Baseline Survey Report

OCTOBER 2021



Youth Participation in Human Rights Accountability, Politics and Governance

siasa PLACE

YSO Youth Together Under One Voice

THE YOUTH CAFÉ

ARTICLE 19

Executive Summary

Siasa Place, The Youth Café, Purpose and Article 19 in partnership with other key stakeholders commissioned a baseline survey with a view to identifying the demographic and socio – economic position of young people in Kenya, relative to their engagement in human rights accountability, politics and governance.

The organizations came together and developed data collection tools for the survey. Evoke Global, the consultant, was commissioned on the 15th of October 2021 to analyse the collected data and prepare a report.

The survey sought to provide information relative to the following objectives:

1. To promote the presence and the role of young people as positive actors of change.
2. To strengthen the role of young people in identifying and speaking up against human rights violations, including discrimination, disinformation, misinformation and hate speech.
3. Collect, curate data and information from the youth about their needs and aspirations, create platforms for the youth to demand or challenge for the fulfillment of these needs and aspirations.
4. Influence political party manifesto & policy.
5. To support the youth to form a movement that promotes their self-defined agenda.
6. Promote non-violence amongst the youth.

The basis of the baseline survey was due to the fact that youth between the ages of 18-35 years form the critical core of the voting mass. Available data from the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission places the youth voting population at 51% of the national voting population. The net effect of this is that the youth in Kenya are, on the basis of their demographic representation alone, strategically placed to influence policy decisions on specific national issues touching on both the current and future of all spheres of the national prosperity through informed participation in governance structures and political choices. Likewise, this accords the youth a front row seat in demands for better governance and accountability through public participation.

Article 55 of the constitution of Kenya compels the state to put in place adequate measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that the youth.

a. access relevant education and training;
b. have opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life;
c. access employment; and
d. are protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.

While there exists a myriad protections and legal provisions for youth participation in human rights, governance and accountability, their voice seems drowned by both current and emerging socio-political issues owing to either lack of adequate awareness, subtle or overt incidences of discrimination by age, limited economic muscle to influence decisions among others. Legal provisions are just but a drop in the ocean in addressing challenges of the youth in an economy with a ballooning youthful population.
Findings from similarly themed research done by other organizations indicate that inadequate awareness by the youth on matters central to their participation in governance has greatly inhibited their public participation. Inadequate skills necessary to participate in public decision making has also greatly contributed to non-participation of the youth in decision making.

Key Findings

This survey gathered information from 309 respondents with females representing 51.5% while 47.9% were males. The representation of the respondents was well balanced. The respondents were drawn from 36 counties, with Nairobi accounting for the highest number of respondents at 33%. The survey further noted that 88% of the respondents had attained post-secondary level of education while 11% had education up to secondary school level.

To assess the current socio-economic concerns of the respondents, the research sought to cluster the areas of their concern on the basis of high prices/taxes, corruption, unemployment, poverty, security and hunger/famine. When the respondents were asked to pick the issues of their highest concern, high prices and taxation, unemployment and poverty formed the greatest three areas of concern for the respondents at 57.6%, 14.9% and 14.2% respectively. The respondents were given the chance to highlight the next issue of most concern from the same options as above, and unemployment, corruption and healthcare ranked the highest scores with 41.4%, 18.8% and 12.9% respectively. The respondents were least concerned about mental health, non-representation for the youth and extra-judicial killings.

From the myriad of issues identified above, the survey sought to understand whether the young people were motivated to take action and what help they required. 33.7% of the respondents said that they have been looking for jobs to address the unemployment issue, 25% confirmed that they used social media as their way of voicing their concerns. Majority of the respondents at 66.3% looked up to their family for motivation to take action.

Overall, social media has presented an alternative voice for awareness creation as the youth appear to be aware of the socio-economic issues and challenges surrounding them and a good proportion of them have been able to speak up on them through social media. The challenge of misinformation and disinformation seems to be significantly at play, with more than 70% of the youth saying they have at least once been exposed to misleading information. Thankfully, an equally greater proportion of them noted that they always fact-check information accessed through social media.

The youth were polled on the issue of health awareness and nutrition and mental health came across as the main concerns they have. Of least concern to the youth polled was the issue of STI testing. 53.1% of the respondents confirmed to have been vaccinated and 46.9% have not. Out of the 309 participants of 309, 49% confirmed to have known someone who contracted the Covid disease.

The lack of internal democracy within the political parties, the ethnic nature of political party following as well as flawed electoral systems within the political parties have kept most of the youth away from participating in the affairs of political parties. These, coupled with the low understanding of political participation among the youth continue to inhibit their ability to actively participate and influence political party policy and manifesto. A lot more needs to be invested to scale up the youth participation in political parties.

In order to fully tap into the potential for the youth to participate in the various socio-economic and political issues this report proposes a raft of recommendations to complement current interventions at both the grassroots implementation and policy level.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The full implementation of the constitutional provisions safeguarding the rights of the youth to participate in governance structures across all spheres of the political, social and economic spectrum, coupled with targeted awareness campaigns will go a long way in scaling up youth participation in the same.

The following recommendations were proposed as an intervention for the findings above;

1. Promoting the role and presence of the youth as change actors through continuous civic engagements and education through partnering with educational institutions as hubs for capacity building for the youth leaders.
2. Strengthen the youth voice in speaking up against all forms of human rights violations, discrimination, misinformation and disinformation by sensitization on the channels available for the youth to express themselves and report cases of rights violations. It is also pertinent that the youth be sensitized on the negative implications of sharing unverified and misleading information on social media.
3. Help the youth to navigate social and economic issues affecting them by mobilizing the youth through youth groups and civil society actors to understand the various provisions of law and avenues dedicated to improve their livelihoods. They also need to be trained on skills for income generation as well as opportunities available for funding to support their businesses.
4. Increase the voice of the youth in influencing political party manifesto and policy by implementing capacity building programs for existing youthful leaders in political parties to advocate and lobby for youth friendly political party reforms. There is also a need to sensitize and create awareness for youth registration within political parties and a full implementation of the Political Parties Act 2011 to unlock provisions of the constitution on youth participation.
5. There is need for young serving organizations or youth aspiring for political office to mobilize other youth to come up with a manifesto that will be a representation of the youth's opportunities , challenges and aspirations in Kenya

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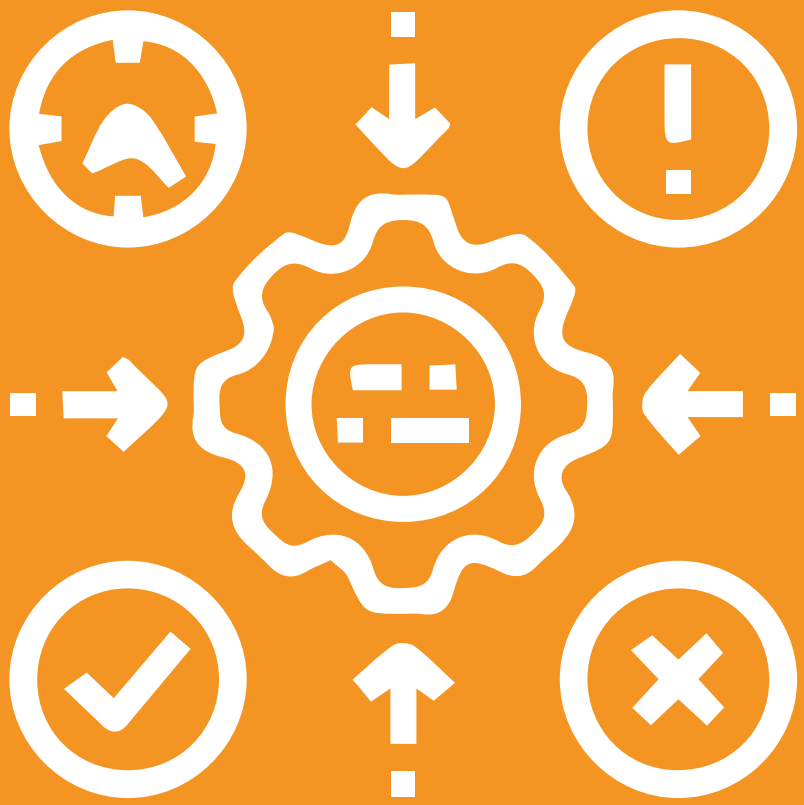
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Chapter 1

Background and Context



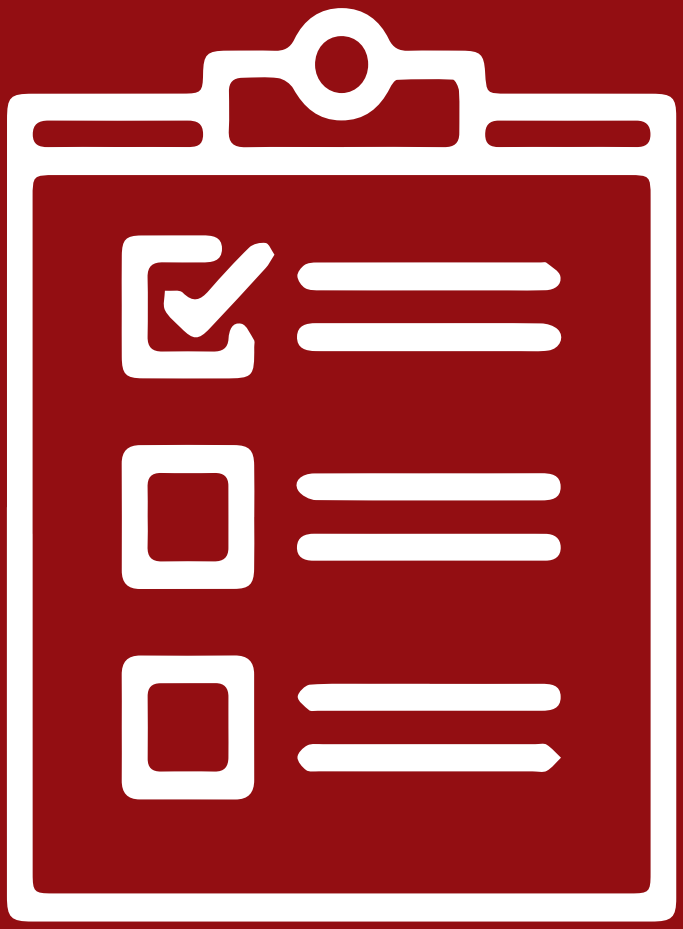
Elections are an important mechanism in democratic and peace processes. Their purpose is to provide citizens with an opportunity to freely choose their political leaders and allocate power peacefully. However, underlying tensions in society and competition can also result in violent and fraudulent elections. The majority (an estimated 75 per cent) of Kenya's population is under 35 years old. According to the IEBC, 51% of registered voters were between the ages 18-35. Currently, the IEBC is targeting to register 4 million first time voters, but in actuality the number of first-time voters is more than 6 million. Young Kenyans face many challenges, including high unemployment, lack of opportunities, lack of access to basic needs, which can be factors behind their negative involvement in political violence and vulnerability to exploitation by the political class.

Kenya has experienced recurrent election-related violence since the mid-1990s. A key driver of conflict and violence has been fear among Kenya's largest ethnic groups of exclusion from influence and power, and thus from access to resources. Exclusion is brought by politicized ethnicity and corruption, which undermine issue-based politics and leave peace and reform processes open to only the elite. Drivers of peace involve active civil society networks, including women's groups, activist movements, a strong legal and democratic foundation and a thriving economy. During elections, it is crucial that young people have opportunities to speak and be heard, and organize so as to influence change.

