



**THE IDEA OF PEACE IN THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND  
SUBSTANCE USE AMONG THE YOUTHS**

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### Abstract

This study investigates the effect of employment status and drug use on 'Peace' among youths. A total number of 143 youths drawn from two social groups, Obinwanne and Omambala groups in Anambra State, Nigeria, served as the participants for the study. The researcher selected participants through simple random sampling which gives equal opportunity to the target group members. They consisted of 27 females and 116 males. Their ages ranged from 19 – 37 years with a mean age of 28.32 and a standard deviation of 4.28. Two instruments were used in the study, the Peace Index (PI) and the Drug Use Questionnaire (DUQ).

The researcher conducted a pilot study and obtained 0.89 alpha coefficient reliability on the scale and 0.80 alpha coefficient reliability in the drug use questionnaire. Two hypotheses were tested in the study: 1. Statistical hypothesis I suggests that employed and unemployed youths will remarkably vary in their level of 'Peace', was accepted at  $p < 0.05$ ; 2. statistical hypothesis<sup>2</sup>, suggests that drug users and non-drug users will remarkably vary in their level of Peace was also accepted at  $p < 0.05$ .

However, the interaction between employment status and drug use was not statistically significant ( $F = 1.28, p = 0.26$ ). The results were discussed. Relying on the findings of this study, the researcher recommends that the services of qualified psychologists be made available to schools and to counsel and direct students on the dangers of drug use.

**Keywords:** Obinwanne, Omambala Group, Peace Index (PI), Drug Use Questionnaire (DUQ), statistical hypothesis



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Exceptionally, I offer thanks to Almighty God; for giving me this outstanding opportunity to complete this research work. It is also my delight to commend the effort of some people who in some special ways contributed to the success of this research work.

I specially appreciate the effort of my amiable supervisor, Dr. Emmanuel Nweke Okafor for his immeasurable assistance in this academic work; despite his extended program, he made it his obligation to get this research work accomplished. I am intensely grateful to him. I appreciate my lovely Wife Lady Chidimma Josephine Okuefuna and my Wonderful Children Chimamanda, Ugomsinachi and Somtochukwu Okuefuna for their love and patience all through this academic journey. You are the best that happened to my life, I bless the good God for your gift to me. All those I cannot list their names; I pray that your blessings remain permanent in Jesus name. Amen

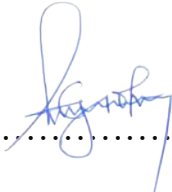
## DEDICATION

**This Independent Study is dedicated to all the youths out there who are undergoing difficulties due to the menace of unemployment and substance use. I encourage you to strive harder and hold on to faith in God Almighty, for there is a silver lining in every cloud.**



## DECLARATION

I, Mr. Okuefuna, Chuka Ignatius, hereby declare that this work is entirely mine and it is original unless specific acknowledgements verify otherwise. I have done this independent study by myself under the close supervision of an advisor.



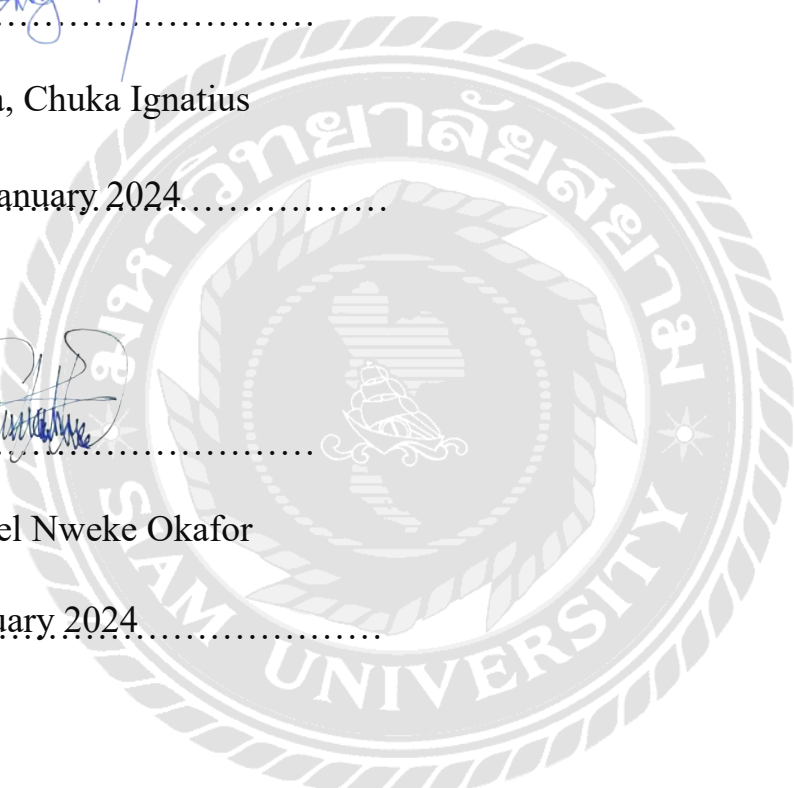
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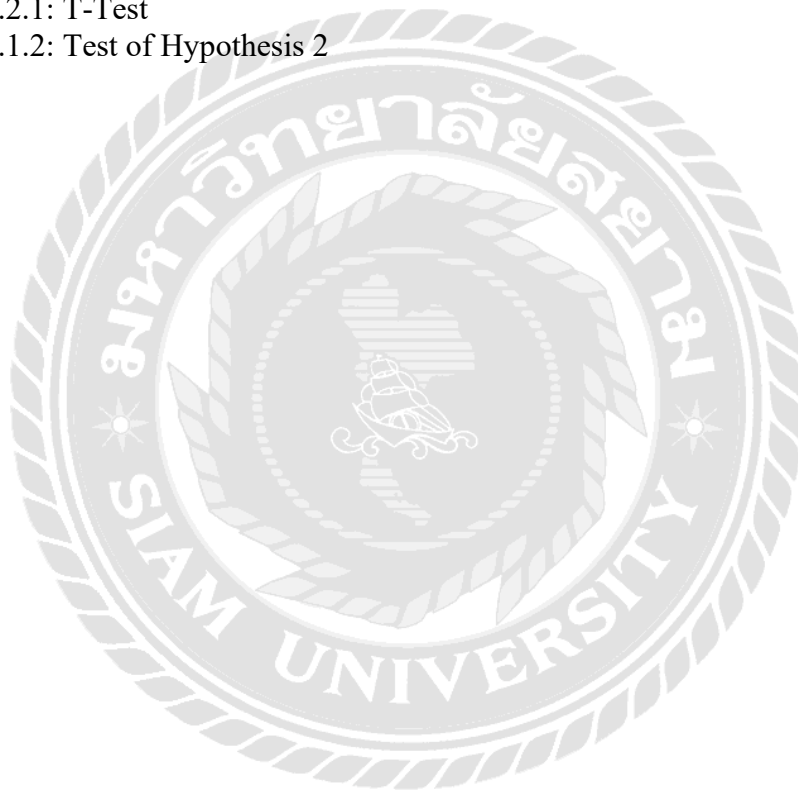
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BPNT	Basic Peace Needs Theory
CAP	Cognitive-Affective-Pharmacogenetic
CET	Cognitive Evaluation Theory
COT	Causality Orientations Theory
Df	Degrees of Freedom
GBD	Global Burden of Disease
GCT	Goal Contents Theory
LCI	Lifestyle coping inventory
OIT	Organismic Integration Theory
SD	Standard Deviation
SDT	Self Determination Theory
SEM	Standard Error Mean
Sig	Significance Level
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
WEL	Wellness Evaluation of Lifestyle



# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The healthy peace of the youths is a panacea for a productive society. The youths play an important role in any society; their peace determines how society thrives. This can make or mar a society as society greatly depends on the youth for survival as they are the productive age that sustains the society. Having healthy peace is being emotionally stable, having positive thoughts, having good social relationships, and having high career pursuits which require the active engagement of self-control processes such as emotion regulation pursuits (Brown and Ryan, 2003). Positive peace among youths helps in reducing the rate of death, vulnerability, dependence, and fatality and improves physical and mental alertness (Chida, 2008).

Peace forms part of the field of positive psychology, which evolved out of the humanistic movement which represented a swing away from focusing primarily on psychopathology towards enhancement of normal and optimal human growth, which is a basic precept of positive psychology (Bar-On, 2010). The peace of youths can be viewed from the angle of being satisfied with life expectancy, including education, family life, social relationship, association, and physical outlook. According to Arnold (2007), the concept of peace is a relatively expansive idea that extends to include physical and peace aspects. Positive psychological view, identify and amplify the strength and capabilities that individuals, families, and society need to embrace to flourish. The qualities every individual needs to blossom and experience profound satisfaction, knowledge, and emotional, physical, and social well-being are the same assets that guide against stress, physical and mental illness (Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi, 2000). Peace among youths can be measured with those

associated with, the physical outlook of the individual, career advancement, education, and family members as major indicators that measures emotional and behavioral. (Booker et al., 2018).

Unemployment among youths is a major crisis affecting not just the individual but the society and the national economy which is a hindrance to national growth. Unemployment has greatly affected the mental health of a greater number of youths in Africa who depended so much on how to advance the continent. This has greatly affected the growth of the African continent as most of the youth population migrated or have intentions to migrate to Europe and Asia in search of greener pastures. This has also caused a brain drain in Africa as the educated and skilled youths who could not secure jobs also migrate or plan to migrate to Europe where they settle to work.

The population of our country (Nigeria) increases by the day. Nigeria is among the most populated nations with increasing youth unemployment. In 2018, Statistics show about 200 million people in Nigeria, and young people aged 18-35 years constitute about 80% of the population. Today, there are young people both with formal and informal education who are willing to work but do not have any job. Even higher degree holders are unemployed. The real cause of unemployment in Nigeria is the growing population. Other factors are recession, inflation, bad governance, corruption, disability, nepotism, and lack of positive will of the leaders to develop the country. Every youth expects to have a job that will help with life expectancy. Employment helps a young person to meet life demands. It also can help one to have stable growth, high self-esteem, confidence, and self-discovery. Whereas unemployment led to depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and Peace harm, especially when all efforts to get employed met a brick wall. Unemployment can make the youth unstable even in interpersonal relations, and managing family life, and can lead someone to drug use and abuse which is so detrimental to personal growth and life advancement which is the dream of every young person. Nigerian Prisons are filled with young men and women of productive age who out of life

frustration occasioned by unemployment turned to crime and other vices to meet up with life demands which are a burden to the unemployed population.

