

Assess The Impacts Of Inflation To The Development Of Societies. A Case Study of Kagadi District

1 Dr Ariyo Gracious Kazaara, 2 Asiimwe Isaac Kazaara

1 Lecturer Metropolitan International University, 2 Lecturer Metropolitan International University

Abstract: *The study investigated the impacts of inflation to the development of societies in Kagadi district. The study objective was; to access the social factors that determine the leisure activities enjoyed by workers in Kagadi district to identify the cultural factors that determine the impact of inflation to the development of societies. The study used cross sectional design. The study found out that age of the children for married workers and social class of a workers are the major social factors that affect workers engagement in leisure activities. It was also established that workers' racial or ethnics and possibility to participating in leisure activities were the major economic factors enables them to engage in leisure activities. The result further showed that affordability and safety of the leisure activities was the major economic factors that determines workers engagement in leisure activities. The study concludes that there is positive significantly strong correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities and level social, cultural and economic factors that determine leisure activities engaged in by workers since Pearson correlation coefficient score ($r=0.876$, 0.829 and 0.931) respectively and $p=0.000<0.01$. The study recommends that workers should engage in the leisure activity they can afford and is safe to them. This will help them to save income to meet their household demands.*

Keywords: inflation and development

Background to the study

A sustainable career is one in which employees remain healthy, productive, happy and employable throughout its course and that fits into their broader life context (De Hauw & Greenhaus, 2015). However, achieving employability throughout the span of a career in a way that also fits with and individual's broader life context is a challenging task, which involves managing complex interactions between work and non-work domains. While the interactions between individuals' family life and the work domain are increasingly well understood (Greenhaus & Allen, 2011) relatively little is known about the role that leisure plays, despite it being an important part of the "broader life context" of the working-age population. There are multiple ways in which leisure may play a role within a sustainable career including, for example, the direct promotion of health and life satisfaction (Kuykendall et al., 2015). This study focused on determinants of leisure activities engaged in by workers.

The Labour Act of China stipulates that labourers work for eight hours per day or 44 hours per week. Each employee gets one day off per week. Employees do not work on public holidays except to other special production. In addition, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (United States of America) requires employers to provide employees job protected and unpaid leave for qualified medical and family reasons. Family and Medical Leave Act was intended to balance work and leisure. The Act allows employees to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during any 12 months period to honor work life balance practices (Seibert et al., 2016). In contrast, a study by Mishra and McDonald (2017) in USA among prime-age men and women revealed that prime-age men worked on average 37 h and did more at home (17 h per week), while women were employed for 26 h and worked at home for 31 h. The study concluded that, the differences in hours worked is as a result of the choices made by every single working age person regarding work hours, home duties and leisure.

Statement of the problem

Uganda is not spared from labour-leisure time conflicts among its workforce and as such the Labour Act (Chapter 28:01) give provisions which aims at balancing leisure and labour time. Section 14A of the Labour Act provides for vacation leave to employee who has completed first year of employment with an employer (Labour Act, 2006). Paid vacations leave accrues to an employee at a rate of 1/12 per year to a maximum of 90 days. Regardless of these provisions, workers in Kahoora division still come to work on weekends, holidays and even when they are on leave and this give rise to symptoms of labour leisure time conflicts ranging from worker exhaustion, work related stress and work-related accidents. It is against this background that this research was conducted to assess determinants of leisure activities engaged in by workers in Kahoora division, Hoima municipality.

Specific objectives

1. To access the social factors that determine the leisure activities enjoyed by workers in Kahoora division.
2. To identify the cultural factors that determine the leisure activities engaged in by workers in Kahoora division.
3. To determine the economic factors that affect the leisure activities engaged in by workers Kahoora division in Hoima municipality.

1.5 Research Hypotheses

1. Social factors do not determine leisure activities workers enjoy in Kahoora division.
2. Cultural factors do not determine the leisure activities workers are engaged in in Kahoora division.
3. Economic factors have no significant effect on the leisure activities workers are engaged in in Kahoora division.

Methodology

Research Design

The study used cross sectional design. This design takes a 'slice' of target population and bases its overall finding on the views or behaviours of those targeted, assuming them to be typical of the whole population. The design also involves a variety of respondents scattered over a wider geographical area (Mbabazi, 2011). In agreement with Kothari (2008), the design also provide enough protection against biasness and also helped maximize reliability. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used.

