

DATA NOTE

REVISED An evaluation of the three measurable cardinal objectives of the National Youth Service Corps programme: a survey dataset [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

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Abstract

Background: The National Youth Service Corps programme is, among other targets, aimed at promoting national inclusiveness and tolerance in a culturally heterogeneous society. Despite the importance of this programme, little has been done to evaluate its degree of success. Where evaluations are done, they are never made public. There is a need for the NYSC programme, just like all other public programmes, to be evaluated for transparency, accountability and decision-making. From an evaluation of the three measurable objectives of the NYSC programme, this dataset bridges this gap.

Methods: This dataset was collected from Nigerian graduates that completed their national service between 2012 and 2021. The data was collected through an electronic survey posted to various online platforms hosting National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) members of the various sets and batches. The data collection aimed to evaluate the three cardinal objectives of the programme. After three years of data collection (from 2019 to 2021), responses were obtained from 19,278 participants that met the eligibility criteria. The data is an Excel (.xlsx) document with 19,278 cases and 95 variables. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and simple percentages were used to summarise the data. However, charts are further used to illustrate the demographic attributes of the respondents. The dataset is broad and covers all the 36 states in Nigeria plus the Federal Capital Territory.

Results: The data set has many reuse potentials because it contains information on camp activities (such as parades, military drills,

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redeployment, quality of food, and facilities, among others), primary assignments and community service engagements of corps members.

Conclusions: The data can offer a complete evaluation of how the (NYSC) has attained three of its four cardinal objectives. A series of relationships can further be determined and tested using inferential statistics among the variables included in the dataset.

Keywords

Community service, graduates, national service, orientation course, primary assignment

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REVISED Amendments from Version 1

In this version, we have provided information on the public debates on the importance of the NYSC that necessitated the creation of this dataset. We also highlighted in the methodology, the strategies that were followed to avoid malicious or multiple responses. We also revised the writing on how the demographic variables of respondents were grouped for clarity.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

The National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) was established in 1973 by the Nigerian government under its military rule to include graduates in the construction of Nigeria and the country's growth.^{1,2} The aim of establishing the programme was to foster oneness and selfless service to the Nigerian community.³ After graduating from university or a polytechnic in Nigeria, students are expected to participate in the National Youth Service Corps programme for one year.⁴ Graduates who are over the age of 30 at the time of graduation will get a Certificate of Exemption, which is the equivalent of the NYSC Discharge Certificate, and will not be forced to do the necessary one-year service. A graduate cannot opt out of NYSC on their own unless they are disabled, have served in the military or paramilitary for more than a year, or are over 30 years old. Part-time graduates get an exemption since they are ineligible for military service.

There are four cardinal areas of the programme – orientation course, primary assignment, community development service and winding-up/passing-out activities. The orientation course includes parade/paramilitary training, physical training, Man 'O' War activities, sports/games, language study, kitchen/cooking activities, sanitation and social activities. The orientation course lasts for three weeks (21 days), after which corps members are posted to the various places of primary assignment. Aside from the 21 days meant for camp activities, most of the one-year mandatory service is dedicated to primary assignment and community development service. The winding-up activities enable corps members (who have successfully completed national service) to exit the programme.

Despite the importance of NYSC in promoting national integration and peaceful coexistence, the programme is rarely evaluated, and where it is done, results are not communicated to the public. Thus, it becomes difficult for stakeholders to determine if the programme is successful and the degree of such success. The lack of data has stirred public debates and controversy on the importance and continuity of the programme. For instance, most scholars have argued that the programme does not add any value to Nigerians amidst the security situation in the country, prompting them to recommend its review.^{5,6} In a newspaper report published on August 11 2022, the columnist also recommended the

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents.

Variable	Levels	Frequency (F)	%
Age	16-20 years	1868	9.7
	21-25 years	5665	29.4
	26-30 years	6569	34.1
	Above 31 years	5176	26.8
	Total	19278	100
Gender	Male	10028	52
	Female	9250	48
	Total	19278	100
Marital status	Married	1600	8.3
	Single	17678	91.7
	Total	19278	100
Educational qualification	Higher National Diploma	3244	16.8
	Bachelor's Degree	14226	73.8
	Master's	1718	8.9
	Doctorate	90	0.5
	Total	19278	100

Table 1. *Continued*

Variable	Levels	Frequency (F)	%
Service year	2012	1488	7.7
	2013	2002	10.4
	2014	1917	9.9
	2015	1935	10
	2016	1953	10.1
	2017	1993	10.3
	2018	1947	10.1
	2019	2067	10.7
	2020	1915	9.9
	2021	2061	10.7
Total		19278	100
Batch	Batch A	6350	32.9
	Batch B	6435	33.4
	Batch C	6493	33.7
	Total	19278	100

Table 2. Respondents' state of deployment by service.

