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Editorial

The Lagos Education Review (LER) is a double-blind peer-reviewed journal of the Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria. The journal aims at providing a platform for educational researchers to publish their original research results, exchange new ideas, and disseminate information on innovative pedagogical skills that utilize the new technologies in Education. The journal publishes theoretical papers that are novel and also empirical studies capable of replication.

The papers published in the journal are selected through a rigorous process of peer review and editorial scrutiny to ensure originality, currency, pertinence, clarity, correctness, and replicability in all aspects of education. Only completed but unpublished scientific researches as well as theoretical papers that are not under review in any other conference or academic journal are accepted. Each submission is usually reviewed internally by two editorial board members and if found suitable, is sent for external peer review in which two expert reviewers evaluate the paper.

The journal is published twice a year. That we could publish the current volume is a tribute to the "We can do it" spirit of the editorial team. No sooner had we invited submissions for the current volume than to be confronted with the ravages of COVID-19 and the advisories and protocols occasioned by it. The 'new normal' therefore created daunting problems for the editorial team which almost brought the journal to a premature end.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the editorial team, particularly the Managing Editor, Dr. A. O. Adeosun and other members – Dr. M. A. Ogunsemore, Dr. Oye Oyelami, Dr. S. O. Adeniyi, Dr. O. S. Olabiyi, and Dr. M. A. Oladejo, for their doggedness in painstakingly managing the numerous chores of academic publishing, *Pro Bono*. The unrelenting disposition and professionalism of the Advisory Board and Consulting Editors were unparalleled. Our team of external and internal reviewers demonstrated uncommon sagacity and sheer audacity in conducting their blind reviews; the outcome of which is a drastic reduction in the

number of articles accepted for publication and highly improved quality of the publications. This perhaps, more than anything else, also contributed to an elongation of the time lag between the last and current volumes.

We have continued to receive support and encouragement from our teaming contributors. That some of the submissions were rejected was not targeted at discouraging them but to propel them to undertake substantial revisions the papers need to pass our acid test. Our readers and the academic community have encouraged us to the zenith through their critical reviews, critique, suggestions, and other quality assurance feedback mechanisms. Your labours have not been in vain.

I am therefore highly delighted to introduce the Lagos Education Review Vol. 19, No 1 to the academic community. In it, you will find articles of diverse interests in various disciplines in Education; as we count on your feedback to continually improve the content and quality of our publications.

Prof. Monday Bassey Ubangha
Editor-in-Chief

Manuscript Submission Guidelines

The **Lagos Education Review (LER)**, published by the Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria, is a peer-reviewed journal published in English, in June and December, every year. LER provides a platform for the African community of educators for sharing research outputs, information, experience, and ideas about the roles of education in society. The journal seeks contributions of research-based – empirical and theoretical articles specifically on any relevant aspect of education.

LER adheres to a rigorous double-blind review policy in which the identity of the author(s) and reviewer(s) are concealed from both parties. All manuscripts are reviewed initially by the editorial board and only those that meet the scientific and editorial standards of the journal, as well as are within its scope are sent for blind review. Articles are also subjected to plagiarism detector, hence, contributions are published only on the understanding that they are not under consideration by other journals, and that they are original work of the author(s). Authors assign copyright to the Faculty of Education, University of Lagos.

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 - b. Article must not be previously published, nor under consideration by another journal.
 - c. Text is written in English, and all technical terms and jargons must be explained.

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Factors of Alcohol Consumption among Commercial Motorcyclists in Lagos State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The use of alcohol is as old as man, particularly among some commercial motorcyclists (also known as Okada riders) who believe that without a little use of alcohol, their operation might not be effective. Studies have been conducted to investigate the consequences of the attitude of drivers generally but there are little studies in the relationship between alcohol consumption and commercial motorcycle operators. A descriptive survey research design was employed to describe all the variables. While a multistage sampling technique was adopted in selecting one thousand, two hundred (1,200) respondents used in the study. A revalidated questionnaire was used with a test-retest method yielding 0.79 R-values. Hypotheses were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) at 0.05 level of significance. The findings showed a significant relationship between family background and alcohol use ($r = 0.87, p < 0.05$). This could be deduced that family background has an influence on behavioural pattern of some people. Also, alcohol use is significantly related to peer influence ($r = 0.53, p < 0.05$), and environmental influence ($r = 0.43, p < 0.05$). Based on the findings, it is recommended that there should be regular awareness campaign on the dangers of alcohol use, underageds should not be allowed to operate commercial motorcycling, sales of alcohol should be banned, and that the government should sentence any motorcyclist who contravenes the operational laws and guidelines in Lagos State.

