

Knowledge, Forms and Involvement in Intimate Partner Violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic among Residents of Ogba Community, Lagos State

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Abstract

Background: Violence among intimate couple is one of the many trivial forms of violence and abuse among partners which has constituted a global public health problem. The violence among intimate partners does not only infringe on the human rights but also a violation of social- cultural and religious norms.

Design: This study adopted descriptive cross-sectional research design which examined knowledge, forms and involvement of partners in intimate relation violence among residents of Ogba communities that constituted the target population. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 250 participants for the study and same number of Questionnaires was used to collect data from male and female participants and the analysis was based on 248 fully completed questionnaires.

Results: The findings showed that level of knowledge about IPV was high among residence of Ogba community of Lagos State. The participants identified physical violence (4.0%), sexual violence (62.4%), emotional violence (9.3%), and spiritual violence (62.3%) as forms of intimate partner violence. Although partners were involved in IPV but majority (84.3%) claimed not been assaulted in any form but 27.3% were physically assaulted. Even though the IPV victims were not high in percentage, the physical and emotional trauma resulting from the violence could be detrimental to health of the victims.

Conclusion: The study concluded that, socio-economic status such as educational level (X^2 cal: 45.689), religion (X^2 cal: 24.544), ethnicity, (X^2 cal :37.348), and occupation (X^2 cal :33.0111) have a significant influence on the involvement of residents of Ogba community in IPV at $P < 0.05$. This study recommended that, nurses and health caregivers must be knowledgeable about forms of IPV and skillful in handling behavioural changes on victims of IPV. Health education

programmes on forms and dangers inherent in involvement on intimate partners' violence in Ogba communities.

Keywords: Forms, Involvement and Knowledge, Intimate Partner Violence COVID-19 Pandemic

Introduction

Intimate Partnership Violence (IPV) has been a form of domestic violence against women and men with no regard to cultures and socioeconomic groups. This trend of violence among couples has been a global public health problem, leading to profound health implications for survivors, especially among women. The National Intimate Partner and Center for Disease Control (CDC, 2019), defined Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) as any assaultive and coercive behaviour that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to a person in a relationship. While the National Institute of Justice, (2019), viewed IPV as a threat that has attempted or a complete physical harm or sexual violence or emotional abuse by a current or former intimate partner or spouse, and this type of violence can also occur among heterosexual or homosexual couples. Studies have shown that men and women could be abusers or victims of domestic violence with women being liable to act more violently in retaliation or self- defense and tend to engage in less severe forms of violence than men (W.H.O, 2015). The World's Women Trends and Statistics 2020, report that about one-third of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner. (UN Statistics Division Demographic and Social Statistics; 2020).

Various studies have observed that IPV is the most common forms of violence against women which manifested in the form of physical, sexual, or emotional abusive acts as well as controlling behaviours; although violence occurs in different forms and settings including the workplace, school, and community, violence at home by intimate partner, this form of violence is considered as the most prevalent form (WHO; 2016). The act of physical violence includes slapping, kicking, pushing, and beating, as well as forced sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion. Psychological abuse involves insults, belittling, constant humiliation, threats of harm, or controlling behaviours that consist of isolating a person from friends and families; monitoring their movements; and restricting access to financial resources, employment, education, or medical care (Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy, Zwi, Lozano; 2002). A survey in 46 low/middle income countries also reported varied forms of prevalence of psychological IPV from 6.4% in Comoros (Eastern and Southern Africa) to 34.4% in Afghanistan (South Asia), while physical and/or sexual IPV varied from 3.5% in Armenia (Europe and Central Asia) to 46% in Afghanistan (Cools & Kotsadam; 2017). However, study in Nigeria by Oluwole, Onwumelu and Okafor (2020), observed that the commonest forms of sexual violence were forced to perform degrading sexual act/style (46.8%) and forceful touching of private parts (45.3%). While being insulted and called names (52.5%) was the predominant emotional/psychological violence and the least was sent packing out of partner from the house (19.0%) as the consequences of IPV. The most prevalent form of controlling behaviour was insisting on knowing where a partner is" (63.0%), while the least was "forced to quit job (19.2%). However, other forms of intimacy are regarded as virtual dating and marriage through internet, but their influence on IPV is yet to be given attention (Rosenfeld, Reuben. Thomas & Sonia Hausend; 2019).

Despite increasing researches on the prevalence and health effects of IPV among partners from numerous countries around the globe, several gaps in knowledge still exist especially in low- and middle-income countries including Nigeria, for example, a study conducted in North-central

Nigeria, observed that Women generally had high knowledge (66.5%) about domestic violence, with only one third of women had low knowledge about IPV. (Nmadu, Jafaru, Dahiru, Joshua, Nwankwo, & Durosinlorun; 2021). Similar study conducted in Sokoto revealed that knowledge about IPV has not received clear cut differences between IPV and various forms of cultural values among intimate partners. While Studies on knowledge and prevalence of IPV conducted in Abuja and Delta State revealed that majority of the participants (92.3%) were aware of what IPV is and a greater proportion of them (39.2%) heard about it from the media. This high level of awareness observed is not surprising because about 99% of the participants had good knowledge of IPV respectively (Awusi, Okeleke, & Ayanwu; 2009), (Efetie & Salami; 2007).

Incidence of IPV in Nigeria is so disturbing and alarming evidenced by a prevalence rate of 68% among women and 32% men, with 2 in 3 victims being women. Coincidentally, the researchers working experiences in both public and private health facilities, most especially in Ikeja, Ketu and Ogba communities, from 2016 to 2020 observed that many women were hospitalized following battering, some are homeless, hopeless, maimed, poor housewives and keeping extramarital affairs to find temporary succor. Unfortunately, there was an increased risk of IPV among partners during the year 2020 due to the emergent of the pandemic corona virus infectious disease. Reports from other countries suggest a reduction in survivors seeking services due to a combination of lockdown measures and not wanting to attend health services for fear of infection (WHO; 2020). A diplomatic statement made by 56 countries underscored that ‘participation, protection and potential of all women and girls must be at the centre of response efforts’ during the COVID-19 pandemic. The risks of violence that women and their children face during the current COVID-19 crisis cannot be ignored. Hence, this study aimed to examine the knowledge, forms and involvement in IPV among males and females of reproductive age who are residence in Ogha, Ifako/ijaye Local Government, Area, Lagos State.

This study attempted to answer the following research questions:

1. Do residents of Ogba community have knowledge of IPV ?
2. What are the forms of the IPV experienced among residents of Ogba community?
3. Are the residents of Ogba community involved in any form of IPV?

Hypotheses are:

H0₁: Socio-demographic characteristics have no significant relationship with the involvement of residents of Ogba Community in IPV.

Methods and Materials

Design: This study was a descriptive cross sectional survey design aimed to examine knowledge, forms and involvement of Residents of Ogba community in Intimate Partner violence. All males and females’ partners, residents in Ogba community, Ifako-ijaye LGA constituted the target population for this study.

Sampling procedure: A multi-sampling technique was used to select the participants for the study. The first phase was done by purposive sampling of Ogba community, Ifako-ijaye LGA, the

second phase was by random sampling of the Oke-ira ward among other wards, and the third phase was by systematic sampling of households. This is done by selecting every third household from ten streets out of 53 streets in Oke-ira ward. The fourth phase was by purposive sampling of adults into intimate relationships in every other household as participants. The sample size of 250 participants was drawn out of target population at 95% confidence interval; The face and content validity of the instrument was determined based on the research objectives, while, the split half reliability technique was used to ascertain the reliability index of 0.77% of the instrument through a pilot study conducted on 30 Intimate Partners in Oyemekun ward, which has similar characteristics with the population under study. The analysis of pretest was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS; version 21), and the spearman Brown co-efficient was used to obtain the reliability Coefficient value of 0.77 which determined the reliability of the instrument.

Data collection

An approval for the conduct of this study was obtained from the Authority of Ifako- Ijaiye, LGA and the participants were fully briefed on the study's aim and objectives for the purpose of obtaining informed consent and cooperation during the 4 weeks data collection process. The questionnaire was administered on 250 participants with the aid of four trained research assistants who interpreted the question items to some participants who could not read or write in English for understanding of the question items. The total of 248 fully completed questionnaires was retrieved and subsequently used for data analysis.

Data Analysis

The 248 completed questionnaires were collated and analysis of data was done using descriptive and inferential statistical using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS; version 21) computer. Data on research questions were summarized on frequencies, distribution tables and cross tabulation while, the null hypotheses were tested using chi square analysis on the consequences of IPV victim's health.

Results**Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of residents in Ogba community, Ifako- Ijaiye, LGA, Lagos (N=248)**

Variables	Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Age	15-19	23	9.2
	20-29	80	32.3
	30-39	97	39.1
	40-49	40	16.1
	50 and above	8	3.2
	Total	248	100.0
Sex	Male	100	40.3
	Female	148	59.7
	Total	248	100.0
Forms of Marriage	Married	153	61.7
	Cohabitation	40	15.8
	Abduction/Forceful	8	3.2
	Convenient	43	17.3
	Contractual	4	1.6
	Total	248	100.0
Educational Qualification	Primary	19	7.7
	Secondary	67	27.0
	Tertiary	152	61.3
	Others(Specify)	10	4.0
	Total	248	100.0
Religion	Christianity	205	82.7
	Islam	43	17.3
	Total	248	100.0
Occupation	Employed	129	52.0
	Unemployed	24	9.7
	Self Employed	84	33.9
	Apprentice	11	4.4
	Total	248	100.0

This table shows the mean age of 32.5 years of participants' haven females constituted majority (59.7%), married couples (61.7%) constituted the largest forms of marriages compared to other forms of intimate relationship. Most participants had tertiary education (61.3%), while most (82.7%) were Christian faithful and 65.3% were of Yoruba dialect. An average number (52.0%) of participants were public or private organizations employees.

Table 2: The Knowledge level of residents of Ogba Community about IPV

Variable	Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Have you ever heard about Intimate Partner Violence	Yes	212	85.5
	No	26	10.5
	Not sure	10	4.0
	Total	248	100.0
If Yes, What was your source of information?	Personal experience	58	27.4
	Friends	59	27.8
	Social Media	75	35.4
	Parents/Guardians	6	2.8
	Others	14	6.6
	Total	212	100.0
What is your understanding of intimate partner violence?	Is the negative behaviour a person direct towards a partner In intimate relationship	151	60.9
	Causing harm to a lover	51	20.6
	Controlling the Space and all that belong to a partner	33	13.3
	A way of demonstrating love and care to a intimate partner	4	1.6
	Master-slave relationship	9	3.6
	Total	248	100.0
The following are forms of intimate partner violence that occurred	Physical Violence	11	4.0
	Sexual Violence	6	2.4
	Emotional Violence	23	9.3
	Spiritual Violence	154	62.3
	None	54	21.9
	Total	248	100.0
What form of intimate partner violence have you experienced?	Physical	124	50.0
	Sexual	53	21.4
	Psychological	44	17.4
	Economical	27	10.9
	Total	248	100.0

Table above shows a higher percentage (85.5%) of participants who have heard of intimate partner violence. Their major sources of information were through the social media (35.4%), friends (27.2%) and personal experience (27.8%) respectively. Most participants (60.9%) define correctly IPV as they identified physical violence (4.0%), sexual violence (2.4%), emotional violence (9.3%), and spiritual violence (62.3%) as various forms of intimate partner violence respectively.

Table 3: Involvement in IPV among residents of Ogba, Community, Lagos Nigeria (N= 248)

Variable	Response	Frequency	Percentage %
What form of intimate partner violence have you been involved?	Physical	124	50.0
	Sexual	53	21.3
	Psychological	44	17.7
	Economical	27	10.0
	Total	248	100.0
Has your partner ever hit, slapped, pushed or beaten you?	Never	161	64.9
	Almost never	48	19.4
	Almost every time	28	11.3
	Every time	11	4.3
	Total	248	100.0
Did you respond the same way?	Never	170	70.5
	Almost never	46	17.8
	Almost every time	19	7.1
	Every time	13	4.6
	Total	248	100.0
Do you drink alcohol?	Never	151	59.5
	Almost never	67	27.1
	Almost every time	24	9.7
	Every time	5	2.0
	Total	247	100.0
Does your partner drink alcohol?	Never	144	58.5
	Almost never	62	25.2
	Almost every time	32	13.0
	Every time	8	3.3
	Total	246	100.0
Do you smoke?	Never	219	89.8
	Almost never	22	9.0
	Almost every time	3	1.2
	Every time	0.0	0.0
	Total	244	100.0
Do you support your partner in times of financial needs?	Never	26	10.5
	Almost never	70	28.1
	Almost every time	82	32.9
	Every time	71	28.5
	Total	248	100.0
Does your partner support you in terms of basic needs?	Never	35	14.1
	Almost never	65	26.2
	Almost every time	59	23.8
	Every time	89	35.9s
	Total	248	100.0

Table above shows the forms of intimate partner violence partners have been involved; physical assaults been the highest (50.%), sexual (21.4), psychological trauma (17.4%) and economical

deprivation (10.9%) respectively. Although some partners claimed to be involved in one form of IPV or the other, majority (84.3%) were not physically assaulted by their partners as against 15.6% who were physically assaulted and 11.7% of them acted in response to their partner's assault. Almost equal percentage of partners (87%) claimed not drinking alcohol or smoking as against 57% who took alcohol and 1.2% who smoke regularly. About, 39% claimed not been supported financially by their partner especially in times of financial needs, and about, 40% were never supported with other basic needs.

Hypotheses

H₀₁: Socio-demographic characteristics have no significant influence on the Involvement of IPV among the residents, Ogba Community, Ifako-ijaye LGA.

Table 6: Showing relationship between Socio-demographic and Involvement in IPV

							X^2 / p
Socio-demographic Involvement							
Educational qualification	Childhood only	Dating/only	Marriage only	Pregnancy only	All of the above	Total	
Primary	0	3	10	0	0	13	$X^2_{tab.5.226}$ $X^2_{cal: 45.689}$
Secondary	28	18	14	3	1	64	
Tertiary	36	47	19	0	5	107	
Others(specify)	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Total	64	68	47	3	6	188	
Religion							
	Childhood only	Dating/courtship only	Marriage only	Pregnancy only	All of the above	Total	X^2 / p
Christianity							
Islam	50	65	37	0	6	158	$X^2_{tab.5.226}$ $X^2_{cal:19.544}$
Total	15	5	11	3	0	34	
	65	71	48	3	6	193	
							X^2 / p
Ethnicity	Childhood only	Dating/courtship only	Marriage only	Pregnancy only	All of the above	Total	
Yoruba	42	49	35	3	3	132	$X^2_{tab.5.226}$ $X^2_{cal: 37.348}$
Igbo	13	19	5	0	0	37	
Hausa	6	0	3	0	0	9	
Others(specify)	4	3	3	0	3	13	
Total	65	71	48	3	6	193	
Occupation							
	Childhood only	Dating/courtship only	Marriage only	Pregnancy only	All of the above	Total	X^2 / p

Employed	31	42	19	0	3	95	
Unemployed	12	6	0	0	0	18	$X^2_{\text{tab.5.226}}$
Self employed	19	18	29	3	3	72	$X^2_{\text{cal: 33.01}}$
Apprentice	3	5	0	0	0	8	
	65	71	48	3	6	193	

The above table showed the calculated value greater than tabulated value. Therefore the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected, which implied that, educational level ($X^2_{\text{cal: 45.689}}$), religion ($X^2_{\text{cal: 24.544}}$), ethnicity, ($X^2_{\text{cal: 37.348}}$), and occupation ($X^2_{\text{cal: 33.0111}}$) have significant influence on the involvement of residents of ogba, community in IPV at $P < 0.05$.

DISCUSSION

This study examined the knowledge level, forms and involvement of Ogba Community, Lagos State residents in intimate partner violence. The mean age of participants was 32.5 years and a high percentage of the respondent have heard of intimate partner violence through various social media platforms which mimic a probability of partners having knowledge about intimate relationship violence. This study further identified various forms of intimate partner violence, including sexual violence, emotional violence, and spiritual violence, in order of high prevalence. This finding is similar to study by Ali, Dhingra, and McGarry, (2016) who observed financial or social abuse as forms of IPV respectively.

The Knowledge level of residence of Ogba Community about forms of IPV

The higher number (85.5%) of residence of Ogba community have heard of intimate partner violence among which 35.4% have their sources of information through social media, and about 28% of them got information from friends and through personal experience respectively. Although 61% of residents were able to define IPV correctly in this study, the accessibility to various sources of information about IPV could probably be linked with their higher knowledge about IPV? The residence higher knowledge level about IPV have allowed partners to know the meaning of IPV and identified forms of intimate partner violence respectively. It is not surprising that in this study, residence high knowledge level could be related to their higher educational level. This finding agreed with the findings of Nmadu, et al. (2021) which revealed that majority (66.5%) of the participants had high knowledge about Domestic Violence (DV) but disagreed on their assertion that the level of knowledge on DV did not translate into the same level of involvement ($\chi^2=3.26$; $p=0.071$) and this study also agree with previous findings by McCloskey, Boonzaier, Steinbrenner, et al. (2016), that participants better knowledge does not translate into corresponding tolerant attitudes towards DV.

