

**EFFECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS IN
INDUSRIAL DIVISION, MBALE CITY**

CAROLINE NAULA

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DECLARATION

I **NAULA CAROLINE** hereby declare that this research report has been written out of my own efforts. It has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award.

SIGNATURE: 

NAULA CAROLINE

REG. No. S21/MUC/BPAM/021

DATE: 2nd MAY, 2024

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this Research report has been completed under my supervision and submitted for approval and further examination for the award of a Bachelor's degree Public Administration and management of Uganda Christian University

SIGNATURE: .....

DR. BADAZA ROSE

UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

DATE: 6/5/2024.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my mother's family for their kind financial and moral support to my Education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My great gratitude goes to God the Almighty who has enabled me to successfully complete this wonderful exercise.

I also wish to extend my great appreciation to my supervisor, Dr. Badaza Rose for all the guidance he has enkindled me with during this session amidst his busy schedules. I pray he may live to witness more great years on earth.

In a special way, I take this opportunity to recognize all the staffs of Uganda Christian University for the wonderful work done for us. May the almighty God Bless the work of your Hands.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFSC:	Community Food Security Coalition
DFID:	Department for International Development,
FHI:	Hungry International
HDI:	Human Development Index
NDP:	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
PEAP:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
UN	United Nations
UNBS:	Uganda National Bureau of Statistics
UNEP	United Nations Expanded Program
WB:	World Bank
WFP:	World Food Program

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ABSTRACT

Despite of the existing legal and policy frameworks against drug and substance abuse, drug abuse among youth has reached uncontrollable levels. This study therefore assessed the effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths in industrial division of Mbale City of Eastern Uganda. Specifically, the study assessed the effect of gender roles and poverty on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City. It also investigated the effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City. The study used cross-sectional study with the help of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data was collected from 80 respondents in Industrial division using a semi structured questionnaire and interview guide. Purposive sampling technique was used to select research participants and data analysis was done using tables. The study found that the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls and male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females. Gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits and peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families. Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa. Also findings show that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use and the problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school. Those youths without work are most likely to take heroin and those who are more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction. Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society. Other findings reveal that this means that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse and youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles, parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use. A parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior and one of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring. Frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children and bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse. The researcher recommended implementation socio-economic recovery programs for families and pass legislation and polices against drug and substance abuse.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual frame work.

1.2 Background to the Study

Drug abuse and illicit has however, has a long and checked history prior to the emergence of modern forms of drug use in the nineteenth century. Attempts to understand the nature of illicit drug abuse and addiction can be traced back for centuries; however, the search has always been limited by the scientific theories and social attitudes available or dominant at any one time. The first known example of drug abuse was in Mesopotamia (roughly, present-day Iraq) around 1800 B.C. The order of magnitude of the extent of the illicit drug problem globally should be established in the light of at least two of the unique characteristics of illicit drugs: first, they are all addictive substances among the youths, a fact that sometimes blurs the dividing line both between use and abuse and between consumption and addiction among the youth groups; and secondly, though commodities that are traded or trafficked, they are distinguished by low volume but enormously high unit cost and value. One indicator of the magnitude of the problem from an economic perspective is the estimates of the turnover of the global illicit drug industry worldwide (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse CCSA, 2019). Due to the clandestine nature of the industry, its complexity and greatly differing assumptions on its operations, estimates of the turnover of the illicit drug industry vary considerably, from about US\$ 100 billion to more than US\$ 1,000 billion a year.

In 2015, 9 tones of heroin were seized in Europe (35 countries), compared with 1.1 tons in the United States (Word Bank, 2013). The majority of heroin consumed in Europe originates in South-West Asia, which provided from 70 to 90 per cent of European heroin seized over the 2013-2015 period. Heroin trafficked to North America, by contrast, largely originates in South-East Asia, which provides more than half of North American demand, with the rest coming from

Colombia, Mexico and South-West Asia. Most heroin processing takes place close to the point of origin. The route of distribution to North America involves countries and areas such as China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and, increasingly, African countries for transshipment purposes. The heroin-smuggling route from South-West Asia to Europe goes mainly through Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey and along the Balkan route (which accounts for 70 to 90 per cent of all heroin seizures in Europe) although smuggling through the Central Asian Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States is becoming popular (Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2019). The opening of the borders between east and west in Europe facilitated contacts and communication that were also used by drug traffickers, increasing the number of transit routes for drugs and markets for drug consumption particularly among the youth populations.

An earlier version of drug abuse among the youths was prepared for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session in 2015. That report represented the culmination of a process that began in 2010, when an Intergovernmental Expert Group met at Vienna and drew up the framework of a study dealing with illicit markets and the production, distribution and consumption of illicit drugs. The Expert Group adopted a set of recommendations that were presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in 2010. In 1993, the Assembly, in its resolution 48/112, recommended that the Commission should consider including the issue of youth addiction and consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking as an item on its agenda. At its thirty-eighth session in 2015, the Commission was presented with an earlier version (E/CN.7/2015/8) of the present report, which had been prepared by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) (Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse CCSA, 2022).

After the submission of the earlier version of this study to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and youth addiction. It was clear that the issues it covered were of relevance to a broader cross-section of the international community. Indeed, UNDCP (2011) has during the intervening period prepared various papers on related topics, including several reports submitted to the World Summit on youth development held at Copenhagen. It was on the basis of continued interest in youth addiction and consequences of the illicit drug problem which the international community has ignored or long.

Today, the influence of illicit drugs reaches far beyond the heroin addict and the crime syndicate among the youths. The drug abuse problem is deeply rooted in broader socio-economic concerns. One conceptual roadblock which has prevented the drug abuse by youth's debate from transcending limited circles of interest in the law enforcement and health sectors is the stigma attached to those involved in drug-related activities. All too often the fact that drug abuse is not an activity engaged in solely by criminal or dysfunctional individuals is ignored. Despite its illegality, the drug trade in some cases provides the basic necessities for socio-economic survival. And that is the point at which the interests of people in the fields of drug control and development lies.

Drug abuse is defined herein as illicit production, trafficking and consumption. The concept of socio-economic factors is used in this study is based on that advanced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2016): a series of contributory issues that have shaped the problem of youth drug addiction and abuses. While the focus of the present study is on the socio-economic determinants of cocaine, heroin and cannabis abuse among the youths, it should not be overlooked that millions of young people live under the influence of synthetic drugs like amphetamines and other substances ranging from alcohol and tobacco to industrial products such as inhalants and solvents. Psychotropic substances illicitly consumed by youths in developing countries often indeed usually originate in industrialized countries.

On the African scale, substantial turnaround from the inward-looking policies of earlier decades, many governments in the developing world are now liberalizing financial markets, dismantling trade barriers, privatizing state-owned industries, lifting restrictions on foreign investment, rectifying budget imbalances and shifting to full currency convertibility leading to easy transportation and abuses of drugs by young people. Yesterday's government intervention is being replaced by reliance on market forces. What is taking place in many economies of the developing world is a distancing of official oversight from capital transactions and private sector operations in total disregard of socio-economic determinants of drug abuse among the youths. Yet the well-founded sense of optimism in this unprecedented economic process must be tempered by a note of caution and concern (United States Agency for International Development,

2017). The control of drug abuse like the control of contagious disease and the promotion of clean air can be defined as a public good, i.e. one person's "consumption" of the good does not diminish its availability to others. In each case, private markets alone will provide too little of the public good; government involvement is needed to increase its supply. Furthermore, drug abuse has large negative externalities consumption by one individual has negative effects on others. Drunk driving, heroin addiction and illegal economic activities of youths, for example, mean that leaving too much regulatory responsibility to private markets will lead to unwanted consequences detrimental to public welfare. This however has not been a reason for a major government role in the field of drug control in Africa.

