

**ALCOHOLISM AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN NABUTITI SUBURB, MAKINDYE
DIVISION, KAMPALA DISTRICT.**

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**A RESERCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
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REQUIREMENT OF THE A WARD OF DEGREE IN
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF
KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I, Kentore Ronald do hereby declare that this work is original and has never been submitted to any other institution for a ward of any Degree or Diploma. Where the work of others has been used, reference has been made there of.

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APPROVAL

This research report titled “Alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye division, Kampala district.” has been submitted by Kentore Ronald for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor, and it’s now ready for presentation for the award of a Bachelor’s Degree in Public Administration and Management of Kampala International University.

SIGNATURE:.......... DATE:.....10/10/2019.....

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(SUPERVISOR)

69% 
10/10/2019

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to Almighty God for having kept me alive throughout my studies; I also dedicate this to my parents. Lastly I dedicate this piece of work to my academic supervisor Ms Namayengo Lydia for guiding me during my research Project my God bless you madam.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I pass a word of thanks to the Heavenly Lord for being there for me always in my academic career for this success I count on today.

In especial way I thank my supervisor Ms Namayengo Lydia, for the ideal and practical guidance she offered to me to conceptualize and analyze what the research owes me and what I owe to it.

My everlasting respect, love as well as my foremost gratitude goes to my parents my brother, who have always been by my side for emotional, moral, material, academic and financial support. Without you guys this will never be possible.

I also wish to express my especial gratitude to all my friends, relatives for all their continuous encouragement and helping to provide required materials for the study.

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In this special regard I extend special gratitude to the staff of Kampala International University (KIU) specifically College of Humanities and Social Sciences whose advice and support have been so much instrumental in my pursue of this course.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PBT	Problem Behaviour Theory
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CVI	Content Validity Index Test
R	Relevant
N	Neutral,
I	Irrelevant.
NACADA	National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between alcoholism by men, local leaders, women on household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division, Kampala district. The study was based on three specific objectives; To determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district, to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district and to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district. It was based on a descriptive survey design basing on the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches that was adopted to establish the relationship between alcoholism by men, local leaders, women on household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division, Kampala district. Simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques were used in the study. Questionnaires were used to collect primary and secondary sources of data from 80 out of 100 respondents, using simple random sampling. Data analysis was done using SPSS's frequencies. Finally the report was looked at the study results and gave the discussion of each finding. Therefore, here, data analysis, procedures and response rate was being focused on. The finding in the first objective was to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district indicated a negative effect that alcoholism habits are detached to their children with the percentage of 67% and how alcoholism affects the standards of living with the percentage of 65% who strongly agreed.

The finding in the second objective was to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district indicated that the generation and management of household resources are static which was negatively with the respondents who strongly agreed 69%, there was health related side effects on children and the role of community in rehabilitating women alcoholics with the response of those who strongly agreed with 58% indicated that there is need for community in rehabilitating women alcoholics.

The finding in the third objective was to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district. The summary findings indicated that too much alcohol use causes angry and bitter with the percentage of 69% which in return leads to immoral habits among the youths in Nabutiti suburbs and mostly, family relationships tended to be strained as a result of physical confrontations with the percentage of 58% who strongly agreed which indicated a negative impact on the household income in Nabutiti suburbs, Makindye Division Kampala District.

Then the findings conclusions and recommendations will be presented. Conclusions, therefore, there is need for residents to explore deeper on this pertinent issue. This calls for concerted efforts by all stakeholders (including community workers, parents, educational officers and other government officials) to fight the vice and make Nabutiti suburbs a better place for current generations and generations to come. Recommendations, there should be more concerted efforts in the general fight against alcoholism in Uganda. The situation seems to be getting worse and the few efforts being shown to curb the vice are counterattacked. The youth need to be positively engaged in productive activities, the police department should be re-trained on how best to provide effective help to alcoholics.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background to the study

1.1.1 Historical background Perspective

Globally, the effect of alcoholism and household income in Uganda forendogeneity and selection bias using data from the 2007 a national health and lifestyle survey. As part of the analysis into the effect of alcoholism consumption on household income, the relationship between other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined. Such an analysis of the effect of alcohol consumption on income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division that has been done previously, despite Uganda being among the highest consumers of alcohol in the OECD countries, with a consumption of 11.6 L per adult in 2012.

Despite alcohol consumption in Uganda declining over the past decade, it still remains well above the OECD average (9.0 L) (OECD, 2014). According to an OECD report global has the 10th highest consumption levels of alcohol per capita of 40 countries (Department of Health, 2012). Alcohol consumption can place a huge cost on society. In 2007 the estimated cost of alcohol related problems in Uganda was approximately V3.7bn. On the other hand, alcohol consumption is very important to the global economy; in 2008 the alcohol industry in global provided an estimated 50,000 whole time equivalent jobs (Department of Health, 2012). The alcohol manufacturing industry had a turnover of V2.95bn in 2008 (Foley, 2010) and in 2009 produced V1bn in exports and a net trade surplus of V330m. In 2008, alcohol manufacturing and retail provided V2bn in VAT and excise revenues to the State (Department of Health, 2012). Uganda experienced high economic growth during the period 1994 to 2008; however in 2008 the financial crisis resulted in the global economy going into a recession. While the data from the survey used in this study was taken in 2007 during the boom period, Butler and Hope (2015) in a study into the influence of the financial crisis on alcoholism consumption globally, find that despite disposable income dropping during the crises, alcoholism consumption was not greatly affected.

Excessive alcohol use poses an important public health problem. Approximately 2 billion people consume alcohol worldwide (World Health Organization, 2004). Alcohol abuse accounts for

approximately 105,000 deaths each year in the United States, due to intentional and unintentional injury, cirrhosis, stroke, pneumonia, and cancers of the digestive system (McGinnis & Foege, 1999). Almost two-fifths of traffic fatalities are the result of alcohol abuse. For each death, excessive alcohol use is associated with many more cases of nonfatal illness due to cirrhosis, cancer, fetal alcohol syndrome and violence (McGinnis & Foege, 1999).

Regionally, Income may be an important driver of alcohol use. Income directly measures access to material resources and to health-enhancing environments and services, as well as exposure to material stressors such as financial problems and deprivation (Galobardes et al., 2006). Prior research has shown that while lower-income individuals are at higher risk of engaging in heavy, hazardous drinking (Anderson, 2006; Batty et al., 2008; Huckle et al., 2010; Karlamangla et al., 2006) and abstinence (Anderson, 2006; Cummins et al., 1981; higher income is associated with a higher frequency of light drinking (Huckle et al., 2010; B. L. Peters & Stringham, 2006b; Ziebarth & Grabka, 2009).

Disproportionate engagement in heavy drinking among lower-income individuals may be explained by the notion of “self-medication”, whereby respondents exposed to higher levels of material stressors use alcohol as a way to relieve stressful life experiences or to alleviate strain (Boardman et al., 2001). Frequent light consumption among individuals of higher income may be related to the availability of disposable income to purchase alcohol (Wagenaar et al., 2009), social norms supportive of light, frequent drinking in middle- and high-income social groups, and social drinking in the context of social and job-related networking (B. Peters & Stringham, 2006a).

A lifecourse perspective provides a useful theoretical framework to guide research on income and alcohol use. The majority of research on the income-alcohol use relationship has used income measures taken at one point in time, or collected retrospectively. This provides limited insight into the full income-alcohol use relation over the lifecourse of people regionally especially in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye division. Research suggests that long-term measures of financial conditions may better capture the impact of social stratification on health risk behaviors than single-year measures (Benzeval & Judge, 2001), and that the effect of income on health accumulates over the lifecourse (Lynch et al., 1997). Different aspects of income, such as the duration of time the family is exposed to particular income strata, the magnitude of change in

income over time, as well as instability in income, have been linked to health status (Chen et al., 2007; Duncan et al., 2002;).

Nationally, although the literature is replete with evidence about high alcohol use in Uganda Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division Ali A, Maharajh H.(2004), previous studies have focused only on the use and consequences of use for individuals and have neglected the potential impact of alcohol use on the larger household in which the users reside. Findings from the extant literature indicate moderate per capita consumption of alcohol (6.7 L per capita) in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division but high rates of heavy episodic drinking (HED) or binge drinking (20.4% of population and 39.9% of drinkers, respectively) .In 2015, males from Uganda have been recorded as having the highest frequency of HED in the African in the past 30 days Montane-Jaime K, Moore et al 2006. Although legal restrictions on sales of alcohol to minors exist, they are poorly enforced, and 84% of adolescents in Uganda Kampala district report having used alcohol Ziebarth & Grabka, (2009).

National household surveys provide the most reliable estimates of the prevalence of problem alcohol use in the population. However, surveys do not commonly include assessment of harmful drinking or dependence. We are therefore currently reliant on data from the 2007 Psychiatric Morbidity Survey of adults in Uganda (Fuller et al., 2007). This survey used the AUDIT to assess hazardous and harmful drinking, and SADQ to assess symptoms of dependence. According to this survey, almost a quarter (24%) of adults was hazardous drinkers and 4% were also harmful drinkers. Hazardous drinking was most common in younger age groups among both men and women and became less likely with increasing age. For example, of men aged 25 and 34 years, 46% were classed as hazardous drinkers and 12% were also harmful drinkers. Around 6% of adults in Uganda had experienced symptoms of alcohol dependence ranging from mild to severe dependence. Alcohol dependence varied with age with younger men and women more likely to show some degree of dependence; however, cases of severe dependence are most commonly found in adults aged 35 years and older.

Locally, we evaluated the association between alcohol consumption and household experiences adjusted for several sociodemographic covariates. Self-reported major ethnicity of the household was classified as African or Mixed/other. Tumwesigye NM and Kasirye R. (2016), Self-reported monthly income was assessed using 3 categories: low income, low middle income, or upper

middle income/high income. Education level achieved by the head of household was assessed as primary school or less, secondary school, trade/vocation school, or university or tertiary level. Williams &DR, Jackson JS. (2001).