This is particularly important as young people often bear the consequences of state responses to protests or activism around elections. The opportunity is pivotal, considering the political landscape is at a shift and without proper representation economically, socially and politicaly; young people will continue to be excluded from opportunities and greater chances for violent outcomes.

Chapter 2

Baseline Survey Questions



Chapter 2 Baseline Survey Objectives

The information generated from the baseline survey will provide critical points of reference that will inform program planning, target setting, monitoring and evaluating change during and after programme implementation as well as impact assessment.

The Baseline Study will provide recommendations to:

- Promote stakeholder participation by suggesting the most appropriate means of stakeholder involvement.
- Sharpen media engagement strategies by proposing media content materials, timing and communication objectives to influence public awareness and participation by youth.
- Provide necessary justification to the project team, donors and stakeholders to implement proposed interventions.

The study will look at the following questions:

1. How are the young people currently engaged as positive actors of change in the socio- political sphere and local governance processes?

- Demands for accountability and participation in grassroots decision-making in issues pertinent to the youths.
- Participation in dialogue platforms around accountability and inclusive participation
- Capacity and active agency for greater accountability and participation in democratic governance
- Capacity to monitor service delivery especially on critical elements affecting the youth.

2. What are the media consumption habits and how has this been a catalyst to strengthening the capacity of youth to identify and speak up against human rights violations misinformation, disinformation and discrimination?

- Social media habits
- Local radio and TV engagement on politics and governance issues.
- Awareness of institutions that promote legal provisions on human rights.
- Awareness of forms of human rights violations and available mechanisms and channels to speak up against them.

3. What are the young peoples' most pressing needs and how are they mitigating on their impacts in their daily lives?

- Unemployment and attendant effects e.g. poverty levels.
- Human rights violations.
- Education and skills development etc.

4. What kind of information gathered from young people is most likely to influence political party manifesto and policy?

- Awareness of duties and responsibilities of members of a political party.
- Participation in political party dialogues.
- Registration as members of political parties at local level.

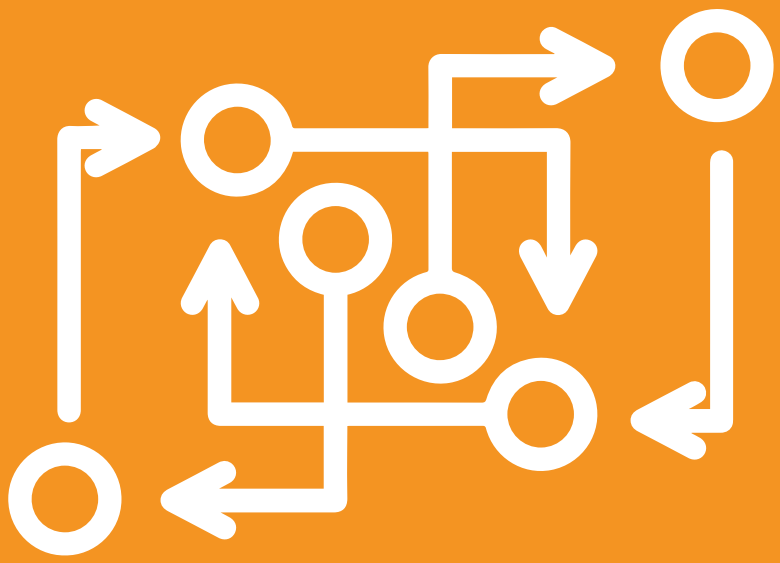
How can the youth be brought together to form a movement that promotes their own self defined agenda?

- Awareness of available opportunities for youth to express themselves.
- Awareness of the provisions of the legal frameworks to advocate for youth affairs.
- The willingness of the youth to participate in such movement.

In addition, the Consultant collated data informing the project's baseline indicators. Further, the baseline report provides recommendations related to the implementation strategies, to ensure the best value and impact for money.

Chapter 3

Methodology



Chapter 3 Methodology

The research questions were developed by Purpose and were edited by Siasa Place and The Youth Cafe, in partnership with other key partners. The questionnaire was administered to an online community comprising of 309 respondents drawn from 36 counties around the country.

The consultant, Evoke Global was recruited to do the data analysis. The data was entered into an Excel data screen and analysis done by SPSS data analysis tool. The report was generated out of the analyzed data.

3.1 Data Collection tools and sampling

Quantitative data collection methods were used in the form of a mini-survey. A questionnaire was administered to an online community drawn from all the 47 counties in Kenya, and responses were gathered from 309 young people from 36 out of the intended 47 counties. The questionnaire was designed to reflect project objectives by providing insight into the current status of the young people in the country.

3.2 Review of Documents

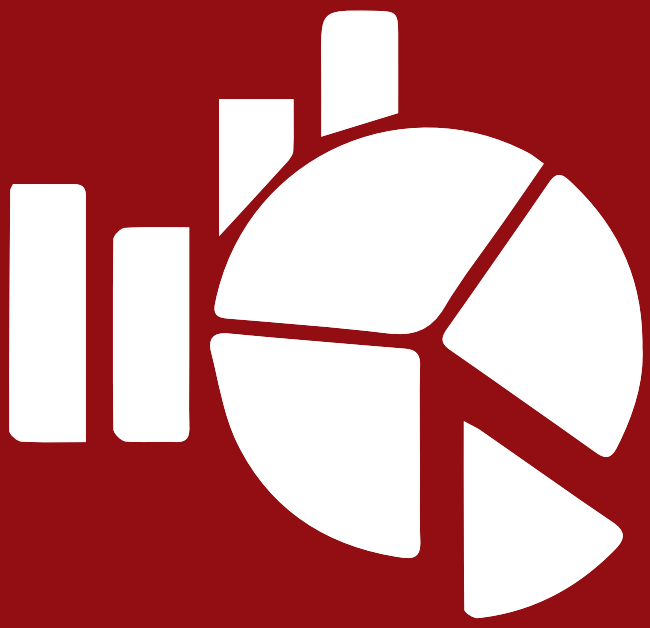
The consultant was able to gather qualitative and secondary data by reviewing available documents on projects with a similar theme as well as publications from authoritative sources such as the government agencies.

3.3 Data Analysis

The data collected was recorded into a data screen, which was analysed using SPSS and excel to draw simple graphs for interpretation. Qualitative data was analysed by collating the various responses by question in a framework that was developed to look at the dominant responses and the reasons cited for the quantitative information collected. These findings for the analysis were collated and developed into a report.

Chapter 4

Key Findings



Chapter 4 Key Findings

This chapter presents findings on the demographic profile of the respondents, their socio-economic status, key issues and major concerns, health awareness and how they access and consume information. The findings will also include some desktop research done to complement the findings to conclusively cover all the objectives of the Study.

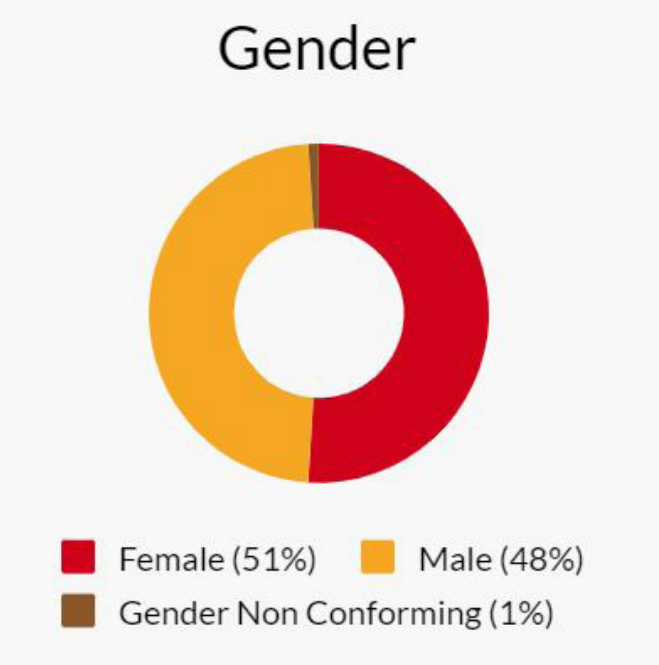
4.1 Demographic Profile

Data on respondent profile touched on their gender, level of education, county of residence, indicators on their housing, as well as living standards.. Below is the general information about the respondents from the findings

4.1.1 Gender

A total of 159 respondents accounting for 51.5% of the population sample were female, while male accounted for 47.9% at total of 148. There were 2 cases of gender non-conforming. The research is well gender balanced.

Figure 1 Gender



4.1.2 Distribution by county of residence

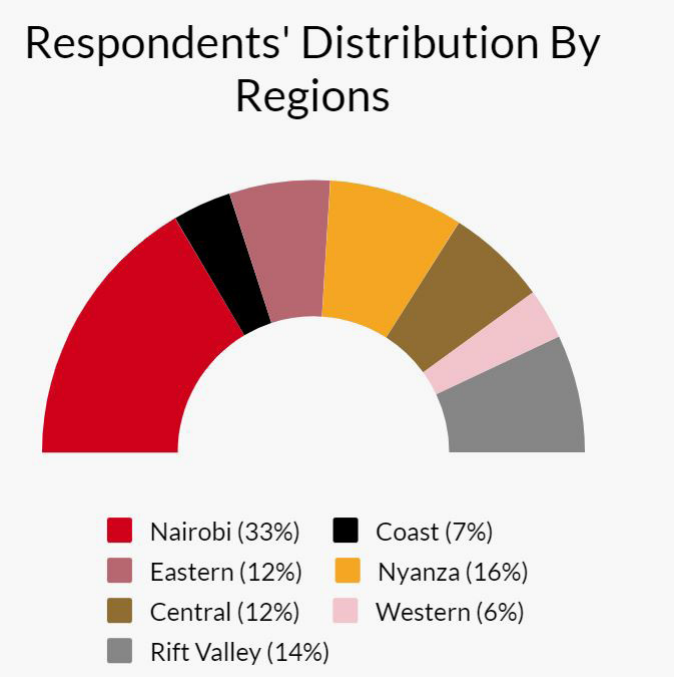
The data collection made a tally of respondents drawn from 36 out of the intended 47 counties in Kenya. Nairobi, Kisumu, Kiambu and Homabay accounted for the highest number with 33%, 29%, 24% and 10% of the respondents respectively. The four counties make a cumulative contribution of 53.1% of respondents.

For ease of analysis, respondent responses were clustered around regions, with Nairobi accounting for 32% of the respondents, followed by Nyanza at 15.5%, Rift Valley at 14.6%, and Eastern at 12.3% and Central at 12%. Others were Coast at 6.5% while Western accounted for 6.1%. North Eastern region only had 0.3% of respondents, as shown in the graphical representation below.

