SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH AND YOUNG DELIQUENTS IN KAMPALA UGANDA

BY

MPIRIRWE JACKLINE

BGC /19379/72/DU

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DECLARATION

I MPIRIRWE JACKLINE declare that this project is my original work and has never been presented to any other university for award of a degree for academic purposes.

Signature

.....[signature]..... Date ...11th/08/2010

MPIRIRWE JACKLINE

BGC/19379/72/DU

APPROVAL

This report was conducted under my supervision and so with my approval; it's now ready for submission for award of a Bachelors degree in guidance and counseling of Kampala International University.

Signed

..... Date 11th/08/2010

Supervisor Mr. KIBUKA MUHAMMAD

DEDICATION

This work is affectionately dedicated to my beloved daddy Mr. NAMARA ESAU, my love Mr. OBINA RICHARD, my brothers Jonas and Julius, my friends Gilbert, Lillian, Faith, Esther, APayi, Barbra, Simon and all my family members for their enormous support while I studied with endless love.

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May God reward you abundantly.

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ABSTRACT

The major purpose of the study was to describe the social influences of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. The study was a quantitative, descriptive correlational survey, using a sample of ninety two youth selected using purposive and convenient sampling techniques. a self administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Data was analyzed using SPSS's means, standard deviations and the Pearson Linear correlation coefficient. The study tested three hypotheses to the effect that; environmental, psychological and cultural factors explain different levels of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. The findings revealed that majority of the youth in the sample are rare abusers of drugs (mean index = 1.4583). Results found; i) a positive insignificant relationship between; a) environmental factors and awareness a bout drug abuse ($p = 0.365$; $r = 0.098$); and b) a negative insignificant correlation between environmental factors and drugs commonly abused ($r = -0.007$; $p = 0.952$); ii) a negative insignificant relationship between; a) psychological factors and awareness ($r = -0.2$; $p = 0.59$); and b) a positive insignificant relationship between psychological factors and drugs commonly abused ($r = 0.091$; $p = 0.392$); iii) a positive insignificant relationship between; a) cultural factors and awareness ($r = 0.237$; $p = 0.25$); b) cultural factors and drugs commonly abused ($r = 0.138$; $p = 0.195$). the researcher concluded that environmental, psychological and cultural factors are not responsible for drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala in this particular sample. The researcher recommended that parents should always be mindful of the places where they build their homes and they should continue to sensitize their children about the dangers of abusing drugs, readers should get better ways of managing their stress, choose friends who would influence them positively, people should always be careful while celebrating important days, mass media should put on more programmes which would help to sensitize the youth on the dangers of abusing drugs and government should put in place more tight rules to punish the youth who abuse drugs.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, and statement of hypotheses, significance of the study and scope of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Drug abuse has been common in Uganda .many youth abuse drug because they want to change something about their lives hoping that drugs are a solution but eventually the drugs become destroying and ruining million of lives every year. Joshua Kato (2008) local leaders in many areas of the city are worried about the out of control incidences of drug abuse in their areas. According to the social survey, hundreds of youth are engaged in smoking and abusing drugs and if drastic efforts are not taken, the situation will worsen.

In Kampala according to the police reports , Kawempe division leads in drug abuse it is a very bad situation but we are not sure of what to do says Florence Kyambade, the Lc1 chairperson of Dungu zone,Kawempe Division (Joshua 2008). Resident district commissioner Edward Ssekabenda says the youth smoke drugs around Kibe and Katale zones and along the Northern by pass, Kyebando Katale zone, and Lugaba. David and Martin (1984) define a drug as any chemical substance other than food or water that affects the mind or body. The world book Encyclopedia (1985) Drug abuse is commonly

defined as a harmful non medical use of a mind altering drug. The continual misuse of one or more such drugs also called psychoactive drugs which can lead to poor health and personality and behavioral problems.

When drugs are used to cure illnesses, prevent diseases or improve health condition. It is known as drug use. When drugs are used without any medical basis. In any amount frequency and manner which damage the physical and mental functioning of an individual it is known as drug abuse? Philip (1992) classifies drugs into five categories. Narcotic analgesics these drugs share common property of having pain relieving characteristics example of such drugs include heroin , morphine , codeine,pethidine. These drugs are swallowed in tablets or injected. Stimulants, these are drugs which speed up the central nervous system examples of such drugs are Khat (mairungi) cocaine, Ritalin. They are ingested through sniffing, smoking or dissolved in liquid and injected. Hallucinogens, these are drugs which alter emotions ,perceptions and mental processes example of these drugs are magic mushrooms, marijuana and they are smoked or eaten for its major psycho active ingredients. Cannabis are drugs which causes a change in perception of time and space. They include marijuana and Hashish. The dry leaves and seeds are crushed and smoked. Depressants are drugs which slow down the function of the central nervous system example of these drugs includes barbiturate and alcohol. The liquid is taken orally.

Other depressant drugs include sedatives, anti anxiety drugs, sleeping mediators and anti histamines such as inhabitants example glue, vanish, gasoline, cleaning fluids, aero sis,

thinner, spray paint, Nail polish remover and coloured makers. Most of them are ingested through breathing and sniffing. In Uganda commonly abused drugs include leaves like Khat and mariungi which are grown in different parts of the country for example Butambala and are eaten fresh, kyaliwajjala Nabweru and kasenge in Wakiso are also known to produce big amounts of leafy drugs. Bhang which is dried folded in proper and smoked, cocaine which is imported. James and William (1972) social influences these are factors that force the youths and young delinquents to abuse drugs and they are categorized into three categories.