World Health Organization's global status report on Alcohol, 2004 stated that Uganda had one of the highest alcohol and substance abuse rates in the world WHO (2004). With over half of Uganda's population aged below 24 years, school going adolescents and young people are part of these statistics Regina K. (2010). A study done on drug and substance abuse in schools of Kampala and Wakiso found that between 60 to 71% of students used illicit drugs with alcohol and cannabis taking the biggest percentages Leshner AI. (2007).

Given the serious consequences of drug and alcohol abuse, considerable effort has been directed toward adults who have developed health problems with the low success Riggs PD. (2003). In research and clinical studies, adolescent alcohol and substance use has been relatively neglected Heath AC. Lynskey MT, Waldron M. (2008). In Uganda, there is a paucity of services and treatment programs, with the few available treatment programs and models targeting adults without appropriate attention to different developmental and child protection needs. In addition, there is no policy to guide any implementation of services to control alcohol and illicit substance use among children and adolescents in Uganda.

The continued use of these substances of abuse has a spectrum of adverse outcomes including psychological, physical, social and legal problems. Among adolescents with substance use problems, co-occurring mental disorders are common and serious Riggs PD. (2003). In general, research has shown that individuals with co-occurring disorders (also called dual diagnosis) have more severe psychiatric symptoms, are more difficult to treat, incur greater costs, and have worse overall outcomes than persons with only one Riggs PD. (2003).

In slums, especially where household economic status is often below the poverty level, this cheap alcohol is usually the beverage of choice for many adults. Local brews cost as low as shs 500 Ugandan shillings, which is equivalent to 0.1 of a dollar. Many drinking dens are usually operated by widows who rely on the revenue to live, and must compete with each other over who can offer the most powerful brew Blume, Richard H,(2009).. These brewers for many

instances add harmful chemicals such as formaldehyde and ethanol in an attempt to hasten the brewing process and to give it a 'kick.' As noted above, people who are blinded and deaths that occur are usually in multiple numbers. Others tend to suffer mental and other health related problems. These drastic consequences not only destroy families but also reverberate across communities and society Heath, Dwight B. (2005).

Therefore, with little study done on this particular topic, we can say there is not much data out there that is available if we are to understand the effects of alcoholism and household income the effect the dependence has on household welfare in those families Karega, (2010).. The results that are expected to be obtained are policy specific in that they can be used for planning and implementing interventions in slums where consumption of cheap liquor is rampant. This is significantly important for Kampala district, quarter of whose population is distributed across several slums around the city Othieno, C.J., Kathuku, D.M., Ndeti, D.M. (2000).

1.1.2Theoretical perspective

Problem Behavior theory

According to Problem Behaviour Theory (PBT), drug abuse is considered as a problem behavior that results in significant levels of psychological distressJessor, R., and Jessor, S.L.(1978).This is because once youths reach the stage of growth which is identified by identity VS confusion youth tend to want proof of their movements before the right time; he or she may become distressed as he/ she is always in worry of how he/ she could survive with his/ her social economic status as some resorts to substance use which leads to increased cases of income inequalities due to loose of memory due to excessive use of drugs (Lynch et al 2001).

This theory also asserts that adolescent problem behaviors are developmentally caused by social structural variables. The social structural variables include the parent's education, occupation, religion, ideology, family structure, and media education. As a result teenagers may get involved in to social habits due to depression, as they have limited knowledge on how to guide their children as they are growing from childhood to adulthood thus this may find them into peer pressure due to parent's recklessness Dawson DA, Room R. (2000) .

1.1.3 Conceptual perspective

Alcohol: A colourless volatile flammable liquid, synthesised or obtained by fermentation of sugars and starches and widely used, either pure or denatured, as a solvent and in drugs, cleaning solutions, explosives and intoxicating beverages.

Alcoholism:

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) describes alcohol use disorder as "problem drinking that becomes severe."

A person with this condition does not know when or how to stop drinking. They spend a lot of time thinking about alcohol, and they cannot control how much they consume, even if it is causing serious problems at home, work, and financially. Wagenaar, B. H. (2009),

Alcoholism: refers to a physical dependence on alcohol to the extent that stopping alcohol use would bring on withdrawal symptoms. In popular and therapeutic parlance, the term may also be used to refer to ingrained drinking habits that cause health or social problems. Treatment requires first ending the physical dependence and then making lifestyle changes that help the individual avoid relapse. In some cases, medication and hospitalization are necessary. Alcohol dependence can have many serious effects on the brain, liver, and other organs of the body, some of which can lead to death William C. Shiel Jr., MD, FACP, FACR (2018).

Household:

According to the Oxford Dictionary's primary definition of the word, "A group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit," provides us with the most traditional portrayal.

Household: The household is "the basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing and shelter are organized and carried out". The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models. The term refers to all individuals who live in the same dwelling.

Income:

It refers to the flow of cash or cash-equivalents received from work (wage or salary), capital (interest or profit), or land (rent). Also called earnings or gross profit. (2) An amount by which total assets increase in an accounting period.

Smith's financial dictionary. Smith, Howard Irving. 1908. Income is defined as, "Revenue; the amount of money coming to a person or a corporation (usually interpreted as meaning annually) whether as payment for services or as interest or other profit from investment."

Suburb : as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT 2003, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security.

1.1.4 Contextual perspective

Nabutiti is next to Makindye and is located in Kampala District, Central Region, Uganda a suburb in Makindye, at its peak, stands 1,230 metres (4,040 ft) above sea level. It affords a view of the surrounding areas of the city and of neighboring parts of Wakiso District. It also affords a view of Murchison Bay, a part of Lake Victoria to the east and southeast of Makindye. The residential areas on Makindye hill are of middle class proportions. Many of the homes have adjacent plots of land that are often used to grow vegetables. Nabutiti is a middle class residential area with some beautiful views of Murchison Bay, part of Lake Victoria. The area has mostly dirt roads, and feels a bit removed from the city with things more spread out. As you near Makindye roundabout the area gets a bit dodgy, it's not that safe. There are a few local clubs and it can be a bit noisy in the nightlife areas. One of the selling points for Makindye is the beautiful views. Some of the challenges include congested suburbs with very many sex workers and a social place for violent persons because of too much congestion in the place around the tranches of water logged places when tranches low revenue collections, poor health services, poor road networks, understaffing.

1.2 Problem statement

Over recent years there has been numerous policies developed and actions carried out which have helped control the levels of alcohol consumption in Uganda (Department of Health, 2012). Alcoholism and income level a worldwide phenomenon and this occurs in almost every country, be it developed or less developed. The specific drug or drugs used varies from country to country, income level to another and from region to region (WHO, 2013). The problem of substance abuse is so grave that, it was originally conceived as the problem of a 'select few'. But, it has extended beyond the usual characteristics of abusers being male, adult and urban based people to now include female, youngsters and rural dwellers.

This problem impacts negatively on the academic, social, psychological, economical and physiological development among the abusers (Agatha, 2016). Alcoholism is not a new idea and their effects are deep rooted in the African communities and this has been widening day after day since it has proven to be essential predictor poverty in the household income level prevalence among many persons worldwide.

Despite the inability to achieve goals set thus feeling like a failure, false ideas and perceptions, many families facing the problem of low income levels, unemployment, around the Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division are living in bad stature where the place is congested with very many social habits because of environmental interference with very many wrong doers who take excessive use of alcohol and other drugs like; Opioids, Methamphetamine, Crack, Cocaine, Cannabis, Opiates, Cough syrups, Tobacco, Miraa/ Khat, Marijuana, Solvents, Heroin and inhalants excessive alcohol consumption, notably binge drinking, chronic use of substances can cause serious irreversible damage to adolescent's physical and psychological development. Thus it can affect a person's judgment and increase risk of getting poor and poorer because of poor wrong decisions which have increased the rampant increase of poverty among the households within Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division, Kampala district. (Roy, 2015). It is against this background that the researcher aims at examining the effect of alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division, Kampala district.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the relationship between alcoholism by men, local leaders, women on household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.
- ii. To establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.
- iii. To establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district?
- ii. What is the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.
- iii. What is the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district?

1.6 Scope of the study

1.6.1 Content scope

The study established the relationship between alcoholism by men, local leaders, women on household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division, Kampala district.

1.6.1 Time scope

The study took a period of 6 months that is from May to October, 2019. This period enabled the researcher to come up with coherent information from the respondents as it enabled the respondents to give responses that was typical of their opinion from the observations made over this period.

1.6.2 Geographical scope

Nabutiti is next to Makindye is located in Kampala District, Central Region, Uganda Its bordered by Nsambya to the north, Kibuye to the northwest, Najjanankumbi to the west, Lubowa in Wakiso District to the south, Luwafu to the southeast, and Lukuli to the east. Kansanga and Kabalagala lie to Makindye's northeast. The coordinates of Makindye are 0°16'45.0"N, 32°35'10.0"E (Latitude:0.279175; Longitude:32.586120). The road distance between Makindye and the central business district of Kampala is about 6 kilometres (3.7 miles).

1.7 Significance of the Study

First, the proposed study helped the Ministry of Education both at the county level and the national level to better understand the current situation and accordingly make changes to address the factors that contribute to alcoholism among the youths in Nabutiti Makindye division, Kampala district. This also was coupled with strategies of minimizing the effects of the drug users. The current study was useful in contributing to the general body of knowledge in this area. Second, bodies like, NGOs, CBOs, and many more were lucky to get firsthand information from the report on the state of alcoholism users and household income among families and this was generalized across the troubled Kampala district.

This way, the body could be identified and control the drugs menace in the county and help solve the cases of advance effects among the users who had/have fallen victims of addiction.

Finally, the research was expected to contribute a lot to the body of knowledge in the area of drugs and substance abuse.

Future researchers, learners and scholars were to get firsthand information that could enrich their knowledge.

The findings of the research was of benefit to the government, regional, international, non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and where appropriate, the private sector for designing, planning and implementing appropriate household interventions among the youths in suburbs of Nabutiti.