Keywords: Alcohol use, accident prevalence, commercial motorcyclists, okada

Background to the Study

The use of motorcycles as public transport became popular in 1992 as a result of the dearth of other means of transportation (Alti-Muazu and Aliyu, 2008). In 1995, an estimated 45,000 motorcycles were in use for public transportation in Lagos metropolis alone. In 2012, it was determined from statistics obtained from the Lagos State Government that over five hundred and thirteen (513) Lagosians were killed, and some seriously injured as a result of accidents caused by commercial motorcycles popularly called *Okada*. This however led to a ban on the operation of commercial motorcycles within the major areas of Lagos State. Though, there have been fewer accidents in the city of Lagos since the State Government banned *okada* operation, except in cases of alcohol use by its operators.

Alcohol is drug use which when taken into the living organism performs different functions and can sometimes lead to outright intoxication. Benneth, Campillo, Chandrashekar, and Gureje (2008) affirmed that the consumption of alcoholic beverages has been on for over a hundred years and the pattern and purpose of consumption vary considerably among societies and even within communities. Alcohol is one of the major causes of road accidents in Lagos State, especially those involved with commercial motorcycle operators. Alcohol abuse continues to claim lives and properties every year. It may however, increase because drivers are advised to drink responsibly instead of asking them not to drink if they must drive. Though Ogundipe, Alaba, Alabi, Oluwadare, and Obawole (2019) affirmed that the excessive consumption of alcohol can result in road traffic accidents via impairing psychomotor activity and concentration. This is shown in Figure 1, in an accident that took place around the Berger area of Lagos State where a motorcyclist who has just taken some alcohol shortly before the accident.