In Uganda, the need to expand the information base for such conceptual initiatives are clear, for there can be analytical drawbacks in relying solely on official figures. When official statistics do not fully or accurately reflect drug-related trends, there is a case for cautious use of unofficial data as long as any and all unofficial sources are clearly recognized and documented as such from the outset (MFPED, 2018). Official sources can, in some cases, be out of date or focus more on the symptoms or effects of drug abuse and trafficking on the economy rather than the underlying causes. Furthermore, in most cases, official statistics focus mainly on country-level situations and the cross-national socio-economic dimension is not always discernible.

Synthetic drug markets are, however, developing rapidly in the country leading to abuse by youths. So far, the abundant country supply of natural, plant-based illicit drugs is likely to have acted as one deterrent on what would otherwise be an accelerated shift towards synthetic drugs particularly in Kampala metropolitan area. The principal synthetic drugs manufactured clandestinely in the country are the amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). The most widely used ATS are methamphetamine and amphetamine; a number of other amphetamine-type stimulants have recently become popular, in particular Ethylene Dioxymeth Amphetamine (MDMA), known as "ecstasy", and methcathinone. Moreover, hallucinogens such as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) are once again growing in importance (Okiira and Okiidi, 2018). With retail prices of synthetic drugs in Uganda rather low compared with the unit price of illicit plant-based drugs, and with the rapid spread of consumption of synthetic drugs among various sections of society, the actual importance of synthetic drugs is already much greater than the above-

mentioned market share in illicit drug turnover and drug abuse is blamed on socio-economic factors. The share of all synthetic drugs in national seizure cases, as reported Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPSD, 2022), rose from 6.6 per cent in 2016/17 to 16.3 per cent in 2018/19. The share of ATS increased over the same period from 4.4 per cent to 12.4 per cent of all seizure cases, suggesting that such stimulants are one of the most "dynamic" groups of illicit drugs in the country in terms of growth within the category of psychotropic.

In Mbale City, the illicit drug abuse can be divided into two categories: first, those illicit drugs that are either produced or processed from natural plant products such as opium poppy: opium, morphine and heroin; secondly, synthetically produced illicit drugs, such as amphetamine; and thirdly, psychoactive pharmaceutical drugs that become illicit as a result of being diverted from licit uses or purposes. The present study is concerned primarily with the first and, to a lesser extent, the second category. Assessing the socio-economic determinants of illicit youth drug abuse however, implies first, that some measure of the magnitude of the problem is available (Division Annual Report, 2022) and secondly that there is some conceptual clarity about the nature of the consequences of socio-economic factors in this context. As knowledge stands, neither of those requirements is fulfilled. Estimates of the extent of illicit drug production, distribution and abuse among the youths in the district vary enormously, and are often contingent upon the methodology and political orientation of the observer. Work on setting international comparative standards for measuring drug abuse and its relationship to socio-economic factors is only just beginning and, given the complex nature of the problem, is not evolving at all.

In industrial division, drug abuse illicit immeasurable harm on youths each year, and threatens the peaceful development and smooth functioning of many families. An understanding of the socio-economic determinants of drug abuse is necessary to develop policies that reduce such costs and enhance economic development of viable states and regions, however this still elusive. Attempts to calculate the monetary burden of drug abuse in the sub-county, however, are mired in data limitations in the many areas that must be taken into account to arrive at even a rough estimate of the total cost of drug abuse. Though drug abuse in the division rose from 10% in 2019 to 35% in 2023 (division report, 2023). Although accounting for the socio-economic factors contributing to drug abuse and addiction among the youths in industrial division,, is still challenging due to lack of past research in the area thus giving a research opportunity for this

study.

1.3 Problem statement

Out of 200 youths, almost a quarter of the industrial division population is angered in drug abuse (on daily basis) and this number is growing relentlessly. (Oidi, 2023). Initially, youths are supposed to be actively involved in productive activity for income enhancement, skill building initiatives and domestic work for their families. However, in industrial division of Mbale City is one of the most known areas of criminal activity especially for drugs in Mbale City. According to criminal investigation department of the City's police, male cases of drug abusers accounts for 65% of drug abuses, but the number of female drug abusers is substantial and appears to be growing. Youth are known for laxity at work, idleness and rampant redundancy. Further, according to UNBS (2022) and Narcots and drug control unit of the police force (2023), alcohol and Kuber are the most widely used abuse drugs in industrial division whose consumption stands at 63.3% and 59.2% respectively. They are grown and sold clandestinely. Others are hat (10.5%), aviation fuel (9.2%) and opium cigar (5.9%).

Drug use and abuse have grown tremendously over the years. In 2019, industrial division recorded drug abuse of 10% but in 2020 and 2021, it rose to 15% and 25% respectively. By 2023, drug abuse by youth in the division was at 35%. The cause of the increase in drug abuse by youths in industrial division is not known therefore this study will focus on establishing the effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths in industrial division of Mbale city of eastern Uganda.

1.4 The Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to investigate the effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City.

1.5 Objective of the study

- I. To assess the effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City.

- II. To examine the effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City.
- III. To investigate the effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City.

1.6 Research questions

- I. What is the effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City?
- II. How has poverty affected drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City?
- III. In which ways has parenting on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City?

1.7 Scope of the study

The study scope was categorized into geographical, content and time as follows:

1.7.1 Content scope

The study contained information about the effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City. It specifically looked at the effect of the effect of gender roles and poverty affected drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City. It also looked at how parenting on drug abuse among the youths in Industrial division of Mbale City. This content scope is chosen because it enabled the research study to collect data related to the topic under investigation.

1.7.2 Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Industrial Division, Mbale Municipality, Mbale District. Which is in eastern Uganda, located in Malukhu, Lyadda Road it's a government agency which derives its mandate from purely decentralized system in order to ease governance problem as outlined in chapter 11 of the constitution, its amplified and operationalized by the local government Act .it is the main administrative and commercial center bordered by Bududa district to the North, Tororo district and Kumi district lies to the North West of Kampala the capital of Uganda which is

approximately 245 kilometers by the road, the district comprises of 1 municipality, 23 sub counties,48 parishes, and 476 villages