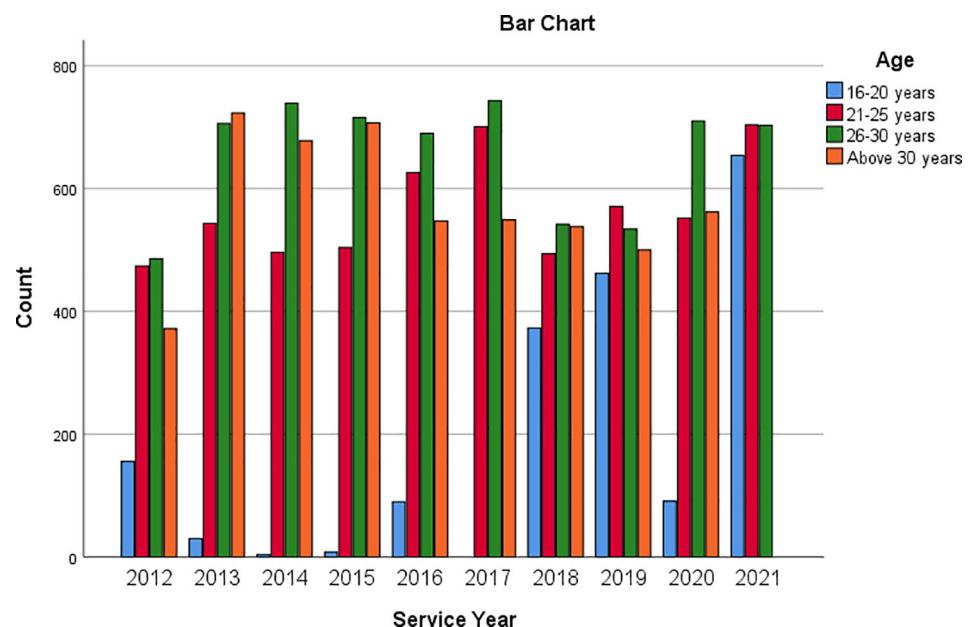
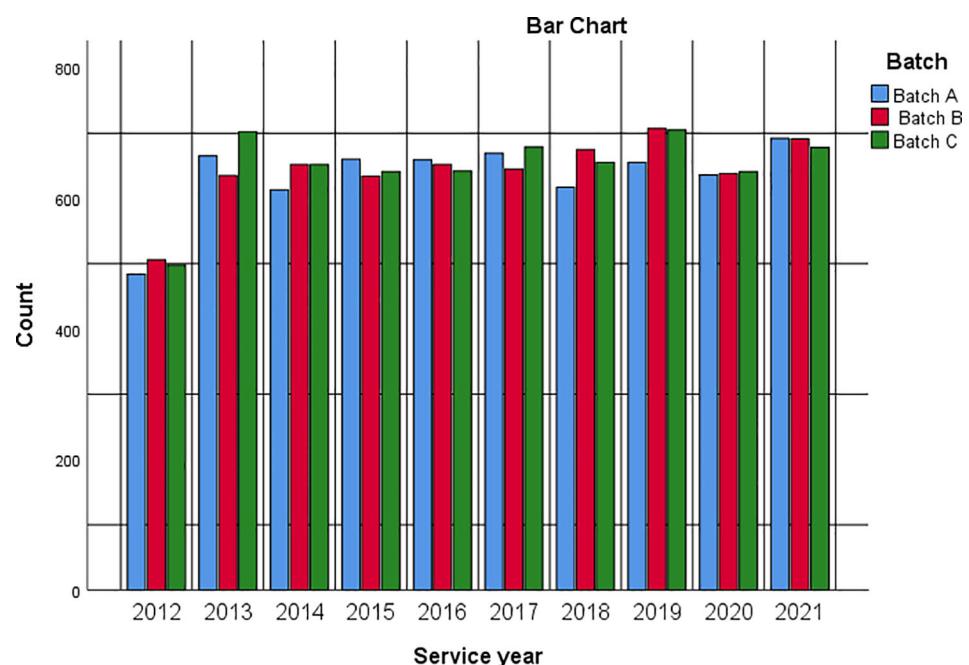
State of deployment	Service year											Total
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Abia	N	49	81	93	68	91	79	71	102	62	59	755
	%	3.3	4.0	4.9	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.6	4.9	3.2	2.9	3.9
Adamawa	N	0	13	17	20	11	14	16	11	12	13	127
	%	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Akwa Ibom	N	0	103	103	97	102	105	105	87	91	107	900
	%	0.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.7
Anambra	N	63	117	95	94	104	99	96	145	108	113	1034
	%	4.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	7.0	5.6	5.5	5.4
Bauchi	N	0	52	47	66	54	51	48	44	56	55	473
	%	0.0	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.5
Bayelsa	N	90	78	83	95	94	102	85	96	79	98	900
	%	6.0	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.7
Benue	N	40	35	32	36	34	34	34	40	38	38	361
	%	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Borno	N	11	8	5	9	9	16	8	14	7	13	100
	%	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
Cross River	N	121	120	137	112	115	112	122	119	106	136	1200
	%	8.1	6.0	7.1	5.8	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.2
Delta	N	54	61	64	55	70	56	62	56	54	68	600
	%	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.1
Ebonyi	N	34	26	32	23	31	30	30	26	40	28	300
	%	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.6
Edo	N	42	44	43	51	39	58	41	50	31	46	445
	%	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.3
Ekiti	N	27	37	30	23	29	26	35	36	23	34	300
	%	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6

Table 2. *Continued*

State of deployment		Service year										
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Enugu	N	89	93	86	89	97	87	105	74	91	89	900
	%	6.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.4	5.4	3.6	4.8	4.3	4.7
FCT	N	60	71	70	73	65	62	81	85	78	70	715
	%	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.7
Gombe	N	11	28	24	37	32	34	35	37	38	24	300
	%	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.6
Imo	N	14	34	22	26	30	33	30	42	39	30	300
	%	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6
Jigawa	N	76	98	76	76	93	104	96	78	101	102	900
	%	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.9	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.3	4.9	4.7
Kaduna	N	41	62	68	63	58	58	76	85	67	59	637
	%	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.9	4.1	3.5	2.9	3.3
Kano	N	24	39	28	35	33	32	24	24	28	33	300
	%	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
Katsina	N	15	16	15	18	20	23	24	10	11	14	166
	%	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Kebbi	N	22	23	24	19	18	26	22	27	22	36	239
	%	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.2
Kogi	N	23	29	34	26	38	34	24	35	31	26	300
	%	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6
Kwara	N	26	50	39	46	49	48	36	46	38	52	430
	%	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2
Lagos	N	52	62	53	58	57	58	53	79	68	60	600
	%	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.1
Nasarawa	N	104	177	170	177	159	180	155	189	176	207	1694
	%	7.0	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.1	9.0	8.0	9.1	9.2	10.0	8.8
Niger	N	23	28	31	29	29	36	38	28	23	35	300
	%	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6
Ogun	N	31	31	32	28	24	37	19	29	32	37	300
	%	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6
Ondo	N	27	32	29	29	40	29	32	34	26	22	300
	%	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.6
Osun	N	27	37	28	28	25	37	24	27	34	33	300
	%	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Oyo	N	65	58	86	83	85	78	80	74	90	85	784
	%	4.4	2.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.1
Plateau	N	22	34	32	41	27	26	29	35	26	28	300
	%	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6
Rivers	N	68	69	48	62	69	63	53	52	60	56	600
	%	4.6	3.4	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.1
Sokoto	N	8	5	3	8	9	7	5	7	8	10	70
	%	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Taraba	N	22	29	32	29	27	26	35	42	28	30	300
	%	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6

Table 2. *Continued*

State of deployment		Service year										
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Yobe	N	59	54	43	51	45	38	54	48	38	55	485
	%	4.0	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.5
Zamfara	N	48	68	63	55	41	55	64	54	55	60	563
	%	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total	N	1488	2002	1917	1935	1953	1993	1947	2067	1915	2061	19278
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Figure 1.** Bar chart showing respondents' age based on service year.**Figure 2.** Bar chart showing respondents' service year based on service batch.

discontinuation of the NYSC scheme due to insecurity.⁷ Through experience, some youths are also agitating for the discontinuation of the programme, labelling it “*a waste of time*”. Consequently, most corps members appear to often use health- and marriage-related reasons to deceive NYSC officials for redeployment to other locations to pursue personal interest. This reduced the degree to which the programme attains its overall objective of national integration. However, other studies have found ineffectiveness of the programme in enhancing the professional development of corps members, but have recommended its sustainability due to some identified benefits.^{8,9} The result of another study, which performed a cost-benefit analysis, found that the NYSC scheme has failed in accelerating Nigeria’s socio-economic development.¹⁰ The researchers however, stated that it is absurd to recommend the complete scrapping of the programme because of its benefits.

