



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG STUDENTS OF YABA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Drug abuse is a common phenomenon among students of higher institutions to cope primarily with emotional and academic pressure. This study investigates the prevalence of drug abuse among students of Yaba college of Technology in Lagos State. Face validation and reliability test were performed on the research instrument. A sample size of 272 students was selected using systematic sampling. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square test. The study found that the prevalence rate is 76.2% and the significant factors influencing drug abuse among students include lack of parental supervision, personality problem due to socio-economic condition, peer group influence, social influence on students and parental drug use habits and the consequences on academic performance are poor performance in school, Low concentration in class, Low class attendance, Carryover of compulsory courses. It is therefore concluded that there is a high prevalence of drug abuse among the students. Schools should empower guidance and counseling unit to sensitize students regularly on the dangers pose by drug abuse. This helps in raising and equipping students with emotional discipline and confidence to cope with the challenges of life.

KEYWORDS: Drug Abuse, Prevalence Rate, Students, Tertiary Institution, Chi-Square Test

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The increasing incidence of drug use among students has been a concern to the school community, parents and society in general (NDLEA, 2013) as cited by Muritala *et al* (2015). According to UNODC (2018) report, In 2017, the prevalence rate of any drug use in Nigeria is 14.4 percent as compared to the global annual prevalence rate of 5.6 percent which implies that the degree of drug consumption is very high among people aged 15-64 years. Onofa *et al* (2016) also obtain the lifetime prevalence rate of 69.2 percent on one or more drugs of abuse among the respondents (students) in a survey of tertiary institutions in Abeokuta, Ogun State. Ajala (2012) affirm that there are less than two million drug users in tertiary institution in Nigeria and no academic institution is invulnerable and every student is culpable to this scourge. These staggering statistics showed that drug abuse has found its way into our citadel of learning as “its impact among Nigerian adolescents has been a feature of a morally bankrupt, corrupt and wasted generation and loss of our societal values and ideals” (Hamisu *et al.*, 2014). Oluremi (2012) posits that drug abuse is unsafe intake of substance that affects the entire mental and psychological wellbeing of an individual which includes prohibited drugs and dangerous use of lawful recommended drug or self-medication. The factors necessitating this menace have been well documented: Alcohol dependence on Adults; Alcohol supply and high-risk drinking patterns (Bonomo *et al.*, 2004); Unconducive learning and wellness related issues (Amelia *et al.*, 2017), curiosity and desire to find out the effectiveness of a particular drug; to be



happy; to relieve tension and to feel mature (Hamisu *et al.*, 2014) while Maithya (2009) also affirm that the desire to explore, test and search for abstract answers to issues is the cause of indiscriminate drug abuse among students. It has also been reported that some organizations who are into production of alcohol deliberately target students in tertiary institutions as consumers of their products. They organize shows and concerts in schools where these products are distributed freely among students. Muritala *et al.* (2014) observe that the combine effort of the police, NDLEA and information from the media have shown that indiscriminate drug use and cult related crimes have been on the increase in most of our tertiary institutions which account for the reason why some youths are languishing in prisons. Adolescent period can be a challenging period for most youths. It is a length of time of struggling for self-identity. It is likewise the length of time parental steering seems not to be enough and the impact of peer is most felt. Today's student are future potential leaders and it is important that quality training (emotional and academic knowledge) is given to them for a better nation. The incidence of volatile behavior is related to illicit drug use. Unsafe sexual behaviour is tantamount to excessive HIV occurrence estimates. Unfortunately, students may additionally underrate the damaging outcomes of unhealthy lifestyles. The major goal of education is to train a man that is expected to make contribution to his

community and to the nation but when students now prioritize the use of mind altering drugs to cope with emotional and academic challenges, this call to question the quality of our tomorrow's leader. Hence, the study investigates the prevalence of drug abuse among students of Yaba College of Technology.

2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data was sourced from students of both part time and full time. The respondents comprise of both male and female students. A cross-sectional survey design was adopted as data was collected from the target population through questionnaire. A systematic sampling was adopted as the procedure for sampling. A sample of size 272 was selected out the entire population of students of Yaba College of Technology for the purpose of this study. The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.824 which hereby render the questionnaire reliable. An interviewer-administered questionnaire which included information on socio demographic characteristics was used to collect data from the study participants. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 25. Descriptive statistics and Chi-Square test was conducted to test relationships between variables of interest.

