

Demographic and Psychosocial Determinants of Life Satisfaction Among Youths in Nigeria: Evidence from the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey

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Abstract

Subjective Wellbeing, implying an evaluation of one's life has recently received intellectual attention, especially in developed countries. Measuring this concept entails both an effective and cognitive evaluation of life. Life satisfaction plays a vital role in positive life outcomes as a key part of the cognitive component of subjective wellbeing. Various factors could determine the current state of wellbeing on an individual. Leveraging on one of the surveys that collect data on subjective wellbeing in Nigeria, we examined the determinants of life satisfaction among youths in Nigeria, with a concentration on the demographic and psychosocial factors. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) data for Nigeria (n = 18,454) was analyzed using chi-square tests and binomial logistic regression in Stata 14. The result showed that gender, residence, and region significantly determined life satisfaction. For psychosocial factors influencing life satisfaction; health, family life satisfaction, friendship, treatment by others, and perceived improvement in comparison to last year, significantly determine life satisfaction. Specifically, male resident in rural areas of Nigeria were more likely to report satisfaction with life. Further, youths that reported satisfaction with family life were more likely to be satisfied with life in general, while satisfaction with health, friendships, treatment by others, and improved condition from last year influenced satisfaction with life. In conclusion, it has been shown that beyond the socio-demographic factors, psychosocial determinants play vital roles in determining life satisfaction among youths. It is therefore imperative that government agencies consider policies and interventions that address psychosocial support for youths in Nigeria.

Keywords: socio-demographic, psychosocial, life satisfaction, youths, Nigeria, subjective wellbeing, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

1. Introduction

In the last three decades, subjective wellbeing which captures an individual's subjective evaluation of their lives has experienced increased attention among scholars worldwide. Different components of wellbeing have been identified and distinguished by scholars, with (Stephens, Deaton, & Stone, 2015) identifying three components which include; evaluative wellbeing (or life satisfaction), hedonic wellbeing (feelings of happiness, sadness, anger, stress, and pain), and eudemonic wellbeing (sense of purpose and meaning in life) while (Diener & Diener, 1993) divided wellbeing into two components which include cognitive (life satisfaction) and affective (positive and negative affect). According to Pavot and Diener (2008); Ozmete (2011), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD's (2013) guidelines, measuring the concept of subjective wellbeing entails both an effective and cognitive evaluation of life. Therefore, it is an aspect of the quality of life or subjective well-being of individuals that is based on life experiences and events (Dyrdalet al., 2011; Hlavac, 2011; Steger & Kashdan, 2007). The effective evaluation examines the measurement of anger, worry, or happiness while cognitive evaluation assesses income, work, or health (Thieme & Dittrich, 2015). Life satisfaction, the focus of this study has been defined as a cognitive component of subjective wellbeing and plays an important role in positive life outcomes among individuals. Also, it is the evaluative or cognitive component of subjective wellbeing dependent on the information-based assessment of an individual's life for which people judge the extent to which their life so far measures up to their expectations. It also bears a resemblance to their envisioned 'ideal' life, whereas the affective part is a hedonistic estimation guided by emotions and feelings.

There have been various definitions for the components of subjective wellbeing especially life satisfaction. Prominently, Neugarten et al. (1961) stated that life satisfaction is an operational definition of successful aging. It is a positive evaluation of one's conditions of life at some point in life. A judgment that at least on the balance measures up favorably against standards and expectations set by individuals for themselves. In addition, Maddox (1987) in the encyclopedia of Aging defines life satisfaction as a subordinate construct of subjective wellbeing, others being happiness, mood, and morale. Other definitions of life satisfaction have been based on several factors including; happiness (Ibem & Amole, 2013; Berry & Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2009; Dyrdalet al., 2011; Ozmete, 2011; Veenhoven, 1996), good life (Peterson, Park, & Seligman, 2005) standard of living and quality of life (Fadda & Jiron, 1999; Ibrahim & Chung, 2003; Yuan, 2001).

