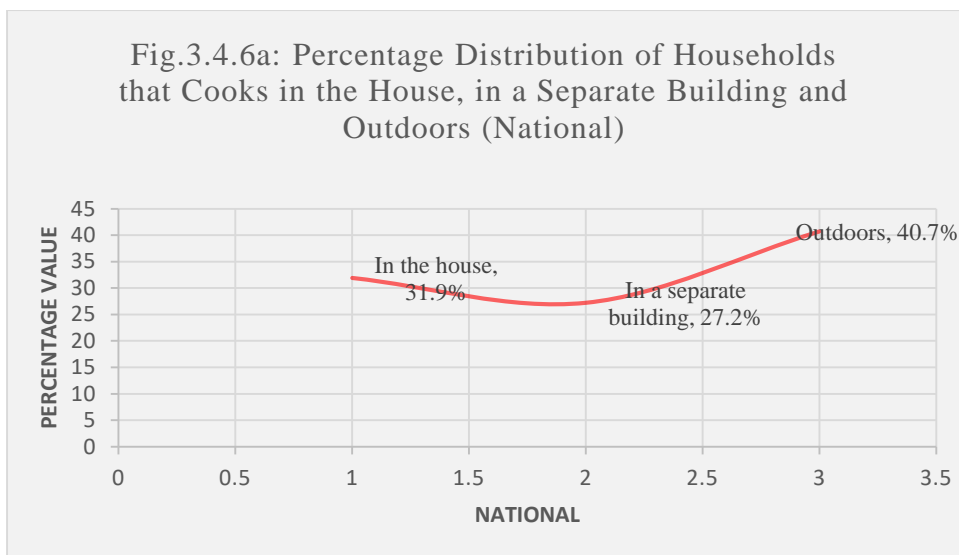
Also, similar pattern of the distribution was recorded across the zones, indicating that less than 30 percent of the households in all the zones had “hood” in their stoves, while over 70 percent of the households had “no hood” in their stoves. *See figure 3.4.5b*



3.4.6 Cooking in the Household

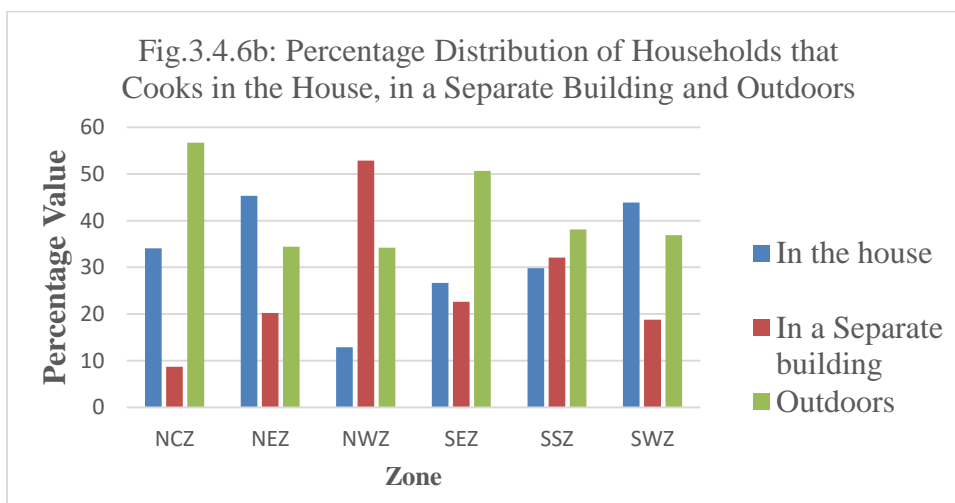
The survey result presented in figure 3.4.6a showed that 40.7 per cent of household “cooks outdoor”, 31.9 percent of the households “cooks in the building” while 27.2 percent of the households “cooks in a separate building or room” at the national level.

Fig.3.4.6a: Percentage Distribution of Households that Cooks in the House, in a Separate Building and Outdoors (National)



Further disaggregation by zone in figure 3.4.6b indicates that more households (56.7 percent) “cooks outdoor” in North Central compare to other zones, followed by households (50.7 percent) in South East, households (38.1 percent) in South South, households (36.9 percent) in South West, households (34.4 percent) in North East and finally households (34.2 percent) in North West. On the other hand, more households (52.9 percent) “cooks in a separate building” in North West, followed by households (32.1 percent) in South-South and North Central had the least households (8.7 percent) that cooks in a separate building. Finally, North East had the highest percentage of households (45.3 percent) that “cooks in the house”, followed by households (43.9 percent) in South West while North West had the least households (12.9 percent) that cooks in the house.

Fig.3.4.6b: Percentage Distribution of Households that Cooks in the House, in a Separate Building and Outdoors



3.4.7 Toilet System

Conventional means of liquid waste disposal are the use of flush to sewage, flush to septic tank, covered pit latrine and VIP latrine, while the use of toilet on water, pail/bucket, uncovered pit latrine and bush/dung hill constitute improper or unconventional means. None availability of toilet facility in the household leads to the use of bush/dung hill.

Figure 3.4.7 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities by zone. It shows that more households makes use of conventional type of toilets system than the unconventional toilet system in most of the zones except in North Central and North West zone that make use of the unconventional toilet system more than the conventional toilet system. This implies that sanitation etiquette of Nigerians in terms of proper toilet waste disposal is still very poor because of the high rate of households who still make use of the unconventional toilet system across the zone.

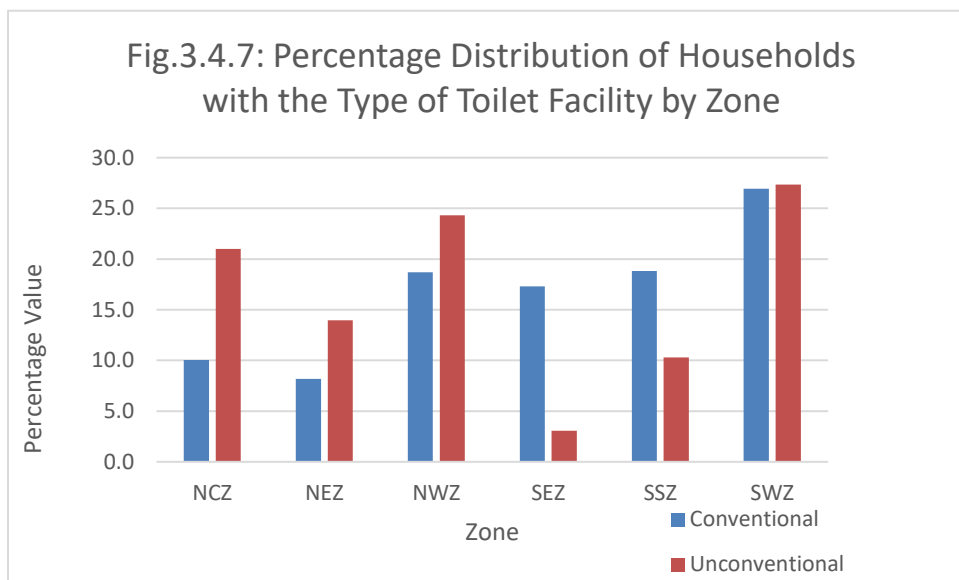
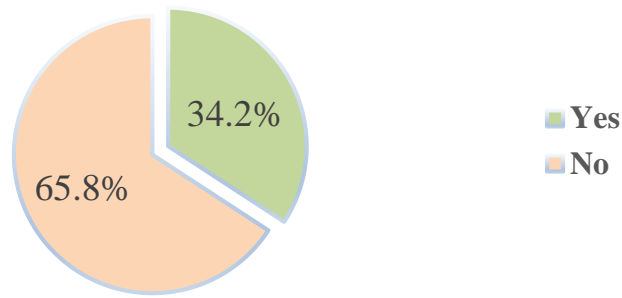


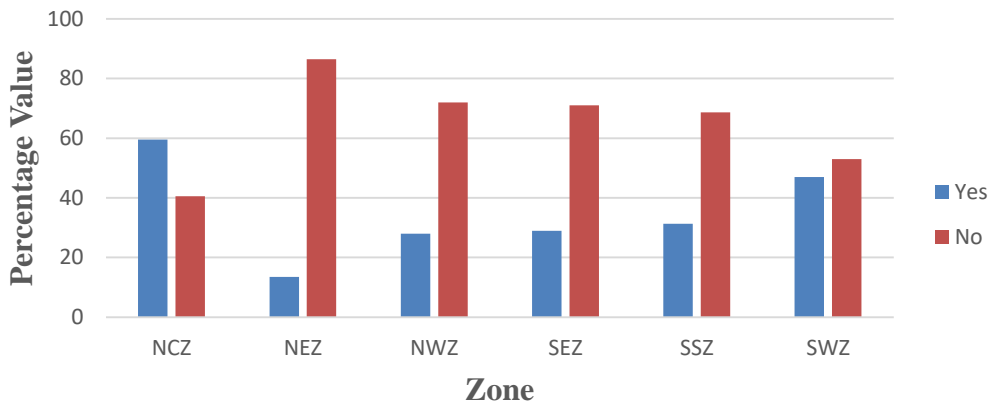
Figure 3.4.8a shows the percentage distribution of household that share toilet facility with other households. The survey result revealed nationally that 34.2 percent of the households share their toilet facility with other households while 65.8 percent of the household does not share toilet facility with other households.

Fig.3.4.8a: Percentage Distribution of Household that Share Toilet Facility with other Households (National)



Further disaggregation of the survey result on the distribution of household that share toilet facility by zone shown in figure 3.4.8b indicates that more households (59.5 percent) in North Central share toilet facility with other households, followed by household (47 percent) in South West, then household (31.3 percent) in South South, household (29 percent) in South East, also household (28 percent) in the North West and only 13.5 percent of the households in the North East share toilet facility with other households.

Fig. 3.4.8b: Percentage Distribution of Household that Share Toilet Facility with other Households by Zone



Chapter Four

4.0 Youth and Education

Education continues to occupy a pivotal position in all government development programmes. It engenders the rate of socioeconomic, technological and political advancement of the citizenry in the country. Education influence positive changes in other sectors of the economy. Education is a form of learning in which knowledge, skills and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching.

4.1 Youth Attendance in School

Fig 4.1a shows that out of the total number of youths that were “Never in School”, more female youths (62.6 percent) were “Never in School” compared to their males’ counterpart (37.4 percent) who were equally “Never in School”. Among the male youths, (55.1 percent) reported that they were “Now in School” while 44.9 percent female youths equally reported likewise (Now in School). Only 48.7 percent of male youth were in school “Before but not now” while 51.3 percent of female youths reported same (Before but not now).

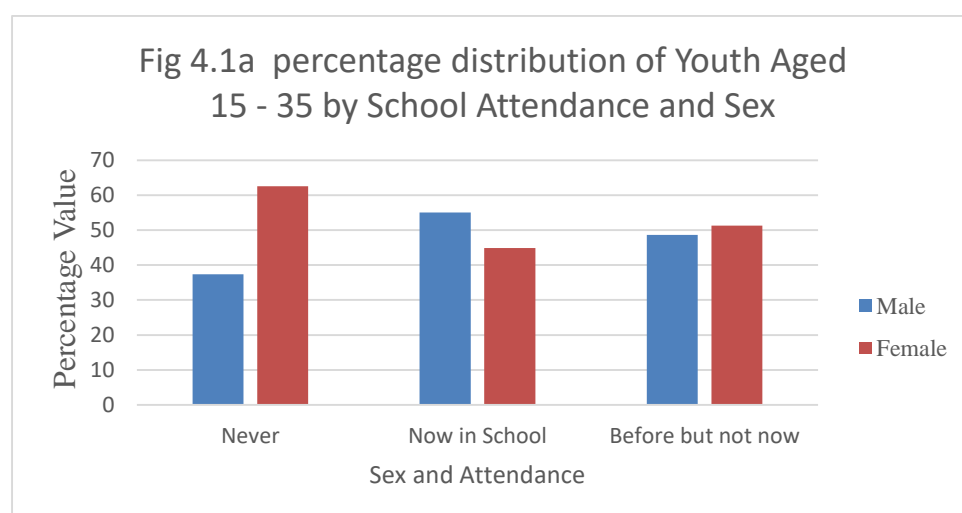
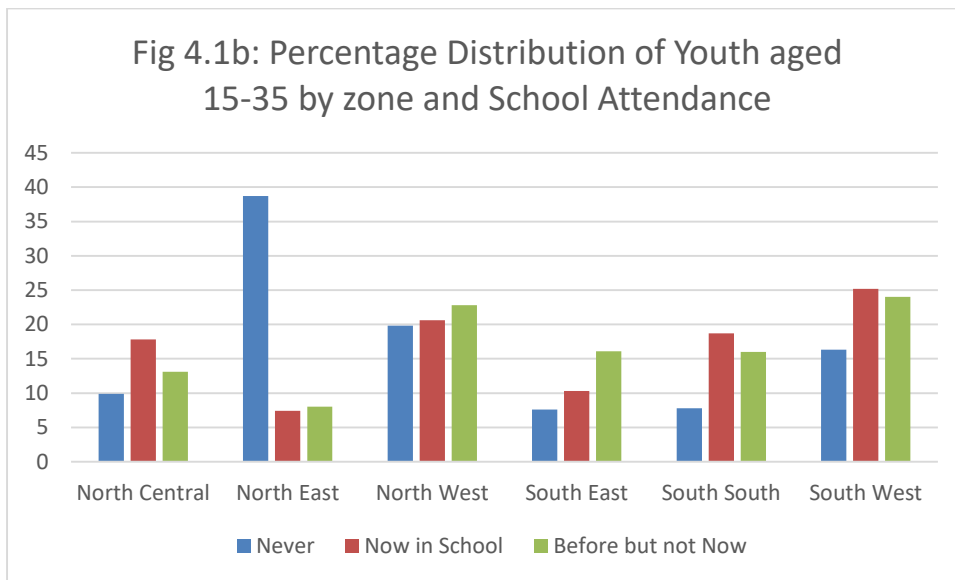


Fig 4.1b shows the percentage distribution of youth aged 15 - 35 years by zone and attendance in school. The figure shows at a glance that more youth (38.7 percent) in North East “Never Attended School”, followed by youth in North West (19.8 percent), then 16.3 percent youth from South West “Never Attended”, also youth that had “Never Attended” in North Central, South South and South East all had less than 10 percent. South West youth had the highest percentage of youth that are “Now in school” with 25.2 percent while North East had the least percentage of youth (7.4 percent) that are “Now in School” across the zone. Equally, more youth (24 percent) were in “School Before But Not Now” in South West, followed by youth

(22.8 percent) in North West while other zones had less than 20 percent of the youth that were “In School Before But Not Now”.



4.2 Highest Level of Education Attained

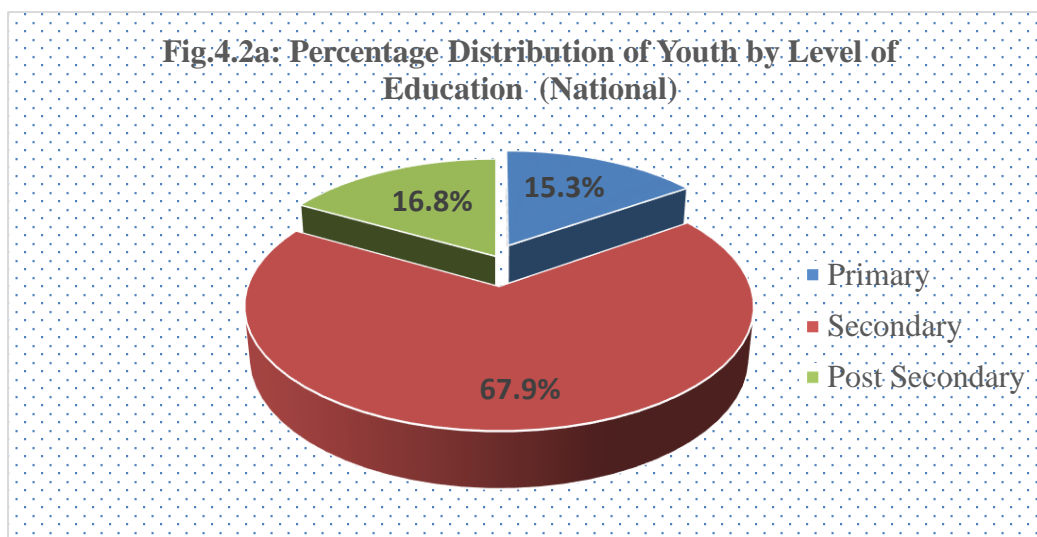


Figure 4.2a shows the percentage distribution of educated youths by level nationally. Exactly 67.9 percent of educated youths had their highest level of education as secondary level, 16.8 percent of the youth had post-secondary school as their highest level of education while 15.3 percent had primary school as their highest of level education.

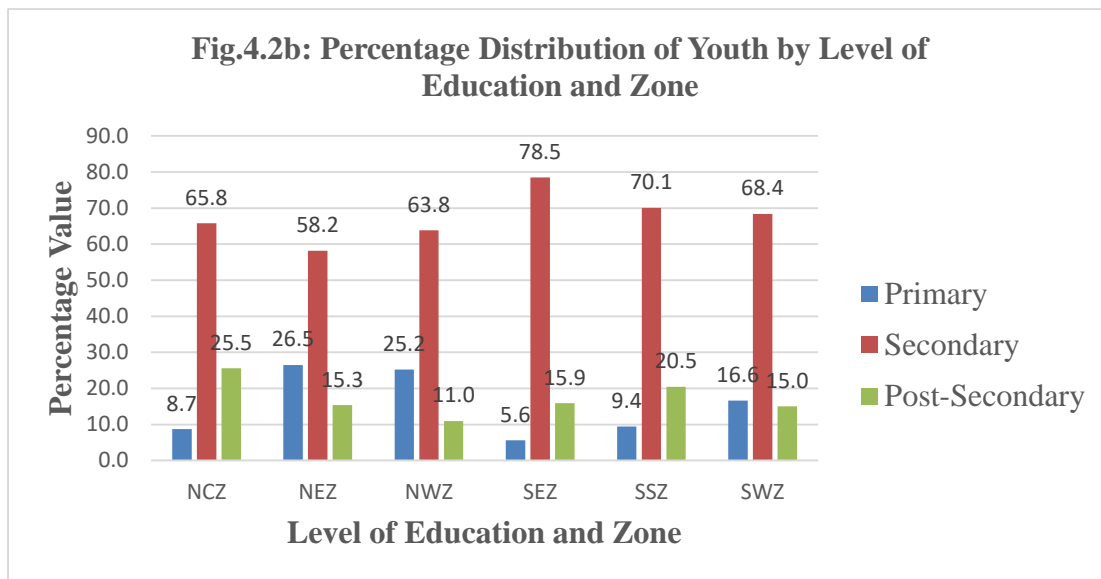


Figure 4.2b shows the percentage distribution of youth by level of education and zone. Across the six (6) geo-political zones, over 58 percent of the youth had secondary education as the highest level reached and less than 30 percent of the youth attained post-secondary in all the zones while less youth had primary school education as the highest level reached across the zones respectively.

4.3 Types of Education Attended

In this survey, education was categorized into two: Formal and Informal.

Formal Education is a system of schooling which involve institutionalized teaching and learning with a curriculum, which itself is established according to a predetermined purpose of the schools in the system. It takes the forms of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education.

Informal Education is a general term for education outside of a standard school setting. It can refer to various forms of alternative education such as home schooling, self-teaching, correspondences, through mass media, museum, library, from parent and many more.

Figure 4.3a shows the percentage distribution of youth by type of education. The survey result showed that, 89.5percent of the youths had formal education while 10.5 percent of the youths received informal education across the country.

Fig. 4.3a: Percentage Distribution of Youth by Type of Education

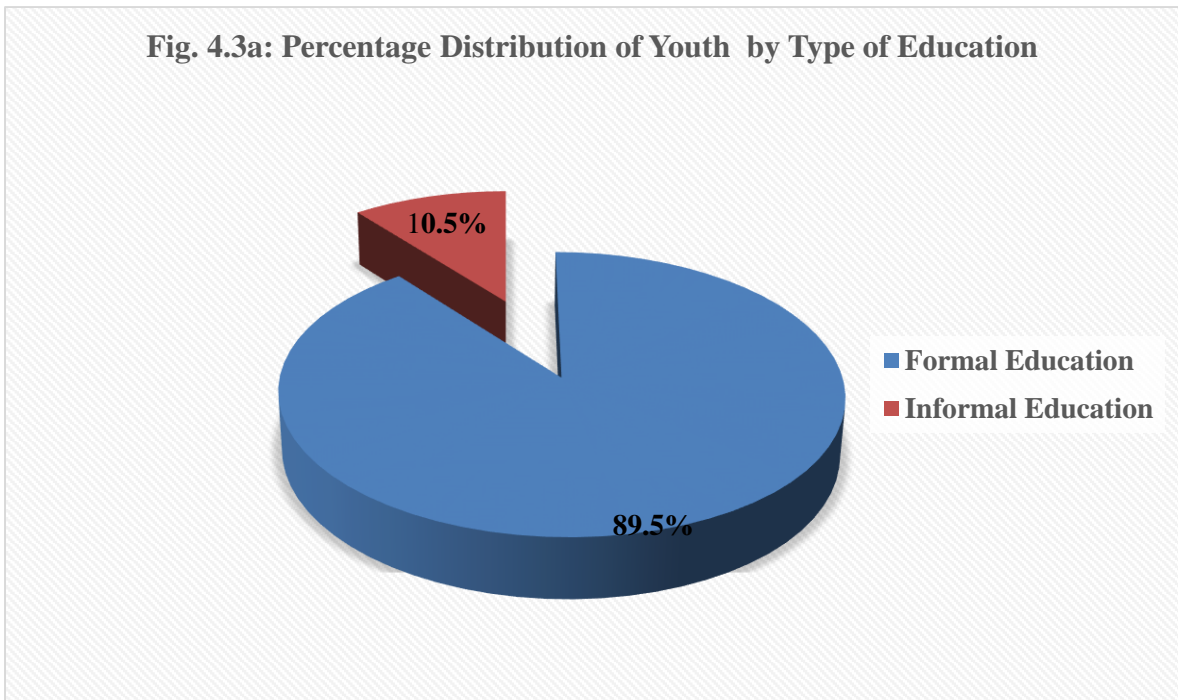
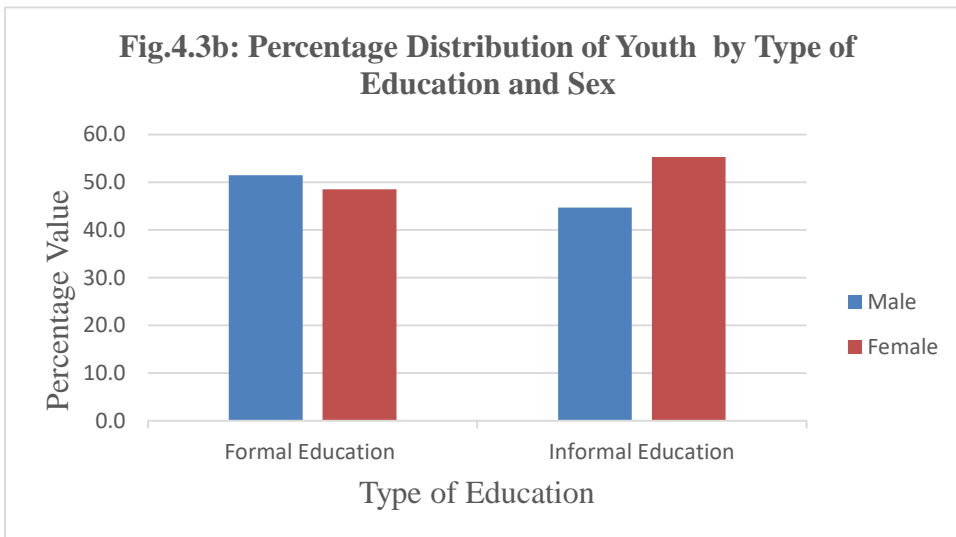
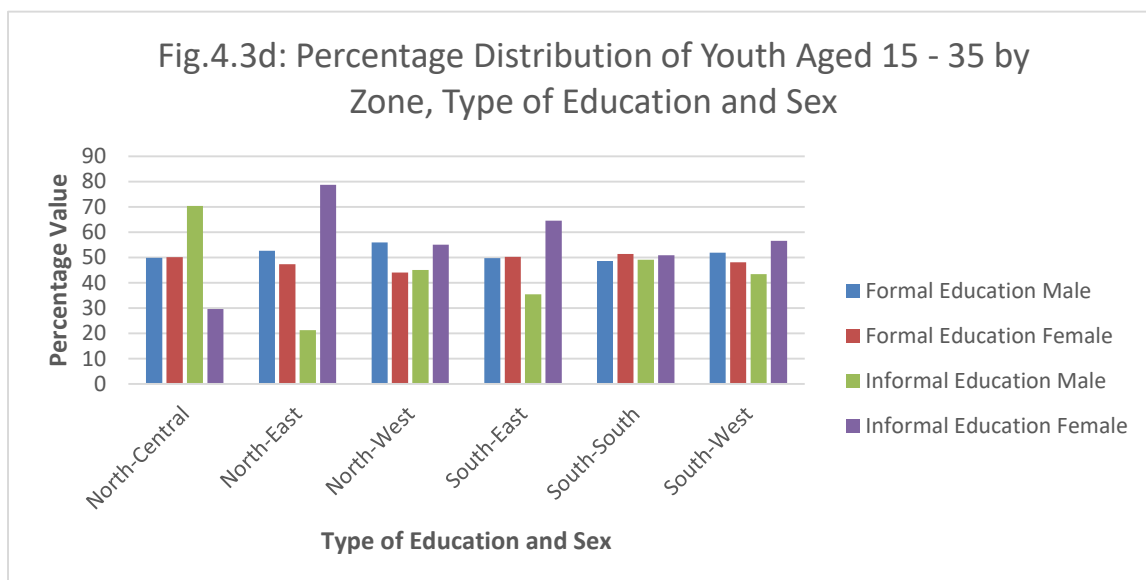


Figure 4.3b presents the percentage distribution of youth by type of education and sex. The distribution revealed that more male youths (51.5 per cent) attended or received more “formal education” than the female youths (48.5 per cent) while the female youth (55.3 percent) were engaged more in “informal education” than their male counterpart (44.7 percent) respectively.



According to figure 4.3c which presents the percentage distribution of youth by zone, type of education and sex, more male youth (55.9 percent) in the North West had more formal education, followed by male youth (52.6 percent) in the North East, then South West male youth (51.9 percent), South East and South South male youth had 49.7 percent and 48.6 percent

respectively of formal education, while female youth of South-South (51.4 percent), female youth of South East (50.3 percent), female youth of North Central (50.1 percent), female youth of South West (48.1 percent), female youth of North East (47.4 percent) and female youth of North West (44.1 percent) had formal education in that percentage order. On the other hand, more male youth (70.4 percent) in North Central were engaged in informal education, followed male youth (49.1 percent) in South-South, male youth (45 percent) in North West, South West male youth (43.4 percent), South East male youth (35.4 percent) and North East male youth (21.3 percent) while above 50 percent of female youth across all the zone had informal education except in North Central where only 29.6 percent of the female youth had informal education.

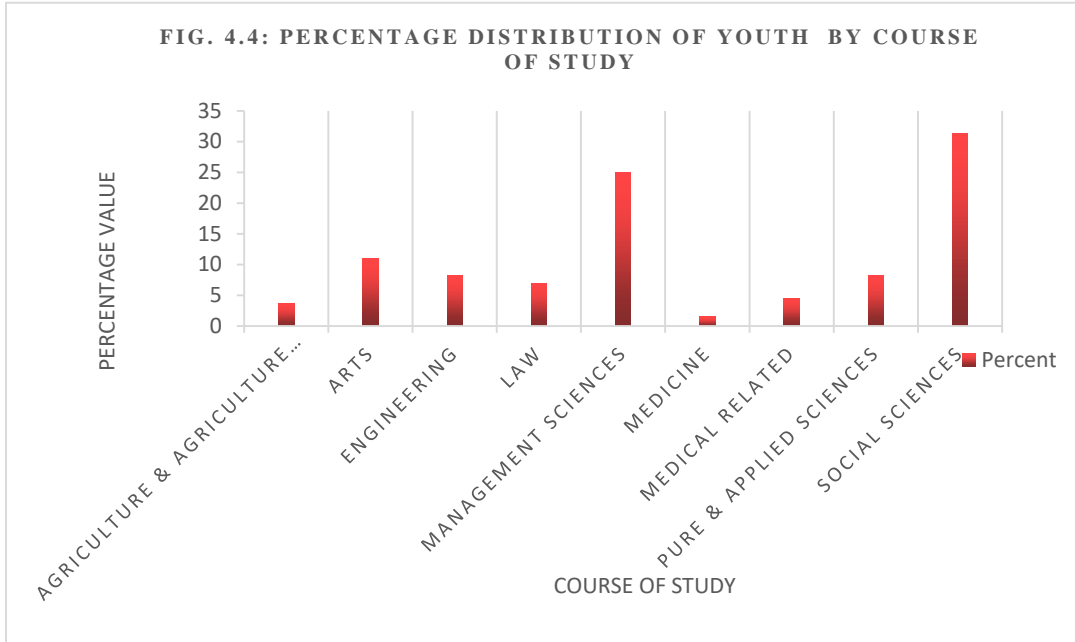


4.4 Youth and Course of Study

This sub-section focuses on the course of study that youths undertake at higher institution categorized into “currently studying” or “graduated”.

The figure 4.4 reveals that youths (31.2 percent) who are currently studying or graduated in social sciences are leading other courses, followed by youths (24.9 percent) studying or graduated in management science courses, while youths (1.5 percent) studying or graduated in medicine maintain the least favourite course of study or graduated by the youths.

FIG. 4.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY COURSE OF STUDY



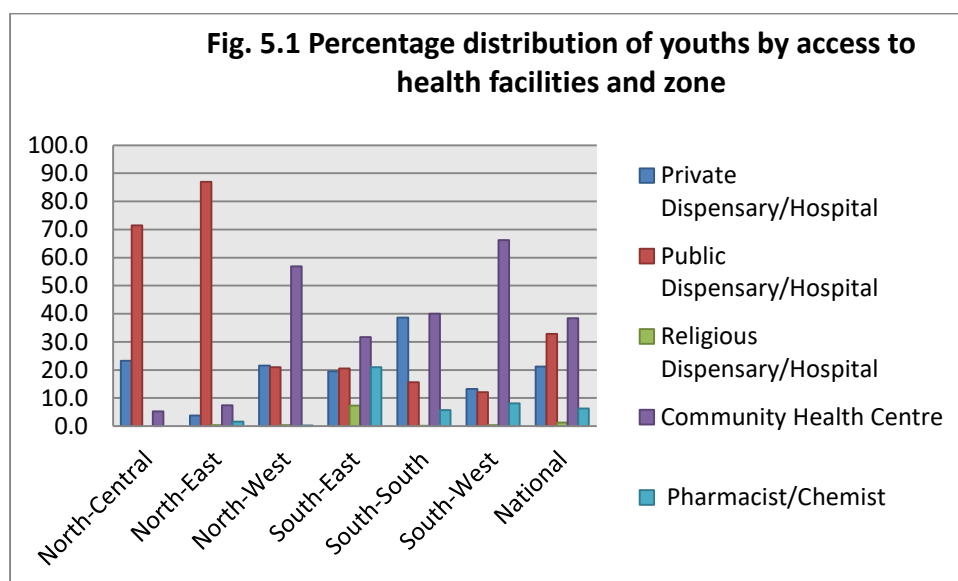
Chapter five

5.0 Youth and Health

Health by definition is a state of physical, mental and social well-being and not to merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion and political belief, social or economic condition of the nation.