Unemployment is a crisis that led to a loss of personality worth, brushed ego, lack of confidence, loss of self-respect, and inferiority complex which greatly affect the peace of an individual. Unemployment is a global phenomenon that is so challenging, especially for the youths who are the production force of every economy. This can lead to economic recession, inflation, and other social vices which are not healthy for national growth. With the recent global recession around the world, the Covid-19 pandemic, and Russia- the Ukraine war, the youths in their productive ages are the worst hit, they bear the bluntness, they are thrown out of jobs, which led to more youths back to the labor market and depression. The employment status of the youths may determine their peace of the youths.

When the youths after acquiring higher education or skills, are gainfully employed, they would be productive and impact society positively. Employment is one factor that sets the pace for meaningful living. Once a youth is assured of having food on the table and receiving a salary for a job done, the youth tend to be stable peace. Employment helps the youth advance in life. Unemployment has greatly caused the rate of crime and other social vices to be very high in Nigeria. The youths after school continue to roam the streets in search of greener pastures and still depend on their parent for basic things such as shelter and food. Unemployment is a malaise that is ravaging our society and making the youths unproductive. The youth who is not gainfully employed cannot have peace of mind as such. An unemployed youth is financially unstable, depends on their parents for survival, cannot start life and family of their own, and cannot reason perfectly well. Only a youth who is peacefully balanced and stable can to achieve any good in life and advance in their chosen career, have financial stability, and politically alert. So, employment status may influence the peace of youths, it may determine how they relate with themselves and

others. Unemployment may lead youths to self-neglect, self-destruction, looking haggard, and may negatively affect their thought processes.

Drug use among youths is yet another factor that may influence the peace of the youth. Substance Use includes the use of those Stimulants and depressant drugs (Alcohol, Nicotine/Tobacco, codeine, Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin, methamphetamines) that interact with the Central Nervous System and distort the thinking abilities of the youth making the user vulnerable to incapable of self-realization. Substance use distorts the thinking ability and thinking patterns of youths and hampers development and growth. Unemployment and drug use go hand in hand because unemployment paves the way for drug abuse among youths.

Obi-Nwosu (2011) says that, “Substance abuse represents a pattern of substance use and is manifested by recurrent adverse consequences related to the repeated ingestion of a substance, whether a drug of abuse or a medicinal drug”. Substance use or psychoactive drugs interact with the brain, affecting mental processed behavior, perception of reality, level of alertness, response to time, and perception of the world. Substance use or a psychoactive drug is any chemical substance that, when taken into the body, alters its function physically and/or psychologically (World Health Organization, 1989). The American National Institute of Drug Abuse reported that the use of substances can be a reverting and persistent illness for the brain acquired through the use or desire to use the drugs without paying attention or thinking about their side effects of it. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014).

Substance use affects the peace of youths because drugs change the brain. Substance use and employment status of the youth may form the bases on which the Peace of the youths stands. When the youths are not gainfully employed, most turn to drug use and abuse, to ease off stress. This worsens the general wellness of the youths and makes them more vulnerable to societal ills. Drug use causes a significant burden to youths and societies throughout the world. It is a global phenomenon that

affects the whole world. It is also another way through which some youths contract diseases and deadly viruses especially HIV/AIDS as some drugs are taken by injecting into the body, this is especially when injecting materials are shared. It is a social and health burden on the youth population.

Unemployment can destroy a youth, exposing the individual to vulnerability. This is because; he is not stable financially, emotionally, and peacefully. Unemployment can make the youth indulge in what he/she may ordinarily not want to do. He will solely depend on other people, to sustain life. This will make the youth do the bidding of those that give them money. Unemployment can make the youths go into being political thugs during the electioneering campaign, to eke out a living; they will be a tool in the hands of greedy politicians. Unemployment can also make the youths take to cyber-crime and other related crimes in society. The employment status of the youths may determine strongly, how society grows or falls; this is the reason why responsible governments do everything within their power to create jobs for the teeming youths since the future solely depends on them. Employment gives the youths the right and the power to make the right decisions in life, to contribute meaningfully to the growth of society, and contribute their quota to nation-building.

So, employment status may influence the peace of youths, it may determine how they relate with themselves and others. But unemployment may lead youth to self-neglect, look haggard, and may affect their thought processes, these may equally affect peace. The peace of the youths is very important for societal growth. Society depends so much on the productive age of the youths to advance socially, technologically, economically, and politically. Only a Peaceful balanced youth will make a positive and well-articulated impact on society.



## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

There have been several incidences of drug-related mental illness among the youths and from a personal experience gotten during clinical exposure in Enugu State University rehabilitation center Emene, Enugu State, Nigeria and Anambra State rehabilitation center Nteje, Nigeria it was observed that many patients were mentally sick due to emotional trauma resulting from depression which was traced to the economic and financial stress which emanated from unemployment. Therefore, it is pertinent to access how employment status and drug use among youths could affect the peace of these youths.

## **1.4 Purpose of the Study**

The aims of the study are as follows:

1. To determine whether employment status will significantly influence the peace of the youths.
2. To examine whether substance use will significantly influence the peace of the youth.

## **1.5 Relevance of the Study**

This study will help to solve the problems that unemployment and substance use may cause in society like violent crimes, kidnapping, drug dependence, and death.

## 1.6 Operational Definition of key Variables

**Employment Status:** Refers to the occupational state of an individual that is whether the youth is gainfully employed or is still an applicant.

**Drug Use:** Refers to the use of substances that can alter the functions of the brain such as cannabis (marijuana), Nicotine, and Caffeine.

**Peace:** Refers to a state of mental and cognitive wellness and balance. That is the ability to think well.

**Youth:** Refers to young adults between the ages of 18-45 years in Igboland of Nigeria.

## 1.7 Limitations of the study

**Time:** The researcher's main limitation when assembling facts for the study was time. The semester lectures ran concomitantly with the writing of this project. As a result, the researcher's concentration was separated between completing the project and meeting up with the semester lectures.

**Finance:** Financial constraints compounded the time aspect, especially given the existing high transportation costs both to and fro the study's large terrain. Without external financial aid, locating key data in diverse locations would have been nearly unfeasible.

**Poor Response:** People's reluctance to oblige in research project makes it complex to obtain vital data. Because they were concerned about their individual and work security, most people in positions of authority refused to provide essential information. The researchers' efforts were hampered by the "Why not check next time? I'm too busy" attitude, but consistency saved the circumstance.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

The importance of the peace of the youths to the growth of society can never be over-emphasized. Society appreciates and recognizes this importance and is making efforts to position the youths in the right direction, for them to impact positively on the society. The peace of the youths creates goodwill, harmony, rapport, mutuality, and cordial relationship among the people. This is only obtained when the youths are peacefully balanced. In the absence of this peaceful balance among youths in society, there are tendencies that there will be a heightened violation of norms in the society.

#### 2.2 Concept of Peace

Ryan and Deci (2001). 'State that there are two principal methodologies for the study of well-being. The first methodology is hedonic or subjective well-being. This method sees well-being as the presence of a positive frame of mind and life fulfillment. Well-being is, therefore, feeling good more often than feeling bad.' The second method is eudemonic well-being or peace. According to Ryff (1989a), eudaimonic well-being, or peace, includes autonomy, environmental mastery, positive relations with others, self-acceptance, purpose in life, and personal growth.

According to Wising, Wisconsin, du Toit, and Terrane (2006), the pursuit of an encompassing conceptualization of well-being has caused two movements to emerge, namely, the hedonic view that is focused on happiness and the balance of positive and negative effects, and the eudaimonia peace perspective with the focus on how well-being people are living. According to Ryff (1989b), an individual that is living well can resist enculturation, has direction in life, is positive towards the self, has positive relationships with others, and continues to develop and grow throughout life. Peace is linked to personal growth and the development of one's full potential. (Fava

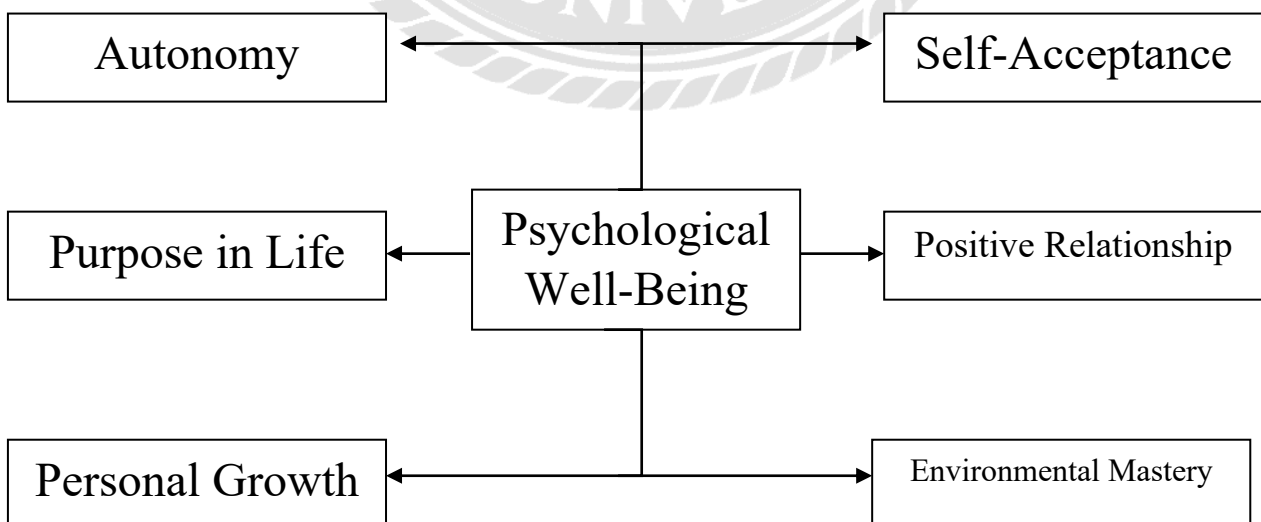
and Ruini, 2003). Fava and Ruini (2003) also state that individuals have a sense of autonomy, competence, self-acceptance, belongingness, and purpose. Seligman (2002) proposed that an individual who is experiencing peace is leading the "good life," which is an essential component of authentic happiness. Even though well-being as stated above could be viewed from two different viewpoints namely, hedonic or eudaimonic, the emphasis of this study will be on peace, or the eudaimonic approach, since it encapsulates the question of how well people are living as well as the development of one's full potential, which is specifically applicable when working with youth.