This dataset was created drawing inspirations from the arguments above to evaluate all the activities taking place in the scheme. The aim was to identify the strengths of the programme and highlight grey areas. This data can be useful in making a more dependable recommendation regarding the continuity, modification or discontinuity of the programme. Past evaluation studies of the scheme were often shallow, by covering specific areas of the programme.^{11–13} Others often drew information from a small sample of respondents in specific regions.^{14–16} This is the first attempt to obtain a large-scale data covering the 37 camps and focusing on about all the areas of NYSC. Bridging this gap, we collected this data from a survey evaluating three cardinal areas of the NYSC – orientation course, primary assignment and community development service. The project contains two files – excel document (.xlsx) and comma-separated values (.csv) (see *Underlying data*).¹⁷ There are 19,278 cases and 95 variables. The first seven columns of the .xlsx file contain data about the demographic variables of the respondents. **Table 1** presents the demographic characteristics of respondents such as age, gender, marital status, educational qualification, service year and batch. Respondents provided the demographic variables of their status when filling out the survey and not during their service year. **Table 2** is a crosstabulation of respondents’ state of deployment and service year. The crosstabulation is an easy visualisation of the number of corps members that served in the 37 NYSC camps in Nigeria each year from 2012 to 2021. **Figure 1** is a multiple bar chart showing the age of respondents across each of the service years covered by the data. Similarly, **Figure 2** is a bar chart summarising respondents’ service year and batch intersection. **Figure 3** is a bar chart showing the service based on the gender of respondents. This way, one can visualise the number of male and female respondents based on their service year.

Columns 8 to 40 of the data provide corps members’ experience-based data on different aspects of orientation course exercises. **Tables 3** and **4** summarise responses and percentages to different orientation course exercises such as nature of camp officials, man ‘o’ war drills, eating frequency, quality of food, and availability of camp facilities. Columns 41 to 53 of the data contain data about the NYSC kits given to corps members in camp. **Tables 5** and **6** summarise data on the quantity and quality of kits given to corps members. Column 54 contains data on the allowances provided to corps

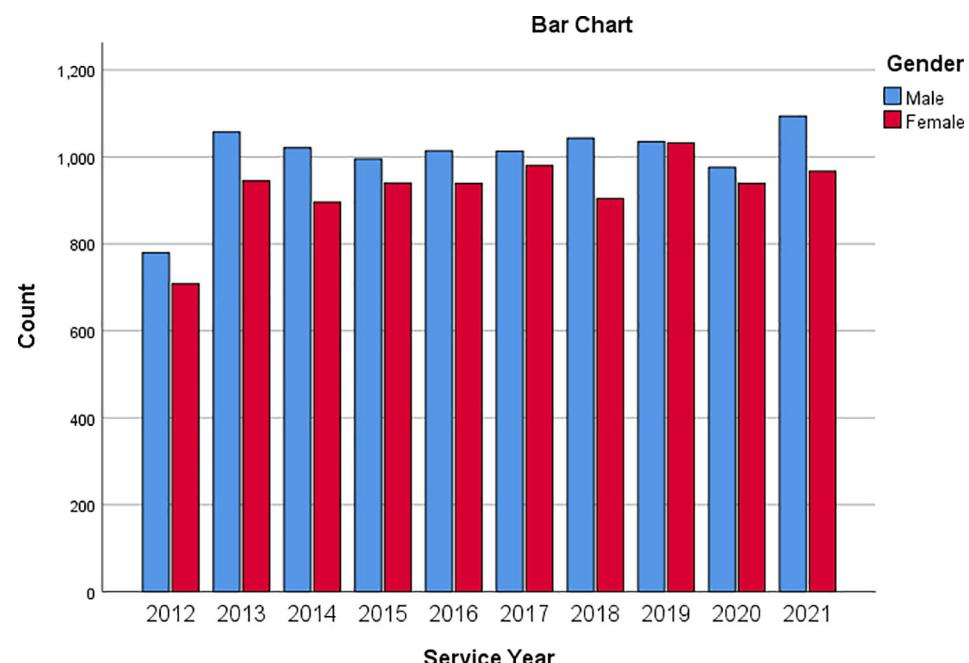


Figure 3. Bar chart showing respondents’ service year based on gender.

Table 3. Likert-scale items on respondents' orientation course experiences.

SN	Items	SA [%]	A [%]	D [%]	SD [%]	Total [%]
1	Camp officials made efforts to ensure that everyone took an active part in activities.	9491 [49.2]	9487 [49.2]	159 [0.8]	141 [0.7]	19278 [100]
2	Proper guidance was given to me regarding using Man 'o' war gadgets in my camp.	7995 [41.5]	8114 [42.1]	1568 [8.1]	1601 [8.3]	19278 [100]
3	Camp officials usually ensured that the camp environment was neat and well kept.	9197 [47.7]	9098 [47.2]	485 [2.5]	498 [2.6]	19278 [100]
4	I was provided with a sleeping mattress while in camp.	9185 [47.6]	9110 [47.3]	481 [2.5]	502 [2.6]	19278 [100]
5	The quality of food served in my camp was very delicious.	4456 [23.1]	4410 [22.9]	5203 [27.0]	5209 [27.0]	19278 [100]
6	Social gatherings/events were organised in my camp for corps members.	8901 [46.2]	9007 [46.7]	713 [3.7]	657 [3.4]	19278 [100]
7	I was taught a new language of the immediate environment while in camp.	7122 [36.9]	7179 [37.2]	2461 [12.8]	2516 [13.1]	19278 [100]
8	There were no issues of electricity challenges in my camp.	5098 [26.4]	5183 [26.9]	4503 [23.4]	4494 [23.3]	19278 [100]
9	Corps members were not allowed to dress as they liked in my camp.	7575 [39.3]	7548 [39.2]	2082 [10.8]	2073 [10.8]	19278 [100]
10	The nami market of my camp was superb in meeting the diverse needs of corps members.	7643 [39.6]	7786 [40.4]	1910 [9.9]	1939 [10.1]	19278 [100]
11	Corp members were allowed to take part in cooking activities in my camp	7839 [40.7]	7803 [40.5]	1784 [9.3]	1852 [9.6]	19278 [100]
12	It was possible to stay in my camp without doing anything.	4272 [22.2]	4258 [22.1]	5346 [27.7]	5402 [28.0]	19278 [100]
13	Some members of my platoon did not participate in any camp activity.	6592 [34.2]	6697 [34.7]	2993 [15.5]	2996 [15.5]	19278 [100]
14	Some Man' O' war gadgets in my camp were not in good shape.	3946 [20.5]	4027 [20.9]	5668 [29.4]	5637 [29.2]	19278 [100]
15	Many foam/beds in my camp were in poor condition.	6290 [32.6]	6229 [32.3]	3371 [17.5]	3388 [17.6]	19278 [100]
16	The number of functional boreholes/tabs were not adequate for the number of corps members in camp.	6494 [33.7]	6751 [35.0]	2918 [15.1]	3115 [16.2]	19278 [100]
17	Meals were not served consistently, at least three times per day in my camp.	4209 [21.8]	4248 [22.0]	5495 [28.5]	5326 [27.6]	19278 [100]
18	There were no sports activities throughout my stay at camp.	1441 [7.5]	1430 [7.4]	8090 [42.0]	8317 [43.1]	19278 [100]
19	I did not obey any difficult camp instructions.	3549 [18.4]	3434 [17.8]	6180 [32.1]	6115 [31.7]	19278 [100]
20	The medical centre of my camp is nothing to write home about.	3121 [16.2]	3178 [16.5]	6466 [33.5]	6513 [33.8]	19278 [100]
21	The military men on duty in my camp were highly unfriendly.	2680 [13.9]	2679 [13.9]	6833 [35.4]	7086 [36.8]	19278 [100]
22	The discipline approaches of camp officers were very harsh on corps members.	2636 [13.7]	2543 [13.2]	7031 [36.5]	7068 [36.7]	19278 [100]
23	Prices of goods and services in my camp were very high.	5906 [30.6]	5960 [30.9]	3625 [18.8]	3787 [19.6]	19278 [100]
24	Sanitation activities in my camp were not carried out daily.	3348 [17.4]	3252 [16.9]	6388 33.1]	6290 [32.6]	19278 [100]