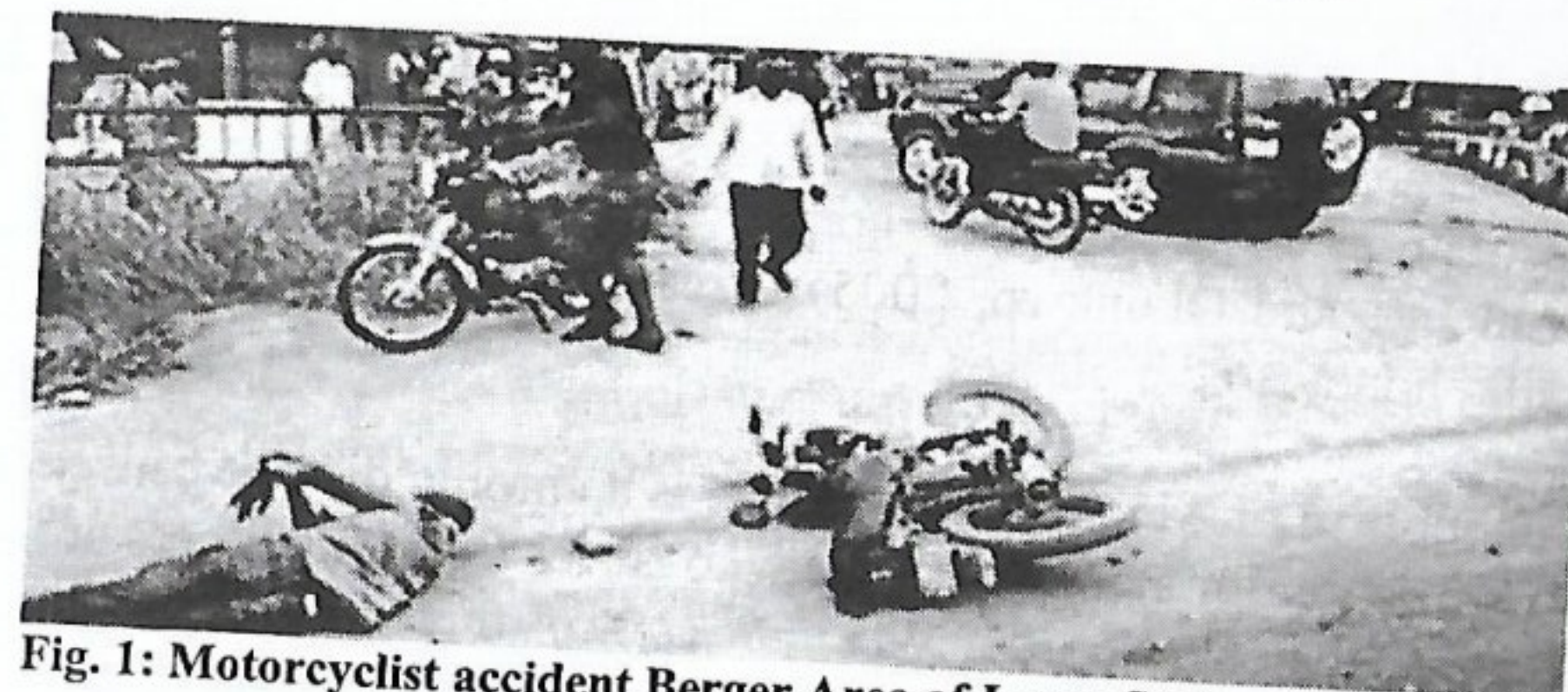


Fig. 1: Motorcyclist accident Berger Area of Lagos State

Mabbott and Hartley (2009) confirmed that Nigeria has the third-highest number of deaths due to road accidents of any nation. This problem will likely continue because of the availability and misuse of alcohol. Alcohol abuse accounts for 4% of global diseases. A resolution by the World Health Organization during the 58th World Health Assembly in 2005 focused on concerted efforts at the global, regional and national levels to address the social determinants of the use of alcohol, as well as reducing alcohol-related effects (Asogwa, 2006). The use of alcohol by commercial drivers has been broadly documented but not very much is known on the prevalence of road accidents resulting from alcohol consumption by commercial motorcyclists in the Lagos community.

Igbobi Orthopedic Hospital Lagos has recorded a high number of accident prevalence among commercial motorcyclists in of Lagos State. Studies have also confirmed that most commercial drivers in Port Harcourt, Ile-Ife, Warri, and Lagos engage in alcohol use which accounts for 70% of accidents. Labinjo, Juillard, Kobusingye, and Hyder, (2009) found that most adolescents in the world today frequently used and abused drugs. Many people do not regard alcohol as a drug. It creates more social, economic, and moral problems than several other

illegal drugs combined. Alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or ethanol, is a beverage obtained by the process of fermentation and distillation of fruits, like grapes, grains, corn, and barley (Aniebue and Okonkwo, 2005). It can also be obtained from milk, honey, and molasses.

Alcoholism or Alcohol Dependence is a chronic disease caused by a craving for alcohol. People who suffer from this illness are known as alcoholics. They cannot control their drinking even when it becomes the underlying cause of serious harm, including medical disorders, marital difficulties, job loss, or automobile crashes. Medical science is yet to identify the exact cause of alcoholism, but research suggests that genetic, psychological, and social factors influence its development. Alcoholism cannot be cured yet, but various treatment options can help an alcoholic avoid drinking and regain a healthy life (Branas, 2001).

Alcohol dependence affects a broad cross-section of society around the world. Statistics show that alcohol dependence touches successful business executives, skilled mechanics, laborers, homemakers, and church members of all denominations. Scientists have not identified a typical alcoholic personality, and they cannot predict with absolute certainty which drinkers will progress to alcohol dependence. Alcohol use varies depending on an individual's social, cultural, or religious background (McLean and Holubowycz, 2000). Intoxication threatens not only the individual who drinks but also the surrounding community. Therefore societies around the world have attempted to control the excessive use of alcohol. Temperance societies in the 19th and 20th centuries pushed for laws ranging from arrest and jail sentences for public drunkenness to the prohibition of the

manufacture, distribution, and consumption of alcoholic beverages (Aguwa, Anosike and Akubue, 2008).

Objectives

Specifically, the study investigates the factors responsible for the prevalence of alcohol consumption among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State. It specifically examines factors such as age, peer influence and environmental influence. To guide this objective, three null hypotheses were generated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. They are stated below:

1. Family background will not significantly influence the use of alcohol among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State.
2. There will be no significant influence of peers on alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State.
3. There will be no significant influence of environment on alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State.