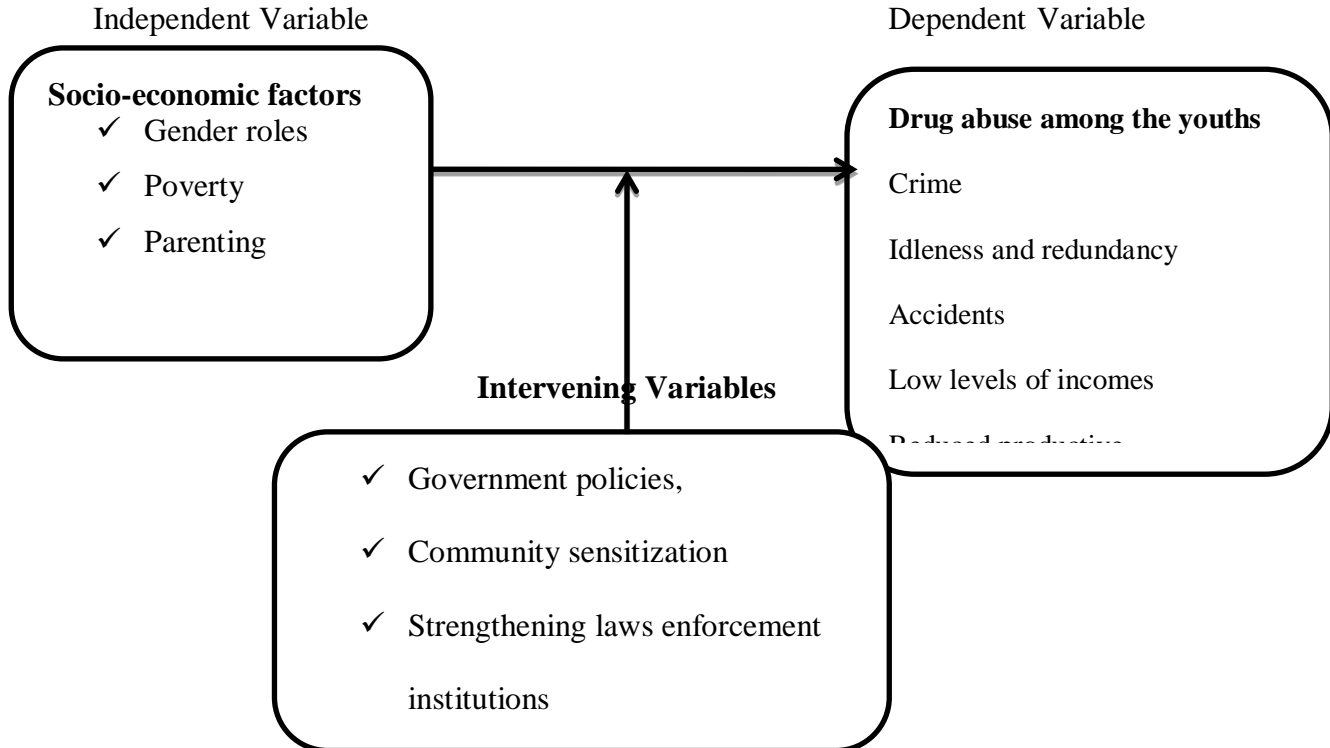
1.7.3 Time Scope

The research study considered the period between 2016-2020. This period is considered because it is during this time that drug abuse among the youths increased to worst levels (Division Report, 2022).

1.8 Significance of the study

- The results of the study may go a long way to help strengthen the implementation of policies and initiatives against drug trafficking must be integrated into development programmes in all countries, keeping in mind the key goal of strengthening institutions and shared responsibility at all levels of government.
- It may also help to form a basis for future planning and negotiations with various stakeholders regarding the control of drug abuse among the youths
- The findings of the study may provide useful and practical information to planners and decision makers that would inform policy thinking and practice as far as control of drug abuse is concerned
- The study may contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the effect of drug abuse on economic development of the people.

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework showing relationship between variables



Source: *Miles & Huberman (2009, p. 18).*

Form the above conceptual framework, socio-economic factors as an independent variable (IV) characterized by lack of gender roles, poverty levels and Parentings. The dependent variable in this case is drug abuse among youths with parameters of low incomes, reduced productivity and high levels of criminal activities. The framework assumes that when socioeconomic factors are favorable, it is likely to transform drug abuse among the youths. Nevertheless, this may not be automatic as other factors may come into play. These may include community sensitization and government policies. These factors have been dully coined as intervening variables by the study and are being isolated to avoid making wrong conclusions.

1.10 Operational Definitions

- a) **Drug abuse:** Drug abuse is defined herein as illicit production, trafficking and consumption of drugs (World Bank, 2018).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the review of the past literature related to area under investigation. The review has been conducted according to objectives of the research study as seen below:

2.2 Effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (2017) argued that age has been identified as a key intervening variable in gender role formation. Since gender role orientation continues to develop during adolescence, differences between younger and older adolescents in the level of identification with gender roles and levels of empathy have been studied. Female and male adolescents become more indistinguishable from each other as they grow into young adults, in part due to a decreased adoption of stereotypical gender roles (Gabey, 2020). Drug use among adolescents in the U.S. increased substantially in the 1990s before dipping slightly at the end of the decade. Current epidemiological studies indicate that use of drugs increases with age, that males generally use drugs more frequently than females, and that there is some ethnic variation in usage patterns (Kann *et al.*, 2021). Increased use of cigarettes and alcohol among younger adolescents often leads to greater use of marijuana, leading, in turn, to subsequent use of other drugs such as cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens. Early drinking and smoking seem to be significant predictors of later drug use among adolescents

Despite varying drug use rates among adolescents, it appears that the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls (Peterson, 2019). Reviews of the literature on adolescent alcohol use by Obele *et al.*, (2017) find little or no gender difference in casual use, but significant differences in heavy use of alcohol, with older studies showing the greatest gender differences. Males are more frequent users of alcohol on a daily basis and in high-volume during their high-school years. Overall, male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users than females.

Cooper and Livingstone *et al.*, (2018) argued that gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use. Conventionally, men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits. The individuals whose personal gender role orientations conform to conventional gender stereotypes can be either placed at higher risk or protected from heavy and problematic alcohol use, as it is socially acceptable for males to drink and females to abstain. Even Onyango (2019) found that traditional gender attitudes thus relate positively to alcohol use among males and are negatively related to alcohol use for females. Further, those youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to drink more if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa if they have adopted feminine attributes.

Olande *et al.* (2016) argued that gender differences have been particularly salient in substance use progression, with tobacco playing a larger role in drug use for females than for males. Recent trends show rising rates of cigarette and marijuana use by teen females, as well as earlier use of alcohol and cigarettes than exhibited by males, and an increase in rates of females driving under the influence of alcohol. Gender differences in marijuana use, the most commonly used illicit substance among adolescents, appear to be changing. Specifically, for the casual user, gender differences are narrowing, although males continue to have much higher rates of heavy marijuana use than females do. Developmental differences between boys and girls have been used as the main explanation for these trends. Peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families.

Little is known about the transferability or applicability of these important gender differences in drug use to ethnically diverse populations. For example, peer influence appears to have a stronger impact on substance use initiation among White and Latino than among African American youth. Because much of the existing research focuses on mainstream/majority culture, a better understanding of gender-specific research by region and their dominant ethnic groups is needed. This study focuses on the experiences of Mexican American adolescents as members of a community with a historic and growing presence in the Southwest region of the U.S.

Acculturation appears to be related to the gender roles, gender identities, and the drug use behaviors of Mexican American males and females. However, “machismo” and “marianismo,” central gender role influences for Mexican men and women, are often absent in the conceptualization of studies that explore the impact of gender and acculturation on substance use. Machismo, from a Mexican cultural and psychological perspective, relies on theoretical conceptualizations suggesting that it originated in response to the Spanish Conquest of the Americas. From this perspective it is a male gender role emphasizing emotional invulnerability, patriarchal dominance, and aggressive or controlling responses to stimuli, but masking more deeply rooted feelings of inferiority and ambivalence toward women.

2.4 Effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

The importance of socio-economic contexts in relation to drug use has been studied, highlighting poor living conditions, limited access to education and employment, poor neighborhoods and housing characteristics which may influence drug-related behaviors. In 2016, an estimated 25 million children (26.4%) living in the European Union (EU) Member States were at risk of poverty. The corresponding figure in Sweden is approximately 15%. However, childhood poverty in migrant households is approximately twice as high compared with in native Swedish households.

There is evidence that poverty throughout childhood is a powerful predictor of poor adolescent and adult health outcomes, although this association is complex. Poverty dynamics that is, chronic poverty during childhood or moving into or out of poverty, respectively—may affect health outcomes in different ways. For instance, a Swedish population-based study showed that persistent poverty or moving into poverty during childhood was associated with a higher risk of common psychiatric disorders up to age 24 years, including mood disorders, anxiety, substance misuse and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Findings from a Danish national cohort study found no association between persistent childhood poverty and later internalizing or externalizing problems or stress, but children moving into poverty had increased risks of conduct problems, psychological problems and stress in adolescence.