3.0 Results

Two hundred and seventy-two (272) copies of questionnaire were distributed and two hundred and fifty-six (256) were retrieved representing 94% response rate.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Distribution of the Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sex	Male	102	39.8	39.8	39.8
	Female	154	60.2	60.2	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	
Age	18-24yrs	112	43.8	43.8	43.8
	25-31yrs	76	29.7	29.7	73.4
	32-38yrs	52	20.3	20.3	93.8
	39-45yrs	16	6.3	6.3	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	
Marital status	Single	184	71.9	71.9	71.9
	Married	72	28.1	28.1	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	



School	Management	77	30.1	30.1	30.1
	Science	77	30.1	30.1	60.2
	Technology	33	12.9	12.9	73.0
	Engineering	10	3.9	3.9	77.0
	Environmental Studies	24	9.4	9.4	86.3
	Liberal Studies	18	7.0	7.0	93.4
	Art	17	6.6	6.6	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	
Level	ND I	51	19.9	19.9	19.9
	ND II	44	17.2	17.2	37.1
	ND III	24	9.4	9.4	46.5
	HND I	103	40.2	40.2	86.7
	HND II	26	10.2	10.2	96.9
	HND III	8	3.1	3.1	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	
Programme	Part time	143	55.9	55.9	55.9
	Full time	113	44.1	44.1	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey, 2020

