

Project Yauma (Kenya)

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Assessment of Prevalence and Predisposing Factor of Doping Among Athletes in Dominant Olympic Sport in Kenya

The study will use explanatory sequential design, and this will involve the use of mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative methods). A combination of stratified and purposive sampling procedures will be used to recruit participants. The target population of the study will be athletes in the dominant Olympic sport approximate 8240 in number. A sample size of 365 athletes and 22 for informant interviews will take part in the study. Both structured questionnaire and semi-structured interviews will be used to collect data. A qualitative software NVIVO will be used to analyse qualitative data and statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to analyse quantitative data. Data will be analysed by both descriptive and inferential statistics; Mean, frequencies and standard deviation will be used to summarize scores, t-test and Analyses of Variance (ANOVA) to determine the difference, chi-square tests to determine associations, and Regression analysis to determine the contribution of each category of doping predisposing factors on doping tendencies, prevalence as well as the influence of demographic factors. Findings will be presented in form of tables, graphs and verbatims

Research objectives:

1. To investigate the extent of performance enhancing substance use amongst athletes in dominant Olympic sports in Kenya
2. To establish the precipitating factors of doping behaviour among athletes in dominant Olympic sports in Kenya
3. To examine the knowledge of athletes on the World Anti-doping agency prohibited substances in Olympic dominant sports in Kenya
4. To examine doping attitudes of athletes in dominant Olympic sports in Kenya.
5. To analyse doping vulnerability amongst athletes in dominant Olympic sports in Kenya.
6. To determine whether doping prevalence, precipitating factors, knowledge, attitudes and vulnerability are mediated by selected demographic factors of gender, age, type of sport and experience.

The findings will assist the ADOs operating in Kenya on where to direct resources in intelligence testing and Anti-doping education for effective programming. The study findings may also contribute to knowledge which can be used to amend/improve the WADA protocols, especially for developing countries where there is paucity of relevant data in this regards currently. Furthermore, the study will also offer more insights on both internal and external factors that influence doping attitudes amongst athletes in Kenya. ADOs will be able to develop a range of interventions that athletes support personnel can use to deter young athletes from using PEDs