Participant Involvement in forms of IPV in Ogba Community of Lagos State

In this study, the most frequently experienced forms of intimate partner violence among the residence of Ogba community are physical assaults (50%) followed by spiritual violence (62.3%) and sexual assaults (21.4%). The victims of these assaults in this study could probably be because men have physical dominants and control over women, which may also be why male partners perpetuate their assaults unchallenged by the female partner. This study findings is similar to a study which revealed that controlling behaviour by the husband/partner has been shown to be associated with both physical and sexual IPV which is a reflection of the increased vulnerability to abuse by women residents in societies that validate a male-dominated family structure and social order and encourage men to exercise control over women. This study revealed that

psychological trauma (17.4%) and economical deprivation (10.9%) by partners could also be a result of dominance of either partner over the victim respectively. This implies that partners in intimate relationship have been involved or caught in the web of psychological, physical, spiritual and sexual violence resulting from their partners through their reproductive age life. This study agreed with the study carried out by Wu, Sabina, Deborah, Capaldi, Mark, et al (2017) among couples' with IPV prevalence rated relatively high, with 92% of couples reporting psychological IPV, 40% physical IPV, 55% sexual IPV, and 13% of IPV-related injuries.

In this study both male and female partners were involved in one form of IPV or the other, even though their partners did not physically assault majority (84.3%) of them, 16 percent of partners that were physically assaulted had 12% of them reacted in response to their partner's assault against them. This implies that the victims of assaults responded to their partners aggression out of the frustration experienced by the perpetrators of the assaults. Almost equal percentage of partners (87%) who reported not taking or drinking alcohol or smoking could also be involved in other forms of IPV but victims were probably coping quietly with the assault and refuse to report to anyone probably due to cultural reasons. This none reporting of victims to appropriate authorities as led most of the assaults cases rarely recorded as some are been settled at family level. This study is similar to findings on the disclosure of IPV conducted in Lagos which reported that slightly more than half (54%) of the participants agreed that they would not disclose their experiences of violence to anyone (Okenwa, Lawoko, & Jansson; 2009).

In this study partners who took alcohol (57%) and 1.2% who smoke regularly, and victims of IPV are comparatively higher among women as male partners were found frequently indulged in substance abuse and often acted under the influence of alcohol and smoking for several reasons. This finding corroborates the claim that Alcohol and drug abuse has been widely reported as a facilitating agent in either precipitating or exacerbating violence against women (Mair, Cunradi, Gruenewald, et al; 2013). The level of physical forms of IPV observed in this study and other studies may likely be attributed to the influence of culture on the perception of what constitutes violence, such that most women especially in Africa only consider the physical form of IPV as violence but do not consider other forms of IPV. Due to influence of cultural factors, women tend to believe once you are married, it is the man's right to demand for sex at any time hence men forcing his spouse to have sexual intercourse is not considered as sexual violence; more so that the Nigerian law was silent about issues regarding marital rape (Ogunsiji, Wilkes, Jackson & Peters; 2012). This finding is related to study conducted at Sokoto State, which showed that the socio.cultural milieu does not encourage the reporting of incidents of IPV. (Oche, Habibullah, Aisha, Abubakar, & Dogondaji; 2020).

In this study almost 40% of participants were deprived of financial support and other basic needs from their male partners compared with a higher percentage that claimed they were supported with basic needs. This mean that men who are supposed to be the head of the family, charged with providing basic needs for women, were found not meeting their responsibilities especially in providing for the financial needs for upkeep of the female partners. And as a result of men's inadequacy to meet family responsibilities, they tend to react through physical or psychological assaults on the woman. This study is in agreement with studies among pregnant women in Northern Nigeria which found 28% in Zaria and 63.2% in Jos and also in, Sokoto (30.4%) with physical violence (62.7%), psychological violence (53.5%), economic violence (48.5%) and sexual violence (57.3%). (Gyuse, Ushie; 2009); Oche, Adamu, Abubakar, Aliyu, Dogondaji.(2020); (Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy, Zwi, Lozano, 2003)

Implication Nursing Practice

The outcome of this study will have a far reaching implication to both health and psychological well being of the partners who were into intimate relationship and provide a platform nursing and health care intervention among intimate partners of any form.

1. The finding will guide the partners in intimate relationship will guide the partners in intimate relationship by way of taking advantage of their educational status, religion and their economic status to support each other and live peacefully for the overall benefit of their children and the society at large.
2. The findings of this study will provide opportunities to nurses and couples in intimate relationship to realize the consequences of their involvement in partnership violence of any form, as such act has deliterious effect on both their psyco-social and economic well-being as well as their health status.
3. This study finding will provide opportunity for nurses and ther health care givers to design an intimate violence prevention intervention program for intimate partners residence in Ogba community to prevent the perpetrators of the domestic violence among the vulnerable partners in the Community.

Conclusion

From the findings of this study it was concluded that there is significant relationship between educational level (X^2 cal: 45.689), religion (X^2 cal: 24.544), ethnicity, (X^2 cal: 37.348), and occupation (X^2 cal: 33.0111) and the involvement of residents of Ogba, community in IPV at $P < 0.05$. This implied that socio-demographic characteristics influenced the involvement of residents of ogba community in IPV in Lagose State. Concerted efforts are needed to tame the spade of the involvement of intimate partners in Ogba community so as to prevent the perpetrators of the domestic violence among the vulnerable partners in the Ogba Community.

Recommendations

Base on the conclusion of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Government should redouble efforts in creating awareness, especially through social media on IPV, in both rural and urban settings irrespective of ethnicity, religion, culture, location, age, language and beliefs.
2. Government should enact stringent policies against the perpetrators' of IPV to discourage the act among intimate relationship partners.
3. Healthcare system, federal, state and local government law enforcement agents should enforce the law against the offenders of IPV
4. Women should be treated equally with men they should be neither humiliated, intimidated or oppress nor control by a partner in intimate relationship.
5. Perpetrators should not be spared but made to face proportionate retribution and be subjected to monitoring or surveillance after discharge.
6. Adequate enlightenment on the consequences of IPV on women's and children or individual victim's spheres of life, the health implication and the socio-economic burden on the society at large should be re-iterated.
7. Establishment of more IPV reporting organizations, even close to the community

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Comparison Of Four Covariate Adjustment Methods In Analysis Of Mathematics Achievement In Randomised Controlled Trials Among Senior Secondary School Students

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Abstract

The study investigated the Mathematics achievement of senior secondary school students in Mathematics in Saki using Project Based Learning Method (PBLM) in enhancing the Mathematics achievement in senior Mathematics among senior secondary school students in Saki. To ascertain the degree of treatment efficacy, a randomised sample of 45 senior secondary school students with 30 and 15 participants each from two different senior secondary schools in Saki West Local Government areas in Saki were selected for the purpose. The randomised control trial design was employed, and a randomized randomised sample that undertook training in PBLM and a control group were used. The instrument used for data collection is Mathematics achievement tests sampled from the National Examination Council (NECO) for 2017 & 2018 objective Mathematics papers. Since the instrument was standardised test prepared by Public Examination body there is no need for revalidation.

A pair of pre-test and post-test data was obtained from each participant who formed the basis of the findings using ANCOVA for data analyses. This study present the empirical application of four statistical methods (pre and post-treatment scores with analysis of covariance, post-test scores, difference in pre and post-treatment scores and percent difference in pre and post-treatment scores), using data from a randomised controlled trial of post-test among the senior secondary school students on Mathematics achievement using Project Based Learning Method (PBLM), with and without PBLM treatment, a Randomized Controlled Study trials. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to determine the effectiveness of treatment, to adjust for baseline measures and to provide an unbiased estimate of the mean group difference of the post-treatment scores in Mathematics achievement among the participants used. Robustness tests were done by comparing ANCOVA with three comparative methods: the post-treatment scores, change in scores, and percentage change from baseline. All the four methods showed similar direction of effect; however, ANCOVA (93.503; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 89.332, 97.668; $p = 0.019$) and the post-treatment score (94.100; 95% CI: 89.733, 98.467; $p = 0.001$) method provided the highest precision of estimate compared with the change score (38.300; 95% CI: 34.215, 42.385; $p = 0.001$) and percent change (68.462; 95% CI: 60.358, 76.565; $p = 0.001$). The empirical studies provide the best statistical estimation for analyzing the best statistical estimation for analyzing continuous outcomes requiring covariate adjustment. Our empirical findings support the use of ANCOVA as an optimal method in both design and analysis of trials with a continuous primary outcome.

Keywords: Covariate adjustment, Mathematics achievement, Randomized controlled trials

Introduction

Mathematics has been a complex subject for many students to effectively learn. Students' achievement in Mathematics is widely recognised as a national concern. For years educators have searched for ways to teach Mathematics to all students more effectively. All students must receive proper Mathematics education. Mathematics education enables learners to meet society demands for a capable and flexible work force (Niss, 1996). School officials try hard to improve the educational achievement of all its students so that all can try to reach the highest level of achievement. Although all education stakeholders together strive to change the education situation, there are still some problems in education and its improvements. Mathematics improvement is at the core of educational strategy in all over the world, but in Nigeria still teachers and learners face with Mathematics problem and there are still poor Mathematics achievements.

And since the hallmark of education is for learners to perform excellently well in theory and practical. The ability of the learners to be able to apply what he/she has learnt theoretical in to real life issues is what showcase a learner to have mastered what the learner has been learnt. Before this can be done, the learners have to be taught in such a way that he/she will be able to understand vividly and know the knitty-gritty of their chosen career or profession.

Therefore, this study employed project based learning (PBL) and Conventional method (CM) to impact the knowledge of Mathematics as mode of instruction among senior secondary school students. The motive of the researcher is that for learners to be able to practicalise what they have learnt theoretically the mode of instruction must be students centered. Many researchers have worked on the issue of Mathematics achievement and not much work has ever combined PBL and CM the issue of Mathematics achievement and not much work has ever combined PBL and CM as mode of instruction to see the effect of it on mathematics achievement. Therefore, in this study the researcher has decided to combine both PBL and CM as mode of instructional techniques or strategy to enhance mathematics knowledge viz-a-viz mathematics achievement.

In line with the above submissions and vis-à-vis the importance of Mathematics which can be seen in hidden ways, and in everyday usage, all around us in computers, airplanes, body scanners, software, coding, and much more. Have you ever heard about the Golden Ratio? In Mathematics, two quantities are in the golden ratio if their ratio is the same as the ratio of their sum to the larger of the two quantities. Why does this matter? Well, once Mathematics discovered the Golden Ratio, we have used it to our advantage: architects use it to design buildings, scientists apply it to nature's recurring spiral arrangement, and even artists use the proportions in their artistic designs. A Mathematics student will learn all about this and much more if they choose to pursue this field of study.

Here are other reasons to study Mathematics. What calculations were used to build the Pyramids? How do suspension bridges not fail? How is landing on the moon possible? In all of these questions lies a solution based in the usage of Mathematics. Curious minds have been solving humanity's biggest conundrums for centuries by harnessing the power of Mathematics. Seemingly impossible feats are achieved, like landing on the moon, or building the tallest tower...without Mathematics, none of this would be possible. Mathematics is an essential tool that helps make the world go around. It's no wonder that Mathematics is a fascinating and useful degree program to pursue as a field of study.

Knowing what Mathematics is and its importance in everyday life, researchers now present what achievement is - many researchers gave their definitions and explanations of Academic achievement based on perception. Narad and Abdullah (2016) defined academic achievement as

the knowledge attained and designated by marks, assigned by teacher. Wigfield (2002) in Onuekwe (2015) stated that academic achievement as knowledge attainment or degree of competence in school tasks usually measured by standardised tests and expressed in a grade or units based on students' performance. Thus, Academic achievement is the knowledge or skills developed by students in their school subjects over a certain period, usually calculated by test scores or marks assigned by the teacher. Martha (2009) opined academic achievement as scores obtained by a student in an assessment such as class exercise, class test, mid-term, mock examination, and end of term examination. The above authors' definitions show that academic achievement is a measurable and observable behaviour of students in their class assignments, class tests, mid-term tests, mock examination, and end-of-term examination. Therefore, added that students' scores in an examination, test and class works may determine their academic achievement (Odikpo and Ejide, 2021).

In order to enhance the Mathematics achievement of the learners, two instructional methods were used to determine the effectiveness of the treatments and to know the effect size, precision of the mean difference of the treatments, and magnitude of the treatment difference obtained. Therefore, the two treatments used are Project Based Learning (PBL) and the Conventional method (CM)

According to Sirega (2012), PBL is sometimes used interchangeably with "experiential learning" or "discovery learning," the characteristics of project-based learning are clear, constant, and share the spirit of John Dewey's instrumentalism. PBL focuses on a big and open-ended question, challenge, or problem for the student to research and respond to and/or solve. It brings what students should academically know, understand, and be able to do into the equation. PBL is inquiry-based, stimulates intrinsic curiosity, and generates questions as it helps students seek answers. It uses 21st-century skills such as critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and creativity. PBL builds student choice into the process. It provides opportunities for feedback and revision of the plan and the project, just like in real life (Greeno, 2006). PBL requires students to present their problems, research process, methods, and results, just as scientific research or real-world projects must stand before peer review and constructive criticism.

In almost all the experimental studies carried out by psychologists, counselling psychologists, experimental researchers and clinicians that used ANCOVA as data analysis, none care to establish the precision, magnitude and the power of the differences found in their ANCOVA results. Therefore, this study is carried out to determine the experimental results obtained in enhancing Mathematics achievement by the use of project-based learning method as treatment in the experimental group and conventional learning method in the control group to know whether the mean difference between the experimental and control groups in Mathematics achievement is due to some other factors apart from the treatment used in the study. In this study researcher establish the direction of the treatment difference, the magnitude of the treatment difference and precision of the treatment difference in order to be sure of the effectiveness of treatment used (Project Based Learning) method over conventional method and to enlighten other researchers that there is need to carry out power, precision and confidence level of their findings to be doubly sure that their results/findings is accurate and not due to variation. Although seemingly straightforward, the statistical comparison of a continuous variable in a Randomized Control Trial that has both a pre- and post-treatment score presents an interesting challenge for researchers and statisticians alike.

The statistical properties of baseline adjustment methods are complex and often poorly understood, confusing the choice of the most appropriate statistical strategy.

Purpose of the Study

In this study, four methods of baseline adjustment were used to demonstrate empirically whether the ANCOVA is statistically efficient compared with statistical analysis by post-treatment score, change score, or percent change score. To compare methods, previously reported outcome data (Mathematics achievement) was analysed using ANCOVA and the other three methods outlined above. The robustness of the latter three methods was evaluated by qualitatively comparing the direction, magnitude of effect and the estimate's precision with the ease of interpretation of the results.

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance.

1. There is no significant main effect of treatment on Mathematics achievement of students exposed to treatments and control group among senior secondary school students.
2. There is no significant difference in the magnitude of the treatment difference.
3. There is no significant difference in the direction of the treatment difference.
4. There is no significant difference in the precision of the treatment difference.

Methodology

Design

The randomised control trial design with (pre-test, post-test and control group experimental design) was used for this study. There was only one treatment group Project Based Learning Method (PBLM) and control group. The effect of such on dependent variable (Mathematics Achievement) was also determined.

Population

The population for this study consisted of Senior Secondary School Two Students (SSS II) in Saki, Oyo State, Nigeria. The students were selected from public Senior Secondary Schools. Two Schools were selected in Saki Township: Baptist High School and Community High school. These two schools have SSII students' population of 137 and 115 respectively; totaling 252 in their SSS II class.

Sample and Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling technique was used to select the participants from the selected schools from each chosen school. Participants from each school were selected based on cumulative academic performance records on class Mathematics. These constituted the first stage of the screening process adopted to determine the students in Mathematics achievement. Those students who had poor cumulative academic performance records in the previous school terms in Mathematics were assumed to be affected by the conventional method of teaching them mathematics and these set of students were selected for further screening as a confirmatory test, they were further subjected to Mathematics achievement test prepared by NECO 2017 for entrance examination into Senior Secondary school. Using this technique, the first 30 and 15 students with the worst scores in each of the two schools were finally selected. The total sample size consisted of 45 students for the study.

Instrumentations

This study utilised two instruments for data collection. **Section A:** Demographic information of the students such as gender and age are required. The researcher developed this section: Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT-BECE Prepared by NECO, 2017 and 2018) for screening the participants and measuring the dependent variable

Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT) was constructed by National Examination Council (NECO) and it is made up of 60 items covering the Junior Mathematics curriculum. The items have 4 options response format of A, B, C & D out of which only one option is the correct answer. The administration of the test lasts for 90minutes. MAT is a standardised test since it was developed by NECO a public examination body, it is believed that the psychometric properties of it had been established. The Basic Certificate Examination paper for 2017 was used for screening exercise while that for 2018 was used for real study.