Life satisfaction is regarded as an aggregate satisfaction with life in its different domains (Ibem & Amole, 2013; Van Praag & Ferreri Carbonell, 2003) of family life, employment, social activities, recreation, health, consumption, ownership of properties, self, and spiritual life (Day, 1987); marriage, the standard of living, friendship, sex life, and leisure (Headey & Wearing, 1992); material well-being, productivity, intimacy, safety, community and emotional well-being (Cummins, 1996) as well as money, social relationships, education and housing (Argyle, 2001).

In conclusion, life satisfaction portrays an overall assessment of feelings and attitudes about

one's life at a point in time ranging from negative to positive. Hence, it agrees with the cognitive theory of an individual's cognitive judgment about comparisons based on the compatibility of their living conditions with the standards (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffen, 1985). It is an assessment of the overall conditions of existence as derived from a comparison of one's aspiration to one's actual achievement. Research points to the fact individuals attach different meanings to life outcomes thereby making life satisfaction a personal or individual decision depending on each person's value orientation (Suh et al., 1998).

1.1 Determinants of Life Satisfaction

Numerous studies have examined determinants of life satisfaction and there have been mixed results on the impact of socio-demographic, economic, and other factors. Van Praag et al. (2003) found that individual domain satisfactions depend on objectively measurable variables particularly individual income and earnings, with health and income found to be key determinants of life satisfaction in the study. Individual demographics including age and sex have also been found to impact life satisfaction as revealed in (Ferring et al., 2004) where age had a significant influence on life satisfaction, especially among females in comparison to males. Calasanti (2008); Muzamil Jan and Tasia Masood (2008); Saundra and Hughey (2003); Kousha and Moheen (2004) and Khanna Shipra (2015) have all in their studies reported that the overall life satisfaction decreases with age among women and with increasing personal or family income satisfaction among women, life satisfaction improves. In addition, Subasi and Hayran (2005) and Delhey (2004) reported that neither age nor gender positively affected life satisfaction. In similar studies, Pavot and Diener (1993) and Dyrdal et al. (2011) found that demographics (marital status) significantly predicted life satisfaction in the study population. For Suh et al. (1998) personal emotions and norms are predictors of life satisfaction in individualist and collectivist cultures, respectively. In the same vein, economic status, culture (Bailey & Snyder, 2007; Diener, Gohm, Suh, & Oishi, 2000; Tucker et al., 2006), and mental health (Pavot & Diener, 2008) have all been identified as determinants of life satisfaction.

In Banjare et al. (2015), it was stated that according to WHO; there are four factors directly influencing life satisfaction and these include physical health, mental health, social relationship and, environment with a specific focus on the aged. Peterson et al. (2004) found that among youths, mental health and good adaptation were predictors of satisfaction with life while psychological, social, and behavioral problems necessitated dissatisfaction with life. Also, a moderate effect of socioeconomic status specifically income and educational level were associated with life satisfaction, while age and gender played limited roles as found by (Suh et al., 2012; Ra et al., 2013). Psychosocial factors such as social support, positive social relations, physical and psychosocial wellbeing played significant roles in the determination of life satisfaction (Keyes, Shmotkin, & Ryff, 2002). Numerous works of literature have revealed that wellbeing and life satisfaction has overtime been evaluated based on objective and subjective parameters (Becchetti, Castriota, & Solferino, 2011; Yuan, 2001). While satisfaction has been examined with life scale which examines the objective parameters of access to basic necessities of life such as food and medical care (Peterson et al., 2005; Tucker, Ozer, Lyubomirsky, & Boehm, 2006; Steger & Kashdan, 2007), the subjective parameters are

based on individual's own set criteria (Ozmete, 2011).