Table 1 - Distribution per Region

	Frequency	Percent
Nairobi	101	32.7
Coast	20	6.5
Eastern	38	12.3
Nyanza	48	15.5
Central	37	12
Western	19	6.1
Rift Valley	45	14.6
North Eastern	1	0.3
Total	**309**	**100**

Figure 2 - Distribution per Region

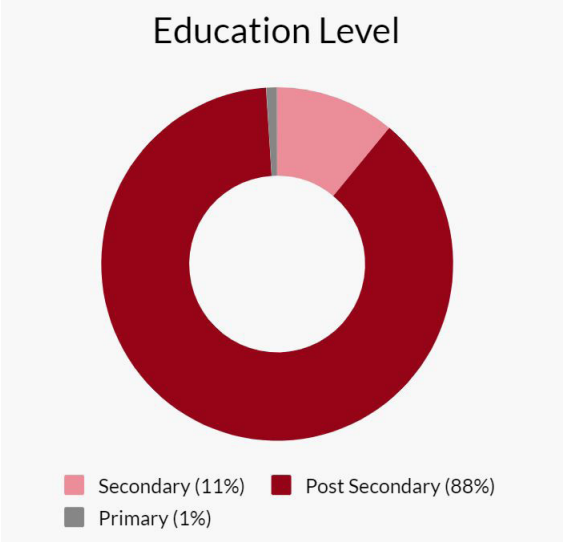


The full list of the 36 counties represented on the survey can be found on the Annex on table 2.

4.1.3 Education Level

88% of the respondents reported having received post-secondary education, while 11% reported having completed secondary school education.

Figure 3 - Education level



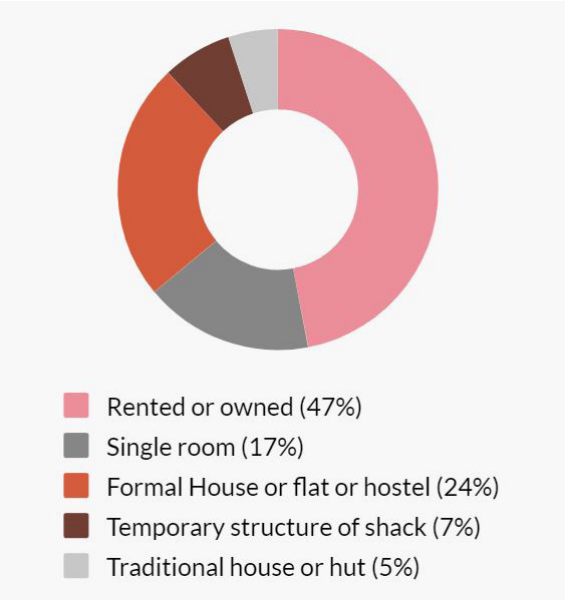
4.2 Socio – Economic analysis

A look into the socio-economic positioning of the respondents classified them by the type of housing they live in, the form of roofing on their houses, access to water, and access to electricity connection. The next level of analysis was the socio-economic situation of the respondents. This data will be useful as the team seeks to understand the current situation surrounding the respondents' quality of life.
The analysis looked at the following areas;

4.2.1 Shelter

On the type of shelter, 46.9% of the respondents said they lived in rented or owned houses, 16.8% said they lived in single rooms, while 23.6% said they lived in a formal house or a flat or a hostel. 7.4% said they lived in temporary structures or shacks while 5.2% responded that they lived in traditional house or hut.

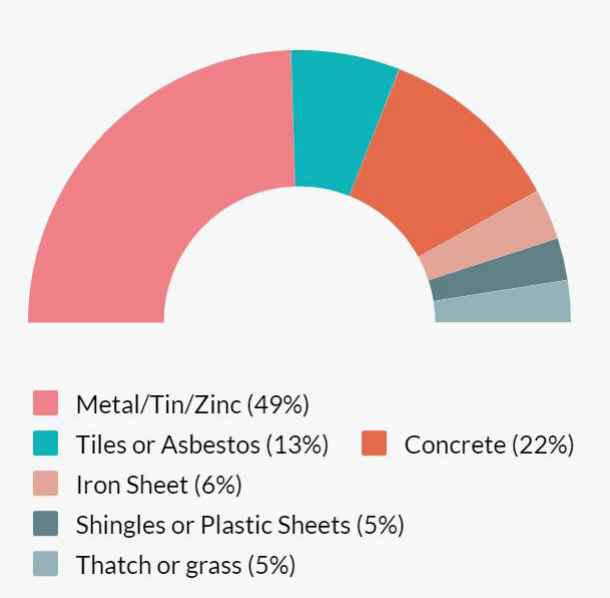
Figure 4 - Shelter



4.2.2 Roofing Material

On the type of roofing material on respondent's houses, 48% reported living in metal/tin or zinc roofed houses while 13% reported living in tiles or asbestos roofed houses. 23% of respondents live in concrete roofed houses while 6% reported living in iron roofed houses. The rest of the respondents reported living in shingles or plastic sheets roofed houses at 5%.

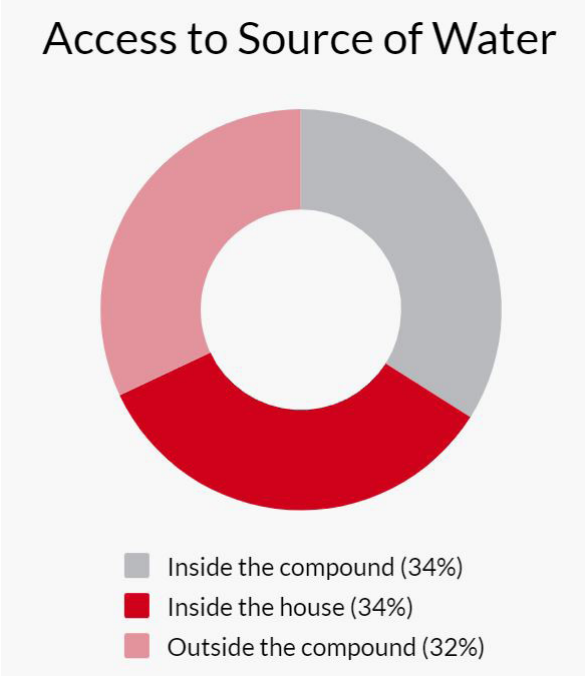
Figure 5 - Roofing Material



4.2.3 Source of Water

Respondents indicated access to household water in the ratio of 34% for those drawing water from within the compound, 34% for those getting water from inside the house and 32% for those getting water from outside their houses.

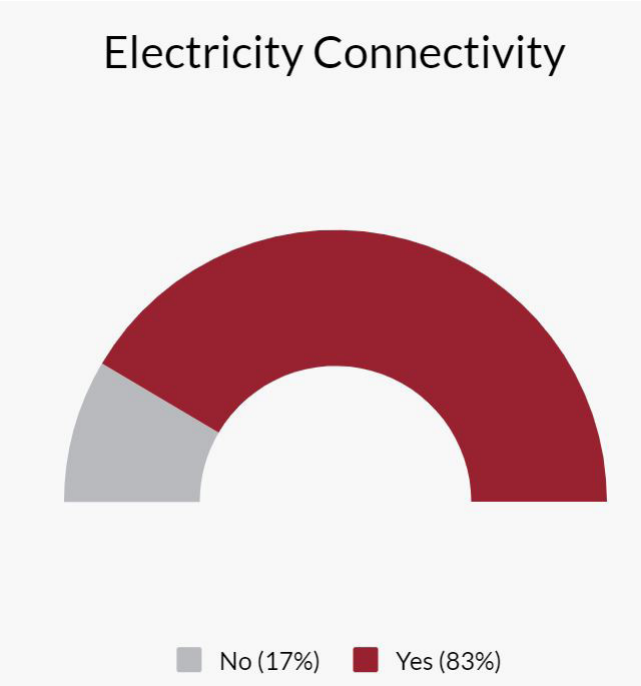
Figure 6 - Source of Water



4.2.4 Electricity Connectivity

83% of respondents reported having access to electricity connection while 17% reported the opposite.

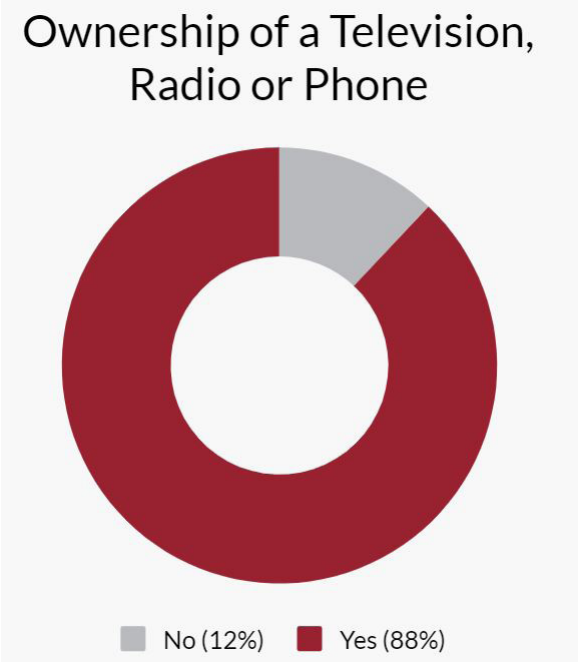
Figure 7 - Electricity Connectivity



4.2.5 Ownership of a TV, radio or phone

While 88% of respondents reported owning a television set, radio or phone, 12 percent reported owning neither of the three.

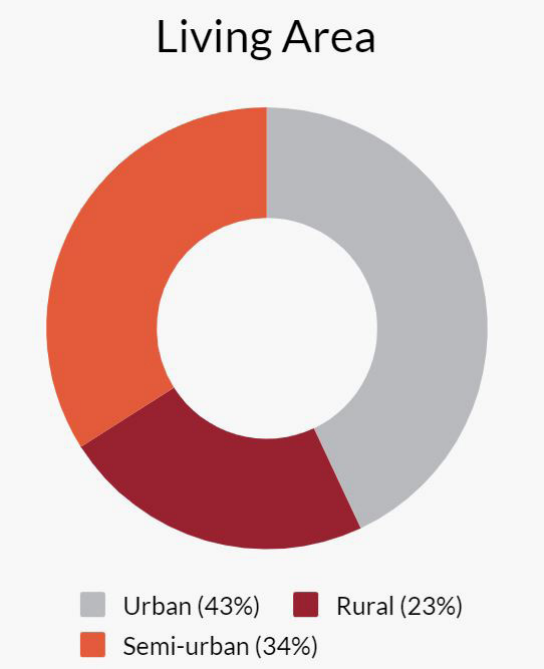
Figure 8 - Ownership of a TV, Radio or Phone



4.2.6 Living Area

133 of the respondents live in urban areas, translating to 43%, while 34% live in Semi urban areas. 23% of the respondents were from the rural areas.