However, studies on the effect of the timing of poverty during childhood on adult drug use behaviors are lacking. Also, in prior studies, alcohol use disorders and drug use disorders are often combined which might limit the understanding of drug use problems. For example, the use, possession and sale of drugs are criminal offences in Sweden, unlike in the case of alcohol. The proportion of young adults who have been registered for drug-related offences or drug-related mortality or morbidity has increased in Sweden in recent years. At the same time, alcohol consumption has decreased. From a public health perspective, it is crucial to explore the role of trajectories of early poverty exposure in relation to later drug use disorder and drug crime conviction. For one thing, this could help to identify the most vulnerable period, when prevention initiatives may be most needed.

Poverty increases stress. Stress is well recognized as a risk factor for substance abuse and relapse after treatment. Worrying about how to afford shelter, food, and other basic needs causes a tremendous amount of stress. When you're struggling to make ends meet, there is a great temptation to turn to drugs or alcohol to temporarily escape from your problems. Poverty increases feelings of hopelessness. When meeting daily expenses is difficult, dreams of attending college, buying a home, opening a business, or traveling the world seem impossible. Feeling as though you are powerless over your own future creates a vulnerability to substance abuse

Room (2005) has argued that stigma and marginalization of problematic drug and alcohol use are important factors in adverse outcomes and that this is an area of study that has been relatively neglected in the literature. Although he posits that there is no 'necessary relation' between poverty and stigmatization and marginalization he does argue that those who are more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces. Pearson (1987) argues that the relationships between heroin use and deprivation work on a number of levels. First the potential for heroin misuse in areas of high social deprivation is determined by the mechanism of the housing market which 'clusters' together those with the most urgent housing needs, including problem drug users in the most 'hard to let' areas. Through this mechanism heroin becomes available within an area with the potential that the drug becomes available through friendship networks on an experimental basis. However, once established as another commodity in a hidden and irregular local economy, heroin use can become a means by which to confer local status within a community particularly where there is an absence of other

effective means to establish meaningful lives and identities. It is more likely that patterns of occasional use will pass over into habitual use more quickly in those areas where there are fewer sustaining life commitments such as work.

Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society. They are youths who are socially and economically marginalized and disaffected from school, family, work and standard forms of leisure. However the relationship between these factors and drug use is not linear. For example although the majority of problem drug users may have experienced a number of these problems the converse may not hold true; that is, individuals who are economically and politically/socially marginalized will not necessarily become problematic drug users. Neale suggests however that particular sub-groups of the population such as the homeless, those who have been in care and/or excluded from school and those in contact with the criminal justice system or mental health services are more susceptible to the various risk factors and that drug misuse is more prevalent among these particular groups (Neale 2002).

According to Spooner (2005) the social environment is a powerful influence on health and social outcomes. In this context drug use and related problems result from the complex interplay of the individual and the environment whereby social institutions or structures can influence the environment in a manner that can influence drug use and related problems. Societal structures include government policies, taxation systems, laws and service systems such as welfare, education, health and justice. As such increased attention to the 'social' determinants of drug use is required.

The combined health and crime approach focuses largely on drug dependence and takes little account of the underlying causes of long-term problem drug use and the social context in which this problematic use takes place. Buchanan (2004) argues that problem drug use for a significant number is a 'socially constructed phenomenon that has less to do with individual choice or physical dependence, and much more to do with the structural disadvantages, limited opportunities, alternatives and resources.' He provides evidence for this assertion by looking at a number of British studies whose findings indicated that for a significant proportion of clients, social disadvantage and exclusion were major issues prior to the onset of a drug habit. While Buchanan contends that not all people who suffer deprivation will go on to develop problem

drug use he does argue that compared to the wider population, the problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school.

2.4 Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

Studies have shown that adolescents are more likely to use drugs when they feel neglected by their parents. At the same time, youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles. Studies by WHO (2018) have shown that adolescents are more likely to use drugs when they feel neglected by their parents. At the same time, adolescents are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles. In particular, studies with Brazilian adolescents showed that not feeling supervised, and never feeling understood by parents were associated with illicit drug use. Also, monitoring of the parents was an important predictor for the prevention of polydrug use among adolescents. Thus, it has been proposed, that the authoritative parental style can be considered more protective and beneficial for the normal development of youngsters, resulting in good relationships, academic success, and positive psychosocial adjustment, and is therefore likely to prevent drug-related problems. Recent data about indulgent parenting show that higher levels of self-esteem and satisfactory school performance of adolescents are also associated with this style/

On the other hand, the relationship between parental styles and the process of behavioral change toward stopping the use of different types of substances by adolescents remains insufficiently studied. Therefore, information about the style of the parents or of the individuals with a parental role and its influence on behavioral change, mainly the cessation of substance use by their children, is important for the development of treatment strategies for special populations. As the authoritative style can provide a higher level of connection between children and parents and is associated with a protective role against initial drug use our hypothesis was that Brazilian adolescents' perception of an authoritative parenting style is associated with substance use cessation. To address this hypothesis, this study aimed to verify the association between parental styles and behavioral changes among 14- to 19-year-old adolescents regarding their consumption of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine/crack over one month of follow-up

According to national research council of Britain, NRCB (2021), although family factors have been recognized as important in the etiology of adolescent problem behavior, few studies have examined both family structure and parenting practices together. An understanding of these relationships is increasingly important because the number of single-parent families in the United States has been on the increase since the 1970s, especially among minority families. NRCB data indicate that in 1993, approximately 21% of White youth lived with only one parent, whereas this was true for 57% of Black youth; in 1970, about 9% of White youth and 32% of Black youth lived in single-parent families. This combination of factors may make the transition into adolescence more challenging for minority youth from single-parent families, relative to youth from families with greater social and economic resources. Furthermore, due to gender role socialization processes, male adolescents may have to contend with greater peer pressure to engage in substance use and other antisocial behaviors, relative to female adolescents. Thus, urban minority adolescents from single-parent families, particularly boys, may be at higher risk for a variety of negative outcomes.

Despite these potential obstacles, it is clear that many urban, minority youth maneuver successfully through adolescence, including those at highest risk for problem behavior. One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children. These parenting factors may have a particularly strong protective effect on high-risk youth. For example, a single mother with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior and may help the adolescent avoid involvement with substance use, delinquency, and aggression by monitoring his or her whereabouts. Conversely, the absence of good parenting among similar high-risk youth may lead to high levels of problem behavior, in part because adolescents may fail to internalize conventional attitudes and may begin to affiliate with deviant peer groups.

Basail *et al.*, (2017) found that parental monitoring, involvement, and parent–child conflict each made significant independent contributions to levels of child conduct problems in a study of high-risk urban boys. Other limitations of previous research are that some studies have relied on

self-reports from a single family member, even though parents and adolescents may view family processes differently. In addition to obscuring possible differences in family members' perceptions, such an approach may also inflate any observed relationships among variables due to shared method variance.

The first hypothesis was that substance use, aggression, and delinquency rates would be higher among high-risk youth, that is, those from single-parent families relative to those from two-parent families and boys relative to girls. A second hypothesis was that the strongest protective effects of good parenting would be observed among high-risk youth. For example, it was expected that parental monitoring would be associated with less problem behavior overall but that this association would be particularly strong among those from single-parent families or boys. Thus, in addition to testing for mean and proportional differences by family structure and gender, we tested for interaction effects among parenting practices, family structure, and gender in predicting youth substance use, delinquency, and aggression.