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The study was conducted in the Berger area of Lagos State using Multi-stage sampling procedures. In the first instance, a systematic sampling technique was used to divide the study location into six strata. In the second stage, the total-enumeration sampling technique was used to pick 1,200 respondents with a proportionate sampling method as an adjunct. The instrument used for data collection was a validated questionnaire which yielded 0.79 alpha. Twenty-five items were generated on a 4 point Likert scale. After field testing of the instrument on respondents, ambiguous and redundant variables were deleted. In order to reduce the items to a meaningful and manageable structure, a principal component factor analysis with varimax correlation, extraction,

and rotation was conducted for predictive and convergent validation of the instrument. The items were further subjected to exploratory factor analysis setting the retention criterion at 0.70. At the second stage of validation of the instrument, the final version of the research instrument comprised 19 question items representing alcohol consumption and accident prevalence among commercial motorcycle operators. Data were analyzed using Descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentages for demographic attributes of the respondents while Pearson Product Moment Correlation statistics were used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

The demographic information on the respondents are graphically presented in Figures 2 to 5.

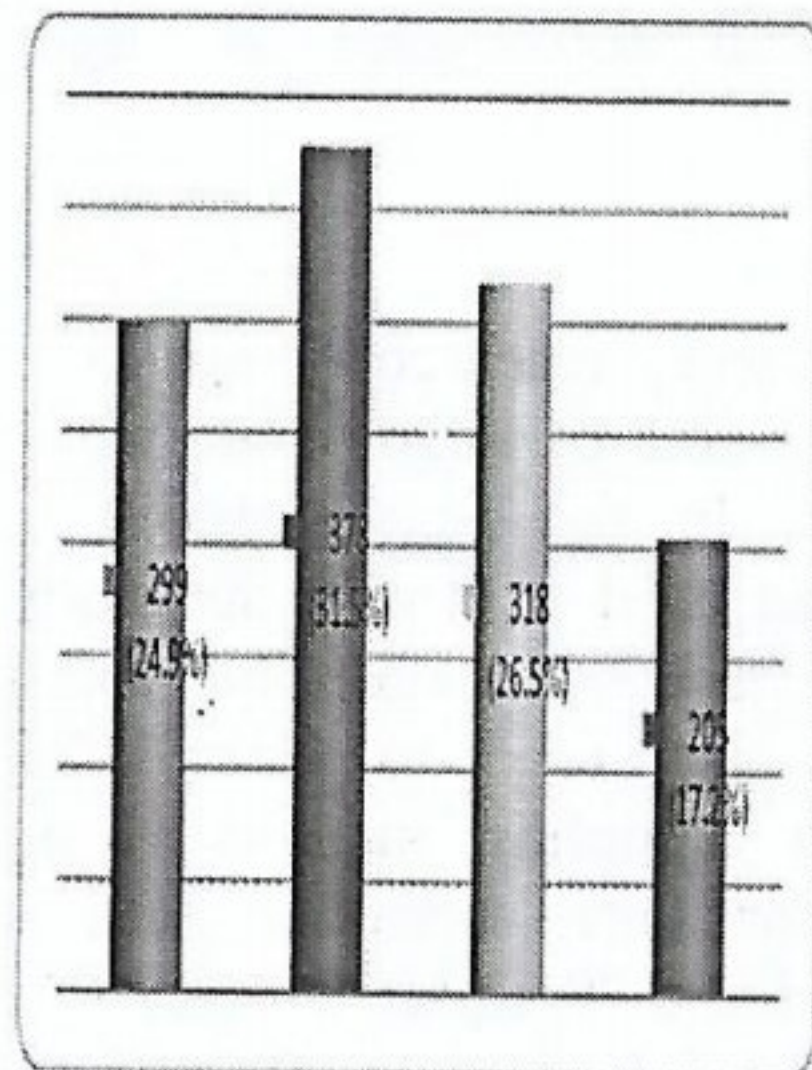


Fig 2: Bar chart showing respondents' age distribution age

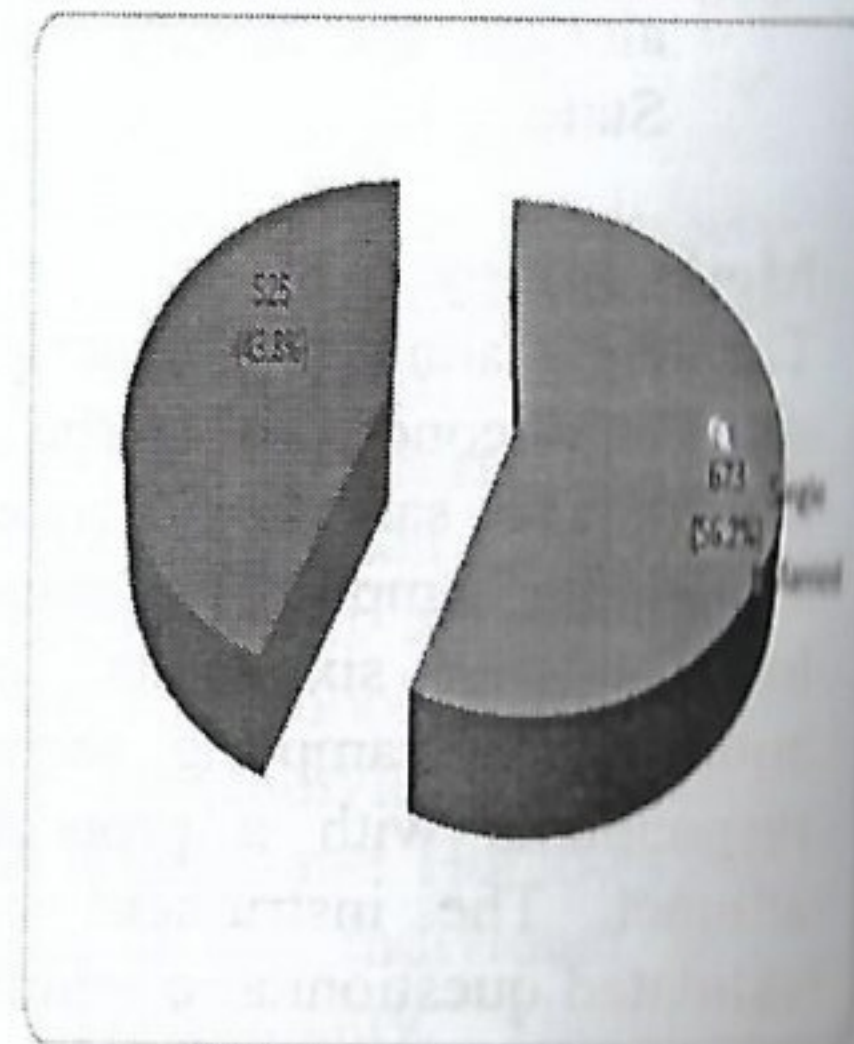


Fig. 4: Pie chart showing respondents' distribution on Marital Status

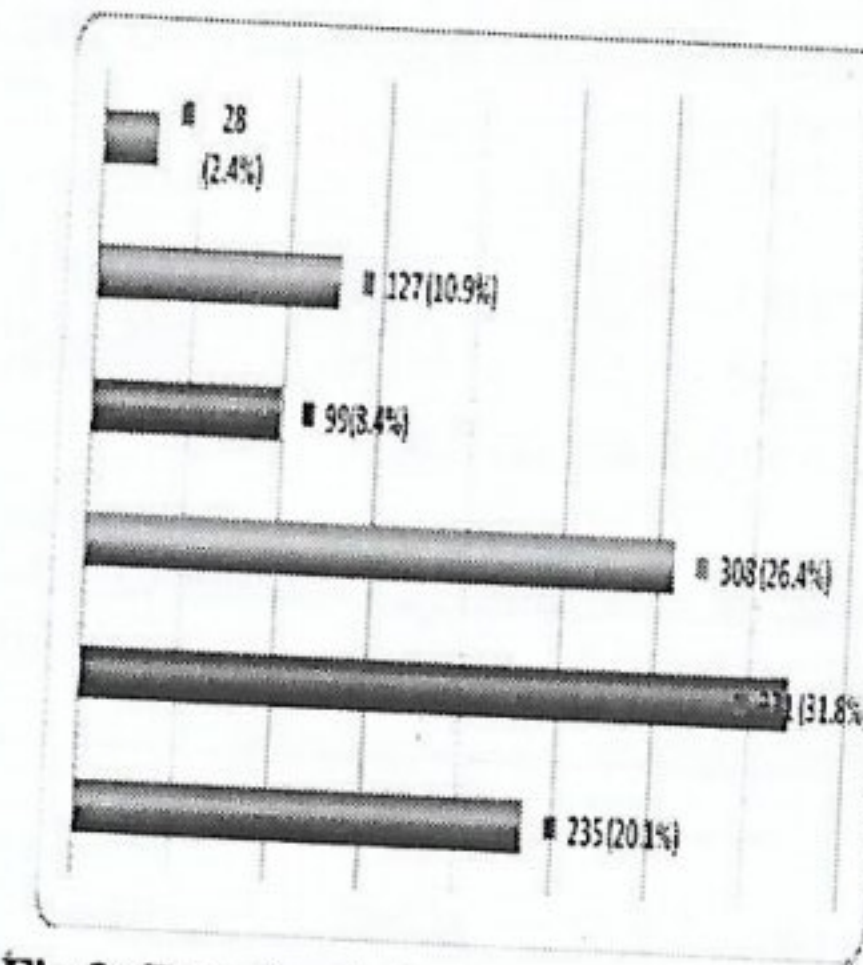


Fig 3: Bar chart showing respondents' distribution according to ethnicity

