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Social and Health Consequences of Substance Abuse among Nigerian Youths in Kosofe Local Government Area, Lagos-State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Substance abuse refers to the excessive and persistent self-administration of a substance without regard to the medically or culturally accepted patterns. This study examines the social and health consequences of substance abuse among Nigerian youths in Kosofe Local Government area of Lagos-state which has been poorly reported in extant Nigerian literature. Personality theory and learning theory are the two theories underpinning this study. The cross-sectional descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Multi-stage and simple random probability sampling technique was used in the selection of a sample size of three hundred and fifty (350) respondents. The quantitative method of data collection was employed for the study. Univariate and bivariate analysis were the statistical tools utilised for analysing the data garnered from the field. The findings of the study aver that there are significant relationships between domestic violence (0.001), health status (0.004) and substance abuse, but there is no relationship between peer group relationship (0.181) and the abuse of substance. Stemming from the findings of this study, there is need to put an outright ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol, Indian hemp, Marijuana, tramadol and other substance that are abused by teeming youths in the country.

Keywords

Social Health Consequences Substance Abuse Youth Nigeria

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