Compton (2001) makes the following statement concerning peace. "Any investigator who is curious about the parameters of peace will find a confusing array of theoretical perspectives, conclusions, and methodologies that all claim some authority in the literature. Cowen (1994) shares this sentiment by stating that a consistently suitable definition of peace seems to be an illusion, any different definitions and models of peace well-being exist, this highlighting the multi-dimensionality of peace, with optimum functioning occurring when these dimensions are in a sense of balance. Peace is often used interchangeably with the term mental health (Visser and Routledge, 2007). Peace functions within an intricate system that experiences deviations with time and place, as well as with the integration of the different dimensions (Gropet al., 2008). Peace is a broad concept and refers to a satisfactory condition or existence characterized by health and happiness. Peace is also referred to as functioning at a high level of behavioral and emotional adjustment, and not just an absence of illness. Individuals with higher levels of peace are viewed as more successful in meeting environmental stresses and pressures, while a lack of peace can mean an absence of success and the existence of emotional problems (Bar-On, 1988).

Because of the difficulty in arriving at one definition of peace, many different models of well-being have been developed. Hinds (1983) developed the Lifestyle

coping inventory (LCI) to assess the health and stress management of individuals. It measures a variety of facets that influence health and stress levels such as exercise, environment, lifestyle, drug use, nutrition, problem-solving, and peace habits. Hettler (1984) proposed six dimensions of healthy functioning, which include physical, emotional, social, intellectual, occupational, and spiritual functioning. Myers et al (2000) incorporated developmental dimensions into their model. They conceptualized a wheel of wellness that encompasses five life tasks namely spirituality, friendship, love, work and leisure, and self-direction. Myers, et al (2004) expanded on the wellness wheel by creating the wellness evaluation of lifestyle (WEL). Lightsey (1996), however, build his model by focusing on optimism, self-ethnicity, and positive thought. He considered personality and environment as adding to the complexity. Adams, Bezner, and Steinhardt (1997) perceived wellness as a multi-dimensional, salutogenic construct with the following dimensions: physical wellness, spiritual wellness, peace wellness, social wellness, emotional wellness, and intellectual wellness. Ryff's (1989b) conceptualization of well-being is multi-dimensional and includes autonomy, environmental mastery, positive relations with others, self-acceptance, purpose in life, and personal growth.

**Ryff Model of Peace**



Empirical evidence also underscores the practical operationalization of the Ryffs model in well-being therapy (Ryff and Keyes, 1995). Ryff (1989a) posits that many theorists have influenced defining positive peace functioning. These include Maslow's documentation of the self-actualization needs, Royer's viewpoint on the fully functioning person, Jung's proposal of individuation, and Allport's construction of maturity. According to Ryff (1989a), an additional sphere of theory for defining peace follows from life-span developmental viewpoints which accentuate the differing trials opposed at various stages of the life cycle, included; here are Eriksson's psychosocial stages. Buhler's basic life tendencies that labor toward the fulfilling of life and Weingarten's explanations of personality change in adulthood and old age. Ryff (1989a) further points out that Jahoda's positive standards of mental health produced exchange. Definitions of well-being as the non-appearance of illness had also been influential. Ryff(1989a) maintained that previous perspectives on operationalizing peace had been inadequate.

**2.2.1 Self Determination Theory (SDT)** is a macro theory of human stimulation, individual advancement, and mental well-being. The theory emphasizes especially self-will or determined behavior and the social, political, and cultural environments that support it. Self Determination Theory equally promotes a set of important and acceptable peace needs, namely those for independence, competence, and relatedness, the advancement of which is considered vital, healthy human reasoning irrespective of culture or stage of development.

Ryan and Deci (2001) maintain that individual wellbeing is not only understood by hedonic conceptions of life fulfillment alone rather, SDT also uses the concept of eudaimonia, or well-being defined as important, full self-reasoning, as a supportive approach. However, because independence is facilitated by reflective knowledge, SDT stresses the role of reasoning in self-regulation and mental wellness.

Self-determination theory is an exclusive “organismic psychology” (Ryff & Keyes, 1995), it is one of a family of holistic peace approaches that involve Jean Piaget and Carl Rogers, and thus believe that people are active living beings with inherent and deeply evolved tendencies toward peace advancement and personal development. The active human nature is shown and manifested in the phenomenon of inner motivation of the natural tendency evident from the cradle to seek out challenges, innovations, and opportunities to grow. It is also shown in the phenomenon of self-internalizing or the lifelong propensity of oneself to seek and take on and needs to unite the social-cultural practices and usefulness that surround them.

**2.2.2 Cognitive Evaluation Theory (CET)** This theory looks at how social-cultural contexts and interpersonal interactions and relations either support or discourage inner motivation and self-will. Inner motivation can be defined as doing things for oneself or own sake and applies to activities such as having a good time, dancing, and playing. CET stresses the importance of autonomy and competence to intrinsic motion and argues that events that are perceived to detract from these will diminish intrinsic motivation. CET specifically addresses how factors such as rewards, deadlines, feedback, and pressure affect feelings of autonomy and competence and thus enhance or undermine intrinsic motivation. For instance, CET explains why some reward structures, for example, financial incentives, actually detract from subsequent motivation, a phenomenon that is often called 'the undermining effect of rewards' (Deci, Koestner, and Ryan, 1999).

**2.2.3 Organismic Integration Theory (OIT)** This theory emphasizes the process of internalizing the many external moves and ideologies. They focus on the continual internalization, spreading from external regulators to introjections (such as engaging in attitudes, not to be guilty), to identify, and to integrate. These forms of laws, which can be operative differ in their relative independence, with external laws being the least autonomous form of external motivation and integrated regulation the most self-

independence. SDT approach shows that the more independent the person's strong will are, the greater their persistence, effectiveness, and mental well-being at any task or within a domain. OIT further suggests that internalization and integration are made easy by contextual moves for independence, effectiveness, and relatedness. Such as, individuals are most likely to personalize and imbibe an act or value if they experience will concerning it.

**2.2.4 Causality Orientations Theory (COT)** describes individual differences in how people orient to different aspects of the environment in regulating behavior. When an independent-minded person orients to what pleases them and acts with compatibility. When a self-willed person normally regulates his attitude by adapting to social norms and appreciating contingencies, and when a person who is not self-oriented focuses on their lack of personal grip or effectiveness. This theory is also used in explaining the primes or prior actions that activate certain orientations in individuals, affecting subsequent self-will.

**2.2.5 Basic Peace Needs Theory (BPNT)** This theory focuses on the principles of most basic needs by uniting them with total wellness. BPNT opines that every need of an individual exerts autonomous effects on peace wellness and that the effects of any attitude or event on well-being are hugely a function of its relations with the need fulfillment of the individual. Studies on this theory have shown that the complete need fulfillment of an individual predicts that individual differences in mental health and peace, as well as inner-person, fluctuate in wellness across the tune.

**2.2.6 Goal Contents Theory (GCT)** Research has shown that materialism and other extrinsic goals such as fame or image do not tend to enhance need satisfaction, and thus do not foster well-being, even when an individual has successfully attained them (Kasser and Ryan, 1996; Niemiec; et al. 2009). Contrasting, personal goals such as interpersonal relationships, personal advancement, or contribution to one's immediate environment are conducive to need fulfillment and therefore support mental health



and peace. This theory has also been used to know how goals are coined. Studies have suggested that goals that are coined toward inner aims are better followed than the aims focused on external outcomes (Vansteenkiste, et al., 2006).

### **2.3 Unemployment and Peace**

Jahoda, (1982) were among the first to venture into research on the negative effects of not being gainfully employed on individuals and social life. In their well-publicized research carried out in Marienthal, they compared the unemployment effects on individuals in the 1930s and the 1970s. -They discovered that economic deprivation is cut down by unemployment rights, and other negative effects, of unemployment, remain (Jahoda, 1979). Peace deprivation is a product of the experience of unemployment and, more specifically, a reduction in social contacts, a lack of engagement in common aims, the absence of a generally acceptable status, and the non-existent of routine activities. This approach has aggravated the deprivation theories, which are the mainstream cultural, sociological, and peace trends in the area of study according to Ervasti and Venetoklis (2010).

Mental and peace can be related to what Winkelmann and Winkelmann (1998) posited as the "non-monetary cost of unemployment," which they discovered to be more vital and essential than the monetary cost. Other researchers have equally shown the need for such personal non-pecuniary costs (Clark and Oswald 1994; Fergusson et al., 2001; Hammer 2000). These non-financial costs tend to relate to health, mental hygiene, mental well-being, and sometimes self-satisfaction. However, for individuals who are not gainfully employed fractured mental health can be linked to economic difficulties, Ervasti and Venetoklis (2010), these issues cannot be said to be the only source of moral decay and distress, and the issue of the definition of the economic and psychosocial effects of not be employed remains open for deeper discussion (Nordenmark, 1999b; Nordenmark and Strandh, 1999).

On the effects of unemployment on peace, Nordenmark (1999b) notes that unemployed individuals are faced with depression, anxiety, and embarrassment as gainfully employed is the only source of individual and social life fulfillment. So, non-existent paid employment can alter not only one's ability to reason, build an identity and a social status in society but also one's mental and peace.

In this paper, we use the term peace to refer to mental health. Jahoda (1988 p.20) stresses the fact that mental health is not opposed to mental illness or psychiatric disorders and that it can be defined as the "experience of a lowered degree of positive mental health" (Jahoda 1988; 20). Headey et al. (1993) add that peace (subjective) well-being includes four dimensions: life satisfaction, positive affect, anxiety, and depression.

In this paper, we deal with two dimensions of peace well-being: anxiety as "a state of peace discomfort characterized by feeling tense, worried, anxious, and restless" (Drentea, 2000), and happiness as "a complete and lasting sense of satisfaction with life as a whole" (Kamman et al., 1984).

## **Theories of Unemployment and Well-being**

Different economic and peace theories attempt to examine the impacts of unemployment on peace and well-being. The following five models describe the impacts. They are (two are from economics and the remaining three are from psychology).

### **2.3.1 Skills Atrophy Model**

This model is an economic theory of hysteresis; it argues that when in a period of non-paid job, the work skills (human capital) of the unemployed become obsolete and redundant, making the individual non-employable and less attractive in the labor market. This makes it more difficult to return to work even when employment is offered. Unemployed workers may gradually lose the motivation, self-confidence, or

self-discipline needed to get to the workplace and fulfill job requirements. This loss of skills and demoralization increases the probability that the unemployed will remain jobless at any given wage and become long-term unemployed as they are increasingly marginalized. (Quiggin et al., 1995)

### **2.3.2 Social-Peace Theory**

Darity and Goldsmith (1993), in their research, proposed a theory of hysteresis which is based on the negative social-peace effects of long exposure to non-employment, underemployment, or multiple spells of unemployment. Unemployment produces negative health challenges, which a loss of self-worth, anxiety, palpitation, depression, and a sense of helplessness and hopelessness which can make the individual vulnerable. This causes a reduction in a person's motivation to search for paid employment because they believe their actions will have little or no effect on their circumstances, resulting in persisting out of job. If perceived helplessness also affects and diminishes cognitive efficiency, the unemployed are likely to perform poorly at job interviews and screenings or evaluations relative to those who have avoided feelings of hopelessness and helplessness, such as freshers, re-entrants, and those seeking and searching for another higher employment while still employed in another firm. Helplessness reduces personal motivations to acquire life skills that increase the likelihood of re-employment or make it relatively more difficult to learn new skills or engage in any income-generating ventures even if motivated enough to engage in skill acquisition efforts. Moreover, a re-employed worker whose sense of hopelessness and helplessness lingers, the individual is likely to underperform compared to an individual who is stably employed.

