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SOCIO - ECONOMIC EFFECT OF DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN ADAMAWA NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

The increased insecurity in urban cities lead to the study on socioeconomic effect of drug and substance abuse in Mubi North and South and Maiha Local Government Area of Adamawa State. Primary data with closed ended questioner was used to collect data from 373 respondents; the data were analyzed using Descriptive statistics and Ordinary Least Square Method (OLS). The study shows that single male that falls from the age bracket of 26-35 engage more on drugs and substance abuse, CRIME, YIND, KINDD and EFFD are statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North, EFFD, KINDD and YIND are statistical significant at 5% in Mubi South and CRIME, YIND and EFFD are statistical significant at 5% in Maiha. The study recommend that; Government should give more attention to individuals that falls from the age bracket of 25 – 40 by engaging them with skill acquisition program that will be able to put food on their tables. The Government, religious leaders and families should educate Individual about the risk and consequences of drug and substance abuse, this is essential because it will help reduce crime rate, violence and unproductivity.

Keywords: Abuse, Drugs, Effect, Socioeconomic, Substance,

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background to the Study

The costs of government drug enforcement initiatives and the lost human productivity which includes lost wages and decreased output as a result of illness and early mortality linked to drug and substance abuse are two ways to measure the economic consequences of drug misuse. Disruptions to social life, waste of teenage energy, and an increase in crime are been linked to a number of hidden costs. Drug and substance misuse is widespread internationally, prompting several international drug organizations to conduct extensive research aimed at mitigating this issue throughout time (Gebreslassier et al., 2013). Diverse authors have expressed differing perspectives on drugs, their applications, misuse, and repercussions. Research from several academic disciplines, including medicine, pharmacy, and associated social sciences, has contributed to the issues surrounding drug use, misuse, consequences, and influencing variables.

Primarily, international and national NGOs, community members, traditional leaders, and religious figures have been engaged in public awareness campaigns against the misuse and dangers of drug and substance abuse. The examination of socioeconomic characteristics, including age, gender, race, ethnicity, social structure, and socioeconomic level, in efforts to address and provide solutions has been ineffective (Gebreslassier et al., 2013). Nigeria is inherently heterogeneous, consisting of a complex network of social activities and individuals facing many social issues. Drug and drug misuse is one of the many issues arising from the dynamic structure of Nigerian society. Abiodun (1991). Diverse individuals characterize medicines in many manners. A drug is defined as any substance that, when ingested by a live creature, modifies one or several functions. Due to their chemical composition, drugs (both legal and illicit) modify bodily functions, cognitive processes, perceptions, and behaviors. These encompass compounds that are either beneficial or detrimental to the body. There are several methods for medication administration. Some medicines are administered by injection, chewing, smoking, while others are inhaled (Ghodge, 2003)

Individuals of all ages in every community frequently utilize drugs. Drugs are beneficial not just for humans but also for animals, promoting excellent health and well-being. Humans offer medication to their dogs upon discovering their illness. A drug is an efficacious substance utilized to treat illness and promote wellness. It is essential to recognize that the medications employed serve benevolent therapeutic goals and are beneficial for promoting good health; despite the myriad advantages of drug usage, individuals, particularly the youth, have chosen to misuse substances for their own selfish interests. They utilize it illicitly and unlawfully, so rendering it detrimental to their health (Adeniyi, 2020). A significant percentage of individuals perceive that they gain several advantages from drug usage or addiction, including feelings of euphoria, a sense of happiness, and inspiration to engage in creative activities such as writing, singing, or dancing.

The Mubi metropolitan experiences a significant prevalence of drug and other illegal substance misuse among its young, which adversely affects their productivity. This indicates that several teenagers in Mubi metropolis engage in drug and substance misuse, significantly affecting their health and work productivity (Slemem, 2024).