This information was aided in formulation of necessary policies to combat this scourge. The findings of the research benefited the youths by making them more conscious of the dangers and limitations inherent when a person gets addicted. This was beneficial to researchers who wanted to research more on this area.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter looks at the alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division, and Kampala District. It consists of the existing literature on household income among the youth in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division, by different scholars/research studies from magazines, text books, journals and newspapers.

2.1 Theoretical review

2.1.1 Problem Behavior theory

According to Problem Behaviour Theory (PBT), drug abuse is considered as a problem behavior that results in significant levels of psychological distress. Jessor, R., and Jessor, S.L. (1978) This is because once youths reach the stage of growth which is identified by identity vs confusion youth tend to want proof of their movements before the right time; he or she may become distressed as he/ she is always in worry of how he/ she could survive with his/ her social economic status as some resorts to substance use which leads to increased cases of income inequalities due to loose of memory due to excessive use of drugs (Lynch et al 2001).

This theory also asserts that adolescent problem behaviors are developmentally caused by social structural variables. The social structural variables include the parent's education, occupation, religion, ideology, family structure, and media education. As a result teenagers may get involved in to social habits due to depression, as they have limited knowledge on how to guide their children as they are growing from childhood to adulthood thus this may find them into peer pressure due to parent's recklessness Dawson DA, Room R. (2000) .

2.1.2 Conceptual review

Alcoholism:

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) describes alcohol use disorder as "problem drinking that becomes severe."

A person with this condition does not know when or how to stop drinking. They spend a lot of time thinking about alcohol, and they cannot control how much they consume, even if it is causing serious problems at home, work, and financially. Wagenaar, B. H. (2009,

Alcoholism: refers to a physical dependence on alcohol to the extent that stopping alcohol use would bring on withdrawal symptoms. In popular and therapeutic parlance, the term may also be used to refer to ingrained drinking habits that cause health or social problems. Treatment requires first ending the physical dependence and then making lifestyle changes that help the individual avoid relapse. In some cases, medication and hospitalization are necessary. Alcohol dependence can have many serious effects on the brain, liver, and other organs of the body, some of which can lead to death William C. Shiel Jr., MD, FACP, FACR (2018).

Household:

According to the Oxford Dictionary's primary definition of the word, "A group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit," provides us with the most traditional portrayal.

Household: The household is "the basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing and shelter are organized and carried out". The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models. The term refers to all individuals who live in the same dwelling.

Income:

It refers to the flow of cash or cash-equivalents received from work (wage or salary), capital (interest or profit), or land (rent). Also called earnings or gross profit. (2) An amount by which total assets increase in an accounting period.

Smith's financial dictionary. Smith, Howard Irving. 1908. Income is defined as, "Revenue; the amount of money coming to a person or a corporation (usually interpreted as meaning annually) whether as payment for services or as interest or other profit from investment."

Suburb: as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT 2003, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security.

2.2 The level of alcoholism

Substance abuse is a common phenomenon in the world and has invaded the human society as the most important social damage. Siam SH. (2006). Substance abuse is a non-adaptive model of drug use, which results in adverse problems and consequences, and includes a set of cognitive, behavioral, and psychological symptoms Madadi et al (2004).

Uganda also, due to its specific human and geographic features, has a relatively high degree of contamination Jahangiri et al (2000). The World Health Organization's report in 2005 shows that there are about 200 million opiate addicts in the world, reporting the highest prevalence in Uganda and the most frequency in the 25–35 year-age group Abasi A, Taziki S, Moradi A. (2005). The onset of drug use is often rooted in adolescence, and studies show that substance abuse is often related to cigarette and alcohol consumption in adolescence. Farhadinasab et al., (2008). Results of studies indicate that age, being male, high-risk behaviors, and the existence of a cigarette smoker in the family or among friends, the experience of substance abuse, inclination and positive thoughts about smoking have relationship with adolescent cigarette smoking Mohammad poorasl et al (2012). Studies also confirm that the chance of becoming a cigarette smoker among males and females is almost equal (11.2%); however, the prevalence of regular alcohol consumption in males (22.4%) is slightly higher than in females (19.3%) Simantov et al (2000).

Few studies have been conducted in Uganda on adolescents' patterns of substance abuse, producing various data on the prevalence and the type of consumed drugs, but there is currently no known specific pattern of substance abuse in this age group; therefore, this review study has studied drug consumption prevalence in the student population of the country by collecting various data.

In total, from the total of 259 females and 216 males who completed the questionnaire, the following results were obtained. 0.4% of the females and 2.3% of the males would usually smoke cigarette. The first experience of smoking was most often seen at the age of 14 (26.2%). The prevalence of other drugs was not studied in this research.

A study in NabutitiMakindye Division in 2004–2009 on 1927 families, including 46% females and 54% males, showed that the percentage of at-least-once use, including and excluding cigarette, was 23.7 and 12.8, respectively Najafi et al (2006)

A study in Nabutiti suburbs in 2009–2010 on 447 high school students, including 239 females and 208 males, showed that 57% had at-least-once experience of drug use, including cigarette, of this number 56.1% were male and 43.9% were female Alaei, Kharaiam et al (2010)

A study in Nabutiti suburbs in 2007 on 400 3rd year high school students, including 204 females and 196 males with the mean age of 17.3, showed that drug use prevalence, including and excluding cigarette, was 24.5% and 11.1%, respectively Ghavidel et al (2013).

A research on Nabutiti suburbs male, families yielded the following results. The consumption prevalence of hookah was 15.5%, sedatives (without medical prescription) 40.7%, alcohol 37.7%, cigarette 34.6%, strong analgesics 10.2%, as 9.7%, opium 8.7%, hashish 6.7%, ecstasy 6.6%, and heroin 4.9%.

Consumption prevalence for each drug type in Nabutiti suburbs: The prevalence was 20% for cigarette, 10.5% for alcohol, 2.4% for opium, 1.2% for ecstasy, 2% for hashish, and 0.3% for heroin. In Nabutiti suburbs, the consumption prevalence was 53% for hookah, 24.8% for cigarette, 13.6% for alcohol, 2% for ecstasy, 2% for opium, 1.1% for hashish, 0.4% for crystal, and 0.2% for heroin.

Drugs abused affect people at all levels of development, they are also introduced at very early age of between 10-14 years (Kyalo, 2010). Research shows that psychotropic drugs are introduced to 37 per cent of people aged between 10 and 14 years and nearly 75 per cent of those aged below 19 years across the world, thus spreading the unpronounced negative effects to development since these ages consist of young people who could otherwise change the look of nations (Kaguthi, 2004 cited by Barasa, 2013).

2.3 level of household income

Income is the foundation to maintain people's living, and one can't live without revenue. So income has great importance on man and family Li, C. L., & Wei, Z. L. (2012). In modern society, with increasing pressure, people need an index that reflects people's demands of income. That is "income satisfaction degree". In Uganda, current researches on household income satisfaction degree are focused on satisfaction of people in different position, the gap of satisfaction, satisfaction and happiness, Gini coefficient and satisfaction, GDP and satisfaction, consumption structure and satisfaction, and so on.

LuoWenying, Chen Jian and Fu Hongchun (2007) make a broad definition of income satisfaction degree. They extend the outward of income to social security, education costs, housing, employment, savings, social security, the environment, health, leisure, love and marriage, relationships, etc. household income satisfaction degree can reflect the gap of actual life and ideal life. Their definition is tending to the satisfaction of living quality or the achievement of happiness. Such definition has both advantages and disadvantages. Li, C. L., & Wei, Z. L. (2012). We can know factors affecting household income satisfaction degree as far as possible if use the definition as a guide. But if we cannot grasp the scale, it easily becomes the investment of living quality or the achievement of happiness, and has no focus. Zheng (2008) considered the income satisfaction degree is the personal real income compared with the expected income level. Foreign scholars Vanpraag use a function $U(y, x)$ to define the income satisfaction degree, in which y represents household.

Literature Review of Research on Income Satisfaction Degree represents other characteristic parameters. George (1992), Diener and Biswas-Diener (2002) considered income satisfaction degree is the bridge of income and happiness: income - income satisfaction degree - happiness.

In addition to household income, living happiness is influenced by other factors. As Marx says the economic base determines the superstructure, so income is a crucial factor affecting living happiness, and sometimes it plays a decisive role. Looking at the meaning of household income satisfaction degree given above, it has such characteristics: Income satisfaction degree is the degree of satisfaction after contrasting target income with the current income; it's man's subjective feeling and many factors can be involved in the comparison process; you may compare you with the surroundings or the goals you set; household income satisfaction degree is

affected by objective factors, such as price level. It may influence satisfaction if the growth of price level is larger than the growth of resident income. Due to inadequate social security system, although some people receive substantial income, but for the difficult and expensive medical treatment, high real estate price, and the elderly pension funding problems, governments have to plan ahead. If income people can use in their daily life has decreased, it also affects people's income satisfaction Yao, W. F. (2013).

Among the surveys of scientists' household income satisfaction degree, Chen (2007) finds that it's unreasonable to make "duty" and "titles" as a basis for the distribution of income through questionnaires among scientists in Nabutiti suburbs, and he think the reasonable allocation should be based on "actual work contribution". Sun and Cui (2010), build an index system of high-tech personnel household income satisfaction degree from 5 aspects: living conditions, income level, work experience, perceived fairness and income satisfaction degree. They select 13 cities in Kampala district as the scope of the investigation, and the survey results show that scientists' satisfaction depends more on the fairness between their own efforts and the return. Liao, Wu, and Cheng (2013), use 2019 scientists of 11 regions in Nabutiti suburbs in makindye division Kampala district as research samples to explore the relationship between satisfaction and background characteristics, institutional factors. They found that science and technology achievement awards incentive system has the same change with income satisfaction degree. Among the survey researches of residents' income satisfaction degree in different villages Fu and Luo (2004) have measured residents' income satisfaction degree in Nabutiti Suburbs.