Study Population

A population is a complete set of elements (persons or objects) that possess some common characteristics defined by the sampling criteria established by the researcher (Banerjee & Chaudhury, 2010). The population included workers in Kahoora division. This category of population is chosen because it is presumed to be the type of people who have the best ideals and information about the study problem therefore, it is assumed that they will be in position to give accurate and reliable information about the study.

Determination of Sample Size

A sample is simply a subset of the population (Sekaran, 2000). The study used a sample size of 67 respondents, this was arrived to using Kish formula (1965) for simple random sampling using single proportion, where the total population is unknown.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{(e)^2}$$

Where; n is the required sample size, e is the width of confidence interval and $e = 0.1$

Z is the test statistic at the required level of significance. At 90% confidence interval, Z takes on the value of 1.64. p is the proportion of the target population estimated to have the attribute of interest $p = 0.5$, $q = 1 - p = 0.5$

Therefore;

$$n = \frac{(1.64)^2 0.5 \times 0.5}{(0.1)^2}$$

$$n = 67$$

The sample size that was used for this study was 67 respondents

Sampling techniques and procedures

Simple random sampling was used to select the respondents into the sample.

Simple random sampling is where each and every element of the population has an equal chance of being selected in the sample (Alvi, 2016). Simple random sampling was used to select workers (respondents) from different areas of in Kahoora division who participated in the study. Simple random sampling was done by randomly selecting respondents who accepted to participate in the study until the sample size is attained. This method allowed each respondent to have an equal and independent chance of being selected thereby reducing bias (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

Data Collection Methods

Questionnaires

Questionnaire was used for data collection. Using this method, the researcher designed questions based on the study objectives. The questions were close-ended this enabled the researcher to obtain information needed for the study easily and quickly, and it also enabled the respondents to answer the questionnaire quickly. This instrument was preferred because it was more efficient since it required less time, it was also less expensive and permit collection of data from a large population within shortest period of time. Questionnaires was administered to worker in Kahoora division such that first-hand information could easily be got and this helped to avoid any form of bias.

Data Analysis

Data from the questionnaire were arranged, coded, edited for consistency and acceptance and later entered using Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS). Analysis involved descriptive summary of the study variables using frequency tables, graphs and descriptive statistics. It involved bi-variate analysis using correlation analysis and regression analysis.

Model Specification

Linear regression model was used to test the hypotheses, with the dependent variable being Leisure activities engaged in by workers and independent variables being social factors, cultural factors and economic factors.

The model is as follows:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \beta_3 X_{3i} + \varepsilon_i$$

The terms of the equation are as follows:

Y_i = Leisure activities engaged in by workers

α = constant term

x_{1i} = Social factors

x_{2i} = Cultural factors

x_{3i} = Economic factors

β_i = Regression coefficients

ε = the error term.

RESULTS

Distribution of respondents by gender

Table 1 below shows that majority of the respondents were female (62.7%) as compared to male. This implies that they were the ones who were present in large number during data collection.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	42	62.7
Male	25	37.3
Total	67	100.0

Distribution of respondents by education level

From table 2 below majority of respondents had tertiary level of education (41.8%) and few had attained degree level of education (9%). This is an indication that the respondents were literate, they did not require much attention of the researcher during answering questionnaire therefore we can rely on their information.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	10	14.9
Secondary	11	16.4
Certificate	28	41.8
Diploma	12	17.9
Degree	6	9
Total	67	100.0

Distribution of respondents by marital status

Majority of the respondents were married (55.2%) and few of them had separated (1.5%) (Figure 1). This is an indication that most of the working class of Kahoora Division Hoima Municipality are married

