ABUJA RESIDENTS' PERCEPTION OF MASS MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE 2023 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT
This study assessed Abuja residents' perception of mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Previous studies have either looked at print media, broadcast media or social media coverage of elections in Nigeria. This study examined mass media coverage of Nigeria's 2023 presidential election campaign. Elections in Nigeria, especially presidential usually polarize Nigerians along the ethnic background. This contributes to existing literature by examining the issue. The objectives of the study were to: Determine the extent to which Abuja residents were exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria, find out the mass media channels through which Abuja residents were exposed to the 2023 presidential election campaign, and find out Abuja residents' perception of mass media coverage of 2023 Presidential election campaign.The researcher used a survey research method. The researcher found that the majority of Abuja residents were highly exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Further findings revealed that Abuja residents were exposed to the mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign through the radio medium. Also, 38% of the respondents perceived mass media as less effective in the coverage of the 2023 presidential election. The study concludes that most Abuja residents were highly exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in

Nigeria and they accessed the coverage through radio medium. The researchers recommended that subsequently, political parties in Nigeria should use the radio medium to pass their campaign messages than other forms of media since most respondents accessed the 2023 presidential election campaign through the medium.

Introduction

Societies all over the world recognised that the media – print, broadcast, and now new/social media are an indispensable link between leaders and governance on the one hand, and between government and the governed on the other. In Nigeria, the media, in general, has long been a vital national organization involved in mobilization and nation-building as well as a repository of knowledge on a wide range of political, social, and economic topics. It is impossible to overstate the importance of the media to democracy. Some academics even contend that the media is essential to democracy.

This position is rooted in the recognition and understanding that the media undergirds, monitors, and strengthens the entire electoral process from the registration of voters, through the actual voting process and the announcement of electoral outcomes or results, as well as the management of public opinion and perception in post-election period (Yakubu, 2018). Mass media is very essential to democracy in all societies because access to information is essential to the health of democracy for at least two reasons; firstly, it ensures that citizens make responsible, informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance or misinformation, and Second, information has a "checking function" that makes sure elected officials follow the wishes of the people and their oaths of office. elected them (Centre for Democratic Governance 2009). Since the fourth republic's founding in Nigeria in 1999, there have been seven general elections in the country namely 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2015, 2019, and 2023 general elections.

An election can be described as a procedure that allows members of an organisation or community to choose representatives who will hold positions of authority within it. Araba and Braimah (2015) opine that election is an integral part of a democratic process that empowers the citizenry to determine fairly and freely who should lead them at every level of government periodically and take decisions that shape their socio-economic and political destiny. Elections are the public's source of power, but to use its muscle effectively, it has to know where candidates and parties stand on public policy issues. The candidates' positions must be fully and truthfully covered by the media. (Asemah, Nwammuou, &Edegoh, 2012).

Periodic elections constitute one of the cornerstones of a democracy. In Nigeria, just like in other climes, elections are part of the democratisation process. As a periodic endeavour, elections constitute a critical segment of the institutional framework for actualising the essence of democracy (Klaus, 2020 as cited in Ogbodo, Ugbo, Duru, & Jibrin, 2021).

The use of strategic tactics is crucial in winning the hearts and minds of the electorate, who are the determinants and kingmakers in any democratic, free, fair, and transparently credible election. Kediehor, 2019, p. 211). The electorate generally relies on the mass media during electioneering campaigns to provide the needed information for them to make well-versed decisions. The mass media through their fundamental functions educate the electorate (Asemah, 2011, cited in Ezegwu, Enem, and Ndife, 2016). They serve as a vital link between political candidates and the electorate. The media serves as a platform for political parties and their candidates to campaign for votes. Through their coverage of political activities, the public can make wise choices for the political candidates and parties to vote for.