Note: SA = Strongly agree; A = Agree; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly disagree.

Table 4. Other questions regarding camp experience by corps members.

Question	Response	N	%
Was there any form of parade or paramilitary training in your camp?	Yes	18892	98
	No	386	2
	Total	19278	100
Was there immediate treatment for sick corps members admitted to the camp clinic?	Yes	14103	73.2
	To some extent	5095	26.4
	No	80	0.4
	Total	19278	100
How will you rate the adequacy of the treatment rendered by the camp clinic to sick corps members?	1 (Very inadequate)	473	2.5
	2 (Inadequate)	4100	21.3
	3 (Adequate)	10377	53.8
	4 (Very adequate)	4328	22.5
	Total	19278	100
Did you participate in parade activities	Yes	15640	81.1
	Sometimes	1373	7.1
	No	2265	11.7
	Total	19278	100
How often did you eat camp food	Always	7506	38.9
	Sometimes	9672	50.2
	Never	2100	10.9
	Total	19278	100
If you never ate camp food at all, what were your reasons?	I was not always comfortable going to collect food	22	0.1
	I was not in camp due to exit permission that was granted	16	0.1
	I was with cash to get whatever I wanted	35	0.2
	Most meals were not deliciously prepared	600	3.1
	Poor quality of food served	1196	6.2
	The food served most times are not my choice	341	1.8
	Total	17068	88.5
If you ate camp food sometimes, what were your reasons for avoiding camp food sometimes?	I avoided only beans while at camp	600	3.1
	I avoided some food due to allergies	111	0.6
	I disliked the toilet condition and avoided what could trigger frequent toilet	67	0.3
	I had a better option	609	3.2
	I had a running stomach after eating camp food	300	1.6
	I hate camp food sometimes because of the officials and their problems	300	1.6
	I limited what I ate to majorly carbohydrates	162	0.8
	I only ate camp food because I had no money	367	1.9

Table 4. *Continued*

Question	Response	N	%
	I only ate nicely prepared meals while I avoided poorly prepared ones	873	4.5
	I only ate rice	727	3.8
	I only took camp tea that enriched by myself with additional milk	38	0.2
	I really enjoyed camp food	300	1.6
	I was not always satisfied with the quantity of food served	34	0.2
	I was not impressed with the food prepared most times	900	4.7
	Most meals were poorly prepared	1837	9.5
	No appetite for some food due to their uninviting physical appearance	329	1.7
	Some food did not meet my taste	300	1.6
	Sometimes I get carried away by social activities while food is served	300	1.6
	Sometimes they did not cook what I wanted	600	3.1
	The distance from my hostel to where the food was served was too far	184	1
	The food contained too many spices	262	1.4
	The food was unhealthy	600	3.1
	Watery and tasteless meals were often prepared	106	0.5
	Total	9372	48.6

Table 5. Participants' responses on the quantity (Qty) of kits given to them during NYSC service.

Kits	Qty given	Frequency	%	Qty required
NYSC Cap	1 piece	18892	98	1 piece
	2 pieces	386	2	
	Total	19278	100	
Khaki Trouser	1 piece	18378	95.3	1 piece
	2 pieces	900	4.7	
	Total	19278	100	
NYSC Belt	1 piece	19192	99.6	1 piece
	2 pieces	86	0.4	
	Total	19278	100	
Jungle boots	1 piece	18329	95.1	1 piece
	2 pieces	949	4.9	
	Total	19278	100	
NYSC Crested vest	1 piece	18116	94	1 piece
	2 pieces	1162	6	
	Total	19278	100	
White Canvas	1 piece	17991	93.3	1 piece
	2 pieces	1287	6.7	
	Total	19278	100	

Table 5. *Continued*

Kits	Qty given	Frequency	%	Qty required
P.E. Shorts	1 piece	3428	17.8	2 pieces
	2 pieces	15850	82.2	
	Total	19278	100	
Plain vest	1 piece	5276	27.4	2 pieces
	2 pieces	14002	72.6	
	Total	19278	100	
NYSC Socks	1 piece	7453	38.7	2 pieces
	2 pieces	11825	61.3	
	Total	19278	100	
Khaki Jacket	1 piece	18378	95.3	1 piece
	2 pieces	900	4.7	
	Total	19278	100	
	Yes	Somehow	No	Total
Did NYSC provide you with kits according to your specification on the green card	2959	3262	13057	19278
	15.3	16.9	67.7	100
Were your kits durable? (i.e., did they serve you throughout the camp and beyond?)	10674		8604	19278
	55.4		44.6	100

Table 6. Respondents given different combinations of under/oversized NYSC kits.