Environmental factors. The family in which one was raised, the place where we live or the society and ethnic group to which we belong can all increase the likelihood of addiction example in Kampala there are very many places were youths go to abuse drugs.

Psychological factors .low self esteem and need for approval so as to experience excitement, fit in with peers, alleviate pressure or improve their performance along or more dimensions other see it as a behavior. All these force the youth to abuse drugs.

Cultural factors. In Uganda some communities for example taking alcohol is a custom. It is consumed beyond normal pretence. Occasions like festivals, birth of children were and are still marked by excessive drinking. Children growing in such areas will have that in mind and when they grow up they resort to drug abuse. In others like Italy, America people take alcohol in large amounts because it is a custom.

David Busangwa (2006) on behalf of Butabika hospital called upon the government to set up a body to regulate drug abuse and the committee was chaired by Mathias Kasamba yesterday to express the hospitals views on the Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances control Bill 2007. He said that most of the patients at the hospitals are youth aged between 13 to 12 years of age. He told parliament that 20 % of the hospitals 650 admissions are victims of drug and alcohol abuse. The minister of state for children affairs Mr. James Kinobe says we are headed for disaster if the rate at which drugs are being abused by the youth is not stopped, it is a pity that the youth are being destroyed. We have received reports from schools that students have gone as far as injecting themselves with drugs.

According to the social surveys there are runners in the city suburb. A runner is a person who takes drugs from one place to another and ironically, tough these people are known by the police they are yet to be arrested. People who run drugs are known but the Laws are so lenient that when we arrest them, the sentences are very small. A police officer in Kawempe police station says. The Kampala extra regional spokesman Semeo Nsubuga agrees the laws are weak. Joshua Kato (2005) police records report that most of the thugs rounded up in operations between April and June 2008 were both robbers and drug addicts.

Alfred and Moses (2007) records at Butabika National mental referral hospital say that children as young as 12 years are boozing to the extent that they are admitted to mental health facilities for alcoholism. A (2007) development research training report indicated

that Uganda ranks highest in alcohol consumption globally with 19.47 litres per capital. Recent news reports in the media indicate alcohol excesses. Kasange (2008) reports that local illegal alcohol share of the market is 70%. This means that alcohol consumption in Uganda is high and it is even consumed by young people below 18 years.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Drug abuse in society hampers development and imposes serious negative health effects in almost the whole life of the abuser and some times that of the non abusers (www. Un.org/youth). In Uganda drug abuse is said to be responsible for about 25% of the people who die annually (www time to talk org). It is said that very many people die due to smoking and that Uganda is the leading consumer of alcohol in the world. Drug abuse damages individuals' body cells, causes impaired or permanent brain damage and the nervous systems (Derald and Stanley, 1986) and may cause the family to collapse.

Drug abuse is attributed to a number of causes one of which are physical addiction, economic and psychological (Phillip 1992). Although many researchers have investigated on the causes of drug abuse in society in a view to get solutions or to reduce it no study has investigated its social influences in the context of Kampala. This study will fill this gap by investigating on the social influences or causes of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala Uganda.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to describe the social influence of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To establish the relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala

2. To establish the relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

3. To establish the relationship between cultural factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

1.5 Research questions

1. What is the relationship between the environmental factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala?

2. What is the relationship between the psychological factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala?

3. What is the relationship between cultural factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala?

1.6 Statement of the hypothesis

1. Environmental factors explain different levels of drug abuse among youth and young delinquents in Kampala.
2. Psychological factors explain different levels of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.
3. Cultural factors explain different levels of drug abuse among youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study would help the researcher to know the causes of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. The study would help the parents to know how to look after their adolescents so that they do not end up abusing drugs. The study would help the youth to know how they can get out of the problem. The study would help the readers to know the strategies they can lay to avoid abusing drugs.

1.8 Scope of the study

The study was carried out in selected areas of Kampala district. It focused on both males and females Youth and young delinquents. The study covered the environmental, psychological and cultural factors that influence the youth and young delinquents to abuse drugs in Kampala.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the conceptual framework and review of related literature, as per the study objectives.