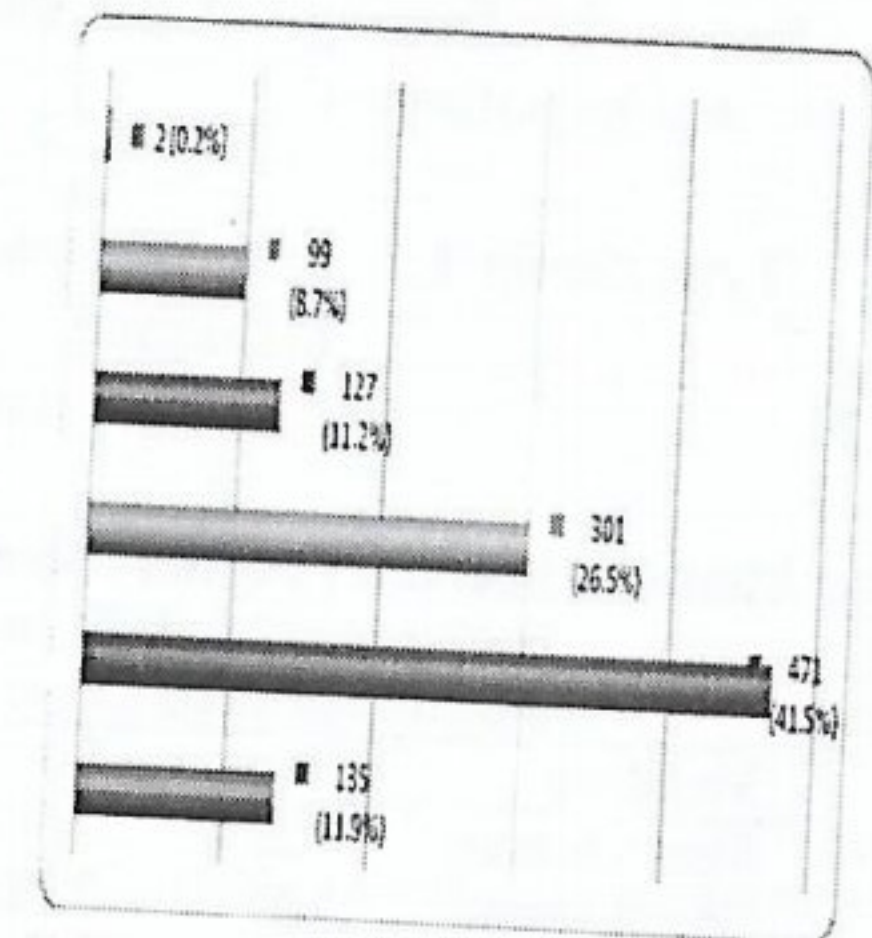


Fig 5: Bar chart showing respondents' educational qualification distribution

The age attributes of the respondents show that 299 (24.9%) of the total respondents are between 18-22 years, 378 (31.5%) are between 23-27 years, 318 (26.5%) 28-32 year-old, while those within 33-year-old and above constitute the least respondents 205 (17.2%). The implication of this is that most of the commercial motorcyclists are still young and at that age could demonstrate various anti-social behaviours, including alcoholism and drug abuse. In terms of ethnicity of the respondents, 371 (31.8%) are Yorubas, 308 (26.4%) are Hausas, 235 (20.1%) are Ibos, while 206 (21.7%) formed other tribes. On marital status, 673 (56.2%) of the total respondents were single, while 527 (43.8%) were married. As regards educational qualification of the respondents, 471 (41.5%) had primary school certificate, followed by those with SSCE/WAEC certificate 301 (26.5%), OND/NCE 127 (11.2%), first and second degrees 99 (8.7%) and 2 (0.2%) respectively while 135 (11.9) have no formal education or certificate.

The major findings of the study are presented according to the tested hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1: Family background will not significantly influence the use of Alcohol among Commercial Motorcyclists in Lagos state.

Table 1: Pearson Product Moment test of relationship between family background and use of alcohol among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State. N=1200

Variables	Mean	SD	Df	r-cal	r-crit	Remarks
Peer Influence	1.30	0.422				
Use of Alcohol	1.80	0.222	1196	0.87	0.195	Significant

$P < 0.05, df=1196$