SN	Kits given under/oversized	N	%
1	Crested vest, Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Plain vest	300	1.6
2	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots	300	1.6
3	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Khaki (Jacket)	600	3.1
4	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Socks, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
5	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Khaki (Jacket)	686	3.6
6	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Khaki (Jacket)	600	3.1
7	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	86	0.4
8	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest, Belt, Khaki (Jacket)	600	3.1
9	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	87	0.5
10	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
11	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, P.E. shorts, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
12	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, P.E. shorts, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
13	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
14	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
15	Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, Khaki (Jacket)	83	0.4
16	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
17	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest, Belt, Khaki (Jacket)	2317	12
18	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
19	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, Belt	300	1.6
20	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest, Belt, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6

Table 6. *Continued*

SN	Kits given under/oversized	N	%
21	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	87	0.5
22	Cap, Crested vest, Khaki (Trouser), Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
23	Cap, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
24	Cap, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Socks, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
25	Cap, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	87	0.5
26	Cap, Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, P.E. shorts, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
27	Cap, Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	82	0.4
28	Jungle boots	900	4.7
29	Jungle boots, Canvass, Socks, Plain vest	83	0.4
30	Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest	300	1.6
31	Khaki (Trouser)	86	0.4
32	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Khaki (Jacket)	900	4.7
33	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Khaki (Jacket)	1761	9.1
34	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Khaki (Jacket)	900	4.7
35	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Belt, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
36	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, P.E. shorts, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	166	0.9
37	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Canvass, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	86	0.4
38	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, P.E. shorts, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
39	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Plain vest	82	0.4
40	Khaki (Trouser), Jungle boots, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
41	Khaki (Trouser), Khaki (Jacket)	386	2
42	Khaki (Trouser), Canvass	384	2
43	Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, Khaki (Jacket)	600	3.1
44	Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, P.E. shorts, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
45	Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
46	Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, P.E. shorts, Plain vest, Khaki (Jacket)	300	1.6
47	Khaki (Trouser), Canvass, Plain vest	167	0.9
48	Khaki (Trouser), P.E. shorts, Socks, Khaki (Jacket)	262	1.4
49	P.E. shorts, Socks, Plain vest	300	1.6
	Total	19278	100

members while in camp. Column 55 contains dichotomously scored data from a question asking whether respondents' thoughts the 21 days (3 weeks) of the camp experience were adequate or otherwise. Columns 56 to 67 contained polytomous data scored from responses to four-point Likert scale items on the Skill Acquisition and Entrepreneurship Development (SAED) initiative of NYSC. [Table 7](#) presents a summary of the responses to all the SAED items.

Column 68 of the raw dataset presents reasons for a follow-up question (see serial number 13 in [Table 7](#)) explaining why some respondents are not using their skills acquired through SAED during service. These reasons are provided in [Table 8](#) as a combination and the frequency of respondents with such combinations of reasons. Columns 69 to 85 contain data scored from four-point Likert scale items on respondents' experiences with their Place of Primary Assignment (PPA), which is the second cardinal objective of the NYSC. [Table 9](#) summarises the frequency-based data on respondents' attitudes and experiences with their PPA.

Lastly, columns 86 to 95 of the raw dataset contain polytomous data scored from responses to ten four-point Likert scale items on corps members' Community Development Services (CDS) during their national service. [Table 10](#) summarises the frequency and percentages of responses to CDS items. Note that the data in columns 9 to 34, 56 to 67, 69 to 85, 86 to 95 can be summed or averaged to obtain a continuous data for the application of other descriptive statistical methods (such as a mean, standard deviation etc.) and/or inferential statistics (such as regression, correlation, structural equation modelling etc.) beyond the frequency summary in [Tables 3, 7, 9, and 10](#) respectively.

Table 7. Respondents' experiences on skill acquisition and entrepreneurship development (SAED) initiative of NYSC.

SN	Items	SA [%]	A [%]	D [%]	SD [%]	Total [%]
1	There were adequate seats in the multi-purpose hall of my camp for SAED lectures	6484 [33.6]	6414 [33.3]	3217 [16.7]	3163 [16.4]	19278 [100]
2	NYSC provided sources of loans for corps members to start their businesses	4947 [25.7]	4912 [25.5]	4702 [24.4]	4717 [24.5]	19278 [100]
3	There were no SAED lectures in my camp	7951 [41.2]	7680 [39.8]	1813 [9.4]	1834 [9.5]	19278 [100]
4	Many corps members in my camp often sit outside the hall while SAED lectures are going on.	2557 [13.3]	2485 [12.9]	7134 [37.0]	7102 [36.8]	19278 [100]
5	The SAED lectures in my camp were more of theory than practical.	3549 [18.4]	3642 [18.9]	6088 [31.6]	5999 [31.1]	19278 [100]
6	I did not acquire any practical skills through the SAED lectures.	3172 [16.5]	9164 [47.5]	3556 [18.4]	3386 [17.6]	19278 [100]
7	My SAED lecturer was not competent in presenting clear lessons.	6656 [34.5]	6625 [34.4]	3076 [16.0]	2921 [15.2]	19278 [100]
8	There were inadequate facilities for every corps member in my SAED venture to conduct practicals with	3255 [16.9]	3253 [16.9]	6285 [32.6]	6485 [33.6]	19278 [100]
9	The duration of SAED training was too short for me to acquire the requisite skills for my venture	2531 [13.1]	2136 [11.1]	6645 [34.5]	7966 [41.3]	19278 [100]
10	I was charged additional fees to advance my skills in my chosen trade after camp.	3452 [17.9]	3572 [18.5]	6045 [31.4]	6209 [32.2]	19278 [100]
				Yes	No	Total
11	Did the SAED lectures enable you to acquire a new set of skills?			12713 [65.9]	6565 [34.1]	19278 [100]
12	Are you currently using the skill you acquired during service to support your livelihood?			3987 [20.7]	15291 [79.3]	19278 [100]

Note: SA = Strongly agree; A = Agree; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly disagree.

Table 8. Combinations of reasons why corps members are not using the skills acquired from NYSC.

SN	Reasons	N	%
1	I cannot make use of my skills because I feel it is a waste of time	300	1.6
2	I have a better job/business prospect I am considering than the skills I acquired	649	3.4
3	I intend to start in the future	1800	9.3
4	I intend to start in the future; the skills I acquired were forgotten due to the short duration of time given to practicals.	300	1.6
5	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business	2913	15.1
6	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; I have a better job/business prospect I am considering than the skills I acquired.	300	1.6
7	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; I intend to start in the future; I want to further my education first before using my skills.	600	3.1
8	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills.	1280	6.6
9	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I cannot make use of my skills because I feel it is a waste of time.	83	0.4
10	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I have a better job/business prospect I am considering than the skills I acquired.	982	5.1
11	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; There is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I have a better job/business prospect I am considering than the skills I acquired; I cannot make use of my skills because I feel it is a waste of time.	300	1.6
12	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I have a better job/business prospect I am considering than the skills I acquired; I intend to start in the future; I cannot make use of my skills because I feel it is a waste of time; I want to further my education first before using my skills	600	3.1
13	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I intend to start in the future.	83	0.4
14	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I intend to start in the future; I want to further my education first before using my skills	300	1.6
15	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I intend to start in the future; I will still have to go for further education on the skill when I want to start-up in the future.	300	1.6
16	The skills I acquired were not adequate to compete with others in the same line of business; there is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I did not learn the skills to the standard since there was not enough time to learn the skills	300	1.6
17	There is no capital to start a business requiring my skills	3001	15.6
18	There is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I have a better job/business prospect; I am considering something more than the skills I acquired.	300	1.6
19	There is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I have a better job/business prospect; I am considering something more than the skills I acquired; I intend to start in the future.	300	1.6
20	There is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I intend to start in the future.	300	1.6
21	There is no capital to start a business requiring my skills; I intend to start in the future; I want to further my education first before using my skills	300	1.6
Total		3601	18.7

Table 9. Respondents' experiences in their places of primary assignment (PPA).