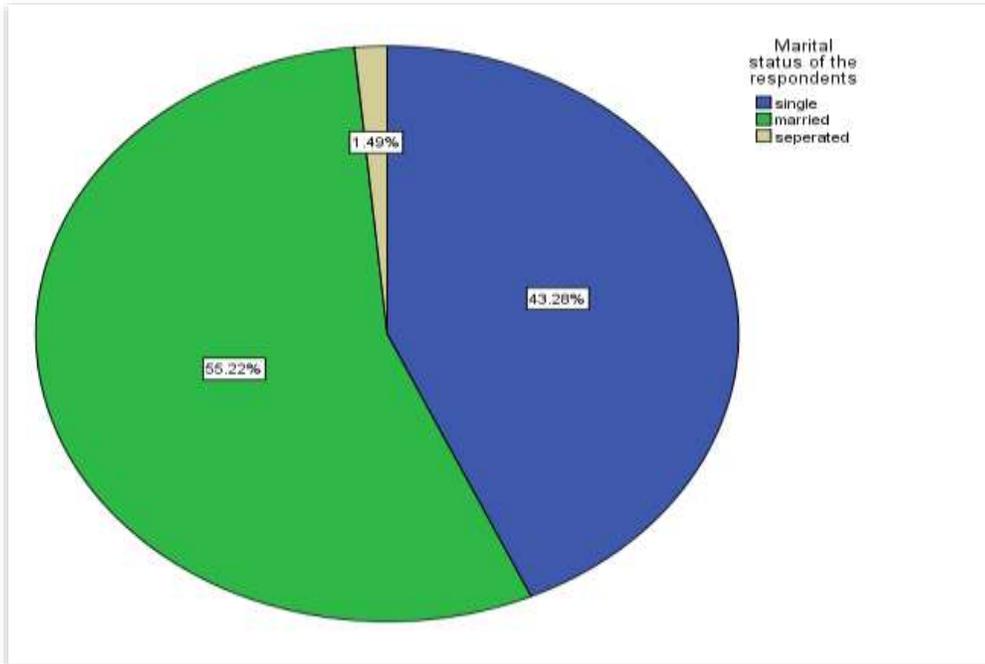


Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by marital status

Employment type

The result in figure 2 below indicates that majority of the respondents were self-employed (64.2%) and minority were civil servants (6%).



Figure 2: Employment type

Level of engagement in leisure activities

The result indicated that the level of engagement in leisure activities by workers of Kahoora Division is high as indicated by Mean = 3.42 though the level of agreement is weak due to high variation in Std=1.089 (Table 4.4). This implies that workers of Kahoora Division are leisure loving.

Table 3: Level of engagement in leisure activities

Level of engagement	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Std
Very low	6	9	3.42	1.089
Low	8	11.9		
Neither low nor high	10	14.9		
High	38	56.7		
Very high	5	7.5		
Total	67	100.0		

Social factors that determine the leisure activities enjoyed by workers in Kahoora division

The first objective of the study accessed the social factors that determine the leisure activities enjoyed by workers in Kahoora division. The results are summarized in the table below.

Table 4: Mean variation of social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Social factors (n=67)	Mean	Std
Nearness to the recreation facilities	3.70	1.528
Accessibility of leisure type	3.79	1.162
Age of the children for married workers	4.54	0.943
Change in attitudes toward work and leisure	3.69	1.209
Social class of a worker	4.42	0.890
Location of the worker (urban/rural)	3.40	1.280
Education level of a worker	2.66	1.472
Mass-media promotion of leisure activities	3.45	1.428
Peer recommendations	3.90	1.372
Preferences of the people with whom they participate	2.84	1.368

Table 4 indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that nearness to the recreation facilities enable them to engage in leisure activities (Mean = 3.70). Although the agreement was weak evidenced by high variation in Std=1.528. This implies that the workers engage in leisure activities not that they have interest in it but because of the close proximity to the recreation centers.

Further, the result Table 4 above showed that respondents agreed that accessibility of leisure type enables them to engage in leisure activities (Mean=3.79). Although the agreement is weak. This implies that workers mostly engage in the leisure activities they can easily access. This finding is in line with Schneider et al. (2014) who indicated that accessibility via transportation could be problematic both in terms of getting to local recreation opportunities as well as the ability to travel to rural locations for outdoor recreational activities.

However, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that age of the children for married workers affect their engagement in leisure activities (Mean =4.54) as shown in Table 4 above. This implies that workers with young children may not be able to fully engage themselves in leisure activities because young children require more attention as compared to older ones.

Level at which social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed by workers

Respondents were asked to rank the level at which social factors determine the leisure activities enjoyed by them. The findings are presented as below.

Table 5: Level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Level of social factors	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Std
Very low	8	11.9	3.27	1.262
Low	9	13.4		
Neither high nor low	20	29.9		
High	17	25.4		
Very high	13	19.4		
Total	67	100.0		

Table 5 indicate that the level at which social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed by workers is high (Mean= 3.27) although the level of agreement is weak. This implies that workers are motivated to engage in leisure activities because of the social factors.

Correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities by workers and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Table 6: Correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Variables		level of engagement in leisure activities	Level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed
level of engagement in leisure activities	Pearson Correlation	1	.876**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	67	67
Level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed	Pearson Correlation	.876*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	67	67

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Ho: There is no relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Ha: There is a relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

The correlation coefficient (0.876) shows a strong positive relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed. There is a statistically significant relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed since the P-value (0.00) is less than 0.05 and thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

Cultural factors that determine the leisure activities engaged in by workers in Kahoora division

The second objective of the study identified the cultural factors that determine the leisure activities engaged in by workers in Kahoora division. The results are summarized in the table below.

Table 7: Mean variation of cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Cultural factors (n=67)	Mean	Std
Life style	3.54	1.283
Workers' racial or ethnics	3.70	0.921
Possibility to participate in leisure activities.	3.94	0.833
Inadequate cultural activities/sites.	3.31	1.362
Nature of cultural practices	2.81	1.328
Promotion of cultural practices and beliefs of workers	3.76	1.046

Table 7 indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that life style of workers enable them to engage in leisure activities (Mean = 3.54). Although the agreement was weak evidenced by high variation in Std=1.283. This implies that the workers who are leisure loving will engage more in leisure activities than those who are not leisure loving.

The result in Table 7, showed that respondents agreed workers' racial or ethnics enables them to engage in leisure activities (Mean=3.70).

Majority of the respondents also agreed that workers engage in leisure activities will be high if they have possibility to participating in leisure activities (Mean =3.94) as shown in Table 7 above.

In addition, most of the respondents agreed that inadequate cultural activities/sites lower workers level of engagement in leisure activities at a high level (Mean = 3.31) as is in Table

The result indicated that promotion of cultural practices and beliefs of workers determines their engagement in leisure activities (Mean=3.76). However, the agreement is weak. This indicates that mostly workers engage in leisure activities because their cultural and beliefs are being promoted.

Level at which cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed by workers

Respondents ranked the level at which cultural factors determine the leisure activities enjoyed by them. The findings are presented as below.

Table 8: Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Level of cultural factors	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Std
Very low	2	3	3.37	0.982
Low	9	13.4		
Neither high nor low	27	40.3		
High	20	29.9		
Very high	9	13.4		
Total	67	100.0		

Table 8 indicate that the level at which cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed by workers is high (Mean= 3.37). This implies that workers are motivated to engage in leisure activities because of the cultural factors that promote their culture and beliefs.

Correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities by workers and level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Table 9: Correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities and level cultural social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Variables		level of engagement in leisure activities	Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed
level of engagement in leisure activities	Pearson Correlation	1	.829**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	67	67
Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed	Pearson Correlation	.829*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	67	67

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Ho: There is no relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Ha: There is a relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

The correlation coefficient (0.829) shows a strong positive relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed. There is a statistically significant relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level cultural factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed. Since the P-value (0.00) is less than 0.05 and thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

Economic factors that determine the leisure activities engaged in by workers in Kahoora division

The second objective of the study identified the cultural factors that determine the leisure activities engaged in by workers in Kahoora division. The results are summarized in the table below.

Table 10: Mean variation of economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Economic factors (n=67)	Mean	Std
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Employment status of a worker determines leisure engagement decision.	3.63	1.455
Affordability and safety of the leisure activities.	4.34	0.538
Level of wage/salary earned determines the activity workers engage in.	3.28	1.369
Economic responsibilities a worker has determines the choice for leisure.	3.48	1.479
High household income demand lowers leisure engagement.	3.90	1.437

Table 10 indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that employment status of a worker determines leisure engagement decision (Mean=3.63). Although the agreement was weak evidenced by high variation in std=1.455. This implies that the workers who are temporary may not for time for leisure because they know their contract is ending soon and may lack job as compared to workers who are permanent.

The result in Table 10, showed that respondents strongly agreed affordability and safety of the leisure activities determines workers engagement in leisure activities (Mean=4.34). This implies that workers mostly engage in the leisure activities that are affordable and safe for them.

Majority of the respondents also agreed that level of wage/salary earned determines the leisure activity workers engage in (Mean =3.28), however the level of agreement was weak as shown in Table 10 above.