Bad parenting includes harsh treatment of children, causing emotional absence despite being a parent, giving silent treatments to exercise control, abusing alcohol or substances in front of the children, neglecting their basic needs, lack of parental support, not being able to cater for children's needs because of everyday disputes and non-monitoring among others. Bad parenting hinders a child's demeanor and psychology in the long run. The increasing numbers of teenage drug abuse are mostly attributed to bad parenting.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the methods that were used in the study, and some of the areas that will be covered include research design, area and population of the study, sample size, sampling techniques, research instruments, data quality control and data analysis as well as ethical issues in the study.

3.1 Research Design

The research study used cross-sectional design using both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to analyze the effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths. This design helped the researcher to generate more sufficient data and relevant information that support the variables and objectives of the research study.

3.2 Study Population

The population will consist of 36 Local leaders, and 12 division staffs and 32 local people. Local people were chosen to participate in this study because they have information regarding the effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths. While technical staffs were selected because of their interaction with poor people. Additionally, local leaders are chosen because they have information given their experience in struggling to control drug use among the youth populations. The study population was drawn from industrial division of Mbale City.

3.3 Sample size

The total population (N) was 100 people and therefore the sample population was 80 persons using Krejcie and Morgan (1973) methods of determining sample size from the population.

Table 3.1 Summary of the Sample Size and Sampling Technique

CATEGORY	TARGET POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLING TECHINQUES
Local leaders	40	36	Simple random
Local people	35	32	Simple random
Division staffs	25	12	Stratified sampling
Total	100	80	

Source: *Primary data, 2024*

3.4 Sampling Techniques

The researcher used the following sampling techniques:

3.4.1 Simple random sampling

The researcher used simple random sampling to select 12 respondents from local people and 36 local leaders' category. This technique involved giving a number to every subject or member of the accessible population, placing the numbers in the container and then picking any number at random and it was used on local leaders and local people which enabled the researcher to get a representative sample for the research study.

3.4.2 Stratified random sampling

The researcher used stratified random sampling to select 32 respondents from health staff's category. The goal of stratified random sampling is to achieve desired representation of division staff category and they were selected from division offices and helped to ensure inclusion in the sample of a sub-group which otherwise would be entirely omitted by other sampling methods because of their big numbers in the study population and get deeper understating of effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths.

3.5 Data collection tools

The researcher used both questionnaires and interview.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The researcher used self-administered questionnaire as research tool to collect data from the local people and local leaders' category. The questionnaire had three sections: Section A included the respondents' demographic information, Section B, C and D focused on the general and closed ended statements which were in accordance with the objectives of the study. The researcher got a list of local people and local leaders' selected through simple random sampling to which the questionnaires were administered.

According to Fisher (2004), a questionnaire was used because it is easy to administer, not so expensive, and helped to collect unbiased data. The nature of the questions were in form of structured and close ended questions where by a 5 Likers scale of measurement was on close ended questions based on a scale of strongly agree (5), agree (4), unsure (3), disagree (2), strongly disagree (1). Questionnaires was used because they allowed respondents to provide fist hand information which is free of bias and it is also easy to use

3.5.2 Interviews

An interview guide is a research instrument that contains a set of questions on issues of study that are put to respondents on face to face basis (Saunders, *et al*, 2007). This will contain open-ended questions and was used because to collect data from division staffs as this category of respondents have more knowledge that may not be fully captured using questionnaires.

3.6 Data collection procedure

The researcher selected and presented a research topic to the department of social sciences which was approved. Thereafter the researcher develops a research proposal. After approval of the research proposal, the researchers obtained an introductory letter from the Head of department which was presented to the relevant authorities in the study area for data collection. Thereafter the researcher writes a report which that is to be presented to the department for further examination.

3.7 Data quality control tools

3.7.1 Validity

The validity of an instrument is defined as the ability of an instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher used expert judgement as recommended by Gay (1997) as the best method for ensuring validity. Thus the researcher ensured that the instrument is clear, relevant, specific and logically arranged. The validity of the questionnaire was tested using the content validity test (CVI).

3.7.2 Reliability

The reliability of the instrument was tested using the test re-test method of reliability and Cronbach alpha tests to determine the reliability index with the help of SPSS. Data was collected from 20 people not among those in the sample. According to Nunnally (1978) the reliability coefficient Alpha is supposed to be above 0.7 to show that there is reliability.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis

Data processing was done through editing of the data which was coded for further data analysis. After data processing, quantitative data analysis was carried out by simple frequency tabulation using a Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Data was presented using different methods such as simple frequency tables which ultimately helped to measure effect of poverty on economic development. This is because data presentation required clear portrayal of the findings presented, and the listed method above clearly fulfills that purpose.

3.8.2 Correlations and Regression Analysis

Correlations and regression analysis was used to establish the effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths. This type of inferential statistics is easy to compute and interpret and they also helped in making conclusions. Descriptive statistical techniques (frequencies and percentages) was used to analyze field data from questionnaires and assist in the interpretation of data.

3.8.3 Qualitative data analysis

On the other hand, qualitative data gathered from open-ended questions in the interview guide was summarized. A style called content analysis was used to test the validity and authenticity. Then, data was categorized according to the sub-themes identified earlier.

3.9 Ethical issues

3.9.1 Consent

The researcher sought approved consent from the respondents. Respondents willingly decided to participate in the study after the researcher explaining to them the purpose of the study which is purely academic. It was possible that the researcher's views could influence the way the study findings would be documented thus creating an ethical dilemma of failure to present exactly what the study subjects would reveal in the course of the data collection. However, the prepared instruments helped the researcher to collect objective information hence fears of personal views was reduced.

3.9.2 Confidentiality

Respondents were assured of confidentiality by keeping information given confidential. Respondents' identity was kept anonymous or pseudo names were used. This increased disclosure of information as well as increasing respondents' willingness to participate in the study.

3.9.3 Fraud and plagiarism

Mugenda and Mugenda (2007) argued that fraud involves faking data. It also includes false presentation of research methodologies. On the other hand, plagiarism refers to owning another person's work by the researcher without acknowledging the author. According to copy rights law, in many countries including Uganda, both fraud and plagiarism are crime punishable by panel code. To avoid fraud and plagiarism, the researcher personally collected, analyzed and presented data and endeavored to present exactly what the study subject revealed. Where information is picked from another source, the author (copy right owner) was acknowledged.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents on data analysis and interpretation based on the study objectives identified earlier. It begins with the analysis of the demographic data as seen below;

4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The first part of this chapter is a presentation and analysis of the preliminary data obtained from the study. It involves the background information of the respondents. The variables involved are age (years), gender of respondents, educational level and marital status. Data obtained has been presented in tables below.

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

Table 4.1 contains the age distribution of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose was to find out the average age of respondents in the study area.

Table 4.1: Age in years

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
21-29	3	3.8	3.8	38.8
30-39	34	42.5	42.5	46.3
40-49	40	50.0	50.0	96.3
50 above	3	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0		

(Source: Primary data 2024)

A close look at the Table 4.1 show that 3.8% of the respondents were 21-29 years of age, 42.5% were between 30-39 years of age, 50% who constituted the majority were 40-49 years and 3.8% of the respondents were 50 years and above. The findings of the study imply that since majority of the respondents were 40 years above, this mean that they were mature enough and information acquired from them was reliable. The above view is in the line with Amin (2005) who argued that the majority age of above 18 years adds value to the responses given that mature people's are more trustable as they take time to think about a particular aspect of life.

4.1.2 Gender of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender by ticking the appropriate column they belonged. The purpose was to find out the number of males and females who actually participated in the study.