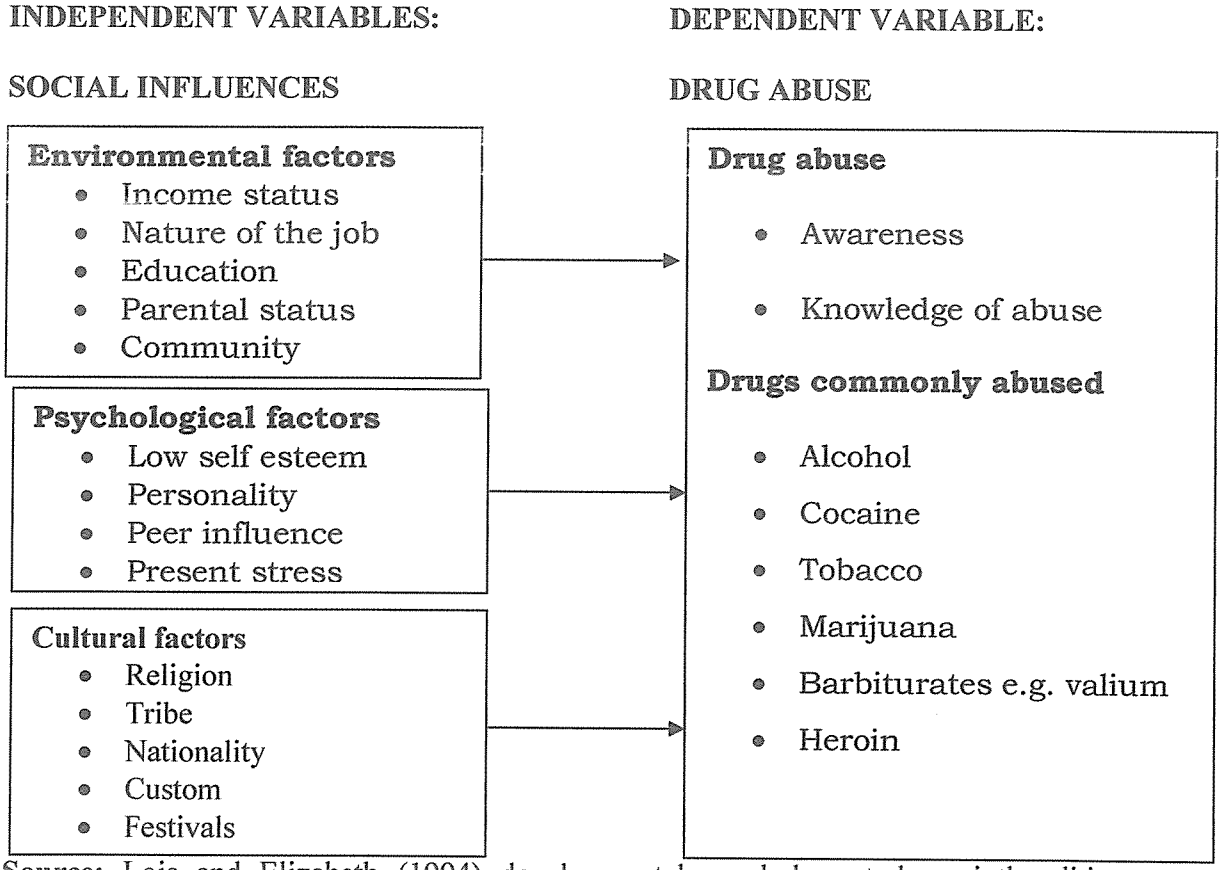
2.1 Conceptual frame work

In this study we looked at the concept of drug abuse which was taken as the dependent variable and the concept of social influence which was taken as the independent variable and it was conceptualized into three sub concepts. These are environmental factors, psychological factors and cultural factors. James (2002) Drug abuse refers to drug taking that causes emotional or physical harm to the individual or others. Research has shown that very many people abuse drugs without knowing that they are harmful to their lives. Drugs alter behavior but the result depends on the person's personality as well as the nature of the drug itself. Even an altered consciousness has much in common with ones normal state.

Stewart (1996) gave a list of drugs which are commonly abused they include alcohol, cocaine, Tobacco, Marijuana, Barbiturates, Heroin, codeine, morphine and Caffeine. Environmental factors according to David and Peggy (2002) refers to factors in a person's surroundings that increase their likes of becoming addicted to drugs. They involve factors like income status nature of the Job education, parental status, mass media, community and many more. Psychological factors according to David and Peggy

(2002) refers to the factors that affect the persons mental functioning and emotional disorders. It involves factors like low self esteem, personality or attitude peer influence, present stress and many more. Cultural factors. James (1972) defined culture as a system of patterns of belief and behavior that shape the world view of the members of a society. Therefore cultural factors are factors that influence an individual to abuse drugs. They involve factors like religion, tribe, nationality, custom and festivals.

Fig. 2.1: The conceptual frame work



Source: Lois and Elizabeth (1994) developmental psychology today, sixth edition, published by Mc Graw – Hill, Inc; Stanley (2000) social problems, eighth edition, published by Allyn and Bacon.

2.2. Review of related literature

This section shows a review of related literature as per the study objectives.

2.2.1 Environmental factors and drug abase

Environmental factors according to David and Peggy (2002) refers to factors in a person's surroundings that increase their likely hood of becoming addicted to drugs. Karl (1975) in his study on environmental factors and drug abuse cited out the factor of parental influence and how it leads to drag abuse especially to the adolescents. In many respect drinking and drug taking are patterned after the parent's example. Alcohol, tobacco and mood – altering drugs are all widely advertised in the United States.

Joel (1970) states children are raised on propaganda for drugs including alcohol and nicotine they see their parents drinking every time they socialize and come to the conclusion that a meaningful relationship is impossible without the aid of some chemicals.

A number of studies have indicated that the children of chronic drinkers are more likely themselves to become alcoholics. In large part, this is because the drinking parent does not present a stable image on which the adolescent lacks the security necessary for his own being, anxious and insecure; the child from a home with chronic heavy drinkers can easily fall into his parent's pattern of escape. Diana's (1991) shows that children with authoritative parent who are highly demanding and highly responsive showed low levels of drug abuse. They were unlikely to become dependent on drugs or alcohol or to become heavy drinkers or users.

He also said that among authoritarian families' children of parents who were demanding, restrictive, un responsive but not intrusive tended to have the lowest drug usage of any group. Children of authoritarian parents who were also intrusive and tended to subvert the Childs independence had relatively high level of alcohol use and about average levels of marijuana use. The highest levels of drug and alcohol use were among children of rejecting neglecting parents. David (2002) media influence force the adolescents to start abusing drugs. He said Television shows and movies often glamorize drug abuse. Teenage characters may dabble with drugs making use seem cool, normal. As the media desensitizes its viewers to the media to show the side of drugs without consequences who lulls viewers into believing that they are not at risks for becoming dependent drugs themselves.

David (2002), the community, an individual connection with community in which they live play a big part in their likelihood of abusing drugs. Statistics show that if a person's community has favorable attitudes towards drug abuse, firearms and crime their risk is increased. Philip (1992) community and neighborhood influences are important. Larger communities share areas in which drug abuse rates are higher than others neighborhoods. A larger than average percentage of adolescents growing up in these areas abuse drugs because of the negative influence of the neighborhood.