Procedure for Data Collection

Project Based Learning Treatment Package: The following are the stages in administering project based learning:

Session One: Learners create time to solve real world

Session Two: Challenging

Session Three: Personally engaging problem

Session Four: Students seek in-depth understanding of a question

Session Five: They research and develop explanation and solution

Session Six: Finally students present their product to an audience which can be mixture of teachers, peer and real-world.

Control Group - The following are the procedure Adopted for Control group:

Session One: Administration of pre-test instrument

Session Two: Given placebo.

Session Three: Given placebo.

Session Four: Administration of the post-test instrument at the 8th week.

Copies of MAT were administered to the participants in their various groups before they were exposed to treatment and after the treatment the copies of MAT questionnaire was also administered for the post-test score. The data collection spread over eight weeks during which 75 score. The data was scored, coded, and analysed using SPSS version 19.

Data Analysis

Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA), Descriptive statistics of Mean & Standard deviation and Confidence Interval were the primary statistical tools employed in this study. ANCOVA was used to remove initial differences between the participants in the experimental and control groups. Scheffee Post-hoc analysis was also used in this study to determine the directions of differences and significance that were identified.

Results and Discussion of Findings

Hypothesis One: There is no significant main effect of treatment on Mathematics achievement of students exposed to treatments and control group among senior secondary school students.

Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) of Pretests-Posttest Effects of Project Based Learning Method among Participants in Enhancing Mathematics Achievement

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	14016.067 ^a	2	7008.034	41.705	.000	.665
Intercept	482.082	1	482.082	2.869	.098	.064
prescore	1008.023	1	1008.023	5.999	.019	.125
treatment	9359.821	1	9359.821	55.701	.000	.570
Error	7057.577	42	168.038			
Total	370258.000	45				
Corrected Total	21073.644	44				

a. R Squared = .665 (Adjusted R Squared = .649)

The table 1 show that there was significant main effect of treatment on students Mathematics achievement ($F_{(1, 42)} = 55.701$, $p < .05$, $\eta^2 = .570$). This implies that treatment in the group test mean scores significantly impacted students' Mathematics achievement. Therefore, the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant main effect of treatment on students' Mathematics achievement was rejected; the Table 1 also shows the contributing effect size of 57%. Effect size is a statistical concept that measures the strength of the relationship between two variables on a numerical scale. For instance, the mean score difference between the experimental and control groups on average is 94.100. The mean score of experimental group is more than that of control group, the difference between the mean scores of the two groups is known as the effect size. The greater the effect size the greater the mean difference between the experimental and control group is. The effect size is 0.570, therefore, the difference is real it is not due to a change of factors. According to Cohen (1988 & 1992), the effect size is low if the value of effect size varies around 0.1, medium if it varies around 0.3 and large if it varies more than 0.5

Table 2: The Results of the Sensitivity Analyse between the Different Baseline Adjustment Methods

			95% Confidence Interval		
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	P - value
Pretest & Posttest Data	93.503	2.064	89.337	97.668	0.019
Posttest Data Only	94.100	2.165	89.733	98.467	0.000
Pretest – Posttest Data	38.300	2.026	34.215	42.385	0.000
%(Pretest– Posttest)Data	68.462	4.018	60.358	76.565	0.000

Hypothesis Two: There is no significant difference in the direction of the treatment difference. The group effect obtained using the post-treatment scores method without a baseline adjustment had the most similar results compared with ANCOVA. Along with having the same direction and almost identical magnitude of effect, the 95% CI was narrower and had a correspondingly smaller *P*-value. Overall, the results of the post-treatment scores remained robust, and the findings were consistent. The results obtained from the change score and percent change score methods had larger deviations compared with the primary analysis. Although they had the same effect direction, the effect magnitude was less, and a wider 95% CI was obtained (mean = 94.100, CI = 89.733 and 98.467, $p < 0.001$). Of the three comparator methods, post-treatment offered the most robust method of analysis compared with ANCOVA, and the change score and percent change score methods offered favorable method in terms of precision and magnitude of effect.

Hypothesis Three: There is no significant difference in the magnitude of the treatment difference. The results from Table 2 showed that PBLM has a mean treatment group of 38.300. This indicated that the Mathematics achievement of the participants in the treatment group was 38.300 more, on average than that of participants in the control group. The lower and upper 95% CIs were 34.215 and 42.385, p - value was less than 0.001 and the difference between the two treatment arms was statistically significant..

Hypothesis Four: There is no significant difference in the precision of the treatment difference. The results from Table 2 showed that the mean score, CI and p - value is (mean = 68.462, CI = 60.378 and 76.565 and $p < 0.001$) of percentage difference between the post-treatment treatment group and baseline. The level of confidence level indicates the probability with which the estimation of the location of a statistical parameter (mean) in a sample survey is also true for the population. A confidence interval is an indicator of the measurement's precision. It is also an indicator of how stable the estimate is, that is the measure of how close the measurement will be to the original estimate if the experiment is repeated. Therefore, $p < 0.001$ means the measurement precision is 99%.

Conclusion

In this study, the researcher compared the most commonly used methods for adjusting the baseline data of a continuous outcome in an RCT, using an existing empirically derived dataset. The study results suggest that ANCOVA is a statistically efficient method of data of this nature and that the use of change and percent change scores should be employed with caution since the statistical power of these methods is highly dependent on the correlation between the baseline and the outcome. The findings of this study can be generalised since there is correlation between the adjustment variables, it should be noted that the study contributed to the growing body of literature on this subject, where ANCOVA has been shown as the method with the most advantages.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made that:

- 1) The future studies should be conducted to strengthen the interpretation of this study.
- 2) Future studies may look at logistic regression and how the method of covariate adjustment affects the results.
- 3) Future studies should try as much as possible to include ambulation in case there are omissions of data to educate other researchers further.

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Parental Involvement, Religiosity and Attitude towards Pre-Marital Sex among In-School Adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis

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Abstract

The study examined the influence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication on adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex among in-school adolescents in Ibadan Metropolis. This study is a cross sectional survey research. A total of 500 participants were sampled through convenience sampling from selected secondary schools randomly selected from the Oluyole and Ibadan North Local Government of Oyo state. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Hypotheses were tested using Factorial ANOVA; multiple regressions and Pearson Product Moment Correlation at $p \leq .05$.

Significant associations were demonstrated between parental involvement ($r = -.21, p < .01$), religiosity ($r = -.34, p < .05$), and attitude towards premarital sex while associations among parental communication, socio-demographic characteristics and attitude towards premarital sex were not significant. The result revealed that parental involvement ($\beta = -.18, t = -4.18, p < .01$), religiosity ($\beta = -.33, t = -7.69, p < .01$) have significant independent influence on attitude towards premarital sex ($R^2 = 0.15, F(3, 496) = 28.64, p < .01$). However, sex communication ($\beta = -.05, t = -1.44, p > .05$) have no significant independent influence on attitude towards premarital sex. There was a main effect of parental involvement ($F(1, 492) = 792.78, p < .01$) and religiosity ($F(1, 492) = 26.91, p < .01$) on attitude towards premarital sex. Furthermore, the result also revealed that there was significant interaction between parental involvement and religiosity on attitude towards premarital sex ($F(1, 492) = 28.37, p < .01$). The government should endeavor to incorporate it in the curriculum of various schools and to spread the dangers to the public at large.

Keywords: Religiosity, parental involvement, sex communication, adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex

Introduction

In African communities, the institution of marriage is revered. As a result, practicing extramarital sex before marriage is sacrilegious. Sex before marriage is frowned upon in every African community (Eze, 2014; Dada Ojo & Akazue, 2020). Premarital sex, on the other hand, has become a societal issue in every modern country (Eze, 2014; Somefun, 2019). There is a widespread conviction in Nigeria that traditional values are eroding, leading to a rise in the number of young people participating in dangerous sexual behaviours, adolescent pregnancy rates, drug misuse, and school dropouts (Somefun, 2019). For example, a rising percentage of young people are having

numerous sexual partners at the same time. These hazardous behaviours have been connected to individual, familial, and environmental variables that have been identified as putting young people at risk of sexually transmitted illnesses and may influence them throughout their lives (Somefun, 2019). Parent involvement is one aspect of family processes that may act as an explanation for the link between family composition and adolescents' sexual decision making. Previous research shows that parental involvement and parent teen relationship quality are related to adolescents' premarital sexual behaviour (Pearson, Muller & Frisco, 2006). Positive parenting practices may foster personal and social responsibility among teens, and it may influence adolescents' sexual behaviour through the guidance, communication of values, and knowledge that parents provide (Pearson et al., 2006). Researchers have explored parental involvement as a mechanism for the link between household composition and behaviour, suggesting that adolescents in nontraditional family forms differ in the amount of supervision they receive, in the quality of their parent teen relationships, and in the types and amounts of their parental involvement (Pearson et al., 2006). These studies often focus on monitoring and parental control alone; however, other forms of involvement may be more salient for older children (Pearson et al., 2006). Previous research on risky sexual behaviour of adolescence in family environment has focused on family structure, parent child closeness, parent child conflict, communication, parental monitoring, participation in family activities, and family environments or with less parental involvement are more likely to participate in riskier sexual behaviours (Oluyemi et al., 2017; Pearson et al., 2006; Usonwu, Ahmad & Curtis-Tyler, 2021). Another factor that has not been given adequate attention is the role of religiosity in adolescent sexuality. Although several studies have shown a correlation between adolescent sexual behaviour and religious commitment (Odimegwu, 2005). The extent to which religion influences individual attitudes, values and behaviour, however, depends on the specific doctrines and policies of the churches and on the degree of integration and commitment of individuals to their particular religious institutions (Odimegwu, 2005). Since most religious groups discourage premarital sex, the degree of commitment to religious organizations may be more important as a determinant of commitment to religious organizations may be more important as a determinant of premarital sex attitudes and behaviour than religious affliction.

Individuals who attend religious services may receive more frequent religious messages against premarital sex. Their greater religious commitment may also make them more likely to accept the teachings of their religious commitment may also make them more likely to accept the teachings of their religious institutions concerning premarital sex. Thus, individuals who attend religious frequently and who value religion in their lives are probably more likely than others to develop sexual attitudes and behaviour that are consistent with their religious doctrines (Odimegwu, 2005). As a result, young people who are active in groups would either have a greater commitment towards sexual abstinence before marriage or would place greater emphasis on maturity in sexual relationships than would young less active in religious institution. Individual with attitudes inconsistent with the teaching of their religious institutions can resolve such discrepancies through a number of mechanisms, including making redefinitions of the group's positions to be more in tune with that of faith. In neither of these cases would there be any necessary impact on the individual's religious commitment. There are both practical and theoretical reasons for conducting this study. Researchers have observed that there is prevalence of premarital sexual practices among adolescents, the teenagers in contemporary society, which leads to high incidence of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (Eze, 2014). Most writers and school authorities frown upon adolescents' indulgence in premarital sex. Some

communities carry out disciplinary action on youths who indulge in it. The Federal Health Management Board engages in series of campaigns to create public awareness on the danger and circulation of sexually transmitted diseases (Eze, 2014). But in this study, current literature attestation to the role of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication is lacking on the attitude of adolescents towards premarital sex.

Given the amount of public concern for the consequences of apparent adolescents indulgence in premarital sex, finding out the adolescents' attitude will provide the necessary information for planning useful intervention programmes aimed at solving the problems arising from seemingly adolescent premarital sexual practices (Dada Ojo & Akazue, 2020; Eze, 2014).

The main objective of this study is to examine the influence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication on adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex. Specifically, the study is set out to:

1. Examine whether parental involvement will influence on adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex
2. Evaluate the role of religiosity in adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex
3. Examine how sex communication influence adolescents attitude towards premarital sex
4. Whether there will be significant joint influence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication on adolescents towards premarital sex

Hypotheses

- 1) There be will significant positive relationship between parental involvement, religiosity, sex education and attitude towards premarital sex
- 2) There will be significant joint influence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication on adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex.
- 3) There will be significant parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication would independently and jointly influence attitude towards premarital sex

METHOD

Research design

This study was conducted using a cross-sectional research method whereby a cross-sectional survey design. The independent variables used in this study were: Parental involvement, Religiosity, and sex communication: They were measured in both continuous and dichotomized forms as high or low levels. The dependent variable in this study is attitude towards premarital sex, measured in a continuous form. In addition, the socio-demographic variables were used as secondary variables.

Participants

Data was collected from secondary school students on variables such as: religions, age, sex, parental marital status and educational level. Specifically, a total of 500 questionnaires were distributed to student in selected secondary schools randomly selected from the Oluyole and Ibadan North Local Government of Oyo state. Of this number, 33(6.6%) belong to age between 16-18 years while majority 467(93.4%) were 19 years and above. 297(59.4%) were male while

203(40.6%) were female. 489(97.8%) were single while 11(2.2%) were married. 133(26.6%) were Christians, 336(67.2%) were Muslims while 31(6.2%) practice other religion. 7(1.4%) reported that their father had no formal education, 88(17.6%) acquired primary school education, 275(55%) possesses secondary school education, 83(16.6%) were OND holder, 31(6.2%) acquired HND certificate, 5(1%) were B.Sc holder 11(2.2%) were masters degree holder. Based on mother education 3(0.6%) had no formal education, 268(53.6%) acquired primary school education, 197(39.4%) possesses secondary school education, 16(3.2%) were OND holder, 13(2.6%) acquired HND certificate, 1(0.2%) were B.Sc holder 2(0.4%) were masters degree holder. 49(9.8%) were in SS I, 85(17%) were in SS II and larger proportion were in SS III. 22(4.4%) were living with their mother, 13(2.6%) were living with their father, 396(79.2%) were living with both parents and 69(13.8%) lived with guardian

Research instruments

A structured questionnaire booklet form was used in data collection in the study. The respondent's demographic characteristics such as: Age, sex, marital status, Religion, father educational status, mother educational status, class, living with were captured in the study. Parental Involvement was measured with Parental Involvement Questionnaire (PIQ) developed by Hoover-Dempsey and Sandler (1995 and 1997) which comprises of 24 items. The scale captured the consistent/regular or negligence of parental involvement in children education and other social needs. The scale was measured on five likert format ranging from 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Undecided, 4= Agree and 5 = strongly agree. The author report Cronbach Alpha of 0.72. For the pilot study the Cronbach Alpha for father involvement is 0.88 while for the mother involvement is 0.83. For this study the Cronbach Alpha is for father involvement is 0.80 while for the mother involvement is 0.88.

Religiosity behaviour of the respondents was assessed with the Religiosity and Spirituality Scale for Youth was developed by Sheti and Seligman,(1993). The two-factor solution resulted *Faith-based Coping*, and *Religious Social Support/Activities*, Both factors, as well as a composite combining the items on the two factors, demonstrated strong internal consistency estimates ($\alpha = .94$ for *Faith-based Coping*, $\alpha = .90$ for *Religious Social Support/Activities*, $\alpha = .95$ for the composite). Test-retest reliability was strong for the factors and composite ($r = .71$ for *Faith-based Coping*, $r = .84$ for *Religious Social Support/Activities*, $r = .85$ for the composite; all p 's < .001).

Parental Communication about sex was measured using the parent-adolescent communication scale was developed by Barnes and Olson (1982) comprises of two scales-one that measures the degree of openness in family communication, and one that assesses the extent of problems in family communication. Each scale is comprised of 10 items. These scales were developed using a factor analysis of the data from earlier national study (Olson et al 1983). The factor analysis defined two main factors. Alfa reliabilities for each subscale are .87 and .78. A separate study showed test-retest reliability to be .78 and .77 for the openness scale and the problems scale.

The attitude towards premarital sex was measured adapted Reiss (1964)attitude towards premarital sex scale. Parental attitudes toward premarital sex were measured using a five-item scale in a five-point agree-disagree format. Items were rated on a 5-point scale: (5) strongly disagree, (4) disagree (3) undecided, (2) agree, and (1) strongly agreeThe scale consisted of the following items (phrased here for the adolescents): "My mother would disapprove of my having sex at this time in my life"; "My mother thinks it is fine for me to be sexually active (having sexual intercourse) at this time in my life"; "My mother thinks I definitely should not be sexually active (having sexual intercourse)

at this time in my life”; “If it was with I knew well, like a steady boyfriend, my mother would not mind if I had sexual intercourse”; and “My mother has specifically told me not to have sex: Coefficient alpha was .75 for the adolescent scale and .60 for the adult version..