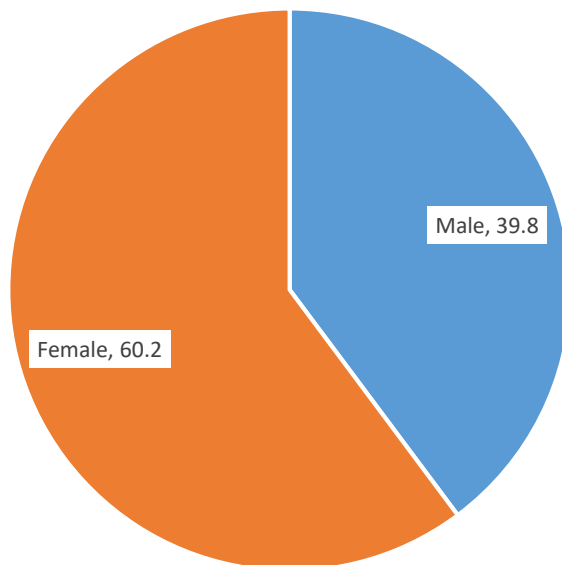


Figure 1: Pie-chart of respondent's Sex

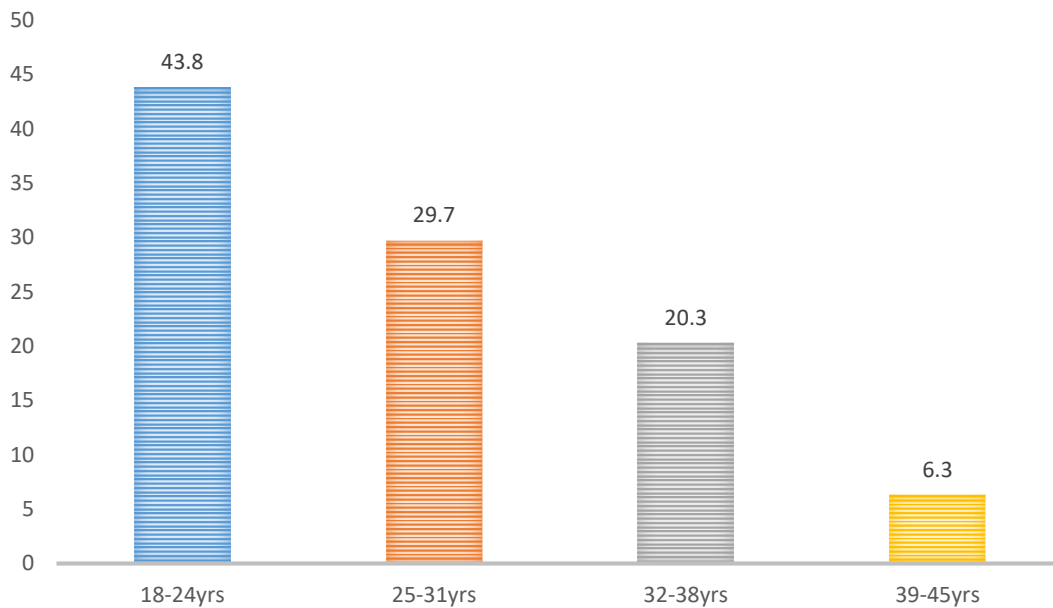


Figure 2: Age of Respondents

The distribution of the socio-demographic characteristics reveals that 39.8% of the respondents are male while 60.2% of the respondents are female. Also 43.8% of the respondents are between ages 18 – 24 years, 29.7% are between ages 25 – 31 years, 20.3% are between ages 32 – 38 years, while 6.3% are between ages 39 – 45 years. 71.9% of the respondents are single while 28.1% of the respondents are married. 30.1% of the respondents are from the school of management, 30.1% are from the school of science, 12.9% are from the school of technology, 3.9% are from the school of engineering, 9.4% are from the school of environmental studies, 7.0% are from the school of liberal studies while 6.6% of the

respondents are from the school of art. Also, 19.9% of the respondents are in ND I, 17.2% are in ND II, 9.4% are in ND III, 40.2% are in HND I, 10.2% are in HND II, 3.1% of the respondents are in HND III. 55.9% of the respondents are part time students while 44.1% of the respondents are full time students which implies that the survey cut across the entire population of students in Yaba College of Technology. Of all the entire respondents, about 76.2% have taken drug without prescription which is the prevalence rate. There are variations in the values and these variations are due to different reasons particular to each variable in the study.

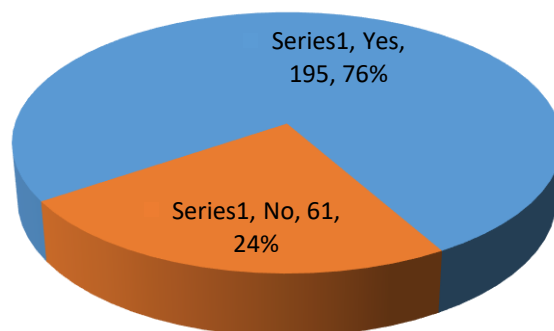


Figure 4: Do you take any kind of drug without prescription?

Table 2: The factors that influences drug abuse among students

	Issues	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	Lack of parental supervision	3.5	5.9	7.8	42.2	40.6
2.	Personal problems due to socio-economic conditions	9.8	8.6	6.6	26.2	48.8
3.	Peer group influence	6.6	16.8	3.9	31.3	41.4
4.	Social influence on students	8.2	26.2	7.0	24.0	34.4
5.	Parental drug use	4.3	9.0	8.6	34.8	43.4