Lampers & Clark (1990) Drug abuse is distributed through all social economic status levels. Infact as great incidence of some forms of abusing among the adolescents of middle classes exists as among those of lower classes. Tygarts (1988) found , for example

that youths of high socio economic status were more likely to be involved in the school vandalism than youth from low socio economic status.

2.2.2 Psychological factors and drug abuse

Psychological needs according to David and Peggy (2002) refers to factors that affect the persons mental functioning and emotional disorders. Herzog, Sudia & Hardwood (1970) in the study about psychological needs and drug abuse looked about how peer influence can lead some one to start abusing drugs. They indicated that the degree to which an adolescent respects or fears the opinions of others will greatly influence his decision to try drugs or not. They said that the single biggest contributing factor to drug abuse risk is having friends who engage in the problem behavior. If individual friends have favorable attitudes towards drug use this can also increase the risk.

Sadavas (1972) numerous studies have found that the more a young person tries a variety of drugs the more likely it is that his or friends will be users and vice versa. Drug using friends may encourage the youth to experiment with drugs on the other hand a person may start using drugs on his or her own then select friends who are doing the same. Johnson 1973. Philip (1992) researched about personality traits as a faster that can also lead to drug abuse. He said that addiction is an expression of personality disturbances or maladjustment. An individual takes drugs to overcome the short comings of personality which makes it difficult for him to cope with the world in which he lives. He needs drugs to enable him to deal with the anxieties and tensions arising from familial conflicts, sexual difficulties and the necessity of growing up and taking ones place in adult society.

The personality disorders of drug addicts run the gamut of the standard psychiatric norrenclature from the simple anxiety states to the major psychoses.

Ernest, Rital & Richard (1979) discovered that there is no single personality type associated with drug use people try drugs for a variety of reasons, curiosity or the desire to experience a new state of consciousness escape from physical or mental pain, relief from boredom. The one personality trait that is predictive of drug usage is social conformity. People who score high on varies tests of social conformity those who see themselves as conforming to the traditional values of American society are less apt to use drugs than those who score low. The non conformist may be a "loner" who feels no involvement with other people or with social groups or a member of a sub culture that encourages drug use. Farrington (1990) psychological factors that include emotional and difficulties in inter-personal relationships. Drug abuse is sometimes a manifestation of hostilities, anxieties, fears or deeper neurosis one important cause is love deprivation while growing up Walsh and Beyer 1987.

John & Patricia (2002) social conformity that is to fin in peer pressure example may lead young people to start smoking cigarettes or to try some illegal drugs. When dinning in a restaurant with business associate's people may order a glass of wine with dinner to help them relax and also because they feel it is expected of them. Stanley and Maxine (2000) anxiety some people need some help coping with life. Every day life becomes a struggle and simple things become too much to handle. Drugs are used to deal with it. People who

have been clinically diagnosed with anxiety can lead a very good life we are taking here about people who need to escape.

2.2.3 Cultural factors and drug abuse

Cultural factors according to James (1972) defined culture as a system of patterns of belief and behavior that shape the world view of the members of a society. Elizabeth and Lois (1994) in their study on cultural factors and drug abuse talked about religion. They said that there are three ethnic. Religious groups in the United States which display patterns of regular drinking but exceptionally low rates of alcoholism. They are the Italian – Americans, the Jewish – Americans especially the orthodox and the Cantonese Chinese – Americans. They said that in all the three of these groups, drinking begins in early child hood and is part of family meals and ceremonial festivities.

David and Peggy (2002) in some societies drinking and drug abuse is not tolerated. Muslims and Mormons example have a strong religious belief against the use of drugs. They consider use to be a sin. There is less drug use in these groups in France, drinking is a regular part of life. It is not UN common for a French man to have wine with break fast, lunch and dinner understanding then. France has a higher incident of alcoholism. Bourguignon, (1972) in a modern survey of 488 societies in all parts of the world, 90 percent were found to practice institutionally recognized methods of changing consciousness and these methods include taking drugs ritualistic fasting, dancing and chanting and inducing a France such historical and cultural communalities have led some researchers to suggest there is a basic in born human need to experience no ordinary reality (ward 1994.

Studies of Kava, a drink made from the dried roots of a south pacific island plant, offers some possible answers. Although other cultures use substances most attempts to achieve ASCV serve the same function as Kava does for the pacific leaders. Robicsek, (1992) sacred rituals many cultures seek an alternate state of consciousness as a pathway to spiritual enlightenment. The earliest use of Kava as a means of communicating with the gods. The islanders believed that the voice of their ancestors could be heard in the non-ordinary reality induced by Kava.

Similarly tobacco has always been an integral part of native American religions. It serves as a ritual famigant, a good will offering, a sacrifice and a sacrament. In addition to drug abuse, individuals in many cultures voluntarily under go long fasts, isolation, chanting, whirling and sensory deprivation in search of spiritual experience. Social interactions, alternative state of consciousness are also integral part of most cultures, social functions; pacific islanders often exchange large, elaborately decorated kava plants at festivals and weddings and political meetings often start with a ritual cap of Kava. In small amounts the mind relaxes the muscles and produces a mild euphoria while leaving the mind alert.Hawalli, 1998).Thus kava and other alcoholic drinks are favored both for celebrations and a means of reducing the frictions of village use [Fackel man 1992.