Research Procedure

The whole exercise took approximately three months. The respondents consent was solicited for and they were advised to fill the questionnaire objectively. The researcher solicited for the respondent’s consents, and the researcher had to make a brief presentation on what the research entails so that they will have a good understanding of the exercise. The respondents were guided appropriately on how to fill the questionnaire and the researcher was always on ground to assist them with any challenge while filling the form. Finally, at the end of the whole process, the total of 500 questionnaires’ that was distributed were completed and returned. The questionnaires were later analyzed statistically.

Statistical analysis

The collected data was first checked for adequacy and then analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the frequencies of the respondents. Zero order correlational (matrices) analysis was used for hypothesis one. Multiple regression analysis was used in testing hypothesis two and Factorial ANOVA was used to testing hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

The first hypothesis stated that there be will significant positive relationship between parental involvement, religiosity, sex education and attitude towards premarital sex. This hypothesis was tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Pearson Product Moment Correlation showing the relationship between independent variables and attitude towards premarital sex

Variables	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Attitude towards premarital sex	8.21	6.79	-					
2. Age	17.93	1.40	.04	-				
3. Sex	1.41	0.49	-.13	.07	-			
4. Parental involvement	25.87	6.61	-.21**	-.00	-.16**	-		
5. Religiosity	49.52	9.49	-.34**	-.03	-.02	.14*	-	
6. Sex communication	67.93	9.13	.06	.07	.16**	.19*	.24**	-

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

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 1 reveal that there was significant inverse relationship between averaged scores on religiosity and attitude towards premarital sex ($r = -.34$, $p < .05$). Demonstrating that increase in religiosity scores significantly relate to decrease in attitude towards premarital sex. There was significant inverse relationship between parental involvement in school activities and adolescents

attitude towards premarital sex ($r = -.21, p < .01$) indicating that student with high parental involvement significantly relate to decrease in attitude towards premarital sex. There was no significant relationship between sex communication and attitude towards premarital sex ($r = .06, p > .05$), the result implies that increase or decrease in scores sex communication did not significantly relate to increase or decrease in attitude towards premarital sex. The result also revealed that there was no significant relationship between age ($r = .06, p > .05$), sex ($r = -.13, p > .05$) and attitude towards premarital sex, the result implies that age and sex did not significantly relate to increase or decrease in attitude towards premarital sex. Thus, hypothesis is thus accepted.

The second hypothesis states that parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication would independently and jointly influence attitude towards premarital sex was tested using multiple regression analysis. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis Showing the Influence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication on attitude towards premarital sex

Predictors	B	T	P	R	R ²	F	P
Parental involvement	-.177	-4.175	<.01	.38	.15	28.64	<.01
Religiosity	-.330	-7.687	<.01				
Sex communication	-.049	-1.144	>.05				

The result revealed that parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication jointly predicted attitude towards premarital sex ($R^2 = 0.15, F(3, 496) = 28.64, p < .01$). When combined the parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication accounted for 15% of the change observed in the self-report attitude towards premarital sex. This revealed that the collective presence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication variables has significant influence on attitude towards premarital sex. The result revealed that parental involvement ($\beta = -.18, t = -4.18, p < .01$), religiosity ($\beta = -.33, t = -7.69, p < .01$) have significant independent influence on attitude towards premarital sex. However, sex communication ($\beta = -.05, t = -1.44, p > .05$) have no significant independent influence on attitude towards premarital sex. The hypothesis is thus supported.

The third hypothesis stated that parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication will have significant main and interaction effect on attitude towards premarital sex. This was tested using 2x2x2 ANOVA and the result presented in Table 3

Table 3 Summary of 2x2x2 ANOVA showing the influence of parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication on attitude towards premarital sex

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Parental involvement	8955.522	1	8955.522	792.775	<.01
Religiosity	303.947	1	303.947	26.906	<.01

Sex communication	19.730	1	19.730	1.747	>.05
Parental involvement * Religiosity	320.483	1	320.483	28.370	<.01
Parental involvement * Sex communication	14.127	1	14.127	1.251	>.05
Religiosity * Sex communication	2.768	1	2.768	.245	>.05
Parental involvement * Religiosity * Sex communication	16.334	1	16.334	1.446	>.05
Error	5557.837	492	11.296		
Corrected Total	23030.102	499			

The result of the hypothesis shows that there was main effect of parental involvement ($F(1,492) = 792.78, p < .01$) and religiosity ($F(1,492) = 26.91, p < .01$) on attitude towards premarital sex. Furthermore, the result also revealed that there was significant interaction between parental involvement and religiosity on attitude towards premarital sex ($F(1,492) = 28.37, p < .01$). There was no significant main effect of sex communication ($F(1,492) = 1.75, p > .05$) on attitude towards premarital sex. Parental involvement and Sex communication ($F(1,492) = 1.25, p > .05$); religiosity and sex communication ($F(1,492) = .25, p > .05$) and the 3-way interaction of parental involvement and Religiosity and Sex communication ($F(1,492) = 1.45, p > .05$) had no significant effect on attitude towards premarital sex.

Discussion

The first hypothesis stated that there be will significant positive relationship between parental involvement, religiosity, sex communication and attitude towards premarital sex was supported. Significant associations were demonstrated between parental involvement, religiosity and attitude towards premarital sex while associations among parental communication, socio-demographic characteristics and attitude towards premarital sex were not significant. Similar study done by Idoko et al., (2015) found that religiosity, paternal care and protection have positive influence on reducing adolescent premarital sex among the sampled respondent. Idoko et al., (2015) found no significant association between age, sex communication and sex on adolescent attitude toward premarital sex. The second hypothesis states that parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication would independently and jointly predict attitude towards premarital sex was supported. In line with Idoko et al., (2015) significant influence of parental involvement, and religious practice on attitude toward premarital sex were established. Also Johnson (2007), found that high religious act and high parental involvement jointly predicted negative attitude toward premarital sex among adolescent who just clock 18 years.

The third hypothesis stated that parental involvement, religiosity and sex communication will have significant main and interaction effect on attitude towards premarital sex was supported. We found significant main an interaction effect for religiosity and parental involvement on attitude towards premarital sex. These findings agree with Hayward (2019), who demonstrated that "high" religiosity may signify entrance into a religious network or reference group, after which religion

becomes more salient and further rises in religiosity are connected with increasing costs and incentives of norm adherence. Parental or adult figures who provide moral expectations, supervision, network closure, and can also schedule de-sexualized activities (Hayward, 2019). In a similar vein, Dada Ojo and Akazue (2020) found that poverty, a lack of sex education, sex curiosity, poor parental care, indiscipline, and the media were all recognized as factors of premarital sex in the Gashua community.

Conclusion and Recommendation of the study

Conclusion drawn from the study revealed that religiosity, parental involvement and their interaction (parental involvement x religiosity) influenced attitude towards premarital sex. However, sex communication and its interaction with religiosity vis a vis parental involvement were not significant. Parental involvement and religiosity predicted attitude towards premarital sex. This study points out a lot of implications regarding adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex. Premarital sex as a typical societal problem affecting not only the teenage pregnancy, but also maternal and perinatal mortality, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. From the aforementioned implication the study recommend that that proper socialization content such as societal values, norms, moral and social expectations is given back to our society. The findings of this study will also be very useful to government ministries and agencies like Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, as well as sundry stake holders in packing effective and result oriented interventions on adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex. It is advised that proper awareness should be raised that will educate adolescents and people at large the implications of positive adolescents' attitude towards premarital sex and more seminars should be organize in order to curb likely negative effect of premarital sex in the society. The government should endeavor to incorporate it in the curriculum of various schools and to spread the dangers to the public at large. The psychotherapy implication of this findings involve the need to organize awareness program where youths will be informed of what adolescents premarital sex is all about and it effect on them and the society at large. This should be done through seminars, direct teaching, and section by experts in the area.

During the course of this study, the following acted as constraints to the execution and successful completion of the study. The study was carried out in Oluyole and Ibadan North Local Government area of Ibadan, Oyo State, which limits its findings as true representation of the entire state. This study adopted a cross-sectional survey design due to the times constraints which is another limitation. Therefore, the arrangement of the questionnaire design in this study makes it difficult for the researcher to investigate complex issues and opinions. Finally, the sample size for the study was not large enough compared to the population of other adolescent in other state and country at large.

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Socio-Economic Status Indices on Academic Performance of High-Ability Learners in Selected Schools in Oyo State

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Abstract

The problem of low academic performance of high-ability learners in the examinations is one of the most challenging problems that faces high-ability learners as well as teachers. Therefore, the study investigates socio-economic indices on academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state.

The study adopted a descriptive research design of correlation type. A total of 150 high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state were selected using a simple random sampling procedure. Three research questions answered using Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis at 0.05 level of significant.

The findings of the study showed that educational level ($r = .115$, $p < 0.05$), income level ($r = .179$, $p < 0.05$) and family type ($r = .102$, $p < 0.05$) had a significant positive relationship to academic performance. All the independent variables jointly accounted for 39.0% variance in predicting academic performance. Also, educational level ($\beta = .103$, $p < 0.05$), income level ($\beta = .194$, $p < 0.05$) and family type ($\beta = .110$, $p < 0.05$) had significant relative contribution to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state.

Based on the finding of this study, it was recommended that one-on-one counseling be done for students who suffer or have low or poor academic performance on how to improve their academic performance. Seminars should be holds in institutions for the enlightenment on how to have good and high academic performance.

Keywords: Academic performance, Educational level, Income level, Family Type, Socio economic Status

Introduction

The problem of low academic performance of high-ability learners in the examinations is one of the most challenging problems that faces high-ability learners as well as teachers. This problem has many causes and it has educational, social, cultural and psychological dimensions. However, socio-economic indices had been predicting factors on high-ability learners' low academic performance on the exam and this lead to low or weakness of the high-ability learners mark under the normal average in a study subject level as a result of a variety of reasons, including those related to the high-ability learners themselves, or those related to family, social and academic environment (Adesinal, 2011). Consequently, this may lead to frequent repetition of failure, despite their abilities that qualify them to get the best marks. There have been many attempts to address the problem of low academic performance among high-ability learners and some factors have been identified in explaining academic performance. Among the numerous variables researched, socio-economic indices have been used to explain academic performance (Yeager & Dweck, 2012).

High-ability students have the potential to make contributions to society by solving problems and making improvements in their chosen careers. It is unfortunate, however, when some high-ability students do not reach their potential, which has ramifications for them and our society. Perleth, Schatz, Mönks and Franz (2000) Ritchotte, Matthews, and Flowers (2014) acknowledged this when they stated “gifted underachievement represents a frustrating loss of potential for society”. One definition of high-ability does not exist as many researchers believe that being intellectually gifted entails more than having a high IQ or being identified as the top 20% to top 5% of a school population.

Academic performance refers to how well a student is accomplishing his tasks and studies. Academic performance in school is evaluated in a number of ways. For regular grading, students demonstrate their knowledge by taking written and oral tests, performing presentations, submitting homework, and participating in class activities and discussion. Teachers evaluate in the form of assignment, test and examination to describe how well a student has done. Poor academic achievement is a performance that is adjudged by the examine and some significant others as falling below an expected standard (Kathryn, 2010).

Student's academic performance and graduation rates have been the area of interest for higher education institutions. Investigation of factors related to the academic performance of university students become a topic of growing interest in higher educational circle. Many recent studies were carried out to explore factors that affecting student's academic performance. Hanson (2000) reported that Student performance is affected by different factors such as learning abilities, gender and race. Simmons, (2005) concluded that family income level, attending full time, receiving grant aid and completing advanced level classes in high school statistically significantly affected college persistence among first-generation college students. Garton, (2000) conducted a study with freshmen college students to evaluate the efficiency of student learning style and other university admission variables in predicting student academic performance and retention. Act composite score, high school class rank, high school core GPA, and learning style were used as predictors. However, socioeconomic status is the blend of economic and sociological measures of an individual work experience and the economic and social position of an individual or family in connection to others on the premise of income, educational level and occupational status. For the investigation of a family socioeconomic status, the household income, education of earner and occupation are checked and consolidated wage contrasted with a person, when their own attributes

are assessed (Suleman, 2012). Socioeconomic status is partitioned into three categories, i.e., high socioeconomic status, middle socioeconomic status and low socioeconomic status to clarify the three fields a family or an individual may fall into. At the point when putting a family or individual into one of these classifications, any or the majority of the three variables i.e., income, education, and occupation can be investigated and evaluated.

Socio-economic status (SES) is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as an individual or group's social status or class. Low socio-economic status and its correlates, such as lower education, poverty and poor health, ultimately affect our societies as a whole. Research indicates that children from low social economic status (SES) households and communities develop academic skills more slowly than children from higher socio-economic status groups. Bornstein & Bradley (2003) noted that, the school system in low social economic status communities are often under resource and have negatively affected student's academic progress. Families from low social economic status communities are less likely to have the financial resource or time available to provide children with academic support.

Parents' socioeconomic status affects academic performance and makes it possible for children from low backgrounds to compete well with counterparts from high socioeconomic backgrounds under the same academic environment (Rothstein, 2004). Education is a tool of development. It widens minds, recognizes good and bad, makes us segregate well from terrible and uses our environment to the best of our capacity for the improvement of a person and the group (Sabzwari, 2004).

Socioeconomic status is an important factor in students' adjustment to and performance in school. The fact that they were poor has given them the motivation to strive harder and do their very best in schools because they believe education is the key to a good life later. On the other hand, students, who live in more affluent families, have higher educational aspirations and expectations, do better academically, and are more likely to continue schooling than their less well-off peers (Saifi, & Mehmood, 2011). The major influence on achievement is a student's home atmosphere; how much reading material is available, how the parents feel about education, what they want for their children, what they do for and done with their children, how and how much they talk with their children and how stable the family is. Both rich and poor families can create a climate that foster learning. "Even though family background does have a strong relationship to achievement, it may be how parents rear their children and not the parent's occupation, income, or education that really make the difference".

During the academic high-ability learning process, high-ability learners must face growing levels of competence to complete curriculum objectives, especially for those from low income backgrounds. However, some high-ability learners, though they exhibit good levels of individual aptitude, may exhibit poor academic performance. In this sense, underachievement has emerged as an important construct in the field of education during the last decades, and researchers have worked to detect and identify the involved cognitive and non-cognitive components. However, the assumption that underachievement is not reserved exclusively for gifted high-ability learners but to all of the high-ability learners situated in different intelligence levels that parental socio-economic indices may also influence. On the basis of this study investigates socio-economic indices on academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state.

Research Questions

1. What is the significant relationship among independent variables of socio-economic indices (educational level, income level and family type) and the dependent variable (academic performance) high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state?
2. What is the joint contribution of independent variables of socio-economic indices (educational level, income level and family type) and the dependent variable (academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state?
3. What is the relative contribution of independent variables of socio-economic indices (educational level, income level and family type) and the dependent variable (academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state?

Methodology

The study adopted the descriptive research design of correlation type. The population for this study comprises of all high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. The population contain of males and females participants. The sample of this study consists of 150 high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. The study adopted simple random sampling procedure. This technique involved a selection of the participants at the selected secondary school in Oyo State. A total of 150 respondents comprising of males and females responded to the questionnaire and a total of fifty-eight (58) males responded to the questionnaire which represents a total of 38.7% of the sample. A total of ninety-two (92) females responded to the questionnaire, representing 61.3% of the sample. Also, ninety-one (91) are 10 to 14 years and responded to the questionnaire, representing 60.7% of the sample. A total of fifty-nine (59), 15 years and above responded to the questionnaire which represented 39.3% of the sample. In all, six secondary schools were selected randomly in which (25) high-ability learners were selected from each selected secondary school. General test on English and Mathematics was used to measure academic performance, socio-economic status scale developed by Salami (2000) with Cronbach's alpha was 0.83. At first, the researcher administered the screening tools to check the students with high-ability. After, students who score above 40 were considered for the study. Respondents were assured of confidentiality of their responses. The researcher was assisted by the teacher in selecting students who are high-ability learners after the first administration of the checklist. The researcher used Pearson product Moment Correlation statistical analysis and Multiple Regression as statistical tool. Multiple regression analysis was employed to find the independent variables' joint contribution and relative contribution on the dependent variables.

Results

RQ₁: What is the significant relationship among independent variables of socio-economic indices (educational level, income level and family type) and the dependent variable (academic performance) high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state?

Table 1: Summary of correlation matrix showing the relationship between the study variables

Variables	Mean $\bar{x}$	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6
Academic performance	37.72	5.70	1.000					
Educational level	16.76	3.92	.115	1.000				
Income level	17.60	3.79	.179	.475	1.000			
Family type	16.49	4.08	.102	.741	.501	1.000		

The table 1 above reveals the inter-correlational matrix on the relationship that exists among independent factors (educational level, income level and family type) and dependent factor (academic performance) among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state; educational level ($r = .115$, $p < 0.05$), income level ($r = .179$, $p < 0.05$) and family type ($r = .102$, $p < 0.05$) had significant positive relationship to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. This implies that educational level, income level and family type play a significant role on academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state.