In addition, most of the respondents agreed that economic responsibilities a worker has determines the choice for leisure (Mean = 3.48) however there is weak agreement as is in Table 4.10. This implies that workers with more economic responsibilities have little time for leisure.

Similarly, the study established that high household income demand lowers leisure engagement (Mean =3.90), although there is weak agreement as can be seen in Table 10. This means that only small amount of money will be left for leisure activities like for transport and paying for leisure activities in case it is a paid one.

Level at which economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed by workers

Respondents ranked the level at which economic factors determine the leisure activities enjoyed by them. The findings are presented as below.

Table 11: Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Level of economic factors	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Std
Very low	9	13.4	3.28	1.241
Low	9	13.4		
Neither high nor low	11	16.4		
High	30	44.8		
Very high	8	11.9		
Total	67	100.0		

Table 11 indicate that the level at which economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed by workers is high (Mean= 3.28) however, the agreement was weak. This implies that workers are motivated to engage in leisure activities because of the economic factors that promote their culture and beliefs.

Correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities by workers and level social factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Table 12: Correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities and level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Variables	Level of engagement in leisure activities	Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed
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Level of engagement in leisure activities	Pearson Correlation	1	.931**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	67	67
Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed	Pearson Correlation	.931*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	67	67

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Ho: There is no relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

Ha: There is a relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed

The correlation coefficient (0.931) shows a strong positive relationship between the level of engagement in leisure activities and Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed There is a statistically significant relationship between the Level economic factors that determine leisure activities enjoyed. Since the P-value (0.00) is less than 0.05 and thus the null hypothesis was rejected.

Regression analysis

Ho: Social factors does not determine leisure activities workers enjoy in Kahoora division.

Ho: Cultural factors does not determine the leisure activities workers are engaged in in Kahoora division.

Ho: Economic factors has no significant effect on the leisure activities workers are engaged in in Kahoora division.

Table 13: Regression analysis of independent variables and dependent variable

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.932 ^a	.868	.862	.405

a. Predictors: (Constant), economic factors, cultural factors, social factors

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.734	.198		3.714	.000
	Social factors	.083	.139	.096	.596	.554
	Cultural factors	-.013	.141	-.012	-.093	.926
	Economic factors	.748	.108	.853	6.907	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Level of your engagement to leisure activities

The Adjusted R-square (0.868), implies that 86.8% of the variation in level of workers engagement to leisure activities can be explained by social, cultural and economic factors. Hence a good fit.

Model

$$\text{Workers engagement to leisure activities} = 0.096\text{Social factors} - 0.012\text{Cultural factors} + 0.853\text{Economic factors.}$$

Interpretation

The coefficient (0.096) implied that for every 1-unit increase in social factors that determine leisure engagement, workers' engagement to leisure activities will be increased by 0.096 keeping other factors constant. However, this is not statistically insignificant since the p-value (0.554) > 0.05, thus fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that social factors do not determine leisure activities workers enjoy in Kahoora division.

The coefficient (-0.012) implied that for every 1-unit increase in cultural factors that determine leisure engagement, workers' engagement to leisure activities will be decreased by 0.012 keeping other factors constant. This is statistically insignificant since p-

value (0.926) $>$ 0.05, thus fail to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that cultural factors do not determine the leisure activities workers are engaged in in Kahoora division.

The coefficient (0.853) implied that for every 1-unit increase in economic factors that determine leisure engagement, workers' engagement to leisure activities will be increased by 0.853 keeping other factors constant. This is statistically significant since the p-value (0.000) $<$ 0.05, thus reject the null hypothesis and conclude that economic factors have significant effect on the leisure activities workers are engaged in in Kahoora division.

Conclusion

That there was positive significantly strong correlation between level of engagement in leisure activities and level social factors that determine leisure activities engaged in by workers since Pearson correlation coefficient score ($r=0.876$) and $p=0.000<0.01$. Age of the children for married workers and social class of a workers are the major social factors that affect workers engagement in leisure activities. Workers with young children may not be able to fully engage themselves in leisure activities because they children require more attention and workers who are in high social class have high level of leisure engagement.

5.3 Recommendations

Workers should hire assistance at home like house maids to help them take care of the children more especially when they are still young this will help them to have some time for leisure activities. Workers should engage in different leisure activities they should be dynamic not on the leisure activities that is in line with their race, ethnicity and where they have possibilities of participation.

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