SN	Items	SA [%]	A [%]	D [%]	SD [%]	Total [%]
1	I was posted to a PPA outside my area of speciality.	3137 [16.3]	3112 [16.1]	6467 [33.5]	6562 [34.0]	19278 [100]
2	It took me some time to consider my PPA before reporting to avoid mistakes.	2989 [15.5]	2844 [14.8]	6653 [34.5]	6792 [35.2]	19278 [100]
3	I was instantly rejected at my PPA for no apparent reason.	755 [3.9]	745 [3.9]	8810 [45.7]	8968 [46.5]	19278 [100]
4	The workload assigned to me at my PPA was too unbearable.	2886 [15.0]	2766 [14.3]	6845 [35.5]	6781 [35.2]	19278 [100]
5	There was no accommodation in my PPA.	5537 [28.7]	5422 [28.1]	4167 [21.6]	4152 [21.5]	19278 [100]
6	I travelled each time I liked without the approval of the State coordinator.	1214 [6.3]	1268 [6.6]	8471 [43.9]	8325 [43.2]	19278 [100]
7	I was paying PPA officials to give me monthly clearance letters due to my busy schedule.	450 [2.3]	450 [2.3]	9144 [47.4]	9234 [47.9]	19278 [100]
8	I charged my original PPA to another PPA with better welfare	1445 [7.5]	1420 [7.4]	8286 [43.0]	8127 [42.2]	19278 [100]
9	Some corps members in my PPA were rude to the organisation's leadership.	2801 [14.5]	2899 [15.0]	6748 [35.0]	6830 [35.4]	19278 [100]
10	Some corps members in my PPA were persistently late to work.	3629 [18.8]	3471 [18.0]	6076 [31.5]	6102 [31.7]	19278 [100]
11	Distance from PPA prevented many corps members from attending work on time.	3460 [17.9]	3478 [18.0]	6064 [31.5]	6276 [32.6]	19278 [100]
12	I was reported to the LGI/LI by my PPA only on a few occasions.	800 [4.1]	783 [4.1]	8790 [45.6]	8905 [46.2]	19278 [100]
13	I accepted my PPA without any question.	8469 [43.9]	8627 [44.8]	1104 [5.7]	1078 [5.6]	19278 [100]
14	My PPA consistently paid monthly stipends to her corps members.	4625 [24.0]	4548 [23.6]	5124 [26.6]	4981 [25.8]	19278 [100]
15	I was never queried in my PPA throughout my time with the organisation.	7377 [38.3]	7568 [39.3]	2109 [10.9]	2224 [11.5]	19278 [100]
16	I seldom absent myself from duties at my PPA without prior permission from the management ...	2121 [11.0]	2073 [10.8]	7589 [39.4]	7495 [38.9]	19278 [100]
17	I was paid all my stipends at my PPA/state government.	6057 [31.4]	5893 [30.6]	3637 [18.9]	3691 [19.1]	19278 [100]

Note: SA = Strongly agree; A = Agree; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly disagree.

Table 10. Community development service (CDS) experiences of respondents.

SN	Items	SA [%]	A [%]	D [%]	SD [%]	Total [%]
1	I was not allowed to choose my CDS group at the secretariat.	6703 [34.8]	6697 [34.7]	2927 [15.2]	2951 [15.3]	19278 [100]
2	I belonged to more than one CDS group while serving.	753 [3.9]	733 [3.8]	8865 [46.0]	8927 [46.3]	19278 [100]
3	I was not able to carry out a personal CDS while serving.	5544 [28.8]	5841 [30.3]	3909 [20.3]	3984 [20.7]	19278 [100]
4	My personal CDS activities affected my effectiveness in my PPA.	0 [0.0]	0 [0.0]	9641 [50.0]	9637 [50.0]	19278 [100]
5	The CDS supervising officer did not sign my clearance card sometimes.	0 [0.0]	0 [0.0]	9623 [49.9]	9655 [50.1]	19278 [100]
6	I was unable to contribute to my group CDS because I was busy with my PPA work.	0 [0.0]	0 [0.0]	9490 [49.2]	9788 [50.8]	19278 [100]
7	There was poor response from the host community in funding projects initiated by my CDS group.	4044 [21.0]	4096 [21.2]	5529 [28.7]	5609 [29.1]	19278 [100]
8	There was no cooperation in my CDS group towards initiating viable projects.	1425 [7.4]	1410 [7.3]	8107 [42.1]	8336 [43.2]	19278 [100]
9	I did not miss any of my group CDS activities.	7555 [39.2]	7595 [39.4]	2099 [10.9]	2029 [10.5]	19278 [100]
10	There was active collaboration between my CDS group and members of the host community.	8099 [42.0]	7882 [40.9]	1638 [8.5]	1659 [8.6]	19278 [100]

Note: SA = Strongly agree; A = Agree; D = Disagree; SD = Strongly disagree.

Value of the data

- This data is helpful because every public programme must be evaluated to determine how short- and long-term objectives are met. The NYSC as a public programme needs to be evaluated to determine its strengths and weaknesses for improvement.
- The data will also be useful in drawing conclusions aimed at determining whether the NYSC programme should be sustained, reformed or discontinued.
- The Federal Government of Nigeria, the Ministry of youth and sports, the national and state coordinators of the NYSC programme, Nigerian graduates, and the Nigerian community can benefit from this data. The data will open the eyes of stakeholders and the public to the programme's activities and the extent to which they are successful.
- The data has many reuse potentials because it can enable interested researchers to analyse how various activities are implemented in the programme. Researchers can also relate two or more variables to determine the degree of association.
- The data can further quantify how the programme has empowered graduates with vocational skills through its Skill Acquisition and Entrepreneurship Development (SAED) initiative.
- Demographic variations in corps members' behaviours towards various activities (such as parade, drills, eating frequency, camp food avoidance, redeployment, truancy etc.) can be estimated using the data. Dimension reduction techniques such as principal component analysis or factor analysis can be applied to the items in the questionnaire to understand the internal structure.
- The effectiveness of all the NYSC camps in Nigeria can be determined using this dataset. Besides, further analysis can be performed at the national and specific camp levels for diagnostic, reward or remediation purposes. Furthermore, the questionnaire associated with the data can be used by other scholars for similar projects in the future.