Throughout human history, individuals have endeavored to modify their moods and states of consciousness via the misuse and abuse of diverse medications and psychoactive substances for varied purposes. Consequently, herbs, plants, roots, mushrooms, and fungus were consumed, imbibed, applied, or breathed to relieve discomfort and provide stimulus for warriors during conflicts (Dombeck, 2013). Over time, individuals have extracted psychoactive compounds from flora and fauna and misused these substances to achieve enhanced states of euphoria. Consequently, "since drugs have been misused for centuries globally, their effects have been experienced for an equally extensive duration" (Patterson, 2011)

Drug and psychoactive substance abuse is a maladaptive pattern of usage that leads to physical, social, or legal harm, or persistent use despite adverse consequences (WHO, 2001). This issue transcends all demographics, including age, religion, race, creed, culture, color, gender, and socioeconomic or educational status. Consequently, no nation, regardless of size, strength, or level of development, is immune to the

potential destruction caused by drug and substance misuse. Drug and drug misuse has historically posed significant concerns for public health, security, and criminal justice throughout the worldwide society. Drug and drug misuse predicts physical, psychological, and social repercussions for the individual user, their immediate family, the community, and society, frequently resulting in detrimental effects on the general security of any nation. Thomas et al. (2013) examined the physical and psychological consequences of drug and substance usage on individual users, noting that the smoking of various substances, including marijuana, elevates the risk of chronic cough, bronchitis, and malignancies of the lungs and upper airways. The long-term effects of cigarette smoking diminish life expectancy by an average of 10 years (Doll, R. et al., 2004, in Thomas et al., 2013). Chronic marijuana consumption may result in sadness, anxiety, and, in persons with inherent vulnerabilities, may precipitate schizophrenia illnesses. Trozak et al. (1984) as cited in Thomas (2013). Shelly (2010) asserts that drug and substance abuse erodes the rule of law, undermines state legitimacy, incites political instability, intensifies social and political tensions, entrenches institutional corruption, fosters widespread drug dependence, and jeopardizes the security and viability of communities globally. The problem of drug and substance abuse has persistently been a significant subject of discussion and a public health and security issue in Nigeria, particularly in light of the current security climate and political environment that obstruct peaceful coexistence in certain communities, including the Adamawa North Senatorial district. The primary aim of this study is to analyze the socio-economic impact of drug and substance abuse in the Adamawa North Senatorial District, Nigeria. Nonetheless, the precise aims of the study are

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The discourse around drug and substance concerns involves a contention between the medical model and the harm reduction model of drug use. The medical model perceives drug addiction as a persistent neurological disorder necessitating medical therapy and intervention. This methodology emphasizes the identification of fundamental biochemical, genetic, and environmental determinants of addiction, aiming to mitigate these variables through pharmaceutical interventions, therapeutic approaches, and rehabilitation initiatives. The harm reduction paradigm prioritizes minimizing the adverse effects of drug use instead of just concentrating on abstinence or the eradication of drug use. This strategy recognizes the inevitability of drug use and seeks to mitigate its adverse effects, including overdose, infectious disease transmission, and social stigma. Harm reduction initiatives encompass needle exchange programs, supervised injection sites, and teaching on safer drug use behaviors. Individuals of all ages often engage in drug usage within society. Drugs are beneficial not just for humans but also for animals, promoting their health and well-being. Humans offer medication to their dogs upon discovering their illness. A drug is an efficacious substance utilized to treat illness and promote wellness. It is important to recognize that medications serve beneficial therapeutic functions and contribute to good health; nonetheless, they are occasionally misused illegally, resulting in harm to individuals' bodies (Adeniyi 2020).

Drug abuse constitutes the improper utilization of substances for non-medical objectives, hence adversely

affecting the individual socially, intellectually, or physically. Social impacts may manifest as an individual's increased propensity to engage in confrontations with peers, educators, school officials, and the public. The cognitive impacts of drugs pertain to an individual's diminished concentration on academic tasks and memory impairment. According to Lewinso (2007), a drug is any substance, except food or water that influences individuals' emotions, cognition, perception, and behavior. A material, by virtue of its chemical composition, influences physical, mental, and emotional functioning. It can enter the body by mastication, inhalation, smoking, ingestion, and injection.

