**SECTION A**

**TABLE 1: SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **Frequency (n=178)** | **Percentage** |
| **Age(years)** | Below 20 | 10 | 5.6 |
|  | 20-29 | 95 | 53.4 |
|  | 30-39 | 65 | 36.5 |
|  | 40-49 | 8 | 4.5 |
| **Marital Status** | Married | 44 | 24.7 |
|  | Single | 100 | 56.2 |
|  | Divorced | 6 | 3.4 |
|  | Widowed | 8 | 4.5 |
|  | Cohabiting | 20 | 11.2 |
| **Level of Education** | Primary | 52 | 29.2 |
|  | Secondary | 78 | 43.8 |
|  | Tertiary | 29 | 16.3 |
|  | None | 19 | 10.7 |
| **Religion** | Christian | 113 | 63.5 |
|  | Muslim | 46 | 25.8 |
|  | Traditional | 19 | 10.7 |
| **Ethnic Group** | Benin | 69 | 38.8 |
|  | Esan | 31 | 16.3 |
|  | Yoruba | 24 | 12.4 |
|  | Hausa | 42 | 22.5 |
|  | Igbo | 12 | 5.6 |
| **Years of Experience** | 1-4 | 60 | 33.7 |
|  | 5-8 | 81 | 45.5 |
|  | 9 and above | 37 | 20.8 |

The table above shows that a significant number of respondents are; Aged 20-29 (53.4%) & 30-39 (36.5%), Single (56.2%) & Married (24.7%), Secondary (43.8%) & Primary (29.2%), Christian (63.5%) & Muslim (25.8%), Benin (38.8%) & Hausa (22.5%), 5-8 years of experience (45.5%) & 1-4 years of experience (33.7%).

**SECTION B**

**TABLE 2: LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **Frequency (n=178)** | **Percentage** |
| Have you heard about substance abuse | Yes | 167 | 93.8 |
|  | No | 11 | 6.2 |
| Are you aware of the dangers of substance abuse | Yes | 162 | 91.0 |
|  | No | 16 | 9.0 |
| Do you think majority of bike riders in Okada are aware of the dangers of substance abuse. | Yes | 70 | 39.3 |
|  | No | 108 | 60.7 |
| Are you aware of any health complications arising from the abuse of substance | Yes | 147 | 82.6 |
|  | No | 31 | 17.4 |
| Are you aware of any educational program or seminar on use of substance in Okada Edo state | Yes | 28 | 15.7 |
|  | No | 150 | 84.3 |

The table above shows that a significant number of respondents; have heard of substance abuse 167 (93.8%), are aware of the dangers of substances abuse 162 (91.0%), do not think bike riders in Okada are aware of the dangers of substance abuse 108 (60.7%), are aware of health complications arising from the abuse of substance 147 (82.6%) and are not aware of any educational program or seminar on use of substance in Okada Edo state (84.3%).

**FIGURE 1: SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

The figure below shows that most respondents heard about Substance abuse from; Television (n=79), social media (n=79) and Peer pressure (n=79).

**FIGURE 2: SUBSTANCES ABUSED AMONG BIKE RIDERS**

The figure below shows that most respondents use; Alcohol (n=101) and Cigarette (n=89).

**FIGURE** **3: AWARENESS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

The figure below shows that most respondents are aware of Substance abuse, yes 167 (93.8%).

**SECTION C**

**TABLE 3: PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **Frequency (n=178)** | **Percentage** |
| The use of substances helps bike | Strongly Agree | 26 | 14.6 |
| riders perform better | Agree | 74 | 41.6 |
|  | Undecided | 26 | 14.6 |
|  | disagree | 38 | 21.3 |
| The use of substance before | Strongly Disagree | 14 | 7.9 |
| starting work is safe | Strongly Agree | 4 | 2.2 |
|  | Agree | 20 | 11.2 |
|  | Undecided | 51 | 28.7 |
|  | disagree | 66 | 37.1 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 37 | 20.8 |
| A bike rider working under the | Strongly Agree | 52 | 29.2 |
| influence of substance use may | Agree | 100 | 56.2 |
| result in accident | Undecided | 15 | 8.4 |
|  | disagree | 3 | 1.7 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 8 | 4.5 |
| Substance abuse can lead to bike | Strongly Agree | 33 | 18.5 |
| mental health conditions among | Agree | 103 | 57.9 |
| riders | Undecided | 32 | 18.0 |
|  | disagree | 2 | 1.1 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 8 | 4.5 |
| Substance use can affect health | Strongly Agree | 38 | 21.3 |
| negatively | Agree | 110 | 61.8 |
|  | Undecided | 24 | 13.5 |
|  | disagree | 6 | 3.4 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 0 | 0 |
| Substance abuse can affect vital | Strongly Agree | 47 | 26.4 |
| organs | Agree | 69 | 38.8 |
|  | Undecided | 33 | 18.5 |
|  | disagree | 21 | 11.8 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 8 | 4.5 |
| Substance abuse predisposes one | Strongly Agree | 32 | 18.0 |
| to crime | Agree | 79 | 44.4 |
|  | Undecided | 40 | 22.5 |
|  | disagree | 23 | 12.9 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 4 | 2.2 |
| Abuse of substances is | Strongly Agree | 28 | 15.7 |
| associated with domestic | Agree | 102 | 57.3 |
| violence or inappropriate | Undecided | 30 | 16.9 |
|  | disagree | 18 | 10.1 |
|  | Strongly Disagree | 0 | 0 |