Methods

Ethics

Participation in this research was entirely optional. According to the Nigerian Code of Health Research Ethics (NCHRE), survey-based research is free from the ethical review due to the lack of possible dangers.¹⁸ During the data collecting process, written informed consent was collected from respondents. Data collected were anonymised and de-identified per the Safe Harbour Principles. All replies were aggregated with all identifiable information deleted to ensure the data's integrity and privacy.¹⁹

In addition, all biodata, including age, education, and experience, were grouped into different categories, making it impossible to identify someone by group membership. The questionnaire was also constructed in a way that sensitive information such as respondents' email addresses, phone numbers, and names were not required. All coded data were saved on the lead researcher's computer with a strong password, antivirus software, and a firewall to prevent unauthorised access. Respondents were notified that the obtained data will be utilised for academic reasons and that aggregated data may be included in the report published in a peer-reviewed journal. Lastly, respondents were informed that the data would be erased using software from a third party upon the survey's conclusion.

The survey research design was used in collecting the data. An electronic questionnaire was designed using Google form for data collection (see *Exteneed data*).¹⁷ The researchers drafted the items in the questionnaire through their experiences (having all been past members of NYSC). The experiences pooled from all the researchers, with the support derived from a literature review, were instrumental in developing the first draft of the instrument. The instrument's draft copy (which was initially on paper) was given to a group of 10 members of NYSC in batch B of 2019 to respond and provide feedback. Their feedback and suggestions were incorporated in developing the final draft copy. The instrument was trial tested on 60 batch C corps members in Nasarawa and FCT. The focus group discussion and trial test respondents were excluded from the main study to avoid 'testwiseness'.^{20–23} Their responses to the Likert scale items were subjected to a reliability analysis of internal consistency using the Cronbach alpha approach. Reliability coefficients of .90, .87, .92, and .89 were obtained for the orientation course, SAED, primary assignment, and CDS.

Primary data for the main study was collected by a snowball sampling process. The total sample was 19,278 previous members of NYSC who served between 2012 and 2021. The aim was to consider corps members within the last decade. The electronic data collection procedure was followed since a link to the survey was shared with close contacts (who had completed their service). Thereafter, the link to the survey was posted to WhatsApp, Telegram, and open Facebook groups of previous and active members of NYSC. The data collection process started in March 2019 and ended in December 2021. All 2019, 2020 and 2021 batches responded while in service, whereas those who served in 2018 or earlier responded after service. Respondents were asked to share the link with their colleagues and post it to their State, Local Government and respective community development (CDS) NYSC groups. The snowballing process expanded as new participants invited other newer members. We stopped the data collection process when we were sure no further responses were forthcoming. We ensured that respondents who were not eligible did not participate by restricting the service year to cover 2012 – 2021 batches. The data collected was downloaded from the cloud, cleaned, qualitative data was converted into numerical forms and recoded using MS-Excel 2019.

There was no missing data since all items were compulsory except for optional follow-up questions. We checked the data collected for possible malicious or multiple responses using the timestamp metadata. We assessed specifically for the succession in which responses entered and how quickly they were completed. We also looked at the variability in the response pattern with regards to respondents' demographic attributes such as gender, age, marital status and so on. We did not spot any trace of malicious or multiple responses, although we cannot make claims that the data was 100% free. However, we strongly believed that since completing the survey itself demanded some time due to the number of items, it would only take someone with a malicious intention to respond two or more times. Even if someone were to deliberately influence the results by filling the survey multiple times, it may not affect the outcome substantially, considering the dataset is relatively large. It has been proven that longer surveys in which open-ended and follow up questions are used (such as this study) offer greater protection from malicious and multiple responses because it will take more time to submit fake results.^{24–27} Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and charts were used to analyse the data. However, other statistical methods can be used on the raw data for more insights.

Data availability

Underlying data

Mendeley: An Evaluation of the Three Measurable Cardinal Areas of the National Youth Service Corps Programme: A Survey Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.17632/jn2t9gw3vt.1>¹⁷

The project contains the following underlying data:

- An Evaluation of the three measurable cardinal areas of the National Youth Service Corps programme A survey data cleaned.csv
- An Evaluation of the three measurable cardinal areas of the National Youth Service Corps programme A survey data cleaned.xlsx

Extended data

Mendeley: An Evaluation of the Three Measurable Cardinal Areas of the National Youth Service Corps Programme: A Survey Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.17632/jn2t9gw3vt.1>¹⁷

This project contains the following extended data:

- Survey on National Youth Service Corps' (NYSC) Cardinal Programmes (SNYSCCP).pdf

Data are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC-BY 4.0).

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We are grateful to the corps members who participated in the focus group discussion and trial test. We are also grateful to the respondents for their time responding to the survey and their efforts in reposting/redistributing the survey link to their colleagues. We especially appreciate the support of NYSC 2019 Batch C corps members, those in Nasarawa, Anambra, Kaduna and the Cross River States, for their show of support and camaraderie.

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Version 2

Reviewer Report 30 August 2022

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Yuanyuan Zhou 

Evaluation, Assessment & Educational Research, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA

The second version has fully addressed my concerns.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: I am an experienced evaluation and assessment data analyst and medical school faculty member with a demonstrated history of accomplishment and growing responsibility in the Higher Education and Medical Education fields. I have devoted my time to educational program evaluation, performance assessment, curriculum review, continuous quality improvement, accreditation (both SACOCS and LCME), and educational research. I have intensive training and experience in quantitative and qualitative data analyses, which I utilize in my commitment to data-informed continuous improvement of curricula and learner-centered education. My primary research interest is in applying and expanding quantitative analysis methodologies for use in improving medical education.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 24 August 2022

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.137467.r148130>

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David Doncel-Abad 

Sociology and Communication, University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

The authors have taken in account the suggestions made before.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Sociology of Education and the analysis of public policy.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 12 August 2022

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? David Doncel-Abad

Sociology and Communication, University of Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

Rationale Dataset

The arguments for creating the database are fully explained. From the point of view of public policies, accountability is a relevant aspect both to evaluate a public policy and the performance of the Government. This argument justifies the development of a database for the evaluation of NYSC. However, in the specific case of the NYSC, it would be interesting to include whether there is a public debate on the purpose of this policy because it would further justify the suitability of creating the database to evaluate this politic.

Protocols

The protocols followed for creating the sample are not optimal, but it is adequate because they have obtained a large sample. The snowball technique is an appropriate procedure to access members of the population that are difficult to contact because it is an economic resource. But among its drawbacks, we find the lack of control over how the sample is constituted. In addition, it is a technique that is particularly sensitive to sampling bias, for instance, to get enough representativeness of the population.

In this case, the sample is large, which reduces the representativeness bias. However, it is highly recommended that the authors indicate the number of participants in the NYSC among the years 2012-2021 to demonstrate that the sample is large enough. In this way, a percentage of responses to the questionnaire could be calculated.

Likewise, it is highly recommended that the authors explain how they have monitored an individual to not respond twice to the questionnaire when the questionnaire has been published on WhatsApp, Telegram, and Facebook. For these reasons, it is recommended that the article includes a reflection on why he has used snowball sampling and how the responses have been controlled.