Figure 9 - Living Area

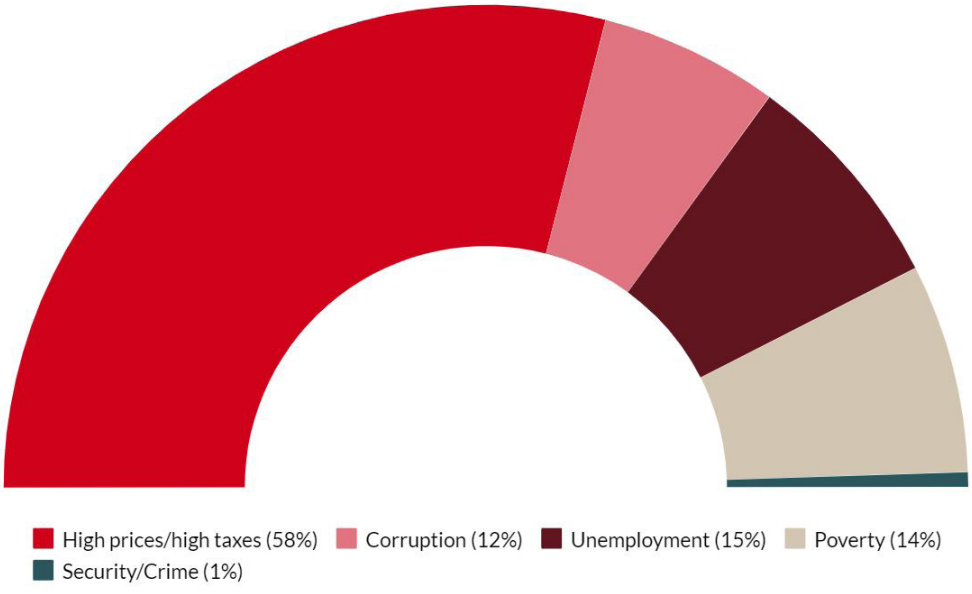


4.3 The main Issues and concerns

4.3.1 Main Concerns

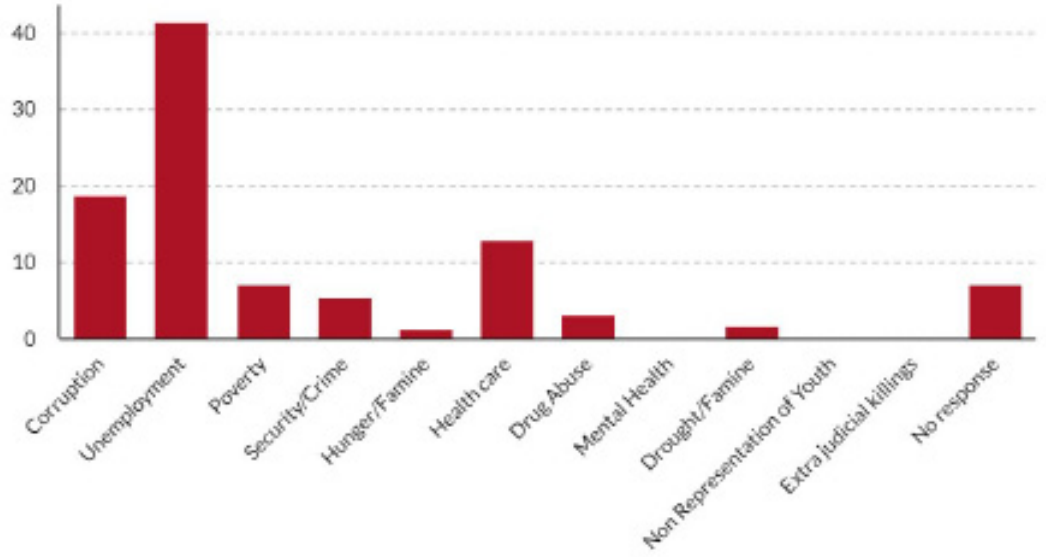
To assess the current socio-economic concerns of the respondents, the research sought to cluster the areas of their concern on the basis of high prices/taxes, corruption, unemployment, poverty, security and hunger/famine. When the respondents were asked to pick the issues of their highest concern, high prices and taxation, unemployment and poverty formed the greatest three areas of concern for the respondents at 57.6%, 14.9% and 14.2% respectively.

Figure 10 Issue of Main Concern – Option 1



The respondents were given the chance to highlight the next issue of most concern from the same options as above, and unemployment, corruption and healthcare ranked the highest scores with 41.4%, 18.8% and 12.9% respectively as shown in the tabulated analysis below. The respondents were least concerned about mental health, non-representation for the youth and extra-judicial killings.

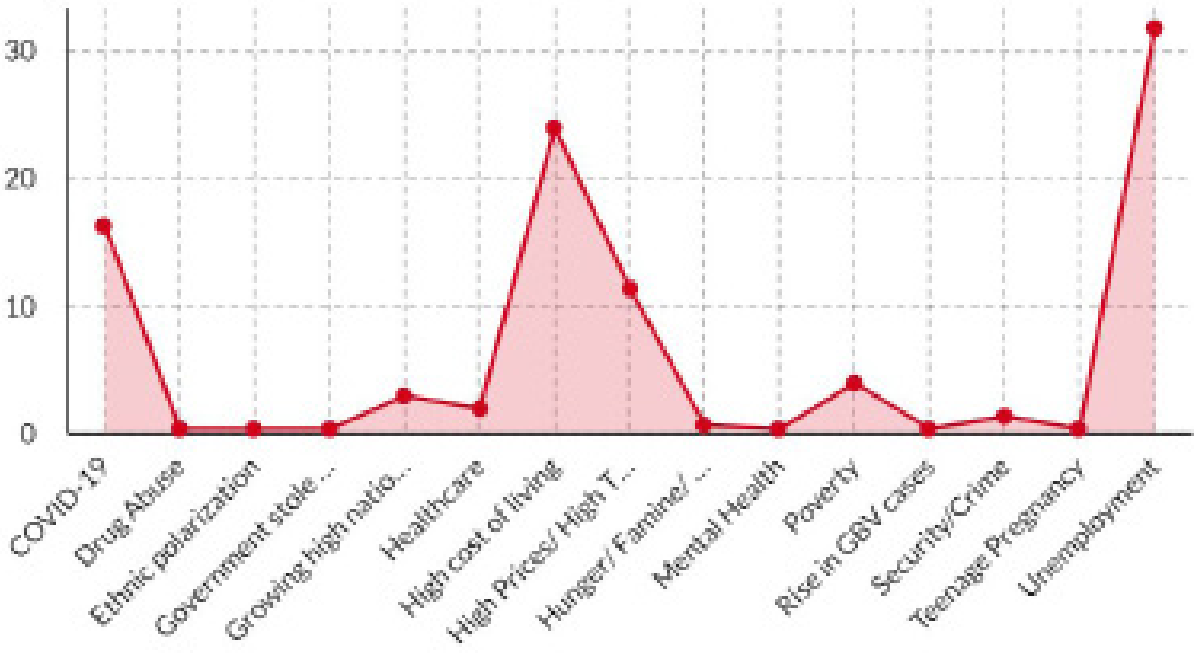
Figure 11 - Issues of Main Concern – Option 2



4.3.2 Issues that affected the respondent most in the last 2 years

The respondents were asked about the issues that most affected them in the last two years and their responses ranked unemployment at 31.7%, high costs of living at 23.9% and COVID-19 at 16.2%, as the top three issues. Participants were least affected by the rise in cases of gender based violence, mental health and ethnic polarization with each scoring 0.3%.

Figure 12 - Issues in the Last 2 years



4.3.3 Biggest Impact in the Future

Respondents were asked about the issues they believed would have the biggest impact on their future and 34.3% said unemployment would have the biggest impact. 24.9% and 23.3% ranked high prices and corruption respectively as the issues that are bound to have the biggest impact on their future. Security/ crime, famine and healthcare were ranked as the issues with the lowest impact on the future. On the second option, 81 % of the respondents did not pick a response.

Figure 13 - Biggest Impact in the Future - 1st Option

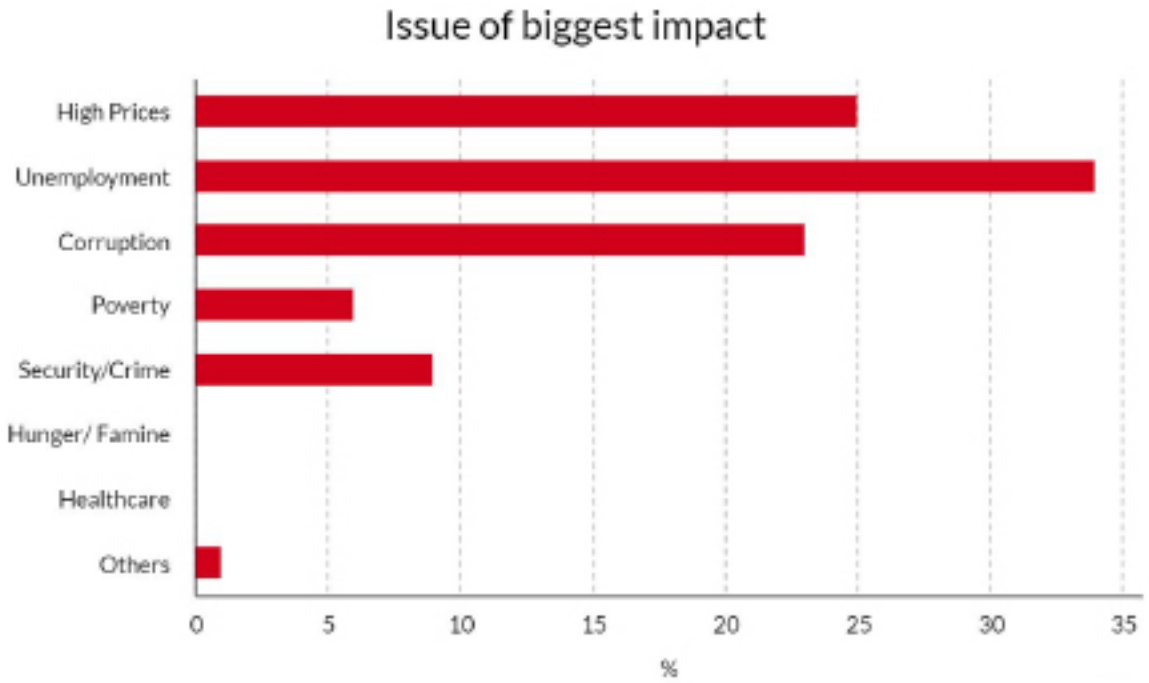
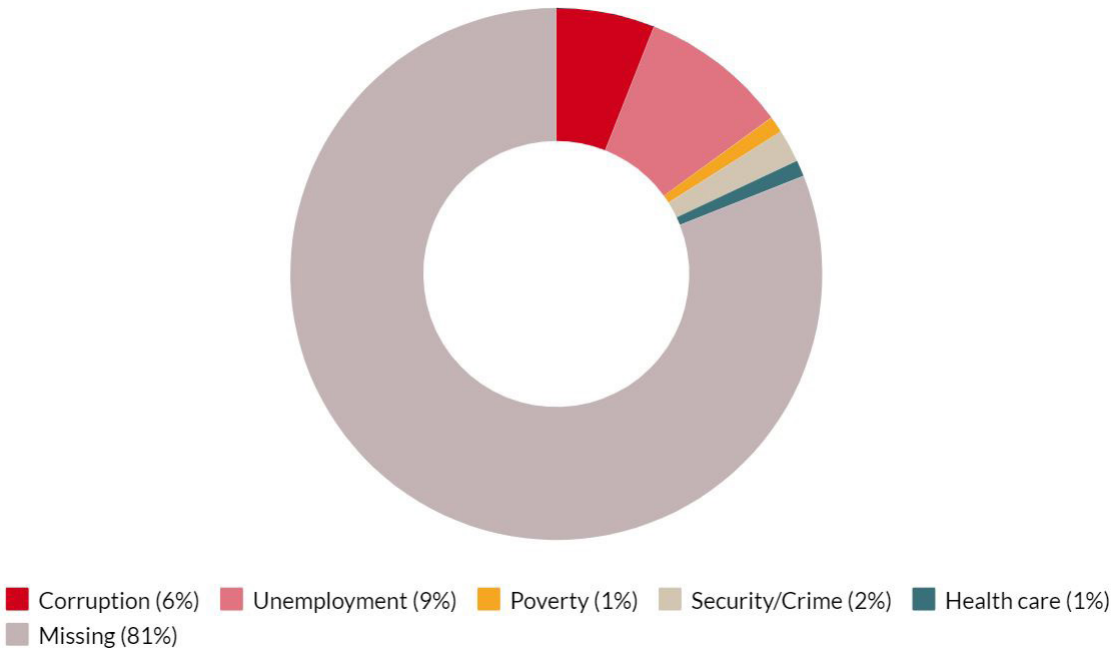