The table above shows most respondents; Agree 74(41.6%) that use of substances helps bikers perform better, are unsure 51(28.7%) & Disagree 66(37.1%) that use of substances before starting work is safe, agree 100(56.2%) that a bike rider under the influence of substance use may result in accident, agree 103(57.9%) that Substance abuse can lead to mental health conditions among riders, agree that substance abuse affect health negatively 110 (61.8%), Agree 69 (38.8%) g

& Strongly 47(26.4%) that substance abuse can affect vital organs, agree 79(44.4%) that substance abuse predisposes one to crime and Agree 102 (57.3%) that substance abuse is associated with domestic violence or inappropriate.

**FIGURE 4: LEVEL OF PERCEPTION OD BIKE RIDERS IN OKADA, EDO STATE TOWARDS SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

The figure above shows the Total level of perception of respondents towards Substance Abuse. The Likert scale of 1-5 points was used to score each question with the most correct answer having points and the least correct answer having 1 point. A maximum of 40 points was obtained. A score of 0-19 was graded as Poor perception and a score of 20-40 was graded Good perception. The figure above shows that most respondents have Good perception (93.3%)

**SECTION D**

**TABLE 4: PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE AMONG RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **Frequency (n=178)** | **Percentage** |
| I have abused substance before or during bike rides | Yes | 120 | 67.4 |
|  | No | 58 | 32.6 |
| Would you consider substance use to be a regular part of your biking routine | Yes | 35 | 19.7 |
|  | No | 143 | 80.3 |
| Do you use substances to enhance your biking experience | Yes | 74 | 41.6 |
|  | No | 104 | 58.4 |
| Have you ever felt impairment or altered perception due to substance use while riding a bike | Yes | 65 | 36.5 |
|  | No | 113 | 63.5 |
| Do you know someone who currently abuses or has abused substances while riding a bike in Okada | Yes | 147 | 82.6 |
|  | No | 31 | 17.4 |
| Substance abuse is very common among bike riders in Okada, Edo state | Yes | 147 | 82.6 |
|  | No | 31 | 17.4 |
| Have you seen road traffic accidents caused by bike riders who have abused drugs | Yes | 122 | 68.5 |
|  | No | 56 | 31.5 |
| Peer pressure among bike riders has increased the rate of substance abuse | Yes | 161 | 90.4 |
|  | No | 17 | 9.6 |

The table above shows that most respondents; have abused substance before or during bike riders 120(67.4%), Do not consider substance abuse a an important part of their being routine 143 (80.3%), Do not use substances to enhance their biking experience 14 (58.4%), have not felt impaired perception due to substance abuse while riding 13 (63.5%), know someone who currently abuses or has abused substances while riding bike 147 (82.6%), Agree that substance abuse is common among bike riders in Okada 147(82.6%), have seen road traffic accidents caused by bike riders who have abused drugs and agree that peer pressure among bike riders have increased the rate of substance 161 (90.4%)

**FIGURE 5: PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG BIKE RIDERS IN OKADA, EDO STATE**

The figure above shows that most respondents have abused substance before or during bike riders, yes 120(67.4%).