Substance misuse has emerged as a worldwide issue affecting all individuals. Addiction propels several young individuals into a descent of despair that, in certain instances, culminates in fatality. The spectrum includes adolescent consumers of happiness-inducing substances to severe heroin and cocaine addicts. Substance misuse results in economic loss, property damage, deteriorating health, fractured families, and ultimately, mortality. This conundrum affects all parents, educators, government leaders, employees, and society as a whole.

Illicit drug trafficking yields substantial profits, which is the primary reason for the challenges in combating this issue despite the enactment of several laws. Drug misuse poses a significant threat to the survival and efficient functioning of human communities, resulting in everyday fatalities due to addiction and the actions of addicts. A considerable number of fatalities from accidents and violent crimes have been attributed to the actions of individuals under the influence of narcotics. Excessive drug misuse can lead to physical or psychological dependency in individuals. Moreover, it may engender discord between the individual and society. It may result in social issues and concurrently provoke tension between the user and their social surroundings. Ejikeme (2011).

Numerous criminal cases or antisocial behavior arise when an individual is under the influence of drugs, and prolonged personality alterations may also ensue. In addition to potential physical, social, and psychological harm, drug use may result in criminal penalties, which vary significantly by local jurisdiction. Nursing and Allied Health Dictionary (2002). Susan et al. (2022) categorized medications into three categories. Conventional pharmaceuticals, prescribed medications, and novel psychoactive substances (NPS). Traditional drugs are substances that have been historically recognized for their potential for misuse, including cannabis, cocaine, heroin, benzodiazepines, amphetamines, methamphetamines, tobacco, Indian hemp, alcohol, ephedrine, barbiturates, and methadone.

Theoretical Framework

Theory of rational addictions

The idea that drug and substance addiction may be helpfully modeled as a certain type of logical, forward-looking optimum consumption plans is known as rational addiction. Murphy and Becker are credited with developing the hypothesis (1988). Addiction and the conventional rational choice framework of contemporary economics were attempted to be reconciled in the paper. Despite its controversy, the theoretical

approach has evolved into the accepted method for understanding addiction in economics, and throughout time, other writers have created and published a number of additions and revisions. According to a poll of researchers who have written or co-written peer-reviewed articles on rational addiction theory, the ideas are successful in a variety of ways, according to the researchers (Melberg and Rogeberg, 2010). According to the hypothesis, addiction is the result of a forward-looking consuming plan carried out with complete confidence and flawless information, in which the individual is fully focused on maximizing utility.

Addiction is been defined as a chronic and compulsive reliance on a specific substance or activity, despite negative consequences. It characterized by a strong physical and psychological dependence that can lead to harmful behavior, withdrawal symptoms, and difficult controlling or stopping the addictive behavior. The addict know exactly how substance will affect him or her and the reason he or she consumes more and more is that this is the pattern of consumption that made him maximize satisfaction. He knows that consuming the substance will change his or her preference both now and the future. For example, a model smoker or drunker realizes that smoking one more cigarette or drinking one more bottle of alcohol today will increase his desire to smoke more sticks of cigarette or drink more bottles of alcohol tomorrow which will lead to his health condition in the future.

Empirical Review

The prevalence of drug abuse and substance abuse in contemporary society has become a concerning issue. Through a comprehensive review of empirical studies and research findings, various factors contributing to this trend have been identified and analyzed. Malami (2021) “The Effects of Drugs and Substance among youth”. To ascertain the causes of drugs and substance abuse, his major findings were the influence of peer, experimentation and self- medication and as well there was a strong correlation between drugs abuse and its effects on individual users.