Elections take place all over the world in contemporary, modern civilisation and as a result, they are the focus of a great amount of interest and coverage from the media. People from all over the world pay attention to the elections in Nigeria since it is the black nation with the most people and is seen to be the giant of Africa. As a consequence of this, greater dependency on the media for obtaining information on the electoral process, the parties

and campaigns in the media are closely followed by citizens to decide on theirvoting behaviour (Arijeniwa & Nwaoboli, 2023).

However, some of the presidential candidates strongly campaigned during the election, especially APC, PDP & LP. They traverse across Nigeria to woo the electorate to vote for them. Except NNDP which campaigned mainly in Kano. All of them used the mass media to execute their political campaigns. It is against this backdrop that this study examined Abuja residents' perception of mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

The mass media are charged with the responsibility of helping people monitor the events going on in society, thereby giving them ideas about the threats and opportunities in society. However, the mass media do not only provide people with information with which they make rational decisions about their lives, but they also perform the functions of interpreting the daily events that are reported as a way of analysing the events in terms of the context in which they occur During elections and other activities that mark the political system, the mass media are relied upon by the people for important information, education, education and direction for the right voting choices (Obot, 2009 as cited in Santas, 2020).

Although media coverage of Nigerian election campaigns has been studied by various scholars, the existing studies include Voter turnouts in elections (Adigun, 2020, cited in Ogbodo, Ugbo, Duru, & Jibrin, 2021), Looking from the outside in: A study on the international media coverage and framing of Nigeria's 2019 general election (Elega, Oloyede, &Ozad, 2021), voters' perception of government-owned broadcast media coverage of political candidates' campaigns in the 2019 gubernatorial elections in Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria (Santas, 2020) and newspaper framing of the 2019 Nigerian presidential election (Ogbodo, Ugbo, Duru, &Jibrin, 2021) and A content-analytical study of the *Vanguard* newspaper online coverage of the 2023 NigerianPresidential election (Nwaoboli, &Ajibulu, 2023).

However, there have not been any studies that examined Abuja residents' assessment of mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Therefore, this particular study becomes significant in filling the existing gaps in the approach to studying the assessment of mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria, especially among Abuja residents.

Research Questions

1. To what extent are Abuja residents exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria?
2. Through which of the mass media channels were Abuja residents exposed to the 2023 Presidential election campaign?
3. What is the Abuja resident's level of satisfaction with the mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria?
4. What is the Abuja resident's perception of the mass media during the 2023 Presidential election campaign?

An Overview of the 2023 Presidential Election

The Nigeria Presidential election was held on February 25, 2023. Eighteen (18) candidates and political parties contested for the election. The election was held in 774 Local Government Areas in Nigeria. There were 176,606 Poling Units and 93, 522,272 million registered voters. During the gubernatorial election, INEC deployed more than 1.3 million ad-hoc staff, police deployed 310,973 personnel and 1, 240 patrol vans for the election (Angbulu, 2023). Why the Nigeria Civil Defense Corps deployed 102, 000 for the election (Olugbode, 2023).

The 2023 Presidential election witnessed the lowest turnout of voters which INEC put at 29 percent. The 2019 election saw a 35 percent turnout (alijazeera.com 2023). In 2023 INEC used the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System device better known as BVAS in the 2023 presidential election. Bola Tinubu, the former Governor of Lagos State and nominee of the All-Progressives Congress won the disputed election with 36.6% of the vote, 8,794, 726 total votes. His main rival Atiku Abubakar polled 29% or 6, 984, 520 and Labour's Peter Obi polled 25% or 6,101,533 while Raibu Kwankwaso of NNPP scored 1,496,671. According to official results, voter turnout was 27%, one of the lowest since the end of military rule in 1999 (Orjinmo, 2023).

Presidential Candidates and Party Campaign Strategies in 2023 Election

Ordinarily, election manifestos should represent values and opportunities for progress and change in society. Manifestos 'are ideally a product of a negotiated process by different actors and groups within each political party and offer an official statement of a party's policy proposals' (Mubanga 2016). Manifestos should also outline the problems and issues that a political party presents to the public during the elections. But on close examination, the manifestos of political parties in Nigeria are not distinctive from each other in their approach to the core issues, policies, and programmes.