**SECTION E**

**TABLE 5: REASONS FOR SUBSTANCE AMONG RESPONDENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** |  | **Frequency (n=178)** | **Percentage** |
| Satisfaction | True | 154 | 86.5 |
|  | False | 24 | 13.5 |
| To relieve stress | True | 141 | 79.2 |
|  | False | 37 | 20.8 |
| A lack of awareness about the risks | True | 129 | 72.5 |
|  | False | 49 | 27.5 |
| To enhance performance | True | 152 | 85.4 |
|  | False | 26 | 14.6 |
| Peer influence | True | 165 | 92.7 |
|  | False | 13 | 7.3 |
| Family background | True | 78 | 43.8 |
|  | False | 100 | 56.2 |
| Community | True | 120 | 67.4 |
|  | False | 58 | 32.6 |
| Availability | True | 146 | 82.0 |
|  | False | 32 | 18.0 |
| Affordability | True | 114 | 64.0 |
|  | False | 64 | 36.0 |
| Recreational purposes | True | 147 | 82.6 |
|  | False | 31 | 17.4 |

The table above shows that major reasons for substance abuse include; Satisfaction 154(86.5%), To relieve stress 141(79.2%), A lack of awareness about the risks 129)72.5%), To enhance performance 152(85.4%), Peer influence 165 (92.7%), Community 120 (67.4%), Availability 146(82.0%), Affordability 114(64.0%) and Recreational purposes 147(82.6%).

**TABLE 6: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND AWARENESS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **AWARENESS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE** | | |
| **Variables** | **YES** | **NO** |
| **Age** |  |  |
| Below 20 | 10 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| 20-29 | 87 (91.6) | 8 (8.4) |
| 30-39 | 62 (95.4) | 3 (4.6) |
| 40-49 | 8 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
|  | **X2 = 2.283** | **p value = 0.516** |
|  |  |  |
| **Marital Status** |  |  |
| Married | 44 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| Single | 94 (94.0) | 6 (6.0) |
| Divorced | 3 (50.0) | 3 (50.0) |
| Widowed | 8 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| Cohabiting | 18 (90.0) | 2 (10.0) |
|  | **X2 = 26.105** | **p value = 0.000** |
|  |  |  |
| **Level of Education** |  |  |
| Primary | 43 (82.7) | 9 (17.3) |
| Secondary | 78 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| Tertiary | 29 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| None | 14 (89.5) | 2 (10.5) |
|  | **X2 = 19.454** | **p value = 0.001** |
|  |  |  |
| **Religion** |  |  |
| Christian | 108 (95.6) | 5 (4.4) |
| Muslim | 40 (87.0) | 6 (13.0) |
| Traditional | 19 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
|  | **X2 = 5.589** | **p value = 0.061** |
|  |  |  |
| **Ethnic Group** |  |  |
| Benin | 67 (97.1) | 2 (2.9) |
| Esan | 29 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| Yoruba | 22 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
| Hausa | 31 (77.5) | 9 (22.5) |
| Igbo | 10 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
|  | **X2 = 22.657** | **p value = 0.000** |
| **Years of Experience** |  |  |
| 1-4 | 51 (85.0) | 9 (15.0) |
| 5-8 | 79 (97.5) | 2 (2.5) |
| 9 and above | 37 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
|  | **X2 = 12.412** | **p value = 0.002** |

There was no statistical association between age and awareness of substance abuse (p value = 0.516). However, bike riders within 20-29 years and 30-39 years are most likely to have heard about awareness.

There was statistical association between marital status and awareness of substance abuse (p value = 0.000). Respondents that are single or married have higher chances to have heard about substance abuse.

There was statistical association between Level of education and awareness of substance abuse (p value = 0.001). Respondents with Secondary level of education have heard about substance than those with Primary and Tertiary level of education

There was no statistical association between religion and awareness of substance abuse (p value = 0.061). Respondents who are Christians are more aware of substance abuse followed by Muslims.

There was statistical association between ethnic group and awareness of substance (p value = 0.000). Respondents of Benin ethnicity are 2 times more aware than Esan, Yoruba and Hausa respondents.

There was statistical association between years of experience and awareness of substance abuse (p value = 0.002). Resondents with 5-8 years of experience are more aware of substance abuse, followed by respondents with 1-4 years. Respondents with 5-8 years’ experience are two times more aware than respondents with experience of 9 years and above.

There is a significant relationship between awareness of substance abuse and the socio demographic factors at *p<0.05*.