Comfort (2023) looks into the socioeconomic effects of substance abuse and find out that Peer pressure, ignorance, sexual experimentation, and drug availability, the desire to improve athletic performance, curiosity, unemployment, and dissatisfaction are the main causes of drugs and substances abuse. The survey also found that youths' physical and mental health, as well as their income, are impacted by drug misuse

Himanshu (2024) critically examines the socioeconomic elements that contribute to drug misuse, including its underlying causes, trends for both people and communities. Finding the socioeconomic elements that push people to take drugs is the first step in the study and find out that people engage into drug-abusing conditions because they are struggling financially and may turn to drugs as a coping strategy or an escape. The collective findings of various empirical studies reveals that drugs and substance abuse has a negative impact on the young people and they are been influenced by peer pressure, unemployment, broken homes and curiosity.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Areas

Mubi North is one of the Local Government Area in Adamawa North Senatorial district bounded by Michika and Borno State in the north, Hong in the west and 35 kilometer from the border Republic of Cameroon in the east. The capital city lies between latitude 10, 38450 N and longitude 13, 3125⁰ E. The major languages of the indigenous people are Fali, Higgi, Fulani, Gude and Marghi. Their major commercial activity is farming and trading. It has a population size of about 233,600 according to 2006 census and the land mark of 282.8 square kilometer according to 2016 data from the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics (14th Jan. 2022). Mubi North is a commercial hub of Adamawa State and Adamawa North Senatorial district that attracts many traders within and outside the country.

Mubi South is a town and a Local Government Area in Adamawa State North Senatorial district; the capital city Gella lies between latitude 10,1860⁰ N and longitude 13, 3356⁰ E. it is a neighboring Local Government to Mubi North and Maiha Local Government and has a boundary with Cameroon Republic. It has a population size of about 200,400 according to 2006 census according to 2016 data from the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics (14th Jan. 2022). Mubi South is inhabited by Gude, Mafa, Fulfulde and Hausa. The major commercial activities of Mubi South are farming, trade and commerce, most of the youth in the local government Area engage in cyclist activities (Okada). The cattle market is one of the thriving commercial activities Mubi South.

Maiha is a town and Local government Area of Adamawa State Nigeria adjacent to the border with Cameroon Republic and Mubi South. The capital city lies between latitude 9, 9931⁰ N and longitude 13, 2197⁰ E. Maiha has a population size of about 169,900 according to 2006 census according to 2016 data from the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics (14th Jan. 2022). Farming and hunting are the primary activities of Maiha Local Government Area and the major language spoken are Nzanyi and Fulfulde.

3.2 Research Design

This research based on survey study. The research collected primary data through the administration of questionnaire and focus group discussion. The collected data were been analyzed by the use of descriptive statistical tools. Inferential statistical tools were also been employed in the analysis to obtained regression analysis to determine the effect of drug abuse in Adamawa north senatorial zone.

3.3 Population and Sample size

Sampling is the process of obtaining subset of individual from within a statistical population to determine the characteristic of a significant percentage of the whole population. Sampling is very important in research because it reduces the cost of data collection as well as being faster that studying the whole population. This research therefore employed the use of Taro Yamani formula thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N (0.05)^2}$$

Where; n is the sample size, N is the population

Mubi North Local Government Area has a population of 233,600 Similarly, Mubi South Local Government Area has 200,400 and Maiha Local Government Area has 169,900 as projected according to 2016 data from the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics, (14th Jan. 2022). The total projection 603,900 and using Tarao Yamane (1967) formula to determine the sample size of 399.63, which is approximately 400.

The researcher further divide the total sample size based on population of the area of study thus: Mubi North 150, Mubi South 140 and Maiha 110 respectively, make a total sample size of 400 for all the study areas.

3.5 Techniques of Analysis

The gathered data were examined utilizing descriptive statistics. Regression and comparative analysis were used in the examination of the gathered data. The primary purpose of the study is to investigate socio-economic characteristics linked with drug and substance misuse using descriptive statistics. The second objective was to analyze the impact of drug and substance addiction on an individual's social and economic life. The third objective aimed to investigate the social determinants contributing to drug and substance abuse; and the fourth objective sought to assess the effects of drug and substance abuse on health and productivity, employing the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method for analysis.