They point that Nabutiti suburbs residents' income satisfaction degree level is low mainly because of low family expected income, such as high prices of real estate, high cost of education and high pressure of the employment. Li and Long (2012), make survey on agricultural registered permanent residence in Uganda. The result shows that in household income level and distribution system are two main factors, and household income level has a greater impact. Zhou (2012) found absolute household income and the fair degree of income distribution have influence on satisfaction through residents' SWB investigation in Nabutiti suburbs. Wei (2012) carries out an investigation on old people's household income satisfaction degree in Nabutiti suburbs. He discovered household income level and income stability showed a positive change in income satisfaction degree, while income independence and income satisfaction degree were negatively to change. Zhu (2001) propose that it should combine increased revenue with

increased family burden to know how increased revenue influences on residents' happiness after a research about the relationship between income satisfaction degree and happiness in Henan. Zhou (2013), found that the absolute household income level and social income distribution make impact on satisfaction, and the latter has greater influence through empirical research. How different factors affect the household income satisfaction degree? Scholar Luo (2007) make a correlation analysis between GDP and income satisfaction degree.

The consequence indicates household income satisfaction degree has a U-shaped change with income increased. Xie and Sun (2010) have explored the relationship among absolute income, comparison income and utility components. They discovered the utility of own income is greater than the utility of the others showing changes in income.

He and Long (2011) make a conclusion that there is no significant relationship between absolute income and income satisfaction degree, and relative income has a positive impact on wages of satisfaction followed by an investment about actual income level, compared revenue and salary satisfaction. Zhang (2011), discovered that satisfaction and consumption have a weak causal relationship by Logistic regression model. Zhang and Xin (2011), use the social perspective as the starting point to analyze household income satisfaction degree.

They found satisfaction is affected by economic status, social status, relationships and social income distribution in different situations occupations. Liu (2013), figures out that the pay levels, structures, forms and systems are the main factors to affect employees' salary satisfaction. Yao (2013) found men have lower satisfaction lever than women; age is U-shaped changed with satisfaction; the degree of education has no significant influence on satisfaction; reliance can raise satisfaction prominently; people who set his past lever as the reference have higher satisfaction.

When residents' household incomes satisfaction in different provinces is research content, it shows that income level and distribution system are the main factor neither affecting the income satisfaction degree weather in developed cities nor developing cities. That income level showed a positive effect on income satisfaction degree demonstrates increasing revenue is the basic factor to raise satisfaction, and "turning point" of income satisfaction degree may not appear. Besides,

the fairness of income distribution is another important factor. In current stage, when studying how different factors affect the income satisfaction degree, scholars have investigated the relationship between income satisfaction degree and these factors above Zhang (2011). More further studies are needed to make clear that how factors mentioned above affect income satisfaction degree due to limited literature related to certain aspect and income satisfaction degree. Besides, more other factors should be explored.

2.4 Relationship between alcoholism and household income

The relationship between alcohol use and household income is examined for four categories of drinkers, those who never drank, non-drinkers who are those respondents who did not have a drink in the last month or longer but cannot say that they never drank, moderate and heavy drinkers. This is carried out using the Lee Multinomial Log it OLS Two Step Estimate (Lee, 1982). Similar to the estimation of alcohol consumption on earnings by Hamilton and Hamilton (1997) and Barrett (2002), step one involves the estimation of the drinking status equation using a multinomial log it model. This estimate generates predicted values for the in-verse mills ratio which are then included as an additional variable in the income equations estimated in step two. By estimating the income regression using this two-step procedure selection bias and the potential endogeneity of alcohol consumption is accounted for (Barrett, 2002; Hamilton & Hamilton, 1997). The estimation of income regressions for each category of drinker using this two-step procedure, allows household income returns to individual characteristics to differ by drinking status. This G. Ormond, R. Murphy / Alcohol 56 (2016), method results in the household income equation being estimated separately for each category of drinker, hence the issue of alcohol being an endogenous explanatory variable within the equation does not arise and instrumental variables are not required at this stage. There are many human capital and socioeconomic variables that affect income and these need to be included as independent variables in the income regression (Barrett, 2002; Hamilton & Hamilton, 1997). All the variables included in the income equation are included in the drinking status equation to control for the effect of income on drinking (Barrett, 2002; Hamilton & Hamilton, 1997). It is important that the independent variables in the alcohol status equation contain a variable that is not an independent variable in the income equation, otherwise the identification of the coefficient would be weak (Chiburis & Lokshin, 2007). In this study there are two additional variables unique to the drinking decision that is included in the drinking status model.

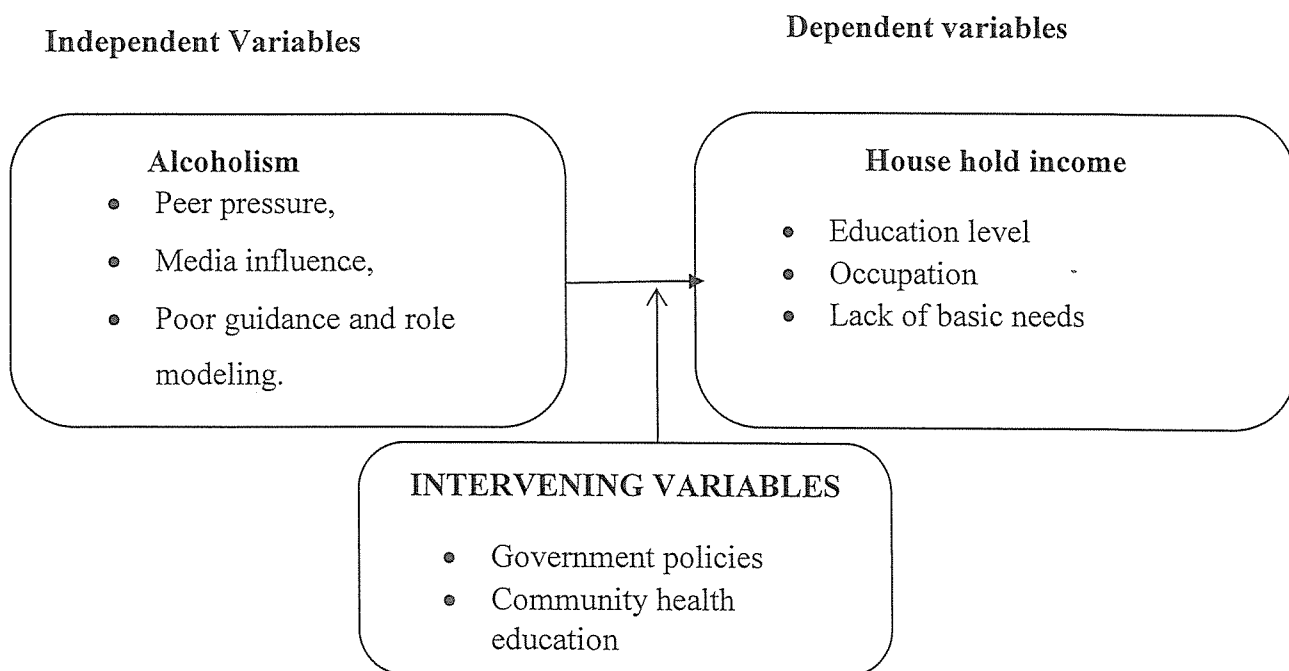
These are variables describing whether or not one regularly partakes in Church activities and whether or not a person who is not currently a smoker but was previously, five or more years ago. Religion can influence how people view alcohol and the levels they consume, with findings being that Catholics seem to behave differently to other religions (Auld, 2005; Hamilton & Hamilton, 1997). Bettendorf and Dijkgraaf (2011) estimate the effect of religion on income in the Netherlands using two measures of religion, one being church membership and the other being attendance. They use observations from 27,908 households and estimate the simultaneous effect finding that both measures are insignificant in terms of income. They conclude that religion does not affect income when properly estimated. Mangelaja (2005), carried out a study of 8 OECD countries into the effect of Religious beliefs and activity on the properties of society's cultural and ethical base, and therefore on long term economic growth. Mangelaja (2005) finds that religious beliefs have more relevance than religious attendance. This highlights that while religious attendance can affect alcohol consumption, it does not affect income.

Studies show that a correlation between whether an individual smoked at the age of 18 years and their current alcohol consumption exists (Barrett, 2002; Moore et al., 2005). This measure is viewed as a retrospective measure of an individual's attitude to-wards risk, the rationale being that smoking is health risk behaviour and in part reflects an individual's attitude toward risk (Hersch & Viscusi, 1990). Barrett (2002), looks at smoking in the past as opposed to current smoking because the retrospective measure of smoking is not likely to influence current income however current smoking behaviour is likely to affect current income. Chang, Loh, Tsai, Chiou, and Chen (2014) in looking at the relationship between smoking cessation and disease mortality risks among elderly Taiwanese, find that former smokers who quit for over 5 years were similar to those who never smoked in terms of all-cause death, lung cancer, all cause cancers, respiratory diseases and cardio vascular diseases as opposed to those who quit less than five years ago who had higher mortality rates. As part of the analysis into the effect of alcohol consumption on income, the relationship between these other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined. (a) Estimation of the effect of Alcohol on Income using Lee Two Step Estimation The Multinomial Log it OLS Two Step Estimate as proposed by Lee (1982, 1983) accounts for potential selection bias. The first step is to estimate the drinking status equation using multinomial log it model, in order to derive estimates of the vector of unknown utility parameters by drinker type. The multinomial log it results will be used to construct the

inverse mills ratio to account for individuals selecting into each sector (Greene, 2002). Individuals are assumed to select the earnings-drinking status combination that maximises their expected utility (Barrett, 2002). It is not observed directly but an indicator for each individual's choice of drinking status (Ii) is observed. Following the formulation of Lee (1982,1983), a standard multinomial log it model setting out the probability that an individual is likely to be in a particular drinking category is estimated, similar to what Hamilton and Hamilton (1997) and Barrett (2002) did in their studies. Assume the potential income for individual with drinking status is given by equation (1). Household income for each individual are hypothesised to depend upon a vector Xi of human capital variables and socio-demographic characteristics and Yij is observed only if drinking status is chosen.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1: 2.1 Conceptual Frame work



Source: Adopted and modified by Tumwesigye NM and Kasirye R. (2016)

Alcoholism status is the independent variable; with Peer pressure, media influence and poor guidance and role modeling. While dependent variable is the household income with the indicators of educational level, and occupation level and lack of basic needs.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The chapter will focus on the research design, population and geographical area, sample size and sampling techniques, sources of data, data collection instruments, data quality control, measurement of variables, data analysis techniques, procedures of the study and limitations of the study.