In North American culture, alcohol is a prominent feature of many social interactions. It is often used to celebrate weddings, births and New Years Eve. Alcohol is also commonly available during many business lunches and political meetings. Man

call,[1995] said that how people view a particular drug varies from society to society. Europeans for example have enjoyed drinking alcohol for thousands of years. But native Americans were introduced to wine and liquor by European colonist five centuries ago, they had no custom to guide its use. As a result, many native people fell into drunken stupor causing tribal leaders to declare alcohol a serious problem.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the design; population, sampling strategies, instruments and analysis tools.

3.1 Design

This study consisted the quantitative, descriptive, correlation survey. It was quantitative in that the study variables where measured numerically .it was descriptive in that it described the relationship between social factors and drug abuse .The study was co relational because it was interested in relating social factors and drug abuse .the survey design was used in that the study involved a large sample of respondents and data was corrected at once.

3.2 Population

The target population of this study was the youth and young delinquents in the selected areas of Kampala. Respondents where selected from all groups of the youths, those who are educated and those who are not educated, those who stay with their parents and those who don't stay with their parents. The sample was selected for the youth who aged eighteen years and above plus below. These where selected because they are in the age where they can easily abuse drugs with no good reason.

3.3 Sampling strategies

Due to limitations of the time and money a minimum sample of ninety two youths will be selected from the said population. These were distributed as follows forty were females and fifty two were males. This was because drugs are commonly abused by males than females. Those who are educated girls they were twenty non educated ten, staying with their parents were be five and those who are not staying with their parents were also be five. Boys who are educated were twenty five, non educated fifteen, those staying with their parents were six and those not staying with their parents were also six. Basing on the nature of the population purposive sampling was used to select the required sample. Convenient sampling was also used because of the nature the respondents are spread. The researcher selected purposively those respondents who were accessed easily as some were on streets others in homes and others in schools.

3.4 Instruments

Two instruments of data collection were used. In the first case the researcher used a self administered questionnaire to collect data from those youths who can read and write. The questionnaires involved questions on social factors, the environmental, psychological and cultural on drug abuse. The interview will be used mainly for those who cannot read and write.

3.5 Analysis tools

Data from the completed questionnaire was edited, categorized and summarized using simple frequency tables. Data was analyzed manually and relative frequencies, means and standard deviations were computed. The Pears ion's correlation coefficient was used

to test the relationship between the respective variables of environmental factors and drug abuse, psychological factors and drug abuse and cultural factors and drug abuse.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the description of respondents, a presentation and interpretation of data on the relationship between environmental, psychological and cultural factors and drug abuse among youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

4.1 Description of Respondents

This study was conducted among a sample of youth and young delinquents in Kampala. The sample at hand involved the youth of different sex, age, educational level and religion.

4.1.1 Description of respondents by gender

This study sample involved male and female youth selected from different parts of Kampala city. Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of respondents by sex.

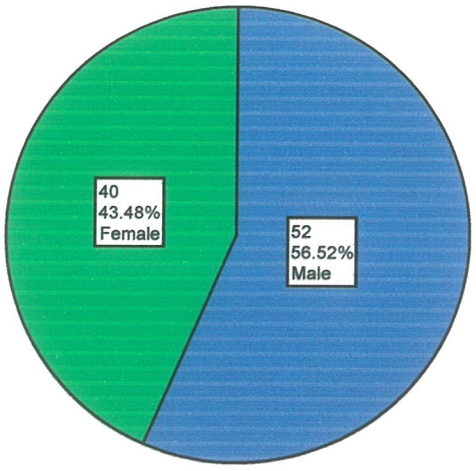


Fig. 4.1: Description of respondents by sex

Fig. 4.1 suggests that the sample at hand was dominated by male youth (57%) as compared to females (43%).

4.1.2 Description of respondents by age

Respondents were also described by age, in which they were grouped into three age groups, that is those between 10 – 15 years, 11 – 20 and 21 – 30 years. Fig.4.2 shows description of respondents by age group;

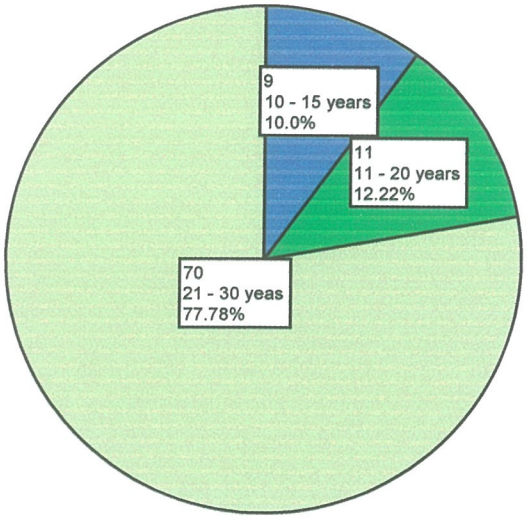


Fig. 4.2: Description of respondents by age group

Fig. 4.2 shows the fact that the sample in this study was dominated by the youth between 21 – 30 years old (78%) as compared to other age groups.

4.1.3 Description of respondents by education level

Respondents were further described by their education level, in which four levels were identified, to which the youth had to respond. Table 4.1 shows this description;

Table 4.1: Description of respondents by education level

	Respondent's educational level	
	Count	%
Primary	7	7.6%
Secondary	18	19.6%
College	5	5.4%
University	62	67.4%

As per table 4.1, most respondents (67%) had attained university education while very few were at a college (5%) or primary (8%) level.