Finally, with increased attention on subjective wellbeing, the majority of the studies conducted have been in developed and industrialized nations with the results mostly generalized to developing countries and this universalist perspective fails to recognize that determinants of wellbeing may have different importance for people across different countries, which might also lead to different policy implications. Further, developing countries especially sub-Sahara Africa lags on detailed research on wellbeing and life satisfaction with most studies in the region concentrated on the elderly or the general population, few have considered examining life satisfaction among youths aged 15–24. Therefore, this study examined the determinants of life satisfaction among youths in Nigeria, with specific consideration on the demographic and psychosocial factors influencing life satisfaction.

1.2 Life Satisfaction Models and Theories

Several models and theories have been used to explain life satisfaction. Neal et al. (1999) constructed a model based on the assumption that “life satisfaction is functionally related to satisfaction with all of life's domains and subdomains”. In 2004, Neal and Sirgy (2004) further validated this model by showing a correlation between satisfaction with leisure life and satisfaction with life in general. Similarly, Sirgy, Rahtz, Cicic, and Underwood (2000) developed a similar model and included leisure as part of the “global satisfaction with other life domains” (Sirgy & Comwell, 2001; Sirgy et al., 2000). In addition, Charles (2002) using a longitudinal framework and national representative sample to better understand the relationship between job satisfaction and life satisfaction over time, examined a job and life satisfaction model that included both environmental conditions and personality measures. In the model, satisfaction with Life Index was created by calculating subjective well-being based on health, wealth, and access to basic education (Dolan et al., 2007).

Other theories of great relevance to the study of Subjective Wellbeing (Life Satisfaction) includes the Affective theory, Expectancy theory, Goal-setting theory, and the Attribution theory. Each of these theories opined that life satisfaction is an individual's conscious experience as to the dominance of their positive emotions over their negative emotions. In other words, a positive mood is related to motivation across a wide range of situations (Wright & Staw, 1999).

Another relevant hypothesis is the spillover hypothesis which opines a positive correlation among domains and concludes that domains influence each other and life satisfaction altogether, with reciprocal influences. This means a decrease in work satisfaction can be offset by an increase in other life satisfaction domains such as satisfaction with health, friendships, comparison with life in the previous year, which is also strongly positively correlated to overall life satisfaction (Sirgy, Mentzer, Rahtz, & Meadow, 1991). Results from various studies have supported this hypothesis as observed by McAdams, Lucas, and Donnellan (2012) using the British household panel survey data which showed that domain satisfactions may have different trajectories than overall life satisfaction, and declines in some areas such as health can be offset by increases in other areas such as income, work,

social life or amount of leisure time. The effect of intervening variables shows that cultural and economic conditions of the environment such as financial satisfaction correlates more strongly in poorer settings (Diener & Diener, 1993). Also, moderator variables have been discussed, such as personal importance of domains (disaggregation hypothesis, see Rice et al., 1992) but also cultural and economic conditions of the environment, e.g., financial satisfaction correlates more strongly with life satisfaction in poorer countries (Diener & Diener, 1993). According to a meta-analysis by Cummins (1996), the most relevant life domains contributing to life satisfaction are economic condition, family circumstances, health, and work. Argyle (2001) analyzed domains such as money, health, job and employment, social relationships, leisure, housing, and education.

2. Methods

This section describes the study procedures of how the data was derived and extracted from the data set, as well as the statistical technique used for the study.

2.1 Data and Sample

Data for this study was extracted from the fifth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS5) which was conducted in 2016/2017 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) together with the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) and National Agency for the Control of Aids (NACA). Appropriate ethical approval was sought from the national ethical committee. The sample for the 2016/2017 MICS5 was a multistage stratified sampling approach, the stratification was done by dividing the country into geo-political zones from which states were identified. Afterward, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected while the final stage was the selection of households within the selected EAs. A total of 2,239 EAs were covered out of 2,340. A representative sample of 37,440 households was interviewed. The sample weight was calculated and added to the data file to adjust for the non-proportional allocation of the sample. Women and men aged 15–49 were interviewed for the survey. The inclusion criteria for this were women and men within aged 15–24. Informed consent was obtained from respondents by asking respondents whether to commence the interview after the interviewer provided greetings and detailed introduction and information about the survey. The weighted sample size analyzed was 18,454 men and women who were age 15–24 years. The men and women datasets were merged using the cluster number, household number, and line numbers as primary keys.