3.1 Research design

A descriptive research design was used because the researcher describes what was already in existence. In particular, the researcher used case study of Nabutiti Suburbs Makindye division, Kampala district so as to have an in depth study, basing on the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches that was adopted to establish the relationship between alcoholism by men, local leaders, women on household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district. This design was used for profiling, defining, segmentation, estimating, predicting, and examining associative relationships (Creswell, 2008).

3.2 Study Population

The target population for this study will comprise of children, pregnant mothers, sex workers and un employed youth of Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district making a total population of 100. It will be from this that the sample size will be selected.

Table 1: 3.1 Population of the Sample Summary

Categories of the population	Population size	Sample	Techniques
Children	15	15	Purposive
Pregnant mothers	20	6	Purposive
Sex workers	15	10	Purposive
Un employed youths	50	49	Random sampling
Total	100	80	

Source: Primary Data 2019

3.3 Sample Size

This refers to the number of respondent to who you obtain the required information of the study. The sampling frame work will be drawn from the list of people in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district and at random sample where all the members of the study population will have an equal and independent chance of selection in a sample. For example 100 respondents will be chosen to represent the total population and this comprise of 80 as the sample size; 15 children , 20 pregnant mothers, 15 sex workers, and 50 un employed youth.

The researcher used solver's formula to come up with the sample size that was used in the study. The solver's formula states that given a population, the minimum sample size was given by,

3.4.1The sample size determined using Slovene's formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where n = sample size N = population size e= sample probability

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 100 \\ 1 + 100 \times (0.05)^2 \\ n &= \frac{100}{1 + 100 \times 0.0025} \\ n &= \frac{100}{1.25} \\ n &= 80 \text{ respondents} \end{aligned}$$

3.5 Sample technique

Simple random sampling technique will be employed to select respondent from the study population majorly focusing on youth between 18 years and 40 years in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district..

3.5 Sources of data

A combination of primary and secondary data sources was used to extract data in an attempt to investigate the effect of mass media as platform for socio political discourse in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district.

3.5.1 Secondary data Collection

The secondary sources of data came from published articles related to success of projects, a body of existing literature from records of projects was undertaken, textbooks, internet but most especially Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye, division, Kampala district..

3.5.2 Primary Data collection

The primary source of data came from questionnaires (structured and unstructured) from the relevant people. This was done after the pretest of the questionnaire. The organization continues to grow into a center of academic excellence. Primary data gave detailed definitions of terms and statistical units used in the study, questionnaires, observations were used to extract primary data.

3.6 Methods of data collection and instruments.

According to (Mugenda, 2003), the successful completion of a sampling procedure connects the research with the respondent and specifies the kind and number of respondents who were involved. The investigator knows at this stage not only what will be studied, but also who to approach for the required information. The information was available, provided that the right 'connection' between the researcher and the respondents is made. This connection is made through the methods of data collection. This study utilized focus group discussions, desk review and observations.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

For respondents that were available to offer the necessary information needed, questionnaires were issued. It was both structured and unstructured that enabled respondents to provide their opinion as to the subject in question. Questionnaires were used to eliminate interviewer biases.

3.6.2 Focus Group Discussions

According to Litosseliti (2003), "Focus group methodology was developed as a result of broader shift from quantitative to qualitative research methods. It was important for qualitative research and can combine flexibility and adaptability with vigour and theoretical grounding.

This study utilized a focus group guide to gather views, perspectives and opinions by providing participants a topic or a series of questions to discuss. The researcher's main role was to facilitate the discussions. The researcher listened and moderated the discussion by probing views from the participants. The researcher made sure that everyone in the group participated equally - that not

one person dominated the discussion. The participants were randomly selected from the community and did not include those that had been interviewed using the oral interview schedule. The groups were both homogeneous in regards to gender and also mixed (both men and women). A total of four focus group discussions were conducted that included one male group and two women groups and a group of COA's

3.4.4 Observation

The observation method was used to develop an insider's view of the setting of women alcoholics. The observation method studied behaviour of the women alcoholics in bars and drinking dens in Nabutiti suburb. This method yielded factual information rather than explanations of behaviour characteristic of women alcoholics. It entailed that the researcher detach from the scene and the happenings of the surrounding and concentrate merely on recording the events that occurred.

3.4.5 Desk review

This research technique involved a detailed study of documents relevant to the study. Such documents included books, existing data, journals, and articles on alcoholism among women.

3.5 Measurement of Variables

3.5.1 Validity of Instruments

Validity is the efficiency or the degree to which a method, a test or a research tool actually measures what is supposed to be measured. It refers to the accuracy of the research data. For this case, the validity of the questionnaires was tested using the Content Validity Index Test (CVI). This will involve item analysis to be carried out by the supervisors and an expert who is knowledgeable about the study. This process will involve examining each item in the questionnaire to establish whether the items brought out are the ones expected. Item analysis will be conducted using the scale that runs from relevant (R), Neutral (N), to irrelevant (I). The instrument is refined based on experts' advice. The following formula will be used to test validity index (Carole 2008).

CVI = $\frac{\text{No. of items regarded relevant by judges}}{\text{Total No. of items}}$

$\frac{52}{80} \times 100$

= 65%

3.5.2 Reliability of Instruments

Reliability means the degree of consistency of the items, the instruments or the extent to which a test, a method, or a tool gives consistent results across a range of settings or when it was administered to the same group on different occasions.

3.5.3 Data Validity

Before the final data was analyzed, the collected data was re-tested as part of the pilot study to ensure that the right data is made available. Any other missing data was corrected and made ready for final analysis.

3.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the question, data will be analyzed either manually or computerized both qualitative and quantitative form primary recorded data for the quantitative data, computer will be employed to analyze data by use of graphs, frequencies and cross tabulation.

3.8 Ethical issues

Research ethics played a central role in ensuring that research findings in a study is credible and reliable as pointed out by (Trochim , 2006). As such, the research upheld high degree of ethical considerations in this study was based on (Sekaran, 2003) suggestions.

First, the participants had the right to participate where no attempt to force or coerce the participants was made a priority a priority in this study. As such, the participants were reminded of their rights to withdraw from the study at any time during the study.

Further, the issue of confidentiality was considered in this study where the participants were assured of the privacy of the data they provide in this study.

With reference (Saunders, 2009), the completed questionnaires were treated with confidentiality where all the participants were considered anonymous.

By upholding these research ethics, the researcher ensured that findings in this study was reliable.

3.9 Limitation to the study

It was difficult at first to find a sufficient sample of alcoholic interviewees since most were always engaged in their drinking habits at all times of the day, while others were reluctant to answer questions.

The researcher had to on several occasions keep reassuring them that the data collected was not going to be used against them.

The above problem also meant that, the researcher had to make several trips to the slum to collect the data as this was dependent on the availability of the focus groups. This was proved to be quite a tedious process.

The researcher at one point faced a few threats from the focus groups who demand to be paid for giving information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

The chapter involves presentation, analysis and interpretation of the study results. Data presented, analyzed and interpreted according to the research objectives. It is presented in the form of tables and figures basing on the responses got from the study respondents that were selected during the process of data collection.

The discussion of findings has been arranged in accordance with demographic characteristics of respondents' and objectives of the study as were formulated in chapter one of this report. The findings were from both primary and secondary sources. The findings are presented in the gist of the three objectives that the study was set to achieve; To determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district, to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district and to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district. The analysis is based on the objectives of the study and the presentation and the interpretation done with the help of tables, pie charts and narrative text as follows;

4.1 Response rate

The researcher submitted 80 questionnaires at Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district. However, by the end of the data collection process, 52 questionnaires were returned posing a respondent rate of 62% and non- respondent rate of 38% as shown in the table below. It implied that more than half of the target population participated in the process giving high level of precision to the findings.

Table 2: 4.1 Response rate

Questionnaires distributed	Frequency	Percentage
Respondents	52	65%
Non response	28	35%
Total	80	100

Source: Primary 2019

The feedback received from the pilot study showed that more respondents took time to fill in the questionnaires and the discrepancy of 35% could be caused by the respondents who failed to get time to fill the questionnaires.

4.2 Back Ground Information of Respondents

This section shows the gender of the respondents, age bracket, and highest level of education attained. The respondents which were selected for this study were 52 respondents

Gender of Respondents

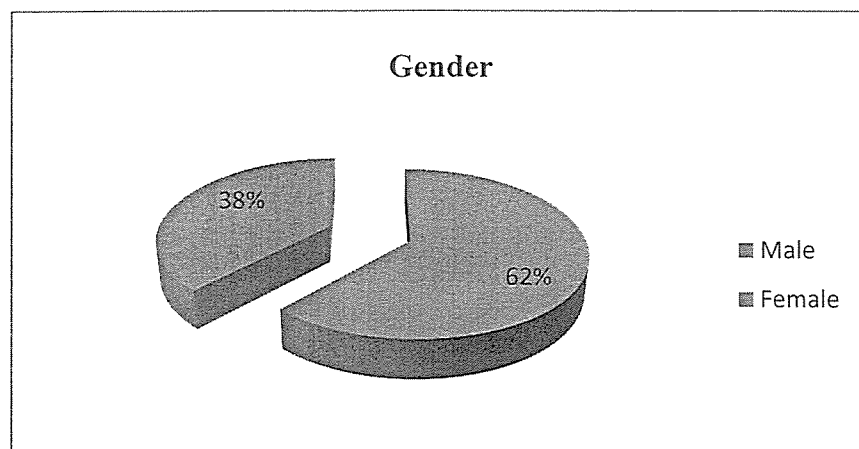
The study considered both male and females, therefore the respondents were asked to state their gender and the following data was obtained.