Nigerians were blitzed with pledges, slogans, and social media messages months before the 2023 general elections. Candidates attempted to present their different programmes through rallies, statements to the media, and televised media programmes. After the party primary conventions in June 2022, millions of party members and supporters embarked on a massive social media campaign that galvanised support in a country where social media usage and activity have become a household obsession.

Nigeria's 2023 presidential election was described as the nation's most fiercely contested since the end of military rule in 1999 (Bwala, Ogao& Winsor, 2023). During the campaign, various groups organised debates for key political contestants in the country. Adibe (2023) notes that Tinubu, touted as a master tactician by his supporters managed to evade debates after a speech to an audience in the UK in December 2022, he left it to his aides to respond to most of the questions he was asked. The PDP candidate, Alhaji Atiku Abubakar attended a few town hall meetings, especially the one organised by Channels Television, and also engaged Nigerians through other media Channels. The Labour Party candidate, Mr. Peter Obi was visible in most of the town hall meetings and media interviews. He also engaged Nigerians on his verified social media handles such as; Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. The three main candidates (APC, Bola Tinubu, PDP; Alhaji Atiku Abubakar & LP, Mr. Peter Obi) dominated the political space and campaigns in the 2023 presidential election campaign. Not much was heard of other candidates, apart from Raibu Kwankwaso of the New Nigerian Peoples Party (NNPP) who campaigned only in Kano State.

Senator. Bola Tinubu

Tinubu, 70, represented the All Progressive Congress (APC). The political veteran previously served as governor of southwestern Nigeria's affluent Lagos state, where he was born. Better called "Jagaban" by his supporters, Tinubu promised to enhance security, tackle mounting debt, and improve state infrastructure during his campaign and his three-point agenda was; economy, security & anti-corruption. President Tinubu, during the campaign, refused to participate in the town hall meetings. His team and social media followers repeatedly attacked and accused ARISE News of bias in coverage of the election campaigns.

Alhaji Atiku Abubakar

Abubakar, 76, represented the main opposition Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). Hailing from Adamawa State in northeastern Nigeria, the veteran politician and business tycoon served as the country's vice president from 1999 to 2007. He has run for the presidency six times all of which he has lost. With a presidential campaign theme called "My Covenant with Nigeria", during the 2023 presidential campaign, Abubakar vowed to make unity, and peace and improve the nation's economic prospects if he wins.

Mr. Peter Obi

Obi, 61, ran on the ticket for the Labour Party. The businessman-turned-politician previously served as governor of Anambra State in southeastern Nigeria, where he was born. As a relative political newcomer, Obi amassed immense support among Nigerian youth with his campaign promises to unite and rebuild the country by tackling issues such as insecurity and unemployment. His backers, known as the "obedient" say he is the only candidate with integrity.

Obi's emergence would be remembered for giving the establishment parties a run for their money and extreme influence. Until his emergence, a third force unsettling the status quo was a mere wish. Nigeria's electoral history post-1999 shows that presidential elections used to be a two-horse race between an incumbent party and an often weak main opposition party.

For Obi, it was for his sterling record that PDP picked him for a joint ticket with Atiku in 2019. The same public record made him a popular choice by Nigerians on social media when

various parties were shopping for candidates in the first quarter of 2022. Obi's popularity thus, singled him out as a sought-after iconic face to lead a third-force movement. Another thing that made Obi a selling candidate for the third-force movement in the 2023 presidential election was his ability to court the establishment and existing power brokers even while maintaining a counter-cultural posture. Diplomacy is one of Obi's strongest power: everyone, including those who are on the opposing aisles, is an 'elder brother/sister' (Okokiko, 2023).