2.2 Dependent Variable

The dependent variable used for this study was life satisfaction and it was recoded into two categories: satisfied and unsatisfied. That is 1 = satisfied and 0 = unsatisfied.

2.3 Independent Variables

Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents were selected as follows: Wealth index, level of education, geopolitical zone, age of respondents, place of residence, and sex. To determine the psychosocial satisfaction of eligible respondents, they were asked whether they were satisfied with health, family, friendship, treatment by others, and appearance. Those

variables were used in this study as determinants of psychosocial factors as it was captured in the survey questionnaire. Both socio-demographic and psychosocial factors were used as independent variables.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

Three levels of analyses were carried out for the study namely: univariate, bivariate, and multivariate using Stata version 14 software. Frequency, percentage distribution, and graphs were used at the univariate level of the analysis to present each socio-demographic characteristics and psychosocial variables. Chi-square test was employed at the bivariate level to test for the level of association between explanatory variables and the response variable at a 95% confidence interval. Finally, binary logistic regression was used at the multivariate level of analysis to fit an appropriate model for the study. Variables having significant associations with the dependent variables were fitted into the binary logistic regression model, with two models developed. In the first model, the relationship between satisfaction with life and socio-demographic variables that were found to be statistically significant at the bivariate level was explored and the second model determined the relationship between satisfaction with life, socio-demographic variables, and some intervening variables including satisfaction with income, satisfaction with current job, satisfaction with health and satisfaction with family lifestyle.

3. Data Analyses and Results



Figure 1. Socio-demographic Variables (n = 18,454)

The chart shows that 56 percent of youths in the study were between ages 15–19 years while others were between 20–24 years. The mean age of the youths was 18.9 years (SD = 2.8). The proportion of females in the study was 68 percent and 68 percent of respondents were residents in rural areas.

Table 1. Socio-demographic variables of respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Educational Level		
Non-formal	1967	12.37
Primary	1815	11.41
Secondary/technical	10715	67.37
Higher	1407	8.85
Household Wealth Index		
Poorest	2950	16.10
Poorer	3684	20.10
Richer	3867	21.10
Richest	3870	21.12
Geopolitical Zone		
North central	3827	20.88
North east	2977	16.24
North west	5148	28.09
South east	1932	10.54
South south	2441	13.32
South west	2003	10.93

Data revealed that almost 80 percent of the youths had secondary or technical education while 10 percent had higher education and a combined proportion of 10 percent having either non-formal or primary education. Household wealth quintile revealed that middle, richer, and richest wealth categories each had more than 20 percent of youths in those categories, 15 percent were in the poorer category while less than 10 percent of youths were in the poorest category. Only the North central and North west zones had more than 20 percent each of youths while other zones accounted for more than 10 percent but less than 20 percent of youths.

Table 2. Psychosocial determinants of life satisfaction (n = 18,454)

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Satisfaction with health		
Unsatisfied	330	2.40
Neither	578	4.21
Satisfied	12828	93.39
Satisfaction with family life		
Unsatisfied	513	3.73
Neither	923	6.71
Satisfied	12300	89.56
Satisfaction with Friendships		
Unsatisfied	2169	11.80
Satisfied	16211	88.20
Satisfaction with Treatment by others		
Unsatisfied	2489	13.54
Satisfied	15890	86.46
Satisfaction with Appearance		
Unsatisfied	1145	6.23
Satisfied	17233	93.77
Comparison with Last year		
Worsen	1383	7.53
Same	3700	20.14
Improved	13284	72.33
Exposure to media		
Daily	3189	23.22
At least once a week	7532	54.84
No exposure	3012	21.94