3.6.1 Linear Regression Model

Linear regression model is a model used to analyze the productivity of the consumers of drugs and substance abused. The linear model based on the cumulative linearity distribution function as expressed by Gujarati (1995) the formula as expressed:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \dots + \mu$$

$$\text{Pro} = f(\text{AMSDS}, \text{NYDS}, \text{NYA}, \text{DAW}, \text{TODSA})$$

Where Y is the depended variable from the equation, the variables $\beta_1 - \beta_5$ is the coefficient and μ is the error term. For this study, the model used was adopted from the work of Amade Peter (2014) the effect of alcohol consumption on productivity of alcohol consumers;

$\text{PRO} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{HSD} + \beta_2 \text{NDD} + \beta_3 \text{DAW} + \beta_4 \text{QAC} + \beta_5 \text{GND} + \mu_t$ which was modify for this study as the functional relationship.

The Linear relationship state as follows:

$$\text{PRO}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_{1i} \text{KINDD} + \beta_{2i} \text{YIND} + \beta_{3i} \text{VSDR} + \beta_{4i} \text{PTT} + \beta_{5i} \text{DTD} + \beta_{6i} \text{EFFD} + \beta_{7i} \text{FRQT} + \beta_{8i} \text{SELASS} + \mu_i$$

Where β_0 = slop or intercept

$\beta_1 - \beta_5$ = coefficient

KINDD = Kind of drugs and substance (Types)

YIND = Income in drug (naira)

VSDR = Number of time visiting a doctor (health status)

PTT = Partial treatment (Self- assessment)

DTD = Do you take drugs (Self- assessment)

EFFD = Effect of drugs and substance used (behavior and health status)

FRQT = Frequent taking of drugs and substance (time)

SELASS = Self- assessment

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation and Discussion of Findings

A total of 400 questionnaires were distributed. Out of the 150 questionnaires that were given to respondents, 137 were returned in Mubi North, 130 in Mubi South, and 126 retrieved 120 Questionnaires for Maiha and 110 were retrieved, cleaned and analyzed.

Table 1 provides a description of some key socio-economic attributes of the respondents

Table 1: - Comparative Summary of Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variables	Mubi North	Mubi South	Maiha
Gender	67.9% (Male)	71.4% (Male)	65.5% (Male)
Age	54% (26-35)	84.1% (26-35)	35.5% (26-35)
Marital Status	54.7% (Single)	50.0% (Single)	50.9% (Single)
Educational Level	34.3% (Secondary)	39.9% (Secondary)	53.6% (Tertiary)
Average Income	46% (Low income)	84.1% (Low income)	55.5% (Low income)
Employment Level	61.3% (Doing work)	58.7% (Doing work)	37.3% (Doing work)

Source: Author's Computation Using E-views 9

The socio-economic characteristic comparative on table above, shows that most of the respondent in Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha are male. which indicate male engage in drug and substance abuse more than the female and they fall between the age bracket of 26-35, they are singles and falls in the low income earners and most attended secondary school with the exception of those that attended tertiary institutions in Maiha. In all the three (3) Local Government Areas, most of them that are into drug and substance abuse engage in menial job significantly affect those that are doing nothing.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Variables	MINIMUM VALUE			MAXIMUM VALUE			AVERAGE MEAN		
	Mubi North	Mubi South	Maiha	Mubi North	Mubi South	Maiha	Mubi North	Mubi South	Maiha
KINDD	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	3.116788	3.056000	3.045455
AGE	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	8.000000	5.000000	5.000000	2.109489	2.512000	2.236364
AVRY	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	8.000000	8.000000	8.000000	5.240876	3.728000	4.890909
EDUL	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	7.000000	5.000000	7.000000	3.029191	2.144000	3.327273
GENDER	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000	2.000000	0.678832	1.288000	1.336364
EMPL	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	2.554745	2.696000	2.509091
MARS	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	1.540146	4.696000	1.554545

Source: Author's Computation Using E-views 9

The descriptive analysis on the above table shows, that all variables in Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha has the minimum value of 1.000000, except GENDER in Mubi North that has 0.000000. All variables in Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha has equal maximum value except AGE and GENDER in Mubi North with value of 8.000000, 1.000000 respectively, and EDUL in Mubi South with value of 5.000000. All variable in Mubi North, Mubi South and Maiha has the average mean value except AVRY with different average mean from the three (3) Local Government Areas, EDUL and MARS in Mubi South and GENDER in Mubi North.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASE ON OBJECTIVE