The r-value of 0.87 is significant at 5% ($P < 0.05$). This implies that there is a significant relationship between family background and alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Gbagada area of Lagos State. The findings agreed with Jones, Kugelberg, Holmgren, and Ahlner (2009) who stated that concerning alcohol and drug consumption, that those adolescents living in single-parent compared to both parent households were more likely to be involved in at-risk behaviors, like the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco. Abiona, (2006) also corroborated that most motorcyclists are from families where elders take alcohol, visitors are entertained with alcohol and some of them encourage their young ones to take alcohol from their teenage

Hypothesis 2: There will be no significant influence of peers on alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State

Table 2: Pearson Product Moment test of relationship between peer influence and alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State. N=1200

Variables	Mean	SD	Df	r-cal	r-crit	Remarks
Peer Influence	1.76	0.213				
Use of Alcohol	1.80	0.222	1196	0.53	0.195	Significant

$P < 0.05, df=1196$

The r-value of 0.53 is significant at 5% ($P < 0.05$). This implies that there is a significant relationship between peer influence and alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos. This finding is supported by Drummer, Gerostamoulos, Batziris, Chu, Caplehorn, Robertson, and Swann, (2003) who opined that upon all the series of campaigns mounted by government, non-governmental organization and health agencies, the persistence with which motorcyclists still engage in alcohol consumption creates great concern to the government. By virtue of interacting together, living together and working together, the peer has a very strong ability to manipulate the lifestyle of their colleagues. An individual may start using alcohol on his own and then has a friend who does the same.

Hypothesis 3: There will be no significant influence of environment on alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos state