5.1 Access to Health Care Services

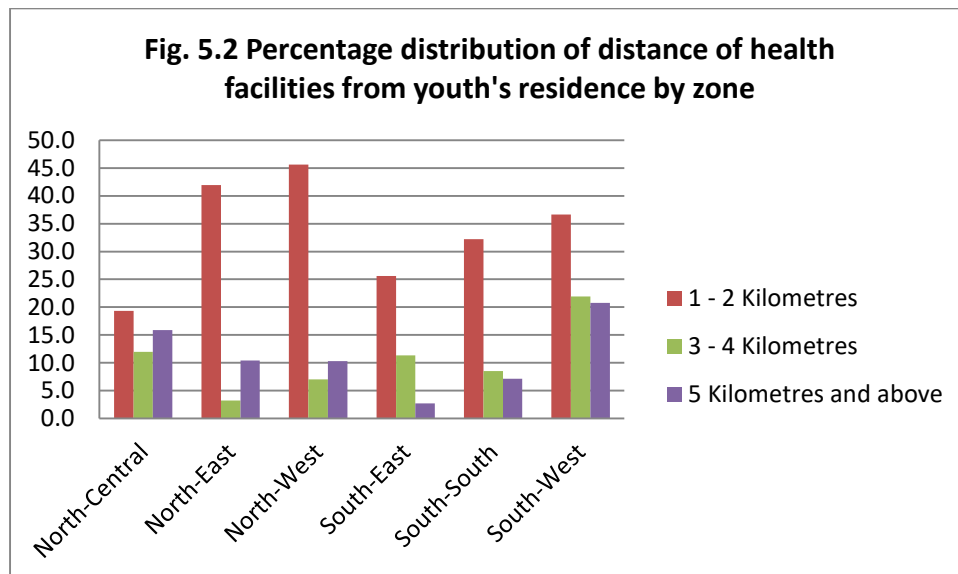
The result of the survey across the zone on accessibility to health care services by the youth indicates that North East zone reported the highest (80.7 percent) enjoyed the services from public dispensary hospitals followed by North Central with 71.5 percent. The story was at variance in other four zones; south-East, south-south, North-West and South-West that enjoyed health services from community health centre.



5.2 Youths and Distance to Health Facilities

In considering accessibility to health facilities the result shows that youth from south East Zone have closer access to health facilities than other zone with more than 60 percent of the youths reported that the health facility is less than one (1) kilometer from their residence while 20.6 percent of youths in south west zone reported that the health care facilities is less than one kilometer from their residence.

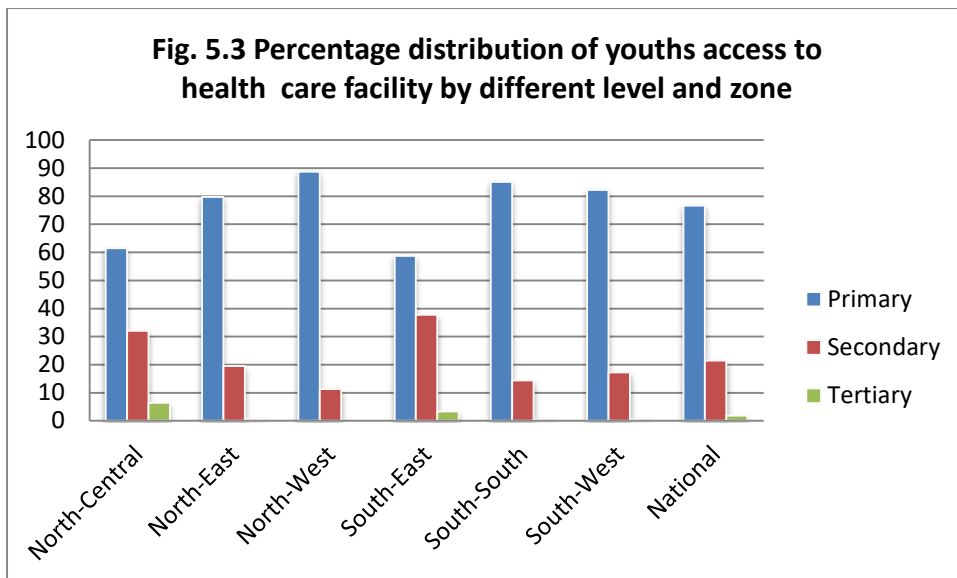
The figure further shows that the health facilities are far from the youths in South West more than any other zone; south west (20.8 percent) reported that the health facilities are more than five (5) kilometers from their residence while 2.7 percent of youths from the South East made similar claim.



5.3 Youth and Level of Health Care Facilities

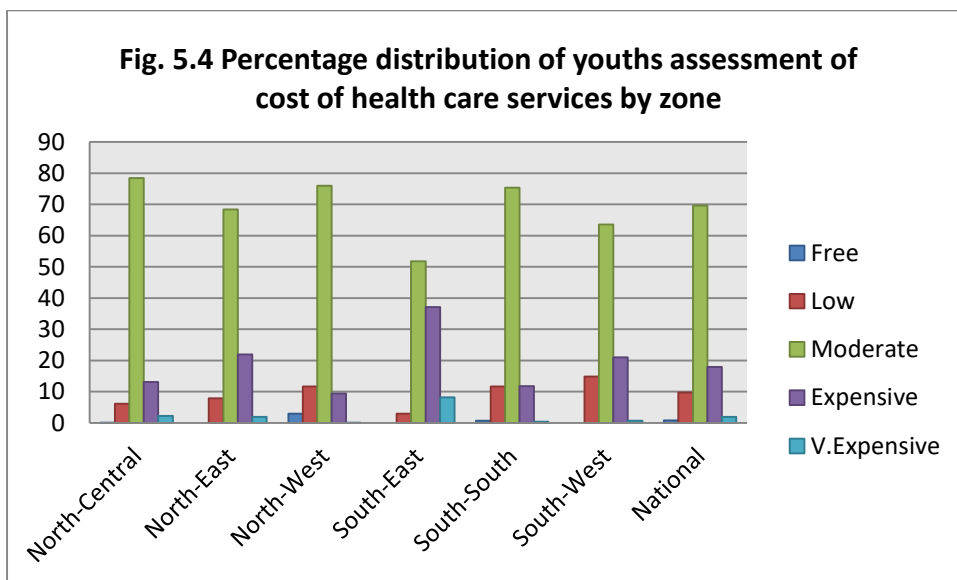
The report indicates that the primary health care facilities are more pronounced than other level of health care facilities in all the zones; North west (88.7 percent) had the highest youths that utilizes the primary health care facilities followed by South South (85.1 percent) and south west had 82.2 percent while South East had the least of youths that make use of the primary health care facilities.

Also, the south east (37.8 percent) had the highest youths that patronize the secondary health facilities while North west recorded the least (11.3 percent) of the youths that make use of the secondary health facilities across the zones.



5.4 Youth and Assessment of Cost of Health Services

The result shows that 69.6 percent of youths nationally viewed the cost of health care services as being moderate, 17.9 percent considered the services expensive while very small proportion viewed the health services as very expensive (1.9 percent). Among all the zones, only North West and South-South reported free health services.



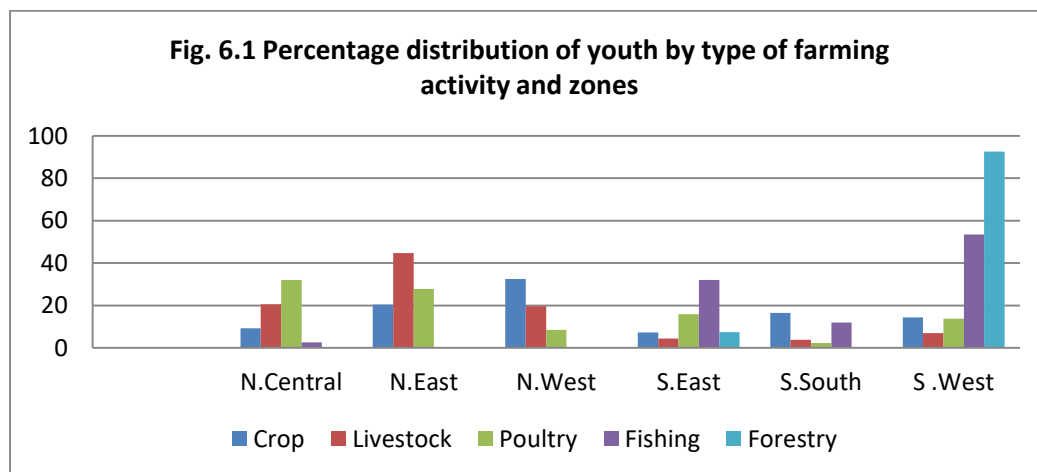
CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Youth and Agriculture

Over the years, agriculture has been the main driver of Nigeria economy because it has the highest contribution to the GDP of the country. Some decades back, Northern part of Nigeria had groundnut Pyramid apart from cotton production, hides and skins while in the south there was Cocoa production. Most of the populace engages in subsistence farming which cut across all the zones.

6.1 Youth and type of farming.

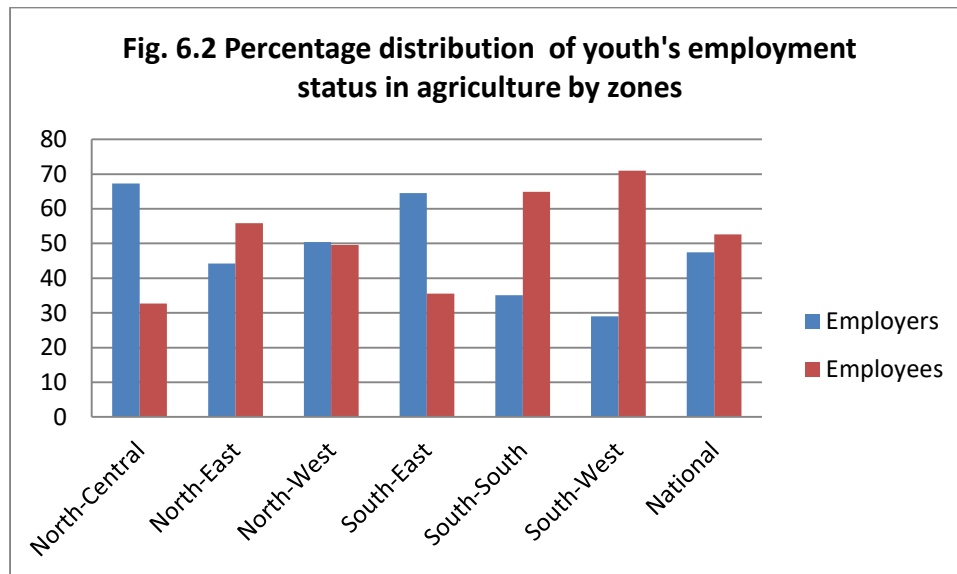
Crop farming cut across all the 6 Geo Political zones with North West having the highest percentage of youths engaged in crop farming (32.4 percent) followed by North East (20.4 percent) and South West (14.2 percent). In livestock farming, North East (44.7 percent) had the highest percentage of youths in the activity followed by North Central (20.6 percent) and North West (19.7 percent). The remaining 3 zones engaged less than 10 percent of youths in livestock production. In poultry farming North Central (32 percent) of youths are involved in the activity, followed by North East (27.8 percent) and South East (15.9 percent). Fishing activity by youths is more in South West (92.6 percent) than other zones. Forestry activity by youths is also more in South West (92.6 percent) than other zones across the country.



6.2 Youths and Employment in Agriculture

The result shows that 52.6 percent of youths worked as employee while 47.4 percent of youth as employers across the six Geo-Political zones.

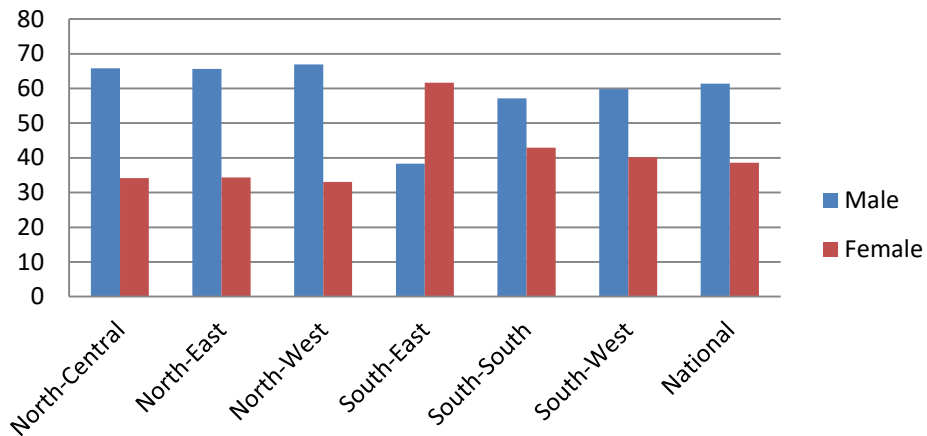
North central (67.3 percent) had the highest percentage of youth as employers followed by South East (64.5 percent) while south west (29.0 percent) had the least percentage of youth as employer in Agriculture. With respect to employee in agriculture, South West (71 percent) had the highest of youths that worked as employees followed by South-South (64.9 percent) while North Central (32.7 percent) had the least of youth engaged as employees in agriculture.



6.3 Youth and Access to agricultural Input

Nationally, male youths (61.4 percent) have access to agricultural input in the country than their female (38.6 percent) counterparts. At the zonal level, the male youths also have access to agricultural input in most of the zones than the female counterparts except in the south east where the female youths (61.7 percent) have access to agricultural input than the male (38.3 percent) counterpart.

Fig. 6.3 Percentage distribution of youth that have access to Agricultural inputs by zone



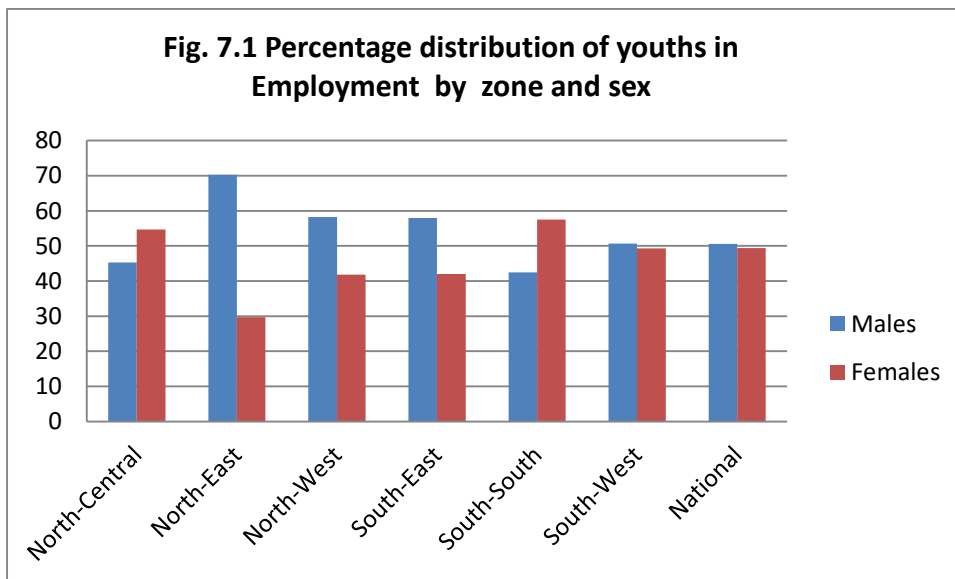
Chapter Seven

7.0 Youth and Employment

Young men and women are invaluable asset to the country especially with respect to socioeconomic development. They bring in their energy, talent and creativity to work in order to grow the economy. Youths face challenges in the labor market, large number of young people work long hours for low pay with limited job security and no voice at work.

7.1 Youth in Employment

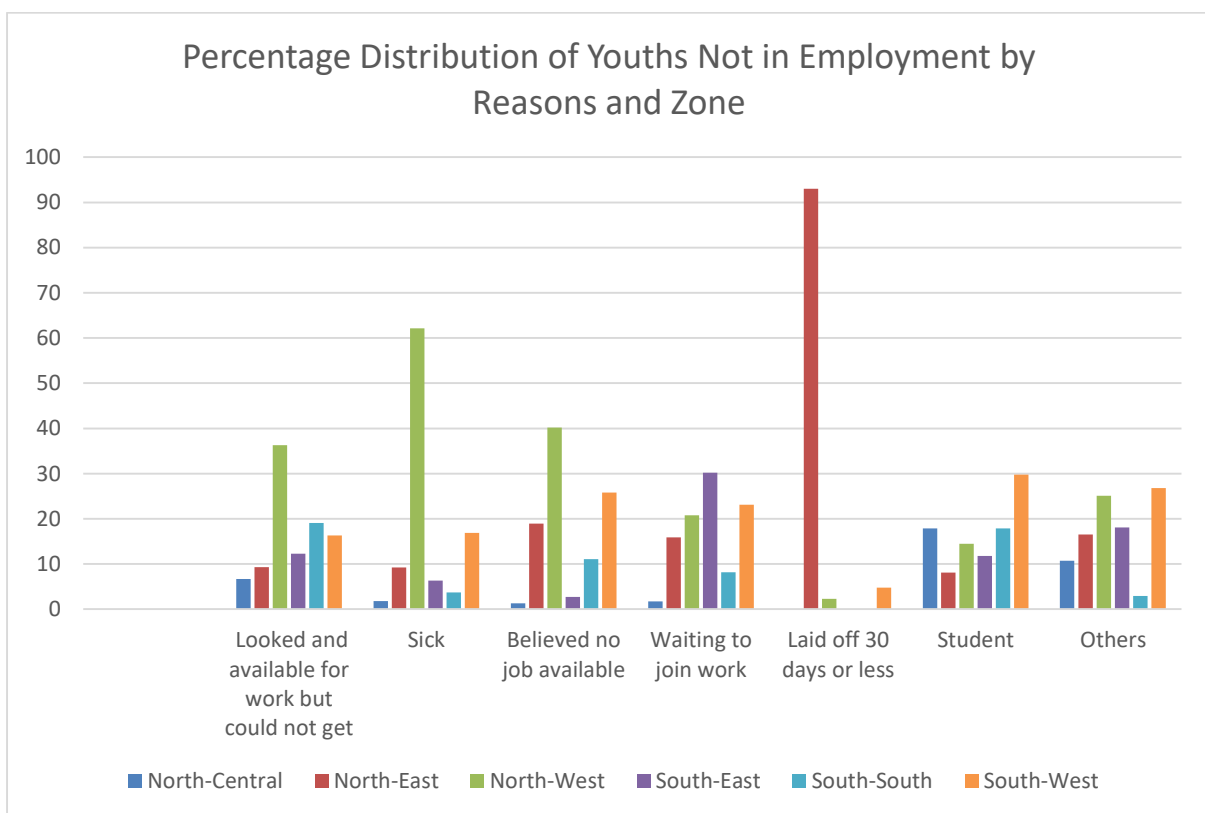
The result indicates that among youths that were employed 50.6 percent were male while 49.4 percent were female across all zones. Furthermore the report shows that male youths {North East (70.3 percent), North West (58.2 percent) and South East (58 percent)} were more in employment than their female counterparts while in the south south (57.5 percent) and North central (54.7 percent) of female youths were more in employments than their male counterparts.



7.2 Youth and Unemployment

The result shows different reasons why youths cannot secure a job. The general overview in the zones indicate that 26.3 percent of youth in North- West could not secure job followed by South West (23.4 percent) while North- West and South –South (14.2 percent) and (14 percent) respectively could not secure job. In the same vein, Youths in South East (12.5 percent) and North Central (9.5 percent) were unemployed.

The reasons why youth were not engaged in North –West (62.1 percent) was as a result of sickness while (40.2 percent) of the youth believed that job was not available. In North East (47.2 percent) of youths were invalid for work followed by North West (33.7 percent) of youths were not qualified; while South West (29.8 percent) of their youths were students.



7.3 Youth Employment by Sector

Nationally South West had the highest youths in employment (29.0 percent) followed by North central (25.9 percent) and South South had (17.2 percent) while North East had the least (5.7 percent) of the youths in employment.

At zonal level, North Central, Mining Quarry company engaged (86.3 percent) of youths; Electricity employed (46.8 percent) and Manufacturing Company employed 45.7 percent while Financial Inter-mediation had the least 4.4 percent of youths employed.

In North East (23.4 percent) of youth were engaged by Federal / state civil service followed by community services (8.8 percent) and organized road transports (8.3 percent) while hotel and Restraint employed the least (3 percent) of the youths

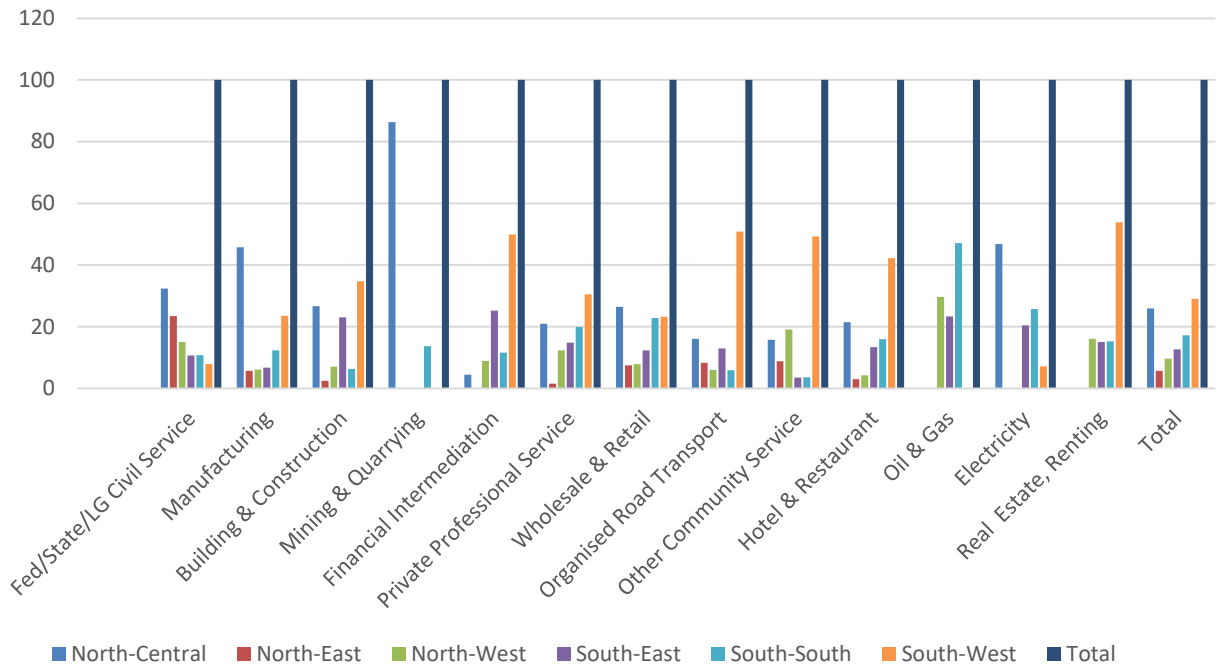
In North west (29.6 percent) of youth were engaged by Oil and Gas company; Community services engaged (19.1 percent) and (16 percent) were employed by Real Estate while Hotel and Restaurant had the least (4.2percent)

South East, financial inter-mediation engaged (25.2 percent) of the youth; Oil and Gas employed (23.3 percent) of youths and Electricity company (20.4 percent) while community services had the least (3.5 percent) of youth in employment

It was reported that (47.1percent) of the youth were employed by Oil and Gas in South-South ;(25.7 percent) were engaged by Electricity company and Other Community Services had the least 3.6 percent of the youths

Lastly South West (53.8 percent) of youths were employed by Real Estate; Road transport engaged (50.8 percent) followed by financial inter-mediation (49.9 percent) while Electricity company had the least (7.1 percent) of the youth in employment.

Fig. 7.3 Percentage distribution of Youth in Employment by zone and sector



Chapter Eight

8.0 Youth Participation in Politics and Decision Making

Participation of all citizens in formal political processes is very important for democracy. For political system to be representative, all part of society must be included. In liberation struggle from colonialism in the 1920s, some young activists contributed immensely towards the achievement of democracy

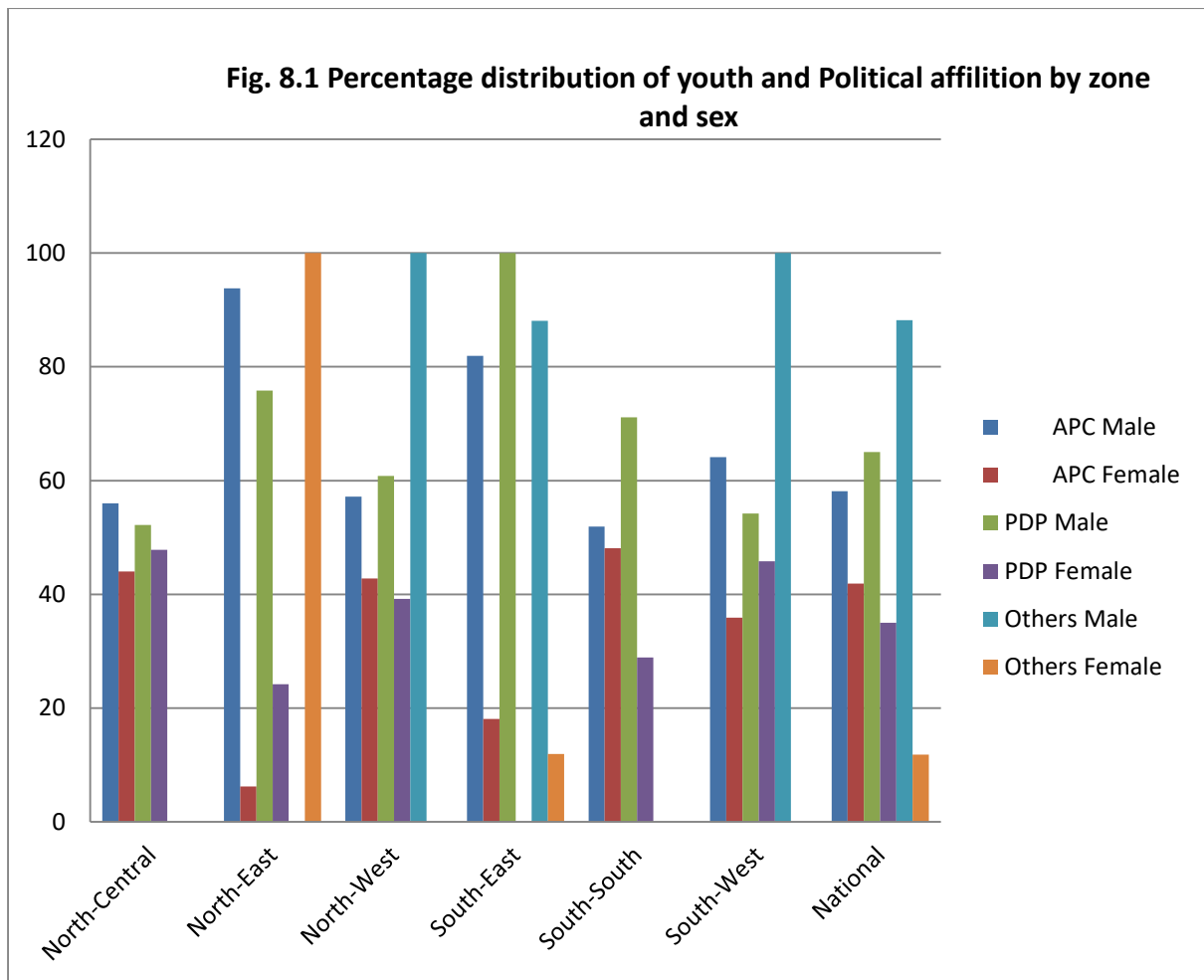
Below are the political parties that contested in 2019 election viz Action Congress (AC), All Progressives Congress (APC), Congress for progressive change (CPC), Labour Party (LP), People Democratic Party (PDP) and other. From the 2019 election result shows that the youth constituted up to 60% of the population that participated in the election process of voting.

Not too young campaign has awoken the desire of young Nigeria to participate in election and has increased the desire to create a better nation. Hence, the increase in number of youths running for the Office of the President, National Assembly, Gubernatorial and State House of Assembly in 2019 Elections.

It was also shown that Nigeria youths within the age group of 18 to 35 are the highest population of voters as they constituted 51.11% of the total age group registered to vote at the polls

8.1 Youth with Political Affiliation.

The result shows in political party male youths (65 percent) affiliated most in PDP party. The male youths affiliated more in political parties across all the zones than females. The reflection were shown clearly in South- East and North East zones .Looking at the two dominant parties APC and PDP the youths affiliated more in PDP than APC and in other parties.

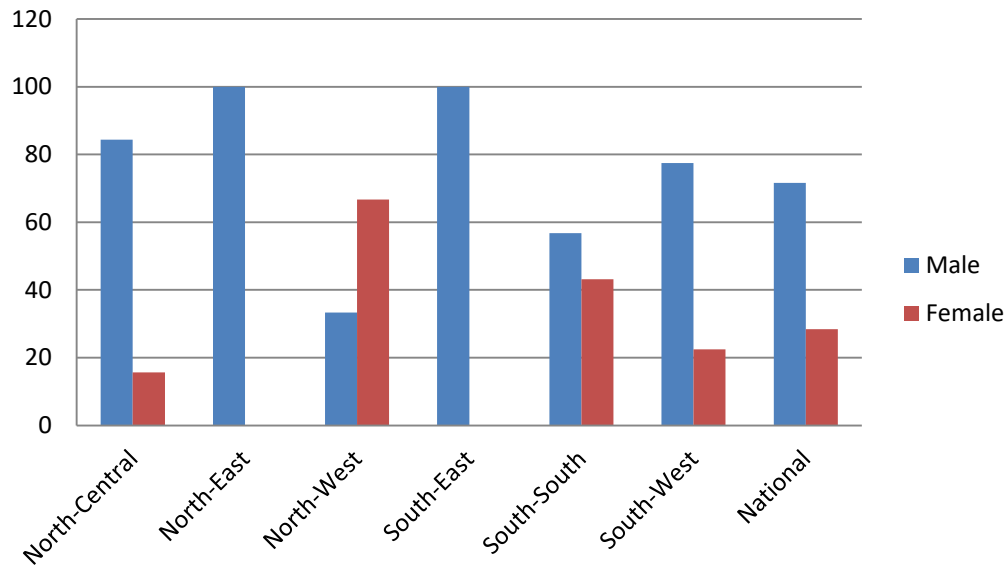


8.2 Youth in Elective Offices.

The result shows that male youths (71.6 percent) were elected into Political Offices than their Female counterpart across all the 6 Geo Political zones.

Out of the six Geo-Political zones, in North East and South East all electives offices occupied by the youth had (100 percent) male. The North Central (84.4 percent), South-west (77.5 percent) and South- South (56.8 percent) while in North West female youths (66.7 percent) were more in political Offices than their male youths.