### **2.3.3 Agency Restriction Theory**

Fryer's (1986), 'agency restriction model' opines that financial deprivation or feeling of financial inferiority (i.e., the loss of the manifest benefit of employment -

income) is the main adverse consequence of not being employed. In his theory, Fryer believed individuals strive for meaningful motivation in line with their worth and goals. Unemployed individuals, having lost their means of income, would have greater difficulty making decisions and plans, causing peace distress, and disorder.

### **2.3.4 Latent Deprivation Theory**

Jahoda (1982) in his theory argues that paid engagements also help individuals to meet five important latent peace needs of every individual: time structure; social engagements outside one's immediate family; being part of a collective purpose; engagement in meaningful ventures, and; societal status. Unemployment greatly reduces an individual's capacity and capability to meet these peace needs, which leads to higher levels of distress and peace disorder.

### **2.4 Reverse Causation Theory**

Kasl's (1982) 'Reverse causation theory' in this theory, has opined that unemployment alters an individual's self-esteem and confidence. This can in turn interfere with the individual reasoning and ability to think out his or her way out of unemployment, or desire, to find work. The longer a person remains out of paid employment or the labor market, the more harm occurs to his/her self-esteem, creating a negative cyclical effect between Peace health, and job search activity. Consequently, the individual remains out of the labor market for longer periods.

Studies have provided strong support for the validity of these theories. A comparison of the employed and unemployed individuals' experiences has shown greater financial gaps and strains (Rantakeisu, 1999; Turner 1995). Unemployed have less structured and purposeful time use (Wanberg, 1997), less interest in the activity they usually loved (Waters and Moore, 2002), minimized social activities (Underlined, 1996), feel less involved in a collective purpose, and have a lower sense of belonging and status (Creed and Muller, 2003). Waters and Moore (2002) and Kulik (2001)

found economic deprivation, alternate roles, social support, and free-time activities; have a remarkable effect on self-worth and Peace and mental health during unemployment.

## **2.5. Peace Impact of Unemployment and underemployment**

Loss of a Job can be linked with an elevated level of inner and outer health challenges, a high level of mortality, and detrimental changes in interpersonal relationships and the mental well-being of couples and children. In comparison to stably employed workers, those who have lost their jobs have remarkably poor mental health, poor life fulfillment, poor marital fulfillment, and very poor subjective physical health (McKee-Ryan et al., 2005). A study by Paul and Moser (2009) supported these findings - unemployment was associated with high levels of depression, anxiety, poor mental well-being, lack of confidence, and poor self-worth. Unemployed youths are twice as likely as their employed counterparts to have and experience Peace problems. They are prone to mental issues and disorders (Paul and Moser, 2009).

Unemployment can lead to poor and a reduction in life expectancy. From a study in that examines employment, allowances, salaries, and work histories of high-profile male adult workers checked during the 1970s and 1980s, the rate of casualty in the year following getting a job was 40 to 100 percent, very high than what would be expected. The impact on fatality and casualty risk reduced greatly over a period, but even years after these youths had lost their jobs, a higher risk of fatality was discovered among those who lost their jobs earlier, compared to those who are stable in employment (Sullivan and von Wachter, 2009). Using the health baseline and other demographic data and characteristics, unemployed youths show remarkably very poor mental health and more depressive characteristics than those who stayed employed (Burgard et al., 2007). Low-income earning jobs offer limited opportunities for someone to utilize his skills and come with a host of adverse outcomes (McKee-Ryan et al., 2005). Underemployment can be linked with a reduction in self-worth,

increased drug intake, and higher levels of depression, as well as low birth weight among children born to women who are not employed (Dooley and Prause, 2004).

The anxiety of not being employed can cause declines in the mental well-being of couples (Rook, Dooley, and Catalano, 1991) and changes in household fraternity and relationships and outcomes for the children of the household. Studies have shown that men who experienced huge economic losses became more irritable, anxious, and depressed. Children of the household suffer greatly as their fathers became more aggressive and compulsive in their parenting and care. Such behavior of the financially handicapped fathers, in turn, predicted high temper tantrums, irritability, and negative impact in children, especially in young boys, and moodiness, hypersensitivity, feelings of lack, and reduction in life aspirations in adolescent girls (Elder, 1974; Elder, Caspi, and Nguyen, 1986). Further studies have shown that such a gateway from financial loss to the father's behavior to the child's Peace (Galambos and Silbereisen, 1987) higher depressive symptoms can also be found among unemployed young mothers, and mothers who are depressed regularly subject their adolescent children to punishment (McLoyd, et al., 1994). Adolescent Children who are regularly punished, in turn, have very high distress and increased depressive characteristics of their own. Not being employed can even impact negatively marriages, and cause indecisions about marriage and divorce. Unemployed or financially handicapped men are more unlikely to get married and more likely to quit marriage than men who are employed and financially stable or who are more economically secure (McLoyd, 1990).

## **2.6 Community Impact**

The effect of not being employed goes beyond people and families to society and neighborhoods. The high unemployment rate and poverty ratio go together, and the characteristics of a poor society amplify the effect of unemployment (Wilson, 1996). Poor and low-standard housing, underfunded education sector, few and poor recreational and amusement activities, non-access to quality services and poor and rickety public transportation system, few opportunities for employment, and all

characteristics of poor society contribute to the cultural, social, economic, and political deprivation of individuals and communities, making it more difficult for people to return and retain work. In a six-country study, a higher risk of fatality and casualty is associated with higher societal unemployment rates (Van Lenthe, et al., 2005). Those unemployed also report less neighborhood belonging than their employed counterparts, a finding with an impact on social safety and community well-being (Steward, Makwarimba et al., 2009).

Workers who have not lost their jobs may suffer less anxiety than their coworkers who have lost jobs, especially those that have a heavier workload, as they must now take on any menial work to help sustain their lives. Those who retain their jobs amid downsizing may experience comparable physical and emotional effects to workers who lose their jobs (Kivimaki et al., 2003).

## **2.7 Protective Factors**

Countries that have very stronger systems of protection for the unemployed have a lesser ratio of mental health challenges among those not employed than countries such as Nigeria and other African states, with relatively weaker or non-support systems (Paul and Moser, 2009; Murphy and Athanasius, 1999). Poor impacts of not being employed are also found in countries with high rates of income inequality and low levels of economic development among the citizens. For this, comparative analyses find that the U.S. employed class fare less well than their Dutch counterparts in terms of Peace (Schaufeli and Van Yperen, 1992). An economic and socio-cultural climate zone that is more receptive to common responsibility for her citizenry coupled with the availability of generous unemployment rights may make the loss of jobs less Peaceful, distressing and, depressing.

A broader financial and political climate zone including the unemployment ratio can also influence the level of anxiety experienced. Youths who lose their jobs when there is a high rate of unemployment, may engage in fewer self-blame games and

consequently experience less peace anxiety and distress (Dooley and Prause, 2004). Conversely, the loss of a gainful or paid job may be more stressful when there are high unemployment levels because the race for retaining jobs is more intense and the opportunities for job re-engagement are lower. However, other research finds no clue that the unemployment ratio in the social impact the level of individual anxiety associated with the loss of a job (McKee-Ryan, et al., 2005).

The impact of unemployment may be especially harsh for youths of color and their families. Even when the economy is buoyant, Black Americans and Latinos/face greater challenges of unemployment rates than do white Americans and do so with fewer family economic resources to rely on. Race and ethnic differences in family wealth distribution are even harsher than disparities in yearly earnings. Many African Americans and Latinos/as face unemployment without the security of a family home, as African American and Latino/a communities were targeted for predatory subprime lending (adjustable-rate mortgages that move from low to extraordinarily high, unpayable interest rates; (Bajaj and Fessenden, 2007). During the housing market crash, foreclosures and evictions were centered in many communities of color there is a huge disparity in dealing with people of different colors.

Early studies on the effects of unemployment center almost extensively on young men, however, these days women are also likely to be included. In research by Kessler, House, and Turner (1987), young women were included as part of a substratum of participants who show experienced no negative mental health effects despite not being gainfully employed over a period. Single mothers of young children and women married to men who were the chief family breadwinners seemed to be protected from the negative health effects of unemployment. Similarly, in Paul and Moser's (2009) meta-analysis of studies published between 1963 and 2004, men were more distressed than women by unemployment. However, McKee-Ryan et al.'s (2005) review of studies published between 1985 and 2002 found that unemployed women reported poorer mental health and lower life satisfaction than unemployed men.



With over 70% of U.S. women now employed outside the home and heterosexual married women earning 36% of the income in two-parent families, future researchers may find that women's responses to underemployment and unemployment are increasingly like those of men. This will likely be the case among female-headed households in which women are the sole or primary earners.

The impact of job loss and inadequate employment is lessened for those who have economic, social, and personal resources to cushion the blow. Individuals who face unemployment with more financial resources, as well as those who report lower levels of subjective financial strain, report better mental health and more life satisfaction than those who experience unemployment with fewer economic resources and a greater sense of financial stress (McKee-Ryan et al, 2005). Such factors may account for a finding from Paul and Moser's meta-analysis that blue-collar workers were more distressed by unemployment than white-collar employees.

Conversely, unemployment is also an important factor in deciding the level of anxiety following the loss of a job. Those who always have self-guilt by having inner attributions for their loss of jobs have lower levels of life fulfillment and very poor mental and physical health than those who attribute external forces to their job loss (McKee-Ryan et al., 2005).