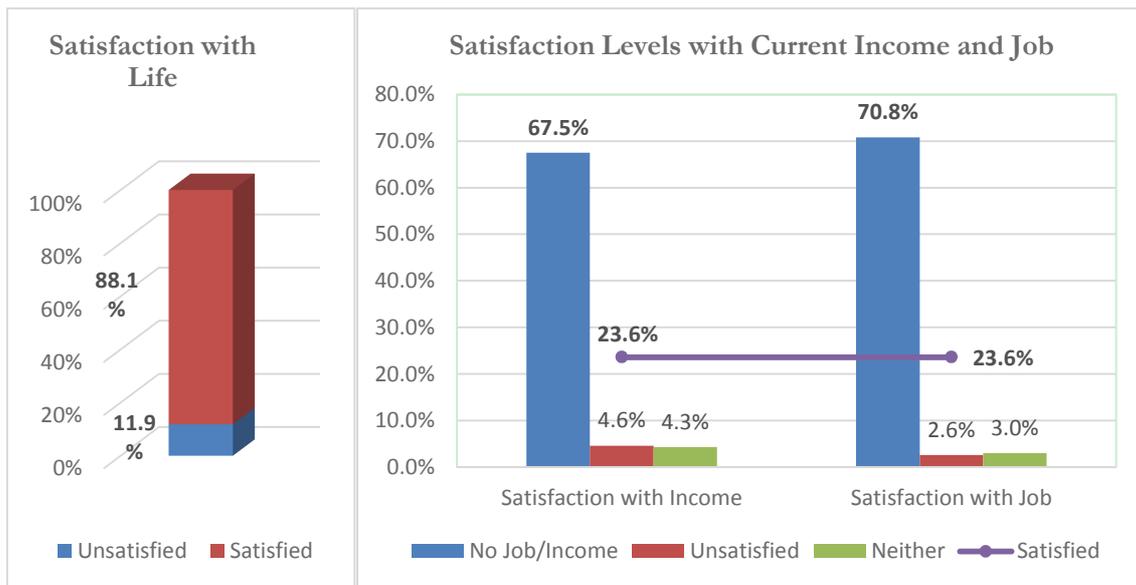


Figure 2. Life satisfaction and socio-demographic variables

Amongst the total number of youths in the study, 88 percent reported satisfaction with life although 71 percent and 68 percent did not have jobs and any source of income respectively. Amongst those that reported having jobs and a source of income, an equal proportion (23%) reported being satisfied with their jobs and current income. More than 80 percent of youths reported being satisfied with each of health, family life, friendship, treatment by others, and appearance. Also, 72 percent of youths reported improvements in their lives in comparison to last year, 7 percent reported worsened condition while 20 percent remained the same. Access to media at least once a week or daily was reported by 78 percent of youths.

Table 3. Association between socio-demographic characteristics, psychosocial factors, and life satisfaction

Variables	Unsatisfied	Satisfied
Age		
15–19	862 (10.79%)	7130 (89.21%)
20–24	774 (13.47%)	4970 (86.53%)
$\chi^2 = 23.04$ $p < 0.05$		
Sex		
Female	1144 (12.93%)	7705 (87.07%)
Male	492 (10.07%)	4395 (89.93%)
$\chi^2 = 24.55$ $p < 0.05$		
Level of Education		
Non-formal	8390 (52.19%)	7684 (47.81%)
Primary	166 (38.08%)	270 (61.92%)