Source: Field survey, 2020

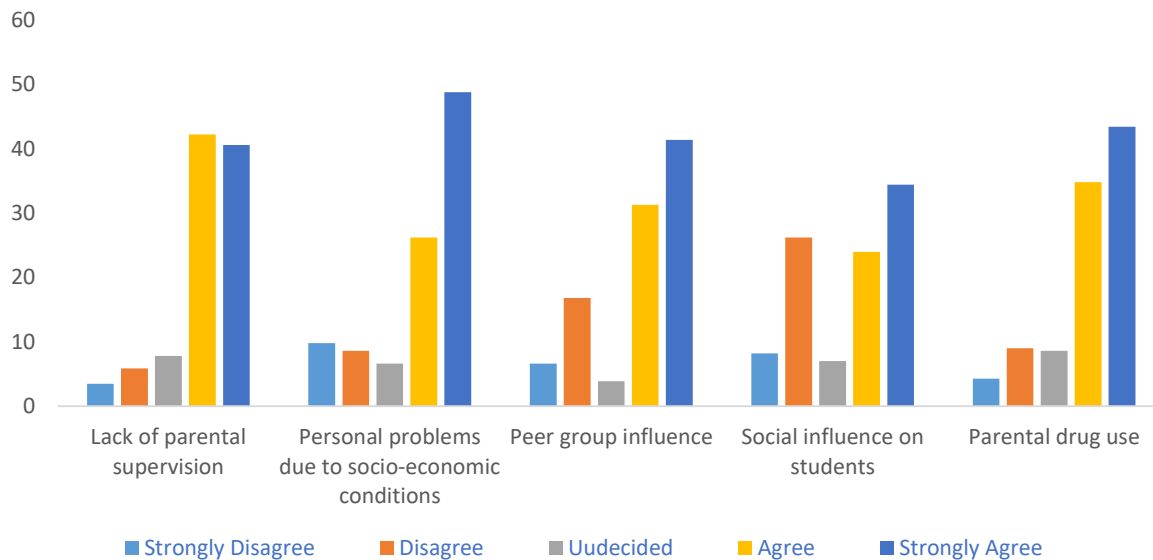


Figure 5: Factors influencing drug abuse among students

Table 2 shows that 82.8 % of the respondents agreed that lack of parental supervision contributes to the drug abuse, 75.0 % believed that personality problems due to socio-economic conditions will lead to this social malady, 72.7% agreed that peer group pressure where students are motivated to copy their colleagues who engage in drug abuse, 68.4 % agreed that social influence

where students are being bombarded with mass media messages by way of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Radio, Television, Shows and Concerts etc. increase their chances of engaging in drug abuse while majority (78.2%) are of the opinion that parental drug history affects student' drug abuse habit .

Table 3: The effects of drug abuse on student academic performance

	Effects	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	Poor performance in school	9.8	11.3	5.9	27.3	45.7
2.	Carry-over of some important courses in school	3.1	8.6	8.2	32.8	47.3

3.	Low class attendance	18.4	13.3	7.0	21.1	40.2
4.	Low concentration in class	14.1	17.2	4.7	18.8	45.3
5.	Health problems	12.5	18.8	7.4	23.8	37.5

Source: Field survey, 2020

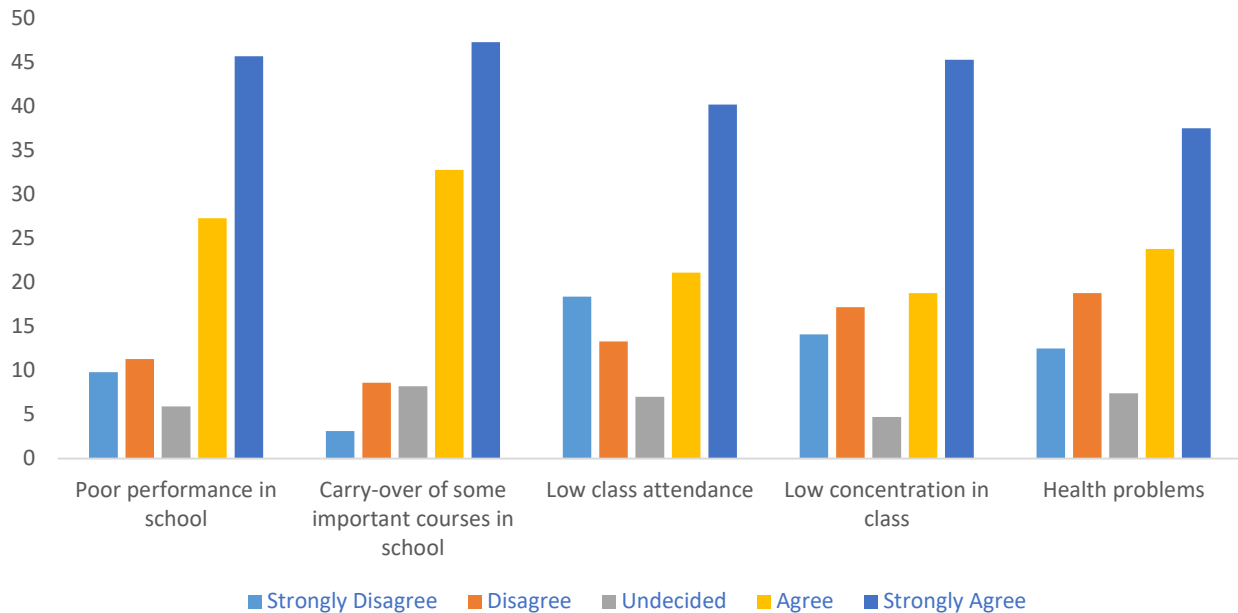


Figure 6: The effects of drug abuse on student academic performance

Table 3 shows that 72.0% agreed that students who engage in abnormal use of drug will experience poor performance in school, 80.1% agreed that abuser of drug will have carryover in some important courses in school, 61.3% agreed that they will likely

have low class attendance, 64.1% agreed that they will have low concentration in class and 63.1% agreed it might lead to health problems which may affect students during the course of study.