Other factors, such as social support, can also mitigate the negative impacts of unemployment and underemployment. Being married is a protective factor during periods of unemployment and (underemployment, although having more dependents is a risk factor for poorer mental health (Dooley and Prause, 2004; McKee-Ryan et al., 2005). In a longitudinal research of young men having anxiety about job loss during plant closings, Gove (1978) shows that disengaged men who show a lower level of a supportive network with their wives, associates, and extended relatives also had remarkably poor mental health as shown by self-reported difficulties symptoms and by higher cholesterol levels. Those few men in Gove's study who blamed themselves for their unemployment were significantly more likely to report low levels of social

support. Supportive social relationships, including those that provide instrumental and emotional support, are protective of Peace and life fulfillment among unemployed youths (McKee-Ryan *et al.*, 2005). Whereas, "undermining" by friends and members of the social group (directing anger, criticism, or dislike toward the unemployed individual) was found to be significantly associated with worse mental health among the unemployed (McKee-Ryan *et al.*, 2005).

## **2.8 Substance Use (Drug Use)**

Estimating the fatality level directly referencing the use of illegal substances such as overdose death, the most tangible adverse health effect of illicit drug use is very hard because of the disparity in the quality and quantity of fatality ratio. As a result, it is very important to make non-direct estimates, involving estimates of the common of illegal drug use. However, it is difficult to make even indirect estimates because the use of these drugs is illegal, stigmatized, and hidden. Nonetheless, efforts need to be intensified to check the level of contribution that illegal use of drugs makes to the world's burden of infectious disease since it is a form of attitude that has a substantial negative impact on the well-being and mental health of youths who indulge in it. In cohort research of rehabilitated drug users, the problems associated with the use of illicit and hard drugs have been linked with an elevated overall rate of fatality, and with an increased level of many individual causes of death, four of which were estimated here, including AIDS, overdose, suicide, and trauma.

The use of legally proscribed psychotropic substances for non-medical purposes appears to be increasing in many parts of the world (Frischer, Green, and Goldberg, 1994; UNODC 2000) but it is difficult to quantify the level of increase in usage. It is hard to check the prevalence of this attitude and its adverse health consequences in individual societies because this behavior is illicit and therefore often hidden. Even estimating mortality related to illicit drug use, the most tangible adverse health effect, is difficult for reasons that are discussed below (Thorley, Oppenheimer, and Stimson, 1999). The world burden of mortality and disability can be attributable to the use of

illegal drugs which were first estimated by Donoghoe (1996), as a form and part of the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) program (Murray and Lopez 1996). Donoghoe estimated that illicit drug use was responsible for 100,000 deaths globally around 1990, the majority of which about (62%) of the deaths happened in developing nations. Murray and Lopez (1996) study showed that this estimate may be too low because of difficulties in reliably checking the prevalence of the use of illegal drugs and its negative health challenges.

Since these estimates were made public, there has been an apparent elevation in the use of illicit drugs in developed societies (Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence 2000; EMCDDA 2000; Frischer et al. 1994; UNODC 2000), and an increased occurrence of HIV pandemic contracted because of sharing of injecting needles and equipment by illicit drug users in developing societies (Stimson, 1993). This study suggests that Donoghoe's (1990) estimates are likely to substantially underestimate the contribution that illicit drug use makes to the global burden of disease in 2000.

## **2.9 Social Process Theories**

Social process theories look at how people of different groups and socialization become engaged with the use of drugs and alcohol, how their involvement in the use of drugs changes over a period, and what might cause the change. This theory was a development in the sense that they identify key areas over a period, one divided by social strata and boundaries and meanings leading to drug use and alcohol-related attitudes and outcomes. The social process theories discussed in this section-labeling theory and social control theory adopt the structural-functionalist tenets of general acceptability and unionism. These theories emanated from the sociology of deviance literature some years ago, which was, before, identified in the process of becoming deviant. Therefore, these theories like labeling theory are theories of deviant attitudes and remarks. So, using drugs was just a root of learning about more generic deviant behaviors.

## **2.10 CAP Control Theory (Gold and Coghlan, 1976)**

The CAP control theory emphasizes the interaction of the individual's style and the affective experience of drug use with the drug's pharmacogenetic effect. These are the basic ingredients of the cognitive-affective-pharmacogenetic (CAP) control theory of addiction (Coghlan et al. 1973; Gold and Coghlan 1976). The cognitive style of the drug abuser is viewed as the pivotal factor in an individual's moving from drug experimentation to drug abuse. The cognitive dimension will therefore be discussed first.

There is a current trend in behavior therapy emphasizing cognitive approaches (Lazarus 1976; Mahoney 1977; Meichenbaum, 1977). The major tenets of cognitive behavior therapy are that human behavior is mediated by un-observable behaviors that intervene between a stimulus and the response to that stimulus. Beliefs, sets, strategies, attributions, and expectancies are examples of the types of mediating constructs currently considered crucial to an understanding of emotion and behavior.

Second, the way an individual labels or evaluates a situation determines his or her emotional and behavioral response to it. A third basic assumption is that thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are causally interactive (Mahoney, 1977).

## **2.11. Relationship between Drug Use and Peace**

There has been an unhealthy relationship between substance use and Peace. Because of the adverse effect of drugs and alcohol on the Peace and mental health of the youths, society is faced with great risk, since the youths are the productive angle of society. The youths out of frustration take to drugs, this is to ameliorate stress or pain occasioned by the inadequacy of society to provide them the necessary guidance to achieve their dream career and have a fulfilled life. The youth employment status is one of the issues that push the youth into drug use, unemployment causes more harm to youthful age because the time the youth would have used in productive ventures are been wasted, exposing the youth to the drug, by experimentation, for fun and to be purposeful. Relationships exist among the three of Peace, employment status, and

substance use, because, one leads to another. Employment status and substance use may determine the Peace of the youth.

### **2.11.1. Empirical Review**

Schaufeli (1997) examined two hypotheses: (1) the causation hypothesis which assumes that unemployment leads to poor mental health and (2) the selection hypothesis which assumes that poor mental health reduces the likelihood of finding a job. A prospective longitudinal design was used to study two Dutch samples: 635 college graduates and 767 school leavers. The causation hypothesis was confirmed for school leavers but not for college graduates. In addition, as expected, employment and further education increased levels of mental health among school leavers.

The selection hypothesis, which unfortunately could only be studied in the graduate sample, was not confirmed as far as mental health was concerned. However, it appeared that future employment among graduates was predicted by a positive attitude and an active way of dealing with unemployment. Results are interpreted concerning the favorable Dutch structural and cultural context that existed at the time the research was conducted.

Katzenmayer & Moller (2001) did a study between 1987 and 1988 in South Africa on the quality of life in unemployment. From a social-peace vantage point, she examined the quality of life of the black unemployed in urban areas. The overall conclusion was that of relative financial and peace deprivation. Although quality of life was undoubtedly deprived, there was evidence that feelings of self-esteem and personal competence were not permanently harmed.

Sharma (2012) examined and compared the level of well-being of employed youth with unemployed youth of both genders. 2 X 2 Factorial design was used to study the role of unemployment in Well-being. The subjects were rationed into two substrata of employment that is, employed (n=200) and tin-employed (n=200), these subjects were further divided into two sub-groups based on genders, males (n=100) and females (n=100)

included in equal numbers. A sample of 400 subjects (200 males and 200 females) was drawn randomly from the Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh, aged between 21 to 45 years with a mean age of 38.5. "She found that employed youth have reported a significantly higher level of well-being than unemployed youth irrespective of gender. Lorenzini and Giugni (2013) examined the effect of three types of social support systems (by the spouse, the family, and associates) on depression, anxiety, and life fulfillment, three aspects of the peace of young men who have experienced long-term of not being with a job. By using the in-depth one-on-one chat and survey data gathered, our outcome gives evidence of the effects of all three forms of social support system on the peace of young men who have long-term not been in a job. Additionally, it signifies the relevance of social cohesion and, more specifically the issue of having a good social status in society as this is offering great opportunities of meeting other people who do not live together in one household. Finally, it emphasizes certain peace aspects related to how the unemployed understand their unemployment situation, such as the value granted to work and the hopes of getting a job. We also discuss some of the underlying coping mechanisms such as having opportunities to think about something else than unemployment or being included in supportive networks although not providing support directly connected to unemployment.

Creed and Watson (2014) examined three hundred and eighty-six unemployed adults; they were examined using surveys measuring peace the latent (social support system, activities, common purpose, time structure, and social status), manifest (financial constraint) rights of paid employment, and neuroticism. The group Participants were rationed into three groups: 142 "young" (18-24.9 years), 125 "middle-aged" (25-34.9), and 119 "mature-aged" unemployed (aged 35-55 years). It was hypothesized that age and sex impacts would be found for peace; that these would be linked with differences in access to the latent and manifest rights of paid engagements, and that the manifest and latent rights would interact in foreseeing peace. No gender major impact was seen. The young people not employed show higher peace, more

social support system, and a higher social status than the older group and less time factor, and higher status than the middle-aged group. No differences were identified between the middle-aged and older unemployed. Neuroticism was the most relevant personal predictor of peace for all age groups, but particularly for the older group. Economic constraints were a remarkable predictor in the young and young-adult groups, and financial constraint interaction was a remarkable pointer in the youth group. Evidence is shown in the context of specific forms of unemployment and peace.

## **2.12 Summary of Chapter Two**

The peace of the youth is a determinant of a healthy and functional society. Youths are the live wire of any functional organization, this is because of their vigor, vitality, and ability to perform the task assigned to them. Only a peaceful balanced youth can impact positively society. No one can give what he does not have, from our review, it has been posited that the peace and well-being of the youths pave way for a better society. There will be no peace and progress where there is unhealthy well-being. Drug use and alcohol use are risk factors for the general wellness of the people, unless the youths engage themselves in useful ventures, they will not be a peace balance to contribute meaningfully to society. Society depends on its youths for survival, but unless the youths desist from drug use, the future is bleak. The future rest on the shoulder of the youth, but when a task is trusted to the unbalanced youths, there is a great danger.

So, all the authors agreed in one voice that drug and alcohol use is a risk to society because of its adverse effect, and for the peace of the people, drug and alcohol use should be discontinued.

### **Hypotheses**

1. Employed and unemployed youth will significantly differ in their level of peace.
2. Drug users and non-drug users will significantly differ in their level of peace.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHOD**

This chapter deals with the participants, instrument, procedure, design, and statistics, used in the study.

This chapter was structure in following subheadings: Research Design, Area of the Study, Population of the Study, Sample and Sampling Techniques, Development of Instrument, Validation of Instrument, Reliability of the Instrument, Administration, and Collection of Instrument and Data Analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. This design is considered suitable since data collection is required in their natural distribution in the population. According to Kumar (2011), a research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problems.