Fig. 8.2 Percentage distribution of youths and elective Offices by zone and sex



Chapter Nine

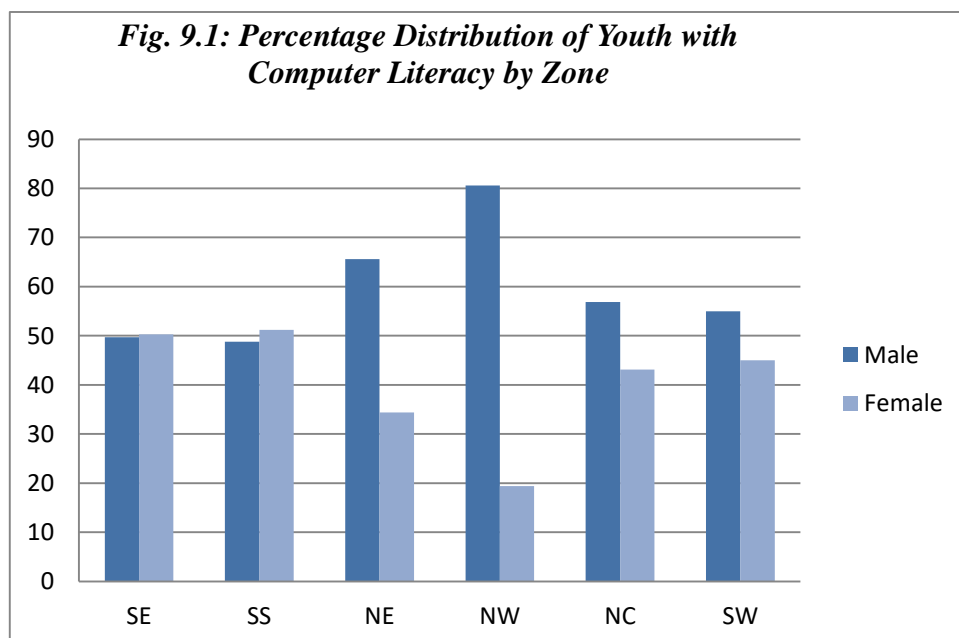
9.0 Youth and Information & Communication Technology (ICT)/Computer Proficiency

Information and Communication Technology/Computer Proficiency have permeated all aspects of life, providing newer, better, and quicker ways for people to interact, network, seek help, gain access to information, and learn. The growth of ICT is changing the way economic and social development occurs all over the world. New ICT and Computer-related tools have been known to make Institutions and markets more productive, enhance skills and learning, improve governance at all levels and make it easier for services to be accessed.

A nation where the growth of information technology is powered by young and industrious youths, would someday lead the development of the continent.

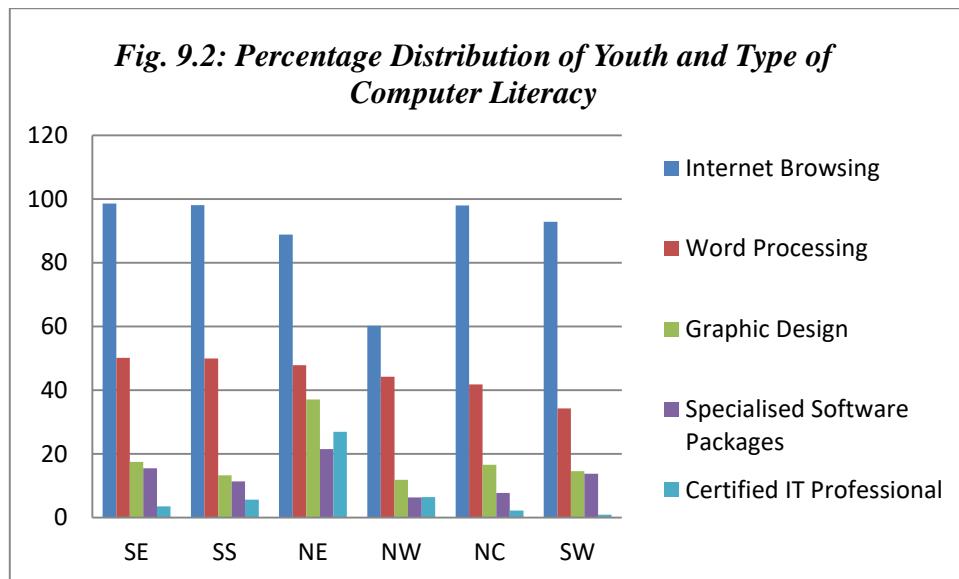
9.1 Youth with Computer Literacy

Among youths with computer literacy, 54 percent were males and 46 per cent females. South East and South South have 50.3 and 51.2 per cent of their computer literate youths as females respectively, while North West has the least percentage of computer-literate female youths (19.4 percent) as shown in figure 9.1



9.2 Youth and Type of Computer Literacy

Most youths in Nigeria (95 percent) can surf the internet, while less than half (45.1 percent) know word processing. Youths that are certified IT professional are 4.7 percent. In the North East, the percentage of youth that are Certified IT Professional accounted for 26.9 percent which is highest when compared with Certified IT Professional Youths in other zones. North West zone recorded 6.4 percent, South South 5.6 percent while South West recorded the least percentage of Youth that are Certified IT Professionals with 0.9 percent



Chapter Ten

10.0 Youth and Conflict Prevention/Peace Building

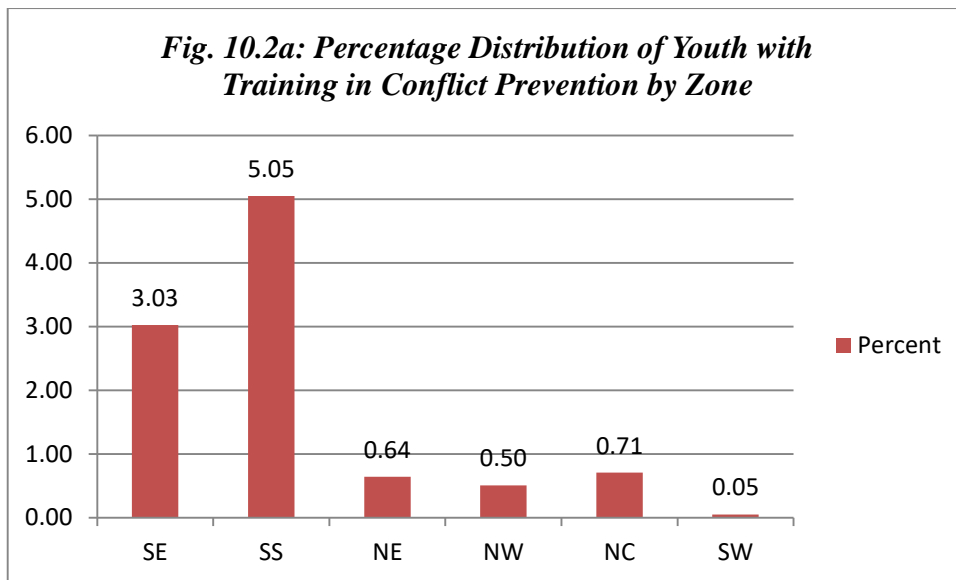
Conflict prevention can be described as a diplomatic approach to a variety of activities and strategies designed to pre-empt and subsequently neutralise potential triggers to widespread violent conflict. In the same vein, Peace building is the development of constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. It aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the structural conditions that generate deadly conflict.

It is globally acknowledged that underdevelopment, poverty, and violent conflict reinforce each other. To provide support for development in Nigeria, there is an urgent need for a paradigm shift in favour of youths' involvements in conflict sensitive programme.

Mainstreaming youth-led peace-building in development will have a long term positive impact on both economic and social life of the people.

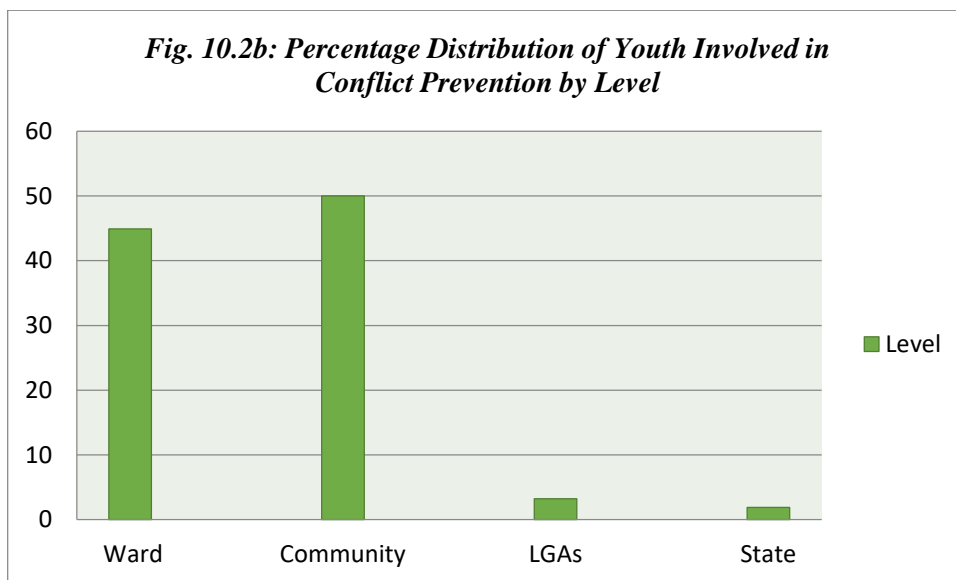
10.1 Youth and Conflict Prevention Training

At the National level, it was observed that 1.64 percent of youth have one form of training in Conflict Prevention. Of this, more males (56.8 percent) are involved in conflict preventions training than females (43.2 percent). Out of the total youth in the South South, 5.05 percent were trained in conflict prevention and this is the highest percentage when compared with other zones. In South East zone, 3.03 percent of youth were trained, followed by a distant 0.71 percent for North Central. The least percentage of youth trained in conflict prevention was recorded in south West zone with 0.05 percent.



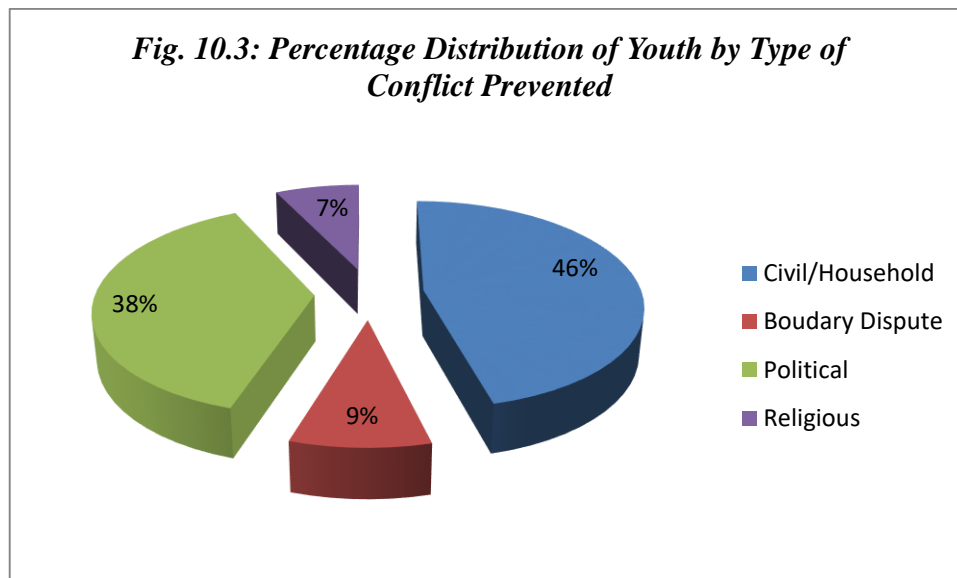
10.2 Level of Involvements of Youths in Conflict Prevention

Conflict prevention is being done at different levels; some people are involved at the community level while some are involved at the State level depending on the status of the individuals. Across the country, out of those involved in conflict prevention, 44.9 percent indicated they were involved at ward level; 50 percent at community level; 3.2 percent and 1.9 percent at LGA and State levels respectively.



10.3 Youth and Type of Conflict Prevented

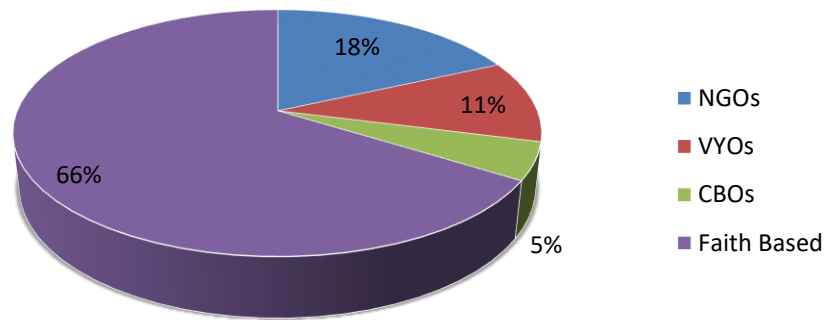
The youths are a reference point in any conflict prevention whether at home or in the society. Table 1.49 shows the type of Conflict prevented by Youth. Out of the youth involved in Conflict Prevention, 46.1 percent of them were involved in Civil/Household type while 38 percent were political conflicts; 8.8 percent and 7.2 percent were Boundary dispute and religious crises respectively.



10.4 Youth and Type of Organization Through which Conflict is Prevented

Nationally, the youths are more involved with Faith Based Organization (FBO) (66.1 percent), followed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (18.2 percent), while Voluntary Youth Organization (VYOs) and Community based Organizations (CBOs) recorded 10.8 and 4.9 percent respectively

Fig. 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Type of Organisation Through which Nigerian Youth Prevent Conflict



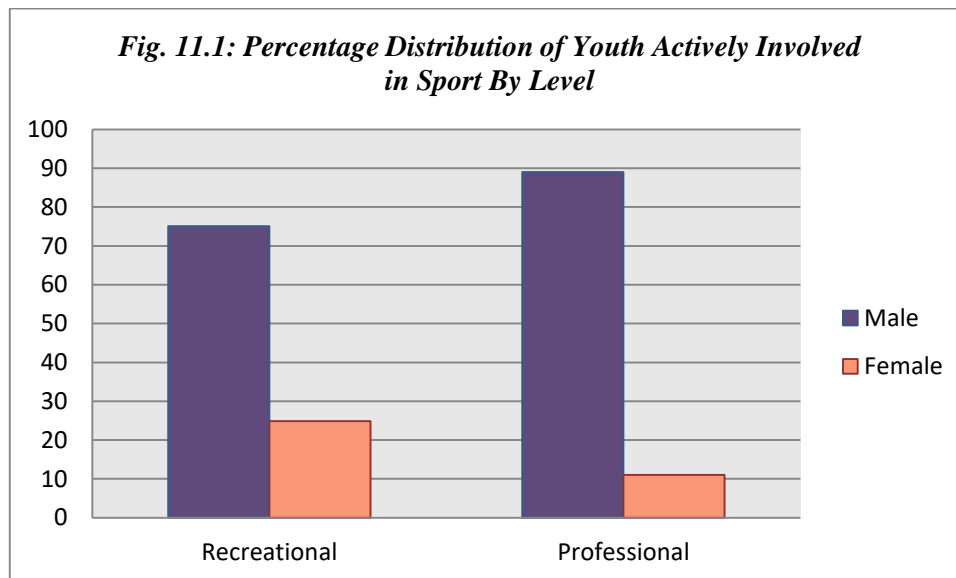
Chapter Eleven

11.0 Youth in Sports and Recreation

Sports and recreational activities are very useful engagements for both in-school and out-of-school youths. To a large extent, various social and economic benefits are available to the nation through the participation of youths in various forms of sports. In addition to physical benefits, sports and recreational activities also have strong influences on inclusion and community building, character-building, delinquency control and community safety.

11.1 Youth and Level of Involvement in Sports

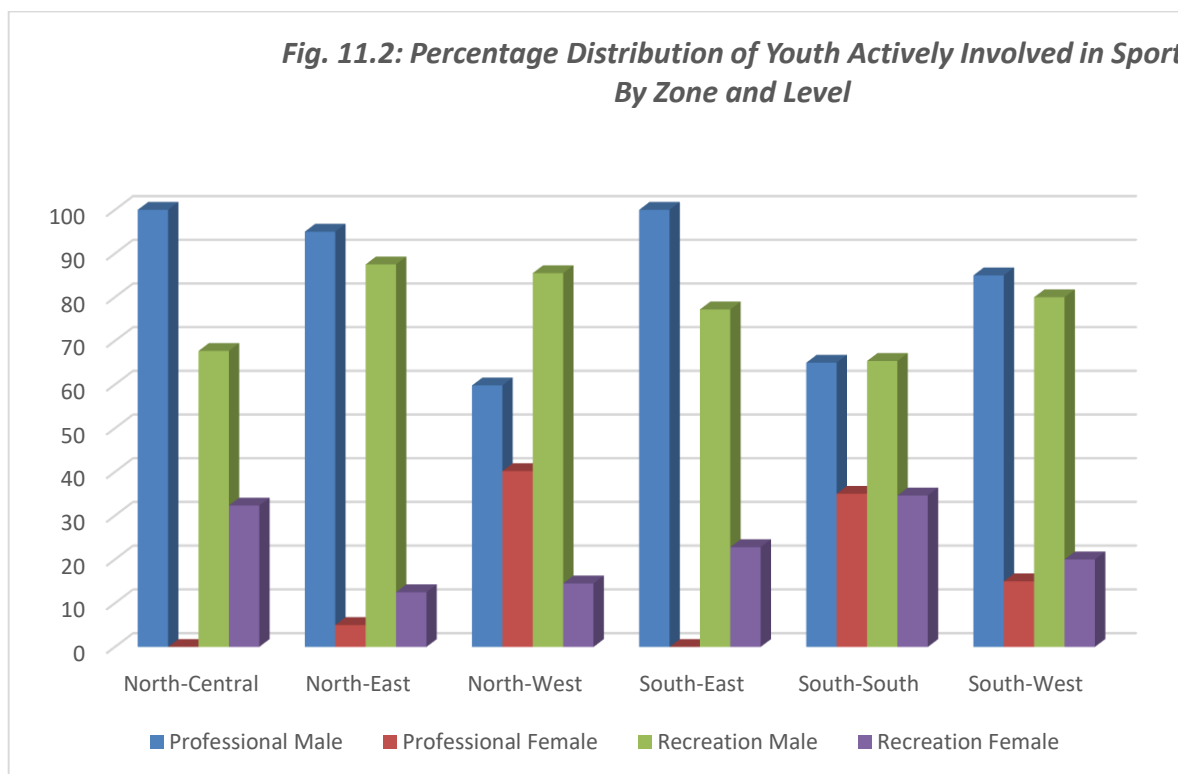
At national level, more males (75.5 per cent) than females (24.5 per cent) were involved in recreation and sporting activities. Also a higher proportion (89 per cent) of males compared to only 11 per cent females are engaged in professional sporting activities. The level of involvement in recreational and sporting activities at zonal levels is similar with the national.



11.2 Youth and Level of Involvement in Sports by Gender

As observed in Fig.11.2 there are variations in the involvement of Nigerian youths in Sport by sex and at level of sport across zones, though the trend is similar with national. The percentage involvement of females (36.8 percent) is the highest in South West, followed by South South with (32.2 percent), while the North West recorded the least percentage involvement of females in Sport with 3.5 percent at recreational level. At professional level, North West recorded the

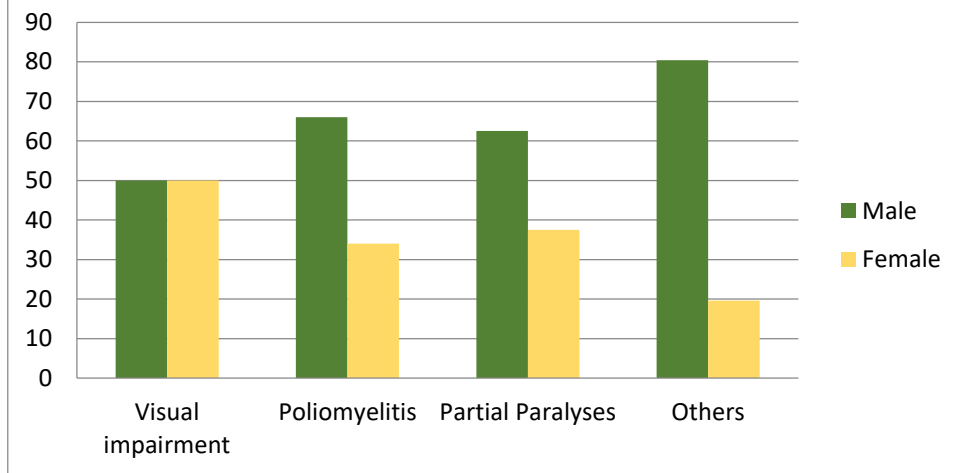
highest percentage of female involvement with 49.9 percent followed by South South with 42.1 percent.



11.3 Youth and Forms of Disability by Sex

The bar chart in fig 11.3 reveals a variation in the tendency of male and female youths to exhibit one form of disability or the other. Both males and females were equally affected by visual impairment compared to Poliomyelitis and Partial Paralysis where more males than females were affected with 66 and 62.5 percent respectively.

Fig. 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth by Sex and Form of Disability



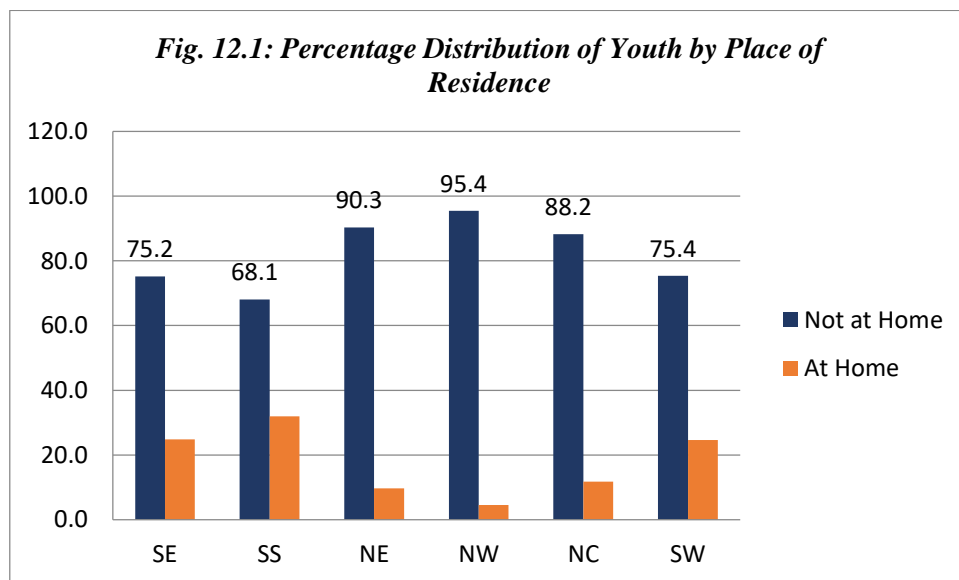
Chapter Twelve

12.0 Youth Migration

Migration is increasingly becoming a force that can contribute to development and an integral aspect of the global development process. In Nigeria, and as observed around the world, youth migration is a critical issue in rural and urban areas. Though some urban areas, cities and towns provide better opportunities for youths, others serve as breeding grounds for poverty, unemployment and crime, causing severe social problems. Migration is a serious issue for both the origin and destination points. Internal migration within countries is on the rise and people move in response to inequitable distribution of resources, services and opportunities or to escape violence, natural disasters or increasing occurrence of extreme weather conditions.

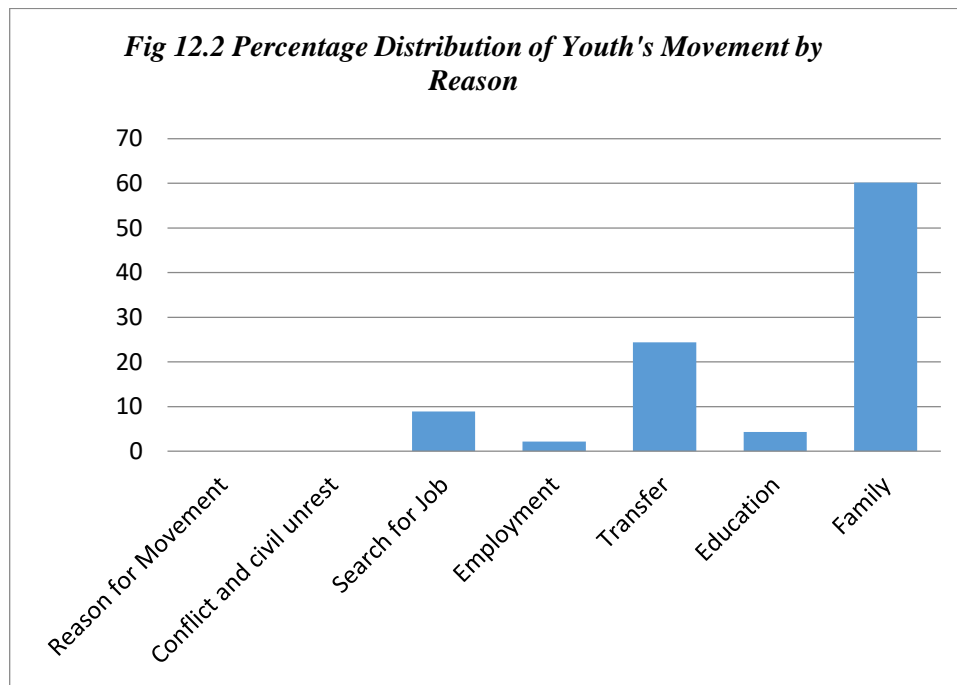
12.1 Youth and Place of Residence

The result from the survey show that more Nigerian youths (81.6 percent) did not reside at their home states at the time of the survey, of this, 52.3 percent were females. The result is similar across zones with North West and North East recording 95.4 percent and 90.3 percent youth that did not reside in their home state respectively while South South and South East recorded the least percentages with 75.2 percent and 68.1percent respectively



12.2 Youth and Reason for Movement

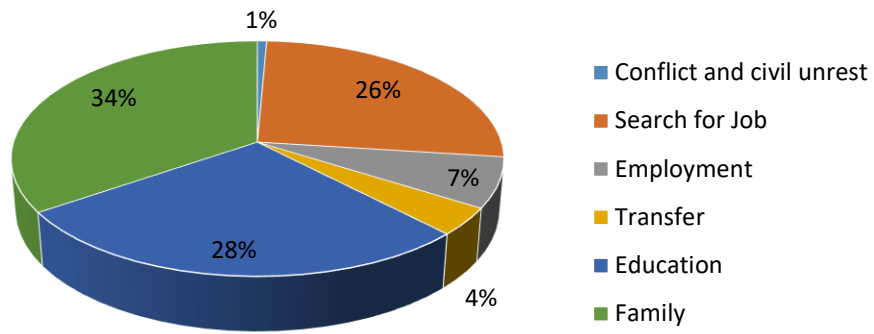
As observed from the chart below, over 60.2 percent of Nigerian youths' movements are tied to family reasons. Sizeable proportion (24.4 percent) of them moved as a result of transfer, while 8.9 percent of youth's movement is attributed to 'search for job'.



12.3 Ever-Changed Base

The pie chart below shows the percentage distribution of youths who have ever-changed base and reason for movement. Nationally, more than one-third (34.0 per cent) of the youths who had ever-changed their location did so due to family reasons compared to 28 per cent, and 26 per cent who relocated due to education and search for job respectively. Only 4 per cent and 1 per cent stated they changed their residence due to transfer and conflict/civil unrest respectively.

Fig. 12.3: Youth Ever Change Base by Reason



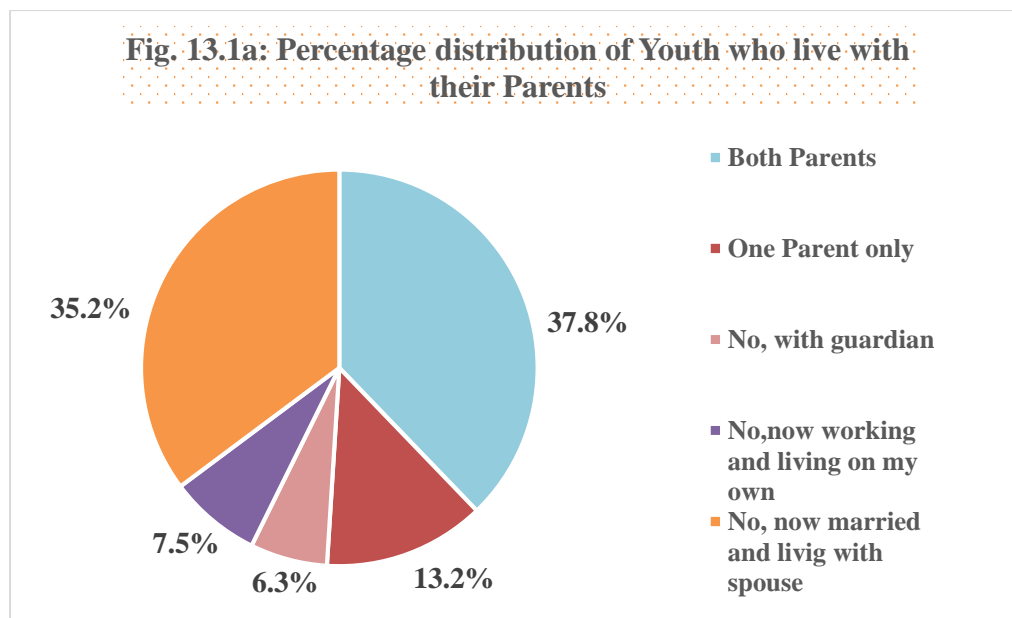
Chapter 13

13.0 Family Life/Parenting

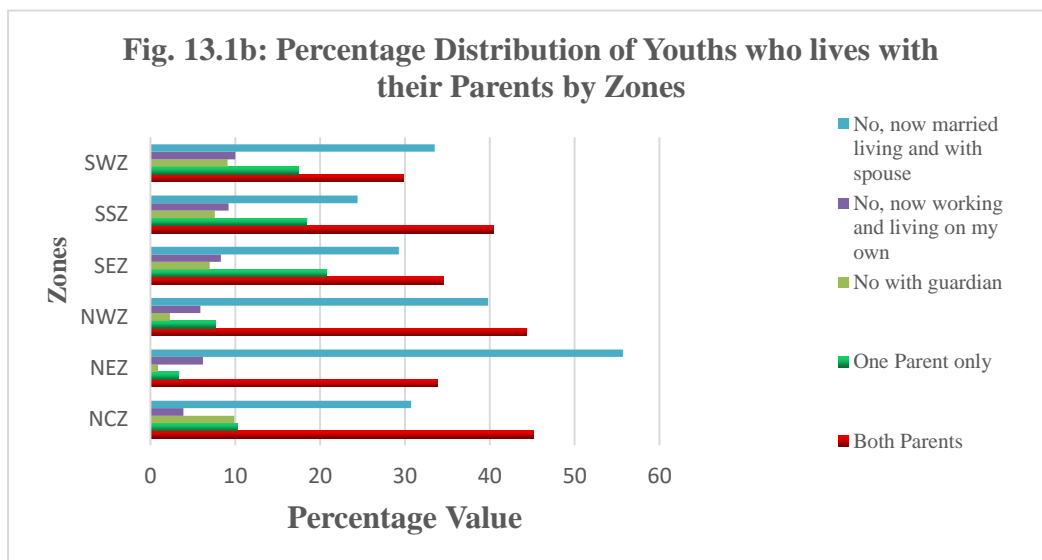
The family as a unit of care has great effect in tackling young people problems and this could be influenced by family functioning. This survey assesses the relationship between youths' family functioning with socio-demographic characteristics and behavioral risk of the youths. In this regard, the quality of parents' relationships makes a lot of difference to youth in many ways. A youth trend analysis found that whether parents are married or cohabitating, parental relationship quality is associated with youth's behavioral problems, social competence, school engagement and depression. Also, parent-youth connectedness is associated with a wide range of health indicators, however, close positive family relationships that feature open communication help young people stay healthy and avoid substance use and violent behavior.