Table 3: 4.2: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	32	62%
Female	20	38
Total	52	100

Source: Primary Data 2019

Figure 2: 4.1 shows Gender of respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2019

Table 3 and Figure 4.1 shows that, organizational performance in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district employs both male and female employees though the majority are male being represented by 62 percent while female are represented by 38 percent. This implies that organizational performance at the division employs more male which implied that men are more committed to work since there are associated with a lot of responsibilities in families than female although there is a difference of 24%.

It was an indication that household income in Nabutiti Suburb is not biased in employing.

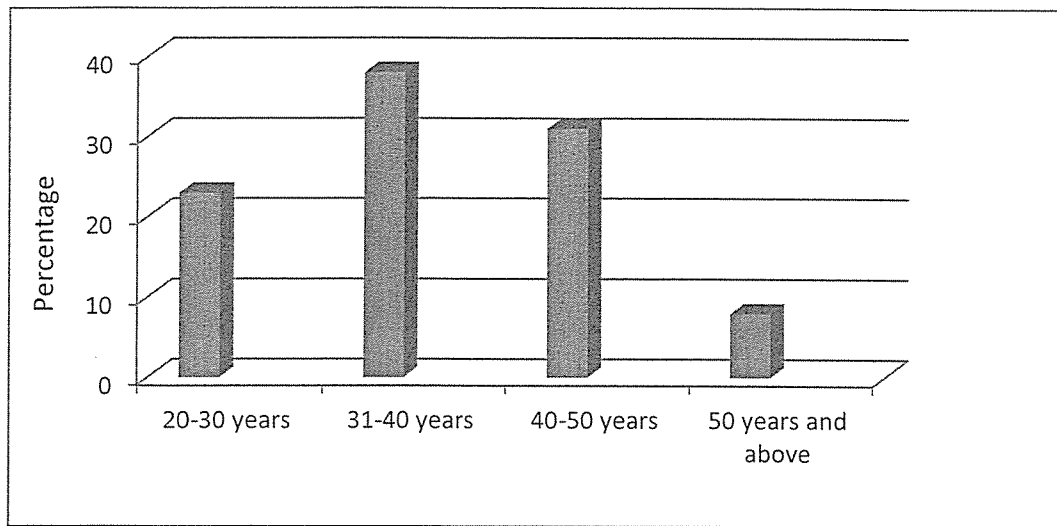
According to their gender with the response of 62% of the men were more diligent at workplace compared to women with 38% indicated through a sample of 52 who were selected randomly.

Table 4: 4.3: Respondents by Age

Response	Frequency	Percentage
20-30 years	12	23
31-40years	20	38
41-50years	16	31
50 years and Above	04	8
Total	52	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Figure 3: 4.2 showing respondents by age



Source: Primary Data, 2019

Table 4 and Figure 4.2 as seen above indicate that 12 (23%) were in the age range of (20-30) years , 20 (38%) were in the age range of (31-40 years), 16 (31%) were in the age of (41-50) years, and 4 (8%) were 50 and above.

From the above presentation therefore it was realized that there were more respondents in the age group of (31-40) years, 20 (38%) who took part in the study. The least group was between 50 and above.

The highest percentage of 20 (38%) implied that Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division is safe as far as Alcoholism is concerned.

Employees between this age brackets of (31-40) are highly committed at work because of the need to stabilize in their career and earn a livelihood as evidenced.

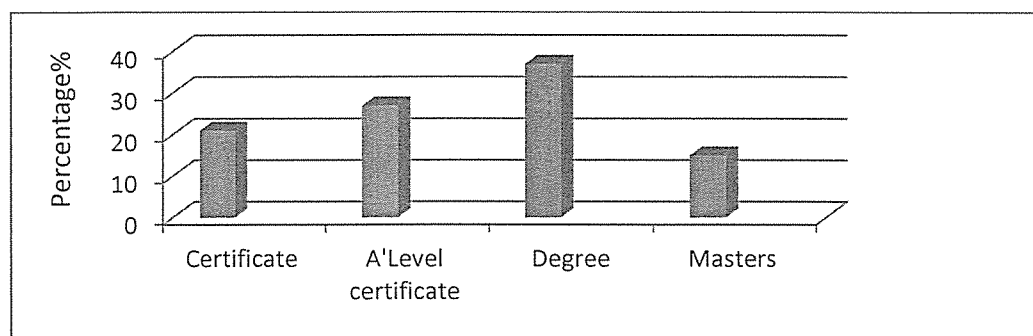
Those of 50 and above means that when people reach their old age, they always have the demand to secure their retirement moments at their respective origins, their responsibilities also increase hence always have no time for organization tasks as proposed.

Table 5: 4.4: Showing highest level of education attained

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Certificate	11	21
A 'level certificate	14	27
Degree	19	37
Masters	8	15
Total	52	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Figure 4: 4.3 showing highest level of education attained



Source: Primary Data, 2019

Table 5 and Figure 4.3 shows that 21% of the respondents who work at Nabutiti, Makindye, division were certificate holders followed by those at A, level certificate 27% , 37% were degree holders and 15% were having a master's degree.

From the above presentation, the researcher realized that the biggest percentages of respondents were having a degree and the least group were those of master's.

Meaning that Nabutiti, Makindye, division considers education and experience when selecting its employees to ensure quality work there.

4.2.1 Marital status of the respondents

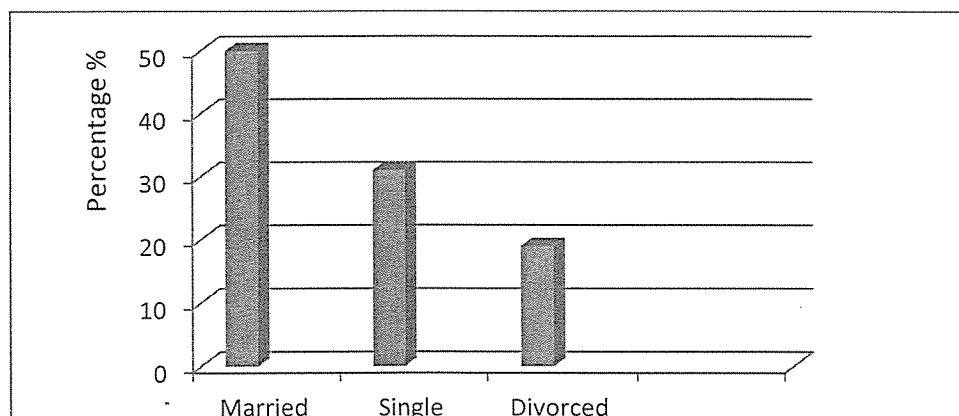
The marital status of the respondents was also covered and analyzed to assess their views in relation to the study variables of Time management and organizational performance of Nabutiti, Makindye, division as shown below.

Table 6: 4.5Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage %
Married	26	50
Single	16	31
Divorced	10	19
Total	52	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Figure 5: 4.4 shows marital status of the respondents



Source: Primary Data, 2019

Table 6 and Figure 4.4 indicate majority of the respondents constituting 26 (50%) were married, followed by 16 (31%) single, and 10 (19%) divorced.

From the above presentation the researcher realized that there were more respondents who were married 26 (50%) implied that Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division is not safe as far as Alcoholism and household income is concerned.

4.3 To determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

The first research objective was to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

The data collected based on the four likert scale is presented and interpreted as provided below.

Table 7:4.6 Showing the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye, and division.

Level of alcoholism	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Does the consumption of alcoholism affect the standards of living.	34	65	12	23	2	4	4	8	52	100
Physical effects of alcohol on women alcoholics	27	52	10	19	10	19	5	10	52	100
Does alcoholism cause emotional side effects to women and men.	18	34	14	18	11	21	9	17	52	100
Does alcoholism make a person to loss control their emotions.	28	54	12	23	2	4	10	19	52	100
Are alcoholism habits detached to their children	35	67	11	21	3	6	3	6	52	100
How does alcoholism in women affect inter-family relationship	30	58	12	23	2	4	8	15	52	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

The results in table 7 above presented the findings on the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

The data collected was based on the Likert scale of strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed. Concerning how alcoholism affects the standards of living according to the findings the 65% of the respondents strongly agreed, 23% agreed while 4% of the respondents disagreed while 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the findings of the study.

The statement is in agreement with (Kyalo, 2010). “Drugs abused affect people at all levels of development, they are also introduced at very early age of between 10-14 years”.

The findings indicated physical effects of alcohol on women alcoholics as indicated by responses 52% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 19% agreed while 19% disagreed and 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

According to Austin AA.(2004), Alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, and violent behavior among Native of Nabutiti, Makindye division.

The findings showed that alcoholism causes emotional side effects to women and men as indicated by responses 34% of the respondents strongly agreed, 18% agreed with the findings, 21% disagreed while 17% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

According to Botvin (2000), I agree that drug addiction is a disease that impairs the structure and function of the brain.

The findings indicated that alcoholism makes a person to lose control their emotions as per the responses 54% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 23% of the respondents, 4% of the respondents disagreed while 19% of the respondents strongly disagreed

In agreement with the statement of Maietti et al (2015) “Included are the long term effects of alcohol which is liver failure, brain damage, sexual dysfunction, fetal alcohol syndrome and other birth defects during pregnancy, stomach ulcers, malnutrition, weight gain, risk of cancer in the mouth and throat, high blood pressure, increased risk for stroke and heart-related diseases, tolerance and physical dependence and addiction.”

The findings indicated that alcoholism habits are detached to their children as per responses 67% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 21% of the respondents, 6% of the respondents disagreed while 6% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

I agree with this statement as it’s reviewed by Tumwesigye NM and Kasirye R. (2005)

“Many of the parents and guardians of these children also seem to think that their children are alright and are far from ever indulging in drugs abuse”.

The findings indicated that, alcoholism in women affect inter-family relationship as per responses 58% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 12(23%) of the respondents, 4% of the respondents disagreed while 15% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

I agree with this statement in that alcoholism in women affects inter-family relationship which has led to rampant separation among the married people in Nabutiti suburbs Makindye division affect household income Barrett, G. (2002).

To determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district indicated a negative effect that alcoholism habits are detached to their children with the percentage of 67% and how alcoholism affects the standards of living with the percentage of 65% who strongly agreed.

According to MacDonald and Shields (2001), it is evident that there is a drinking culture present and it could be the case that such a drinking culture has an impact on income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

4.4 To establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

The second research objective to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

The study was presented based on the findings from the field as presented in the values assessed below.

Table 8: 4.7 showing the level of household income.

Strategies	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	f	%
There is health related side effects on children	30	58	9	17	7	13	6	12	52	100
There is a side effects on children education	26	50	9	17	5	10	12	23	52	100
The generation and management of household resources are static.	36	69	9	17	2	4	5	10	52	100
Decision maker on spending of household income is biased	18	35	10	19	12	23	12	23	52	100
Role of community in rehabilitating women alcoholics.	30	58	9	17	7	13	6	12	52	100
Alcoholism among women has brought severe negative effects when it comes to child care and upbringing.	28	54	10	19	8	15	6	12	52	

Source: Primary Data, 2019

The study findings in table 8 identify the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

The findings indicated that, there was health related side effects on children as per the responses 58% of the respondents strongly agreed while 17% agreed while 13% of the respondents of disagreed and 12% of the respondents strongly agreed on the study provided.

Furthermore, from individuals to organization level the health related side effects on children by Yao, W. F. (2013), if income people can use in their daily life has decreased, and it also affects people's income satisfaction.

The study findings also indicated that, there was a side effect on children education as indicated by responses 50% of the respondents who strongly agreed while 17% of the respondents, 10% of the respondents while 23% of the respondents who strongly disagreed.

This statement is in agreement with the statement of Li and Long (2012), "They point that Nabutiti suburbs residents' income satisfaction degree level is low mainly because of low family expected income, such as high prices of real estate, high cost of education and high pressure of the employment."

The findings revealed that, the generation and management of household resources are static by responses of 69% of the respondents strongly agreed, 17% of the respondents agreed while 4% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed respectively.

According to Zhu (2001), he discovered household income level and income stability showed a positive change in income satisfaction degree, while income independence and income satisfaction degree were negatively to change.

The findings revealed that, decision maker on spending of household income was biased by responses 35% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 19% agreed while 23% disagreed and 23% strongly disagreed in that regard.

In agreement with the statement of Xie and Sun (2010). The consequence indicates household income satisfaction degree has a U-shaped change with income increased. Have explored the relationship among absolute income, comparison income and utility components. They discovered the utility of own income is greater than the utility of the others showing changes in income.

The findings revealed that, the role of community in rehabilitating women alcoholics as indicated by responses 58% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 17% agreed 13% disagreed while 12%.

According to Chiburis&Lokshin (2007), it is important that the independent variables in the alcohol status equation contain a variable that is not an independent variable in the income equation, otherwise the identification of the coefficient would be weak as part of the analysis into the effect of alcohol consumption on income, the relationship between these other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined.

The findings revealed that, alcoholism among women has brought severe negative effects when it comes to child care and upbringing as per responses of 54% of the respondents who strongly agreed, 19% agreed 15% disagreed while 12%.

According to Butler and Hope (2015), studies reported similar levels in terms of hazardous drinkers among women in that it lead to decrease in social demography effect within a family disquisition.

To establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.indicated that the generation and management of household resources are static which was negatively with the respondents who strongly agreed 69%, there was health related side effects on children and the role of community in rehabilitating women alcoholics with the response of those who strongly agreed with 58% indicated that there is need for community in rehabilitating women alcoholics.

4.5 To establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

The third research objective to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district

Table 9:4.8 Indicated the relationship between alcoholism and household income

Relationship between alcoholism and household income	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	f	%
Mostly, family relationships tended to be strained as a result of physical confrontations.	30	58	9	17	7	13	6	12	52	100
Effect of women alcoholism on child care and upbringing	26	50	9	17	5	10	12	23	52	100
Emotional side effects on children	26	50	9	17	5	10	12	23	52	100
They become confused as they lack parental care	28	54	12	23	2	4	10	19	52	100
Emotionally withdrawn from society	27	52	10	19	10	19	5	10	52	100
Too much alcohol use causes angry and bitter	36	69	9	17	2	4	5	10	52	

Source: Primary Data, 2019

The study findings in table 9 explain how mostly, family relationships tended to be strained as a result of physical confrontations as indicated by responses 58% of the respondents strongly agreed, 17% agreed 13% of the respondents disagreed and 12% of the respondents strongly agreed with the findings.

There are many human capital and socioeconomic variables that affect income and these need to be included as independent variables in the income regression (Barrett, 2002; Hamilton & Hamilton, 1997).

The study findings indicated that, the effect of women alcoholism on child care and upbringing revealed that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed, 17% agreed while 10% disagreed and 23% of the respondents strongly disagreed.

In this regards, Lee (1982,1983), as part of the analysis into the effect of alcohol consumption on income, the relationship between these other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined accounts for potential selection bias.

The study findings revealed that emotional side effects on children which indicated 50% of the respondents strongly agreed, 17% agreed, 10% of the respondents who disagreed and finally 23% who strongly disagreed.

According to Otieno et al (2009), misuse of leisure time should be combat among the drug users because it lead to reduction in household income due to too much consumption.

The findings indicated that drug users become confused as they lack parental care 54% of the respondents strongly agreed 23% agreed, 4% disagreed and 19% strongly disagreed.

As its revealed by Rehms J, Room R, Monteiro M (2003), Alcohol as a risk factor for global burden of disease which makes a person's life to be mentally disturbed and lose of sense which led to depression.

The study findings also revealed emotionally withdrawn from society by responses 52%, strongly agreed, 19%, agreed 19% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

According to Oscar-Berman et al., (2016),Impairments in brain and behavior: The neurological effects of alcohol.

The study findings also revealed that too much alcohol use causes angry and bitter by responses 69%, strongly agreed, 17%, agreed 4% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed.

According to Gilbert et al., (2015), Uganda is confronted with many problems, one of which is the new trend in the use of different forms of substances.

The summary findings indicated that too much alcohol use causes angry and bitter with the percentage of 69% which in return leads to immoral habits among the youths in Nabutiti suburbs

and mostly, family relationships tended to be strained as a result of physical confrontations with the percentage of 58% who strongly agreed which indicated a negative impact on the household income in Nabutiti suburbs, Makindye Division Kampala District.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations in line with specific objectives of the study and tested by research questions.

5.1 Summary of findings

Effect of alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division, Kampala District.

The investigated Effect of alcoholism and household income.

The study was conducted in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division, and Kampala District. The objectives of the study were: to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district, to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district and to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

A sample of 80 respondents was taken from Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district. Primary data were collected by using questionnaires, focus Group Discussions, observation, and desk review. Data was presented by using tables and figures.

The purpose of the study is to establish the relationship between alcoholism by men, local leaders, women on household income in Nabutiti suburbs in Makindye division, Kampala district.

As part of the analysis into the effect of alcoholism consumption on household income, the relationship between other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined. Excessive alcohol use poses an important public health problem.

5.1.1 Level of alcoholism

The finding in the first objective was to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district indicated a negative effect that alcoholism habits are detached to their

children with the percentage of 67% and how alcoholism affects the standards of living with the percentage of 65% who strongly agreed.

5.1.2 Level of household income

The finding in the second objective was to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district indicated that the generation and management of household resources are static which was negatively with the respondents who strongly agreed 69%, there was health related side effects on children and the role of community in rehabilitating women alcoholics with the response of those who strongly agreed with 58% indicated that there is need for community in rehabilitating women alcoholics.

5.1.3 Relationship between alcoholism and household income

The finding in the third objective was to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district. The summary findings indicated that too much alcohol use causes angry and bitter with the percentage of 69% which in return leads to immoral habits among the youths in Nabutiti suburbs and mostly, family relationships tended to be strained as a result of physical confrontations with the percentage of 58% who strongly agreed which indicated a negative impact on the household income in Nabutiti suburbs, Makindye Division Kampala District.

5.2 Discussions

According to the descriptive research carried out it was found out that, alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division, Kampala District influences household income of people who consume it. The discussion are from summary findings of chapter four as discussed below:

The finding in the first objective was to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

The statement is in agreement with (Kyalo, 2010). “Drugs abused affect people at all levels of development, they are also introduced at very early age of between 10-14 years”.

According to Austin AA.(2004), Alcohol, tobacco, other drug use, and violent behavior among Native of Nabutiti, Makindye division.

According to Botvin (2000), I agree that drug addiction is a disease that impairs the structure and function of the brain.

In agreement with the statement of Maietti et al (2015) “Included are the long term effects of alcohol which is liver failure, brain damage, sexual dysfunction, fetal alcohol syndrome and other birth defects during pregnancy, stomach ulcers, malnutrition, weight gain, risk of cancer in the mouth and throat, high blood pressure, increased risk for stroke and heart-related diseases, tolerance and physical dependence and addiction.”

I agree with this statement as its reviewed by Tumwesigye NM and Kasirye R. (2005)

“Many of the parents and guardians of these children also seem to think that their children are alright and are far from ever indulging in drugs abuse”.

I agree with this statement in that alcoholism in women affects inter-family relationship which has led to rampant separation among the married people in Nabutiti suburbs Makindye division affect household income Barrett, G. (2002).

According to MacDonald and Shields (2001), it is evident that there is a drinking culture present and it could be the case that such a drinking culture has an impact on income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

The finding in the second objective was to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

Furthermore, from individuals to organization level the health related side effects on children by Yao, W. F. (2013), if income people can use in their daily life has decreased, and it also affects people's income satisfaction.

This statement is in agreement with the statement of Li and Long (2012), “They point that Nabutiti suburbs residents' income satisfaction degree level is low mainly because of low family expected income, such as high prices of real estate, high cost of education and high pressure of the employment.”

According to Zhu (2001), he discovered household income level and income stability showed a positive change in income satisfaction degree, while income independence and income satisfaction degree were negatively to change.