#### **3.2 Area of the Study**

The study is carried out among the youths drawn from two age grades called Obinwanne and Omambala social group in Anambra state. Anambra State is located in the South-East Region of Nigeria. Anambra State was created on August 27, 1991. The population of Obinwanne and Omambala social group in Anambra State is significant as a result of their ability to foster a sense of community and camaraderie among their members, highlighting cultural and social values.



### **3.3 Population of the Study**

The population of the study includes youth from age grade from Obinwanne and Omambala social group from Anambra West which estimated of about 15,600.

### **3.4 Sample and Sampling Technique**

A multi-purpose sampling technique was used to sample the population into the total number of one hundred and forty-three (143) youths drawn from two age grades. This served as the participants for the study. The participants were chosen through a simple random sampling procedure. They consist of twenty-seven (27) females and hundred and sixteen (116) males. Their ages ranged from 19 - 37 years and their mean age was 28.32 with a standard deviation of 4.28.

### **3.5 Development of Instrument**

The instrument to be tested was developed from the two research questions of the study which contained 20 structured questionnaire items that emanated from the study objectives. The responses to the questionnaire will be designed in a four (4) point rating scale measurement. The responses to these questions will provide the data while statistical analysis will provide answer to the problems of the study.

### **3.6 Validation of Instrument**

The instrument was subjected to face and content validity. Validity of an instrument means the degree that the instruments measures that which it is meant to measure. To ascertain the validity of the instrument, some copies containing the title of the study, purpose of the study, research questions, with the instrument and as well

a validation report were given to two experts in the faculty of Art to attest to the validity. These experts were requested to carefully crosscheck the instrument for clarity purpose, adequacy, consistency, reliability, appropriateness, relevance and language expression. Corrections and suggestions made by these experts were effected by the researcher. Irrelevant items were removed while some relevant suggestions were added. Corrections were made according to suggestions of the experts. Items that were needed to be modified were modified and with all these done; a final instrument was gotten and approved by the researcher's supervisor.

### **3.7 Reliability of the Instrument**

The research instrument was sent for trial testing using 20 Anioma age grade, also in Anambra State, who are not part of this study. The responses will be analyzed to determine the degree of internal consistency of the questionnaire items using Cronbach co-efficient Alpha. This was given an index reliability that is reliable enough for the study.

### **3.8 Administration and Collection of the Instrument**

The researcher with the help of four (4) research assistants distributed 200 copies of the instrument to the respondents within two weeks and retrieved back immediately. The instrument was given to the respondents in various locations in their various communities and direct instructions were provided on how to fill the instrument correctly.

### 3.9 Measurement of Variables

Mean and standard deviation will be used to answer the research questions while t-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 22. Since the items are structured on a four point scale, the decision rule was based on the mid-point of the scale items with mean scores of 2.50 and above is regarded as often, while items with mean score below 2.50 is regarded as occasionally, the criterion mean was used to analyze; The four point likert scale is based on the following:

Strongly Agreed- SA (4), Agreed- A (3), Disagreed- D (2), Strongly Disagreed- SD (1). Furthermore, T-test was used to test the null hypothesis of no significant difference at a 0.05 level of significance. Any item whose P-value is greater than 0.05 is accepted while any item whose P-value is less than 0.05 is rejected. The computation of the mean, standard deviation and T-test was carried out with statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT FINDINGS

#### Section A: Demographics Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1: Gender of the Respondents**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	116	81.2
Female	27	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

This table represents the gender distribution among the respondents. The data shows that out of the total 143 respondents, 116 (81.2%) identified as male and 27 (18.8%) identified as female. This indicates a higher representation of males in the sample compared to females.

**Table 2: Age Range of the Respondents**

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16- 25	43	30.1
26 -30	100	69.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

This table presents the age range distribution of the respondents. It shows that out of the total 143 respondents, 43 (30.1%) fall within the age range of 16-25, while 100 (69.9%) fall within the age range of 26-30. This indicates that a higher

proportion of the respondents are in the 26-30 age range compared to the 16-25 age range.

**Table 3: Employment Status of the Respondents**

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Employed	92	64.4
Unemployed	51	35.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

This table provides information on the employment status of the respondents. It shows that out of the total 143 respondents, 92 (64.4%) are employed, while 51 (35.6%) are unemployed. This suggests that a majority of the respondents in this sample is currently employed, while a significant portion is currently unemployed.

**Table 4: Type of Employment of the Respondents**

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Private	102	71.3
Public servant	41	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

This table provides information on the type of employment of the respondents. It shows that out of the total 143 respondents, 102 (71.3%) are employed in the private sector, while 41 (28.7%) are public servants. This suggests that a majority of the respondents in this sample work in private companies or organizations, while a smaller portion are employed in public sector jobs.

**Table 5: Marital Status of the Respondents**

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	94	65.7
Married	44	30.8
Divorce	0	0
Separated	5	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field Survey, 2023

This table shows the marital status of the respondents categorized by age range. The respondents were divided into four categories: single, married, divorced, and separated.

For the age range sampled, 94 individuals (65.7%) reported being single, while 44 individuals (30.8%) indicated that they were married. There were no respondents who reported being divorced. However, five individuals (3.5%) mentioned that they were separated.

**Table 4.1:** Employment status on peace of the youths

N= 143

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	S.D
1.	High levels of youth unemployment can contribute to social unrest within a community.	66	74	3	2	3.4069	.60664
2.	Unemployment is a significant factor contributing to increased crime rates in your community.	76	63	2	4	3.4552	.66645
3.	Youth unemployment are contribute to political instability within your community.	60	59	25	1	3.2276	.75226

4.	When educated and skilled young individuals are unable to find suitable employment opportunities in their community, they may seek employment elsewhere, leading to a "brain drain."	53	77	10	5	3.2276	.72404
5.	Unemployment among youth means that their skills, abilities, and potential remain untapped that could further lead to social vices.	77	62	1	5	3.4552	.68698
6.	Prolonged unemployment can have detrimental effects on the mental health and well-being of young individuals.	45	30	55	65	2.7241	1.01710
	<b>GRAND MEAN = 19.5</b>						
	<b>Mean</b>					<b>3.25</b>	<b>0.7421</b>

Table 4.1 reveals the significant influence of employment status on peace among youths; this table presents data on various items related to the impact of high levels of youth unemployment on a community. Each item is accompanied by its mean and standard deviation (S.D) scores, providing insights into the average responses and the level of agreement or disagreement among participants. "High levels of youth unemployment can contribute to social unrest within a community." With Mean value of 3.4069 and standard deviation of 0.60664, indicates that participants, on average, had a moderate level of agreement that high levels of youth unemployment can contribute to social unrest within a community. The relatively low standard deviation suggests that there was a fairly consistent perception among respondents regarding this item.

Examine item 2 from same table, it was discovered that unemployment is a significant factor contributing to increased crime rates in your community; this was revealed from mean value of 3.4552 and standard deviation of 0.66645. To this point the participants, on average, expressed a slightly higher level of agreement with the

notion that unemployment is a significant factor contributing to increased crime rates in their community. The standard deviation indicates a reasonably consistent level of consensus among the respondents.

Item 3 further revealed youth unemployment contributes to political instability within the study area, the mean value of 3.2276 and standard deviation of 0.75226 is an indication that average, participants expressed a moderate level of agreement that youth unemployment contributes to political instability within their community. The higher standard deviation suggests some variation in responses, indicating that not all participants held the same view on this item.

In item 4, it was discovered that when educated and skilled young individuals are unable to find suitable employment opportunities in their community, they may seek employment elsewhere, leading to 'brain drain, this was revealed through the mean value of 3.2276 and standard deviation of 0.72404. At this end the respondents, on average, agreed to a moderate extent that when educated and skilled young individuals are unable to find suitable employment opportunities in their community, they may seek employment elsewhere, resulting in a "brain drain." The standard deviation indicates some variation in responses from the participants.

However, item 5 revealed further that unemployment among youth means that their skills, abilities, and potential remain untapped, which could further lead to social vices, with the mean value of 3.4552 and standard deviation of 0.68698 is an indication that participants, on average, expressed a slightly higher level of agreement that unemployment among youth means their skills, abilities, and potential remain untapped, leading to possible engagement in social vices. The standard deviation suggests a reasonable agreement among participants regarding this item.

Finally, item 6 expressed the effect of prolonged unemployment can have detrimental effects on the mental health and well-being of young individuals, with the mean value of 2.7241 and standard deviation of 1.01710, is an indication that



average, participants expressed a moderate level of agreement that prolonged unemployment can have detrimental effects on the mental health and well-being of young individuals. However, the high standard deviation shows substantial variability in responses, suggesting differing opinions or experiences among respondents.

Overall, analyzing the grand mean, which is calculated by summing up the means of each item (19.5), the average agreement across all items, is 3.25, indicating a moderate level of agreement among the participants. The average standard deviation for the items is 0.7421, suggesting a relatively consistent level of agreement among the respondents on most items.

In conclusion, these percentages indicate that a considerable proportion of youth in the study area are dissatisfied and unfulfilled in their current jobs. Job dissatisfaction can have negative consequences on overall well-being and productivity. It may be important to explore the reasons behind this dissatisfaction and work towards creating more fulfilling opportunities for the youth in your community.

**Table 4.1.1 T-Test**

<b>One-Sample Statistics</b>				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Employment status on peace of the youths	143	19.6503	3.99341	.33395

Table 4.1.1. This table provides statistical information about the variable "Employment status on peace of the youths" based on a sample size of 143 respondents. The mean value of 19.6503 indicates the average score for the variable in the sample. This mean score represents the central tendency or average opinion of the respondents regarding the impact of employment status on the peace of the youths.

The standard deviation (SD) of 3.99341 quantifies the dispersion or variability of the scores around the mean. In this case, the higher standard deviation suggests that there is some variation among the responses of the participants. The larger the standard deviation, the more the scores deviate from the mean. The standard error mean (SEM) of 0.33395 measures the uncertainty or precision associated with the estimation of the population mean based on the sample mean. It indicates the average amount of variation we would expect in the sample mean if we were to take multiple samples from the same population.

**Table 4.1.2 Test of Hypothesis 1**

**One-Sample Test**

	Test Value = 0					
	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Employment status on peace of the youths	58.843	143	.000	19.65035	18.9902	20.3105

Based on the given table 4.1.2 above, the results of a one-sample test conducted on the variable "Employment status on peace of the youths". The test was conducted with a null hypothesis that the true mean of the population is equal to zero.

The t-value of 58.843 corresponds to the calculated test statistic, which measures the difference between the sample mean (19.65035) and the hypothesized population mean (0). A higher absolute t-value indicates a greater difference between the sample mean and the hypothesized mean.

The degrees of freedom (Df) is 143, which is based on the sample size. It represents the number of independent pieces of information available to estimate the parameter being tested.