Table 4.2: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	51	63.8	63.8	63.8
Female	29	36.3	36.3	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2024)

Table 4.2 shows that out of the 80 respondents who participated in the study, majority 63.8% were males, while the remaining 36.3% were females. The finding means that there are more male than females who participated in the study, Naturally, males and females have different attitudes and views toward events and since females are home makers, they tend to remain at home and this explains their lower turn up rate (Singer, 2004)

4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.3 depicts the marital status of respondents who participated in the study. The purpose was to find out the status of the employees who were actively involved in the operations within the local government.

Table 4.3: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	62	77.5	77.5	91.3
Single	11	13.8	13.8	13.8
Widower/ Widow	7	8.7	8.7	98.8
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2022)

Table 4.3 show that 13.8% of the respondents were single, 77.5% of the respondents were married, 7.5% were widows/widower and 1.3% of the respondents indicated that they had divorced. The data shows that majority of respondents were married and therefore their responses should be trusted because they have experience in solving various socio-economic problems.

4.1.4 Educational level of the respondents

The level of education was used to demonstrate the knowledge of respondents on vocational skilling and its effect on youth wellbeing.

Table 4.4: Levels of Education

Level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
University	29	20.0	20.0	36.3
Tertiary	35	36.3	36.3	80.0
Secondary	16	43.8	43.8	100.0
Total	80	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary data 2022)

From the research findings, 20% of the respondents had ended at University level of education, 43.8% had ended at secondary level and 36.3% indicated ended at tertiary level of education.

The data shows that majority of the respondents have attained some level of education whose opinions and views regarding role of vocational skilling on youth wellbeing are guided and well informed. This is in line with Uma (2000) who argued that it is important in social investigation research to involve people that have attained an acceptable level of literacy and numeracy in order to be in position to understand and interpret content in the questionnaire.

4.2 Effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

This was the first objective of the study which was about finding out the effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths. Responses are shown below:

Table 4.5: Effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

QUESTION ITEM	SD	D	N	A	SA
The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls	3(3.8%)	5(6.3%)	19(23.8%)	39(48.8%)	14(17.5%)
Male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females.	1(1.3%)	26(32.5%)	42(52.5%)	11(13.8%)	11(13.8%)
Gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits	3(3.8%)	4(5.0%)	29(36.3%)	29(36.3%)	15(18.8%)
Peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families	1(1.3%)	10(12.5%)	19(23.8%)	37(56.3%)	13(16.3%)
Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa	5(6.3%)	13(16.3%)	24(30%)	29(36.3%)	9(11.3%)
The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls	4(5%)	11(13.8%)	11(13.8%)	40(50%)	17.5(21.9%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls

The study investigated whether the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls. According to table 4.5 above, 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls, 6.3% disagreed, 23.8% were neutral, while 48.8% who were the majority agreed and 17.5% also strongly agreed. Therefore from the above findings it is noted that the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls. In support of this finding Ojangole *et al.*, (2011) opined that the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls with similar findings from face to face interviews.

Male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females

The study investigated whether male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females and from the findings, only 1.3% strongly disagreed, 32.5% were neutral, 52.5% who constituted the majority agreed and 13.8% strongly agreed.

The above finding means that male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females. Even the data collected from interviews indicate that male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females. Greinert (2019) equally agrees with the findings where he revealed that male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females.

Gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits

On whether gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits, 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 5% disagreed, 36.3%

were neutral, the same percentage of 36.3% agreed and 18.8% strongly agreed. The findings imply that hair gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits., Bray, *et al.* (eds) (2021) opined that gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits,

Peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families

This variable investigated peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families where 1.3% and 12.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively, 23.8% were neutral, 46.3% who were the majority agreed and 16.3% strongly agreed.

Therefore, the findings of the study imply that peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families.

This is in line with the findings of Okiiria and Okiidi (2017) who opined that peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families

Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa

Table 4.6 above shows 6.3% of the respondents who strongly disagreed that youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa, 16.3% of the respondents

equally disagreed, 30% were neutral, 36.3% agreed and 11.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa

The findings of the study therefore imply that metal shop and mechanic skills are available to youth which has helped to enhance their social wellbeing and similar results were obtained from face to face interviews. Gupta (2019) further commented that youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa.

The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls

The researcher further investigated whether the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls the findings indicate that 5% of the respondents strongly disagreed and 13.8% disagreed and neutral to the statement respectively. Meanwhile, majority who constituted 50% agreed and 17.5% strongly agreed. It is therefore true from the findings that prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls

The findings of the study therefore imply that prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls and similar results were obtained from face to face interviews where it was discovered that prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls. Even research done by Asare, (2020) further revealed that prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls

Descriptive Statistics on the effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

Table 4.6: Descriptive Statistics on the effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

Descriptive Statistics

Statements	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls	80	1.00	5.00	3.7000	.95996
Male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females.	80	1.00	5.00	3.7750	.72871
Gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use. Conventionally, where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits	80	1.00	5.00	3.6125	.97427
Peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families	80	1.00	5.00	3.6375	.94459
Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa	80	1.00	5.00	3.3000	1.07209
The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls	80	1.00	5.00	3.6125	1.08492
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.60625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

The results in Table 4.6 indicate that gender roles have had a very high (3.60625) contribution to drug abuse among the youth. This means that the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls, male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females, gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use. conventionally, where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits, peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families and youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa

4.4 Effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

The second objective in this study was to investigate the effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths. The findings from respondent's opinion accompanying variables under this objective were summarized as follows;

Table 4.7: Effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

Statements	SD	D	N	A	SA
Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use	2(2.5%)	8(10%)	17(21.3%)	46(57.5%)	7(8.8%)
The problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school.	1(1.3%)	7(8.8%)	26(32.5%)	33(41.3%)	13(16.3%)
Those youths without work are most likely to take heroin	0(0.0%)	23(28.8%)	0(0.0%)	39(48.8%)	11(13.8%)
Youths are more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction	3(3.8%)	5(6.3%)	16(20.0%)	40(50%)	16(20%)
Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society	0(0%)	6(7.5%)	21(26.3%)	34(42.5%)	19(23.8%)
Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use	0(0%)	8(10%)	29(36.3%)	36(45%)	7(8.8%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use

The study investigated whether poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use. From the findings, majority 57.5% of the respondents agreed to the statement, 8.8% strongly agreed, 21.3% of the respondents were neutral, 10% disagreed and 2.5% strongly disagreed.

As evidenced from the above finding, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use and similar results were obtained from interviews. As Abagi (217) noted that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use.

The problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school.

Respondents were asked whether problems drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school. and only 1.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed, 8.8% of the respondents disagreed, while other respondents who constituted 32.5% were neutral, 41.3% who were the majority agreed and 16.3% strongly agreed that problems drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school

Therefore from above findings, problems drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school. This is in support of the study done by Bayrak (2021) which he opined that problems drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school

Those youths without work are most likely to take heroin

According to the findings, 8.8% of the respondents disagreed that those youths without work are most likely to take heroin, 28.8% of the respondents were neutral, whereas 48.8% agreed and 13.8% strongly agreed that Vocational skilling provides youth with easy access to labor markets.

Furthermore, results from interviews also indicated similar opinions that those youths without work are most likely to take heroin. The above findings are in agreement with Khan (2020) where he observed that those youths without work are most likely to take heroin

Youths are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction

The study further investigated whether youths are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction and from the research findings in table 4.7, 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the tax rates are not high, 6.3% disagreed, 20% were neutral, while 50% of the respondents agreed and 20% of the respondents strongly agreed that youths are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction and are better able to protect.