RQ₂: What is the joint contribution of independent variables of socio-economic indices (educational level, income level and family type) and the dependent variable (academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state?

Table 2: Multiple Regression Analysis on academic performance

R		R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
0.572		0.465	0.390	2.10405		
SUMMARY REGRESSION ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	33967.147	3	6793.429	7251.973	.000 ^b
	Residual	181.733	1146	.937		
	Total	34148.880	149			

Table 2 showed a joint contribution of the independent variables (educational level and income level, family type, peer influence and emotional intelligence) to the dependent variable (academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. The table shows coefficient of multiple correlations (R) of 0.572 and multiple R square of 0.465. This means that 39.0% (Adj. $R^2 = 0.390$) of the variance in the academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state is accounted for by the independent variables, when taken

together. The table also showed that the analysis of variance for the regression yielded of F (2.10405, $p < 0.05$). The above present is significant at 0.05 level. It implies that there is joint contribution of the independent variables (educational level, income level and family type) to the dependent variable (academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state.

RQ₃: What is the relative contribution of independent variables of socio-economic indices (educational level, income level and family type) and the dependent variable (academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state?

Table 3: Relative contribution of each of the independent factors to the prediction of academic performance

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	36.098	2.504		14.417	.000
Educational Level	.006	.013	.103	.439	.000
Income	.134	.032	.194	4.186	.000
Family type	.146	.031	.110	3.684	.000

The table 3 revealed the relative contribution of each of the independent variables (educational level and income level, family type, peer influence and emotional intelligence) to Academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state; educational level ($\beta = .103$, $p < 0.05$), income level ($\beta = .194$, $p < 0.05$) and family type ($\beta = .110$, $p < 0.05$) had significant relative contribution to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. That is, factors such as educational level, income level and family type predict and determine academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. In term of magnitude of contribution, income made the most significant contribution to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state, followed by family type and educational level respectively.

Discussion of Findings

Findings from research question one shows relationship that exists among educational level, income level and family type to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. The study revealed that there is significant relationship between educational level, income level and family type on academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. Educational level had significant positive relationship to academic performance, this implies that educational level had influence academic performance among secondary school students, income level had significant positive relationship to academic performance, this implies that income level influence academic performance among secondary school students and family type had significant positive relationship to academic performance, that is, family type had influence on academic performance among secondary school students. This implies that educational level, income level and family type play a significant role on academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. This is in line with the study of Saifi (2011) investigated the effect of socioeconomic status on student performance.

Results revealed that parental education, occupation and facilities at home affect the student's achievement. Eamon (2005) revealed that students whose parental socioeconomic status is low do not show effective performance in school. Findings also showed that students' academic achievement is negatively correlated with the low parental socioeconomic status level as it prevents the individual from gaining access to sources and resources of learning. Adewole (2005) believed in his book that family income may directly impact a child's academic outcome or variation in achievement could simply be functions of the school the child attends. Suleman et al., (2012) who found that children with strong socioeconomic status show better academic performance in comparison to those with poor socioeconomic status, they showed poor and unsatisfactory academic performance.

Findings from research question two shows the joint contribution of educational level, income level and family type to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. The result revealed that there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (educational level, income level and family type) to the dependent variable (Academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. This implies that the independent variables (educational level, income level and family type) contribute to the dependent variable (Academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. This is in line with the study of Kathryn (2010), who found in his study that those high level educated parent are often interested and influential on the academic performance of their children. Urbina, (2011) reported that high-ability students' responses included respect from others, feeling a sense of social stress, and generally feeling satisfied with themselves. How others view high-ability students and how high-ability students view themselves are not far adrift regarding social situations.

Findings from research question three shows the relative contribution of each of educational level, income level and family type to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. It reveals that there a significant relative positive contribution of educational level, income level and family type to the dependent variable, expressed as beta weights. There is relative coefficient of educational level, income level and family type on academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. Using the standardized regression coefficient to determine the relative contributions of the independent variables. Income level indicates most potent contributor to the academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. followed by family type and educational level respectively. This is in line with McConney (2010) study to show that both students and school socio-economic status are strongly associated with student outcomes. It was found that mathematics achievement was greater in higher SES school as compared with lower SES schools. The Influence of SES and its variables on academic achievement is very complex. Mammud (2010) in his work on social class differences and Nigeria children entry behaviour, in geography" consider parents' occupation as the determinants of one's social class.

Conclusion

This research work has established that all the independents variable had a significant relationship to academic performance of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. Educational level had significant positive relationship to academic performance, income level had significant positive relationship to academic performance and family type had significant positive relationship to academic performance. This implies that educational level, income level and family type, play

a significant role on academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. Also, there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (educational level, income level and family type) to the dependent variable (Academic performance) of high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state. Also, the study reveals that there a significant relative positive contribution of educational level, income level and family type to academic performance. In term of magnitude of contribution, income level made the most significant contribution to academic performance among high-ability learners in selected schools in Oyo state, followed by family type and educational level respectively.

Recommendation

This study can serve as a baseline study for further investigation. It is recommended that further studies be conducted to further explore the Influence of socio economic status on Students academic performance among high-ability learners. The following are recommendation are suggested that; Students should be encourage in the school on how to developed and have good academic performance. One-on-one counseling should be done for students who suffer or have low or poor academic performance on how to improve on their academic. Seminars should be holds in institutions for the enlightenment on how to have good and high academic performance. School administrators and government would understand that providing good method of teaching and teaching materials for students will lead to high academic performance, so government should help introduce courses and programs that will enhance good academic performance into the school curriculum.

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Job Satisfaction, Psychological Contract Breach, Compensation and Workload as Correlates of Turnover Intention Among Bank Staff In Ibadan, Oyo State

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Abstract

High rates of turnover destroy the integrity and/or reputation of the bank and leads to a depletion of financial resources which is used in retraining and employing new employees. Oftentimes, financial cost of training the lost employee may yet to have been offset by his/her performance and productivity before leaving. Also, the loss of high performing employees may reduce the motivation, performance and productivity of other employees left behind. In order to avoid these consequences, researchers have increasingly focused on the factors that influence employees' decision to leave or remain. Therefore, the study examines Job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload as correlates turnover intention among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

The study adopted a descriptive research design of correlation type. A total of three hundred Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria was selected using multi stage sampling techniques. Questionnaires consisting of demographic information and sections which are standardized scales on turnover intention $\alpha = .89$, job satisfaction $\alpha = .76$, psychological contract breach $\alpha = .84$, compensation $\alpha = .72$ and workload $\alpha = .89$. Three research questions were tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis at 0.05 level of significant.

The findings of the study showed that job satisfaction ($r = .602$, $p < 0.05$), gender ($r = .216$, $p < 0.05$), psychological contract breach ($r = .763$, $p < 0.05$), compensation ($r = .426$, $p < 0.05$) and workload ($r = .795$, $p < 0.05$) had significant positive relationship to turnover intention among Bank staff in

Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. All the independent variables jointly accounted for 41.1% variance in predicting turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Also, job satisfaction ($\beta = .191$, $p < 0.05$), psychological contract breach ($\beta = .194$, $p < 0.05$), compensation ($\beta = .530$, $p < 0.05$) and workload ($\beta = .124$, $p < 0.05$) made positive relative contribution to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

Based on the finding of this study, it was recommended that Banks should help bank staff by organizing programs that will help the staffs to decrease their turnover intention. Banks should motivate their workers as this will reduce turnover intention. Banking staffs work load should be reduce to the nearest minimum as this will lead to high work performance and reduce turnover intention.

Keywords: Turnover intention, Job satisfaction, Psychological contract breach, Compensation, Workload

Background to the Study

Employee turnover intentions have been a major concern for organizations for many years (Chen et al., 2010). Turnover intention is defined as a process of an employee leaves the organization willingly (Tett and Meyer, 1993; Applebaum et al., 2010). The employees working in different organizational sectors suffer from long working hours, excessive work pressure from the supervisor, an unrealistic target. Particularly, the employees who work in private commercial banks, both long working hours and much work pressure are affecting their mindset. In the competitive business climate, employees are becoming important assets in the organization. Employees' commitment determines organizational performance and survival. Employees are expected to fulfil organizations needs and objectives (Arokiasamy et al., 2010) thus; many organizations are putting high expectations beyond the employees' capabilities. From an organization point of view, retaining the best employees are equally important with keeping pace with technological advances (Kuean et al., 2010; & Dawley et al., 2010). According to Kuean et al., it is an open secret that employers are competing with each other in the labour market to get an efficient, creative and innovative employees in order to sustain their competitive advantage.

However, despite the measures taken by the organizations to retain their talents, turnover is a persistent issue in if not all, perhaps in most organizations. Trevor and Nyberg (2008) concur that high level of employee turnover may impede the quality, consistency and stability of services that organizations provide to customers which eventually lead to customers dissatisfaction. Igharia and Greenhouse (1992) demonstrate that an excessive turnover can be fatal to organization due to the shortage of expertise in the job market besides confronted with the high cost of training new employees. The issues of staff retention and job motivation have continued to plague organizations particularly in reference to Malaysia. As reported by Annual Surveys by Malaysian Employers Federation (MEF) in 2004 and 2005, there were high labour turnover rate, approximately around 16% and 17% respectively. Malaysian Association of Hotel in its report in 2000 tabled that hotel industry suffered high employee turnover, in average around 66% annually within a period of 1998-1999. Another surprising finding reported by Lim (2001) was that Malaysian employees are only willing to stay with their current organisations not more than three years, indicating that Malaysian employees were an active job hopper.

Employee turnover is potentially costly and may have negative implications whether it is voluntarily, such as resignations or involuntarily, such as termination initiated by the employer. The possible negative impact of turnover to organizations might be due to high cost of recruiting, training and getting new employees, productivity loss during replacement search and retaining, loss of high performers or high-skilled workers, and disruption of social and communication structures. Abbasi et al., (2008) added that the effect of turnover towards the organization is not only in terms of cost of termination, recruitment, selection, and advertising, but it also reflects the ability of the remaining employees to complete their mounting duties or accumulated works in the organization. Hence, Samad (2006) expounds that the personal costs of turnover may impede to employees not only in the form of loss of friendship and benefits but perhaps a disruption of the family. Turnover intention as mentioned by Tett and Meyer (1993) is a conscious wilfulness to seek for other alternatives in other organization. Schyns and Gossling (2007) indicated that turnover intention is an employee's intention to voluntarily change jobs or organizations. Intent to turnover constitutes the final cognitive step in the decision-making process which considers quitting and searching for alternative employment (Tett and Meyer, 1993).

Many organizations are focusing on the monetary aspects that could drive turnover intention. However, past researches have indicated that turnover intention is due to combination of several factors. These numerous factors are termed or known as push and pull factors or internal and external factors. Turnover intention occurs when employees are feeling stressful or dissatisfaction with the organization. Regardless of internal or external factors that drive turnover intention, organization should have the best remedy to reduce the number of people leaving. Furthermore, past researches have shown inconsistencies with respect to the determinants of turnover intention. The high turnover rate reflects the discomfort felt by employees and it might have an impact on other employees who still work in the company. Saeed et al. (2014) stated that turnover is a dangerous problem for organizations because turnover leads to more spending on recruitment, selection, and hiring less experienced employees as replacements.

Turnover intention has also received increasing levels of attention because of its potential costs/consequences for both employee and employer. In the employee's case, its consequences may include anxiety, depression, absenteeism, presenteeism, dissatisfaction with job/life and resources lost as a result of reduced productivity (Fasanmi & Awosusi, 2016; Olabimitan, Ilevbare & Waheed, 2012). The potential risk of actual turnover could also be a costly issue due to expenses incurred from the termination of the lost employee and the process of acquiring a suitable new employee (advertising, recruitment, selection, hiring and training). Often times, financial losses incurred from training the lost employee is yet to be offset by his/her performance and productivity before leaving. Also, employees' leaving or overtly planning to leave an organization may have a negative effect on those left behind leading to further reduction in motivation, performance and productivity. Moreover, when an employee leaves an organization, the ability of the remaining employees to complete their duties may be affected. In order to avoid these consequences, researchers have increasingly focused on the factors that influence employees' decision to leave or remain in an organization and its effects.

Job satisfaction is determined from the discrepancy between the individual's requirements and that which is provided by the organization, the closer the balance between organization provision and individual need, the higher the job satisfaction, which in turn decrease turnover intention (Chiang & Hsieh, 2012). Furthermore, Zopiatis, Constanti, & Theocharous (2014) asserts that employee job satisfaction emanates from two alternate points of view namely; extrinsic and intrinsic job

satisfaction. The extrinsic job satisfaction refers to contentment with job resulting from factors such as supervision, working conditions and wages implying that the job satisfaction emanates from outer stimuli.

On the other hand, intrinsic variables incorporate components, for example, the work itself, recognition and growth, and providing satisfaction from one's endeavors and personal accomplishment. Whether employees experience, any job satisfaction depends on how great they feel about their job and by the level of positive feelings they show toward their work roles. In essence, overall job satisfaction measures are used to predict behavior, which in turn, empowers employees to control their appraisal with respect to whether it is advantageous to change any parts of their behavior (Paul, 2012). The study investigates overall job satisfaction and the direct link through which it influences organizational commitment.

Job satisfaction originates from the psychological state of an individual and the result of the work performed (Tsai, 2014). If organization provides development opportunity and the flexibility in the work itself employees become satisfied (Zopiatis, Constanti, & Theocharous, 2014a). It also decrease employee, intention to leave organizations, exhibit organizational commitment (Kim & Brymer, 2011). In addition, networking behavior was found to influence job satisfaction and organizational commitment (Macintosh & Krush, 2014), and organizational commitment negatively affects job burnout (Salehi & Gholtash, 2011).

Consequently, improvement in job satisfaction positively influences performance (Kalkavan & Katrinli, 2014). Furthermore, psychological capital has direct effect (Fu, Sun, Wang, Yang, & Wang, 2013), and indirect on job satisfaction (Bergheim, Nielsen, Mearns, & Eid, 2015). Psychological contract breach negatively affects job satisfaction (Antonaki & Trivellas, 2014). The relationship of organizational commitment, job satisfaction, and perceived corporate reputation has been revealed to negatively influence employee turnover (Alniacik, Cigerim, Akcin, & Bayram, 2011).

In this connection, job satisfaction and stress have a considerable effect on performance, but job security is the most significant factor in the relationship (Azadeh & Mousavi Ahranjani, 2014). High performance work practices bundle comprising of formal performance appraisal, rewards, and promotions, pay for performance positively impacts on job satisfaction (Chowhan, Zeytinoglu, & Cooke, 2014). Therefore, committed and engaged worker is less likely to leave the organization (Raina & Roebuck, 2014). However, when employees perceive there is politics in the workplace, it reduces their satisfaction and performance thereby increasing the likelihood of their leaving the organization (Abbas, Raja, Darr, & Bouckenoghe, 2012). In essence, since organizational commitment strongly relate with performance and job satisfaction while job satisfaction relates significantly with performance (Imran, Arif, Cheema, & Azeem, 2014). Moreover, since job satisfaction leads to organizational commitment, and intention to stay with organization also makes employees committed to the organization (Zopiatis et al., 2014a).

Psychological contract offers a framework for monitoring employee attitudes and priorities on those dimensions that can be of great influence on performance. Organizations that wish to succeed and realize their goal in an effective way have to get the best out of their human resource. In order to do this, employers have to know what employees expect from their employer. It is very important for organizations to understand and manage the expectations of their employees in order to fulfil the organization's side of the contract (Festing & Schafer, 2014). The idea behind psychological contract is that employees commonly feel obliged to contribute much more to their

organization than defined tasks. Also, organizations are seen to be obligated to offer more to employee than what they are rightly entitled to. Psychological contract may also involve additional organizational obligations such as protecting jobs by avoiding unnecessary cutting down of jobs, and offering career development opportunities for individual employee personal development.

Also, psychological contract expresses personal promises and obligations among the employees arising from reciprocal relationship between the employees and the organization (Rousseau, 1989, 2001). There is always a written contract between the employee and employer but psychological contract exists over and above this written contract. The notion of psychological contract entails that employees have variety of expectations from their organization and organizations have variety of expectations from them respectively (Roehling, 1997). Psychological contract evaluates the reciprocal relationship among rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the employee as well as the employer. Smithson and Lewis (2003) view the psychological contract as the extension of the philosophical concept, which is social contract theory. According to the social contract theory, where there is a social relationship among individuals there is exchange of economic (e.g. money) as well as social resources (e.g. esteem and respect) (Conway and Briner, 2005).

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Turnover intention is considered to be the outcome of the psychological contract breach, which is not suitable for an organization's performance and productivity. Employees become dissatisfied with their jobs as they experience psychological contract breach, which leads to lower organizational commitment and ultimately results in increased turnover intention (Aykan, 2014).