4.1.4 Description of respondents by religion

The researcher was also interested in knowing how respondents were distributed according to religion, in which four categories were identified as indicated in table 4.2;

Table 4.2: Description of respondents by religion

	Respondent's Religion	
	Count	%
Catholic	22	23.9%
Protestant	31	33.7%
Muslim	17	18.5%
Others	22	23.9%

Table 4.2 indicates that majority (34%) of the youth in this sample were protestants, as compared to Catholics (24%) and Muslims (19%). Over 24% of the youth belonged to other religions.

4.2 The relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala

The first objective in this study was to establish the extent to which environmental factors cause drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. Environmental

factors were measured using income status, nature of parent's job, parental status (with or without parent) and community where some one stays. Four questions were there fore asked in the questionnaire, Likert-scaled at five points from one being strongly agree to five strongly disagree. Responses from the questionnaire were summarized using SPSS's means and standard deviations, as indicated in table 4.3;

Table 4.3: Descriptive statistics showing means and standard deviations of youths' responses on the extent to which environmental factors cause drug abuse

Indicator of environmental factor	Means	Standard Deviation
Income status	2.6591	1.4847
Nature of the job that is parents source of income	2.5116	1.2993
Parental status, that is with parents or without parents	2.5698	1.3851
Community	1.8659	1.1085

The means in table 4.3 indicate that most youth neither agree nor disagree on most of the environmental factors being responsible for drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala, except for community factors where majority (mean ≈ 2) agreed that it is responsible for drug abuse. To get a summary picture on how respondents rated environmental factors, a mean index (ENVIRO) was computed, which turned out to have a mean of 2.3883, indicating that on average respondents rated environmental as responsible for causing drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. To establish the statistical relation ship between environmental factors and drug abuse, the researcher stated a null hypothesis to the effect that; environmental factors explain

different levels of drug abuse among youth and young delinquents in Kampala. This hypothesis was perceived in two ways that is the relationship between environmental factors and awareness or knowledge of drug abuse and the drugs commonly abused. To test these hypotheses, the numerical indices (ENVIRO and DRUG) were computed and a Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the relation ship between the two numerical indices. Table 4.4 shows the results of this test;

Table 4.4: Descriptive statistics and PLCC's results on relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	r	p value
Environmental factors	2.3883	0.91696	0.098	0.365
Awareness	3.7646	1.10999		
Drugs commonly abused	1.4583	1.01501	-0.007	0.952

The means in table 4.4 indicate that on average majority of respondents strongly agree about the dangers of drug abuse (mean =3.7646), implying that on average, the youth are aware about the dangers of drug abuse. On the question whether awareness affects drug abuse, results of the Pearson's correlation coefficient (r = 0.098) indicated by an insignificant p-value (p = 0.365) suggest that the two variables are not significantly related, implying that environmental factors and awareness are not correlated. As for the relation ship between environmental factors and drugs commonly abused, results indicate that on average respondents rated themselves as rare users of drugs (mean =1.4583),

implying that the youth in the sample rarely abuse drugs. The Pearson's (r = -0.007) value indicates a negative relationship between the two variables and the p value (0.952) indicates an insignificant relationship between the two variables hence we reject the null hypothesis that environmental factors are not significantly responsible for abuse of drug in this particular study, at 95% level of significance.

4.5 The relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse among youth and young delinquents in Kampala

The second objective in this study was to establish the extent to which psychological factors cause drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. Psychological factors were measured using four questions or items in the questionnaire; that is low self esteem, personality that is one's character, peer influence and present stress like school fees problem, poor performance etc. All the four questions were in the questionnaire were Likert-scaled at five points ranging from one being strongly agree to five strongly disagree. Responses from the questionnaire were summarized using means and standard deviations, as indicated in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Descriptive statistics showing means and standard deviations of youths' responses on the extent to which psychological factors cause drug abuse

Indicators of Psychological Factors	Mean	Standard Deviation
Low self esteem	2.522	1.44741
Personality that one's character	2.261	1.21763
Peer influence	1.419	0.99959
Present stress like school fees problem, poor performance etc	2.022	1.13155

The means in table 4.5 indicates that most youth agree on most of the psychological factors being responsible for drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala (means ≈ 2), except for peer influence factor where majority (mean ≈1) which falls under strongly agree on the Likert-scale and low self esteem (mean ≈ 3), which falls under neither agree nor disagree on the Liker-scale.

To get a summary picture on how respondents rated psychological factors, a mean index called (PSYCHO) was computed which turned out to have a mean of (2.0519) indicating that on average respondents agreed that psychological factors are responsible for causing drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

To establish the statistical relationship between psychological factors and drug abuse, the researcher stated a null hypothesis to the effect that psychological factors explain different levels of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. This hypothesis was perceived in two ways that is; the relationship between psychological factors and awareness or knowledge of drug abuse and drugs commonly abused. To test these hypotheses, the numerical indices (PYSCHO and DRUG) were computed and a Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test the relationship between the two numerical indices. Table 4.6 shows the results of this test;

Table 4.6: Descriptive statistics and PLCC's results on relationship between psychological factors, awareness and drug abuse

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	R	P value
Psychological factors	2.0519	0.802	-0.2	0.59
Awareness	3.7646	1.10999		
Drug commonly abused	1.4583	1.01501	0.091	0.392

The means in table 4.6 suggest that on average majority of respondents agree on the dangers of drug abuse (means ≈ 4), implying that on average, the youth are aware about the dangers of drug abuse. On the question whether awareness affects drug abuse results of the Pearson's correlation coefficient ($r = -0.2$) indicated an insignificant p value ($p = 0.59$) suggesting that the two variables are not significantly related, implying that psychological factors and awareness are not correlated. As for the relationship between psychological factors and drugs commonly abused, results indicate that on average respondents rated themselves as rare users of drugs (means ≈ 1), implying that the youth in the sample rarely abuse drugs. The Pearson's ($r = 0.091$) value indicates a negative relationship between the two variables and the p value (0.392) indicates an insignificant relationship between the two variables hence we reject the null hypothesis that psychological factors are not significantly responsible for abuse of the drugs mentioned in the questionnaire.