Secondary/Technical	11 (34.38%)	21 (65.62%)
Higher	141 (10.01)	1268 (89.99%)
$\chi^2 = 8.54$ $p < 0.05$		
Household Wealth Index		
Poorest	117 (11.04%)	943 (88.96%)
Poorer	271 (13.23%)	1777 (86.77%)
Middle	430 (13.52%)	2750 (86.48%)
Richer	434 (11.96%)	3194 (88.04%)
Richest	384 (10.05%)	3436 (89.95%)
$\chi^2 = 24.63$ $p < 0.05$		
Residence		
Urban	599 (10.93%)	4883 (89.07%)
Rural	1037 (12.56%)	7217 (87.44%)
$\chi^2 = 8.41$ $p < 0.05$		
Region		
North Central	351 (11.75%)	2637 (88.25%)
North East	157 (9.65%)	1470 (90.35%)
North West	292 (9.933%)	2648 (90.07%)
South East	307 (16.23%)	1585 (83.77%)
South South	295 (12.50%)	2065 (87.50%)
South West	234 (12.13%)	1695 (87.87%)
$\chi^2 = 53.43$ $p < 0.05$		
Exposure to Media		
Daily	412 (12.92%)	2779 (87.08%)
At least once a week	877 (11.64%)	6655 (88.36%)
None	347 (11.52%)	2666 (88.48%)
$\chi^2 = 4.00$ $p > 0.05$		
Satisfaction with Family Life		
Unsatisfied	283 (55.17%)	230 (44.83%)
Neither	338 (36.62%)	585 (63.38%)
Satisfied	1015 (8.25%)	11285 (91.75%)
$\chi^2 = 100.60$ $p < 0.05$		
Satisfaction with Current Income		
No income	1004 (10.84%)	8262 (89.16%)
Unsatisfied	237 (37.74%)	391 (62.26%)
Neither	145 (24.37%)	450 (75.63%)
Satisfied	250 (7.70%)	2997 (92.30%)
$\chi^2 = 552.43$ $p < 0.05$		
Satisfaction with Current Job		
Unemployed	1083 (11.13%)	8644 (88.87%)
Unsatisfied	144 (44.72%)	208 (55.28%)
Neither	112 (26.79%)	306 (73.21%)
Satisfied	297 (9.17%)	2942 (90.83%)

$\chi^2 = 399.17$	DF = 1	p < 0.05
Satisfaction with Health		
Unsatisfied	158 (47.88%)	172 (52.12%)
Neither	209 (36.16%)	369 (63.84%)
Satisfied	1269 (9.89%)	11559 (90.11%)
$\chi^2 = 780.64$	DF = 1	p < 0.05
Satisfaction with Friendships		
Unsatisfied	784 (36.30%)	1376 (67.70%)
Satisfied	1329 (8.22%)	14839 (91.78%)
$\chi^2 = 105.03$	DF = 1	p < 0.05
Satisfaction with Treatment by others		
Unsatisfied	916 (37.00%)	1560 (63.00%)
Satisfied	1197 (7.55%)	14655 (92.45%)
$\chi^2 = 108.02$	DF = 1	p < 0.05
Satisfaction with Appearance		
Unsatisfied	611 (53.69%)	527 (46.31%)
Satisfied	1502 (8.74%)	15688 (91.26%)
$\chi^2 = 201.30$	DF = 1	p < 0.05
Comparison with Last year		
Worsen	435 (31.54%)	944 (68.46%)
Same	702 (19.02%)	2989 (80.98%)
Improved	976 (7.36%)	12282 (92.64%)
$\chi^2 = 970.42$	DF = 1	p < 0.05
Married/Living with a Partner		
No	1562 (11.68%)	11814 (88.32%)
Yes	572 (11.34%)	4470 (88.66%)
$\chi^2 = 2.02$	DF = 1	p > 0.05
Currently Smokes Cigarettes		
No	344 (15.05%)	1942 (84.95%)
Yes	71 (17.84%)	327 (82.16%)
$\chi^2 = 2.02$	DF = 1	p > 0.05
Days Drank Last Month		
None	226 (16.45%)	1148 (83.55%)
1–10 days	175 (15.28%)	970 (84.72%)
10days and above	50 (13.33%)	325 (86.67%)
$\chi^2 = 2.30$	DF = 1	p > 0.05

Note. ** significant at p < 0.05.