Compensation and other benefits are a component of putting people and organization together to ensure the individual and organizational goals and targets are met. One of the main objectives of Compensation is to enhance the performance contribution of individuals towards the organization in a more ethical and responsible manner. Employee compensation plays such a key role because it is at the heart of the employment relationship, being of critical importance to both employees and employers. Employees typically depend on wages, salaries, and so forth to provide a large share of their income and on benefits to provide income and health security. For employers, compensation decisions influence their cost of doing business and thus, their ability to sell at a competitive price in the product market (Syed and Yah (2012). In addition, compensation decisions influence the employer's ability to compete for employees in the labor market (attract and retain), as well as their attitudes and behaviors while with the employer.

Also, Dlamini (2017) stated that compensation is the payment given by the employer to employees for the services they have provided (time, energy, and skills). Syed et al., (2015) revealed that there is a negative and significant relationship between compensation and turnover intention in organizations. This proved that the greater the financial compensation, the less the intention of employees to leave the job because they feel more valued and more able to fulfill their needs (Lu et al., 2014; Lim & Loo, 2003). Cao et al. (2013) found that compensation is negatively and significantly correlated with turnover intention. They further explained that a compensation system that far deviates from employees' expectations would lead to a high rate of employee turnover. Ayuninnisa & Saptoto (2015) and Endang (2005) revealed that salary satisfaction has a negative and significant influence on the turnover intention of employees in the company. This means that

the higher the level of salary satisfaction, the lower the likelihood of employee turnover. Similar results were also obtained by Syed et al. (2015) and Saleem & Gul (2013).

Furthermore, workload is prevalent in modern life. The impact of workload on employees' physical and mental health is tremendously increasing, and it causes substantial financial losses to both employees and employers (Dunham 2001; Landsbergis 2003). In recent times, the interest among researchers in this field has increased a lot compared to the past (Dunham 2001). Role stress, one of the psychosocial stressors in the work environment, negatively impacts the employee's psychological health and organizational outcomes (Karasek and Theorell, 1990). As the way of employees' interactions with their work environment is changing dynamically, workload originates from there. The negative outcome of employees' interactions and reactions to the characteristics of the work environment is workload (Jamal, 2005). Workload originating from various sources has a multifaceted effect on employees (Arshadi and Damiri, 2013).

So, experiencing workload is an inevitable reality for the banking employees of Bangladesh (Abbasi, 2015). Role conflict is also commonly seen among these employees as they require attention in too many tasks at a time (Repetti et al., 1989). Not only long working hours and work overload but also fewer holidays, hectic work hours, tough targets, less supervisory and coworkers' support, lack of autonomy make their work environment difficult. Unreasonable workload always makes them busy at the workplace. Most of the time, bankers have to stay in the office even after their working hours have passed, making them very tired. As a result, they are late to go home, giving less time to their family. This situation creates an imbalance between their paid work and family. On the other hand, employees experience unhealthy competition, which generates a hostile work environment. Consequently, employees are found too much stressed at their workplace. Many banking employees frequently move from one bank to another bank due to job related stress. In recent times, many employees working in private commercial banks have been trying to switch their banking job. Both researchers and employers are finding the root causes of employees' turnover intentions.

Employee turnover intention is the most prevalent problem in the banking industry. Therefore, it is imperative for HR managers to forestall high rates of turnover in their organization. In the current organizational landscape, turnover intentions of employees are considered to be of great importance to an organization's success. High rates of turnover destroy the integrity and/or reputation of the bank and leads to a depletion of financial resources which is used in retraining and employing new employees. Often times, financial cost from training the lost employee may yet to have been offset by his/her performance and productivity before leaving. Also, the loss of high performing employees may reduce the motivation, performance and productivity of other employees left behind. In order to avoid these consequences, researchers have increasingly focused on the factors that influence employees' decision to leave or remain. Human Resource Managers, do their best to work on the critical factors that contributes to employee turnover intention which had been earlier mentioned. It is in view of these concerns that this study was carried out to examine Job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload as correlates turnover intention among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine Job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload as correlates turnover intention among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To examine the relationship among the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) and the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.
- ii. To examine the joint contribution of the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) to the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.
- iii. To examine the relative contribution of each of the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) to the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions are formulated to guide the conduct of this study and would be answered in the study:

1. Is there any relationship among the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) and the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria?
2. What is the joint contribution of the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) to the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria?
3. What is the relative contribution of each of the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) to the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria?

Methodology

Design

This study adopted a descriptive correlational research design was used to examine Job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload as correlates turnover intention among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria because the researcher considered it most appropriate since the variables of interest already existed and the researcher measured the relationship among the variables. The research design is adopted because the researcher did not manipulate the variables of interest in the study, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis.

Population of the study

The subjects (target population) for this research include all Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria which consists of all the local government area in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria are the scope of this study.

Sample and sampling technique

A total of three hundred (300) bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria were considered for this study through multiple sampling techniques. This technique was adopted because the target participants and they have equal chances of being selected for the study. The sample includes males and female bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria in which two (2) local governments were considered. The samples shall be randomly sorted in this order of magnitude; From the first stage

of sampling of the 33 local government areas in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria were selected using simple random sampling techniques which lead to the second stage where 2 local government (Ibadan North and Ibadan South West) were selected out of the 33 local government in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria and at the third stage nine (9) financial institutions were purposely selected from the 2 selected local government areas while at the final stage, stage four, the employees were consider for the participants of the study using simple random sampling techniques.

Data revealed that a total of 300 respondents comprising of males and females responded to the questionnaire and a total of one hundred and twenty-nine (129) males responded to the questionnaire which represents a total of 43.0% of the sample. A total of one hundred and seventy-one (171) females responded to the questionnaire which represented 57.0% of the sample. The finding shows that there were more female Bank staff.

A total of 300 Bank staff comprising of different in age group responded to the questionnaire and a total of one hundred and seventy-four (174) of 20 to 25 years responded to the questionnaire which represents a total of 58.0% of the sample. A total of one hundred and twenty-six (126) of 26 years and above responded to the questionnaire which represented 42.0% of the sample.

Instrumentation

Questionnaire was used for data collection. The instruments were split into sections: sections A to F. Section 'A' taps information on the demographic factors of the participants like; gender, age, etc. However, sections 'B' taps information on turnover intention, section 'C' taps information on job satisfaction, section 'D' taps information on psychological contract breach, section 'E' taps information on compensation and section 'F' taps information on workload. The scales are:

Turnover Intention Scale (TIS)

Turnover intention scale was developed by Roodt's (2004) to ascertain the extent to which you intend to stay at the organization. It consists of 6 items and each item was rated using 5-point Likert scoring scale which include; Always=5, Very Often=4, Sometimes=3, Rarely=2, Never=1. Two sample items are: 1). "How often have you considered leaving your job?" and 2). To what extent is your current job satisfying your personal needs? The developers reported reliability of 0.89.

Job satisfaction scale

Job satisfaction scale was developed by Dziuba and Ingaldi, 2016. The scale was developed to measure workers' contentedness with their job, whether they like the job or individual aspects or facets of jobs, such as nature of work or supervision. The scale has a variety of items with different response scales and formats. The scale consists of 20 items with a response format ranging from Strongly Agree = 5 to Strongly Disagree = 1. Using a five-point Likert format. Two sample items are: 1). "Form of employment is satisfying." and 2). "Physical working conditions in the company are satisfying.". The developers reported reliability of 0.76.

Psychological Contract Breach Scale

Psychological contract breach scale was developed by Anderson, & schalk, (1998). The scale was developed to measure contract breach of the workers. The scale has a variety of items with different response scales and formats. The scale consists of 15 items with a response format ranging from Strongly Agree = 5 to Strongly Disagree = 1. Using a five-point Likert format. Two sample items are: 1). "Has your bank initiated a significant layoff/Quit in the past 3 years?" and 2). "Has your

bank undergone significant reorganization in the past 3 years?”. The developers reported reliability of 0.84.

Compensation Scale

Compensation scale was developed by Bushman, Indjejikian, & Smith, (1996). The scale was developed to measure how banking workers are been compensate. The scale has a variety of items with different response scales and formats. The scale consists of 8 items with a response format ranging from Strongly Agree = 5 to Strongly Disagree = 1. Using a five-point Likert format. Two sample items are: 1). “The wage and salary compensation techniques increase an organizational overall productivity by making employee to be committed the office tasks” and 2). “The wage and salary compensation encourage employee to take customers’ feedback serious”. The developers reported reliability of 0.72.

Workload Scale

The participants’ work load was measured by making use of adopted scale by Morris, (2003) Workload scale. The scale consisted of items on a 5-point scale, ranging from 1 (‘Strongly disagree’) to 5 (‘Strongly agree’) which consist of fifteen (15) items. Two examples of these items stated: ‘I have unrealistic time pressures’ and ‘I can rely on my line manager to help me out with a work problem. Cronbach’s alpha coefficients of above 0.89 have been reported for this scale.

Method of data analysis

The researcher made used descriptive statistics (frequency distribution) and inferential statistics of Multiple Regression and Pearson product Moment Correlation statistical analysis as statistical tool. Frequency distribution was used to analyzed the demographic information while Multiple regression analysis was employed to find the joint contribution and relative contribution of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) on the dependent variable (turnover intention) at 0.05 level of significant.

Results

This section presents the result of the research carried out on Job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload as correlates turnover intention among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Three research questions were formulated and tested for this study. The data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics of frequency counts, percentage to describe the demographic information of the respondents, while inferential statistics of multiple regressions Analysis, was used for research questions while person product moment correlation (PPMC) was used.

Research Questions

RQ₁: Is there any relationship among the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) and the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria?

Table 1: Summary of correlation matrix showing the relationship between the study variables

Variables	Mean $\bar{x}$	SD	1	2	3	4	5
Turnover intention	24.84	6.59	1.000				
Job satisfaction	59.30	13.50	.602**	1.000			
Psychological contract breach	39.53	12.83	.763**	.422**	1.000		
Compensation	47.99	12.61	.426**	.134**	.131*	1.000	
Workload	61.04	14.74	.795**	.532**	.111	.356**	1.000

The table 1 above reveals the inter-correlational matrix on relationship that exists among independent factors (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) and dependent factor (turnover intention) among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria; job satisfaction ($r = .602^{**}$, $p < 0.05$) had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, psychological contract breach ($r = .763^{**}$, $p < 0.05$) had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, compensation ($r = .426^{**}$, $p < 0.05$) had significant positive relationship to turnover intention and workload ($r = .795^{**}$, $p < 0.05$) had significant positive relationship to turnover intention. This implies that job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload play a significant role on turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

RQ₂: What is the joint contribution of the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) to the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria?

Table 2: Multiple Regression Analysis on turnover intention

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
0.531	0.471	0.411	1.33531		
SUMMARY REGRESSION ANOVA					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	11993.968	5	2398.794	1345.333	.000 ^b
Residual	518.867	291	1.783		
Total	12512.835	296			

Table 2 showed there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable (turnover intention) of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. The table show coefficient of multiple correlations (R) of 0.531 a multiple R square of 0.471. This means that 41.1% (Adj. $R^2=0.411$) of the variance in the turnover intention of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria is accounted for by the independent variables, when taken together. The table also showed that the analysis of variance for the regression yielded of F (1.33531, $p<0.05$). The above present is significant at 0.05 level. It implies that there is joint contribution of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable (turnover intention) of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

RQ₃: What is the relative contribution of each of the independent variable (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload) to the dependent variable (turnover intention) among bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria?

Table 3: Relative contribution of each of the independent factors to the prediction of turnover intention

Model	Coefficients ^a		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error			
	B		Beta		
(Constant)	1.371	.523		2.624	.009
Job satisfaction	.094	.036	.191	2.615	.000
Psychological contract breach	.134	.032	.194	4.186	.000
Compensation	1.046	.031	.530	33.684	.000
Workload	.072	.010	.124	7.268	.000

The table 3 revealed the relative contribution of each of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to Turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria; job satisfaction ($\beta = .191$, $t = 2.615$, $p < 0.05$) had significant relative contribution to turnover intention, psychological contract breach ($\beta = .194$, $t = 4.186$, $p < 0.05$) had significant relative contribution to turnover intention and compensation ($\beta = .530$, $t = 33.684$, $p < 0.05$) had significant relative contribution to turnover intention and workload ($\beta = .124$, $t = 7.268$, $p < 0.05$) had positive contribution to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. That is, factors such as job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload predict and determine turnover intention of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. In term of magnitude of contribution, compensation made the most significant contribution to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria, followed by psychological contract breach, job satisfaction and workload respectively.

Discussion of Findings

Findings from research question one shows relationship that exists among job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation, workload and turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. The study revealed that there is significant relationship between job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation, workload and turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Job satisfaction had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, this implies that job satisfaction had influence turnover intention among Bank staff, psychological contract breach had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, that is, psychological contract breach had influence on turnover intention among Bank staff, compensation had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, that is, compensation had influence on turnover intention among Bank staff and workload had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, that is, workload had influence on turnover intention among Bank staff. This implies that job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and

workload play a significant role on turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

This is in line with the study of Johnsrud and Rosser (2002), practically, the study of actual turnover behaviour is difficult due to employees left are hardly traceable and usually the response rate to the survey is quite low. Turnover intention was found highly correlated with actual turnover behaviour. Casper and Buffardi (2004) that stated work-life balance initiatives through increasing their ability to attract employees might improve organization's competitiveness. Jo (2008) added that if an employee decides to move to another job to get more money, monetary incentives such as pay raises and bonuses will be the most common and costly way to prevent turnover. However, if an employee's decision to leave a job is influenced not by money; non-monetary incentives such as work-life balance and recognition awards could be used to induce employee retention. In many cases, offering non-monetary rewards can help maintain a motivated workforce while at the same time keeping down labour costs.

Findings from research question two shows the joint contribution of job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. The result revealed that there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable (Turnover intention) of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. This implies that there is joint contribution of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable (Turnover intention) of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. This is in line with the study of Fang (2001) argued that turnover intention is important in the turnover literature and can safely be used as a substitute for turnover behaviour. In this regard, it was found in many studies that, turnover intention has been viewed as the best predictor of actual turnover. Arokiasamy et al., (2010), employees will find better job offers and intention to leave the organization when they facing job unsatisfactory, lower perks and rewards, poor organizational support and others. For example, in the management information industry (MIS), excessive turnover in this area can be dysfunctional to the organizations due to the shortage of experienced MIS employees and another factor of high cost of training new employees. Saqibusman et al. (2013) and Jamilu et al. (2015) revealed that compensation has a positive and significant influence on job satisfaction.

Findings from research question three shows the relative contribution of each of job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. It reveals that there a significant relative positive contribution of job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable, expressed as beta weights. There is relative coefficient of job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload on turnover intention of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Using the standardized regression coefficient to determine the relative contributions of the independent variables. Compensation indicates most potent contributor to the turnover intention of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. It implies that there is a significant relative contribution of job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable (Turnover intention) of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. In term of magnitude of contribution, compensation made the most significant contribution to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria, followed by psychological contract breach, job satisfaction and workload respectively.

This is in line with study of Foster et al., (2011) argued that dissatisfied and frustrated employees in an organization are likely to exhibit higher career plateau tendencies and intention to leave than satisfied employees. Ajzen (1981) found that the voting intentions of people assessed shortly before a presidential election strongly correlated with their actual voting choice. Parzefall and Hakanen (2010) thoroughly examine the effects of psychological contract breach on work engagement. On the basis of job resource-based model, it is inferred that perceived contract fulfillment is viewed as the resource by the employees and the employees expect the employer to provide rewards for their efforts and maintain a two-way exchange relationship which nurture the work engagement of the employees. This means that compensation has a direct influence on turnover intensity, which can be affected by job satisfaction as the mediator.

Conclusion

This research work has established that all the independents variable had significant relationship to turnover intention of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Job satisfaction had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, psychological contract breach had significant positive relationship to turnover intention, compensation had significant positive relationship to turnover intention and workload had significant positive relationship to turnover intention. This implies that job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload, play a significant role on turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Also, there was a joint contribution of the independent variables (job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the dependent variable (Turnover intention) of Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria. Also, the study reveals that there a significant relative positive contribution of job satisfaction, psychological contract breach, compensation and workload to the turnover intention, expressed as beta weights. In term of magnitude of contribution, compensation made the most significant contribution to turnover intention among Bank staff in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria, followed by psychological contract breach, job satisfaction and workload respectively.

Implication of findings

The findings from this study have implications on bank staff, banks, HR managers and government. Lack of proper awareness about turnover intention to bank staff may affect their work performance. It also has implication to the HR managers as it will affect possible ways of making the bank staff have irrational believe when having turnover intention. Employers be able to know the factors that lead to turnover intention of their workers. Banks will not be able to understand how to organized programs that will enhance their bank staff for them to have knowledge about turnover intention and factors that lead to turnover intention.

