

Aggressive Behaviour and Its Association with Substance Use Disorder among Senior Secondary School Students in Ilesha, Nigeria

Authors : Famurewa Olumide Joseph, Akinsulore Adesanmi

Abstract : The current study investigated aggressive behaviour and its association with substance use disorder among senior secondary school students in Ilesha, Nigeria. Participants were three hundred and seventy-five (375) comprising (212) females and (163) males of senior secondary school students in Ilesha East and Ilesha West; who were randomly selected among the population of students from the schools. The mean age of the respondents was 14.61 years (S.D = 1.16), with 311 (82.9%) between 14 - 16 years. Female respondents were 212 (56.5%), while male respondents were 163 (43.5%). A cross sectional design was adopted. Three instruments were used for data collection. Buss Perry Aggression Questionnaire, Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) and Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST). It was hypothesized that aggressive behaviour will be associated with substance use disorder among senior secondary school students in Ilesha East and Ilesha West. The result indicated that the overall prevalence of substance use disorder was 16.0%. Chi-Square test exploring the association between aggressive behaviour and substance use disorder shows that there is a significant association between aggressive behaviour and substance use disorder ($\chi^2 = 8.55$, $p = 0.014$). Results also showed that emotional problem ($\chi^2 (2) = 13.0$; $p = 0.001$) was statistically significant while current medications intake ($\chi^2 (2) = 2.03$; $p = 0.362$) and overall wellbeing ($\chi^2 (4) = 2.49$; $p = 0.646$) were not statistically significant. There is an inverse association between prosocial behaviour and aggressive behaviour ($r = -0.037$, $p > 0.05$). This indicates that as the level of prosocial behaviour increases, the level of aggressive behaviour among respondents decreases. However, alcohol use had no correlation with aggressive behaviour ($r = 0.070$, $p > 0.05$). Among the implications stated is that factors such as emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity, peer problem and drug use contributed to the prevalence of aggressive behaviour among students. Suggestions for further studies were equally made.

Keywords : aggressive behaviour, alcohol, prevalence, students, substance use disorder (SUD)

Conference Title : ICPPW 2024 : International Conference on Positive Psychology and Wellbeing

Conference Location : Vancouver, Canada

Conference Dates : May 20-21, 2024