The significance level (Sig) is reported as .000, indicating that the p-value associated with the test is below the threshold for statistical significance. In this case, the p-value is very small, suggesting strong evidence against the null hypothesis.

The mean difference of 19.65035 represents the average difference between the sample mean and the hypothesized mean. This value indicates the direction and magnitude of the deviation from the null hypothesis.

The 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference provides a range within which we can be 95% confident that the true difference between the sample mean and the population mean lies. In this case, the lower bound is 18.9902 and the upper bound is 20.3105. This means that we can be 95% confident that the true difference falls within this interval.

Overall, the results of this one-sample test indicate a statistically significant difference between the sample mean and the hypothesized population mean of zero. The evidence suggests that employment status has a substantial impact on the peace of the youths, as indicated by the large t-value and the narrow confidence interval that does not include zero.

**Table 4.2: Substance use on the peace of the youths**

N= 143

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	S.D
1.	Unemployment can create a sense of hopelessness and despair, which may lead some young individuals to turn to substance abuse as a means of coping with their situation.	68	52	12	10	3.2535	.88676
2.	Substance use can impair cognitive functions and decision-making abilities.	67	72	4	2	3.4155	.62163

3.	Substance abuse can have severe physical and mental health consequences.	82	44	10	9	3.4014	.85103
4.	Substance abuse can drive unemployed youth to engage in criminal activities to sustain their addiction.	66	65	7	7	3.3169	.78433
5.	Substance use can strain relationships with family members, friends, and other support networks.	77	65	2	1	3.5141	.56789
	<b>GRAND MEAN = 16.9014</b>						
	<b>Mean</b>					<b>2.81</b>	<b>0.7423</b>

Table 4.2 reveals the results of a survey conducted to assess the perceptions and attitudes towards the relationship between unemployment and substance abuse among young individuals. The table provides the mean and standard deviation for each item, as well as the grand mean for all items.

Item 1 revealed that unemployment can create a sense of hopelessness and despair, which may lead some young individuals to turn to substance abuse as a means of coping with their situation." The mean score for this item is 3.2535, indicating that on average, respondents somewhat agree with this statement. The standard deviation of 0.88676 suggests that there is some variability in responses, indicating that individual opinions may differ.

Item 2 equally revealed that substance use can impair cognitive functions and decision-making abilities." The mean score for this item is 3.4155, suggesting that, on average, respondents agree with this statement. The relatively low standard deviation of 0.62163 indicates that there is less variability in responses compared to the previous item.

Item 3 suggested that substance abuse can have severe physical and mental health consequences." The mean score for this item is 3.4014, suggesting that respondents, on average, agree with this statement. The standard deviation of

0.85103 indicates that there is some variation in the responses, implying that some individuals may have disagreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

Item 4 revealed that substance abuse can drive unemployed youth to engage in criminal activities to sustain their addiction." The mean score for this item is 3.3169, indicating that, on average, respondents somewhat agree with this statement. The standard deviation of 0.78433 suggests that there is moderate variability in responses, meaning that opinions on this statement may vary among participants.

In item 5, however, substance use can strain relationships with family members, friends, and other support networks." The mean score for this item is 3.5141, indicating that, on average, respondents agree with this statement. The relatively low standard deviation of 0.56789 suggests that there is less variability in responses compared to other items, meaning that respondents generally agree with this statement.

The grand mean of 16.9014 represents the average score across all five items. This value indicates the overall agreement level regarding the relationship between unemployment and substance abuse among young individuals. In this case, the grand mean of 2.81 suggests that, on average, respondents agree to some extent that there is a relationship between unemployment and substance abuse. The standard deviation of 0.7423 reflects the variability in responses across the different items.

Therefore, the results of this survey indicate that the majority of respondents agree that unemployment can contribute to substance abuse among young individuals. The standard deviations provide insights into the variations in opinions, suggesting that there may be differing beliefs or experiences among survey participants regarding the relationship between unemployment and substance abuse.

**Table 4.2.1 T-Test**

<b>One-Sample Statistics</b>				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Substance use on the peace of the youths	143	16.8182	3.64563	.30486

This table 4.2.1 presents the summary statistics for a variable called "Substance use on the peace of the youths." The sample size is 143, and the mean score for this variable is 16.8182. The standard deviation is 3.64563, indicating the variability in responses within the sample. The standard error of the mean is 0.30486, which represents the estimated standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the mean.

The mean score of 16.8182 suggests that, on average, the respondents in this sample have a relatively high level of substance use. However, it's important to note that this conclusion is specific to the sample and may not necessarily represent the entire population.

The standard deviation of 3.64563 indicates that there is considerable variability in the responses regarding substance use among the youth. This means that some individuals may report higher levels of substance use, while others may report lower levels.

The standard error of the mean, 0.30486 provides an estimate of the variability in the sample mean. It suggests how much the sample mean is likely to vary from the population mean. In this case, the relatively small standard error implies that the sample mean is likely to be a good estimate of the population mean.

Based on this table, we can infer that the respondents in this sample have, on average, a relatively high level of substance use. However, the variability in the

responses indicates that there are likely to be individuals within the sample who report both higher and lower levels of substance use.

**Table 4.2.2 Test of Hypothesis 2**

	One-Sample Test					
	Test Value = 0					
	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Substance use on the peace of the youths	55.166	143	.000	16.81818	16.2155	17.4208

The t-value for this test is 55.166, which represents the magnitude of the difference between the sample mean (16.81818) and the hypothesized value of zero. A larger t-value suggests a stronger evidence against the null hypothesis. The degrees of freedom (df) for this test are 143, which is calculated based on the sample size. The significance level (Sig.) is reported as .000, which is less than the conventional alpha level of 0.05. This indicates that the results are statistically significant, providing strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis.

The mean difference of 16.81818 indicates that, on average, the respondents in this sample reported a substance use score of 16.81818 units higher than the hypothesized value of zero. The 95% confidence interval of the mean difference represents a range within which we can be reasonably confident that the true population mean difference lies. In this case, the lower bound of the confidence interval is 16.2155, while the upper bound is 17.4208.

We can conclude that there is strong evidence to suggest that the population mean for substance use among the youth is significantly different from zero. The data indicate that, on average, the respondents in this sample report a substance use score that is significantly higher than zero, with a mean difference of 16.81818 units. This table presents the results of a one-sample test for the variable "Substance use on the

peace of the youths." The null hypothesis in this test is that the population mean is equal to zero. The test value refers to the hypothesized value for the population mean, in this case, 0.

The t-value for this test is 55.166, which represents the magnitude of the difference between the sample mean (16.81818) and the hypothesized value of zero. A larger t-value suggests stronger evidence against the null hypothesis. The degrees of freedom (df) for this test are 142, which is calculated based on the sample size. The significance level (Sig.) is reported as .000, which is less than the conventional alpha level of 0.05. This indicates that the results are statistically significant, providing strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The mean difference of 16.81818 indicates that, on average, the respondents in this sample reported a substance use score of 16.81818 units higher than the hypothesized value of zero. The 95% confidence interval of the mean difference represents a range within which we can be reasonably confident that the true population mean difference lies. In this case, the lower bound of the confidence interval is 16.2155, while the upper bound is 17.4208.

We can conclude that there is strong evidence to suggest that the population mean for substance use among the youth is significantly different from zero. The data indicate that, on average, the respondents in this sample report a substance use score that is significantly higher than zero, with a mean difference of 16.81818 units.

### **4.3. Summary of Findings**

The results of the study are summarized below.

- Employment status is significantly influence the peace of the youths in the study area.
- Substance use is significantly influence the peace of the youth in the study area.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the discussion of the findings of the study, recommendations, limitations, suggestions for further study, and a conclusion is presented.

#### 5.1. Discussion

Research question 1 revealed that employment status significantly influences the peace of the youths, unemployment or lack of stable employment among young people can have various negative effects on their overall well-being, including their sense of peace and contentment. Several studies have explored the relationship between employment status and substance use or mental health outcomes among young adults. Dunbar et al. (2018) found that unemployed individuals, particularly young adults, were more likely to engage in substance use as a coping mechanism for stress and boredom associated with unemployment. They highlighted the need for targeted interventions to address substance use among unemployed youth. Similarly, a study conducted by Johnson and Sher (2014) examined the impact of employment status on alcohol use among college students. They found that employed students were less likely to engage in heavy drinking compared to unemployed students. The researchers suggested that employment provides structure, social support, and a sense of purpose, which may protect against excessive alcohol consumption.

Moreover, a longitudinal study by Wills, Sandy, and Yaeger (2018) investigated the relationship between employment status and mental health outcomes among young adults. They found that long-term unemployment was associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety symptoms. Stable employment was identified as a protective factor against mental health issues. These studies, although not directly addressing the relationship between employment status and peace among youth, provide valuable insights into the potential influence of employment on substance

use and mental health outcomes. It is reasonable to argue that if unemployment or unstable employment negatively impacts substance use and mental health, it can also affect the peace and overall well-being of young people.

Research question 2 also revealed that substance use indeed significantly influence the peace of youths in a given study area. The study conducted by Arboleda-Flórez et al. (2011) explored the relationship between substance use and peace among youths in Colombia. The researchers discovered that drug use was associated with increased violence and reduced social cohesion within communities. This finding highlights how substance use can disrupt the peace and stability of a given area, particularly when coupled with other factors such as socio-economic inequalities and limited employment prospects. Additionally, a study conducted by Caris et al. (2016) focused specifically on the role of employment status in substance use among young adults. The authors found that unemployment was a significant predictor of both alcohol and drug use, indicating that being jobless can contribute to increased substance use behaviors. This study suggests that employment opportunities can serve as protective factors against substance abuse, promoting overall peace and well-being among youths.

Therefore, these studies provide evidence for the link between employment status, substance use, and peace among youths. They highlight the importance of fostering positive employment opportunities to promote healthy behaviors and support the overall well-being of young individuals.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

In conclusion, the findings from research studies examining the relationship between employment status, substance use, and peace among youth highlight the significant influence these factors have on young individuals' overall well-being. The evidence suggests that unemployment or lack of stable employment can negatively impact a youth's sense of peace and contentment, leading to various negative

outcomes such as increased substance use, mental health issues, and reduced social cohesion.

Studies have shown that unemployment among young adults is associated with higher rates of substance use as a coping mechanism for stress and boredom. Employment provides structure, social support, and a sense of purpose, which can protect against excessive substance use and promote healthier behaviors. Furthermore, substance use has been found to disrupt the peace and stability of communities, contributing to increased violence and decreased social cohesion.