Findings from the analysis revealed that the age of respondents, level of education attained, area of residence (rural/urban), the geopolitical zone of residence, wealth index, and gender were the socio-demographic variables associated with life satisfaction. The psychosocial

variables associated with life satisfaction include satisfaction with; family life, current job, current income, health, friendship, treatment by others, appearance, and perceived improved condition in comparison with the previous year. These variables were associated with life satisfaction at $p < 0.05$.

Multivariate Analysis

Table 4. Socio-demographic and psychosocial determinants of life satisfaction among youths in Nigeria

Variables	Model 1		Model 2	
	Odds Ratio	CI	Odds Ratio	CI
Age				
15–19	1		1	
20–24	0.77**	0.69–0.85	0.85**	0.75–0.96
Gender				
Female	1		1	
Male	1.29**	1.16–1.44	1.20**	1.05–1.36
Educational Level				
Non-formal	1		1	
Primary	0.59**	0.47–0.74	0.71**	0.54–0.92
Secondary/Technical	0.67**	0.55–0.83	0.66**	0.53–0.84
Higher	0.83	0.63–1.09	0.76	0.55–1.04
Residence				
Rural	1.20**	1.03–1.39	0.87	0.75–1.01
Region				
North Central	1		1	
North East	1.22**	1.02–1.47	1.27**	1.02–1.58
North West	1.16	0.99–1.35	1.04	0.86–1.25
South East	0.64**	0.55–0.77	0.87	0.72–1.06
South South	0.86	0.73–1.02	0.92	0.76–1.11
South West	0.82**	0.68–0.98	0.89	0.72–1.10
Wealth Index				
Poorest	1		1	
Poorer	0.96	0.49–0.91	0.99	0.79–1.24
Middle	0.92	0.48–0.87	0.92	0.73–1.15
Richer	1.16	0.56–1.03	1.07	0.84–1.36
Richest	1.38**	0.63–1.19	1.14	0.87–1.40
Satisfaction with current income				
No income			1	
Unsatisfied			0.39**	0.30–0.51
Neither			0.46**	0.36–0.61
Satisfied			1.15	0.94–1.40
Satisfaction with current job				

Unemployed	1	
Unsatisfied	0.94	0.67–1.31
Neither	1.04	0.77–1.40
Satisfied	1.28	1.05–1.56
Satisfaction with health		
Unsatisfied	1	
Neither	1.02	0.75–1.39
Satisfied	2.75**	2.12–3.56
Satisfaction with family life		
Unsatisfied	1	
Neither	1.59**	1.24–2.04
Satisfied	3.48**	2.78–4.35
Satisfaction with Friendships		
Unsatisfied	1	
Satisfied	2.03**	1.76–2.33
Satisfaction with Treatment by others		
Unsatisfied	1	
Satisfied	2.89**	2.54–3.20
Comparison of Life with Last Year		
Worsen	1	
Same	1.35**	1.13–1.62
Improved	2.74**	2.32–3.24

Note. ** significant at $p < 0.05$.

The multivariate model revealed that amongst the socio-demographic characteristics of youths in Nigeria; gender (OR = 1.29, CI = 1.16–1.44), residence (OR = 1.20, CI = 1.03–1.39), and region were significantly associated with life satisfaction in model 1. However, the introduction of psychosocial variables in model 2 revealed that only gender of respondents was the socio-demographic characteristic significantly associated with life satisfaction while satisfaction with health (OR = 2.75, CI = 2.12–3.56), family life (OR = 3.48, CI = 2.78–4.35), friendships (OR = 2.03, CI = 1.76–2.33), treatment by others (OR = 2.89, CI = 2.54–3.20), and perceived improvement in comparison to last year (OR = 2.74, CI = 2.32–3.24), were significant determinants of life satisfaction. Specifically, male, resident in rural areas of Nigeria were more likely to report satisfaction with life. Further, youths that reported satisfaction with family life were 3 times more likely to be satisfied with life in general, while satisfaction with health, friendships, treatment by others, and improved condition from last year's more than double influenced satisfaction with life.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