Empirical Review

Ogunleye & Adeleke (2023) examined the impact of Obidients use of social media on political participation in the 2023 presidential election. The study's objective was to evaluate the impact of Obidients use of social media on political participation in the 2023 presidential election. The researchers used a quantitative approach in collecting survey data from Obidients' social media followers and analysing the data using statistical methods. The social identity theory was used in the study and the findings of the study suggested that Obidients' use of social media had a positive impact on political participation, particularly among young people and first-time voters. The researchers recommended that political candidates and parties should prioritise social media in their political campaigns and use it as a tool to engage with citizens and encourage political participation.

The research work is similar to this one in terms of methodology but differs in subject matter as Ogunleye & Adeleke (2023) looked at the impact of Obidients use of social media on political participation in the 2023 presidential election. Whereas the current study assessed mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria, especially among Abuja residents.

Nwaoboli, & Ajibulu (2023) carried out a content-analytical study of the *Vanguard* newspaper's online coverage of the 2023 Nigerian Presidential election in Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to examine the tones and frames used by the *Vanguard* newspaper (online) in the coverage of the 2023 Nigerian presidential election. The researchers adopted a content analysis research design and the researchers analysed136 news reports and found out that The *Vanguard* newspaper (online) majorly used the attack tone and strategy frame to report the campaign issues to the public. The researchers recommended that the *Vanguard* newspaper and other Nigerian media outlets should make more use of the policy issue frame because it would help Nigerians make informed decisions on whom to vote for during the election. The researchers also discouraged the dominant use of attack tone as it can trigger rift amongst supporters of the electoral candidates. Nwaoboli, & Ajibulu's (2023) study is different from the current study, particularly in the method and theoretical framework. The researchers used content analysis research design and framing theory. While the current study used the survey research method and perception theory.

Santas, Asemah & Jumbo (2020) evaluated the role of the mass media in the mobilization of women for political participation in the 2019 gubernatorial election in Nigeria. The authors adopted a survey research method. The authors found that 40.3% of the women were well exposed to media messages geared towards moblising them to participate in the election and 37.7% of them affirmed that they received political messages via radio. The authors recommended that women should be encouraged by stakeholders in society to venture into politics. The similarity between the research work and this one is that both used survey research design, this research however took a step further by focusing on the assessment of mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria, especially among Abuja residents. while the previous work by Santas, Asemah & Jumbo (2020) focused on mass media in mobilizing women for political participation in the 2019 gubernatorial election in Nigeria. The previous work was conducted in 2020 while the current work was conducted in 2024.

Oriola (2021) examined the direction of selected newspapers' framing of the 2019 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria. The researchers adopted a content analysis method. The study content analysed straight news stories of the campaign published in 480 editions of the selected newspapers - *The Guardian*, *Daily Sun*, *The Punch, Vanguard,* and *Nigerian Tribune* - between November 18, 2018, and February 21, 2019. Findings revealed that the patterns of framing of Nigeria's 2019 Presidential election campaign in the selected newspapers were high frequency, low prominence, the ruling and opposition parties-dominated, largely issue-specific framed, mostly framed around horse

race, balanced between pro and anti-major contender – the APC and PDP - and mostly framed as castigation. The researcher recommended that journalists should be guided in their use of framing devices, to ensure balanced and objective coverage of election campaigns.

The similarity between Oriola (2021) and the current study is that both of them studied election issues. In terms of the difference, the previous work adopted a content analysis research design, five newspapers were studied and the study was carried out in 2021. Whereas the current work used the survey research method and was carried out in 2024.

Theoretical Framework

Perception Theory

The researchers utilised perception theory to explain thestudy. Perception theory is applied when people interpret media messages to agree with their already-held beliefs and judgments. The perception theory was propounded in 1960 by Klapper (Asemah, Nwammuo & Nkwam-Uwaoma, 2017). It is absolutely one of the limited effects theories that show how individuals perceive things differently as a result of their different cognitive structures of needs, perceptions, beliefs values, attitudes, skills, etc. According to the theory, perception is the process by which individuals select, organize, and interpret inputs to create a meaningful picture of the world. The basic argument of perception theory is that member' attitudes, beliefs, culture, values, needs, and motivation have a way of affecting their perception and response to media messages that will be helpful to them, they selectively expose, attend and retain themselves to only information that will be useful to them. In other words, perception requires exposure to stimuli, as well as a specific level of attention paid to the stimuli, before the stimuli are understood by the audience Ezinwa (2014 as cited in Ezegwu, Obilichi, Agbasimelo, &Omokhapue, 2021).