Regarding the variables, there is one in which I have a doubt, specifically, with the age cohorts: Can a Nigerian citizen be part of the NYSC program at the age of 16?

Methods and Materials

There is enough detail in the article on how other researchers can apply the data. In addition, the authors provide the questions of the questionnaire and some proposals for lines of research.

Format

The datasets are presented in a usable and accessible format. In fact, the authors make the database available in Excel, tabulated by commas, which allows the database to be used with different statistical packages such as SPSS, R, or STATA.

Is the rationale for creating the dataset(s) clearly described?

Yes

Are the protocols appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Partly

Are sufficient details of methods and materials provided to allow replication by others?

Partly

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Sociology of Education and the analysis of public policy.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 13 Aug 2022

Valentine Owan, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria

Comment #1: The arguments for creating the database are fully explained. From the point of view of public policies, accountability is a relevant aspect both to evaluate a public policy

and the performance of the Government. This argument justifies the development of a database for the evaluation of NYSC. However, in the specific case of the NYSC, it would be interesting to include whether there is a public debate on the purpose of this policy because it would further justify the suitability of creating the database to evaluate this politic.

Response #1: We are grateful to the reviewer for such a thoughtful suggestion. We have now provided the public debates and perceptions regarding the continuation/discontinuation of the NYSC programme in the introductory section.

Comment #2: The protocols followed for creating the sample are not optimal, but it is adequate because they have obtained a large sample. The snowball technique is an appropriate procedure to access members of the population that are difficult to contact because it is an economic resource. But among its drawbacks, we find the lack of control over how the sample is constituted. In addition, it is a technique that is particularly sensitive to sampling bias, for instance, to get enough representativeness of the population. In this case, the sample is large, which reduces the representativeness bias. However, it is highly recommended that the authors indicate the number of participants in the NYSC among the years 2012-2021 to demonstrate that the sample is large enough. In this way, a percentage of responses to the questionnaire could be calculated.

Response #2: Thank you for suggesting that we provide the NYSC annual intake. We agree that this information would have been useful in determining the degree of representative of the sample in our study for each year. However, just as we stated, the NYSC are very secretive with their data; one reason why the programme is rarely evaluated. What we do know is that NYSC camps in Nigeria can accommodate between 1000 to 4,000 corps members per batch, often three batches in a year and there are 37 camps nationwide. This range should give an idea about the number of graduates serving each year. Considering the large number of corps members that serve each year, this study does not make claims of having obtained a representative sample for each year. We do believe, however, that the respondents reached overall in this study is large enough to provide reliable information to assess the programme.

Comment #3: Likewise, it is highly recommended that the authors explain how they have monitored an individual to not respond twice to the questionnaire when the questionnaire has been published on WhatsApp, Telegram, and Facebook. For these reasons, it is recommended that the article includes a reflection on why he has used snowball sampling and how the responses have been controlled.

Response #3: We are very thankful to the reviewer for drawing our attention to this important aspect of ensuring data integrity. Be informed that in the revised version of the article. We have provided an explanation regarding how we assessed for malicious and multiple responses.

Comment #4: Regarding the variables, there is one in which I have a doubt, specifically, with the age cohorts: Can a Nigerian citizen be part of the NYSC program at the age of 16?

Response #4: We formed the age categories based on the minimum university entry age. To be admitted into any tertiary institution in Nigeria, a person must be sixteen years or older. At graduation, the youngest person should be 19 years depending on whether the programme duration was three or four years. Basically, individuals ticking that age category are considered to be between 19 and 20 years.

Comment #5: There is enough detail in the article on how other researchers can apply the data. In addition, the authors provide the questions of the questionnaire and some proposals for lines of research.

Response #5: We are grateful for your commendable review.

Comment #6: The datasets are presented in a usable and accessible format. In fact, the authors make the database available in Excel, tabulated by commas, which allows the database to be used with different statistical packages such as SPSS, R, or STATA.

Response #6: Thank you for reading our article and commenting on its strengths and weaknesses.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Report 04 August 2022

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Yuanyuan Zhou

Evaluation, Assessment & Educational Research, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA

I can see the value of the data set and how publishing it could potentially benefit other scholars for similar research topics. There are two places that might need the authors to address.

1. Under Methods - Ethics: "In addition, all biodata, including age, education, and experience, were represented as a range of equal intervals."

It is not clear how biodata can be treated as equal intervals. I checked the data file, "AGE" was coded as "1", "2", "3", and "4", "GENDER" was coded as "1" and "2", "Education" was coded as "1", "2", "3", and "4", but no additional explanation was provided. And even though there are additional labels for each level of data, I would argue that some variables are more like ordinal scaled variables.

2. With such a long survey (52 questions) and such a significant among of respondents, it is rare to see no missing among the data set. If the respondents were required to answer all questions, it should be better to mention it under the data collection section.

Is the rationale for creating the dataset(s) clearly described?

Yes

Are the protocols appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and materials provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: I am an experienced evaluation and assessment data analyst and medical school faculty member with a demonstrated history of accomplishment and growing responsibility in the Higher Education and Medical Education fields. I have devoted my time to educational program evaluation, performance assessment, curriculum review, continuous quality improvement, accreditation (both SACOCS and LCME), and educational research. I have intensive training and experience in quantitative and qualitative data analyses, which I utilize in my commitment to data-informed continuous improvement of curricula and learner-centered education. My primary research interest is in applying and expanding quantitative analysis methodologies for use in improving medical education.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Author Response 13 Aug 2022

Valentine Owan, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria

Comment #1: Under Methods - Ethics: "In addition, all biodata, including age, education, and experience, were represented as a range of equal intervals." It is not clear how biodata can be treated as equal intervals. I checked the data file, "AGE" was coded as "1", "2", "3", and "4", "GENDER" was coded as "1" and "2", "Education" was coded as "1", "2", "3", and "4", "but no additional explanation was provided. And even though there are additional labels for each level of data, I would argue that some variables are more like ordinal scaled variables.

Response #1: We are grateful to the reviewer for vetting our manuscript. We have reviewed the sentence and have revised it to convey our idea more clearer. We agree also with the reviewer that some variables are nominal, ordinal and scaled. Age, for example, can take discrete, ordinal, or continuous forms depending on how it was conceptualised and measured. In this study, we treated age ordinally by creating different ranges of groups for respondents to tick where their age bracket falls. If we wanted, we could have asked respondents to provide their age in years. Gender is a nominal variable with two levels. Education level is ordinal with four levels. We did not provide these details because the journal's guidelines for data notes do not permit the interpretation of tables. Furthermore, just as you noted, the dataset already contains these.

Comment #2: With such a long survey (52 questions) and such a significant among

respondents, it is rare to see no missing among the data set. If the respondents were required to answer all questions, it should be better to mention it under the data collection section.

Response #2: We stated that there was no missing data because all the questions were compulsory except for the optional follow-up question. This was stated in the data collection section.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

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