13.1 Youth and Parents

Nationally, fig.13.1a shows the percentage distribution of youth who lives with both parents; more youths (37.8 percent) lives with both parents, followed by youth (35.3 percent) who are now married and living with spouse, youth living with one parent only accounted for 13.2 percent, the proportion of youth now working and living on their own accounted for 7.5 percent while youth living with guardian had the least with just 6.3 percent

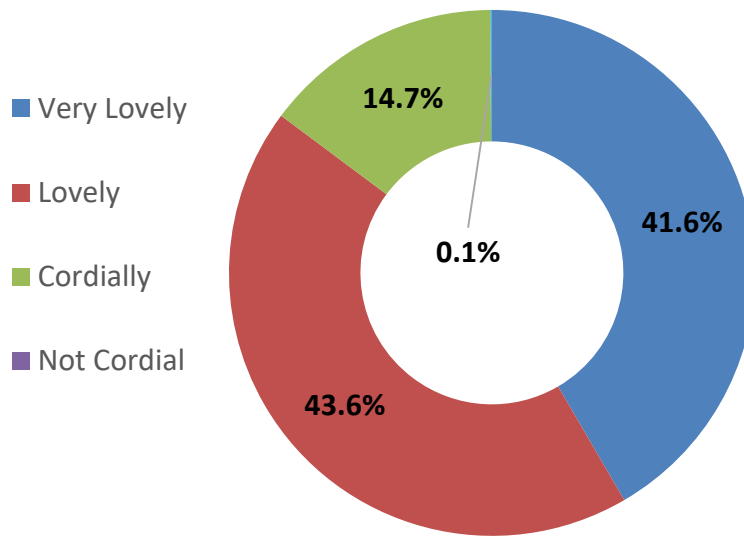


Further analysis result by zone in fig. 13.1b revealed that youth (55.7 percent) who are “Now Married and Living with their Spouse” are more in North East, followed by youth (39.8 percent) in North West, while the South South youth (24.4 percent) now married and living with their spouse had the least value across the zone. Also, more youth (45.2 percent) from North Central lives with “Both Parents” compared to other zones; followed by youth (44.3 percent) in North West, South South youth (40.4 percent) while South West had the least percentage of youth (29.8 percent) that lives with “Both Parents” across the zones. In all the zones, less than 25 percent of the youths live with “One Parent Only”, equally, less than 12 percent of the youth are “Now Working and Living on Their Own” and less than 10 percent of the youth are “Living with Guardian” respectively in all the zones.



According to the survey result shown in fig. 13.1c, the percentage distribution of youths and parents relationship nationally indicates that 43.6 percent of youths reported that their relationship with their parents were “Lovely”, followed by “Very Lovely” relationship of youth and parents (41.6 percent), youth “Cordial” relationship with parents (14.7 percent) while percentage of youth and parents “Not cordially” and “Stay out of their way” relationship were respectively very insignificant.

FIG.13.1C: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTHS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR PARENTS BY ZONE



Across the zone, as shown in fig. 13.1d more youth (63.1 percent) in South-South had “Very Lovely” relationship with their parents, followed by youth in the North Central (60.2 percent) and youth (14.4 percent) in North West had the least “Very Lovely” relationship with their parents. Also, 58.5 percent of the youth in North West had “Lovely” relationship with their parents to be at the top of the pyramid, while youth (32.9 percent) in North Central had the lowest “Lovely” relationship with their parents. Only 27.1 percent of the youth in North West and 22.4 percent of the youth in South West had significant level of “Cordial” relationship with their parents while youth from other zones had less than 13 percent “Cordial” relationship with their parents. “Not Cordially” and “Stay out of their way” relationship with parents were virtually non-existence across the zones.

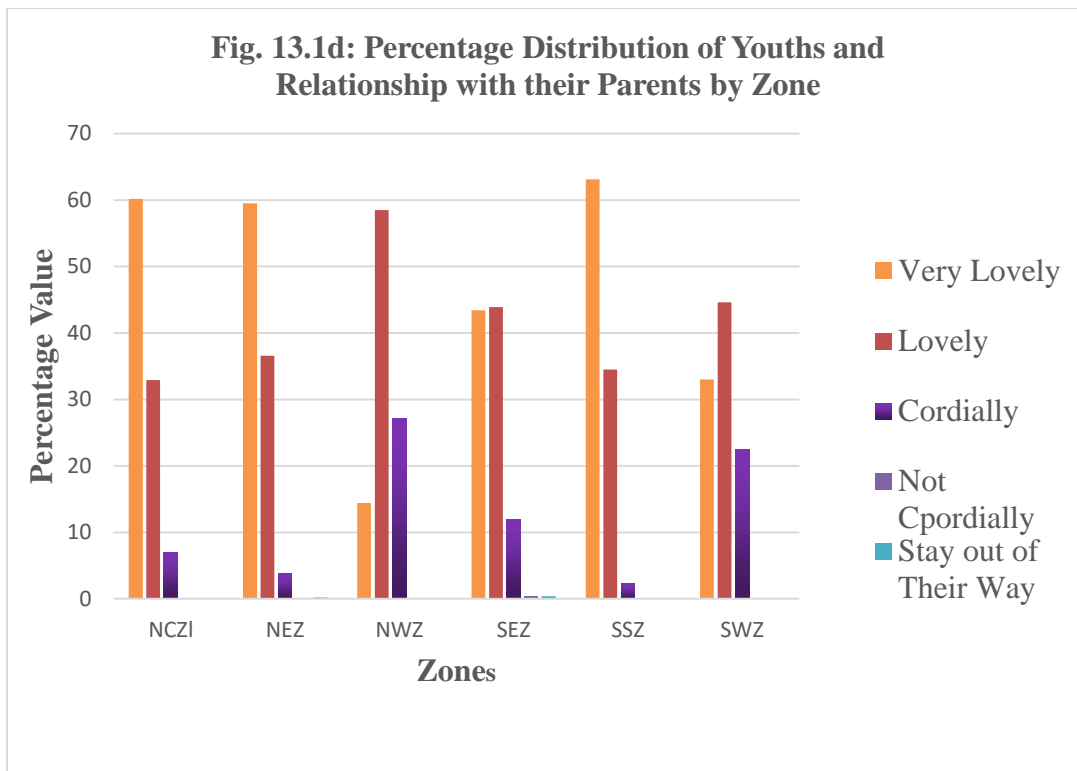
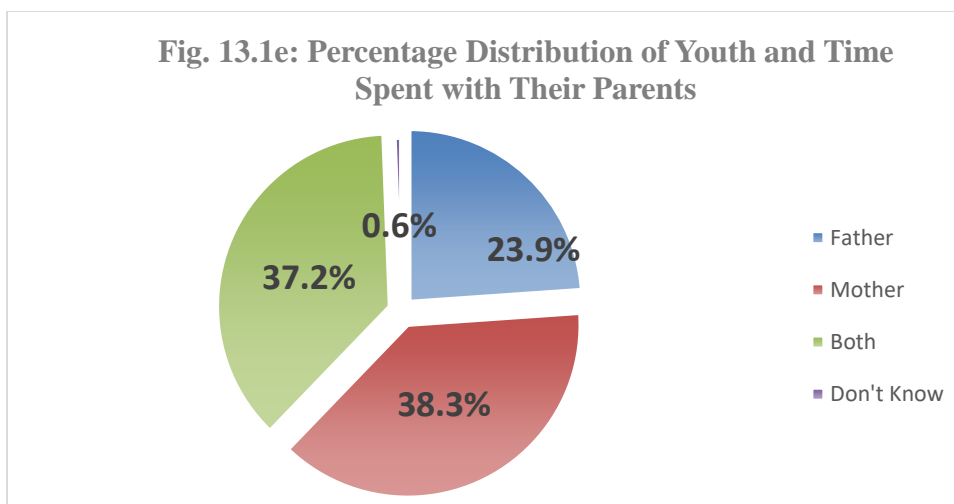
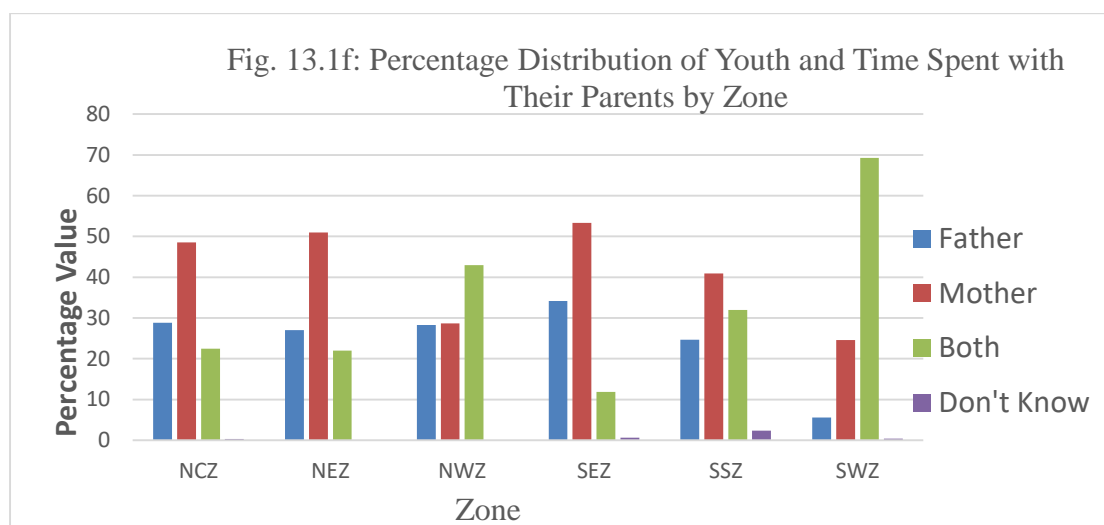


Figure 13.1e shows the percentage distribution of youths and parents by quality and quantity of time parents spent with their youths nationally. The figure revealed that 38.3 percent of the youths spent more time with their “Mother”, 37.2 percent of the youths spent more time with “Both Parents”, while 23.9 percent of them spent more time with their “Father” and less than 1 percent of the youths “Don’t Know” which of their parents they spent more time with.

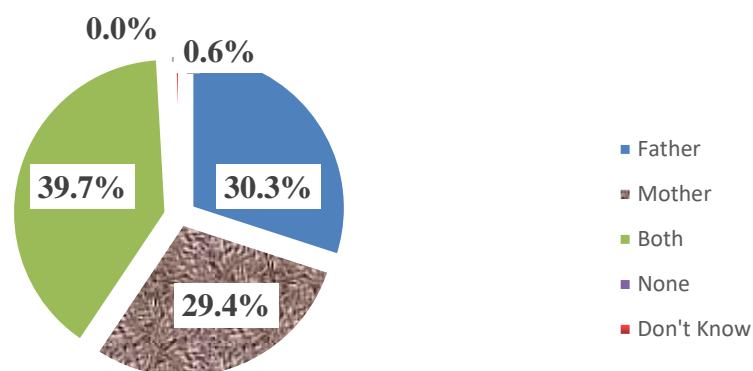


Further disaggregation by zone as shown in figure 13.1f indicates that 69.3 percent of youths spent more time with both parents in South West, followed by youth (43 percent) in North West while only 11.9 percent of the youth in South East spent time with both parents. Relatively, 53.3 percent of youth in South East spent more quality time with their “Mothers”, 51 percent of youths in North East also spent quality time with their “Mothers”, 48.5 percent of the youths equally spent time with their “Mothers” in North Central, 40.9 percent youths in South-South spent more time with their “Mothers” while less than 30 percent of the youths in both South West and North West only spent time with their “Mothers” respectively. Furthermore, less than 35 percent of the youths across the zones spent quality time with their “Fathers” while “Don’t Know” who spent more time amongst the parents is less than 3 percent in all the the zones.



At the national level, fig. 13.1g presents the percentage distribution of youth and which parents to emulate. The figure shows that 39.7 percent of the youths prefer to emulate both parents, 30.3 percent prefer to emulate their father, 29.4 percent prefer to emulate their mother while less than 1 percent were indifferently on whom to emulate.

Fig.13.1g: Percentage Distribution of Youth and which Parents to Emulate National



Distributing the percentage of youth and which parents to emulate into zones as shown in figure 13.1h, revealed that more youths (81.1 percent) prefers both parents in South West compared to other zones while less than 30 percent of the youths prefers both parents in each of the remaining five (5) zones. Equally, more youth (51.4 percent) in North East prefers to emulate their “Father”, followed by 44.9 percent of the youths who prefers their “Father” in South East, then 35.5 percent of the youth in North West, youth in North central 32.5 percent, youth in South-South 23.1 percent and South West 6.2 percent prefers to emulate their “Fathers” respectively. However, less than 50 percent of the youths across the zones prefers to emulate their mother while the percentage of youth that responded “None” and “Don’t Know” were absolutely insignificant.

Fig.13.1h: Percentage Distribution of Youth and which Parents to Emulate by Zone

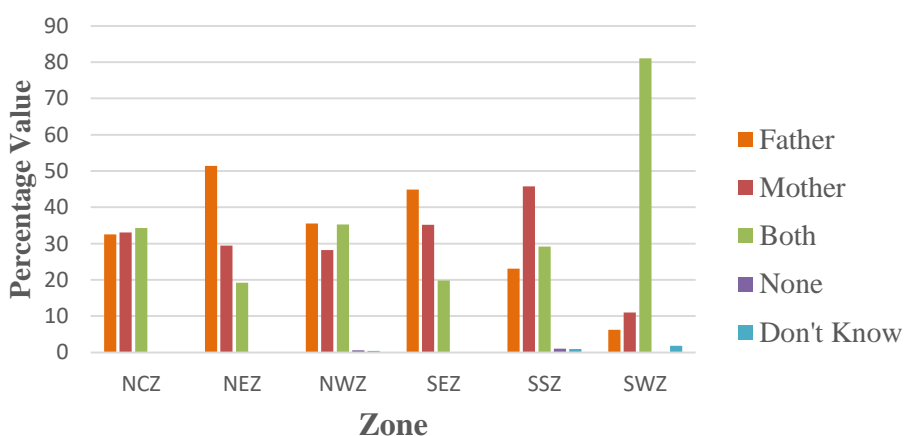
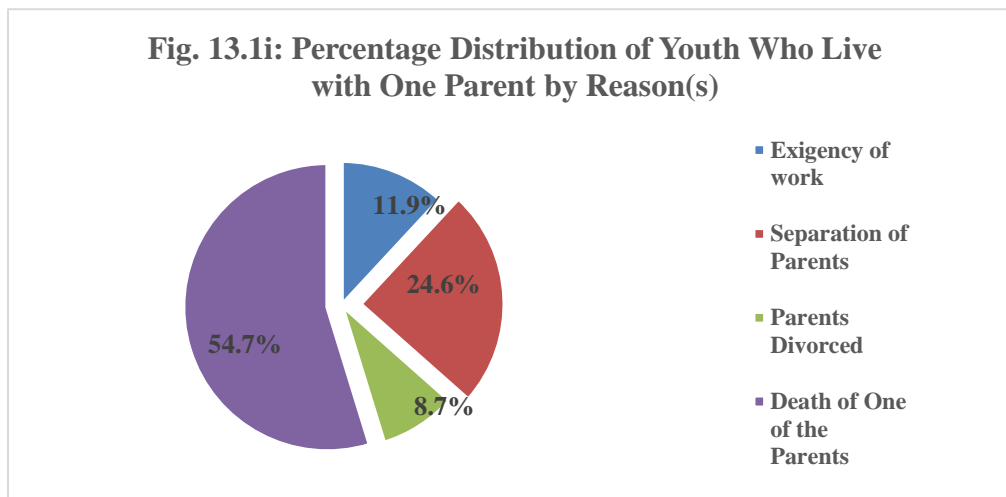
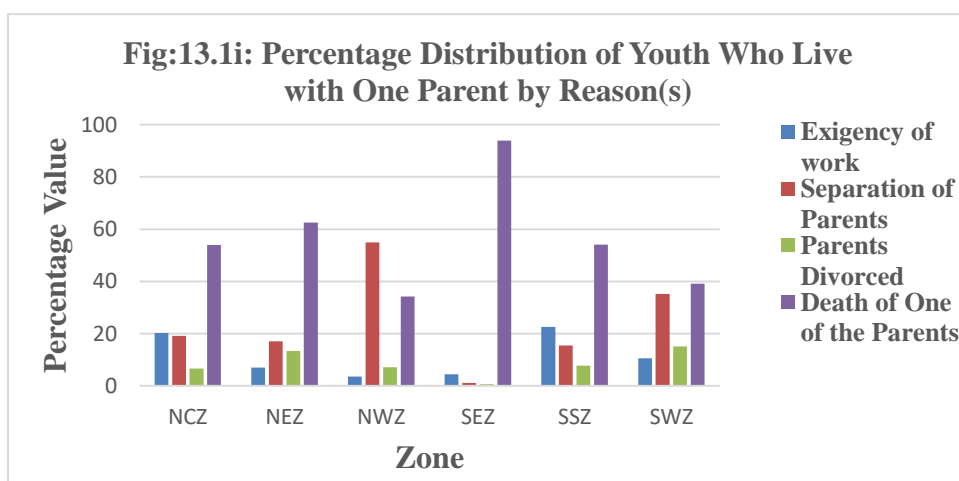


Figure 13.1i shows the percentage distribution of youths who live with one parents by reasons. The survey result reveals that more youths (54.7 percent) lives with one parent due to the “Death of One of the Parents”, 24.6 percent of the youth lives with one parent because of “Separation of Parents”, 11.9 percent of the youth lives one parents due to “Exigency of Work” and lastly, 8.7 percent of the youth lives with one parents based on parent’s divorce.

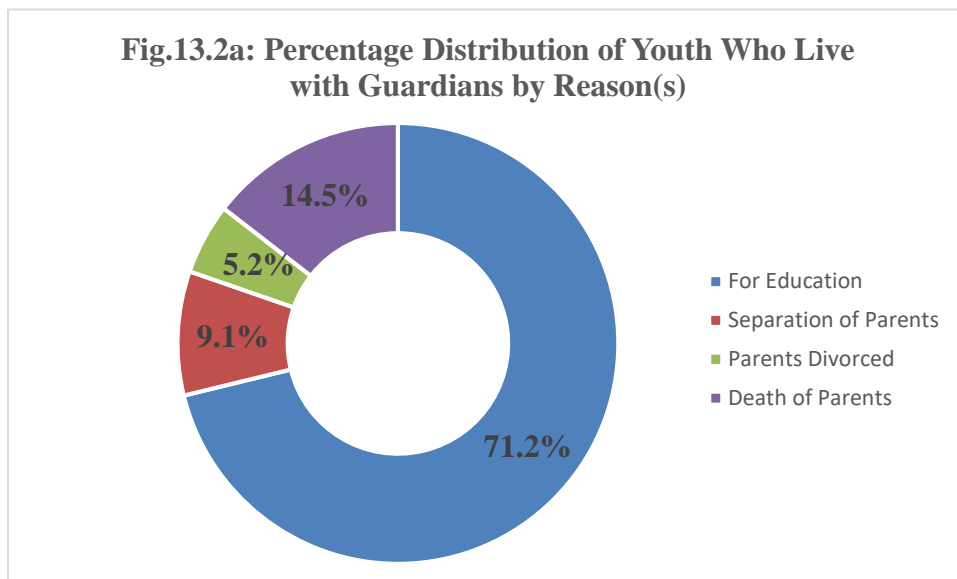


The result of the survey across the zones in figure 13.1i shows that in all the zones, the main reason youth live with one parent was due to the “Death of one of the Parents” except in North West. Also, across the zones, only North West had above 50 percent of the youths that lives with one parent because of “Separation of Parents” while other reasons “Exigency of Work” and “Parents Divorced” accounted for less than 20 percent for the reason why youth live with one parent in all the zones.

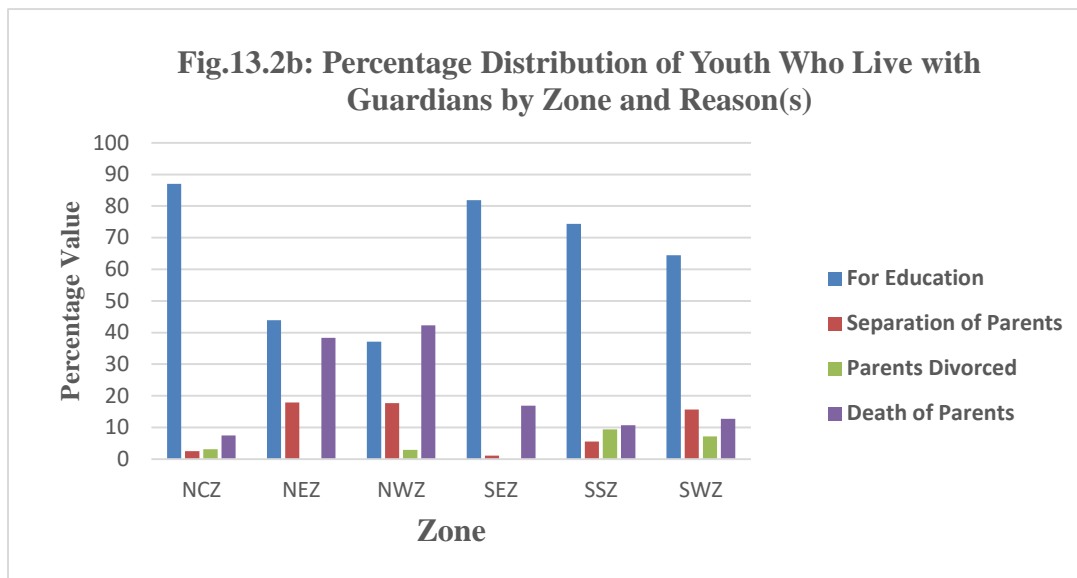


13.2 Youth and Guardian

Figure 13.2a shows the percentage distribution of youths who live with guardians by reasons. The survey result reveals that more youths (71.2 percent) lives with guardians due to “Education”, 14.5 percent of the youth lives with guardians because of “Death of Parents”, 9.1 percent of the youth lives with guardians due to “Separation of Parents” and finally, 5.2 percent of the youth lives with guardians based on parent’s divorced.



The result of the survey distributed across the zones in figure 13.2b showed that in all the zones, the main reason more youth live with guardians was due to the “Education” except in North West with less than 40 percent. Also, across the zones, only North West had above 40 percent of the youths that lives with guardians because of “Death of Parents” while less than 20 percent of the youths lives with guardians as a result of “Parents Separation” and “Parents Divorced” respectively across all the zones.



The result of the survey across the zones in figure 13.2b shows that in all the zones, the main reason more youth live with guardians was due to the “Education” except in North West with less than 40 percent. Also, across the zones, only North West had above 40 percent of the youths that lives with guardians because of “Death of Parents” while less than 20 percent of the youths lives with guardians as a result of “Parents Separation” and “Parents Divorced” respectively across all the zones.

Chapter Fourteen

14.0 Youth and Environmental Concerns

Environmental degradation can be defined as a process through which the natural environment is compromised in one way or the other by reducing biological diversity and the general health of the environment. This process can be entirely natural, or it can be accelerated or caused solely by human activities. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines environmental degradation as ‘the reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives, and needs’.

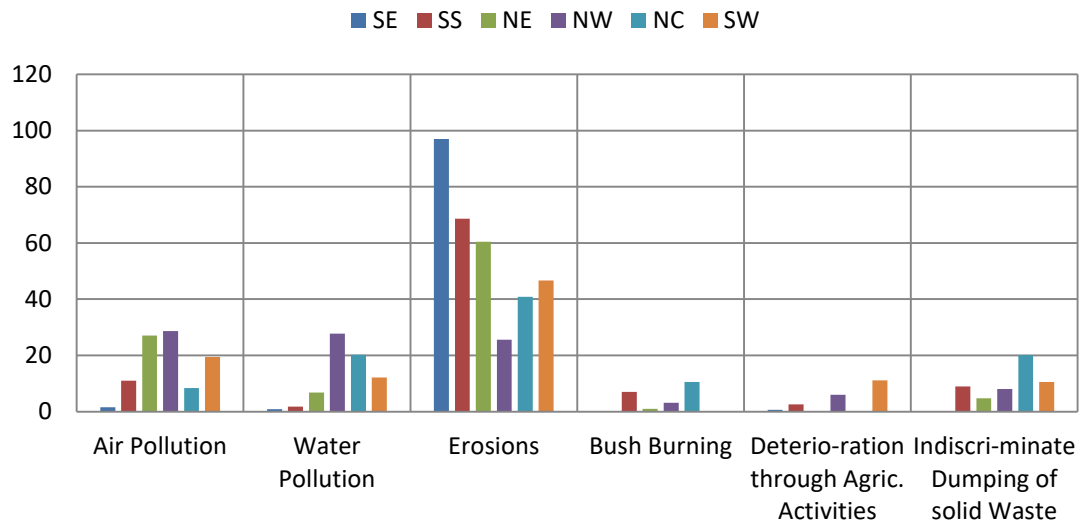
The natural causes of environmental degradation include flood, typhoons, droughts, rising temperatures, fires, etc.; while those attributed to human are modern urbanization, industrialization, overpopulation growth, deforestation, bush burning etc. This problem can be resolved through environmental protection and environmental resources management of which youths could be of immense help if their energy, inventiveness, creative talents and labour power can be harnessed.

Nationally, 14.6 percent of the youth experienced one form of environmental concerns or the other across the different geo-political zone of the country. Out of these, more youths (40 percent) in the South South experienced environmental concern, followed by youth in the South East. The least percentage of youth which experienced environmental concerns was from North West with 3 percent.

14.1 Youth and Environmental Concerns by Type

The most prominent type of environmental concern experienced by youth in the country is erosion and this is more pronounced in the South East with 97 percent, followed by youth from South South with 68.6 percent while 25.6 percent of youth from North West was the least. The next most experienced environmental concern by youths in the country is Air Pollutions. This is more pronounced in the South West with 33.1 percent of youth closely followed by youth from North West with 24.5 percent while youth from South East recorded the least percentage with 1.6 percent.

Fig. 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Youths Who Experienced Environmental Concern by Type and Zone



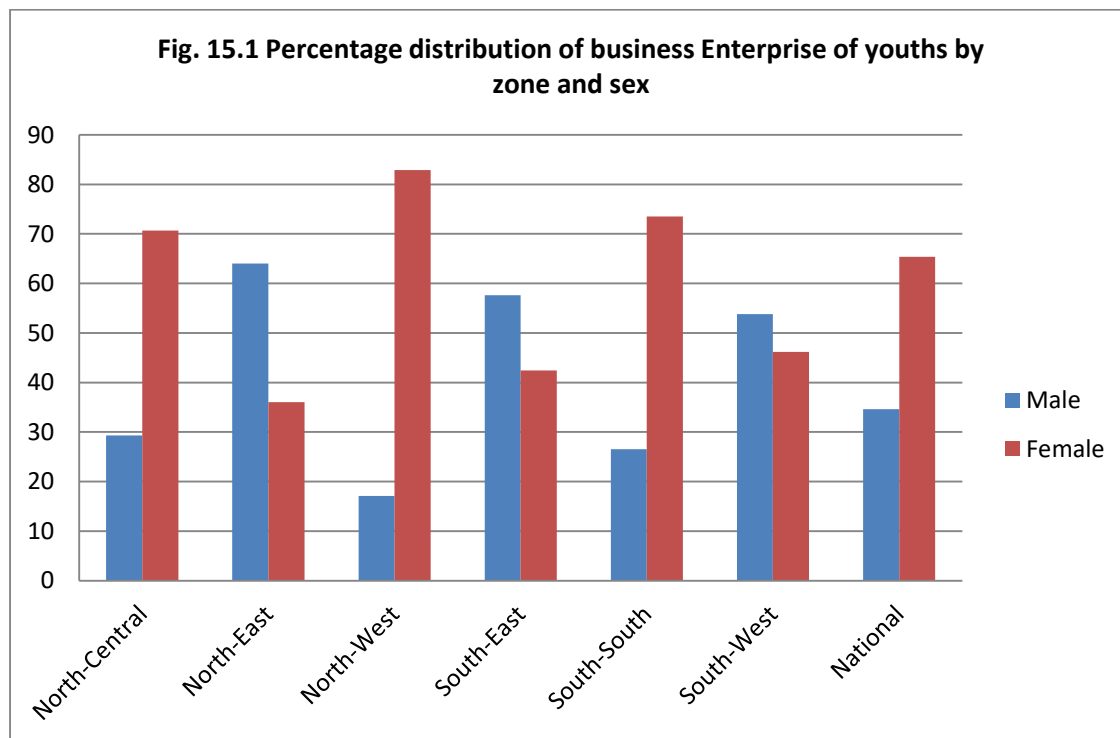
Chapter Fifteen

15.0 Youth and Business Enterprises

Business enterprise refers to a person sporting a business opportunity and setting up a business. Business enterprise means a firm, sole proprietorship, association corporate, company, or other business entity of any kind including, but not limited, Liability Corporation, joint venture, estate, or trust.

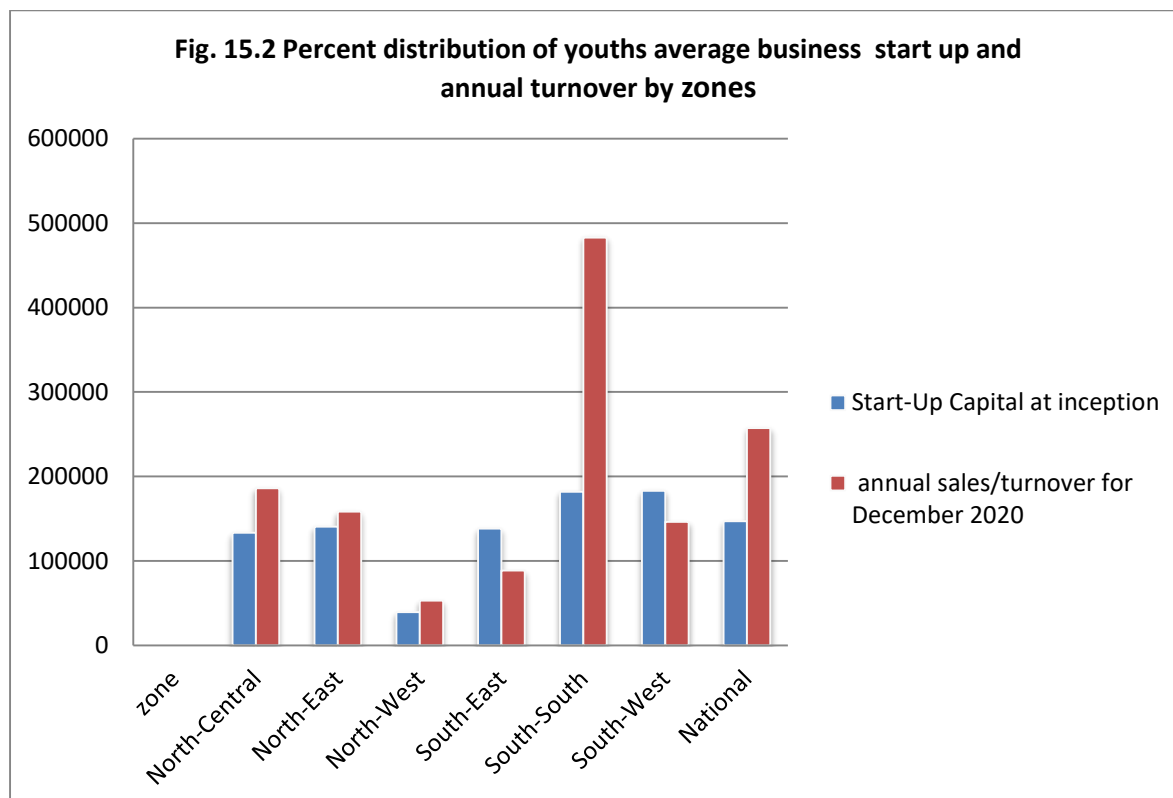
15.1 Youth and Business Enterprise

The result shows that across the six geo-political zone, female youths (65.4 percent) operated business enterprises than their male counterpart .North West had the highest female youths (82.9 percent) followed by South South (73.5 percent) and North Central (70.7 percent) and North East (36 percent) had the least female youths .On the other hand North East male youths (64 percent) were more than females followed by South East (57.7 percent) and North West (17.1 percent) had the least of male youths in business enterprises.