4.7 The relationship between cultural factors and drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala

The third and last objective in this study was to establish the extent to which cultural factors cause drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. Cultural factors, were measured using religion (that is whether it allows one to take some of these drugs), tribe, customs (e.g. during traditional marriages, burials and festivals like during Christmas days, parties like get-togethers and graduations). Four questions were therefore asked in the questionnaire, Likert-scaled at five points from one being strongly agree to five strongly disagree. Responses from the questionnaire were summarized using means and standard deviation, as indicated in table 4.7;

Table 4.7: Descriptive statistics showing means and standard deviations of youths' responses on the extent to which cultural factors cause drug abuse

Indicators of cultural factors	Mean	Standard deviation
Religion that is it allows one to take some of these drugs	3.100	1.46916
Tribe it allows one to use some of these drugs	2.989	1.40220
Custom e.g. during traditional marriages, burials	2.311	1.10514
Festivals like during Christmas days parties like get together and graduations	2.267	1.34749

The means in table 4.7 indicate that most youth agree that half of the cultural factors mentioned in the questionnaire are responsible for drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala; that is customs and festivals (means $\approx$ 2). But for the factors religion and tribe, majority of the youth (means $\approx$ 3) neither agree nor disagree whether these factors are responsible for drug abuse. To get a summary picture on how

respondents rated cultural factors, a mean index (CULT) was computed which turned out to have a mean of approximately three, indicating that on average respondents rated cultural factors as neither responsible nor irresponsible for causing drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

To establish the statistical relationship between cultural factors and drug abuse, the researcher stated a null hypothesis to the effect that, cultural factors explain different levels of drug abuse among youth and young delinquents in Kampala. This hypothesis was perceived in two ways that is; the relationship between cultural factors and awareness or knowledge of drug abuse and drugs commonly abused. To test these hypotheses, the numerical indices (CULT and DRUG) were computed and the PLCC was used to test the relationship between the two numerical indices. Table 4.8 shows the results of this test.

Table 4.8: Descriptive statistics and PLCC's results on relationship between cultural factors, awareness and drug abuse

Variables	Mean	Standard deviation	R	p value
Cultural factors	2.667	1.01051	0.237	0.25
Awareness	3.7645	0.97583		
Drugs commonly abused	1.4583	1.10999	0.138	0.195

The means in table 4.8 indicate that on average majority of respondents are very much aware about the dangers of drug abuse (Mean $\approx$ 4), implying that on average, the youth and young delinquents very usually listen to media programs on the dangers of drug

abuse. On the question whether awareness affects drug abuse, results of the PLCC (r = 0.237) indicated an insignificant p-value (p = 0.25) suggesting that the two variables are not significantly related and so cultural factors and awareness are correlated. As for the relationship between cultural factors and drugs commonly abused results indicate that on average respondents rated themselves as rare users of drugs (Mean = 1.4583), implying that the youth in the sample rarely abuse drugs. The PLCC (r = 0.138) indicates a positive relationship between the two variable and the p value (0.195) indicates an insignificant relationship between the two variables hence we accept the null hypothesis that cultural factors are not significantly correlated with drugs abuse for this particular study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the major findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations. The suggestions for future researchers are also indicated here.

5.1 Summary of findings

This study set out to describe the social influences of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. The study was based on three social factors presumed to influence or cause drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents; which included environmental, psychological and cultural factors; forming the three specific objectives of the study.

Data analysis using SPSS revealed that majority of the youth in the sample are rare abusers of drugs (mean index = 1.4583), which falls under very rarely on the Liker-scale. Results using descriptive statistics (such as means and standard deviations) and Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient found; i) a positive insignificant relationship between; a) environmental factors and awareness a bout drug abuse ($p = 0.365$; $r = 0.098$); and b) a negative insignificant correlation between environmental factors and drugs commonly abused ($r = -0.007$; $p = 0.952$); ii) a negative insignificant relationship between; a) psychological factors and awareness ($r = -0.2$; $p = 0.59$); and b) a positive insignificant relationship between psychological factors and drugs commonly abused ($r = 0.091$; $p = 0.392$); iii) a positive insignificant relationship between; a) cultural factors and awareness

(r = 0.237; p = 0.25); b) cultural factors and drugs commonly abused (r = 0.138; p =0.195).

5.2 Conclusions

The first objective in this study was to establish the extent to which environmental factors cause drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala, for which it was hypothesized that environmental factors explain different levels of drug abuse (broken into awareness and drugs commonly abused) among youth and young delinquents. The findings indicated an insignificant relationship between environmental factors and drug abuse (in terms of awareness and drugs commonly abused), leading to a conclusion that environmental factors are not responsible for drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala, in this particular sample.

The second objective in this study was to establish the extent to which psychological factors cause drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala, for which it was hypothesized that psychological f actors explain different levels of drug abuse (broken into awareness and drug commonly abused) among youths and young delinquents.

The findings indicated an in significant relationship between psychological factors and drugs (in terms of awareness and d rugs commonly abused), leading to a conclusion that psychological factors are not responsible for drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala in this particular sample.

The third and last objective in this study was to establish the extent to which cultural factors cause d rug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala, for which it was hypothesized that cultural f actors explain different levels of d rug (broken into

awareness and d rugs commonly abused) among youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

The findings indicated an in significant relationship between cultural factors and drug (in terms of awareness and d rugs commonly abused) leading to a conclusion that cultural factors are not responsible for d rug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala in this pa reticular sample.