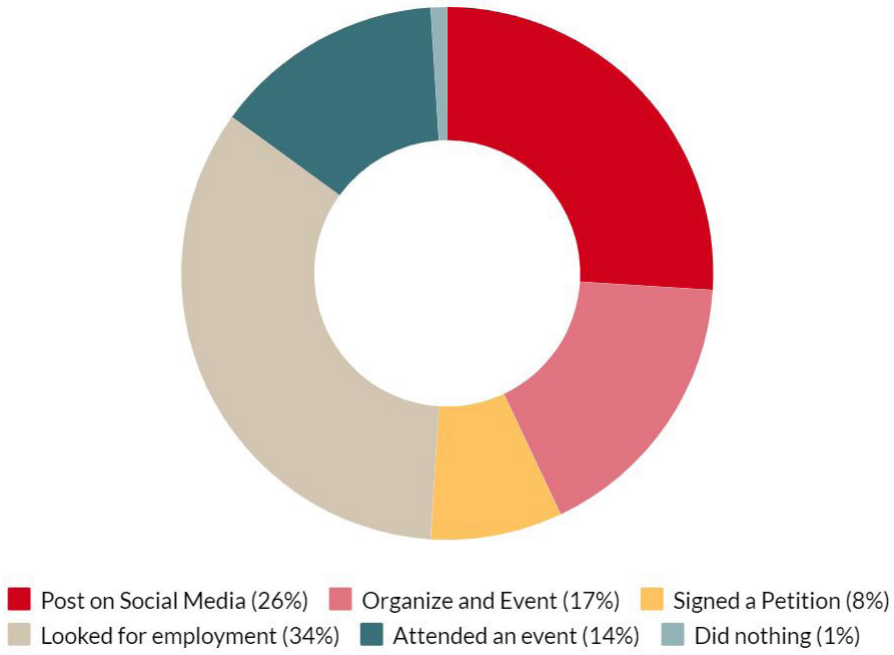
Figure 14 Biggest Impact in the Future – 2nd Option



4.3.4 Action Taken

Respondents were asked about what they had done to address the issues that concerned them most and 33.7% of them said they had looked for employment to address the unemployment problem. 25.9% of them said they had posted on social media, while 17.5% said they had organized an event. 14.6% attended an event while 7.8 signed a petition.

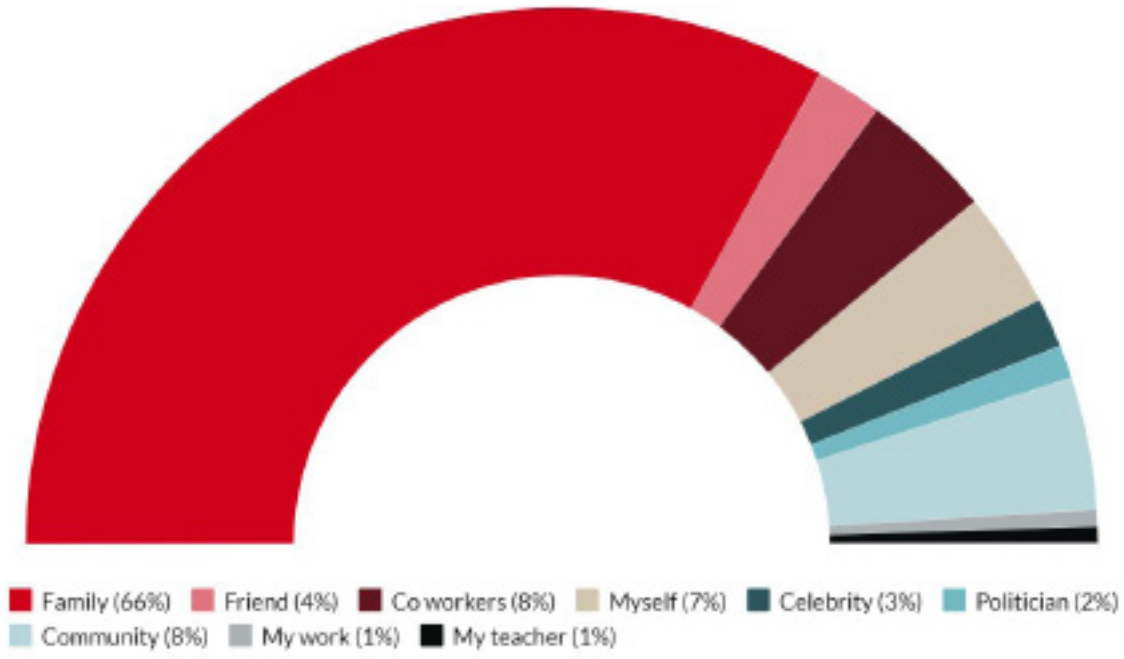
Figure 15 - Action taken



4.3.5 Source of Motivation

On the question of who motivated the respondents to take action, respondents noted that family provided the greatest motivation at 66.3% followed by co-workers at 8.4%. The least motivation was drawn from teachers. On the second option, respondents said that co-workers provided the greatest motivation at 34.6% while politicians were ranked second at 25.2%.

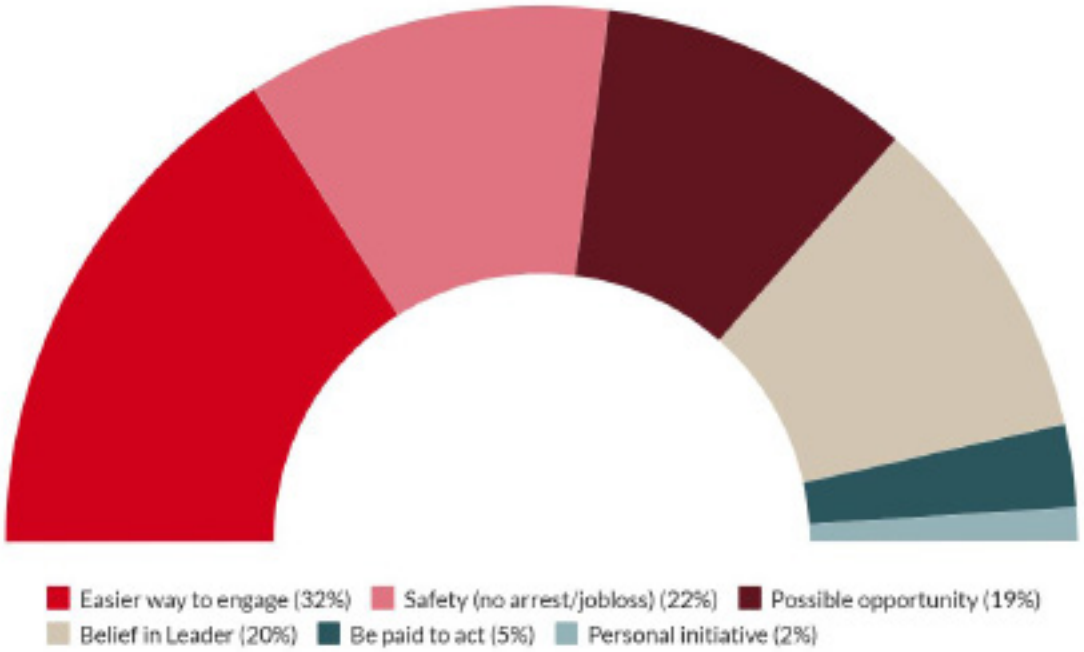
Figure 16 - Source of Motivation



4.3.6 Help required to take action

Participants were also asked about what would help them take action on important issues and 32.4% of them said easier ways to engage would be most helpful. 21.7% noted that they would engage if assured of their personal safety e.g., if there are no repercussions like arrests or job loss etc. 20.1% said belief in a leader would be beneficial, while another 19.4% would be interested in possible opportunities. The least percentage of the responses were related to self-motivation, patriotism and personal initiatives at 0.3% and 1% respectively.

Figure 17 - Help Required



4.4 Crosstab Analysis on the Issues Highlighted

4.4.1 Issues of concern per region

The consultant clustered the list of issues of concern in the order of their concern per region and the responses were as tabulated below.

Table 20 – Crosstab between issues of concern and Regions

Which of the following counties do you live in?		High prices/ high taxes	Corruption	Unemployment	Poverty	Security /Crime	Hunger /Famine	Total
Nairobi	**Count**	54	18	15	12	1	0	**100**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	54.0%	18.0%	15.0%	12.0%	1.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Coast	**Count**	12	1	4	2	1	0	**20**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	60.%	5.0%	20.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Eastern	**Count**	25	2	5	5	1	0	**38**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	65.8%	5.3%	13.2%	13.2%	2.6%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Nyanza	**Count**	29	4	8	6	0	1	**48**
Central	**Count**	25	5	3	4	0	0	**37**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	67.6%	13.5%	8.1%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Western	**Count**	9	1	3	6	0	0	**19**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	47.4%	5.3%	15.8%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Rift Valley	**Count**	22	6	8	9	0	0	**45**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	48.9%	13.3%	17.8%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
North Eastern	**Count**	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Total	**Count**	**177**	**37**	46	44	3	1	**308**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	**57.5%**	**12.0%**	14.9%	14.3%	1.0%	0.3%	**100.0%**

4.4.2 Correlation between issues of concern and Regions

A spearman rho correlation analysis between the county of residence and issues of concern noted that there was a weak positive and insignificant relation between the county of residence and both option one and two of issue of concern (p=0.641, r=.027, n=308) and (p=0.208, r=.074, n=287). This indicates that no matter the county of residence, the problems' facing the youth seems to be the same.

It was however noted that the option 1 and 2 selected were however positively correlated (p=0.00, r=.205, n=286) this implied that respondents chose option 1 and 2 for items that were somehow related e.g. (high prices & unemployment).

Table 21 - Correlation between the issues of concern and region

			Which of the following county do you live in?	Issue 1 of concern	Issue 2 of concern
Spearman's rho	Which of the following county do you live in?	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.027	.074
		Sig (2-tailed)		.641	.208
		N	309	308	287
	Issue one of concern	Correlation Coefficient	.027	1.000	.205
		Sig (2-tailed)	.641		.000
		N	308	308	286
	Issue two of concern	Correlation Coefficient	.074	.205	1.000
		Sig (2-tailed)	.208	.000	
		N	287	286	287

4.4.3 Crosstab between issues of concern and Gender

An analysis of issues of main concern by gender gives an impression that most males were concerned about high taxes, at 56.0%, poverty at 15.1% and unemployment at 14.5%. High taxes ranked as the issues of the most concern by females at 58.8%, unemployment came second at 15.5% while poverty represented 13.5% of the responses.