Table 3: Pearson Product Moment test on the influence of environment and alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos State. N=1200

Variables	Mean	SD	Df	r-cal	r-crit	Remarks
Peer Influence	1.99	0.632				
Use of Alcohol	1.80	0.222	1196	0.43	0.195	Significant

$P < 0.05$, $df=1196$

The r-value of 0.43 is significant at 5% ($P < 0.05$). This implies that there is a significant relationship between environment and alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in Lagos. This finding is in agreement with Adedeji, (1999) who stated that the environment in which people live and work heavily affects their attitudes and behaviour around drinking. He further said that environmental influences on alcohol use include; acceptance of alcohol use by society, availability, advertising, and marketing both nationally and locally and public policies regarding alcohol and enforcement of those policies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded that age, family background and environment influence alcohol use among commercial motorcyclists in the Berger area of Lagos State. The study, therefore, recommends that; more awareness campaign should be carried out by regulatory agencies to enlighten populace on the dangers of alcohol use and underage drinking, responsible alcohol beverage service training should be carried out and passed by bar owners and their waiters, promulgation concerning hours of sales, the density of retail outlets and other factors affecting the availability of alcohol should be strengthened by government, the government should pass stricter laws concerning drinking while driving, those still marketing alcohol should be made to pay fine, there should be restriction of alcohol use or sales in parks, public places, at community events or in stadia.

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