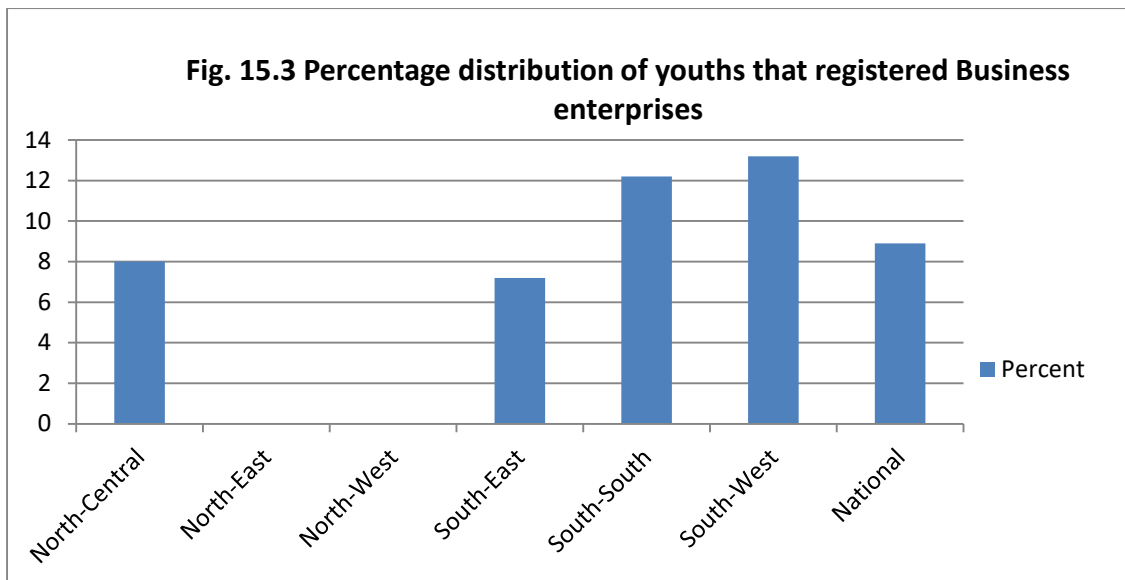
15.2 Youth and Business Start-up and Annual Turnover

The result shows that youths made 75 percent turnover on business enterprises were start up across the six Geo political zone. At zonal level youths in South-South yielded highest turnover followed by North Central (39 percent) of youth's turnover and North-West (25.7 percent) while North East (12.7 percent) had the least turnover in the Business enterprises. Conversely South –East and southwest zones recorded lost (35.9 percent and 20.3 percent) respectively in the Business enterprises that were set up by the youths.



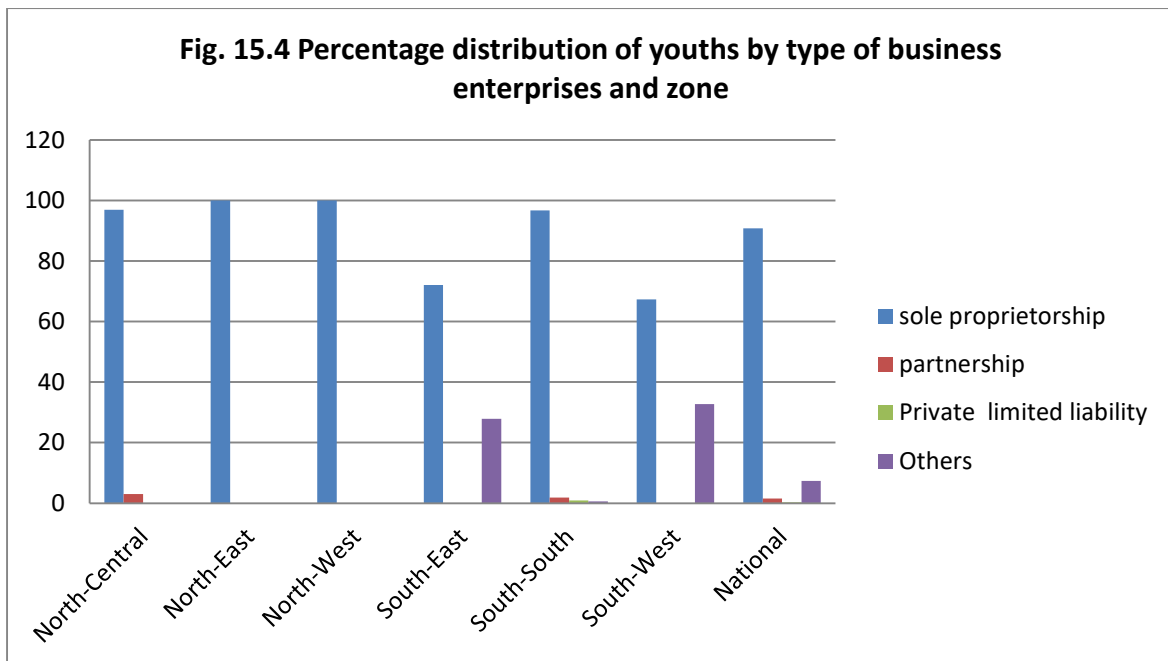
15.3 Youth and Business Registration

The result indicates that only (8.9 percent) of youths registered business enterprises across the six geo-political zones. South West had the highest (13.2 percent) of youths that registered business Enterprises followed by South-South (12.2 percent) and North Central (8 percent) while South East (7.2 percent) had the least of youths that registered their business enterprises. There was no report for North East and North West on youths that registered their Business enterprises



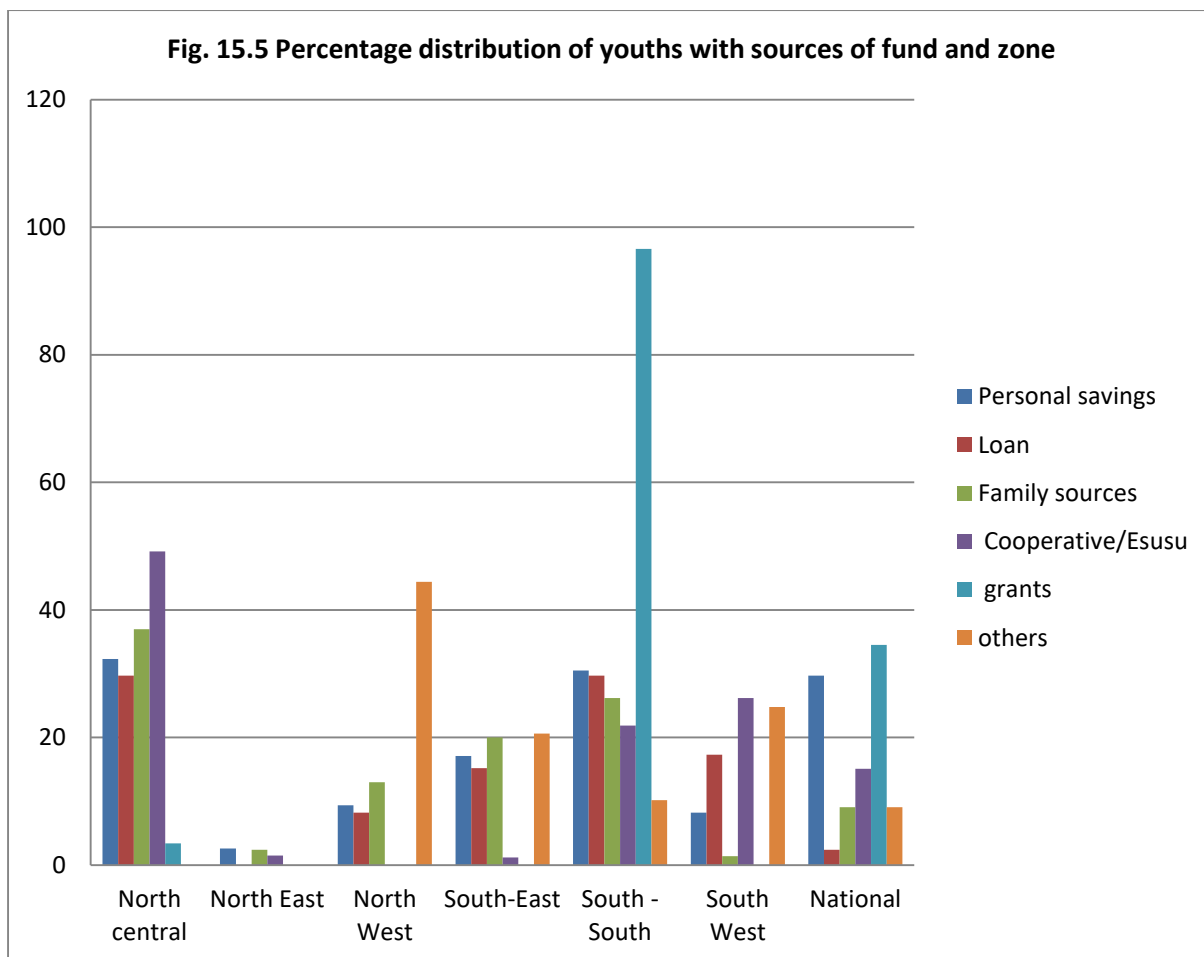
15.4 Youth and Legal Business Enterprises by Type.

The result shows the type of business enterprises set up by youths across the six geo-political zones. Nationally, (90.8 percent) of youths were into sole proprietorship, (1.5 percent) were into partnership, (0.3 percent) were into private liability and (7.4 percent) were into other businesses. At zonal level, (100 percent) of the youths were engaged as sole proprietorship in North East and North west while 40.2 percent in the South West were into other business. In the North Central (97 percent) were into sole proprietorship and (0.3 percent) were into partnership. In South South (96.7 percent) engaged as sole proprietorship, 1.8 percent were into partnership and 0.9 percent were into private liability while 0.6 percent of the youths were involved in other Businesses.



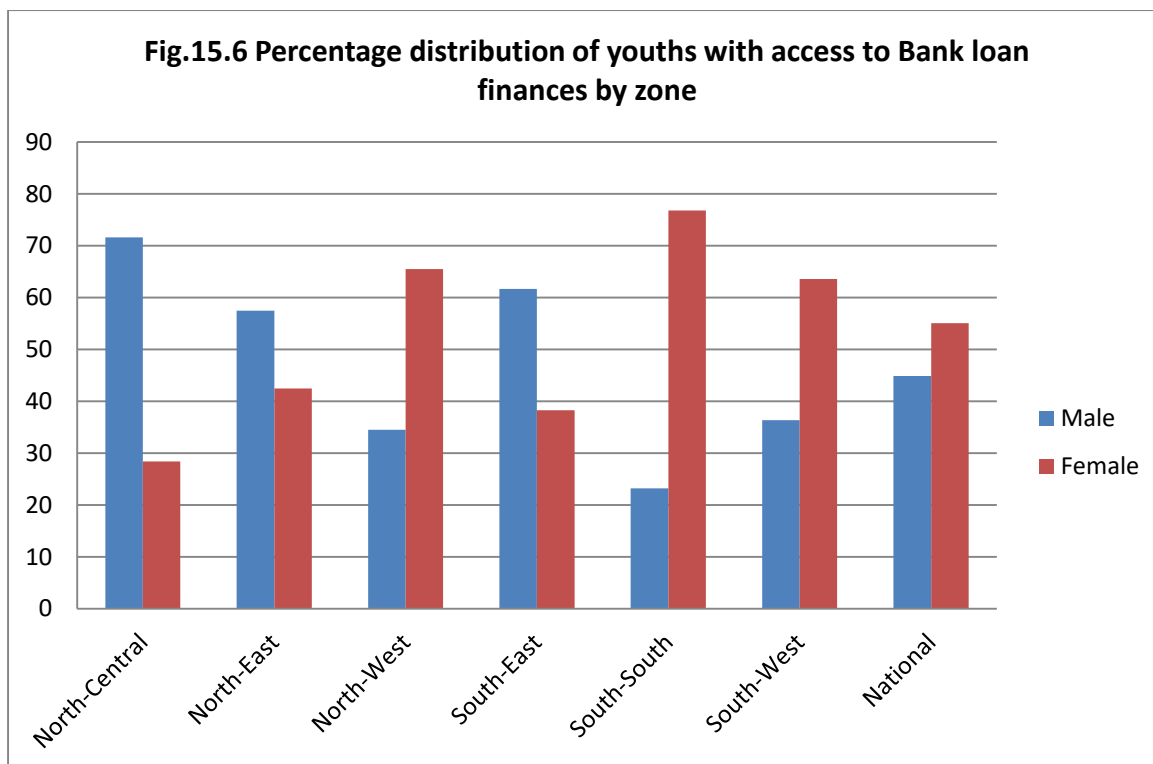
15.5 Youth and Sources of Business Funding

The result indicates various ways youths across the six Geo political zones source for fund to set up their businesses enterprises. This include personal savings, loan, family sources ,cooperate/Esusu, grants and Other sources. Nationally, 34.5 percent of youths sourced fund through Government Grants to set up their business enterprises, 29.7 percent of youths used their personal savings while 15.1 percent sourced fund through cooperative thrift and 2.4 percent of the youth obtained loan to start up their business enterprises. The results on zonal level shows that 96.6 percent of youths from South South obtained grant to start-up businesses and 49.2 percent of youths from North central also obtained grant to start-up their bussinesses while in South West, 26.2 percent of youth acquired fund through Cooperative thrift to start-up their businesses. In North west (44.4 percent) and south West (24.8 percent) of youths obtained funds through other sources as shown in figure 15.5.



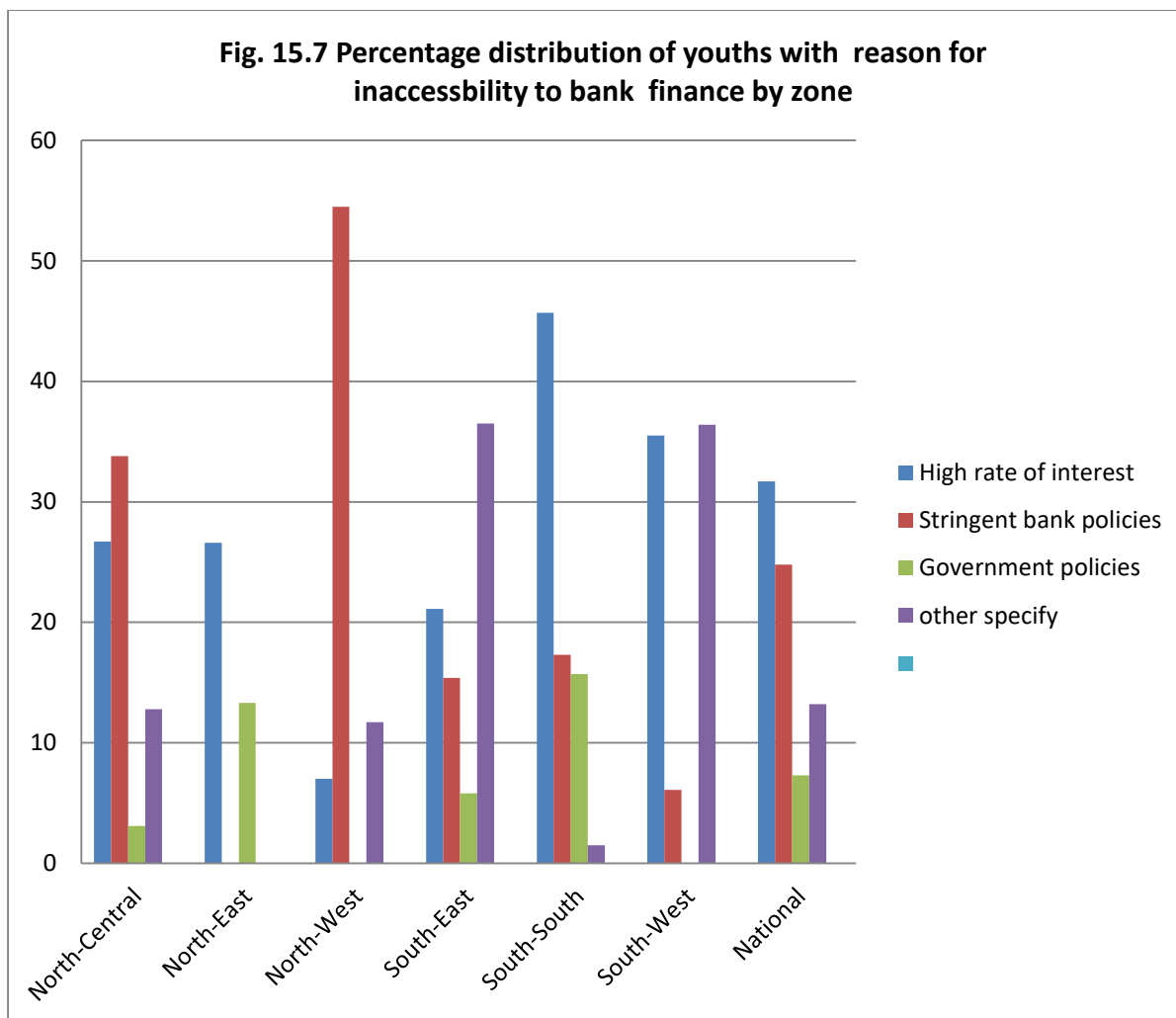
15.6 Youth and Bank Loan Finances

The survey result shows that nationally, female youths (55.1 percent) has access to bank loan than their males (44.9 percent) counterpart. At the zonal level, Female from the South South (76.8 percent) had the highest female youths who have access to bank loan to finance their businesses followed by North west (65.5 percent) and South West (63.6 percent) respectively while female from North Central (28.4 percent) had the least access to Bank loan. Conversely, 71.6 percent of male youths from North Central has access to bank loan to finance their businesses which is the highest among the male youths across the zones followed by male youths from South East (61.7 percent) and North East (57.5 percent) while male youths from South South (23.2 percent) had the least access to bank loan to finance their businesses.



15.7 Youth and Reasons for Inaccessibility of Bank Loan

There are many reasons why youths found it difficult to finance their Businesses through bank loans. These reasons include high rate of interest, stringent bank policies, Government policies and other measures that were adopted by banking institutions. The result from the survey shows that nationally, youths (31.7 percent) could not access bank loan due to high rate of interest followed by stringent Bank policies (24.8 percent) and Government policies (7.3 percent) while (13.2 percent) of the youths attributed it to other measures. At zonal level, youths from South South and South West (45.7 percent and 35.5 percent respectively) could not access bank loan due to high rate of interest while youths from North West and North Central (54.5 percent and 33.8 percent respectively) could not access bank loans due to Stringent policies. Youths from South South and North East (15.7 percent and 13.3 percent respectively) could not access bank loans due to Government policies.

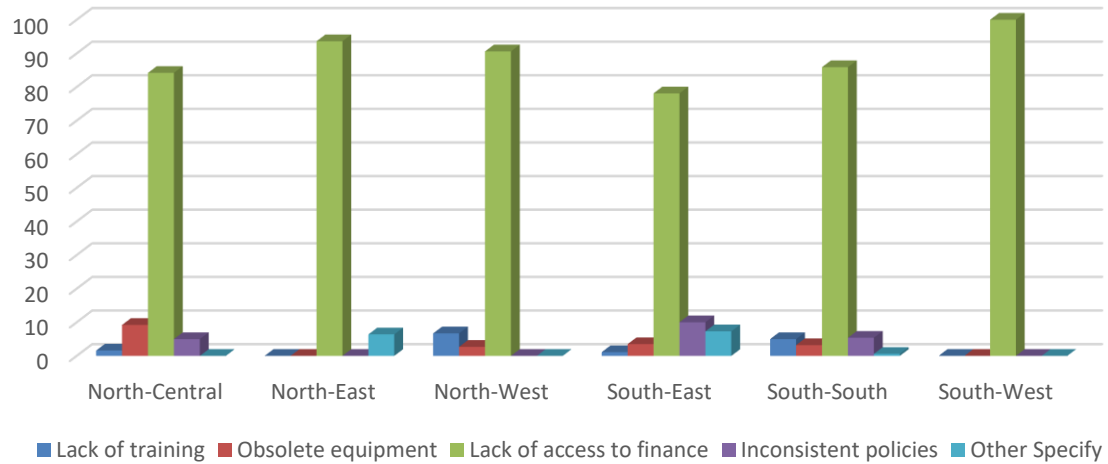


15.8 Youth and Major Challenges Facing Businesses

The result indicates different types of challenges faced by youths in their business enterprises. Nationally, 86.1 percent of youths faced the challenge of access to fund to finance their businesses. Some youths (4.9 percent) faced the challenge of Inconsistency in Government policies; others faced the challenge of obsolete equipments (4.6 percent) while some youths (3 percent) faced the problem of not undergoing proper training on their businesses.

At zonal level, most youths from all the zones reported the challenge of financing their businesses; youths South West (100 percent) top the list followed by North East (93.6 percent) while youths from South East (78.1 percent) were least. However, youths from North central (9.2 percent) faced the challenge of obsolete equipment for their businesses followed by youth from South East (3.5 percent) while youths from South- East (10 percent) reported inconsistent in Government policies as a major challenge that is affecting their businesses.

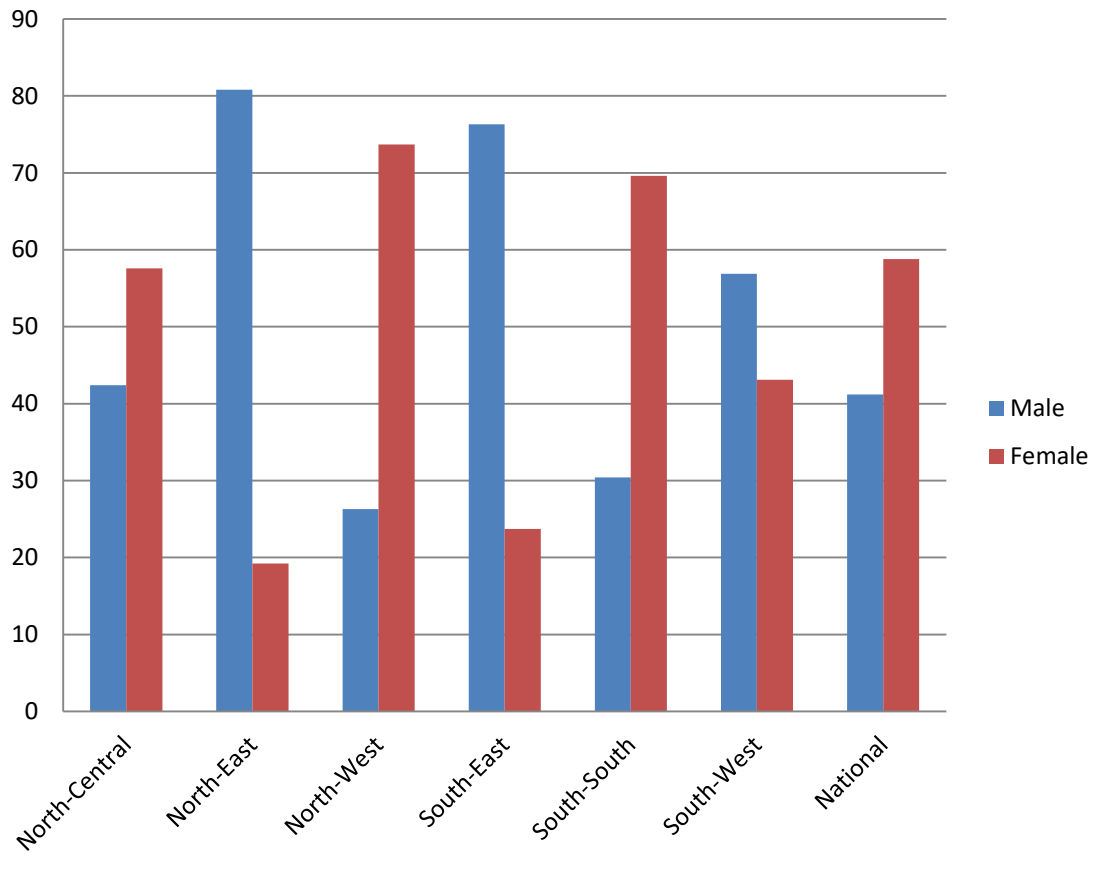
Fig. 15.8 Percentage Distribution of youths with major challenges facing businesses



15.9 Youth and Business Training

The result shows that nationally, Female youths (58.8 percent) had business trainings more than their male (41.2 percent) counterpart. At zonal level, male youths from North East (80.8 percent) had the highest number that had business training followed by male youths from south East (76.3 percent) and male youths from South West (56.9 percent) while male youths from North west (26.3 percent) had the least youths that undergone business training. The female youths from North West (73.7 percent) recorded the highest among the female youths that undergone business training followed by female youths from South South (69.6 percent) while female youths from North East (19.2 percent) had the least female youths that had business training.

Fig. 15.9 Percentage of youths with Business training by zone and sex



APPENDIX

Table 3.1: Distribution of Household members by Age group and Sex

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	31,382,999	52	28,988,998	48	60,371,998	100
15-35	46,213,675	48.5	49,130,935	51.5	95,344,610	100
36 +	28,803,035	53.4	25,099,784	46.6	53,902,819	100
Total	106,399,709	50.8	103,219,718	49.2	209,619,427	100

Table 3.2: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
15-19	12,539,693	51.5	11,819,793	48.5	24,359,486
20-24	9,848,124	48.8	10,322,174	51.2	20,170,298
25-29	10,156,676	46.8	11,556,894	53.2	21,713,570
Total	32,544,493	49.1	33,698,861	50.9	66,243,354

Table 3.3: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male Population	% of Male	Female Population	% of Female	Total Population
15-19	12,539,693	51.5	11,819,793	48.5	24,359,486
20-24	9,848,124	48.8	10,322,174	51.2	20,170,298
25-29	10,156,676	46.8	11,556,894	53.2	21,713,570
30-35	14,232,277	49	14,839,513	51	29,071,790
Total	46,776,769	49.1	48,538,374	50.9	95,315,144

Table 3.4: Distribution of Youth Aged 18-35 by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male Population	% of Male	Female Population	% of Female	Total Population
18-20	7,997,964	48.8	8,378,640	51.2	16,376,604
21-25	10,416,264	47.8	11,394,103	52.2	21,810,367
26-30	10,205,341	46.9	11,570,987	53.1	21,776,328
31-35	10,262,717	50.5	10,061,932	49.5	20,324,649
Total	38,882,287	48.4	41,405,661	51.6	80,287,948

Table 3.5: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Age Group and Sector

Age Group	Urban Population	% of Urban	Rural Population	% of Rural	Total Population
15-19	6,206,790	25.5	18,152,697	74.5	24,359,486
20-24	4,780,620	23.7	15,389,678	76.3	20,170,298
25-29	4,001,836	18.4	17,711,734	81.6	21,713,570
30-35	5,236,405	18	23,835,385	82	29,071,790
Total	20,225,650	21.2	75,089,494	78.8	95,315,144

Table 3.6A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Zone, Age group and sex

Age Group	North Central			North West		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1,920,302	2,053,781	3,974,083	2,777,021	1,761,032	4,538,053
20-24	1,465,651	1,508,181	2,973,832	1,961,011	2,063,267	4,024,278
25-29	1,451,272	1,439,697	2,890,969	2,429,667	2,969,291	5,398,958
30-35	1,629,119	1,916,189	3,545,308	3,334,330	3,478,079	6,812,409
Total	6,466,344	6,917,848	13,384,192	10,502,029	10,271,669	20,773,698

Table 3.6B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Zone, Age group and sex

Age Group	North East			South East		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1,158,920	1,246,470	2,405,390	1,325,757	1,118,045	2,443,802
20-24	1,141,361	1,221,244	2,362,605	1,239,072	1,158,757	2,397,829
25-29	1,198,985	1,456,317	2,655,302	1,275,353	1,507,713	2,783,066
30-35	1,814,306	2,017,476	3,831,782	2,072,690	2,246,892	4,319,582
Total	5,313,572	5,941,507	11,255,079	5,912,872	6,031,407	11,944,279

Table 3.6C: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Zone, Age group and sex

Age Group	South West			South South		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3,549,561	3,506,827	7,056,388	1,808,131	2,133,637	3,941,768
20-24	2,336,174	2,525,016	4,861,190	1,704,855	1,845,710	3,550,565
25-29	2,296,066	2,671,243	4,967,309	1,505,334	1,512,633	3,017,967
30-35	3,546,935	3,327,057	6,873,992	1,834,896	1,853,820	3,688,716
Total	11,728,736	12,030,143	23,758,879	6,853,216	7,345,800	14,199,016

Table 3.7: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by marital status and sex

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Married	13,429,438	34.3	25,719,794	65.7	39,149,232	100
Divorced	131,154	36.7	226,355	63.3	357,508	100
Separated	233,037	22	824,199	78	1,057,236	100
Widowed	31,231	9.8	286,890	90.2	318,121	100
Never Married	32,951,910	60.5	21,481,137	39.5	54,433,047	100
Total	46,776,769	49.1	48,538,374	50.9	95,315,144	100

Table 3.8: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, form of marriage and sex

Form of Marriage	Sex	Zone						Total
		North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Ordinance (Court)	Male	23.4	0	39.4	11	0	26.3	100
	Female	27.8	0	29.7	27	6.5	9	100
	Total	26.6	0	32.2	22.9	4.8	13.4	100
Religious	Male	13.5	25.2	24.2	7.6	8.4	21	100
	Female	13.5	23.9	27.4	10.2	7.7	17.3	100
	Total	13.5	24.3	26.3	9.3	7.9	18.5	100
Customary	Male	5.4	0	47.3	14.6	24.1	8.7	100
	Female	6.6	0.2	37.8	13.8	29.1	12.5	100
	Total	6.2	0.1	40.6	14	27.6	11.4	100
Mutual Agreement	Male	4.8	0.8	4.4	10.6	10	69.4	100
	Female	3.5	1.9	4.4	10.4	14.1	65.7	100
	Total	4	1.4	4.4	10.5	12.6	67.1	100
Total	Male	11.2	18.2	23.8	8.9	10.4	27.5	100
	Female	11.4	17.4	25.8	10.9	11.5	23	100
	Total	11.3	17.7	25.1	10.2	11.1	24.5	100