This study enhances our understanding of life satisfaction among youths with specific emphasis on the socio-demographic and psychosocial determinants of life satisfaction. It lays

credence to other studies that found specific socio-demographic variables influencing life satisfaction. Specifically, gender influenced life satisfaction among youths, this supports the findings of Bradburn (1969), Diener et al (1985, 2000), Inglehart (1997), Kelly (1993), Krause et al. (1993), MacNeil et al. (1987), Mannell and Dupuis (1996) and Penning and Strain (1994). Although not surprising; age, gender, marital status, education, and income differentiate subjects' life satisfaction. Younger people, men, and married, highly educated, and high-income subjects report higher scores in life satisfaction measures than older people, women, the widowed, divorced, less educated, and low-income earners. These study results are in accordance with those of Bradburn (1969), Diener et al. (1985, 2000), Inglehart (1997), Kelly (1993), Krause et al. (1992), MacNeil and Teague (1987), Mannell and Dupuis (1996) and Penning and Strain (1994). Specifically, the study found that men were significantly more likely to be more satisfied with their lives than women. This finding is in stark contrast to what has been found in a similar study in Australia where it was reported that females were more unusually more satisfied with their own life than males (Cummins, Eckersley, Pallant, Van Vugt, & Misajon, 2002). Another study also found that both education and income significantly determine life satisfaction. It has been found that both, directly and indirectly, i.e. through interaction with other factors, these two socio-demographic characteristics of people are significant predictors of life satisfaction (Fernandez-Ballesteros, Zamarron, & Ruiz, 2001). The findings of these studies in Nigeria are that education and household wealth index are significant predictors of life satisfaction. The findings of this present study on the significant relationship between income and life satisfaction also find support in a study in Nigeria where it was reported that income is one of the strongest predictors of subjective life satisfaction among the study population (Ibem & Amole, 2013).

Furthermore, a study on the predictors of life satisfaction in Serbia found that satisfaction with standard of living and household income robustly predicts life satisfaction among men and women across all age groups (Jovanović & Joshanloo, 2019). These findings lend credence to the findings of our study as we also found that satisfaction with current income, household wealth index which could be a proxy for standard of living and health all significantly predict life satisfaction among the respondents in the study. Also, a study conducted in Sweden on the relationship between satisfaction with health and life satisfaction found that perceived good health among the respondents was significantly associated with life satisfaction (Melin, Fugl-Meyer, & Fugl-Meyer, 2003). Also, the same study in Sweden reported that socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents including education, employment, financial situation, gender, and marital status are all significantly associated with perceived life satisfaction among the respondents (Melin et al., 2003). This is supported by what has been found in the present study as it was reported that marital status is a significant predictor of satisfaction with life among the youths. In addition, (Stephoe, Deaton, & Stone, 2015) found a significant relationship between demographic factors and life satisfaction. Specifically, age, sex, marital status were significant predictors of life satisfaction. This was also found in Nigeria. Finally, a study in Germany found that life satisfaction was reduced with an increase in age (Thieme & Dittrich, 2015). This is also part of the findings of this study.

This study has shown the key socio-demographic determinants of life satisfaction among youths in Nigeria. It has also revealed that beyond the socio-demographic factors, psychosocial determinants play vital roles in determining life satisfaction among youths. It is therefore imperative that government agencies consider policies and interventions that address and provides socio-demographic and psychosocial support to youths in Nigeria.

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Conflict of interest

The authors certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

Data availability

The dataset of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) obtained from <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys> was used for this study.

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