5.3 Recommendations

On the environmental factors the researcher recommended the parents to always be mindful of the places were they build their homes and they should continue to sensitize their children about the dangers of abusing drugs.

On psychological factors the researcher recommended the readers to get better ways of managing their stress, how to increase on their self esteem and choice of friends especially those who influence them positively.

On cultural factors the researcher recommended people to always be careful while celebrating these important festivals like Christmas and parties by not taking lot of these drugs mentioned above.

The mass media should put on more programmes which will help to sensitize the youth on dangers of abusing drugs if one finds himself in that problem he should be having knowledge of places where he can go to access help and other strategies which will help him to avoid the problem.

Parents are encouraged to be more careful with their children when they are at home and when they are away from their home, they should be inquisitive to find out the kind of people their children are moving out with.

The government should put in place more tight rules to punish the youth who abuse drugs.

5.4 Suggestions for further research

The researcher suggested that other researchers should try to research about other social factors which influence the youth and young delinquents to abuse drugs in Kampala. The researcher suggested that other researchers should research about some of the ways of how we can reduce the problem of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala. The researcher suggested that other researchers should find out the roles played by the government in order to solve the problem of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents in Kampala.

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APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO THE RESPONDENTS

Kampala international

University

Faculty of social sciences

P.O.B ox 20000

Kampala

Dear Respondent,

I am a student at Kampala International University conducting a study on the "social influences of drug abuse among the youth and young delinquents" in Kampala.

You have been specially included this study on the basis that the researcher hopes to get information from you. The information you will give is strictly confidential and is only intended for academic work. The success of this study depends on your reserved contribution and cooperation. Therefore spare a few minutes of your time and fill the questionnaire.

Thank you, in advance for your cooperation

RESEARCHER

MPIRIRWE JACKLINE

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE FOR THE YOUTH AND YOUNG DELINQUENTS

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS AND YOUNG DELIQUENTS IN KAMPALA

Dear respondent,

I am carrying out an academic research on "social influences of drug abuse among the youths and young delinquents in Kampala Uganda". You have been randomly selected to participate in this study and there fore I kindly request you to provide option or write the correct answer in the space provided.

Your answers will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please do not write your name any where on this paper.

SECTION ONE

1. Background information

   a) What is your Sex

   Male ☐

   Female ☐

   b) Age

   10 – 15 ☐ 11 – 20 ☐ 21 - 25 ☐

   c) What is your educational level

   ☐

a) Not sure b) primary ☐ c) Secondary ☐ d) College ☐

e) University ☐

d) What is your religion

a) Catholic ☐ b) protestant ☐ c) Muslim ☐ d) others ☐

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements .

Your answers should range between

1. Strongly disagree 2) Disagree, 3) neither disagree nor agree 4) Agree

5) Strongly Agree

	Alcohol causes, death due to accidents or diseases, broken homes, loss of a job, unwanted pregnancy, school dropout, poor academic performance.	1	2	3	4	5
	Cocaine causes violence, aggressiveness, and happiness without reason, respiratory failure, cardiac arrest and convulsions.	1	2	3	4	5
	Tobacco causes, cancer, like lung cancer, tuberculosis, headache and ulcers.	1	2	3	4	5
	Marijuana causes lung cancer, emotional disturbance, possible death, violence and hallucinations.	1	2	3	4	5
	Barbiturates like valium causes Aggression, depression , ulcers, headache and lack of sleep	1	2	3	4	5
	Mairungi(khat) causes lack of appetite, lack of sleep, increased blood pressure.	1	2	3	4	5
	Herion causes body weakness, lack of motivation, abscesses at infection sites, respiratory arrest	1	2	3	4	5

2 b) Please indicate the extent to which you have used the media progrmmes to listen about drug abuse and its effects.

1) Rarely 2) Not rare 3) Usually 4) Very usually

Television	1	2	3	4
Newspapers	1	2	3	4
Radios	1	2	3	4
Internet	1	2	3	4
Magazines	1	2	3	4

SECTION TWO

2. Please indicate the frequency with which you usually use or take the following items by ticking the appropriate box.

Your answers will range from

1. Very rarely or not at all 2. Rarely 3. Neither rare nor much 4. Much 5.very much

Alcohol	1	2	3	4	5
Cocaine	1	2	3	4	5
Tobacco	1	2	3	4	5
Marijuana	1	2	3	4	5
Barbiturates like valium	1	2	3	4	5
Heroine	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION THREE

Please indicate the extent to which the following factors are responsible for the use of drugs among youths and young delinquents. Your answers should range between

1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Strongly disagree 5. Disagree

	A ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS					
	Income status	1	2	3	4	5
I	Nature of the job that is parents source of income	1	2	3	4	5
II	Parental status that is with parents or without parents	1	2	3	4	5
V	Community	1	2	3	4	5
	B. PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS	1	2	3	4	5
	Low self esteem	1	2	3	4	5
[	Personality that is your character	1	2	3	4	5
I	Peer influence	1	2	3	4	5
V	Present stress like school problem , poor performance	1	2	3	4	5
	C. CULTURAL FACTORS	1	2	3	4	5
	Religion that is it allows you to take some of these drugs.	1	2	3	4	5
	Tribe it allows you to use some of these drugs	1	2	3	4	5
I	Custom e.g during traditional marriages, burials	1	2	3	4	5
/	Festivals like during Christmas days, parties like get together, graduations.	1	2	3	4	5