Table 22 – Crosstab between issues of concern and Gender

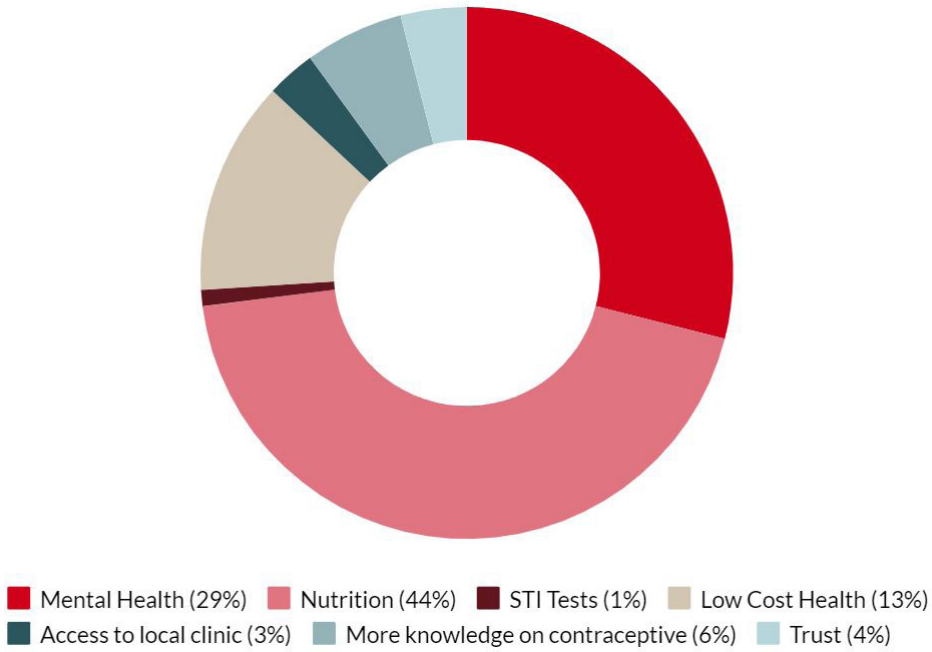
		Issue one of concern						
Choose your gender		**High prices/ high taxes**	**Corruption**	**Unemployment**	**Poverty**	**Security /Crime**	**Hunger /Famine**	**Total**
Male	**Count**	89	19	23	24	3	1	**159**
	% within Choose your gender	56.0%	11.9%	14.5%	15.1%	1.9%	0.6%	**100.0%**
Female	**Count**	86	18	23	20	0	0	**147**
	% within Choose your gender	58.5%	12.2%	15.6%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
	% within Choose your gender	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Total	**Count**	**177**	37	46	44	3	1	**308**
	% within Choose your gender	**57.5%**	12.0%	14.9%	14.3%	1.0%	0.3%	**100.0%**

4.5 Health Concerns

4.5.1 Major Health Concern

Participants were asked about their greatest health concerns and their responses ranked nutrition, mental health and low cost health as issues of their greatest concern in matters health, at 44%, 29% and 13% respectively.

Figure 18- Health Concern Option 1



The respondents were given another opportunity to express their concern about their health that was not available on the options. The most common response was access to health facilities, low cost health care, medicine, vaccines and clean facilities. They also mentioned insurance, dental care, eye checkups, mental health care, maternity, good nutrition and clean water.

Figure 19 Health Concern Options 2

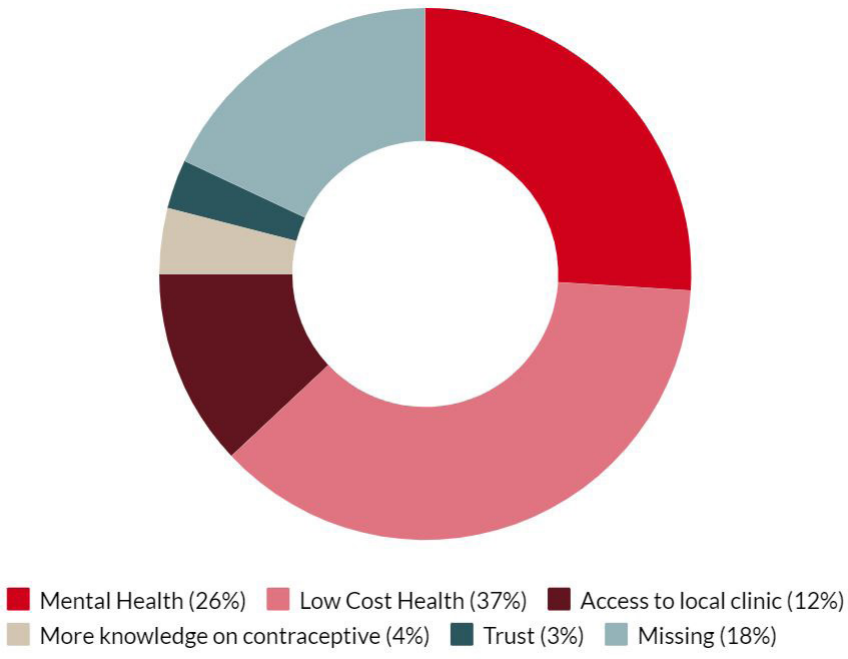


Table 23 – Crosstab between Health Concerns and Education Levels Option 1

Education		Mental Health	Nutrition	STI Tests	Low cost health	Access to local clinic	More knowledge on contraceptive	Trust	Total
Secondary	Count	6	17	0	2	1	6	2	34
	% within education	17.6%	50.0%	0.0%	5.9%	2.9%	17.6%	5.9%	100%
Post Secondary School	Count	82	116	3	38	9	14	10	272
	% within education	30.1%	42.6%	1.1%	14.0	3.3%	5.1%	3.7%	100%
Primary	Count	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within education	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total	**Count**	**89**	**135**	**3**	**40**	**10**	**20**	**12**	**309**
	% within education	**28.8%**	**43.7%**	**1.0%**	**12.9%**	**3.2%**	**6.5%**	**3.9%**	**100%**

4.5.2 Covid – 19 Vaccinations

53.1% of the respondents recorded that they were vaccinated, 46.9% had not.

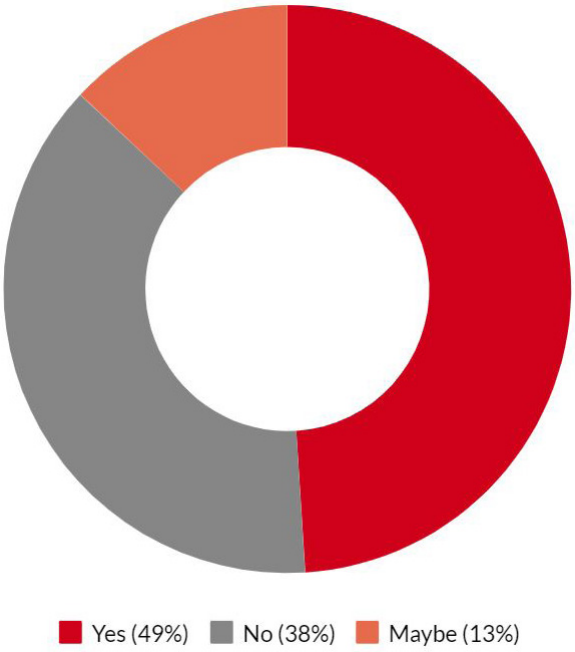
Figure 20 Vaccination Status



4.5.3 Awareness of a Covid Patient

Out of the 309 respondents, 48.9% reported having known someone who tested positive for Covid -19. 37.5% indicated that they did not know anyone and 13.6% were not sure.

Figure 21 - Knowledge of a Covid Patient

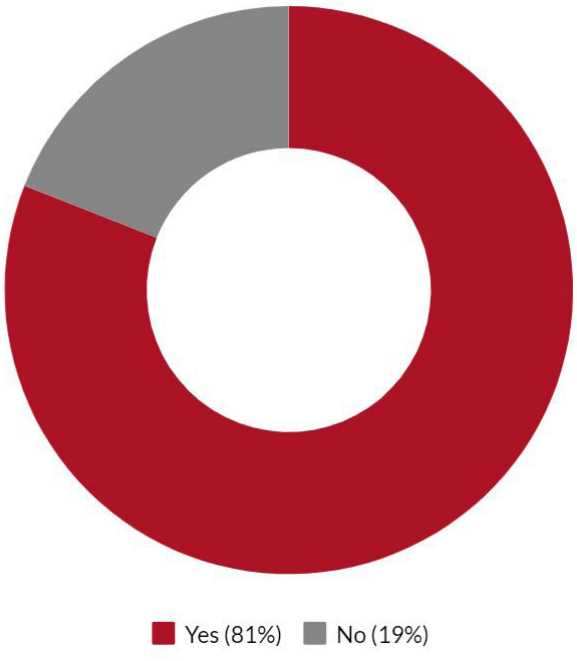


4.6 Access to Information

4.6.1 Exposure to Propaganda and False Information

On exposure to false information, 80.9% of the respondents reported having been a target of or exposed to false information, while 19.1% polled the contrary.

Figure 22 Exposure to propaganda and false information



4.6.2 Source of Information

On access to information and news, 73.5% responded that their main source of news and information is online, while T.V and radio ranked second at 19.4%. Some 2.6% of the respondents reported that their main source of information was at community and social events.

Table 27 – Access to information

	Frequency	Percent
All of the above	1	.3
Community/social events	8	2.6
Friend	6	1.9
Online	227	73.5
Relative	1	.3
Shool	3	1.0
Social Media	1	.3
TV	1	.3
TV/Radio	60	.3
Total	**309**	**100**

4.6.3 Fact – Checking of Information

As to whether participants fact-checked validity of their information and their sources, 39.2% reported to fact checking information always. 1% of the respondents say they never fact checked information.

Table 28 Fact – Checking of Information

	Frequency	Percent
Always	121	39.2
Sometimes	74	23.9
Often	79	25.6
Not very often	32	10.4
Never	3	1.0
Total	**309**	**100**

Table 29 Crosstab between fact checking and the level of education

Education		How often do you fact-check information shared with you online or on social media?					
		Always	Sometimes	Often	Not very often	Never	Total
Secondary	Count	13	11	6	4	0	34
	% within education	38.2%	32.4%	17.6%	11.8%	0.0%	100%
Post Secondary School	Count	107	63	71	28	3	272
	% within education	39.3%	23.2%	26.1%	10.3%	1.1%	100%
Primary	Count	1	0	2	0	0	3
	% within education	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Total	**Count**	**121**	**74**	**79**	**32**	**3**	**309**
	% within education	**39.2%**	**23.9%**	**25.6%**	**10.4%**	**1.0%**	**100%**

Table 30 Correlation between fact- checking and level of education

A Correlation analysis between education level and whether respondents fact check information revealed that there was a positive but insignificant relationship (p=0.618, r=.028, n=309).This indicates that the higher a person's level of education was, there was a tendency to fact check information shared online though this was not exhibited by the majority.

		Education	How often do you fact-check information shared with you online or on social media?
Education	Pearson Correlation	1	.028
	Sig (2-tailed)		.618
	N	309	309
How often do you fact-check information shared with you online or on social media?	Pearson Correlation	.028	1
	Sig (2-tailed)	.618	
	N	309	309

Table 31 - Crosstab between Ownership of a TV , radio or phone with the source of information

How do you get your news and information?		Do you personally own a Television, Radio or Phone?		
		Yes	No	Total
Online	**Count**	200	27	227
	% within How do you get your news and information?	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%
TV/Radio	**Count**	56	4	60
	% within How do you get your news and information?	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%
Community Social Event	**Count**	7	1	8
	% within How do you get your news and information?	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Friend	**Count**	2	4	6
	% within How do you get your news and information?	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Social Media	**Count**	2	0	2
	% within How do you get your news and information?	100.0%	0.00%	100.0%
School	**Count**	2	1	3
	% within How do you get your news and information?	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Relative	**Count**	1	0	1
	% within How do you get your news and information?	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
TV	**Count**	1	37	1
	% within How do you get your news and information?	100.0%	12.0%	100.0%
Total	**Count**	**271**	**37**	**308**
	% within How do you get your news and information?	**88.0%**	**12.0%**	**100.0%**

A Correlation analysis between owning TV, Radio or phone and source of getting news revealed that there was a positive but insignificant relationship (p=0.077, r=.178, n=308).This indicates that majority of the youth were getting the news on TV, Radio or phone that they have ownership of. Despite these others were still using other means and sources to get news including relying on friends, teachers, peers etc.