The theory explains why one audience's perception of a message may differ from another audience's interpretation of the same message. The theory is relevant to this study because of the differences in the way Abuja residents perceived or viewed how mass media covered the 2023 presidential election campaign. Each audience comes up with his or her interpretation of the media coverage of the election. Some may view the coverage as good; some may view it as bad depending on their level of exposure and knowledge about the 2023 presidential election coverage.

Methodology

The researchers adopted the survey research method for the study. This method is considered appropriate because the study is restricted to the Abuja residents' assessment of mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria. The population of this study refers to the number of individuals living in FCT, Abuja, Nigeria during the period the research is been conducted. The population of the study comprises all residents of Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Abuja. The projected population of FCT in 2023 according to the National Population Census (NPC, 2022) of Nigeria is 3, 464, 600.The researchers used Wimmer Dominick'snick online calculator with an error margin of 5% at a confidence level of 95% to determine the sample size of the study.The sample size for the study was 384.

Sampling Technique

Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to arrive at the selection of 384 respondents. A purposive sampling technique was used to select four major areas: Gwarinpa, Gwagwalada, Garki, and Kubwa. The selection was based on the fact that they are areas considered to have people who could provide reliable information on the subject matter and there are a lot of literate residents here, who are assumed to have followed the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria. The convenience sampling technique however was used because people from these select places were easily accessible. The convenience or available sampling technique was used to select Ninety-six (96) respondents from each of the areas. This amounted to a total of 384 respondents.

Data Presentation and Analysis

This chapter is concerned with data presentation, analysis, and results. The researcher made use of a questionnaire as the instrument of data collection for this study. Three hundred and eighty-four (384) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to the respondents in Abuja. Out of the 384 copies distributed, only 364 copies were retrieved and

they were all found useful. Thus, the presentation and analysis were based on the 364 copies. This was considered adequate because it represents 95% of the return rate of the questionnaire. The demographic data of the respondents indicate that 192 (53%)are females, while 172 (48%) are males. The age brackets of the respondents indicated that 18 and27 (36%) accounted for most, while the age bracket of 48 and above (15%) was the smallest number of the respondents sampled. Further analysis revealed that unemployed respondents were 109 (31%). The analysis showed that 246(68%) respondents were married while 118(32%) were single.

Table 1: Extent of Exposure to Mass Media Coverage of the 2023 Presidential Election Campaign

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	104	29
High	190	52
Can't Tell	13	4
Low	23	7
Very Low	34	9
Total	**364**	**100**

The data in table one was designed to ascertain the extent of exposure to the 2023 Presidential election campaign among Abuja residents. This table revealed that most respondents were highly exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria.

Table 2: Mass Media Channels Through Which Respondents Were Exposed to the 2023 Presidential Election Campaign

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Television	105	29
Radio	127	35
Social Media/Internet	72	20
Print media	45	12
None of the Above	15	4
Total	**364**	**100**

Table2 above revealed that 35% of the respondents were exposed to the 2023 presidential election campaign through radio medium.

Table 3: Level of satisfaction with the mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign among the respondents

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	30	8
Satisfied	22	6

Can't tell	75	21
Less Satisfied	112	31
Not Satisfied	125	34
Total	**364**	**100**

The data in table 3 above indicated that 34% of the respondents were not satisfied with the mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria.