Recommendations

Based on the finding of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Banks should help bank staff by organizing programs that will help the staffs to decrease their turnover intention.
2. Banks should motivate their workers as this will reduce turnover intention.
3. Banking staffs work load should be reduce to the nearest minimum as this will lead to high work performance and reduce turnover intention.
4. HR managers should help in creating awareness and counsel banking staffs who have high turnover intention.

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Predictive Influence Of Anxiety, Self-Esteem And Depression On Perceived Family Stigmatisation Of Clients With Substance Abuse Record In Ife North Local Government Area Of Osun State

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Abstract

This study examined the predictive influence of anxiety, self-esteem and depression on perceived family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse record in Ife North Local Government Area of Osun State. A descriptive survey method was used, while purposive sampling technique was used to obtain the sample, the entire population of clients in the rehabilitating centre was adopted in order to minimize bias. The participants consist of 44 males and 32 females, while 24 of them were Christians, 52 were Muslims and others did not indicate their religion. Structured questionnaire was used to obtained relevant data. The data were analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and multiple linear regression analysis. Findings revealed that there is a positive and strong relationship (0.184) between family self-esteem and perceived family stigmatisation. Also, there is a significant positive correlation between family anxiety and perceived family stigmatisation (0.339). A significant relationship exist between family depression and perceived stigmatisation of family members of clients with substance abuse. There was a significant joint contribution of the independent variables to the prediction of family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse. The result yielded a co-efficient of multiple regression: $R = .524$, Multiple R square = .274 and Adjusted R square = .244. It was recommended that planning and co-ordinations for healthcare service relating to addiction services should be integrated and decentralized to provide patients with accessible health care.

Keywords: Anxiety, Self-esteem, Depression, Perceived family Stigmatisation, Clients with substance abuse record

Introduction

The family remains the primary source of attachment, nurturing, and socialization for humans in our current society. Therefore, the impact of substance use disorders (SUDs) on the family and individual family members' merits attention. Each family and each family member is uniquely affected by the individual using substances including but not limited to having unmet developmental needs, impaired attachment, economic hardship, legal problems, emotional distress, and sometimes violence being perpetrated against him or her.

Alcohol and other substance use are on the rise among the young across the globe. Studies indicate that substance abuse behaviours generally begin during adolescence whose consequences pose important public health problems. As Ahmad *et al.* found that substance abuse was negligible among 10-13 year old but a bit marked among 14-15 year old and maximum in 16-19 years of age. In India, the choice of substance among the young varied from tobacco products, alcohol, opioids, heroin to prescribed medications. Among the users, the gender differences were significant with

regard to the magnitude of substance abuse but not the choice of substances. Therefore, it is essential that we target the young population as substance abuse is associated with several psychological, social, physical, legal and economic problems.

Several psychosocial factors have been associated with substance abuse. Particularly, peer pressure, media portrayal of substance-use by celebrities, lucrative advertisements, attractive packaging and expectations of joy are commonly associated with harmful use of substances by the young. In general, it is widely accepted that peers, social environment, family and subjective factors play a vital role in substance abuse behaviors among the young.

Knowledge about mental and substance use disorders can positively influence public norms, yet there is evidence that reframing these disorders as brain diseases produces mixed results on people's attitudes and behavior toward people with mental and substance disorders. As noted above, public education campaigns that frame mental and substance use disorders as brain diseases can have unintended consequences, including increased perception of difference and disbelief in the likelihood of recovery (Pescosolido et al., 2010; Schomerus et al., 2012; Trujols, 2015).

People with substance use disorders, in particular, are viewed by the public as weak-willed (Schomerus et al., 2011) although evidence shows that they are as likely to adhere to treatment as people with other chronic medical conditions, such as hypertension or diabetes (McLellan et al., 2000). Unfortunately, and in spite of efforts to educate the public, this misperception has increased over time according to the findings from national surveys in 1996 and 2006 (Pescosolido et al., 2010). Media portrayals of people with untreated and symptomatic substance use disorders, rather than depictions of those on a path to recovery, may be a factor in maintaining or increasing negative stereotypes and stigmatizing attitudes and beliefs about people with substance use disorders (McGinty et al., 2015).

Among health care providers, one consequence of bias against mental illness is the misattribution of physical symptoms of illness to concurrent mental disorders (Pescosolido et al., 2008b; Sartorius et al., 2010; Thornicroft et al., 2007), as well as lower rates of referral by primary care practitioners to appropriate physical health services like mammography, cardiovascular procedures, and pain management (Corrigan and Kleinlein, 2005).

Health care practitioners outside fields of behavioral health also lack knowledge about mental illness, and there is evidence that this can lead to misdiagnosis of both mental and physical conditions, and to selection of improper and inadequate treatment regimens (Wang et al., 2002). In addition to knowledge gaps, negative attitudes toward individuals who have mental or substance use disorders are prevalent among health care providers (Meltzer et al., 2013; Van Boekel et al., 2013). For example, although high remission rates for alcohol dependence have been found in population-based studies (Bischof et al., 2005), many health professionals continue to view alcoholism as incurable. In one study, nurses' self-reported lack of knowledge related to behavioral health was associated with greater reported fear and avoidance of people with mental illness (Ross and Goldner, 2009), demonstrating the link between lack of knowledge and the holding of prejudicial beliefs. Conversely, emergency room staff who reported having skills in treating these disorders held more positive views about the possibility of recovery than those who did not report having these skills (Clarke et al., 2014).

Millions of people in Nigeria suffer from substance abuse. In 2017, the Osun state NDLEA reported that an adult dies every 19 minutes due to a heroin or opioid overdose, and the economic

impact of drug addiction amounts to \$2 billion annually. However, the impact extends far beyond the individually suffering with substance abuse. The effects of drug or alcohol addiction also impacts family members, and it can lead to similarly devastating consequences. This study, therefore, examined the predictive influence of anxiety, self-esteem and depression on perceived family stigmatization of clients with substance abuse record in Ife North Local Government Area of Osun State.

Hypotheses

1. There will be no significant relationship between self-esteem and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse
2. There will be no significant relationship between anxiety and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse
3. There will be no significant relationship between depression and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse
4. There will be no significant composite effect of self-esteem, anxiety and depression on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.
5. There will be no significant independent effect of self-esteem, anxiety and depression on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Design

A descriptive survey method was used in the study which involves studies aimed at collecting data and describing it in such a systematic manner, Borg and Gall (1979).

Target population, Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The target population are 100 clients engaged in substance abuse at rehabilitation centre in Ife North area of Osun State. The target population was used to represent the sample size. Purposive sampling technique was used to obtain the sample, the entire population of clients in the rehabilitating centre was adopted in order to minimize bias. The participants consist of 44 males and 32 females, while 24 of them were Christians, 52 were Muslims and others did not indicate their religion.

Instrument for data collection

Structured questionnaire was used to obtained relevant data. The questions were constructively drafted to test stated research questions and provide answers to the research problems. The questionnaire is structured into five sections. Section A is for demographical details and other sections bothers on the research questions generated. The instrument for data collection developed by the researcher. Test-retest reliability was used to assess the consistency of a measure from one tie to another and also to see if the questions will answer the research questions. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the families under study during morning, afternoon and evening time in order to distribute and retrieved questionnaires.

Data analysis

The data obtained were analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis.

Ethical consideration

Before obtaining any information and distribution of questionnaire, the purpose of the study was fully explained to the respondents to their understanding, and the names of the respondents were excluded from the questionnaire and information obtained from the respondents was treated with confidentiality. They were made to answer the research questionnaires freely without been forced, there was no exposure to risks privacy; anonymity and confidentiality was also maintained.

Results

Hypothesis 1: There will be no significant relationship between self-esteem and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Table 1: Relationship between self-esteem and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Correlations

		famstigma	self-esteem
Famstigma	Pearson Correlation	1	.184
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.112
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	22.737	29.053
	Covariance	.303	.387
	N	76	76
self-esteem	Pearson Correlation	.184	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.112	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	29.053	1099.789
	Covariance	.387	14.664
	N	76	76

Table 1 shows the relationship between family self-esteem and perceived family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse in Ife North local government area of Osun State. It was revealed that there is a positive and strong relationship (0.184) between family self-esteem and perceived family stigmatisation. It can be concluded that family self-esteem influences the perceived family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.

Hypothesis 2: There will be no significant relationship between anxiety and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Correlations

		famstigma	anxiety
Famstigma	Pearson Correlation	1	.339**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	22.737	47.368
	Covariance	.303	.632
	N	76	76
anxiety	Pearson Correlation	.339**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	47.368	857.684
	Covariance	.632	11.436
	N	76	76

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

Table 2 revealed that there is a significant positive correlation between family anxiety and perceived family stigmatisation (0.339).

Hypothesis 3: There will be no significant relationship between depression and family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Correlations

		famstigma	depression
Famstigma	Pearson Correlation	1	.500**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	22.737	28.842
	Covariance	.303	.385
	N	76	76
depression	Pearson Correlation	.500**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Sum of Squares and Cross-products	28.842	146.105
	Covariance	.385	1.948
	N	76	76

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

Table 3 shows the relationship between family depression and perceived stigmatisation of family members of clients with substance abuse in Ife North local government area of Osun State. It was revealed that there is a positive and strong relationship (0.500) between family depression and

perceived family stigmatisation. It can be concluded that depression influences the perceived family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.

Hypothesis 4: There will be no significant composite effect of self-esteem, anxiety and depression on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.

Table 4: Summary of regression showing the joint contribution of the independent variables on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Model Summary									
Mod el	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Chang e	df1	df2	Sig. F Chan ge
1	.524 ^a	.274	.244	.47867	.274	9.077	3	72	.000
ANOVA ^a									
Model		Sum Squares	of df	Mean Square	F	Sig.			
1	Regression	6.240	3	2.080	9.077	.000 ^b			
	Residual	16.497	72	.229					
	Total	22.737	75						
a. Dependent Variable: famstigma									
b. Predictors: (Constant), depression, self-esteem, anxiety									

Table 4 reveals a significant joint contribution of the independent variables to the prediction of family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse. The result yielded a co-efficient of multiple regression: $R = .524$, Multiple R square = .274 and Adjusted R square = .244.

This suggests that the four independent variables jointly accounted for 24.4% variation in the prediction of family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse and was found significant at 0.05 level. The other variables accounting for the remaining percentage are beyond the scope of this study.

The ANOVA result from the regression analysis shows that there is a significant joint contribution of the independent variables on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse. The regression analysis yielded $F(3, 72) = 9.077$, $P < 0.05$. It is, therefore, evident that all the variables under study are potent predictors of family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.

There will be no significant independent effect of self-esteem, anxiety and depression on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse

Table 5: Relative Contribution of Independent Variables to the Prediction of family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	3.699	.425		8.712	.000
self-esteem	.025	.018	.171	1.356	.179
anxiety	-.006	.025	-.034	-.228	.820
depression	.201	.050	.509	3.977	.000

a. Dependent Variable: famstigma

Table 5 shows that all of the independent variables (self-esteem, anxiety and depression) are potent predictors of the dependent variable (family stigmatisation). The most potent predictor of family stigmatisation is depression (Beta= .509; $t = 3.977$; $P < 0.05$).

Discussion

The results showed relationship between family self-esteem and perceived family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse in Ife North local government area of Osun State. Also, there is a significant positive correlation between family anxiety and perceived family stigmatisation (0.339). Table 3 that there is a positive and strong relationship (0.500) between family depression and perceived family stigmatisation. It can be concluded that depression influences the perceived family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.

Table 4 reveals a significant joint contribution of the independent variables to the prediction of the family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse.

The result yielded a co-efficient of multiple regression: $R = .524$, Multiple R square = .274 and Adjusted R square = .244. However, the most potent predictor of family stigmatisation is depression (Beta= .509; $t = 3.977$; $P < 0.05$).

This study is not common as the researcher could not get adequate studies involving depression, self-esteem, anxiety on family stigmatisation of clients with substance abuse. Yet the researcher buttressed his point with some other studies. The term “stigma” is used throughout this study and the report to represent the complex of attitudes, beliefs, behaviours, and structures that interact at different levels of society (i.e., individuals, groups, organizations, systems) and manifest in prejudicial attitudes about and discriminatory practices against people with mental and substance use disorders. Attention to stigmatizing structures of society, such as laws and regulations, enables examination of prejudice and discrimination against people with mental and substance use disorders. Discriminatory policies and practices can appear to endorse negative social norms and deepen self-stigma.

Public knowledge and norms about people with mental and substance use disorders have been captured through population-based surveys with components focused on the stigma of mental and substance use disorders as it is reflected in stereotypes, help- or treatment-seeking, and behavioural dispositions.

Results of an analysis of the National Comorbidity Survey-Replication that compared data from the early 1990s and early 2000s showed that stigma associated with mental health treatment decreased, and support among the general public for treatment-seeking increased (Mojtabai, 2007). A survey of states in 2007 and 2009 showed that more than 80 percent of U.S. adults agreed that mental illness treatment is effective; people living in states with higher per capita expenditures on mental health services were more likely to agree that treatment is effective and were more likely to report receiving treatment (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention et al., 2012).

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2014), found that some common reasons reported for not receiving behavioural health care included inability to afford the cost of care (48%), believing that the problems could be handled without treatment (26.5%), not knowing where to go for services (25%), concerns about confidentiality (10%), that it might cause neighbors or the community to have a negative opinion (10%), that it might cause a negative effect on a person's job (8%), fear of being committed (10%), inadequate or no coverage of mental health treatment (6% to 9%), and thinking that treatment would not help (9%).

Comparing results of the 1996 General Social Survey (GSS) stigma modules with those of surveys in the 1950s on U.S. attitudes about mental illness stigma showed that public knowledge about mental and substance use disorders increased, specifically as it related to the neurobiological underpinnings of these disorders. There was greater public awareness of the stigma associated with these disorders, but public stigma itself remained high (Pescosolido, 2013; Pescosolido et al., 2010). Results from the 2006 GSS found greater sophistication in the public's knowledge of disorders and treatment than in the 1996 survey administration, but stigma levels for people with mental illness did not decrease over time (Pescosolido et al., 2010).

Across countries surveyed in the Stigma in Global Context Study, levels of recognition, acceptance of neurobiological causes of mental illness and substance use, and treatment endorsement were similarly high; however, a core of five prejudice items persisted. The researchers called this the “backbone of stigma”: issues of trust in intimate settings such as the family, potential contact with a vulnerable group such as children, the potential for self-harm, mental illness being antithetical to power or authority, and uneasiness about how to interact with people with mental illness (Pescosolido et al., 2013).

Public perceptions and beliefs about mental and substance use disorders are influenced by knowledge about these disorders, the degree of contact or experience that one has had with people with mental and substance use disorders, and media portrayal of people with mental and substance use disorders, as well as media coverage of tragic events, notably gun violence and suicide (Swanson et al., 2015). Public perceptions are also strongly influenced by social norms concerning the attribution of cause, or blame, for mental and substance use disorders, and the perceived dangerousness or unpredictability of people with these disorders. Race, ethnicity, and culture are embedded in social relationships and as such play a role in shaping attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours.

Americans are more likely to believe in the dangerousness of people with mental illness than are citizens of other developed, industrialized nations (Jorm and Reavley, 2014). In a recent national survey, four in ten Americans believed that children and adolescents with depression were likely to be violent, a finding that may be related to media coverage of school shooting incidents (Pescosolido, 2013). Stereotypes of violence and unpredictability are associated with higher levels

of public stigma toward people with mental illness (Martin et al., 2000, 2007; Perry, 2011; Phelan et al., 2000). People with substance use disorders are considered even more dangerous and unpredictable than those with schizophrenia or depression (Schomerus et al., 2011). In a survey conducted in the United States (Link et al., 1997), a vast majority of respondents considered it likely for a cocaine- or alcohol-dependent person to hurt others. People are less likely to endorse the stereotype of violence if they have had direct contact with people who have mental and substance use disorders and have not experienced violent acts by people with these disorders (Jorm and Reavley, 2014).

Stereotypes of dangerousness can influence public policy in terms of restricting the rights of persons with behavioural disorders (Pescosolido et al., 1999). In the current context of the increasing frequency of mass shootings in the United States (Blair and Schweit, 2013), beliefs about the dangerousness of persons with mental illness and substance use disorders have come to the forefront in public policy debates. To inform these debates, a review of epidemiological findings related to mental illness, gun violence, and suicide found that there is a greater relative risk of violence in people with mental illness than those without mental illness, but the risk is actually very small. The risk of violence is greater for people with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, co-occurring substance use disorder, and those exposed to certain socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, crime victimization, early life trauma, and a high neighborhood crime rate (Swanson et al., 2015). People with substance use disorders and antisocial personality disorders have a higher risk of violence than people with other psychiatric disorders (Fazel et al., 2009). The risk of suicide, as another form of violence, is increased by concurrent substance use; symptoms, such as hopelessness and depression; psychotic disorders; bipolar disorder; and environmental factors, such as access to guns and media reporting of suicide (Swanson et al., 2015). Swanson and colleagues point to the gaps in the knowledge base on the relationship between behavioural disorders, violence, suicide, and guns, as well as to the gaps in knowledge on effective policies to reduce gun violence and suicide.