Table 32 - Correlation between Ownership of a TV, radio or phone with the source of information

	Correlations	Do you personally own a Television?	How do you get your news and information?
Do you personally own a Television, radio or phone?	Pearson Correlation	1	.077
	Sig (2-tailed)		.178
	N	309	308
How do you get your news and information?	Pearson Correlation	.077	1
	Sig (2-tailed)	.178	
	N	308	308

4.7 Desktop Review

1).The presence and role of young people as positive actors of change.

Accountability and participation in local decision-making

The capacity and active agency for greater accountability and participation in democratic governance is limited by a myriad of factors, which may or may not be directly attributable to issues within the control of the youth themselves.

A report by Mzalendo Trust (2019) indicates that while young people aged below 35 years of age accounted for upto 78% of the population, the total number of youthful Members of Parliament, both elected and nominated, during the term of the 11th Parliament accounted for a paltry 6.5% of the total number of sitting MPs. This, the report attributes to a number of reasons, including the nature of the country's political landscape characterized by financially draining campaigns and flawed nomination processes. It is also worth noting, according to the report, that a greater percentage of young people do not register as members of political parties, and as such, do not participate in political party nominations.(Claiming The Space; Inclusion and Participation of Youth in Kenya's 11th and 12th Parliaments).

The Government, through the National Youth Council Act 2009, operationalized the National Youth Council in 2012, as a youth empowerment platform and provides an elaborate structure that facilitates the participation and inclusion of the youth in governance, national affairs and ensures programmes are youth centered and driven. Further research would be necessary to gauge the awareness levels of the youth about how they can engage through the NYC. Even with this development, however, inadequate analytical skills to be able to participate in decision making continue to inhibit youth participation in decision making.

- **Dialogue platforms around accountability and inclusive participation**

While there is a considerably fair share of available platforms for the youth to participate in dialogues around governance

and accountability, the youth are yet to harness the full potential of these platforms advanced by government agencies, Civil Society Organizations as well as academic institutions. In a survey done by the Carter Centre, the organization notes that participants described a narrow understanding of political participation, focusing on voting and running for office rather than engaging in policy debates. This gap in understanding regarding how to engage in civic affairs may inhibit their full participation. (The Carter Centre, Youth and Women Consultation on Political Parties Participation in Kenya; Findings and Recommendations, 2017)

- **Capacity to monitor service delivery especially on critical elements affecting the youth.**

The youth capacity to monitor service delivery on critical elements affecting them is greatly inhibited on inadequate awareness of their role as well as available avenues for voicing their demands.

2). The role of young people in identifying and speaking up against human rights violation, including discrimination, disinformation & misinformation and hate speech.

Youth are at a critical stage in transition into adulthood, and such presents them with many complexities, fuelled by mixed ideologies that they need to navigate in a rapidly evolving global space. The challenge of navigating a mixed blend of political, socio-economic and gender disparities often leaves them exposed to discrimination, misinformation and disinformation. The media in all its forms has to a great extent played catalyst to both positive and negative information inflows. Media consumption habits among the youth can be a critical influencer on the ability of the youth to identify incidents of human rights violations, discrimination, disinformation and misinformation as well as hate speech. Social media particularly stands out as a key avenue for communication among the youth.

A report titled, 'Social Media Landscape Report 2020' by the United States International University, places social media at the centre of key communication in the country.

According to the report, In terms of the most used social media among Kenyans, WhatsApp tops the list at 89%, followed by Facebook (81.7%) and YouTube (51.6%).These are the three most used social media. However, while the number of WhatsApp users have increased marginally in 2020, the number of Facebook users have decreased by 6.8%. Worth mentioning is the new entrants to the top ten most used social media in Kenya which now include TikTok (8.8%), Telegram (15.5%) and Facebook Messenger (37.4%).

One avenue most embraced by the youth in speaking up against rights violations is through protests and demonstrations. This, however, is fraught with risk of arbitrary arrests as well assault by law enforcement groups. This is despite the fact that the right to participate in peaceful demonstrations is protected in the constitution.

3). The youth needs and aspirations.

The Kenya Youth Development Policy (KYDP) 2019 seeks to create a robust platform from where youth issues can be addressed. According to the policy document, the youth are at a disadvantaged position both economically as well as socially because of the changing global dynamics.

The following are the challenges identified as affecting the youth, the KYDP seeks to address these and other emerging challenges through a series of strategies also already identified, stakeholders will also be key in this process as they are the gatekeepers in the lives of the youth.

a) The labour market

According to the KYDP, the labour market continues to be an uneven playing ground for the youth due to the challenge of youth unemployment, youth underemployment,

the challenge of vulnerable employment and working poor youth, the challenge of high levels of youth inactivity, youth labour migration, and Skills shortages in the ICT labour market.

b) Access to resources
The youth find themselves at crossroads even where there is the will to productively engage economically. This can be attributed to lack of collaterals and bureaucracies in accessing loans, skills mis-match, low participation in agricultural activities and early and unintended pregnancies. While the government has provided an avenue to meet this gap through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, the United Nations Development Fund notes that there has been a low uptake of financial resources from the fund. Contributing factors to the low uptake of YEDF services include low literacy levels, insecurity, tribalism, lack of guarantors (for example for orphans), low initial loan amounts, fear of loans due to inability to pay back, personnel understaffing making it impossible for the YEDF team to cover the vast county, particularly the economically vulnerable youth who live in rural or remote areas and rare entrepreneurship training opportunities.

4). The influence of youth on political party manifesto and policy.

While the youth form a critical part of the population, it is imperative to note that world over, governments are formed through suffrage, where political parties play a dominant role. The youth, especially in Kenya however, continue to remain underrepresented at key decision making organs in political parties.

The carter centre notes that approximately only 30% of youth are registered as members of political parties. The close to 70% youth who are unregistered as members of political parties cite their lack of information on how to participate in party membership, disinterest in politics as well as the fact that political parties are largely undemocratic.

The Carter Centre further holds that more than 70 percent of youth participants, especially those from the informal sector, have a limited understanding of the term "political participation."

They defined it as registering to vote, campaigning, and voting for a preferred candidate. College students and employed youth had a stronger knowledge, citing the role of citizens in informing policy and holding leaders accountable to their commitments. This disparity in understanding of political issues inhibits the full participation of the youth bloc in political affairs.
It is further worth noting that the ethnic nature of political party affiliations in Kenya makes it difficult for young members to influence policy as the common bond with the party is as a result of ethnic affiliation.

Chapter 5

Conclusion and Recommendations



Chapter 5 Conclusion and Recommendations

The already high and rising costs of living, unemployment and poverty appear to feature prominently among the youths' greatest issues of concern. The research findings on the increasing cost of consumer goods are corroborated by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics which places inflation rate between 2020 and 2021 at 6.57 percent. Covid-19 and attendant effects has only worked to exacerbate an already dire situation. KNBS further notes that in 2020, total employment outside small-scale agriculture and pastoral activities stood at 17.4 million, down from 18.1 million recorded in 2019.

In the same period, wage employment in the private sector declined by 10.0 per cent from 2,063.2 thousand jobs in 2019 to stand at 1,856.5 thousand jobs. Within the public sector, wage employment increased from 865.2 thousand in 2019 to 884.6 thousand in 2020. During the review period, informal sector employment is estimated to have contracted to 14.5 million jobs.

In order to fully tap into the potential for the youth to participate in the various socio-economic and political issues this report proposes a raft of recommendations to complement current interventions at both the grassroots implementation and policy level.

To promote the role and presence of the youth as change actors;

- There is need for continuous civic engagement and education to the youth on available opportunities and institutions to engage with in their role as positive actors of change. Key youth networks and community based organizations will play a central role in grassroots mobilization for the same.
- Educational institutions like high schools, universities, colleges and other tertiary institutions need to be engaged in order to promote leadership programs and clubs whose objective is to sharpen students understanding of current issues and demanding for action on the same.
- There is need for training of key opinion leaders among the youth in order to strengthen their capacity to influence engagement with other youths in order to demand for accountability and sound governance at all levels of government. Eg, How many youth leaders at grassroots level understand their County Integrated Development Plan(CIDP). Youth to be encouraged and assisted to form Community Based Organizations to champion demands for accountability at grassroots levels.

In order to strengthen the youth voice in speaking up against all forms of human rights violations, discrimination, misinformation and disinformation;

- There is need to scale up sensitization and understanding of the youths' rights as citizens as well as sensitization on available channels from where to express themselves and report incidences of rights violations.
- While the youth remain the prevalent consumers of social media content, the potential to get into conflict with the provisions of the Cybercrimes Act through sharing and spreading of unverified information is not remote. There is need to invest in sensitizing youth on the negative implications of sharing unverified and misleading information gathered from the media.
- With the help of social media platforms, youth need to be sensitized on fact-checking of information before sharing as a way of curbing the spread of propaganda and slander in all its forms.

In order to help the youth in navigating social and economic issues affecting them;

- There is need for youth groups and civil society actors to bring the youth together with the government agencies at all

levels, both county and national, so as to bring them to an understand the various programs and provisions of law dedicated to improve the livelihoods of the youth.
- Youth to be trained on skill development and available opportunities to generate incomes from their skills.
- Organizations with focus on youth affairs to lobby for unlocking of more funds to support youth led businesses as well as lobbying with county governments to provide a favourable environment for youth led businesses to thrive.
- More counseling centres to be encouraged to operate in order to provide free counseling services to bridge the access to counseling services in order to manage the rising cases of mental health issues.
- Advocate for more centres to be dedicated to managing crisis pregnancies for young mothers to support the young mothers through pressures of navigating motherhood while schooling and amidst high poverty levels. Raise awareness on available centres through publicizing them through social media.
- Advocate for establishment of free drug rehabilitation centres to manage the issues of drug addiction among the youth.
- There is need for young serving organizations or youth aspiring for political office to mobilize other youth to come up with a manifesto that will be a representation of the youth's opportunities , challenges and aspirations in Kenya

To increase the voice of the youth in influencing political party manifesto and policy, there is need to;

- Implement capacity building programs for existing youthful leaders in political parties in order to advocate and lobby within political party ranks for political party reforms to reflect youth friendly policies.
- Sensitize and create awareness for youth registration within political parties in order to gain a critical voting mass of the youth within party ranks.
- Implement targeted civic education to youth on the understanding of the provisions of the Political Parties Act and The Elections Act, strategies on how to influence political party policy and engagement levels within political parties.
- Lobby and advocate for youth friendly political party nomination fees to encourage the youth to vie for elective seats.
- Lobby for full implementation of the Political Parties Act 2011 within political party systems to enhance transparency and unlock provisions of the constitution on youth participation.