3.1 TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis One

H₀: There is no significant relationship between drug abuse and research variables

Table 4: Drug Abuse and Research Variables

S/N	Variables	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	X ²	Df	Sig.
1	Lack of parental supervision	104	108	20	15	9	256	196.852	4	.000
2	Personality Problems due to socio-Economic Conditions	125	67	17	22	25	256	164.156	4	.000



3	Peer Group Influence	106	80	10	43	17	256	132.164	4	.000
4	Social influence on students	88	62	18	67	21	256	72.945	4	.000
5	Parental drug use	111	89	22	23	11	256	161.500	4	.000

Table 4 above revealed that there is a statistical significant association between lack of parental supervision and abuse of drug by student ($p < 0.05$). This signified that the family has a big role to play in ensuring that their wards are properly educated about the risk of engaging in drugs. It shows that there is a statistically significant association between student's social economic condition and abuse of drug ($p < 0.05$). This implies that students who experienced deprivation in their early formative years are likely to abuse drug. In addition, It revealed that there is a statistical significant association between student's tendency to abuse drug due to influence of friends ($p < 0.05$). This implies that when a student associate with other students who use drugs, the chance of participation with the substance is equally increased. It also revealed that there is statistical significant

association between drug abuse and social influence on student ($p < 0.05$). This signified that social factor (social media, Television, Radio, online, shows and concert) has strong influence on student's perception of drugs and can lead to its abuse. Finally, It also revealed that there is statistical significant association between parental drug use habits and that of their offspring ($p < 0.05$). This signified that if the child sees a disjoint between parent's instructions and practices it creates suspicion which is passed out into adolescence giving rise to aberrant behavior, hence a drug abuser is a product of his environment. Hence, we conclude that there are factors responsible for drug abuse among students in tertiary institution.

3.2 Table 5 Hypothesis Two

H_0 : There is no significant association between drug abuse on student academic performance

S/N	Variables	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	X ²	Df	Sig.
1	Poor performance in school	117	70	15	29	25	256	140.094	4	.000
2	Carryover of some important courses in school	121	84	21	22	8	256	187.086	4	.000
3	Low class attendance	103	54	18	34	47	256	80.211	4	.000
4	Low concentration in class	116	48	12	44	36	256	117.750	4	.000
5	Health problems	96	61	19	48	32	256	68.727	4	.000

Table 5 revealed that there is a statistically significant association between drug abuse and performing poorly in examination at school ($p < 0.05$). This signified that drug as a material alter discernments, reasoning, temperament, conduct and general body system and when abused disorganizes the

student and eventually results in inability to perform as expected in school. It shows that there is a statistically significant association between drug abuse and carry-over of compulsory courses ($p < 0.05$). This signified that a drug abuser may suffer from memory lapses, short attention span and

difficulty in concentration which might result to having carry-over of compulsory courses. It also revealed that there is a statistically significant association between drug abuse and low class attendance ($p < 0.05$). This signified that a drug abuser craved for the substance most of the time thereby endangering the available study time/ lecture period. It also shows that there is a statistically significant association between use of drug and low concentration in class ($p < 0.05$). This signified that an individual who abuses drugs may experience distorted perception, feeling of anxiety and euphoria,

sadness and inner joy and may not concentrate in class activities. It revealed that there is a statistically significant association between abuse of drug and student's experiencing health problems ($p < 0.05$). This signified that students who abuse drugs have high chances of experiencing health crisis and eventually drop out of school. Finally, the results show that all the factors are statistically significant, we can therefore conclude that drug abuse has significant effects on students' academic performance in tertiary institutions.

3.3 Table 6: Hypothesis Three

H₀: There is no significant difference between academic performance of students who abuse drugs and those who do not

S/N	Variables	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total	X ²	Df	Sig.
1	Poor performance in school	118	52	12	31	43	256	207.988	4	.000
2	Carryover of some important courses in school	142	39	08	42	25	256	233.263	4	.000
3	Low class attendance	138	54	18	34	12	256	245.000	4	.000
4	Low concentration in class	125	48	20	27	36	256	249.566	4	.000
5	Health problems	114	63	19	38	22	256	245.007	4	.000

The research hypothesis three tested if there is association between academic performance of students who abuse drugs and those who do not, table 6 above shows the results and discovered that there is no significant difference between students who abuse drugs and those who do not in

performing poorly in school ($p < 0.05$); having carry-over of some important courses in school ($p < 0.05$); recording Low class attendance ($p < 0.05$); Low concentration in class ($p < 0.05$); and experiencing health problems ($p < 0.05$).