In agreement with the statement of Xie and Sun (2010). The consequence indicates household income satisfaction degree has a U-shaped change with income increased. Have explored the relationship among absolute income, comparison income and utility components. They discovered the utility of own income is greater than the utility of the others showing changes in income.

According to Chiburis&Lokshin (2007), it is important that the independent variables in the alcohol status equation contain a variable that is not an independent variable in the income equation, otherwise the identification of the coefficient would be weak as part of the analysis into the effect of alcohol consumption on income, the relationship between these other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined.

The finding in the third objective was to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

There are many human capital and socioeconomic variables that affect income and these need to be included as independent variables in the income regression (Barrett, 2002; Hamilton & Hamilton, 1997).

In this regards, Lee (1982,1983), as part of the analysis into the effect of alcohol consumption on income, the relationship between these other socio economic variables with both household income and alcohol status is examined accounts for potential selection bias.

According to Otieno et al (2009), misuse of leisure time should be combat among the drug users because it lead to reduction in household income due to too much consumption.

As its revealed by Rehms J, Room R, Monteiro M (2003), Alcohol as a risk factor for global burden of disease which makes a person's life to be mentally disturbed and lose of sense which led to depression.

According to Oscar-Berman et al., (2016), Impairments in brain and behavior: The neurological effects of alcohol.

According to Gilbert et al., (2015), Uganda is confronted with many problems, one of which is the new trend in the use of different forms of substances.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that there are various barriers that are associated with alcoholism.

The major challenges involve, low income levels, unemployment. Also, the study concluded that, many households in Nbutiti suburbs face a number of challenges.

Objective one

The finding in the first objective was to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

The study concludes that alcoholism and house hold income is a complex phenomenon in Nabutiti suburbs, Makindye Division. Therefore, there is need for residents to explore deeper on this pertinent issue. This calls for concerted efforts by all stakeholders (including community workers, parents, educational officers and other government officials) to fight the vice and make Nabutiti suburbs a better place for current generations and generations to come.

Objective two

The finding in the second objective was to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district

It is my view that, until the perception of alcoholism on household income ceases to be biased and the much stereotyped views and expectations of household are reduced and eventually eradicated, families will continue to suffer and will fail to present themselves for treatment, let alone accept that they have a problem. In retrospect, from my observations in this study, families which are abused with alcohol must also be ready to deal with a significant social stigma.

The barriers to treatment faced by people are many. From this study issues such as the need for child care, familial opposition, denial of alcoholism must be overcome so as to create successful treatment approaches for the families affected by alcoholism.

Functional consequences of adolescent heavy drinking are seen in attenuated frontal cortex response during spatial working memory.

Social isolation, poverty, poor living conditions, and low-status occupations are circumstances that appear to elevate the risk of delinquency and drug use.

Objective three

The finding in the third objective was to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

Furthermore to that, these findings are valid for objective three since it was clear that child care and upbringing is an essential element for women to enter and maintain treatment. The gaps left by the alcoholic mother's guardians are wide. In addition to this children are the single most largest sufferers of their parents' alcoholism habits. There needs to be safe, gender sensitive and specific programs for household income.

Many families discussed the importance of earning their own money as a key for greater empowerment and independence from men. Typically men are responsible for decisions on how household resources are allocated, but from this study and drawing from objective four, it was evident that women took over this role and the fact that they were alcoholics highly compromised the management of the families' income and household resources.

Children from families with lax supervision, excessively severe, or inconsistent disciplinary practices, and low communication and involvement between parents and children are at high risk for later delinquency and drug use.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:-

The finding in the first objective was to determine the level of alcoholism in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

There should be increase prices because of limited income. Among youth, there is evidence that increased prices are associated with reduced drinking and also higher prices would lower child abuse and violence toward children.

Community based organisations have concentrated their efforts in development activities putting aside that a society cannot fully thrive successfully without the sound mind and health of those that live in it. It is these same individuals who will ultimately build or break those activities they are putting up. Therefore, the absence of comprehensive efforts to actually have treatment facilities that are specifically tailored to women is a big gap in the efforts to control and curb alcoholism and house hold income. Ultimately more of these facilities MUST be put in place.

The finding in the second objective was to establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district

One cannot tire from emphasizing that there should be more concerted efforts in the general fight against alcoholism in Uganda. The situation seems to be getting worse and the few efforts being shown to curb the vice are counterattacked.

The local chiefs in the informal settlement areas who are supposed to serve as the governments watchdogs need to stop engaging in corrupt actions and accepting of bribes from the brewers so as to feed their own selfish urges and instead take more action to stop the practice of partaking of illicit brew.

The finding in the third objective was to establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye division, Kampala district.

There should be continued attention to gender differences in the design, analysis and reporting of drinking practices.

The youth need to be positively engaged in productive activities, the police department should be re-trained on how best to provide effective help to alcoholics. This may include on-going monitoring of time trends in drinking and drinking problems among women and men. Not much has been done on this area and methodological considerations should include ensuring that there are adequate numbers of heavy drinking women for reliable comparisons.

The notion is the same and still remains the same; the “alcoholism war” cannot be won singlehandedly; it must be through concerted efforts by all stakeholders.

5.5 Area for further research

One of such areas which require empirical investigation is the relationship between the level of alcoholism and household income. The effect of drug abuse on youth development.

The impact of drug abuse on family life style

Second, this study focuses exclusively on industrial sector.

There is a need to carry out empirical studies to determine the extent to which alcoholism affects the households to other sectors of the Ugandan economy.

Thus, there is compelling need for future research efforts to focus on these sectors in order to determine the attitude of the operators of these sectors selling illicit drugs that are prevalent in our society.

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APPENDICES
APPENDIX I:
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION

Dear respondent,

I Kentore Ronald Reg.No.1173-06404-12479 student of Kampala International University undertaking a Bachelor's Degree of Public Administration. Currently am carrying out a research study on Alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye division, Kampala district as part of the requirements for a ward of Bachelor's Degree of Public Administration. This questionnaire is therefore intended to seek information on the above subject matter. The information is purely for academic purposes and all the answers will be handled with utmost confidentiality. I therefore humbly request that you complete this questionnaire correctly in the spaces provided or options given. (Please, tick the appropriate answers where options are given).

PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION

SECTION A: Background Information (Tick the box applicable)

This presents the general characteristic of the respondents, these includes sex, age of respondents, educational level and position in the society.

Gender

Male ☐ Female ☐

Age

20-30 years ☐

31-40 years ☐

41-50 years ☐

50 & above years ☐

3. Qualification academically

Certificate ☐

Diploma ☐

Degree ☐

Masters ☐

None ☐

4. Marital status

Single ☐

Married ☐

Separated / divorced ☐

SECTION B: Fill in the most appropriate answer according to you.

Evaluate the following statement by circling the appropriate response basing on the scale below.

Please do not leave any item unanswered.

Code	1	2	3	4	5					
Status	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5
A	Level of alcoholism									
1.	Does the consumption of alcoholism affect the standards of living.									
2.	Physical effects of alcohol on women alcoholics									
3.	Does alcoholism cause emotional side effects to women and men.									
4.	Does alcoholism make a person to control their emotions.									
5.	Are alcoholism habits detached to their children									
6.	How does alcoholism in women affect inter-family relationship									

SECTION C: To establish the level of household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

Evaluate the following statement by circling the appropriate response basing on the scale below.

Please do not leave any item unanswered.

Code	1	2	3	4	5					
Status	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5
#										
A	LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
1.	There is health related side effects on children									
2.	There is a side effects on children education									
3.	The generation and management of household resources are static.									
4.	Decision maker on spending of household income is biased									
5.	Role of community in rehabilitating women alcoholics.									
6.	Alcoholism among women has brought severe negative effects when it comes to child care and upbringing.									

Thank you for your valuable time

SECTION D: To establish the relationship between alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti, Makindye, division, Kampala district.

Evaluate the following statement by circling the appropriate response basing on the scale below.

Please do not leave any item unanswered.

Code	1	2	3	4	5					
Status	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree	1	2	3	4	5
#										
A	RELETIONSHIP									
1.	Mostly, family relationships tended to be strained as a result of physical confrontations.									
2.	Effect of women alcoholism on child care and upbringing									
3.	Emotional side effects on children									
4.	They become confused as they lack parental care									
5.	Emotionally withdrawn from society									
6.	Angry and bitter									

APPENDIX 2
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Alcoholism and household income in Nabutiti Suburb, Makindye Division, Kampala District.

Consent to participate in focus Group Study as part of Nabutiti Suburb.

The purpose of the group discussion and the nature of the questions have been explained to me.

I consent to take part in a focus group about my experiences, including some ways to curb the increase of Alcoholism and household income Nabutiti Suburb.

My participation is voluntary. I understand that I am free to leave the group at any time.

If I decide not to participate at any time during the discussion, my decision will in no way affect the services that I receive in Nabutiti Suburb.

None of my experiences or thoughts will be shared with anyone apart from myself and the sole intended purpose of my research.

The information that I provide during the focus group will be grouped with answers from other people so that I cannot be identified.

Name:.....

Date.....2019

Signature:.....Date:.....

APPENDIX II:

WORK PLAN AND TIMEFRAME

Activity	Duration (days/weeks/months)	Responsible
Locate Respondents	Before 15 th July 2019	Researcher
Designing Pretesting data collection tools	Before 22 nd July	Researcher
Data Collection	Before 8 th Sept	Researcher
Data Coding	Before 15 th Sept	Researcher
Data interpretation and Reporting	Before 5 th Oct	Researcher
Graduation	November 2019	Researcher

Thank you for your valuable time

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES

September 30, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR KENTORE RONALD
REG NO. 1173/06404/12479

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration

He is currently conducting a field research for his dissertation entitled, "ALCOHOLISIM AND HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN NABUTITI SUBURB, MAKINDYE DIVISION, KAMPALA DISTRICT"

Your organisation has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his Research Project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any data shared with him will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,


Mr. Muzaare Gerald
HOD, Department of Political & Administrative Studies