The findings of the study imply that youths are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction and are better able to protect s. This discovery is in line with the findings of Okumbe (2018) who opined that youths are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction and are better able to protect

Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society

The study found that youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society as this was strongly agreed and agreed by 23.8% and 42.5% of the respondents respectively. Only 7.5% of the respondents disagreed and 26.3% of the respondents were neutral. Therefore from the above findings, youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society. Kaplan (2008) equally agrees with the findings where he opined that youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society

Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use

The findings show that 10% of the respondents disagreed that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use, 36.3% of the respondents were neutral, 45% agreed and 8.8% of the respondents strongly agreed.

Therefore poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use. Similar data however were collected from face to face interviews where it was noted that Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use., Prosser (2011) argued that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use

4.2.9 Descriptive statistics on the effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

Table 4.8: Descriptive statistics on the effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths
Descriptive Statistics

Statements	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use	80	1.00	5.00	3.6000	.88016
The problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school.	80	1.00	5.00	3.6250	.90533
Those youths without work are most likely to take heroin	80	2.00	5.00	3.6750	.82332
Those who are more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction	80	1.00	5.00	3.7625	.97102
Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society	80	2.00	5.00	3.8250	.88267
Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use	80	2.00	5.00	3.5250	.79516
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

Results in table 4.8 show that poverty have had a very high (3.625) contribution to drug abuse among the youths. This means that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use, the problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school, those youths without work are most likely to take heroin, those who are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction and youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society.

4.5 Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

The third objective in this study was to establish the effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths. The findings from respondent’s opinion accompanying variables under this objective were summarized as follows:

Table 4.9: Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

QUESTION ITEM	SD	D	N	A	SA
Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse	3(3.8%)	8(10%)	23(28.8%)	34(42.5%)	12(15%)
Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles	4(5.0%)	7(8.8%)	24(30%)	29(36.3%)	16(20%)
Parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use	5(6.3%)	10(12.5%)	26(32.5%)	29(36.3%)	10(12.5%)
A parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behaviour.	4(5%)	11(13.8%)	29(36.3%)	28(35%)	8(10%)
One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children	8(10%)	5(6.3%)	21(26.3%)	36(45%)	10(12.5%)
Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse	2(2.5%)	9(11.3%)	23(28.8%)	40(50%)	6(7.5%)

Source: Primary data, 2024

Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse

Table 4.9 above shows that 3.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse, 10% disagreed, 28.8% of the respondents were neutral, 42.5% who constituted the majority agreed and 15% of the respondents strongly agreed.

Thus from the above findings, it is true that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse as majority of respondents (42.5%) agreed to the

statement. Similar findings were obtained from face to face interviews where it was found that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse. In support of the above findings, research by Musaaazi, (2001) found that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse

Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles

According to the study, 5% of the respondents strongly disagreed that Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles, 8.8% disagreed, 30% were not sure, 36.3% agreed and 20% strongly agreed.

The findings therefore imply that Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles. Even the findings obtained from interviews show that Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles. The findings are in line with the results of the study done by Okojie (2017) who argued that Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles

Parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use

It was strongly disagreed by 6.3% of the respondents that parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use, 18.8% disagreed, 32.5% were neutral, 36.3% agreed and 12.5% strongly agreed that that parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use.

The findings imply that that parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use. Results obtained from interviews also show that that parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use. Abdullah (2021) also opined that that parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use.

A parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior.

It was strongly disagreed by 5% of the respondents that a parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behaviour., 13.8% disagreed, 36.3% were not sure, while 35% agreed, and 10% strongly agreed.

From the research findings, the majority of the respondents were not sure whether a parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behaviour as revealed by 36.3% of the respondents.

One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children

The researcher also investigated whether one of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children. From the findings therefore, 10% of the respondents strongly disagreed that the few services provided are not substandard, 6.3% of the respondents disagreed, and 26.3% of the respondents were neutral, 45% of the respondents agreed and 12.5% of the respondents strongly agreed.

The study findings means one of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children as agreed and strongly agreed by 45% and 12.5% of the respondents and this is in line with the data collected from face to face interviews.

Research by Okabel *et al.*, (2019) also found similar results where she argued that one of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children.

Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse

Research findings in table 4.9 above show that 2.5% of respondents strongly disagreed that Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse, 11.3% of the respondents disagreed, 28.8% were neutral, 50% who constituted the majority agreed and 7.5% strongly agreed.

The above findings therefore imply that Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse. In the same line of argument, Metulaya *et al.*, (2017) argued that Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse.

Descriptive statistics on the effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

Table 4.10: showing descriptive statistics on the effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

Descriptive Statistics					
Statements	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse	80	1.00	5.00	3.5500	.99238
Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles	80	1.00	5.00	3.5750	1.06468
Parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use	80	1.00	5.00	3.3625	1.05835
A parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behaviour.	80	1.00	5.00	3.3125	1.00119
One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children	80	1.00	5.00	3.5000	1.07915
Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse	80	1.00	5.00	3.4375	1.11200
Valid N (listwise)	80				
Average mean				3.4625	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Legend

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
2.51-4.00	Strongly Agree	Very High
2.10-2.50	Agree	High
1.51-2.00	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.50	Strongly Disagree	Very Low

The results in Table 4.10 indicate that parenting have had a very high (3.4625) contribution to drug abuse among youths. This means that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse, youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles, parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use, a parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior, one of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children and bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion, and recommendations about the study. It also looks at areas for further research.

5.2 Summary

Effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

According to the findings of the research study, the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly common in for boys than girls. This is because Female and male adolescents become more indistinguishable from each other as they grow into young adults, in part due to a decreased adoption of stereotypical gender roles

Study findings show that male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females since gender role orientation continues to develop during adolescence, differences between younger and older adolescents in the level of identification with gender roles and levels of empathy was mentioned by study participants.

Additionally, study findings revealed that gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits. Participants mentioned that individuals whose personal gender role orientations conform to conventional gender stereotypes can be either placed at higher risk or protected from heavy and problematic alcohol use, as it is socially acceptable for males to drink and females to abstain.

Further, study findings show that peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families.

Finally, findings of the research study show that youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa. From this perspective it is a male gender role

emphasizing emotional invulnerability, patriarchal dominance, and aggressive or controlling responses to drugs, but masking more deeply rooted feelings of inferiority and ambivalence toward women.

Effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

Firstly, findings show that poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use. Thus the importance of socio-economic contexts in relation to drug use has been studied, highlighting poor living conditions, limited access to education and employment, poor neighborhoods and housing characteristics which may influence drug-related behaviors.

Secondly, study findings revealed that the problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school. Evidence that poverty throughout childhood is a powerful predictor of poor adolescent and adult health outcomes although this association is complex.

Thirdly, it was discovered during the study that those youths without work are most likely to take heroine. Poverty increases stress. Stress is well recognized as a risk factor for substance abuse and relapse after treatment.

Data also show that those who are more affluent have more social and economic ‘capital’ and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction. However, findings show that alcohol use disorders and drug use disorders are often combined which might limit the understanding of drug use problems

Findings of the study show those youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society. Worrying about how to afford shelter, food, and other basic needs causes a tremendous amount of stress.

Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

Data from the study show that this means that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse, where adolescents are more likely to use drugs when they feel neglected by their parents. At the same time, youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles.

It was also sound in study findings that a parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior,

Study findings show that one of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring. This parenting factor may have a particularly strong protective effect on high-risk youth

Frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children as found out by the study. This parenting factor may have a particularly strong protective effect on high-risk youth

Study findings also show that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse. causing emotional absence despite being a parent, giving silent treatments to exercise control, abusing alcohol or substances in front of the children, neglecting their basic needs, lack of parental support, not being able to cater for children's needs because of everyday disputes and non-monitoring among others

5.3 Conclusions

From the study findings, the following conclusions have been drawn:

Effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

As revealed by then findings of the research study, the prevalence of casual drug use is roughly common in for boys than girls due to gender role socialization processes, male adolescents may have to contend with greater peer pressure to engage in substance use and other antisocial behaviors, relative to female adolescents

Male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females since gender role orientation continues to develop during adolescence, differences between younger and older adolescents in the level of identification with gender roles and levels of empathy was mentioned by study participants.