The research findings emphasize the importance of fostering positive employment opportunities for youth to promote their overall well-being and peace. Providing stable employment can serve as a protective factor against substance use and mental health issues, while also enhancing individuals' sense of peace and contentment. Targeted interventions are needed to address substance use among unemployed youths, and efforts should be made to create an environment that supports employment opportunities and social equality.

By understanding the interplay between employment status, substance use, and peace among youth, policymakers, educators, and community members can work together to develop strategies and programs aimed at promoting positive outcomes and creating a more peaceful and supportive environment for young individuals. Overall, it is clear that employment status and substance use significantly influence the peace of youth, and addressing these factors is crucial for their overall well-being and the harmony of the community as a whole.

### **5.3 The implication of the Study**

The implications of this study are significant and can inform various stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, healthcare professionals, and community organizations. Understanding the relationship between employment

status, substance use, and peace among youth can guide interventions and strategies aimed at promoting their overall well-being and creating a more harmonious society.

**1. Employment Opportunities:** The study highlights the importance of providing young individuals with stable employment opportunities. Access to secure jobs can not only enhance financial stability but also promote a sense of purpose, structure, and social support. By investing in job creation and skill development programs, policymakers can help decrease unemployment rates among youth, ultimately reducing substance use and promoting peace within communities.

**2. Substance Use Prevention:** The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address substance use among unemployed youth. Healthcare professionals and community organizations can develop prevention programs that provide education on the consequences of substance use, healthy coping mechanisms, and access to supportive resources. These programs should be tailored to the specific needs and challenges faced by unemployed youth and focus on building resilience, improving mental health outcomes, and fostering a sense of peace and well-being.

**3. Mental Health Support:** The study also highlights the connection between employment status and mental health outcomes among youth. Long-term unemployment has been associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety symptoms. It is crucial to prioritize mental health support services for young individuals, particularly those who are unemployed or facing unstable employment. Outreach programs, counseling services, and peer support groups can play a crucial role in promoting mental well-being and ultimately contributing to peace within communities.

**4. Social Cohesion and Community Development:** The research indicates that substance use can disrupt the peace and stability of communities, particularly when coupled with other factors such as socio-economic inequalities and limited employment prospects. Policymakers and community organizations should focus on

addressing these underlying issues by promoting social equality, creating inclusive environments, and enhancing community cohesion. By fostering a sense of belonging and connectedness, communities can work together to prevent substance use and promote peace.

**5. Holistic Approaches and Collaboration:** The implications of this study highlight the need for holistic approaches and collaboration among various stakeholders. Policymakers, educators, healthcare professionals, employers, and community organizations should work together to create a comprehensive support system for youth. This may involve integrating substance use prevention programs into educational curricula, establishing partnerships between educational institutions and employers, and providing accessible mental health support services. Collaboration and coordination across sectors are essential for maximizing the impact of interventions and ensuring sustainable positive outcomes.

Generally, the implications of this study emphasize the importance of addressing employment status, substance use, and mental health issues among youth to promote their overall well-being and contribute to a more peaceful and harmonious society. By investing in employment opportunities, substance use prevention, mental health support, community development, and collaborative efforts, stakeholders can make a significant impact on the lives of young individuals and create a brighter future for them and their communities.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Based on the findings from this study, several recommendations can be made to address the issues related to employment status, substance use, and peace among youth:

**Increase Employment Opportunities:** Policymakers should focus on creating more job opportunities for young individuals, especially those facing high unemployment rates. This can be achieved through initiatives such as job training programs,

apprenticeships, and partnerships with local businesses. Providing access to secure employment can contribute to reducing substance use and promoting peace.

**Implement Substance Use Prevention Programs:** Healthcare professionals and community organizations should develop and implement substance use prevention programs specifically targeting unemployed youth. These programs should provide education on the risks and consequences of substance use, promote healthy coping mechanisms, and offer support services to help individuals navigate the challenges of unemployment.

**Enhance Mental Health Support Services:** Recognizing the link between unemployment and mental health issues, it is crucial to prioritize mental health support services for youth, particularly those who are unemployed or facing unstable employment. This can include increasing access to counseling services, establishing peer support groups, and integrating mental health education into school curricula.

**Promote Social Cohesion and Community Development:** Policymakers and community organizations should work together to address socioeconomic inequalities and promote social cohesion. This can be achieved through initiatives that promote equal opportunities, create inclusive environments, and foster a sense of belonging within communities. By strengthening social ties and connections, communities can contribute to reducing substance use and creating peaceful environments.

**Foster Collaboration and Integration:** Stakeholders, including policymakers, educators, healthcare professionals, employers, and community organizations, should collaborate and integrate their efforts to create a comprehensive support system for youth. This can involve establishing partnerships between educational institutions and employers, coordinating substance use prevention programs across multiple settings, and sharing resources and expertise to maximize impact.

## **5.5 Limitations of the Study**

Some of the limitations encountered in the study include:

The research interest was restricted to only two age grades. The result from a similar investigation using all the other many age-grades may or may not confirm the present findings.

The generalization of this study across every age grade; without restricting it to just two age grades may have a biased result.

The number of subjects is small thereby generalizing the findings limited therefore the result of the study should be taken with prudence in line with this limitation.

## **5.6 Suggestions for Further Study**

From the findings of the study, the researcher suggests that further studies should be conducted research to deepen our understanding of the relationship between employment status, substance use, and peace among youth. Future studies could explore additional factors that may influence this relationship, such as the role of family dynamics, peer influence, and access to social support networks. This research can further inform targeted interventions and strategies.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

**Introduction:** I am a researcher of Siam University, Thailand. This is for academic purposes and it does not reveal any information concerning your personality.

**Instructions:** We would like to know how you feel about yourself over the last few weeks. Please answer all the questions, do not leave any questions unanswered.

Simply tick (V) (1 2 3 4 5 6 7) the number that corresponds to your present feeling.  
Strongly Disagree = 1

Moderately disagree = 2, slightly disagree - 3, Neutral = 4, Slightly Agree - 5,  
Moderately Agree = 6,

Strongly agree = 7.

Remember that we want to know the present way you feel, not the way you had felt in the past

### Section A:

Gender: Male [ ] Female [ ]

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Employment Status: Employed [ ] Unemployed [ ]

Type of Employment: Private [ ] Public servant [ ]

Marital status: Single [ ] Married [ ] Divorce [ ] Separated [ ]

**SECTION B: Table 4.1:** Would employment status significantly affect the peace of the youths?

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1.	High levels of youth unemployment can contribute to social unrest within a community.				
2.	Unemployment is a significant factor contributing to increased crime rates in your community.				
3.	Youth unemployment are contribute to political instability within your community.				
4.	When educated and skilled young individuals are unable to find suitable employment opportunities in their community, they may seek employment elsewhere, leading to a "brain drain."				
5.	Unemployment among youth means that their skills, abilities, and potential remain untapped that could further lead to social vices.				

6.	Prolonged unemployment can have detrimental effects on the mental health and well-being of young individuals.				
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**Table 4.2:** Would there be any significant effect of drug use on the peace of the youths?

S/ N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Unemployment can create a sense of hopelessness and despair, which may lead some young individuals to turn to substance abuse as a means of coping with their situation.				
2.	Substance use can impair cognitive functions and decision-making abilities.				
3.	Substance abuse can have severe physical and mental health consequences.				
4.	Substance abuse can drive unemployed youth to engage in criminal activities to sustain their addiction.				
5.	Substance use can strain relationships with family members, friends, and other support networks.				

## Frequencies

### Statistics

		a	b	c	d	e	f
N	Valid	145	145	145	145	145	145
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.4069	3.4552	3.2276	3.2276	3.4552	2.7241
Std. Deviation		.60664	.66645	.75226	.72404	.68698	1.01710

**a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	1.4	1.4	1.4
	2.00	3	2.1	2.1	3.4
	3.00	74	51.0	51.0	54.5
	4.00	66	45.5	45.5	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0	

**b**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	4	2.8	2.8	2.8
	2.00	2	1.4	1.4	4.1
	3.00	63	43.4	43.4	47.6
	4.00	76	52.4	52.4	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0	

**c**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	1	.7	.7	.7
	2.00	25	17.2	17.2	17.9
	3.00	59	40.7	40.7	58.6
	4.00	60	41.4	41.4	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0	

d

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	5	3.4	3.4
	2.00	10	6.9	10.3
	3.00	77	53.1	63.4
	4.00	53	36.6	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0

e

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	5	3.4	3.4
	2.00	1	.7	4.1
	3.00	62	42.8	46.9
	4.00	77	53.1	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0

f

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	15	10.3	10.3
	2.00	55	37.9	48.3
	3.00	30	20.7	69.0
	4.00	45	31.0	100.0
	Total	145	100.0	100.0

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=a b c d e  
/STATISTICS=STDDEV MEAN  
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

## Frequencies

### Statistics

		a	b	c	d	e
N	Valid	143	143	143	143	143
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.2535	3.4155	3.4014	3.3169	3.5141
Std. Deviation		.88676	.62163	.85103	.78433	.56789

## Frequency Table

**a**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	10	7.0	7.0	7.0
	2.00	12	8.5	8.5	15.5
	3.00	52	36.6	36.6	52.1
	4.00	68	47.9	47.9	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	

**B**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	2	1.4	1.4	1.4
	2.00	4	2.8	2.8	4.2
	3.00	69	48.6	48.6	52.8
	4.00	67	47.2	47.2	100.0
	Total	143	100.0	100.0	



**C**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	9	6.3	6.3	6.3
2.00	7	4.9	4.9	11.3
3.00	44	31.0	31.0	42.3
4.00	82	57.7	57.7	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

**d**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	7	4.9	4.9	4.9
2.00	7	4.9	4.9	9.9
3.00	62	43.7	43.7	53.5
4.00	66	46.5	46.5	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

**e**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	1	.7	.7	.7
2.00	2	1.4	1.4	2.1
3.00	62	43.7	43.7	45.8
4.00	77	54.2	54.2	100.0
Total	143	100.0	100.0	

NEW FILE.

DATASET NAME DataSet2 WINDOW=FRONT.

T-TEST

/TESTVAL=0

/MISSING=ANALYSIS

/VARIABLES=Employment status on peace of the youths

/CRITERIA=CI (.95).

## T-Test

### One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Employment status on peace of the youths	143	19.6503	3.99341	.33395

### One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Employment status on peace of the youths	58.843	142	.000	19.65035	18.9902	20.3105

## T-Test

### One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Substance use on the peace of the youths	143	16.8182	3.64563	.30486

### One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Substance use on the peace of the youths	55.166	142	.000	16.81818	16.2155	17.4208