Objective 1: examine socio-economic effect of drug and substance abuse among the consumers

Dependent variable: KINDD

Variable	Mubi North P. value	Mubi South P. value	Maiha P. value
AGE	0.9878	0.2884	0.0006
AVRY	0.0392	0.0209	0.0147
EDUL	0.0438	0.0014	0.3371
EMPL	0.0000	0.3193	0.0000
GENDER	0.0598	0.0000	0.1239
MARS	0.2375	0.7976	0.3834

Source: Author's Computation Using E-views 9

From table above; AGE is not statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and South, but only in Maiha. AVRY is statistical significant at 5% in all the three local government areas, EDUL is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and South, EMPL is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and Maiha, GENDER is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and South while MARS is not statistical significant at 5% in all the three local government areas.

Objective 2: examine how drug and substance addiction affects the social, and economics of individual life

Dependent variable: FRQT

Variable	Mubi North P. value	Mubi South P. value	Maiha P. value
CRIME	0.0229	0.6703	0.0898
YIND	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
KINDD	0.0002	0.0005	0.4094
EFFDG	0.0000	0.0000	0.0147

Source: Author's Computation Using E-views 9

The table shows that CRIME is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and Maiha, YIND and EFFDG is statistical significant at 5% in all the three local government areas while KINDD is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and Mubi South.

Objective 3: examine the effects of drug and substance abuse on the productivity of the Consumers

Dependent variable: YIND

Variable	Mubi North P. value	Mubi South P. value	Maiha P. value
KINDD	0.0078	0.5077	0.3791
FRQT	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
DTD	0.2042	0.0038	0.0890
PTT	0.0001	0.0012	0.2921

Source: Author's Computation Using E-views 9

From the table, the result shows that KINDD is only statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North, FRQT is statistical significant at 5% in all the three local government areas, DTD is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi South and Maiha while PTT is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and South.

Objective 4: examine the effects of drugs and substance abuse in the health of the consumers

Dependent variable: FRQT

Variable	Mubi North P. value	Mubi South P. value	Maiha P. value
KINDD	0.0050	0.0368	0.5151
FRQT	0.0034	0.0020	0.0010
DTD	0.0020	0.0000	0.2934
PTT	0.0026	0.2881	0.1898
SELASST	0.5715	0.3126	0.0001

Source: Author's Computation Using E-views 9

The result shows that KINDD is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and Mubi South. FRQT is statistical significant at 5% in all the three local government areas, DTD is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and Mubi South, PTT is statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North and Maiha while SELASST is only statistical significant at 5% in Maiha

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings indicated that, single male that falls from the age bracket of 26-35 engage more on drugs and substance abuse, CRIME, YIND, KINDD and EFFDG are statistical significant at 5% in Mubi North, EFFDG, KIND and YIND are statistical significant at 5% in Mubi South and CRIME, YIND and EFFDG are statistical significant at 5% in Maiha. Most low-income earners attended secondary school with the exception of those that attended tertiary institutions in Maiha. In all the three (3) Local Government Areas, most of them that are into drug and substance abuse engage in menial job significantly affect those that are doing nothing.

This means that there are effect of drugs and substance abuse on individual who engage on it.

Drawing from the findings of the research, the study provides the following recommendations:

1. Government should give more attention to individuals that falls from the age bracket of 25 – 40 by engaging them with skill acquisition program that will be able to put food on their tables.
2. The Government, religious leaders and families should educate Individual about the risk and consequences of drug and substance abuse, this is essential because it will help reduce crime rate, violence and unproductivity.
3. The Government should provide recovery support services, including peer support, counselling and vocational training.
4. National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) should be equipped and motivated in term of remuneration to forestall and discourage indiscipline such as bribery and corruption as they carry out their duties.

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