**TABLE 7: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE** | | | | |
| **Variables** | **YES** | **NO** | **OR (95%CI)** | **p-value** |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |
| Below 20 | 8 (80.0) | 2 (20.0) | - | - |
| 20-29 | 66 (69.5) | 29 (30.5) | # | - |
| 30-39 | 38 (58.5) | 27 (41.5) | 0.186(0.023-1.629) | 0.118 |
| 40-49 | 8 (100.0) | 0 (0) | 0.494(0.072-3.405) | 0.474 |
|  | **X2 = 7.143** | **p = 0.067** |  |  |
| **Marital Status** | |  |  |  |
| Married | 36 (81.8) | 8 (18.2) | 0.124(0.034-0.447) | 0.001\* |
| Single | 62 (62.0) | 38 (38.0) | # | - |
| Divorced | 6 (100.0) | 0 (0) | # | - |
| Widowed | 0 (0) | 8 (100.0) | 0.395(0.037-4.192) | 0.441 |
| Cohabiting | 16 (80.0) | 4 (20.0) | 0.748(0.098-5.677) | 0.779 |
|  | **X2=26.535** | **p = 0.000** |  |  |
| **Level of Education** | |  |  |  |
| Primary | 36 (69.2) | 16 (30.8) | - | - |
| Secondary | 55 (70.5) | 23 (29.5) | 1.074(0.426-2.707) | 0.879 |
| Tertiary | 16 (55.2) | 13 (44.8) | 2.383(0.567-10.019) | 0.236 |
| None | 13 (68.4) | 6 (31.6) | 0.079(0.426-2.707) | 0.005\* |
|  | **X2 = 4.023** | **p value = 0.403** |  |  |
| **Religion** |  |  |  |  |
| Christian | 71 (62.8) | 42 (37.2) | - | - |
| Muslim | 34 (73.9) | 12 (26.1) | 0.290(0.040-2.121) | 0.233 |
| Traditional | 15 (78.9) | 4 (21.1) | 1.578(0.619-4.018) | 0.339 |
|  | **X2 = 3.115** | **p value = 0.211** |  |  |
| **Ethnic Group** | |  |  |  |
| Benin | 56 (81.2) | 13 (18.8) | - | - |
| Esan | 15 (51.7) | 14 (48.3) | 1.161(0.216-6.247) | 0.862 |
| Yoruba | 11 (50.0) | 11 (50.0) | 0.212(0.050-0.804) | 0.036\* |
| Hausa | 28 (70.0) | 12 (30.0) | 0.135(0.017-1.075) | 0.059 |
| Igbo | 2 (20.0) | 8 (80.0) | 0.010(0.01-0.127) | 0.101 |
|  | **X2=21.887** | **p value = 0.000** |  |  |
| **Years of Experience** | |  |  |  |
| 1-4 | 46 (76.7) | 14 (23.3) | - | - |
| 5-8 | 54 (66.7) | 27 (33.3) | 0.669(0.280-1.597) | 0.455 |
| 9 and above | 20(54.1) | 17 (45.9) | 0.601(0.158-2.287) | 0.365 |
|  | **X2 = 5.365** | **p value = 0.68** |  |  |

There is a significant relationship between prevalence of substance abuse and the socio demographic factors at *p<0.05*.

There was no statistical association between age and prevalence of substance abuse (p value = 0.067). However, bike riders within 20-29 years and 30-39 years are most likely to have abused substance. Also, a large proportion bike riders within 20-29 years and 30-39 years have not abuse substance.

There was statistical association between marital status and prevalence of substance abuse (p value = 0.000). Respondents that are single have higher chances to have heard about substance abuse.

There was no statistical association between Level of education and prevalence of substance abuse (p value = 0.403). Respondents with Secondary level of education have heard about substance than those with Primary and Tertiary level of education. Also, most respondents whom have not abused substance are those with Secondary level of education.

There was no statistical association between religion and prevalence of substance abuse (p value = 0.211). Respondents who are Christians have abused substance two times than Muslims. Also, Christians have the highest proportion of respondents who have not used substance.

There was statistical association between ethnic group and prevalence of substance (p value = 0.000). Respondents of Benin ethnicity are 2 times more aware than Esan, Yoruba and Hausa respondents.

There was no statistical association between years of experience and prevalence of substance abuse (p value = 0.680). Respondents with 5-8 years of experience have abused substance the most, followed by respondents with 1-4 years. Respondents with 5-8 years’ experience have used substance two times than respondents with experience of 1-4 years.

\*=Statistically significant. OR= Odds Ratio; CI=Confidence interval; # = OR could not be calculated

Table 7 examines the relationship between Socio-demographic graphic characteristics and the prevalence of substance abuse. Chi square showed a significant association between substance abuse and tribe as a well as marital status (p<0.001). Logistic regression showed that being married, having no education and being of Yoruba tribe were significant predictors of substance abuse among the bike men. However, there is no significant association between substance abuse and other sociodemographic variables

**TABLE 8: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AWARENESS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AWARENESS** | | | |
| **PREVALENCE** |  | **YES** | **NO** |
| **YES** | 109 (90.8) | 11 (9.2) |
| **NO** | 58 (100.0) | 0 (0) |
|  | **X2 = 5.667** | **p value = 0.017** |

The table above shows that more than half of respondents have heard about substance abuse and have also used substance before or during bike rides 109(90.8%). Also, all respondents who have not used substance have also heard about substance abuse 58(100.0%)