Table 4: Respondents' perception ofthe mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Effective	26	7
Effective	16	4
Can't tell	62	17
Less Effective	139	38
Not Effective	121	33
Total	**364**	**100**

The data in table 4 above indicated that 38% of the respondents said that the mass media were less effective in the coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

This question sought to determine how much Abuja residents were exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Quantitative data generated from table1showed that 104 or 29% of the respondents said they were exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign very high, 190, or 52% of respondents said they were highly exposed to the issue, 13, or 4% could nottell whether they were exposed to the issue or not, 23 or 7 % respondents said they were exposed to the issue low, while 34 or 9% respondents said very low. This implies that most Abuja residents were highly exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. This showed that mass media kept the Abuja residents abreast of Nigeria's 2023 presidential election campaign issues. Asemah (2021) observes that the mass media are known always to set an agenda for the public to follow, this they do by raising salient issues, occurrences, and events, as they happen in society and bringing them to public glare.

The essence of research question two was to identify the mass media channels through which Abuja residents were exposed to the 2023 Presidential election campaign. The findings showed that Abuja residents were highly exposed to the 2023 presidential election campaign through radio medium. The data in table2 revealed that 105 (29%) respondents said they were exposed to the 2023 presidential election campaign through television, 127 (35%) respondents said through radio, 72 (20%) respondents said it was through social media/internet, 45 (12%) respondents said through print media while 15 (4%) respondents said none of the above. Radio is very effective in information dissemination. Asemah (2020) observes that in Africa, radio is one of the most widespread and popular tools of communication. Radio is a vital communication tool for many developing countries. Similarly, Ezegwu & Madaki (2023) add that other advantages of radio over other media channels are; that radio has a wider population reach, radio messages are immediate and easily catch the listeners' attention, and radio message is often delivered to people's dialect.

The aim of research question three is to find out the Abuja residents' level of satisfaction with the mass media coverage of Nigeria's 2023 presidential election campaign. Findings showed that the majority (34%) of respondents were not satisfied with mass media coverage of the 2023 Presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Also, research question four objective was to ascertain the Abuja residents' perception of the mass media during the 2023 Presidential election campaign.

Findings also showed that respondents perceived the mass media as less effective in coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. The data in table 4 indicated that 139 (38%) respondents said the mass media were less effective in the coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. This finding is in agreement with the perception theory used in the study. This is because of the differences in the way the audience perceived or viewed the manner mass media covered the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Each audience comes up with his or her interpretation of the mass media coverage of the election. Some residents felt that the mass media have not done well in the manner of the coverage, especially given more attention to the ruling party/candidate, others felt the mass media have done well. All these views expressed by the residents were depended on their level of exposure and knowledge about the election coverage.

According to Ezegwu, Obilichi, Agbasimelo, & Omokhapue, (2021), perception theory helps to explain the process by which an individual select, organises, and evaluates stimuli from the environment to provide meaningful experiences for him or her. This means that people focus on certain features of their environment to the exclusion of others. The audience automatically chooses which information to notice. This selection depends on different perceptual filters based on the consumer's earlier experiences (Smith, 2011, cited in Agbo, 2016). The theory explains why audience members react to particular messages differently.

Conclusion

The study establish that most Abuja residents were highly exposed to mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria. Abuja residents were exposed to the mass media coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign through the radio medium. Also, most of the respondents perceived mass media as less effective in coverage of the 2023 presidential election campaign in Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the researchers, therefore, recommend:

1. The mass media should continue to educate, enlighten, and moblise Nigerians on election issues during electioneering campaigns.

2. In subsequent elections in Nigeria, political parties should use the radio medium more to pass their campaign messages than other forms of media since most respondents accessed the 2023 presidential election campaign through the medium.

3. The mass media should avoid any conduct in their relationship with political aspirants or political parties that would jeopardise their integrity and professional ethics. They should carry out their jobs effectively and efficiently.

4. The mass media should strive to give level playing field to political parties and candidates that aspire for any given election equal chance in terms of coverage. No candidate or political party should receive more coverage than the others.

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