Table 3.9: Distribution of Youth aged 15-35 Years by Marital Status and Sex

Marital status		Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Never Married	Total	
15-19 years	Male	Number	74,481	0	0	0	12,465,212	12,539,693
		Percent	6.2	0	0	0	53.9	51.5
	Female	Number	1,134,086	0	0	21,086	10,664,621	11,819,793
		Percent	93.8	0	0	100	46.1	48.5
	Total	Number	1,208,567	0	0	21,086	23,129,833	24,359,486
		Percent	100	0	0	100	100	100
20-24 years	Male	Number	737,153	0	0	0	9,110,971	9,848,124
		Percent	14.7	0	0	0	60.4	48.8
	Female	Number	4,286,205	22,506	15,757	32,342	5,965,365	10,322,174
		Percent	85.3	100	100	100	39.6	51.2
	Total	Number	5,023,358	22,506	15,757	32,342	15,076,336	20,170,298
		Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
25-29 years	Male	Number	3,007,924	12,697	0	0	7,136,055	10,156,676
		Percent	27	9.3	0	0	69.9	46.8
	Female	Number	8,139,106	123,858	214,937	10,743	3,068,249	11,556,894
		Percent	73	90.7	100	100	30.1	53.2
	Total	Number	11,147,030	136,555	214,937	10,743	10,204,304	21,713,570
		Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
30-35 years	Male	Number	9,609,880	118,457	233,037	31,231	4,239,672	14,232,277
		Percent	44.1	59.7	28.2	12.3	70.4	49
	Female	Number	12,160,397	79,991	593,505	222,718	1,782,902	14,839,513
		Percent	55.9	40.3	71.8	87.7	29.6	51
	Total	Number	21,770,277	198,447	826,542	253,949	6,022,574	29,071,790
		Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Male	Number	13,429,438	131,154	233,037	31,231	32,951,910	46,776,769
		Percent	34.3	36.7	22	9.8	60.5	49.1
	Female	Number	25,719,794	226,355	824,199	286,890	21,481,137	48,538,374
		Percent	65.7	63.3	78	90.2	39.5	50.9
	Total	Number	39,149,232	357,508	1,057,236	318,121	54,433,047	95,315,144
		Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.10A: Distribution of Households by main source of drinking water and zone

Zone	Piped into dwelling		Piped into yard or plot		Public tap/standpipe		Tubewell/borehole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	0	0	69,575	1	593,240	8.5	3,674,597	52.6
North-East	273,531	5.3	25,968	0.5	378,393	7.4	2,096,493	40.7
North-West	859,317	8.2	28,115	0.3	570,913	5.5	2,337,160	22.3
South-East	174,478	2.7	332,339	5.2	833,618	13	3,133,961	48.9
South-South	362,816	4.5	98,409	1.2	594,239	7.3	3,017,696	37.1
South-West	343,544	2.5	42,973	0.3	1,403,781	10.2	4,905,953	35.6
Total	2,013,686	4	597,379	1.2	4,374,184	8.6	19,165,860	37.6

Table 3.10B: Distribution of Households by main source of drinking water and zone

Zone	Protected dug well		Unprotected dug well		Protected spring		Unprotected spring	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	1,264,560	18.1	470,230	6.7	30,098	0.4	203,272	2.9
North-East	549,782	10.7	1,064,446	20.7	0	0	120,937	2.3
North-West	3,222,778	30.8	2,881,318	27.5	100,669	1	75,275	0.7
South-East	153,984	2.4	36,557	0.6	122,412	1.9	9,416	0.1
South-South	1,169,553	14.4	213,039	2.6	0	0	76,781	0.9
South-West	2,843,732	20.6	1,401,991	10.2	12,176	0.1	92,392	0.7
Total	9,204,389	18.1	6,067,581	11.9	265,355	0.5	578,073	1.1

Table 3.10C: Distribution of Households by main source of drinking water and zone

Zone	Rainwater collection		Tanker-truck		Cart with small tank/drum		Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	318,430	4.6
North-East	0	0	119,453	2.3	5,688	0.1	271,552	5.3
North-West	0	0	0	0	91,147	0.9	32,649	0.3
South-East	224,329	3.5	257,563	4	0	0	569,408	8.9
South-South	77,321	0.9	556,389	6.8	10,273	0.1	1,049,516	12.9
South-West	0	0	75,919	0.6	0	0	2,070,219	15
Total	301,651	0.6	1,009,325	2	107,108	0.2	4,311,776	8.5

Table 3.10D: Distribution of Households by main source of drinking water and zone

Zone	Bottled water		Sachet Water		Other (specify)		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	0	0	357,471	5.1	0	0	6,981,472	100
North-East	0	0	15,086	0.3	226,788	4.4	5,148,118	100
North-West	10,430	0.1	265,277	2.5	0	0	10,475,048	100
South-East	0	0	557,776	8.7	0	0	6,405,843	100
South-South	27,035	0.3	888,925	10.9	0	0	8,141,995	100
South-West	65,892	0.5	507,080	3.7	32,230	0.2	13,797,881	100
Total	103,357	0.2	2,591,616	5.1	259,018	0.5	50,950,357	100

Table 3.11: Distribution of Households by sources of water used for other purposes and zone

Zone	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Piped into dwelling	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Piped into yard or plot	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Public tap/standpipe	25	0	75	0	0	0	100
Tubewell/borehole	13.9	1.7	7.6	47.4	16.9	12.5	100
Protected dug well	7.3	0	0	4.3	38.1	50.2	100
Unprotected dug well	20	0	20.6	2.9	56.5	0	100
Protected spring	53.6	0	0	0	46.4	0	100
Unprotected spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainwater collection	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Tanker-truck	0	0	0	14.7	85.3	0	100
Cart with small tank/drum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	46.8	0	0	0	53.2	0	100
Bottled water	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13.3	0.6	10.2	20.7	34	21.3	100

Table 3.12: Distribution of Households by how long it takes to get water, the average minutes and zone

zone	Water outside premises	Water on premises	Don't know	Total	Average
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number of minutes
North-Central	85.5	14.5	0	100	17
North-East	75.9	23.6	0.5	100	19
North-West	53.9	44.5	1.6	100	7
South-East	80.2	19.1	0.7	100	11
South-South	65.7	32.5	1.8	100	12
South-West	77.8	21.8	0.4	100	16
Total	72.3	26.8	0.8	100	14

Table 3.13: Distribution of Households by who usually go to fetch water from the source and zone

Zone	Adult woman	Adult man	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	62.8	18.5	12.1	6.5	0.1	100
North-East	19.6	51.8	14.6	13.9	0	100
North-West	59.9	29.6	4.6	3.7	2.2	100
South-East	39.6	48.1	6.5	5.5	0.3	100
South-South	50.5	29.3	13.3	4.5	2.4	100
South-West	59.8	22.6	9.8	5.3	2.5	100
Total	52	30.4	10	6.1	1.5	100

Table 3.14: Distribution of Households who usually treat water for safe drinking by zone

Zone	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	1,906,655	27.3	5,074,817	72.7	6,981,472	100
North-East	418,210	8.1	4,729,908	91.9	5,148,118	100
North-West	1,349,966	12.9	9,125,082	87.1	10,475,048	100
South-East	340,648	5.3	6,065,195	94.7	6,405,843	100
South-South	1,887,074	23.2	6,254,921	76.8	8,141,995	100
South-West	1,299,214	9.4	12,498,667	90.6	13,797,881	100
Total	7,201,768	14.1	43,748,589	85.9	50,950,357	100

Table 3.15: Distribution of Households by methods of treating water for safe drinking and zone

Methods		North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Boil	Yes	5.6	0.2	33	9	47.9	4.3	100
	No	41.8	9.9	8.3	1.6	10.3	28.1	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100
Add bleach/chlorine	Yes	13	1.7	11.1	2.9	59	12.3	100
	No	32.2	7.5	22	5.5	12.3	20.5	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100
Strain it through a cloth	Yes	69.7	6	10.2	14.1	0	0	100
	No	20	5.8	20	3.3	30.1	20.8	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100
Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)	Yes	11.5	77.6	0	3.7	3.7	3.5	100
	No	27.5	1	20	4.8	27.7	19	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100
Solar disinfection	Yes	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
	No	26.5	5.7	18.8	4.7	26.2	18.1	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100
Let it stand and settle	Yes	53.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	11.8	32.1	100
	No	9	8.8	30.1	7.6	35.5	9	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100
Other	Yes	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
	No	26.3	5.8	18.8	4.7	26.3	18.1	100
	Total	26.5	5.8	18.7	4.7	26.2	18	100

Table 3.16: Distribution of Households by types of toilet facilities and zone

Toilet Facilities	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West	Total
Conventional	10.1	8.2	18.7	17.3	18.8	26.9	100
Unconventional	21.0	14.0	24.3	3.1	10.3	27.4	100
National	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16.0	27.1	100

Table 3.17A: Distribution of Households by types of toilet facilities and zone

Types	Zone							
	North-Central		North-East		North-West		South-East	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Flush to piped sewer system	0	0	17,065	0.6	550,053	19.2	1,090,073	38
Flush to septic tank	947,158	12.7	18,549	0.2	174,131	2.3	1,895,997	25.5
Flush to pit (latrine)	816,577	8	367,263	3.6	808,075	7.9	1,183,128	11.6
Flush to somewhere else	0	0	0	0	29,475	61.7	18,279	38.3
Flush to unknown place/not sure/DK where	0	0	9,151	100	0	0	0	0
Ventilated Improved pit latrine (VIP)	184,297	22.1	65,044	7.8	130,145	15.6	8,308	1
Pit latrine with slab	1,467,489	11.7	2,301,765	18.3	4,657,542	37	1,687,177	13.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	349,588	5.1	2,274,807	33.1	3,604,142	52.4	132,936	1.9
Composting toilet	8,724	9.9	0	0	36,731	41.8	0	0
Bucket	24,428	52.4	0	0	22,220	47.6	0	0
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0	0	4,946	1	0	0	11,078	2.2
No facilities or bush or field	3,183,211	33.9	89,528	1	462,535	4.9	378,867	4
Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,981,472	13.7	5,148,118	10.1	10,475,048	20.6	6,405,843	12.6

Table 3.17B: Distribution of Households by types of toilet facilities and zone

Types	Zone					
	South-South		South-West		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Flush to piped sewer system	669,398	23.3	543,727	18.9	2,870,316	100
Flush to septic tank	2,027,658	27.3	2,374,372	31.9	7,437,865	100
Flush to pit (latrine)	2,328,833	22.8	4,691,566	46	10,195,443	100
Flush to somewhere else	0	0	0	0	47,754	100
Flush to unknown place/not sure/ DK where	0	0	0	0	9,151	100
Ventilated Improved pit latrine (VIP)	188,707	22.6	257,837	30.9	834,339	100
Pit latrine with slab	1,181,990	9.4	1,288,590	10.2	12,584,552	100
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	177,893	2.6	343,067	5	6,882,433	100
Composting toilet	10,273	11.7	32,230	36.6	87,958	100
Bucket	0	0	0	0	46,647	100
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	451,492	91.7	25,068	5.1	492,584	100
No facilities or bush or field	1,095,476	11.7	4,171,594	44.5	9,381,211	100
Other (specify)	10,273	12.8	69,831	87.2	80,104	100
Total	8,141,995	16	13,797,881	27.1	50,950,357	100

Table 3.18A: Distribution of Households that share toilet facilities by the number of households and zone

Zone	share this facility with other households					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	2,260,823	59.5	1,537,438	40.5	3,798,261	100
North-East	684,569	13.5	4,374,021	86.5	5,058,590	100
North-West	2,803,776	28	7,208,737	72	10,012,513	100
South-East	1,750,321	29	4,276,655	71	6,026,976	100
South-South	2,206,092	31.3	4,840,426	68.7	7,046,518	100
South-West	4,524,569	47	5,101,719	53	9,626,287	100
Total	14,230,150	34.2	27,338,996	65.8	41,569,146	100

Table 3.18B: Distribution of Households that share toilet facilities by the number of households and zone

Zone	households in total use of this toilet facility							
	1		2		3		4	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	117,776	5.2	585,170	25.9	610,003	27	291,385	12.9
North-East	25,473	3.7	134,292	19.6	162,486	23.7	35,366	5.2
North-West	112,913	4	574,087	20.5	517,404	18.5	398,143	14.2
South-East	273,072	15.6	470,260	26.9	310,183	17.7	261,440	14.9
South-South	190,330	8.6	611,001	27.7	795,923	36.1	315,233	14.3
South-West	220,594	4.9	1,074,561	23.7	999,955	22.1	1,006,879	22.3
Total	940,158	6.6	3,449,372	24.2	3,395,955	23.9	2,308,447	16.2

Table 3.18C: Distribution of Households that share toilet facilities by the number of households and zone

Zone	households in total use of this toilet facility							
	5		6		7		8	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	169,248	7.5	237,296	10.5	85,496	3.8	37,514	1.7
North-East	85,571	12.5	34,130	5	14,097	2.1	52,926	7.7
North-West	567,739	20.2	151,911	5.4	196,350	7	233,081	8.3
South-East	52,620	3	23,264	1.3	51,513	2.9	0	0
South-South	180,597	8.2	36,768	1.7	39,472	1.8	0	0
South-West	522,837	11.6	348,797	7.7	0	0	192,662	4.3
Total	1,578,612	11.1	832,165	5.8	386,928	2.7	516,182	3.6

Table 3.18D: Distribution of Households that share toilet facilities by the number of households and zone

Zone	households in total use of this toilet facility							
	9		10 and above		Don't Know		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	58,888	2.6	22,683	1	45,365	2	2,260,823	100
North-East	29,925	4.4	110,303	16.1	0	0	684,569	100
North-West	45,347	1.6	6,802	0.2	0	0	2,803,776	100
South-East	0	0	307,968	17.6	0	0	1,750,321	100
South-South	18,384	0.8	18,384	0.8	0	0	2,206,092	100
South-West	0	0	143,243	3.2	15,041	0.3	4,524,569	100
Total	152,544	1.1	609,382	4.3	60,406	0.4	14,230,150	100

Table 3.19: Distribution of Head of household by Religion and zone

Zone	Christianity	Islam	Traditional	Others	No religion	Total
North-Central	26.2	73.5	0.3	0	0	100
North-East	22.8	77.2	0	0	0	100
North-West	28.1	71.9	0	0	0	100
South-East	96.4	0.2	3	0	0.4	100
South-South	84.8	11.5	3.5	0	0.3	100
South-West	59.2	38.7	2.1	0	0	100
Total	53.4	45	1.6	0	0.1	100

Table 3.20: Distribution of Head of household by Mother tongue and zone

Zone	Hausa	Yoruba	Igbo	others	Total
North-Central	11.3	74.3	0.6	13.8	100
North-East	45.3	0.3	0.2	54.2	100
North-West	73.8	1.2	1.3	23.7	100
South-East	0	0.2	96.5	3.3	100
South-South	0.2	5.1	8.2	86.5	100
South-West	1.6	92	4.4	2.1	100
Total	21.8	36.2	15	27	100

Table 3.21: Distribution of Household with average number of rooms by zone

Zone	Average
North-Central	2
North-East	3
North-West	3
South-East	3
South-South	2
South-West	2
Total	3

Table 3.22: Distribution of Household by Type of flooring material and zone

Flooring Material	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Earth Sand	2.4	34.3	29	1.9	9.9	22.4	100
Dung	0	20.6	79.4	0	0	0	100
Wood planks	0	0	51.9	0	0	48.1	100
Palm/Bamboo	0	63.2	0	0	0	36.8	100
Parquet or polished wood	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Ceramic tiles	4.4	0.7	6.7	25	41.5	21.7	100
Cement	18.1	4	18.7	14	15.2	29.9	100
Carpet	5.8	2	48.9	23.5	19.9	0	100
Other (specify)	0	0	40.5	0	0	59.5	100
Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100

Table 3.23: Distribution of Household by Type of roofing material and zone

Roofing Materials	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
No Roof	0	0	34.1	9	0	56.9	100
Thatch/palm leaf	0	67.4	0.7	0	0	31.9	100
Sod	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Rustic mat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm/bamboo	0	24.6	19.5	0	0	55.9	100
Wood planks	0	14	38.1	0	0	47.9	100
Plastic sheeting	0	11.4	0	72.3	16.3	0	100
Iron Sheets/Zinc	15.2	7.6	21.4	13.5	17.5	24.9	100
Wood	2.2	26.4	16	0	9.4	45.9	100
Calamine/cement fiber	0	0	0	2.9	10.2	86.9	100
Ceramic tiles	0	0	8.5	20.2	41.7	29.6	100
Cement	8.6	3.7	18.7	17.2	6	45.8	100
Roofing shingles	0	0	0	8.3	5.4	86.4	100
Other (specify)	0	41.8	53.8	4.4	0	0	100
Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100

Table 3.24: Distribution of Household by Type of wall material and zone

Wall Material	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
No walls	0	0	54.4	0	0	45.6	100
Cane/palm/trunks	0	44.8	0	3.8	0	51.4	100
Dirt	0	55.7	14.3	30	0	0	100
Bamboo with mud	7.2	19.1	29.5	0	20.4	23.9	100
Stone with mud	8.5	30.5	45.5	0.3	4.5	10.6	100
Uncovered adobe	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Plywood	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Reused wood	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Cement	18	3.6	9.4	20.1	18.7	30.1	100
Stone with lime/cement	2.9	66.9	5.5	2.1	13.3	9.2	100
Bricks	3.8	0.8	74.3	0	1	19.9	100
Cement blocks	15.9	4.3	11.4	13.8	23.5	31.1	100
Covered adobe	0	0	0	0	14.1	85.9	100
Wood planks/shingles	0	0	0	4.7	87.3	8	100
Other (specify)	0	40.3	0	46.4	0	13.3	100
Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100

Table 3.25: Distribution of Household by cooking fuel used and Zone

Fuel used for Cooking	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Electricity	11.9	2.1	53.3	3.1	13.8	15.7	100
Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)	13	0.1	3.5	16.9	24	42.4	100
Natural gas	4.6	1.9	2.4	10.3	6.2	74.6	100
Biogas	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Kerosene	5.9	0.9	3.2	31.1	29.6	29.2	100
Coal / Lignite	25.2	0	74.8	0	0	0	100
Charcoal	61.5	9.3	18	1.5	8.2	1.6	100
Wood	10.9	16.1	30.3	9.9	14.3	18.4	100
Straw/shrubs/grass	22.5	77.5	0	0	0	0	100
Agricultural crop residue	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
Other (specify)	38.2	0	0	61.8	0	0	100
Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100

Table 3.26: Distribution of Household that cook by open fire or stove and zone

Zone	Open fire	Open stove	Closed stove	Other (specify)	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	69.4	6.3	23.4	0.9	100
North-East	93.8	5.2	1	0	100
North-West	89.5	9.9	0.6	0	100
South-East	65.7	25.9	8	0.4	100
South-South	76.3	19.3	4.4	0	100
South-West	65.3	19.9	14.3	0.5	100
Total	77.7	13.9	8.1	0.3	100

Table 3.27: Distribution of Household that have chimney or hood in their stove by zone

Zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	28.5	71.5	100
North-East	10.7	89.3	100
North-West	13.3	86.7	100
South-East	17.1	82.9	100
South-South	13.4	86.6	100
South-West	20.5	79.5	100
Total	16.5	83.5	100

Table 3.28: Distribution of Household that cook in separate rooms or outdoors by zone

Zone	In the house	In separate building ^a	Outdoors	Others	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	34.1	8.7	56.7	0.4	100
North-East	45.3	20.2	34.4	0	100
North-West	12.9	52.9	34.2	0	100
South-East	26.7	22.6	50.7	0	100
South-South	29.8	32.1	38.1	0	100
South-West	43.9	18.8	36.9	0.4	100
Total	31.9	27.2	40.7	0.2	100

Table 3.29: Distribution of Households with appliances by zone

Household Appliances		Zone						Total
		North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Electricity	Yes	18.1	6.8	13.5	16.7	18.6	26.3	100
	No	5.1	16.6	34.3	4.5	10.8	28.7	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Radio	Yes	15.9	7.3	14.7	14.1	18.5	29.4	100
	No	8.6	16.4	34	9.1	10.1	21.8	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Television	Yes	16.1	4.7	11.9	16.4	22.1	28.9	100
	No	10.8	16.9	31.5	7.8	8.3	24.8	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
VCR/VCD	Yes	20.1	4.5	7.8	17.2	22.7	27.6	100
	No	12	11.6	23.9	11.4	14.2	26.9	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
DVD	Yes	15.9	3.8	9.2	17.9	22	31.2	100
	No	12	14.8	29	8.6	11.5	24	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Mobile Telephone	Yes	15.1	8.4	17.8	14	18.3	26.3	100
	No	5.7	19.8	36.7	4	2.4	31.4	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Land Line Telephone	Yes	2.5	0	47.4	9.7	16.6	23.8	100
	No	13.8	10.2	20.3	12.6	16	27.1	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Sewing Machine	Yes	20.9	9	19	13.6	12.1	25.4	100
	No	13	10.2	20.7	12.5	16.4	27.2	100

	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Refrigerator	Yes	11.2	3.9	10.6	18.6	27.4	28.3	100
	No	14.5	12.1	23.7	10.7	12.4	26.7	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Water Pump	Yes	3.6	4.8	23.1	24.9	11.7	31.9	100
	No	14.2	10.3	20.4	12	16.2	26.9	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Clock	Yes	18.4	4.8	13.4	15.4	20.5	27.5	100
	No	7.4	17.1	30.1	8.9	9.9	26.6	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Generator	Yes	9.2	1.5	5.7	24.2	24.1	35.2	100
	No	15	12.6	24.9	9.1	13.6	24.7	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Computer	Yes	8.7	3.3	17	15.4	35.7	20	100
	No	14	10.5	20.8	12.4	14.9	27.5	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Fan	Yes	19.5	4.7	8.2	17	22	28.5	100
	No	6.2	17.1	36.4	6.9	8.2	25.2	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Air Conditioner	Yes	3.3	2	21.5	24.1	23.3	25.8	100
	No	14	10.3	20.5	12.3	15.8	27.1	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Blender/Mixer/Food Processor	Yes	14.7	2.1	11	9.3	27.1	35.8	100
	No	13.6	11.2	21.9	13	14.4	25.8	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Water Heater	Yes	14.7	10.6	19.7	5.9	29.7	19.4	100
	No	13.6	10.1	20.6	13.2	14.7	27.8	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100

Table 3.30: Distribution of Household that own the items by zones

Own item		North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Watch	Yes	17.5	3.4	12.5	13.1	20.7	32.8	100
	No	8.4	19.4	31.8	11.9	9.4	19.2	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Bicycle	Yes	5.4	15.6	31.2	9.8	24.6	13.4	100
	No	14.7	9.5	19.3	12.9	15	28.7	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Motocycle/Scooter	Yes	22.4	9.4	21.5	9.2	19	18.5	100
	No	10.4	10.4	20.2	13.8	14.9	30.3	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Animal draw-cart	Yes	0	53.8	36	3.5	3.1	3.6	100
	No	14	9.2	20.2	12.8	16.3	27.6	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Car/Truck	Yes	19.3	3.2	11.8	18.6	20.1	27	100
	No	13.1	10.8	21.4	12	15.6	27.1	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100
Engine Boat with motor	Yes	0	48.5	33.3	5	3	10.2	100
	No	13.8	9.8	20.5	12.6	16.1	27.2	100
	Total	13.7	10.1	20.6	12.6	16	27.1	100

Table 4.1A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, school attendance and sex

Attendance	North-Central		North-East		North-West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	1,214,615	9.9	4,752,166	38.7	2,432,388	19.8
Now in School	4,861,668	17.8	2,020,567	7.4	5,621,382	20.6
Before but not now	7,307,910	13.1	4,482,345	8	12,719,927	22.8
Total	13,384,193	14	11,255,078	11.8	20,773,697	21.8

Table 4.1B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, school attendance and sex

Attendance	South-East		South-South		South-West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	186,110	1.5	207,092	1.7	3,501,217	28.5
Now in School	2,809,376	10.3	5,094,289	18.7	6,861,698	25.2
Before but not now	8,948,794	16.1	8,897,635	16	13,395,965	24
Total	11,944,280	12.5	14,199,016	14.9	23,758,880	24.9

Table 4.2A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, school attendance and sex

Attendance	Sex	Zone					
		North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	Male	373,610	8.1	2,029,594	44.2	694,709	15.1
	Female	841,005	10.9	2,722,572	35.4	1,737,679	22.6
	Total	1,214,615	9.9	4,752,166	38.7	2,432,388	19.8
Now in School	Male	2,487,058	16.5	1,245,852	8.3	3,366,753	22.4
	Female	2,374,610	19.4	774,716	6.3	2,254,629	18.4
	Total	4,861,668	17.8	2,020,567	7.4	5,621,382	20.6
Before but not now	Male	3,605,676	13.3	2,038,127	7.5	6,440,567	23.7
	Female	3,702,234	12.9	2,444,218	8.5	6,279,360	22
	Total	7,307,910	13.1	4,482,345	8	12,719,927	22.8
Total	Male	6,466,344	13.8	5,313,572	11.4	10,502,029	22.5
	Female	6,917,848	14.3	5,941,506	12.2	10,271,668	21.2
	Total	13,384,193	14	11,255,078	11.8	20,773,697	21.8

Table 4.2B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, school attendance and sex

Attendance	Zone							
	South-East		South-South		South-West		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	426,267	9.3	209,912	4.6	781,492	17.0	4,595,334	100
	509,848	6.6	747,180	9.7	1,219,725	15.8	7,698,253	100
	936,115	7.6	957,092	7.8	2,001,217	16.3	12,293,587	100
Now in School	1,616,278	10.8	2,617,572	17.4	3,701,280	24.6	15,034,791	100
	1,193,099	9.8	2,476,717	20.2	3,160,418	25.8	12,234,189	100
	2,809,376	10.3	5,094,289	18.7	6,861,698	25.2	27,268,980	100
Before but not now	4,211,849	15.5	4,190,224	15.4	6,660,202	24.5	27,146,645	100
	4,736,945	16.6	4,707,412	16.5	6,735,763	23.5	28,605,932	100
	8,948,794	16.1	8,897,635	16	13,395,965	24	55,752,577	100
Total	6,254,393	13.4	7,017,708	15.0	11,142,973	23.8	46,776,769	100
	6,439,892	13.3	7,931,308	16.3	11,115,906	22.9	48,538,374	100
	12,694,286	13.3	14,949,017	15.7	22,258,880	23.4	95,315,144	100

Table 4.3A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by School Attendance, Age group and sex

Attendance	15-19 years				20-24 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	758,841	41.2	1,084,767	58.8	646,404	30.7	1,459,680	69.3
Now in School	9,083,178	53.1	8,022,023	46.9	3,510,160	61.4	2,206,380	38.6
Before but not now	2,697,673	49.9	2,713,003	50.1	5,691,560	46.1	6,656,115	53.9
Total	12,539,693	51.5	11,819,793	48.5	9,848,124	48.8	10,322,174	51.2

Table 4.3B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by School Attendance, Age group and sex

Attendance	25-29 years				30-35 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never	1,052,139	34.8	1,969,189	65.2	2,137,949	40.2	3,184,619	59.8
Now in School	1,510,368	57	1,139,312	43	931,084	51.8	866,473	48.2
Before but not now	7,594,168	47.3	8,448,393	52.7	11,163,244	50.9	10,788,421	49.1
Total	10,156,676	46.8	11,556,894	53.2	14,232,277	49	14,839,513	51

Table 4.4A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Age group, Level of education and sex

Age Group	Below Primary				Primary			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19 years	44,893	40.1	67,096	59.9	1,091,641	48.8	1,147,326	51.2
20-24 years	0	0	44,893	100	550,407	27.2	1,475,905	72.8
25-29 years	31,289	13.5	200,801	86.5	1,076,089	36.7	1,859,159	63.3
30-35 years	76,182	100	0	0	2,032,650	37.4	3,395,425	62.6
Total	152,364	32.8	312,790	67.2	4,750,788	37.6	7,877,815	62.4

Table 4.4B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Age group, Level of education and sex

Age Group	Secondary				Post-Secondary			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19 years	10,134,141	52.6	9,121,742	47.4	510,176	56.1	398,863	43.9
20-24 years	6,672,846	55.6	5,321,099	44.4	1,978,466	49.5	2,020,598	50.5
25-29 years	5,723,373	50.3	5,666,166	49.7	2,273,785	55	1,861,579	45
30-35 years	7,058,154	52.5	6,393,855	47.5	2,927,341	61.1	1,865,614	38.9
Total	29,588,515	52.8	26,502,862	47.2	7,689,769	55.6	6,146,654	44.4

Table 4.5A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, Level of education and sex

Attendance	Sex	Zone					
		North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Primary	Male	0	0	0	0	152,364	100
	Female	0	0	15,334	4.9	275,253	88
	Total	0	0	15,334	3.3	427,618	91.9
Primary	Male	361,615	7.6	612,848	12.9	1,440,659	30.3
	Female	694,595	8.8	1,106,860	14.1	3,077,442	39.1
	Total	1,056,210	8.4	1,719,708	13.6	4,518,101	35.8
Secondary	Male	4,094,756	13.8	2,063,724	7	6,927,589	23.4
	Female	3,910,054	14.8	1,709,073	6.4	4,502,457	17
	Total	8,004,811	14.3	3,772,797	6.7	11,430,046	20.4
Post-Secondary	Male	1,636,363	21.3	607,407	7.9	1,286,708	16.7
	Female	1,472,194	24	387,667	6.3	678,838	11
	Total	3,108,558	22.5	995,074	7.2	1,965,545	14.2

Table 4.5B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, Level of education and sex

Attendance	Sex	Zone							
		South-East		South-South		South-West		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below Primary	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,364	100
	Female	0	0	0	0	22,203	7.1	312,790	100
	Total	0	0	0	0	22,203	4.8	465,154	100
Primary	Male	364,743	7.7	653,447	13.8	1,317,477	27.7	4,750,788	100
	Female	293,567	3.7	668,316	8.5	2,037,035	25.9	7,877,815	100
	Total	658,309	5.2	1,321,763	10.5	3,354,512	26.6	12,628,603	100
Secondary	Male	4,604,286	15.6	4,640,634	15.7	7,257,526	24.5	29,588,515	100
	Female	4,626,996	17.5	5,167,014	19.5	6,587,268	24.9	26,502,862	100
	Total	9,231,282	16.5	9,807,648	17.5	13,844,794	24.7	56,091,377	100
Post-Secondary	Male	859,097	11.2	1,513,715	19.7	1,786,479	23.2	7,689,769	100
	Female	1,009,481	16.4	1,348,798	21.9	1,249,676	20.3	6,146,654	100
	Total	1,868,579	13.5	2,862,513	20.7	3,036,155	21.9	13,836,423	100

Table 4.6: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone, Type of Education and sex

zone	Formal				Informal			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	6,017,053	49.9	6,045,001	50.1	75,682	70.4	31,843	29.6
North-East	3,189,627	52.6	2,870,590	47.4	94,351	21.3	348,344	78.7
North-West	7,944,031	55.9	6,258,728	44.1	1,863,289	45	2,275,262	55
South-East	5,784,922	49.7	5,851,113	50.3	43,204	35.4	78,931	64.6
South-South	5,729,622	48.6	6,064,591	51.4	1,078,174	49.1	1,119,538	50.9
South-West	9,608,024	51.9	8,913,176	48.1	753,458	43.4	983,005	56.6
Total	38,273,279	51.5	36,003,199	48.5	3,908,157	44.7	4,836,922	55.3

Table 4.7: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Course of Study and Age group

Course of Study	Age Group				
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-35 years	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Agriculture & Agriculture related	9.8	16.1	23.5	50.7	100
Arts	4.3	33.5	25.7	36.5	100
Engineering	9.4	34.7	23.4	32.6	100
Law	10.9	20.9	22.4	45.8	100
Management Sciences	6.9	24	40.1	29	100
Medicine	5.3	35.8	33.7	25.2	100
Medical Related	5.4	50.3	13.6	30.8	100
Pure & Applied Sciences	8.4	27.1	29.3	35.2	100
Social Sciences	5.3	31.3	29.8	33.6	100
Total	6.7	29.3	29.9	34	100