Chapter 6

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Chapter 7

Annexes

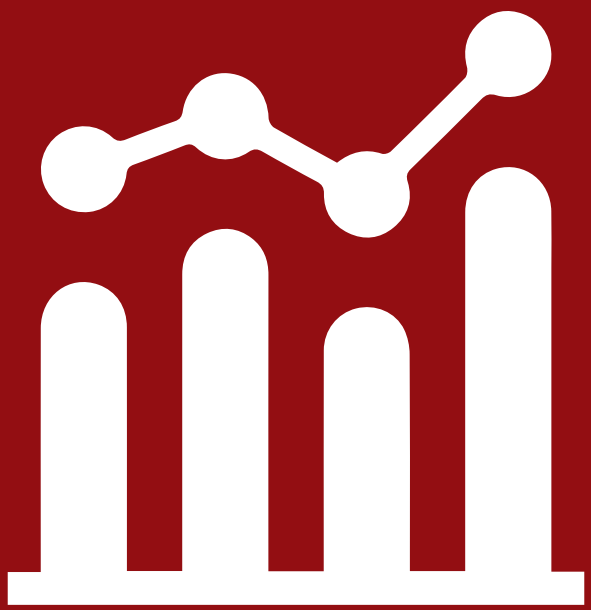


Table 2 - Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Female	159	51.5
Male	148	47.9
Gender non-conforming	2	0.6
Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 3 - Distribution by county of residence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Baringo	2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bomet	3	1	1	1.6
Bungoma	9	2.9	2.9	4.5
Busia	2	0.6	0.6	5.2
Elgeyo Marakwet	1	0.3	0.3	5.5
Embu	1	0.3	0.3	5.8
Homa Bay	10	3.2	3.2	9.1
Isiolo	8	2.6	2.6	11.7
Kajiado	7	2.3	2.3	13.9
Kakamega	6	1.9	1.9	15.9
Kericho	5	1.6	1.6	17.5
Kiambu	24	7.8	7.8	25.2
Kilifi	9	2.9	2.9	28.2
Kirinyaga	3	1	1	29.1
Kisumu	29	9.4	9.4	38.5
Kitui	2	0.6	0.6	39.2
Laikipia	6	1.9	1.9	41.1
Machakos	9	2.9	2.9	44
Makueni	8	2.9	2.9	46.6
Meru	2	0.6	0.6	47.2
Migori	3	1	1	48.2
Mombasa	9	2.9	2.9	51.1
Murang'a	8	2.6	2.6	53.7
Nairobi	101	32.7	32.7	86.4
Nakuru	7	2.3	2.3	88.7
Nandi	7	2.3	2.3	90.9
Narok	1	0.3	0.3	91.3
Nyandarua	1	0.3	0.3	91.6
Nyeri	1	0.3	0.3	91.9
Siaya	6	1.9	1.9	93.9
Taita Taveta	1	0.3	0.3	94.2
Tana River	1	0.3	0.3	94.5
Tharaka Nithi	8	2.6	2.6	97.1
Uasin Gishu	6	1.9	1.9	99
Vihiga	2	0.6	0.6	99.7
Wajir	1	0.3	0.3	100
Total	**309**	**100**	**100**	

Table 4 - Education

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	34	11
Post-secondary school	272	88
Primary	3	1
Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 5 - Shelter

	Frequency	Percent
Rented or owned	145	46.9
Single room	52	16.8
Formal House or flat or hostel	73	23.6
Temporary structure or shack	23	7.4
Traditional house or hut	16	5.2
Total	**309**	**100**

Table 6 - Roofing Materials

	Frequency	Percent
Metal/tin/zinc	150	48.5
Tiles or asbestos	41	13.3
Concrete	72	23.3
Iron sheet	17	5.5
Shingles or Plastic sheets	14	4.5
Thatch or grass	15	4.9
Total	**309**	**100**

Table 7 - Source of Water

	Frequency	Percent
Inside the compound	104	33.7
Inside the house	106	34.3
Outside the compound	99	32.0
Total	**309**	**100**

Table 8 - Electricity Connectivity

	Frequency	Percent
No	53	17.2
Yes	256	82.8
Total	**309**	**100**

Table 9 - Ownership of a TV, Radio or Phone

	Frequency	Percent
No	37	12.0
Yes	272	88.0
Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 10 - Living Area

	Frequency	Percent
Urban	133	43.0
Rural	71	23.0
Semi Urban	105	34.0
Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 11 - Main Concern – 1st Option

	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
High prices/High taxes	178	57.6	57.6	57.6
Corruption	37	12.0	12.0	69.6
Unemployment	46	14.9	14.9	84.5
Poverty	44	14.2	14.2	98.7
Security/Crime	3	1.0	1.0	99.7
Hunger/Famine	1	0.3	0.3	
Total	**309**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 12 - Main Concern – 2nd Option

		Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Corruption	58	18.8	20.2	20.2
	Unemployment	128	41.4	44.6	64.8
	Poverty	22	7.1	7.7	72.5
	Security/Crime	17	5.5	5.9	78.4
	Hunger/Famine	4	1.3	1.4	79.8
	Health care	40	12.9	13.9	93.7
	Drug Abuse	10	3.2	3.5	97.2
	Mental Health	1	0.3	0.3	97.6
	Drought/Famine	5	1.6	1.7	99.3
	Non representation for youth	1	0.3	0.3	99.7
	Extrajudicial killings	1	0.3	0.3	**100.0**
	Total	**287**	**92.9**	**100.0**	
	Missing System	22	7.1		
	Total	**309**	**100.0**		

Table 12 - Main issues in the Last 2 years

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Corruption	13	4.2
	COVID-19	50	16.2
	Drug Abuse	1	.3
	Ethnic polarization	1	.3
	Government stole COVID-19 money	1	.3
	Growing high national debt	9	2.9
	Healthcare	6	1.9
	High cost of living	74	23.9
	High prices/high taxes	35	11.3
	Hunger/Famine/ Malnutrition	2	.6
	Mental health	1	.3
	Poverty	12	3.9
	Rise in GBV cases	1	.3
	Security/ crime	4	1.3
	Teenage pregnancy	1	.3
	Unemployment	98	31.7
	Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 13- Future Impact – 1st Option

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	High prices	77	24.9
	Corruption	72	23.3
	Unemployment	106	34.3
	Poverty	20	6.5
	Security/Crime	28	9.1
	Hunger/Famine	1	0.3
	Health care	1	0.3
	Others	4	1.3
	Total	**309**	**100**

Table 14- Future Impact – 2nd Option

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Corruption	17	5.5
	Unemployment	28	9.1
	Poverty	2	0.6
	Security/Crime	5	1.6
	Health care	7	2.3
	Others	1	0.3
	Missing	249	80.6
	Total	**309**	**100**

Table 15 - Action Taken

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Post on Social Media	80	25.9
	Organize an Event	54	17.5
	Signed a petition	24	7.8
	Looked for employment	104	33.7
	Attended an event	45	14.6
	Did nothing	2	0.6
	Total	**309**	**100**

Table 16 - Source of Motivation

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Family	205	66.3
	Friend	11	3.6
	Co workers	26	8.4
	Myself	22	7.1
	Celebrity	8	2.6
	Politician	7	2.3
	Community	24	7.8
	My work	4	1.3
	My teacher	2	0.6
	Total	**309**	**100**

Table 17 - Cross Tab between Issue of Concern and Region – Option 2

Which of the following county do you live in?		Corruption	Unemployment	Poverty	Security/ Crime	Hunger/ Famine	Healthcare	Drug Abuse	Mental Health	Drought/ Famine	Non representation for youth	Extrajudicial Killings	Total
Nairobi	**Count**	20	43	4	7	1	12	3	0	0	0	0	**90**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	22.2%	47.8%	4.4%	7.8%	1.1%	13.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Coast	**Count**	5	7	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	**19**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	26.3%	36.8%	0.0%	10.5%	5.3%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Eastern	**Count**	5	17	3	1	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	**36**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	13.9%	47.2%	8.3%	2.8%	0.0%	13.9%	2.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Nyanza	**Count**												
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	15.9%	54.5%	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	15.9%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Central	**Count**	12	10	5	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	**36**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	33.3%	27.8%	13.9%	13.9%	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Western	**Count**	4	7	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	**17**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	23.5%	41.2%	11.8%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Rift Valley	**Count**	5	20	6	0	2	7	2	1	0	0	1	**44**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	11.4%	45.5%	13.6%	0.0%	4.5%	15.9%	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	**100.0%**
North Eastern	**Count**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	00.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Total	**Count**	**58**	**128**	**22**	**17**	**4**	**40**	**10**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**287**
	% within which of the following county do you live in?	**20.2%**	**44.6%**	**7.7%**	**5.9%**	**1.4%**	**13.9%**	**3.5%**	**0.3%**	**1.7%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**100.0%**

Table 18 - Cross tab between Issue of Concern and Gender – Options 2

Choose your gender		Issue 2 of concern											
		Corruption	Unemployment	Poverty	Security/ Crime	Hunger/ Famine	Healthcare	Drug Abuse	Mental Health	Drought/ Famine	Non representation for youth	Extrajudicial Killings	Total
Male	**Count**	30	65	7	12	3	22	5	1	3	0	1	**149**
	% within Choose your gender	20.1%	43.6%	4.7%	8.1%	2.0%	14.8%	3.4%	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	**100.0%**
Female	**Count**	28	63	14	5	1	17	5	0	2	1	0	**136**
	% within Choose your gender	20.6%	46.3%	10.3%	3.7%	0.7%	12.5%	3.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Gender non Conforming	**Count**	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
	% within Choose your gender	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**100.0%**
Total	**Count**	**58**	**128**	**22**	**17**	**4**	**40**	**10**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**287**
	% within Choose your gender	**20.2%**	**44.6%**	**7.7%**	**5.9%**	**1.4%**	**13.9%**	**3.5%**	**0.3%**	**1.7%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**100.0%**

Table 19 Health Concerns – 1st Option

		Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Mental Health	89	28.8	28.8	28.8
	Nutrition	135	43.7	43.7	72.5
	STI Tests	3	1.0	1.0	73.5
	Low cost health	40	12.9	12.9	86.4
	Access to local clinic	10	3.2	3.2	89.6
	More knowledge on contraceptive	20	6.5	6.5	96.1
	Trust	12	3.9	3.9	100.0
	Total	**309**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Table 24 - Health Concerns – 2nd Option

		Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Mental Health	79	25.6	31.1	31.1
	Nutrition	1	.3	.4	31.5
	Low cost health	115	37.2	45.3	76.8
	Access to local clinic	37	12.0	14.6	91.3
	More knowledge on contraceptive	11	3.6	4.3	95.7
	Trust	11	3.6	4.3	100.0
	Total	254	82.2	100.0	
	Missing System	55	17.8		
	Total	**309**	**100.0**		

Table 25 - Crosstab between Health Concerns and Education Level – 2nd Option

Education		Health 2						
		Mental Health	Nutrition	Low cost health	Access to local clinic	More knowledge on contraceptive	Trust	Total
Secondary	Count	11	0	7	4	3	1	**26**
	% within education	42.3%	0.0%	26.9%	15.4%	11.5%	3.8%	**100.0%**
Post Secondary School	Count	68	1	108	32	7	9	**225**
	% within education	30.2%	0.4%	48.0%	14.2%	3.1%	4.0%	**100.0%**
Primary	Count	0	0	0	1	1	1	**3**
	% within education	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	**100.0%**
Total	**Count**	**79**	**1**	**115**	**37**	**11**	**11**	**254**
	% within education	**31.1%**	**0.4%**	**45.3%**	**14.6%**	**4.3%**	**4.3%**	**100%**

Table 26 – Vaccination Status

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	164	53.1
	No	145	46.9
	Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 27 – Knowledge of a Covid Patient

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	250	80.9
	No	59	19.1
	Total	**309**	**100.0**

Table 28 Exposure to Propaganda and False Information

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	151	48.9
	No	116	37.5
	Maybe	42	13.6
	Total	**309**	**100.0**

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