It is true that gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits.

As noted in the study findings, peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families.

Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa.

Effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

Poverty increases feelings of hopelessness which may lead to drug use. Thus the importance of socio-economic contexts in relation to drug use has been studied, highlighting poor living conditions, limited access to education and employment, poor neighborhoods and housing characteristics which may influence drug-related behaviors.

as noted in then findings, problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school.

Those youths without work are most likely to take heroine. Poverty increases stress. Stress is well recognized as a risk factor for substance abuse and relapse after treatment.

It is also true that more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction.

Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society where worrying about how to afford shelter, food, and other basic needs causes a tremendous amount of stress.\

Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse, where adolescents are more likely to use drugs when they feel neglected by their parents and this was revealed in the findings of the study.

Also a parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior.

One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring.

Frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children as found out by the study determined the extent of drug abuse among youths.

It was also noted in the study findings that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviors of children including drugs and substance abuse. causing emotional absence despite being a parent, giving silent treatments to exercise control determined abusing alcohol or substances .

5.4 Recommendations

From the study findings and conclusions, the following conclusions have been made:

Effect of gender roles on drug abuse among the youths

The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls,

Male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females,

Gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits,

Peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families

Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa .

Effect of poverty on drug abuse among the youths

Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use.

He problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school,

Those youths without work are most likely to take heroin,

Those who are more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction

Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society.

Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

This means that bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse,

Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles, parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use,

A parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behavior,

One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring,

Frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children

Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse

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APPENDIX I

CONSENT LETTER

NAULA CAROLINE

Bachelor of public administration and management (Candidate)

RESEARCH PROJECT-UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MBALE

I am **Naula**, a student of Islamic University in Uganda, currently undertaking a research on a topic ‘effect of socio-economic factors on drug abuse among the youths *in Industrial Division of Mbale City*. You are privileged to participate in this research and your selection has been based on random sampling. Please feel free as you respond because the information you give will only be used for academics purposes, treated confidential and will be held anonymous before publication.

Thank you

.....

.....

(Researcher)

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR LOCAL PEOPLE AND LOCAL LEADERS

SECTION A

REPOUDENT'S BIO - DATA

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in the blank spaces or tick (✓) in the boxes provided where necessary

1. Name:(optional)

.....

2. Age:

3. Sex: Male Female

4. Marital status: Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed

5. Location:

Cell Parish Sub – county

.....

.....

6. Religion: Protestant Catholics Muslims Born again

Others (please specify).....

SECTION B: EFFECT OF GENDER ROLES ON DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- agree, 4-strongly agree and 5 uncertain

Question Statements	1	2	3	4	5
The prevalence of casual drug use is roughly equivalent for boys and girls					
Male adolescents have traditionally been identified as heavier and more frequent users of drugs than females.					
Gender norms are also known to affect alcohol use. Conventionally, where men have been identified as exhibiting traits like assertiveness, instrumentality, and aggressiveness, and women as manifesting expressive traits					
Peer drug use has been shown to influence adolescents' drug use among boys in combination with other factors such as residing in rural communities, having lower self esteem, low socioeconomic status, and having alcoholism in their families					
Youths who adopt the gender role orientation stereotypically assigned to the opposite sex would be expected to abuse drugs if they have adopted masculine attributes, and vice versa					

SECTION C: EFFECT OF POVERTY ON DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTHS

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- Strongly Disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Agree, 4-Strongly Agree and 5-Uncertain

Question statements	1	2	3	4	5
Poverty increases feelings of hopeless which may lead to drug use					
The problem drug users are more likely to have suffered difficult childhoods and often experienced being taken into care or excluded from school.					
Those youths without work are most likely to take heroin					
Those who are more affluent have more social and economic 'capital' and are better able to protect themselves from these forces of drug addiction					
Youths who are most at risk of developing problem drug use are those who are at the margins of society					

SECTION D: Effect of parenting on drug abuse among the youths

In a score of 1-5, please choose the most appropriate answer where 1- Strongly Disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Agree, 4-Strongly Agree and 5-Uncertain

Question statements	1	2	3	4	5
Bad parenting styles results into bad behaviours of children including drugs and substance abuse					
Youths are more likely not to use drugs when they feel their parents have authoritative styles					
Parents who monitor their children may prevent them from engaging in drug use					
A parent with excellent parenting practices may increase resiliency in her adolescent son or daughter by instilling appropriate values and norms regarding conventional behaviour.					
One of the factors that may promote successful adjustment in youths is good parenting; including close parental monitoring, frequent communication about important issues, and regular daily involvement and interaction between parent and their children					

END

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS

SECTION A

REONDENT'S BIO - DATA

INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill in the blank spaces or tick (✓) in the boxes provided where necessary

7. Name: (optional)

.....

8. Age: 15 – 30 31 – 45 46 – 60 60 +

9. Sex: Male Female

10. Marital status: Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed

11. Location:

Cell Parish Sub – county

12. Levels of education:

None Primary Secondary Tertiary and above

Other (please specify)

.....
.....

13. Religion: Protestant Catholics Muslims Born again

Others (please specify).....

Interviewing questions

- 1) What is your occupation?
- 2) What is the effect of culture on utilization of utilization of maternal health services in Bunghokho sub County, Mbale district?
- 3) How have people's level of education affected utilization of utilization of maternal health services in Bunghokho sub County, Mbale district.

4) In which ways has religion affected utilization of maternal health services in Bunghokho sub County, Mbale district?

Any other information deemed important to the research study

.....
.....

Thank you very much for your contribution

APPENDIX 3

Work plan schedule

S/No	ACTIVITY	DURATION
01	Developing questionnaires	2 weeks
02	Data collection	1 week
03	Data processing and analysis	1 week
04	Writing draft and final report	1week
05	Submission of the report	1 week
	Total Duration	2 (Two Months)

APPENDICE 1V

BUDGETARY ESTIMATES

S/No	ITEM (S)	Quantity (qty)	Unit cost (Ugshs)	Total Coast (Ugshs)
01	Printing/ photo copying papers	1 ream	20,000	20,000
02	Ruled papers	1 ream	16,000	16,000
03	Flash disk	1 (2GB)	40,000	40,000
04	Pens, pencil and note book	Assorted	10,000	10,000
05	Photocopying expenses	45 PAGES	@100	4500
06	Word typesetting expenses	45 PAGES	@1000	45,000
07	Spiral binding expenses	3 BOOKS	@5000	15,000
08	Airtime		10,000	10,000
09	Transport expenses		50,000	50,000
10	Contingency		50,000	50,000
11	TOTAL			300,000

APPENDIX V: RESEARCH INTRODUCTORY LETTER



UGANDA CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY
A Centre of Excellence in the Heart of Africa
MBALE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Office of the Academic Registrar

To INDUSTRIAL CITY DIVISION,
MBALE CITY.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Academic Research

Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss NAULA CAROLINE.....
Of Registration Number; S21/MUC/BPAM/021..... pursuing a Masters'
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree BACHELOR'S DEGREE.....

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic
Socio-Economic factors and drug abuse among the youths in
Mbale City, a case of industrial City Division, Mbale City.

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for
undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University
requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is
pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Akampurira Timothy
Academic Registrar