4.0 DISCUSSIONS

The distribution of the socio-demographic characteristics reveals that 39.8% of the respondents are male while 60.2% of the respondents are female. This implies that there are more female than male respondents in the study. This may be a reflection of changing societal culture where average Nigerian families prefer to encourage their female child to marry and educate a male child up to university level (Onofa et al 2016). The results suggest that there is high incidence of drug abuse among the study population and hence the prevalent rate is

76.2% which is lower than 78% obtained by Makanjuola et al (2007) in Ilorin and also higher than 69.2% obtained by Onofa et al (2016) in Abeokuta and the most abused drug is Alcohol which is in agreement with most surveys on drug abuse that also found Alcohol as the most prevalent drug of use by students in tertiary institutions in Nigeria (Ebirim and Morakinyo (2011); Adelekan et al (1992). This implies that the consumption of drugs is to the detriment of the well-being and social function of the student. The indiscriminate overdependence



or misuse of one particular drug with or without a prior systematic investigation from certified health practitioners calls for serious concern and it requires an extreme solution which validates the position of United Nations Office of Drug and Control (2018). The results is also in line with the work of Fayombo and Aremu (2000); Ajala (2012) Adegboyega (2014); Muritala et al (2015); Onofa et al (2016). The study found that lack of parental supervision, personality problems due to social-economic conditions, peer group pressure and social pressure are factors that lead to abnormal use of drug among students. This also implies that young people are individuals in development and transformation that experiment with newly discovered aspects of their physical and emotional selves, proper attention and adequate care should be given to them during this trying period or the child might be susceptible to abuse drugs. This findings agreed with the position of Ndom and Adelokun (1996); Maithya (2009); Kyalo and Mbugua, (2011); Amelia et al (2017). Secondly, Chi-square test analysis results gave validity to all the factors tested

CONCLUSION

Drug abuse in tertiary institution should be a concern to all Nigerians especially the school heads, the leaders of diverse religious associations, non-governmental organizations and government. The problem is prevalent among adolescents who in most cases are ignorant of the dangers inherent. Many of them engaged in it out of frustration, poverty, lack of parental

RECOMMENDATIONS

Schools should empower their guidance and counselling unit to be more proactive by employing experts to counsel students who engage in abnormal use of drugs. This helps in sensitizing the students on the dangers of indulging in drug abuse. Nationwide Investigations on forms of drug use and misuse should be carried out among youths and assessment should allow for identification of students who engage in

indicating that they are all statistically significant .i.e. lack of parental supervision ($P < 0.05$), personality problem due to socio-economic condition ($P < 0.05$), peer group influence ($p < 0.05$), social influence on students ($P < 0.05$) and parental drug use habits ($P < 0.05$) and the consequences on academic performance: poor performance in school ($P < 0.05$), Low concentration in class ($P < 0.05$), Low class attendance ($P < 0.05$), Carryover of compulsory courses ($P < 0.05$). These findings are also in line with the work of Muritala *et al.*, (2015); Oluremi (2012) and Abdulahi (2009). However results on the third hypothesis tested indicate that there is no difference between students who abuse drugs and those who do not on the basis of academic performance based on all statistics ($p < 0.05$) implying that academic performance of students is independent of their engagement in drug abuse for this target population which is in line with Kobiowu (2006) who concluded that the academic pursuit of the undergraduates who engage in drug misuse is not unduly jeopardized contrary to seemingly popular expectation.

supervision, peer influence, etc. This study therefore conclude that drug abuse have effect on students' academic performance in higher institutions. Although the government has currently championed the campaign against drug abuse, drug abusers exhibit some aberrant behaviour due to their reliance on drugs. They can be helped by Counsellor to overcome their problems.

abnormal use of drug. Advising centres should be set-up in every locality in the country by government or well to-do individuals. Certified health personnel should be employed to attend to drug addicts or those dependent on drugs. Parents and guardians should pay more attention to their child in order to ensure they do not involve themselves with those who abuse drugs.



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