Table 4.8A: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone and Course of Study

zone	Agriculture & Agriculture related	Arts	Engineering	Law	Management Sciences
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	1.4	13.3	8.7	1.7	26.7
North-East	0.8	18.2	3.6	4.4	5.8
North-West	10.5	8.1	3.4	16.3	19.5
South-East	2.5	8.7	12.6	5	30.9
South-South	1.6	12.2	7.7	5.2	21.7
South-West	5.2	8.4	9.8	10.1	32.1
Total	3.6	11	8.2	6.9	24.9

Table 4.8B: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by zone and Course of Study

zone	Medicine	Medical Related	Pure & Applied Sciences	Social Sciences	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	0	3.2	10.2	34.8	100
North-East	0	9.1	5.9	52.2	100
North-West	1.7	0.7	8.8	31.1	100
South-East	3.4	6	7	23.9	100
South-South	1.9	5.2	6.6	37.8	100
South-West	1.7	5.3	8.8	18.6	100
Total	1.5	4.5	8.2	31.2	100

Table 5.1: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 Accessibility to Health Care Facilities by Zone and Type of Health Facility

zone	Private Dispensary /Hospital	Public Dispensary /Hospital	Religious Dispensary /Hospital	Community Health Centre	Pharmacist / Chemist	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	23.2	71.5	0	5.3	0	100
North-East	3.7	87	0.3	7.4	1.6	100
North-West	21.6	20.9	0.3	56.9	0.3	100
South-East	19.5	20.5	7.3	31.7	21	100
South-South	38.7	15.6	0.1	40	5.7	100
South-West	13.3	12.1	0.3	66.3	8.1	100
Total	21.1	32.9	1.3	38.5	6.2	100

Table 5.2: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by distance to Health Facility and Type of Health Facility

Distance	Private Dispensary /Hospital	Public Dispensary/Hospital	Religious Dispensary/Hospital	Community Health Centre	Pharmacist/Chemist	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0 < 1 Kilometre	20.2	34.2	1.7	31.9	12	100
1 - 2 Kilometres	21.7	32.5	1.2	41.9	2.6	100
3 - 4 Kilometres	23.6	37.2	0.7	36.8	1.6	100
5 Kilometres and above	20.7	24.7	0.4	54.2	0	100
Total	21.1	32.9	1.3	38.5	6.2	100

Table 5.3: Distribution of youth Aged 15-35 by Accessibility to Health Care Facilities and zone

zone	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	61.5	32.1	6.4	100
North-East	79.7	19.5	0.7	100
North-West	88.7	11.3	0	100
South-East	58.8	37.8	3.4	100
South-South	85.1	14.4	0.5	100
South-West	82.2	17.3	0.5	100
Total	76.6	21.5	1.9	100

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Assessment of Cost of Service in Health Facilities and zone

zone	Free	Low	Moderate	Expensive	Very Expensive	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	0.1	6.1	78.4	13.1	2.2	100
North-East	0	7.9	68.4	21.9	1.9	100
North-West	2.9	11.7	76	9.4	0.1	100
South-East	0	2.9	51.8	37.1	8.2	100
South-South	0.7	11.7	75.4	11.8	0.4	100
South-West	0	14.8	63.6	21	0.7	100
Total	0.8	9.7	69.6	17.9	1.9	100

Table 6.1A: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Type of farming, Sex and zone

zone	Crop							
	Yes				No			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	1,472,070	77.1	438,324	22.9	76,118	17.5	359,433	82.5
North-East	3,006,119	70.9	1,234,599	29.1	214,052	33.6	423,280	66.4
North-West	4,498,375	66.9	2,227,648	33.1	93,187	45.8	110,192	54.2
South-East	581,317	38.3	938,305	61.7	104,687	41	150,384	59
South-South	1,969,262	57.6	1,447,207	42.4	47,853	59.6	32,443	40.4
South-West	1,555,380	52.5	1,405,930	47.5	730,897	77.1	217,013	22.9
Total	13,082,523	63	7,692,014	37	1,266,794	49.5	1,292,745	50.5

Table 6.1B: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Type of farming, Sex and zone

zone	Livestock				Poultry			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	656,427	28	1,689,518	72	457,580	19.5	1,888,366	80.5
North-East	1,426,763	29.2	3,451,287	70.8	397,436	8.1	4,480,614	91.9
North-West	627,823	9.1	6,301,580	90.9	120,848	1.7	6,808,554	98.3
South-East	139,583	7.9	1,635,110	92.1	228,206	12.9	1,546,486	87.1
South-South	118,686	3.4	3,378,079	96.6	32,443	0.9	3,464,322	99.1
South-West	224,175	5.7	3,685,045	94.3	195,527	5	3,713,694	95
Total	3,193,456	13.7	20,140,619	86.3	1,432,040	6.1	21,902,036	93.9

Table 6.1C: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Type of farming, Sex and zone

zone	Fishing				Forestry			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	30,534	1.3	2,315,411	98.7	0	0	2,345,945	100
North-East	0	0	4,878,050	100	0	0	4,878,050	100
North-West	0	0	6,929,403	100	0	0	6,929,403	100
South-East	381,360	21.5	1,393,333	78.5	19,940	1.1	1,754,752	98.9
South-South	142,747	4.1	3,354,017	95.9	0	0	3,496,764	100
South-West	637,073	16.3	3,272,147	83.7	249,243	6.4	3,659,978	93.6
Total	1,191,714	5.1	22,142,361	94.9	269,183	1.2	23,064,892	98.8

Table 6.2: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Type of farming and zone

Type of Farming	Item	Zone						
		North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Crop	Yes	9.2	20.4	32.4	7.3	16.4	14.3	100
	No	17	24.9	7.9	10	3.1	37	100
	Total	10.1	20.9	29.7	7.6	15	16.8	100
Livestock	Yes	20.6	44.7	19.7	4.4	3.7	7	100
	No	8.4	17.1	31.3	8.1	16.8	18.3	100
	Total	10.1	20.9	29.7	7.6	15	16.8	100
Poultry	Yes	32	27.8	8.4	15.9	2.3	13.7	100
	No	8.6	20.5	31.1	7.1	15.8	17	100
	Total	10.1	20.9	29.7	7.6	15	16.8	100
Fishing	Yes	2.6	0	0	32	12	53.5	100
	No	10.5	22	31.3	6.3	15.1	14.8	100
	Total	10.1	20.9	29.7	7.6	15	16.8	100
Forestry	Yes	0	0	0	7.4	0	92.6	100
	No	10.2	21.1	30	7.6	15.2	15.9	100
	Total	10.1	20.9	29.7	7.6	15	16.8	100

Table 6.3: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 who are in Agriculture by zone, Employment Status and sex

zone	Employer			Employee		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	44.9	55.1	100	45.9	54.1	100
North-East	67.3	32.7	100	72.7	27.3	100
North-West	34.6	65.4	100	82.1	17.9	100
South-East	64	36	100	47.1	52.9	100
South-South	34.9	65.1	100	46.6	53.4	100
South-West	52.4	47.6	100	49.9	50.1	100
Total	48.4	51.6	100	52.6	47.4	100

Table 6.4: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 in Agriculture by zone and Employment Status

zone	Employer	Employee	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	67.3	32.7	100
North-East	44.2	55.8	100
North-West	50.4	49.6	100
South-East	64.5	35.5	100
South-South	35.1	64.9	100
South-West	29	71	100
Total	47.4	52.6	100

Table 6.5: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 by Average Annual Turnover of Agriculture Firm/Business, Type of Farming Activity and zone

zone	Crop	Livestock	Poultry	Fishing	Forestry
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
North-Central	150,091	107,325	38,594	400,000	.
North-East	156,911	272,337	56,761	.	.
North-West	260,849	148,740	453,396	.	.
South-East	148,206	81,861	111,170	133,374	43,000
South-South	315,232	791,800	400,000	595,636	.
South-West	333,620	252,061	121,103	144,125	286,621
Total	240,524	223,676	109,659	201,324	268,574

Table 6.6: Distribution of Youth's Maximum Annual Turnover of Agriculture Firm/Business by zone and Type of Farming Activity

zone	Crop	Livestock	Poultry	Fishing	Forestry
	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum
North-Central	1,200,000	880,000	400,000	400,000	.
North-East	1,500,000	4,000,000	200,000	.	.
North-West	18,000,000	1,000,568	3,000,000	.	.
South-East	700,000	245,000	500,000	300,000	53,000
South-South	7,000,000	5,000,000	650,000	5,000,000	.
South-West	7,600,000	500,000	220,000	800,000	850,000
Total	18,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	850,000

Table 6.7: Distribution of Youth's Average Annual Turnover in Agriculture by Distance to Market/Input and Type of Farming Activity

Distance	Crop	Livestock	Poultry	Fishing	Forestry
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
0 < 1 Kilometre	336,897	369,217	305,439	889,393	62,257
1 - 2 Kilometres	162,872	154,619	111,469	137,857	.
3 - 4 Kilometres	215,348	194,346	167,811	141,644	16,000
5 Kilometres and above	169,314	225,785	49,219	135,939	324,879
Total	206,883	220,560	112,104	197,355	272,428

Table 6.8: Distribution of Youth Annual Turnover in Agriculture by Distance to Market/Input and Type of Farming Activity

Distance	Crop	Livestock	Poultry	Fishing	Forestry
	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum	Maximum
0 < 1 Kilometre	6,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	98,000
1 - 2 Kilometres	7,000,000	4,000,000	650,000	300,000	.
3 - 4 Kilometres	9,507,563	500,000	540,000	400,000	16,000
5 Kilometres and above	3,000,000	1,200,000	200,000	800,000	850,000
Total	9,507,563	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	850,000

Table 6.9: Distribution of Youth who have access to Market/Input by zone and sex

zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	65.8	34.2	100	71.9	28.1	100
North-East	65.6	34.4	100	70.8	29.2	100
North-West	66.9	33.1	100	64.1	35.9	100
South-East	38.3	61.7	100	46.2	53.8	100
South-South	57.1	42.9	100	79.9	20.1	100
South-West	59.8	40.2	100	52.4	47.6	100
Total	61.4	38.6	100	62.4	37.6	100

Table 7.1: Distribution of Youth in Employment by zone and sex

zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	45.3	54.7	100	51.5	48.5	100
North-East	70.3	29.7	100	43.6	56.4	100
North-West	58.2	41.8	100	49.5	50.5	100
South-East	58	42	100	46.2	53.8	100
South-South	42.5	57.5	100	51	49	100
South-West	50.7	49.3	100	48.7	51.3	100
Total	50.6	49.4	100	48.5	51.5	100

Table 7.2: Distribution of Unemployed Youth by reasons for not working and Zone

Item	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Looked and available for work but could not get	6.7	9.3	36.3	12.3	19.1	16.3	100
Sick	1.8	9.2	62.1	6.3	3.7	16.9	100
Believed no job available	1.3	18.9	40.2	2.7	11.1	25.8	100
Waiting to join work	1.7	15.9	20.8	30.2	8.2	23.1	100
Laid off 30 days or less	0	93	2.3	0	0	4.8	100
Student	17.9	8.1	14.5	11.8	17.9	29.8	100
Others	10.7	16.5	25.1	18.1	2.9	26.8	100
Total	9.5	14.2	26.5	12.5	14	23.4	100

Table 7.3: Distribution of Youth in Employment by zone and Employment Status

zone	Employer		Employee		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	4,634,841	67.3	2,248,422	32.7	6,883,264	100
North-East	665,897	44.2	839,141	55.8	1,505,038	100
North-West	1,291,469	50.4	1,271,063	49.6	2,562,532	100
South-East	2,170,177	64.5	1,192,268	35.5	3,362,444	100
South-South	1,606,176	35.1	2,969,573	64.9	4,575,749	100
South-West	2,232,800	29	5,476,180	71	7,708,980	100
Total	12,601,360	47.4	13,996,647	52.6	26,598,007	100

Table 7.4: Distribution of Youth in Employment by zone and Sector

Sector	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fed/State/LG Civil Service	32.3	23.4	15	10.6	10.8	7.9	100
Manufacturing	45.7	5.7	6.1	6.7	12.3	23.5	100
Building & Construction	26.6	2.5	7	23	6.3	34.7	100
Mining & Quarrying	86.3	0	0	0	13.7	0	100
Financial Intermediation	4.4	0	8.9	25.2	11.6	49.9	100
Private Professional Service	20.9	1.5	12.3	14.8	19.9	30.5	100
Wholesale & Retail	26.4	7.4	7.9	12.3	22.8	23.2	100
Organised Road Transport	16.1	8.3	6	12.9	5.9	50.8	100
Other Community Service	15.7	8.8	19.1	3.5	3.6	49.3	100
Hotel & Restaurant	21.4	3	4.2	13.4	15.9	42.2	100
Oil & Gas	0	0	29.6	23.3	47.1	0	100
Electricity	46.8	0	0	20.4	25.7	7.1	100
Real Estate, Renting	0	0	16	15	15.2	53.8	100
Total	25.9	5.7	9.6	12.6	17.2	29	100

Table 8.1A: Distribution of Youth with Political Affiliation by zone and Sex

zone	All Progressives Congress (APC)				People's Democratic Party (PDP)			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	2,155,448	56	1,691,980	44	229,008	52.2	210,033	47.8
North-East	182,148	93.8	12,118	6.2	84,706	75.8	27,081	24.2
North-West	1,283,760	57.2	959,759	42.8	155,765	60.8	100,443	39.2
South-East	57,606	81.9	12,740	18.1	169,216	100	0	0
South-South	1,197,941	51.9	1,108,183	48.1	315,504	71.1	128,148	28.9
South-West	1,654,815	64.1	927,498	35.9	153,986	54.2	130,351	45.8
Total	6,531,717	58.1	4,712,278	41.9	1,108,185	65	596,056	35

Table 8.1B: Distribution of Youth with Political Affiliation by zone and Sex

zone	Others			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	0	0	0	0
North-East	0	0	8,903	100
North-West	31,289	100	0	0
South-East	172,817	88.1	23,264	11.9
South-South	0	0	0	0
South-West	35,811	100	0	0
Total	239,916	88.2	32,167	11.8

Table 8.2: Distribution of Youth in Elective Offices by zone and Sex

zone	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	84.4	15.6	52.4	47.6
North-East	100	0	83.9	16.1
North-West	33.3	66.7	58.5	41.5
South-East	100	0	90.2	9.8
South-South	56.8	43.2	54.6	45.4
South-West	77.5	22.5	61.6	38.4
Total	71.6	28.4	58.1	41.9

Table 8.3: Distribution of Youth classified as Registered and Unregistered Voters by zone and Sex

zone	Yes				No			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	4,294,289	50.7	4,169,410	49.3	2,172,055	44.1	2,748,439	55.9
North-East	3,796,168	46.8	4,321,466	53.2	1,517,404	48.4	1,620,040	51.6
North-West	6,292,284	54.3	5,302,596	45.7	4,209,745	45.9	4,969,072	54.1
South-East	4,003,029	50.4	3,932,684	49.6	1,909,844	47.6	2,098,724	52.4
South-South	4,864,488	52.9	4,338,648	47.1	1,988,727	39.8	3,007,153	60.2
South-West	5,668,961	53.5	4,935,318	46.5	6,059,776	46.1	7,094,826	53.9
Total	28,919,219	51.7	27,000,122	48.3	17,857,551	45.3	21,538,252	54.7

Table 8.4: Distribution of Youth with and without Leadership Training by zone and Sex

zone	Yes				No			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	242,312	60.2	159,869	39.8	6,224,032	47.9	6,757,979	52.1
North-East	40,683	53.8	34,995	46.2	5,272,889	47.2	5,906,511	52.8
North-West	316,745	61.6	197,711	38.4	10,185,283	50.3	10,073,958	49.7
South-East	97,209	60.9	62,314	39.1	5,815,663	49.3	5,969,094	50.7
South-South	666,424	48.2	716,439	51.8	6,186,791	48.3	6,629,361	51.7
South-West	88,453	43	117,459	57	11,640,284	49.4	11,912,684	50.6
Total	1,451,827	53	1,288,788	47	45,324,943	49	47,249,587	51

Table 8.5: Distribution of Youth by Type of Leadership Training and Sex

Type of Training	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Autocratic leadership Training (e.g. Military).	106,131	83.6	20,859	16.4
Bureaucratic leadership Training.	128,656	80.2	31,813	19.8
Party Leader	647,773	46.4	747,973	53.6
Democratic leadership or participative leadership Training.	19,291	43.6	24,983	56.4
People-oriented leadership or relations-oriented leadership Training.	149,344	68.5	68,528	31.5
Servant leadership Training.	107,983	37.2	182,186	62.8
Task-oriented leadership Training.	172,530	48	186,808	52
Transactional leadership Training.	0	0	16,221	100
Transformational leadership Training.	49,768	100	0	0
Others	70,352	88.2	9,416	11.8
Total	1,451,827	53	1,288,788	47

Table 9.1: Distribution of Youth with or without Computer Literacy by zone and Sex

zone	Yes				No			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	2,955,325	56.5	2,274,595	43.5	3,511,020	43.1	4,643,254	56.9
North-East	839,883	62.6	502,174	37.4	4,473,689	45.1	5,439,332	54.9
North-West	1,298,498	66.3	659,565	33.7	9,203,531	48.9	9,612,103	51.1
South-East	2,214,212	51.8	2,059,951	48.2	3,698,661	48.2	3,971,456	51.8
South-South	2,938,212	50.9	2,836,829	49.1	3,915,003	46.5	4,508,972	53.5
South-West	2,574,435	53.4	2,242,469	46.6	9,154,302	48.3	9,787,674	51.7
Total	12,820,564	54.8	10,575,583	45.2	33,956,205	47.2	37,962,792	52.8

Table 9.2A: Distribution of Youth by zone and Type of Computer Literacy

Type of Computer Literacy	Item	North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Browsing the Internet	Yes	5,113,234	23.4	1,207,889	5.5	1,412,998	6.5
	No	116,685	7.5	134,169	8.6	545,065	34.8
	Total	5,229,919	22.4	1,342,057	5.7	1,958,063	8.4
Word Processing	Yes	2,124,026	21.9	651,923	6.7	711,940	7.3
	No	3,105,894	22.7	690,134	5	1,246,123	9.1
	Total	5,229,919	22.4	1,342,057	5.7	1,958,063	8.4
Graphics and Design	Yes	875,683	24	467,797	12.8	409,252	11.2
	No	4,354,236	22	874,260	4.4	1,548,811	7.8
	Total	5,229,919	22.4	1,342,057	5.7	1,958,063	8.4
Specialized software packages	Yes	366,304	13.5	274,149	10.1	267,091	9.9
	No	4,863,616	23.5	1,067,908	5.2	1,690,972	8.2
	Total	5,229,919	22.4	1,342,057	5.7	1,958,063	8.4
Certified IT Professional	Yes	126,718	10.1	326,704	25.9	268,678	21.3
	No	5,103,202	23.1	1,015,354	4.6	1,689,385	7.6
	Total	5,229,919	22.4	1,342,057	5.7	1,958,063	8.4

Table 9.2B: Distribution of Youth by zone and Type of Computer Literacy

Type of Computer Literacy	Item	South-East		South-South		South-West		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Browsing the Internet	Yes	4,191,908	19.2	5,612,288	25.7	4,293,709	19.7	21,832,026	100
	No	82,254	5.3	162,753	10.4	523,195	33.4	1,564,121	100
	Total	4,274,162	18.3	5,775,041	24.7	4,816,904	20.6	23,396,147	100
Word Processing	Yes	2,276,802	23.5	2,470,499	25.5	1,458,572	15	9,693,763	100
	No	1,997,360	14.6	3,304,542	24.1	3,358,332	24.5	13,702,384	100
	Total	4,274,162	18.3	5,775,041	24.7	4,816,904	20.6	23,396,147	100
Graphics and Design	Yes	678,249	18.6	621,815	17.1	592,310	16.2	3,645,107	100
	No	3,595,913	18.2	5,153,226	26.1	4,224,594	21.4	19,751,040	100
	Total	4,274,162	18.3	5,775,041	24.7	4,816,904	20.6	23,396,147	100
Specialized software packages	Yes	556,669	20.6	680,482	25.1	563,661	20.8	2,708,356	100
	No	3,717,494	18	5,094,559	24.6	4,253,243	20.6	20,687,791	100
	Total	4,274,162	18.3	5,775,041	24.7	4,816,904	20.6	23,396,147	100
Certified IT Professional	Yes	127,120	10.1	306,041	24.3	104,209	8.3	1,259,470	100
	No	4,147,042	18.7	5,469,000	24.7	4,712,695	21.3	22,136,677	100
	Total	4,274,162	18.3	5,775,041	24.7	4,816,904	20.6	23,396,147	100

Table 9.3: Distribution of Youth with Certified IT Professionals by Area of specialization and sex

Type	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Artificial Intelligence	97,118	54.9	79,796	45.1
Database Administration	143,663	57.5	105,988	42.5
Graphics & Design	319,158	56.6	244,246	43.4
Multimedia (Including CGI & Animation)	14,839	100	0	0
Networking	71,218	74.6	24,245	25.4
Software Engineering	52,409	77.8	14,955	22.2
Web Design & Management	43,371	47.2	48,463	52.8
Total	741,777	58.9	517,693	41.1

Table 10.1: Distribution of Youth who were involved in conflict prevention by zone and sex

zone	Yes				No			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	53,653	79.4	13,959	20.6	6,412,691	48.2	6,903,890	51.8
North-East	45,382	78.6	12,366	21.4	5,268,190	47	5,929,140	53
North-West	243,057	61.6	151,231	38.4	10,258,971	50.3	10,120,438	49.7
South-East	124,627	64.6	68,407	35.4	5,788,245	49.3	5,963,001	50.7
South-South	280,087	38.7	443,381	61.3	6,573,128	48.8	6,902,419	51.2
South-West	0	0	25,068	100	11,728,736	49.4	12,005,076	50.6
Total	746,808	51.1	714,410	48.9	46,029,962	49	47,823,964	51

Table 10.2A: Distribution of Youth who were involved in conflict prevention by zone and level of Involvement

Level of Involvement	Item	North Central		North East		North West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	Ward	35,551	5.9	22,877	3.8	139,667	23.1
	Community	21,592	3.9	26,957	4.9	102,030	18.4
	LGAs	0	0	0	0	17,685	43.2
	State	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	57,143	4.7	49,834	4.1	259,382	21.3
No	Ward	147,438	28.7	8,903	1.7	146,243	28.5
	Community	225,020	15.2	20,651	1.4	565,698	38.3
	LGAs	0	0	22,506	49.2	14,057	30.7
	State	0	0	0	0	88,879	100
	Total	372,457	17.5	52,060	2.5	814,877	38.4

Table 10.2B: Distribution of Youth who were involved in conflict prevention by zone and level of Involvement

Level of Involvement	Item	South-East		South-South		South-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	Ward	38,219	6.3	368,763	60.9	0	0
	Community	112,165	20.3	290,361	52.5	0	0
	LGAs	23,264	56.8	0	0	0	0
	State	0	0	16,221	100	0	0
	Total	173,647	14.3	675,345	55.6	0	0
No	Ward	35,450	6.9	121,119	23.6	53,716	10.5
	Community	278,888	18.9	125,444	8.5	259,986	17.6
	LGAs	0	0	9,192	20.1	0	0
	State	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	314,338	14.8	255,755	12	313,702	14.8

Table 10.3: Distribution of Youth who were involved in conflict prevention by zone and Type of Conflict

zone	Civil/Household		Boundary Dispute		Political		Religious	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	216,514	50.4	15,703	3.7	182,988	42.6	14,395	3.4
North-East	79,388	77.9	15,334	15	7,172	7	0	0
North-West	620,114	57.7	42,172	3.9	138,987	12.9	272,986	25.4
South-East	361,696	74.1	58,713	12	27,695	5.7	39,881	8.2
South-South	98,950	10.6	63,804	6.9	757,533	81.4	10,814	1.2
South-West	161,865	51.6	35,811	11.4	116,027	37	0	0
Total	1,538,526	46.1	231,537	6.9	1,230,402	36.9	338,076	10.1

Table 10.4: Distribution of Youth who were involved in conflict prevention by zone and Type of Organisation

zone	NGOs		VYOs		CBOs		Faith Based	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	272,784	35	17,884	2.3	69,575	8.9	418,757	53.8
North-East	30,914	3.7	5,688	0.7	8,903	1.1	780,775	94.5
North-West	26,301	5.3	0	0	61,898	12.5	405,625	82.1
South-East	570,516	12.5	0	0	164,231	3.6	3,824,673	83.9
South-South	761,048	25.2	1,545,616	51.1	266,029	8.8	450,140	14.9
South-West	100,270	40.8	0	0	0	0	145,392	59.2
Total	1,761,834	17.7	1,569,189	15.8	570,636	5.7	6,025,362	60.7

Table 10.5: Distribution of Youth with training and without training on conflict prevention by zone and sex

zone	Yes				No			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	53,653	79.4	13,959	20.6	6,412,691	48.2	6,903,890	51.8
North-East	45,382	78.6	12,366	21.4	5,268,190	47	5,929,140	53
North-West	243,057	61.6	151,231	38.4	10,258,971	50.3	10,120,438	49.7
South-East	124,627	64.6	68,407	35.4	5,788,245	49.3	5,963,001	50.7
South-South	280,087	38.7	443,381	61.3	6,573,128	48.8	6,902,419	51.2
South-West	0	0	25,068	100	11,728,736	49.4	12,005,076	50.6
Total	746,808	51.1	714,410	48.9	46,029,962	49	47,823,964	51

Table 11.1A: Distribution of Youth actively involved in Sport by zone and Level

zone	Recreation			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	2,995,019	67.7	1,428,698	32.3
North-East	1,426,144	87.5	203,541	12.5
North-West	1,905,008	85.5	324,001	14.5
South-East	2,068,259	77.2	610,951	22.8
South-South	2,187,438	65.4	1,159,280	34.6
South-West	3,874,007	80	970,710	20
Total	14,455,875	75.5	4,697,180	24.5

Table 11.1B: Distribution of Youth actively involved in Sport by zone and Level

zone	As Profession			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	59,978	100	0	0
North-East	135,158	95	7,172	5
North-West	165,061	59.8	110,872	40.2
South-East	95,825	100	0	0
South-South	70,833	65	38,120	35
South-West	455,513	85	80,574	15
Total	982,368	80.6	236,739	19.4

Table 11.2A: Distribution of Youth actively involved in Sport by Type and Level

Type of Sports	Recreation			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Basketball	379,260	28.4	954,611	71.6
Boxing	148,731	100	0	0
Football	12,596,469	91.1	1,234,257	8.9
Hockey	14,324	53.9	12,244	46.1
Swimming	72,385	16	380,195	84
Tennis	577,847	84.5	105,912	15.5
Track & Field	339,036	18	1,546,198	82
Volley Ball	207,793	30.9	463,765	69.1
Wrestling	120,030	100	0	0
Total	14,455,875	75.5	4,697,180	24.5

Table 11.2B: Distribution of Youth actively involved in Sport by Type and Level

Type of Sports	As Profession			
	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Basketball	72,669	63.7	41,345	36.3
Boxing	0	0	0	0
Football	857,039	83.2	173,081	16.8
Hockey	0	0	7,172	100
Swimming	22,561	100	0	0
Tennis	14,395	100	0	0
Track & Field	0	0	0	0
Volley Ball	15,703	50.9	15,140	49.1
Wrestling	0	0	0	0
Total	982,368	80.6	236,739	19.4

Table 11.3: Distribution of Youth by form of Disability and sex

Type of Disability	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
Visual impairment	70,126	51.3	66,554	48.7	136,679	100
Poliomyelitis	50,108	65	26,981	35	77,089	100
Partial Paralyse	11,632	14.9	66,481	85.1	78,113	100
Others	123,526	64.1	69,214	35.9	192,740	100
Total	255,391	52.7	229,230	47.3	484,621	100

Table 12.1A: Distribution of Youth not at Home State by Sex and zone

zone	Yes					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	5,937,009	49.2	6,120,901	50.8	12,057,909	100
North-East	4,813,871	47.5	5,321,239	52.5	10,135,110	100
North-West	8,816,725	49.4	9,033,935	50.6	17,850,660	100
South-East	4,750,239	51.8	4,414,299	48.2	9,164,537	100
South-South	4,853,673	48.3	5,191,616	51.7	10,045,290	100
South-West	9,140,335	50.1	9,108,345	49.9	18,248,680	100
Total	38,311,853	49.4	39,190,334	50.6	77,502,187	100

Table 12.1B: Distribution of Youth not at Home State by Sex and zone

zone	No					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	529,336	39.9	796,948	60.1	1,326,283	100
North-East	499,701	44.6	620,267	55.4	1,119,968	100
North-West	1,685,304	57.7	1,237,733	42.3	2,923,037	100
South-East	1,162,634	41.8	1,617,108	58.2	2,779,743	100
South-South	1,999,542	48.1	2,154,184	51.9	4,153,726	100
South-West	2,588,401	47	2,921,799	53	5,510,200	100
Total	8,464,917	47.5	9,348,040	52.5	17,812,957	100

Table 12.2A: Distribution of Youth movement to Present Residence by zone and Reason for movement

Zone	Reason for movement					
	Conflict and civil unrest		Search for Job		Employment	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
North-East	12,613	7.8	5,688	3.5	25,597	15.8
North-West	0	0	51,468	11.6	75,049	16.9
South-East	0	0	63,144	12.6	0	0
South-South	0	0	57,315	6.5	10,814	1.2
South-West	0	0	64,459	7.5	22,203	2.6
Total	12,613	0.4	242,076	8	133,662	4.4

Table 12.2B: Distribution of Youth movement to Present Residence by zone and Reason for movement

Zone	Reason for movement					
	Transfer		Education		Family	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	0	0	11,341	6.7	158,561	93.3
North-East	8,161	5.1	34,624	21.4	74,813	46.3
North-West	22,673	5.1	8,616	1.9	285,683	64.4
South-East	0	0	22,156	4.4	415,978	83
South-South	0	0	25,954	3	783,487	89.3
South-West	164,729	19.3	85,946	10.1	517,107	60.5
Total	195,564	6.5	188,637	6.3	2,235,629	74.3

Table 12.3A: Distribution of Youth movement (Ever change base) to Present Residence by zone and Reason for movement

zone	Reason for Movement					
	Conflict and civil unrest		Search for Job		Employment	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	75,900	3.1	317,776	13	106,870	4.4
North-East	12,613	2.2	53,049	9.1	50,081	8.6
North-West	64,619	2.8	542,344	23.1	201,565	8.6
South-East	0	0	1,522,669	31.8	371,666	7.8
South-South	45,960	0.9	1,389,622	27.1	471,498	9.2
South-West	68,757	1.4	786,046	15.5	398,574	7.8
Total	267,849	1.3	4,611,506	22.6	1,600,255	7.8

Table 12.3B: Distribution of Youth movement (Ever change base) to Present Residence by zone and Reason for movement

zone	Reason for Movement					
	Transfer		Education		Family	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	10,469	0.4	1,280,482	52.3	654,745	26.8
North-East	18,054	3.1	344,016	59	105,109	18
North-West	0	0	193,176	8.2	1,347,699	57.4
South-East	77,546	1.6	1,032,745	21.5	1,788,817	37.3
South-South	0	0	1,538,858	30	1,683,227	32.8
South-West	98,838	1.9	1,757,472	34.5	1,977,111	38.9
Total	204,907	1	6,146,748	30.1	7,556,708	37.1

