ASSESSING THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO YOUTH VIOLENCE AT ABOABO NUMBER ONE IN KUMASI

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ABSTRACT
This study sought to investigate the factors that contribute to youth violence in the Aboabo number 1 Community in Kumasi, Ghana. The study was conducted with a sample size of 192. The researcher adopted a convenient sampling technique for selecting the respondents. The study was descriptive as it attempted to accurately describe the characteristics of a particular phenomenon in relation to youth. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents. This tool helped the researcher to collect quantitative data for easy analysis. The study found that youth violence was not uncommon in the Aboabo Community. However, most of the youth in the area do not consider violence to be occurring every month. The study also found that respondents could not tell if youth violence was common during election years. The study also concluded that young people in the Aboabo community believe that most of them are likely to engage in violence in their youthful stage than adulthood. The study also discovered that major causes of youth violence in the Aboabo community were politics, lack of emotional control, peer pressure, drug addiction and community factors. Furthermore, the study concluded that youth violence leads to loss of life and property. The study recommends that there is the need for increased community policing, education on the effects of violence, and teaching on moral lessons to the youth. Other factors that could help reduce youth violence were the provision of jobs to engage the youth and enforcing law and order.

KEY WORDS: Youth, Violence, Community.
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