Table 12.4A: Distribution of Youth by zone and Type of Movement

zone	Type of Movement					
	Rural-urban		Urban-rural		Inter-state	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	1,100,329	45	180,153	7.4	955,072	39
North-East	221,224	38	53,667	9.2	229,880	39.4
North-West	832,562	35.4	221,971	9.4	579,529	24.7
South-East	1,968,557	41.1	137,921	2.9	1,984,897	41.4
South-South	669,127	13	931,641	18.2	2,912,528	56.8
South-West	352,139	6.9	573,688	11.3	2,925,858	57.5
Total	5,143,938	25.2	2,099,042	10.3	9,587,764	47

Table 12.4B: Distribution of Youth by zone and Type of Movement

zone	Type of Movement					
	Inter-local governments		North-south		South-north	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	30,534	1.2	64,558	2.6	115,595	4.7
North-East	16,570	2.8	7,914	1.4	17,065	2.9
North-West	509,468	21.7	67,340	2.9	138,534	5.9
South-East	547,252	11.4	10,524	0.2	0	0
South-South	588,832	11.5	15,140	0.3	0	0
South-West	776,019	15.3	85,946	1.7	50,135	1
Total	2,468,676	12.1	251,422	1.2	321,328	1.6

Table 12.4C: Distribution of Youth by zone and Type of Movement

zone	Type of Movement					
	West-east		East-west		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	0	0	0	0	2,446,242	100
North-East	13,850	2.4	22,753	3.9	582,922	100
North-West	0	0	0	0	2,349,404	100
South-East	11,078	0.2	133,213	2.8	4,793,443	100
South-South	0	0	11,896	0.2	5,129,165	100
South-West	28,649	0.6	294,364	5.8	5,086,797	100
Total	53,576	0.3	462,226	2.3	20,387,972	100

Table 13.1A: Distribution of Youth who live with parents by zone and sex

zone	Yes with both parents					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	3,425,554	56.7	2,618,325	43.3	6,043,879	100
North-East	2,460,789	64.6	1,347,622	35.4	3,808,410	100
North-West	5,966,696	64.8	3,239,102	35.2	9,205,798	100
South-East	2,532,981	61.2	1,605,200	38.8	4,138,180	100
South-South	3,067,171	53.5	2,670,291	46.5	5,737,462	100
South-West	3,906,356	55.1	3,179,398	44.9	7,085,753	100
Total	21,359,547	59.3	14,659,937	40.7	36,019,484	100

Table 13.1B: Distribution of Youth who live with parents by zone and sex

zone	Yes with one parent only					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	575,792	41.9	799,347	58.1	1,375,138	100
North-East	260,052	69.8	112,281	30.2	372,333	100
North-West	1,074,259	66.8	534,182	33.2	1,608,441	100
South-East	1,396,103	56.3	1,084,811	43.7	2,480,914	100
South-South	1,355,017	51.8	1,262,826	48.2	2,617,842	100
South-West	2,146,496	51.8	2,000,508	48.2	4,147,004	100
Total	6,807,718	54	5,793,955	46	12,601,673	100

Table 13.1C: Distribution of Youth who live with parents by zone and sex

zone	No, with guardian					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	673,938	50.7	654,869	49.3	1,328,807	100
North-East	70,238	67.7	33,511	32.3	103,749	100
North-West	337,378	71.7	133,092	28.3	470,470	100
South-East	418,748	50.3	413,486	49.7	832,233	100
South-South	494,478	46	581,262	54	1,075,740	100
South-West	1,283,099	59	890,375	41	2,173,474	100
Total	3,277,879	54.8	2,706,595	45.2	5,984,474	100

Table 13.1D: Distribution of Youth who live with parents by zone and sex

zone	No, now working and living on my own					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	457,144	87.3	66,739	12.7	523,883	100
North-East	315,698	45.2	382,597	54.8	698,295	100
North-West	1,103,054	90	122,662	10	1,225,717	100
South-East	627,845	63.1	366,404	36.9	994,249	100
South-South	907,310	69.5	398,232	30.5	1,305,542	100
South-West	1,428,968	60	953,998	40	2,382,967	100
Total	4,840,018	67.9	2,290,633	32.1	7,130,652	100

Table 13.1E: Distribution of Youth who live with parents by zone and sex

zone	No, now married and living with my spouse					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	1,333,917	32.4	2,778,568	67.6	4,112,485	100
North-East	2,206,796	35.2	4,065,495	64.8	6,272,290	100
North-West	2,020,641	24.5	6,242,630	75.5	8,263,271	100
South-East	937,197	26.8	2,561,506	73.2	3,498,704	100
South-South	1,029,239	29.7	2,433,190	70.3	3,462,429	100
South-West	2,963,817	37.2	5,005,865	62.8	7,969,682	100
Total	10,491,607	31.2	23,087,254	68.8	33,578,861	100

Table 13.2A: Distribution of Youth and how parents relate with them by zone and sex

Item	Sex	North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
Very lovingly	M	2,180,421	24.9	1,457,306	16.6	803,994	9.2
	F	1,458,454	23.4	808,227	13	521,485	8.4
	T	3,638,875	24.3	2,265,533	15.1	1,325,479	8.8
Lovingly	M	967,925	10.5	881,927	9.6	3,530,000	38.4
	F	1,018,322	15.6	510,335	7.8	1,854,900	28.4
	T	1,986,247	12.6	1,392,262	8.9	5,384,900	34.3
Cordially	M	277,209	8.2	114,383	3.4	1,632,702	48.4
	F	141,549	7.4	29,060	1.5	862,718	45.3
	T	418,757	7.9	143,443	2.7	2,495,419	47.3
Not cordially	M	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stay out of their way	M	0	0	7,172	32.4	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	7,172	32.4	0	0

Table 13.2B: Distribution of Youth and how parents relate with them by zone and sex

Item	Sex	South-East		South-South		South-West	
		No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
Very lovingly	M	994,249	11.3	2,003,056	22.9	1,326,788	15.1
	F	802,323	12.9	1,614,827	26	1,014,519	16.3
	T	1,796,572	12	3,617,883	24.1	2,341,307	15.6
Lovingly	M	1,144,079	12.4	1,012,207	11	1,661,141	18.1
	F	672,987	10.3	967,058	14.8	1,496,651	23
	T	1,817,066	11.6	1,979,265	12.6	3,157,792	20.1
Cordially	M	379,698	11.3	51,908	1.5	918,426	27.2
	F	114,934	6	88,406	4.6	668,229	35.1
	T	494,632	9.4	140,314	2.7	1,586,655	30.1
Not cordially	M	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	14,955	100	0	0	0	0
	T	14,955	100	0	0	0	0
Stay out of their way	M	14,955	67.6	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	14,955	67.6	0	0	0	0

Table 13.3A: Distribution of Youth who live with one parents by zone and the Reasons

zone	Reason for staying with one of the spouse					
	Exigency of work of one of the parents		Separation of parents		Parents divorced	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	277,427	20.2	263,468	19.2	92,476	6.7
North-East	26,215	7	63,560	17.1	49,710	13.4
North-West	58,270	3.6	882,897	54.9	116,541	7.2
South-East	108,841	4.4	29,080	1.2	14,401	0.6
South-South	590,995	22.6	406,613	15.5	202,766	7.7
South-West	439,040	10.6	1,460,601	35.2	625,972	15.1
Total	1,500,788	11.9	3,106,219	24.6	1,101,866	8.7

Table 13.3B: Distribution of Youth who live with one parents by zone and the Reasons

zone	Reason for staying with one of the spouse			
	Death of one of the parents		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	741,768	53.9	1,375,138	100
North-East	232,847	62.5	372,333	100
North-West	550,734	34.2	1,608,441	100
South-East	2,328,592	93.9	2,480,914	100
South-South	1,417,468	54.1	2,617,842	100
South-West	1,621,391	39.1	4,147,004	100
Total	6,892,800	54.7	12,601,673	100

Table 13.4A: Distribution of Youth who live with Guardians by zone and the Reasons

Zone	reason for staying with Guandian					
	For education purpose/learn trade		Separation of parents		Parents divorced	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	1,156,724	87	33,152	2.5	40,567	3.1
North-East	45,506	43.9	18,549	17.9	0	0
North-West	174,357	37.1	83,438	17.7	13,604	2.9
South-East	681,850	81.9	9,416	1.1	0	0
South-South	799,979	74.4	59,478	5.5	101,653	9.4
South-West	1,402,588	64.5	340,202	15.7	154,702	7.1
Total	4,261,004	71.2	544,234	9.1	310,527	5.2

Table 13.4B: Distribution of Youth who live with Guardians by zone and the Reasons

Zone	reason for staying with Guandian			
	Death of parents		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	98,364	7.4	1,328,807	100
North-East	39,694	38.3	103,749	100
North-West	199,071	42.3	470,470	100
South-East	140,967	16.9	832,233	100
South-South	114,630	10.7	1,075,740	100
South-West	275,982	12.7	2,173,474	100
Total	868,709	14.5	5,984,474	100

Table 14.1: Distribution of Youth who experienced environmental concerns by zone

zone	Yes		No		Total	
	No	Per	No	Per	No	Per
North-Central	2,639,450	19.7	10,744,743	80.3	13,384,193	100
North-East	981,966	8.7	10,273,112	91.3	11,255,078	100
North-West	1,403,475	6.8	19,370,222	93.2	20,773,697	100
South-East	1,819,559	15.2	10,124,721	84.8	11,944,280	100
South-South	4,030,985	28.4	10,168,031	71.6	14,199,016	100
South-West	5,561,767	23.4	18,197,113	76.6	23,758,880	100
Total	16,437,201	17.2	78,877,943	82.8	95,315,144	100

Table 14.2A: Distribution of Youth who experienced environmental concerns by zone and Type of Environmental Concerns

Type of Pollution	Item	North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Air Pollution	Yes	311,233	18.1	274,767	16	419,682	24.5
	No	2,328,217	15.8	707,198	4.8	983,793	6.7
	Total	2,639,450	16.1	981,966	6	1,403,475	8.5
Water Pollution	Yes	466,273	24.7	90,765	4.8	447,570	23.7
	No	2,173,177	14.9	891,201	6.1	955,905	6.6
	Total	2,639,450	16.1	981,966	6	1,403,475	8.5
Erosions	Yes	1,013,088	10.1	581,810	5.8	324,228	3.2
	No	1,626,362	25.6	400,156	6.3	1,079,247	17
	Total	2,639,450	16.1	981,966	6	1,403,475	8.5
Bush Burning	Yes	210,251	44.2	8,409	1.8	31,289	6.6
	No	2,429,198	15.2	973,557	6.1	1,372,186	8.6
	Total	2,639,450	16.1	981,966	6	1,403,475	8.5
Deterioration through agric. activities	Yes	0	0	0	0	77,996	15.8
	No	2,639,450	16.6	981,966	6.2	1,325,479	8.3
	Total	2,639,450	16.1	981,966	6	1,403,475	8.5
Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste	Yes	638,605	37	26,215	1.5	94,094	5.5
	No	2,000,844	13.6	955,751	6.5	1,309,381	8.9
	Total	2,639,450	16.1	981,966	6	1,403,475	8.5

Table 14.2B: Distribution of Youth who experienced environmental concerns by zone and Type of Environmental Concerns

Type of Pollution	Item	South-East		South-South		South-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Air Pollution	Yes	23,264	1.4	118,956	6.9	567,958	33.1
	No	1,796,295	12.2	3,912,029	26.6	4,993,809	33.9
	Total	1,819,559	11.1	4,030,985	24.5	5,561,767	33.8
Water Pollution	Yes	13,294	0.7	98,409	5.2	770,647	40.8
	No	1,806,265	12.4	3,932,576	27	4,791,120	32.9
	Total	1,819,559	11.1	4,030,985	24.5	5,561,767	33.8
Erosions	Yes	1,774,693	17.6	3,127,460	31	3,254,839	32.3
	No	44,866	0.7	903,525	14.2	2,306,928	36.3
	Total	1,819,559	11.1	4,030,985	24.5	5,561,767	33.8
Bush Burning	Yes	0	0	207,632	43.6	18,263	3.8
	No	1,819,559	11.4	3,823,353	24	5,543,504	34.7
	Total	1,819,559	11.1	4,030,985	24.5	5,561,767	33.8
Deterioration through agric. activities	Yes	8,308	1.7	98,409	19.9	308,689	62.6
	No	1,811,250	11.4	3,932,576	24.7	5,253,079	32.9
	Total	1,819,559	11.1	4,030,985	24.5	5,561,767	33.8
Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste	Yes	0	0	380,118	22	587,296	34
	No	1,819,559	12.4	3,650,866	24.8	4,974,471	33.8
	Total	1,819,559	11.1	4,030,985	24.5	5,561,767	33.8

Table 14.3A: Distribution of Youth who are involved in the effort to convert the environmental degradation by zone and sex

zone	Yes					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	743,949	51.7	694,377	48.3	1,438,326	100
North-East	95,216	91.9	8,409	8.1	103,625	100
North-West	330,349	44.9	406,078	55.1	736,428	100
South-East	422,071	49.5	430,933	50.5	853,005	100
South-South	881,896	71.3	355,786	28.7	1,237,683	100
South-West	280,756	75.5	91,317	24.5	372,074	100
Total	2,754,238	58.1	1,986,901	41.9	4,741,140	100

Table 14.3B: Distribution of Youth who are involved in the effort to convert the environmental degradation by zone and sex

zone	No					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	616,483	51.3	584,640	48.7	1,201,124	100
North-East	409,431	46.6	468,910	53.4	878,341	100
North-West	378,870	56.8	288,177	43.2	667,047	100
South-East	516,788	53.5	449,766	46.5	966,554	100
South-South	1,108,724	39.7	1,684,579	60.3	2,793,302	100
South-West	2,312,300	44.6	2,877,394	55.4	5,189,694	100
Total	5,342,596	45.7	6,353,466	54.3	11,696,061	100

Table 14.4: Distribution of Youth who are involved in the effort to convert the environmental degradation by zone

zone	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	1,438,326	54.5	1,201,124	45.5	2,639,450	100
North-East	103,625	10.6	878,341	89.4	981,966	100
North-West	736,428	52.5	667,047	47.5	1,403,475	100
South-East	853,005	46.9	966,554	53.1	1,819,559	100
South-South	1,237,683	30.7	2,793,302	69.3	4,030,985	100
South-West	372,074	6.7	5,189,694	93.3	5,561,767	100
Total	4,741,140	28.8	11,696,061	71.2	16,437,201	100

Table 14.5A: Distribution of Youth who are involved in the effort to convert the environmental degradation by zone, sex and Level of involvement

Types	Sex	North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Individual Efforts	Male	18,757	4	55,151	11.6	79,810	16.8
	Female	117,713	19.4	8,409	1.4	141,254	23.3
	Total	136,470	12.6	63,560	5.9	221,064	20.4
With other youths in the community	Male	718,213	31.9	20,527	0.9	250,540	11.1
	Female	576,664	42.8	0	0	233,081	17.3
	Total	1,294,877	36	20,527	0.6	483,621	13.4
Through membership of NGOs	Male	0	0	11,129	100	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	31,743	100
	Total	0	0	11,129	26	31,743	74
Through religious activities with Government agency	Male	6,979	45.4	8,409	54.6	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6,979	45.4	8,409	54.6	0	0

Table 14.5B: Distribution of Youth who are involved in the effort to convert the environmental degradation by zone, sex and Level of involvement

Types	South-East		South-South		South-West		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Individual Efforts	59,821	12.6	246,023	51.8	15,041	3.2	474,602	100
	81,423	13.4	224,935	37.1	32,946	5.4	606,680	100
	141,244	13.1	470,957	43.6	47,986	4.4	1,081,283	100
With other youths in the community	362,250	16.1	635,874	28.2	265,716	11.8	2,253,119	100
	349,510	25.9	130,852	9.7	58,372	4.3	1,348,478	100
	711,760	19.8	766,725	21.3	324,087	9	3,601,597	100
Through membership of NGOs	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,129	100
	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,743	100
	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,872	100
Through religious activities with Government agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,388	100
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,388	100

Table 15.1: Distribution of Youth who operate Non Farm Enterprise by zone and sex

Zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	29.3	70.7	100	50.8	49.2	100
North-East	64	36	100	47	53	100
North-West	17.1	82.9	100	51.3	48.7	100
South-East	57.6	42.4	100	48.9	51.1	100
South-South	26.5	73.5	100	51.4	48.6	100
South-West	53.8	46.2	100	49.3	50.7	100
Total	34.6	65.4	100	49.9	50.1	100

Table 15.2: Distribution of Youth who operate Non Farm Enterprise by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	11.5	88.5	100
North-East	1.1	98.9	100
North-West	2.3	97.7	100
South-East	6.6	93.4	100
South-South	12.6	87.4	100
South-West	2	98	100
Total	5.4	94.6	100

Table 15.3: Distribution of Youth Average Start up Capital and Annual Sales Turnover by zone

zone	Start-Up Capital at inception	Annual sales/turnover for December 2020
	Average	Average
North-Central	133,365	185,887
North-East	140,676	158,537
North-West	39,456	53,101
South-East	138,306	88,599
South-South	181,730	482,974
South-West	183,165	146,104
Total	146,912	257,294

Table 15.4: Distribution of maximum Youth Start up Capital and Annual Sales Turnover by zone

zone	Start-Up Capital at inception	What is your annual sales/turnover for December 2020
	Maximum	Maximum
North-Central	5,000,000	2,000,000
North-East	900,000	600,000
North-West	250,000	300,000
South-East	800,000	500,000
South-South	2,000,000	12,000,000
South-West	1,500,000	300,000
Total	5,000,000	12,000,000

Table 15.5: Distribution of Youth with Registered business by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	8	92	100
North-East	0	100	100
North-West	0	100	100
South-East	7.2	92.8	100
South-South	12.2	87.8	100
South-West	13.2	86.8	100
Total	8.9	91.1	100

Table 15.6A: Distribution of Youth with Legal business status by zone and sex

Business Status	Sex	Zone					
		North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Sole Proprietorship	Male	450,974	30.7	79,636	5.4	80,944	5.5
	Female	1,041,877	32.2	44,764	1.4	392,928	12.2
	Total	1,492,852	31.7	124,400	2.6	473,871	10.1
Partnership	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	46,892	100	0	0	0	0
	Total	46,892	59.7	0	0	0	0
Private limited liability company	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15.6B: Distribution of Youth with Legal business status by zone and sex

Business Status	Sex	Zone							
		South-East		South-South		South-West		Total	
		Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Sole Proprietorship	Male	315,722	21.5	442,300	30.1	99,196	6.8	1,468,772	100
	Female	249,255	7.7	1,287,698	39.8	217,013	6.7	3,233,535	100
	Total	564,977	12	1,729,998	36.8	316,209	6.7	4,702,307	100
Partnership	Male	0	0	31,631	100	0	0	31,631	100
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,892	100
	Total	0	0	31,631	40.3	0	0	78,524	100
Private limited liability company	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	16,221	100	0	0	16,221	100
	Total	0	0	16,221	100	0	0	16,221	100
Others	Male	135,982	46.9	0	0	153,986	53.1	289,968	100
	Female	83,085	89	10,273	11	0	0	93,358	100
	Total	219,067	57.1	10,273	2.7	153,986	40.2	383,327	100

Table 15.7A: Distribution of Youth with Legal business status by zone

zone	Sole Proprietorship		Partnership		Private limited liability company	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	1,492,852	97	46,892	3	0	0
North-East	124,400	100	0	0	0	0
North-West	473,871	100	0	0	0	0
South-East	564,977	72.1	0	0	0	0
South-South	1,729,998	96.7	31,631	1.8	16,221	0.9
South-West	316,209	67.3	0	0	0	0
Total	4,702,307	90.8	78,524	1.5	16,221	0.3

Table 15.7B: Distribution of Youth with Legal business status by zone

zone	Others		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	0	0	1,539,744	100
North-East	0	0	124,400	100
North-West	0	0	473,871	100
South-East	219,067	27.9	784,044	100
South-South	10,273	0.6	1,788,124	100
South-West	153,986	32.7	470,195	100
Total	383,327	7.4	5,180,378	100

Table 15.8: Distribution of Youth with source of fund by zone

Type	Item	Zone						
		North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Personal Saving	Yes	32.3	2.6	9.4	17.1	30.5	8.2	100
	No	23.8	2	8.7	10.6	43.9	11.1	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100
Loan	Yes	29.7	0	8.2	15.2	29.7	17.3	100
	No	29.7	2.6	9.2	15.1	34.9	8.5	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100
Family Source	Yes	37	2.4	13	20	26.2	1.4	100
	No	21.5	2.4	4.8	9.6	44	17.8	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100
Cooperative/Esusu	Yes	49.2	1.5	0	1.2	21.9	26.2	100
	No	26	2.6	10.9	17.8	36.9	5.8	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100
Grants	Yes	3.4	0	0	0	96.6	0	100
	No	32.3	2.6	10	16.6	28.5	10	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100
Others	Yes	0	0	44.4	20.6	10.2	24.8	100
	No	30.3	2.4	8.4	15	35	8.8	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100

Table 15.9: Distribution of Youth with access to bank finances by zone and sex

zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	71.6	28.4	100	26.1	73.9	100
North-East	57.5	42.5	100	66.4	33.6	100
North-West	34.5	65.5	100	13	87	100
South-East	61.7	38.3	100	53.9	46.1	100
South-South	23.2	76.8	100	27.4	72.6	100
South-West	36.4	63.6	100	56.5	43.5	100
Total	44.9	55.1	100	32	68	100

Table 15.10: Distribution of Youth with access to bank finances by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	7	93	100
North-East	26.6	73.4	100
North-West	18.9	81.1	100
South-East	47.4	52.6	100
South-South	20.8	79.2	100
South-West	13.2	86.8	100
Total	20	80	100

Table 15.11: Distribution of Youth with reason to inaccessibility to bank finances by zone

zone	Reasons					Total
	Non availability of collateral	High Interest rate	Stringent Bank policies	Government Policies	Others specify	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
North-Central	23.6	26.7	33.8	3.1	12.8	100
North-East	60.2	26.6	0	13.3	0	100
North-West	26.8	7	54.5	0	11.7	100
South-East	21.2	21.1	15.4	5.8	36.5	100
South-South	19.8	45.7	17.3	15.7	1.5	100
South-West	21.9	35.5	6.1	0	36.4	100
Total	23	31.7	24.8	7.3	13.2	100

Table 15.12: Distribution of Youth who employ staff by zone and sex

zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	38.4	61.6	100	28.6	71.4	100
North-East	100	0	100	57.5	42.5	100
North-West	0	100	100	18.7	81.3	100
South-East	63.8	36.2	100	56.6	43.4	100
South-South	37.5	62.5	100	24.8	75.2	100
South-West	100	0	100	46.5	53.5	100
Total	48.8	51.2	100	32.7	67.3	100

Table 15.13 Distribution of Youth who employ staff by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	6.7	93.3	100
North-East	15.3	84.7	100
North-West	8.9	91.1	100
South-East	14.1	85.9	100
South-South	13.7	86.3	100
South-West	13.7	86.3	100
Total	11.3	88.7	100

Table 15.14: Distribution of Youth's export products by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	1.2	98.8	100
North-East	0	100	100
North-West	5.8	94.2	100
South-East	0	100	100
South-South	0	100	100
South-West	0	100	100
Total	0.9	99.1	100

Table 15.15: Distribution of Youth with Business plan by zone and sex

zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	40.8	59.2	100	28.4	71.6	100
North-East	70.4	29.6	100	62.1	37.9	100
North-West	100	0	100	13.3	86.7	100
South-East	74.4	25.6	100	55.6	44.4	100
South-South	31	69	100	20.7	79.3	100
South-West	71	29	100	39.6	60.4	100
Total	41.8	58.2	100	31.7	68.3	100

Table 15.16: Distribution of Youth with Business plan by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	7.2	92.8	100
North-East	22.9	77.1	100
North-West	4.4	95.6	100
South-East	10.5	89.5	100
South-South	56	44	100
South-West	45.4	54.6	100
Total	28.1	71.9	100

Table 15.17: Distribution of Youth with Average Business plan year by zone

zone	Average
North-Central	2
North-East	5
North-West	2
South-East	6
South-South	11
South-West	9
Total	10

Table 15.18: Distribution of Youth with Business Training by zone and sex

zone	Yes			No		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	42.4	57.6	100	18.5	81.5	100
North-East	80.8	19.2	100	54.9	45.1	100
North-West	26.3	73.7	100	15.2	84.8	100
South-East	76.3	23.7	100	50.7	49.3	100
South-South	30.4	69.6	100	21.5	78.5	100
South-West	56.9	43.1	100	52.7	47.3	100
Total	41.2	58.8	100	29.8	70.2	100

Table 15.19: Distribution of Youth with Business Training by zone

zone	Yes	No	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	45.1	54.9	100
North-East	35.2	64.8	100
North-West	16.7	83.3	100
South-East	27.1	72.9	100
South-South	56	44	100
South-West	27.2	72.8	100
Total	41.7	58.3	100

Table 15.20: Distribution of Youth by who gave the training and zone

zone	Government	Private organizations	Individuals	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	0	36.9	63.1	100
North-East	25.4	19.2	55.4	100
North-West	0	100	0	100
South-East	0	11.7	88.3	100
South-South	40.2	14.2	45.5	100
South-West	0	48.5	51.5	100
Total	19.2	26.5	54.3	100

Table 15.21: Distribution of Youth by areas of training received and zone

zone	Vocational	Entrepreneurship	Management	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	74	26	0	100
North-East	25.4	74.6	0	100
North-West	60.6	39.4	0	100
South-East	15.4	84.6	0	100
South-South	56.2	43.8	0	100
South-West	39.2	30	30.8	100
Total	56.5	41.7	1.8	100

Table 15.22: Distribution of Youth by areas of training needed and zone and sex

Zone	Vocational			Entrepreneurship			Management		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	19.2	80.8	100	18.7	81.3	100	0	100	100
North-East	0	0	0	44.3	55.7	100	100	0	100
North-West	0	100	100	17.2	82.8	100	0	0	0
South-East	50	50	100	51	49	100	46.5	53.5	100
South-South	14.5	85.5	100	25.3	74.7	100	12.9	87.1	100
South-West	52.9	47.1	100	52.5	47.5	100	0	0	0
Total	29.5	70.5	100	30.2	69.8	100	26.5	73.5	100

Table 15.23: Distribution of Youth by areas of training needed and zone

Zone	Vocational	Entrepreneurship	Management	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	19.8	78.5	1.6	100
North-East	0	81	19	100
North-West	11.3	88.7	0	100
South-East	5.2	87.9	6.9	100
South-South	18.5	67.1	14.4	100
South-West	57.3	42.7	0	100
Total	19.3	74.6	6	100

Table 15.24: Distribution of Youth that received support from Government by zone and sex

Item	Sex	North-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-South	South-West	Total
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	Male	0	30.1	0	0	69.9	0	100
	Female	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
	Total	0	67.7	0	0	32.3	0	100
No	Male	25.6	4.1	4.6	25.6	25.8	14.4	100
	Female	32.4	0.4	11.7	9.9	39.1	6.5	100
	Total	30.1	1.7	9.2	15.3	34.5	9.2	100
Total	Male	25.2	4.4	4.5	25.2	26.5	14.1	100
	Female	32.1	1.3	11.6	9.8	38.8	6.4	100
	Total	29.7	2.4	9.1	15.1	34.5	9.1	100

Table 15.25A: Distribution of Youth that received support from Private by zone and sex

zone	Yes					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	7,197	21.9	25,736	78.1	32,934	100
North-East	0	0	0	0	0	0
North-West	0	0	0	0	0	0
South-East	0	0	0	0	0	0
South-South	15,410	35.8	27,576	64.2	42,986	100
South-West	0	0	39,392	100	39,392	100
Total	22,608	19.6	92,704	80.4	115,312	100

Table 15.25B: Distribution of Youth that received support from Private by zone and sex

zone	No					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	443,777	29.5	1,063,033	70.5	1,506,810	100
North-East	79,636	64	44,764	36	124,400	100
North-West	80,944	17.1	392,928	82.9	473,871	100
South-East	451,705	57.6	332,339	42.4	784,044	100
South-South	458,521	26.3	1,286,617	73.7	1,745,138	100
South-West	253,182	58.8	177,621	41.2	430,803	100
Total	1,767,764	34.9	3,297,303	65.1	5,065,067	100

Table 15.26: Distribution of Youth that received support from Private by zone

zone	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North-Central	32,934	2.1	1,506,810	97.9	1,539,744	100
North-East	0	0	124,400	100	124,400	100
North-West	0	0	473,871	100	473,871	100
South-East	0	0	784,044	100	784,044	100
South-South	42,986	2.4	1,745,138	97.6	1,788,124	100
South-West	39,392	8.4	430,803	91.6	470,195	100
Total	115,312	2.2	5,065,067	97.8	5,180,378	100

Table 15.27A: Distribution of Youth by Type of support received from Private and zone

Type of Support	Item	Zone					
		North-Central		North-East		North-West	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Capacity Building	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No	32,934	50.2	0	0	0	0
	Total	32,934	28.6	0	0	0	0
Loans/Grants	Yes	25,736	30.8	0	0	0	0
	No	7,197	22.6	0	0	0	0
	Total	32,934	28.6	0	0	0	0
Provision of infrastructure	Yes	7,197	15.4	0	0	0	0
	No	25,736	37.4	0	0	0	0
	Total	32,934	28.6	0	0	0	0
Patronage	Yes	7,197	12.7	0	0	0	0
	No	25,736	44	0	0	0	0
	Total	32,934	28.6	0	0	0	0
Provision of equipment	Yes	7,197	41.2	0	0	0	0
	No	25,736	26.3	0	0	0	0
	Total	32,934	28.6	0	0	0	0

Table 15.27B: Distribution of Youth by Type of support received from Private and zone

Type of Support	Item	Zone							
		South-East		South-South		South-West		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Capacity Building	Yes	0	0	10,273	20.7	39,392	79.3	49,665	100
	No	0	0	32,713	49.8	0	0	65,646	100
	Total	0	0	42,986	37.3	39,392	34.2	115,312	100
Loans/Grants	Yes	0	0	18,384	22	39,392	47.2	83,512	100
	No	0	0	24,602	77.4	0	0	31,800	100
	Total	0	0	42,986	37.3	39,392	34.2	115,312	100
Provision of infrastructure	Yes	0	0	0	0	39,392	84.6	46,589	100
	No	0	0	42,986	62.6	0	0	68,722	100
	Total	0	0	42,986	37.3	39,392	34.2	115,312	100
Patronage	Yes	0	0	10,273	18.1	39,392	69.3	56,863	100
	No	0	0	32,713	56	0	0	58,449	100
	Total	0	0	42,986	37.3	39,392	34.2	115,312	100
Provision of equipment	Yes	0	0	10,273	58.8	0	0	17,471	100
	No	0	0	32,713	33.4	39,392	40.3	97,841	100
	Total	0	0	42,986	37.3	39,392	34.2	115,312	100

Table 15.28: Distribution of Youth by major challenge faced in their enterprises and zone

zone	Major Challenges					
	Lack of training	Obsolete equipment	Lack of access to finance	Inconsistent policies	Other specify	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North-Central	1.6	9.2	84.2	5	0	100
North-East	0	0	93.6	0	6.4	100
North-West	6.7	2.7	90.6	0	0	100
South-East	1.1	3.5	78.1	10	7.3	100
South-South	5	3.2	85.9	5.4	0.6	100
South-West	0	0	100	0	0	100
Total	3	4.6	86.1	4.9	1.5	100