People with substance use disorders, in particular, are viewed by the public as weak-willed (Schomerus et al., 2011) although evidence shows that they are as likely to adhere to treatment as people with other chronic medical conditions, such as hypertension or diabetes (McLellan et al., 2000). Unfortunately, and in spite of efforts to educate the public, this misperception has increased over time according to the findings from national surveys in 1996 and 2006 (Pescosolido et al., 2010). Media portrayals of people with untreated and symptomatic substance use disorders, rather than depictions of those on a path to recovery, may be a factor in maintaining or increasing negative stereotypes and stigmatizing attitudes and beliefs about people with substance use disorders (McGinty et al., 2015).

Among health care providers, one consequence of bias against mental illness is the misattribution of physical symptoms of illness to concurrent mental disorders (Pescosolido et al., 2008b; Sartorius et al., 2010; Thornicroft et al., 2007), as well as lower rates of referral by primary care practitioners to appropriate physical health services like mammography, cardiovascular procedures, and pain management (Corrigan and Kleinlein, 2005).

People's immediate social networks and the extent of their contact with people with mental illness affect their understanding of and opinions about mental illness in general (Chandra and Minkovitz, 2006; Corrigan and Penn, 1999). However, increased contact with people with mental illness does not necessarily reduce stigmatizing beliefs, and some studies have found that contact with people

with substance use disorders raises the level of stigma (Lloyd, 2013). Among health professionals, negative attitudes toward people with substance use disorders increased over time during which they would have had more contact with people with those disorders (Christison and Haviland, 2003; Geller et al., 1989; Lindberg et al., 2006).

Several factors may explain why contact with people with mental and substance use disorders sometimes deepens stigma, including the affected individuals' symptom severity and stage of recovery; and, in the context of contact-based interventions, the quality of the intervention itself, the fidelity with which it was implemented, and the quality of the peer training that had been provided to the individuals offering the contact services.

Medical students in Australia reported more positive attitudes about illicit drug users after they experienced contact with them in small-group settings (Silins et al., 2007). In a qualitative study of pharmacists and drug users in a needle exchange program in the United Kingdom, both groups reported a decreased sense of stigma with increasing contact and familiarity (Lloyd, 2013). A review of two similar studies found that college students for whom at least 50 percent of their friends used drugs scored lower on a measure of public stigma (Adlaf et al., 2009). In another study, people who had a family member with an alcohol use disorder reported lower levels of stigma toward alcohol users than those without a diagnosed family member (Kulesza et al., 2013). A lower level of stigma does not imply support for substance misuse; rather, it reflects more positive attitudes toward people with substance use disorders.

Importantly, despite these variations in outcomes, the bulk of available evidence suggests that there is a strong and consistent inverse relationship between contact as an intervention and the level of stigma; more contact with people with mental and substance use disorders is associated with lower levels of stigma related to these disorders.

The media provide ideas about and images of behavioural health that influence public attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours toward people with mental and substance use disorders (Edney, 2004; Klin and Lemish, 2008; Nairn et al, 2011; Nawková et al., 2012). An example of the role of media comes from a study of mainstream publications from 1998 to 2008 that covered the topic of postpartum depression and other mental illnesses. The test of communication theories showed that the media's portrayals helped shape the public's opinions about postpartum depression and that when the attention given to postpartum depression and other types of mental illness was negative, public opinion tended to mirror negative perceptions (Holman, 2011).

Another content analysis of a nationally representative sample of U.S. news coverage of mental health issues found that, in 39 percent of stories, an association was made between persons with mental illness and dangerousness (Corrigan et al., 2005a). Treatment was discussed in 26 percent of stories but only 16 percent of the stories included recovery as an outcome. Moreover, recent research suggests that, given the broad reach of U.S. media, the volume and intensity of negative coverage about mental and substance use disorders are increasing mental health stigma in other countries as well (Jorm and Reavley, 2014).

Studies of new social media, experimental studies, and evaluations of anti-stigma initiatives point to the potential value and capacity of the media to counter stigma. For example, in a study of tweets comparing the use of words that referred to schizophrenia and diabetes (Joseph et al., 2015), researchers found that tweets about schizophrenia were more likely to be negative, medically

inappropriate, and sarcastic than tweets about diabetes. But their results also suggested that such public misinformation could also be a target for anti-stigma efforts targeted at young people.

Media reporting of suicide can be stigmatizing through selective reporting on homicides and suicides, especially celebrity suicides, but they can also be platforms for prevention by providing positive messaging about available support and resources, coping, mastering personal crises, and the value of help-seeking (Niederkrötenhaler et al., 2014). One study of social media reactions to an attempted suicide showed that a greater proportion of microblogs expressed caring, empathy, or calling for help (37%) than posts that were cynical or indifferent (23%) (Fu et al., 2015). More research is needed to identify effective strategies that combine media, education, and support for help-seeking (Niederkrötenhaler et al., 2014).

In an experimental study that compared attitudinal outcomes, researchers found that stories of recovery decreased prejudiced attitudes toward people with mental illness and drug addiction and increased belief in treatment efficacy (McGinty et al., 2015). Australia's beyondblue campaign, a comprehensive social marketing campaign to destigmatize depression, provides another example of the impact of positive portrayals of mental illness. The researchers assessed changes in attitudes among the general public, controlling for different levels of exposure to the campaign, and found an increase in understanding of depression, awareness of discrimination, and self-reported use of mental health treatment (Jorm et al., 2005, 2006).

As people with mental and substance use disorders become aware of public stigma and of related discriminatory practices, they internalize the perceived stigma and apply it to themselves. The effects of self-stigma include lowered self-esteem, decreased self-efficacy, and psychologically harmful feelings of embarrassment and shame. Low self-esteem and low self-efficacy can lead to what Corrigan refers to as the “why try” effect, meaning why should a person try to live and work independently if he or she is not valued (Corrigan et al., 2009a).

Among people with mental and substance use disorders, low self-efficacy is associated with failure to pursue work or independent living; a greater degree of self-esteem is associated with goal attainment (e.g., symptom reduction, financial and academic problems), quality of life (e.g., satisfaction with work, housing, health, and finance), and help-seeking behaviour (Corrigan et al., 2009b). A substantial body of research has shown that there is a negative relationship between stigma and help-seeking (Clement et al., 2015; Corrigan et al., 2014). Self-stigma can also be a barrier to recovery and community integration.

People who have disclosed their experiences report lower levels of self-stigma (Chinman et al., 2014). In a systematic review of research published between 1980 and 2011 examining associations between mental health-related stigma and help-seeking for mental health problems, Clement and colleagues (2015) found that stigma related to fears about the consequences of disclosure was the fourth highest ranked barrier to help-seeking. Members of racial and ethnic minorities, youth, men, military service members, and health professionals were disproportionately deterred from seeking help by fears of being stigmatized. In addition, the level of public stigma shaped both reported experiences of stigma, self-stigma, and an unwillingness to use services (Evans-Lacko et al., 2012a; Mojtabai, 2010).

Stigma against children and adolescents is a serious concern because of its negative impacts, including decreased feelings of self-worth and willingness to enter treatment, and because of the deleterious long-term effects of untreated mental or substance use disorders. Compared with the

adult population, stigma against children with mental disorders is less well studied. A 2010 review of studies of stigma related to childhood mental disorders concluded that stigma research lacked conceptual underpinnings and that the evidence base was quite sparse (Mukolo et al., 2010).

The National Stigma Study-Children, which was the first to include a nationally representative sample of participants to examine public stigma of childhood mental disorders specifically focused on attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and depression, comparing public attitudes and knowledge of these disorders with asthma or “daily troubles.” One set of analyses showed that 81 percent of the adult sample perceived children with depression to be dangerous to themselves or others, compared with children who had asthma or “daily troubles” (Pescosolido et al., 2007). A smaller but substantial proportion (33%) also perceived children with ADHD to be dangerous. Large proportions of the sample thought that children and adolescents with mental health problems would likely experience rejection at school (45%) and would experience stigma into adulthood (43%). Many respondents also had negative views of the benefits of medication (Pescosolido et al., 2007). The researchers concluded that some public beliefs about mental illness and treatment were based on a lack of accurate information and could present barriers for providers and for parents and others who seek treatment (Pescosolido et al., 2008a).

The Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS™) shows that suicide is the second leading cause of death among young people in the United States aged 15 to 34 years (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015). There is strong evidence that stigma is an impediment to help-seeking on the part of young people and their families. Studies of family engagement in treatment have provided insight into how stigma poses barriers to care. A review of 12 qualitative studies in the United Kingdom on factors that facilitate or inhibit access and engagement in parenting programs for children with disruptive behaviour problems pointed to factors directly or indirectly related to stigma (Koerting et al., 2013). Stigma was one of the factors that emerged as a prominent barrier to service from the perspective of both parents and professionals. In these studies, stigma was manifested as shame about needing help, perceived parental failure, and fear of being labeled. Lack of information and lack of awareness about services were also major barriers to accessing care. Mainly from the professionals' perspectives, one of the main facilitators of access was effective advertisement and service promotion using media, such as leaflets or posters in locations visited by parents, promotion on the internet, local newspapers, radio stations, newsletters, and parenting forums.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Stigma toward people with SUDs could be one of the possible reasons for non-prioritizing SUDs and addiction services during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, people with SUD's are a vulnerable population and non-consideration can lead to serious consequences, such as increased mortality, including death by suicide. Multi-level interventions targeting multiple stages are required to address these complex issues at the policy, community, and individual level. Reframing the policy or guidelines to create a balance between COVID-19 pandemic services and addiction services is needed to provide affordable, safe, accessible, and effective care for people with SUDs. Moreover, we would like to recommend some suggestions to reduce the stigma toward people with SUDs and improve access to care during the pandemic.

Moreover, we would like to recommend some suggestions that should be emphasized during the Pandemic, to reduce the stigma toward people with SUDs. First, the Involvement of policymakers; health care providers; and other key stakeholders for planning and co-ordinations for addiction

services should be integrated into healthcare service provision and decentralized to provide patients with accessible health care. Third, Mass media campaigns on television or the internet should be conducted to reduce stigmatization in the community for people with SUDs. Fourth, the physical and mental health conditions of patients with SUDs should be acknowledged and addressed as a priority. Fifth, recognize the role of caregivers or relatives of people with SUDs.

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Positive Parenting and Risky Sexual Behaviours among Secondary school Adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo State Nigeria

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Abstract

In Nigeria, problems associated with adolescents' sexual health include high rates of teenage pregnancy; a rising incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, high rates of abortion mortality, pornography and many more. Medical problems associated with adolescents' sexual behaviour are a major health burden to Nigerian parents. Problems are not confined to pregnancy but include secondary infertility and the development of cervical abnormalities in adolescents. Anecdotal evidence shows that early sexual activity has negative consequences for young people. This study investigates positive parenting on risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. A total of three hundred and fifty (350) secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria were selected using simple random sampling technique. Validated Questionnaire on adolescents risky sexual behaviour $\alpha = .94$ was used for data collection. Four research questions were tested using frequency distribution, Pearson Product Moment Correlation and T test at 0.05 level of significant. The findings showed that the level of risky sexual behaviour is high ($X=4.23 > 0.05$), the impact of parenting managing style is high ($X=3.86 > 0.05$), there is a significant relationship between parenting management style and adolescents risky sexual behaviour ($r(348) = .424p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender ($T_{(348)} = .352, p < .05$) among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state. It was therefore recommended that parents reposition their styles of nurturing positively so as to help their adolescent in taking preventive measures and rescue them from being victims of risky behaviours.

Keywords: Positive Parenting, Risky Sexual Behaviour, Secondary School Adolescents

Introduction

Young people's involvement in risky sexual activities remains a concern in Africa. It is estimated that 71% of the adults and children newly infected worldwide in 2011 are from Africa, underscoring the importance of continuing and strengthening HIV prevention efforts in this region (UNAIDS, 2019). Identifying protective factors against risky sexual behaviours among young people is crucial for HIV prevention because these behaviours contribute greatly to the spread of

HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Almost 76% of young people infected in Africa are females and female to-male ratios of HIV infection range from 1.3 to 12 among youth aged 15–24 years (WHO, 2016). There are debates over whether youth sexual behaviour is best conceptualized as “risky deviance” or a “positive developmental task”. From the latter perspective, youth sexual behaviour is viewed as part of normal development. Unlike delinquent behaviour, youth sexual behaviour has been described by some as a normative adolescent activity that almost every individual will engage in by young adulthood (WHO, 2016).

Risky sexual behaviour is any behaviour that increases the probability of negative consequences associated with sexual contact, including HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases (STD), abortion and unplanned pregnancy. It also includes behaviours like, having multiple partners, having risky casual or unknown sexual partners, early sexual initiation and failure to discuss risk topics prior to intercourse and failure to take protective actions, such as use of condoms and birth control (Russell and Do, 2017).

Parents tend to be the most significant and consistent 'others' in a young person's life from infancy to adolescence. They are the focus of his first object relations, his first internalizations as well as of his first inter-personal experiences. They are also the providers of his early environmental ambience and are highly influential in his consolidation of pre-adolescent ego functions. (Killian 2014;2019b)

Baumrind's (1991) cited in work (Paikoff, Parfenoff, McCormick, Greenwood and Holmbeck, 2017) emphasizes the major ways in which parenting directly contributes to child behaviours. The focus is common among four: Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive and Leisler- affaire parenting styles.

These four styles of are on a continuum of acceptance and responsiveness on the one hand and demand and control on the other (Killian 2014). Authoritative parenting style is characterized by a balance of warmth/support and monitoring/control and has been linked to optimal child outcomes in European American and African American youth. Parenting style can be defined as a specific behaviour that reflects one's personality and is generally considered to be an expression of the self-difficulties in other areas of life may be reflected in the parenting style of an individual. It is proposed further, that parenting can be seen as a behavior as well as a social interaction between individuals and thereby reflects a dynamic process. (Killian 2019a). A burgeoning literature has examined the role of the specific parenting behaviours that characterize an authoritative parenting style: behavioural control/monitoring, psychological control, and warmth/support (Mbachu, Agu and Obayi, 2021).

Research is just beginning to document the effects of positive parenting influences on adolescent and reproductive health behaviours and outcomes in Africa, using longitudinal data on positive parenting, family histories and transition to adulthood (Ajayi, Ismail and Akpan 2019). Positive parenting have been an influential factor for a wide range of behaviours including risky sexual behaviours among young people (Longmore, Eng, Giordano and Manning, 2019). Family members and parents have been viewed as influential for children's development and health outcomes, and positive parenting such as monitoring, support, and sexual communication between parents and adolescents, have been associated with children's sexual behaviours (Osuala, Udi, Ojong and Oduali, 2021).

The connectedness has been conceptualized as a wide spectrum of social experiences, including the quality of a relationship, the degree of liking of an environment or a relationship, and the

quality of performance in an environment or a relationship (Barber and Schluterman, 2018). When focusing on positive parenting interaction, “connectedness” typically refers to parental warmth, love, support, parent–child closeness, and child attachment to parent. Connectedness to parents is expected to facilitate the socialization of the child to parental values and guidance. Evidence from longitudinal and cross-sectional studies indicates that parental connectedness constitutes a protective factor against early sexual initiation, unwanted pregnancy or birth, and at-risk sexual activity in adolescence (Keto, Tilahun and Mamo, 2020). There is scanty evidence on the link between family connectedness and risky sexual behaviours such as unprotected sex and multiple sexual partners which remain key driving forces of HIV infection among young people.

Nigeria is said to have one of the highest birth rate for adolescents in the world while the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections including HIV among adolescents is also gradually increasing. Unfortunately, the Nigerian government cannot boast of any functioning programme that is specifically geared towards addressing adolescent reproductive health issues (Ajayi, Nwokocha, Akpan, Adeniyi and Goon, 2017). Most of the family planning services available in the country do not cater for adolescents; rather efforts are concentrated on married couples. In addition, sex education among adolescents is a controversial issue that is begging to be resolved while positive parenting in discussing sexuality issues with their children is becoming increasingly high. Parents are shy to educate their adolescents on sex and sexual behaviours because of the fear that such discussion may stimulate their interest in sex, while others see education as immoral as a result of religious beliefs to discourage adolescents from pre-marital sex. Many families are also shifting their role of educating adolescents on sex to other agents of socialization like schools and peer groups, thus gradually eroding the societal moral value that was obtainable in the past (Osuala, Ogbu and Udi, 2020).

Incidentally, the relationships that exist between positive parenting and adolescents have also been proven to have significant effects on adolescents’ sexual behaviour (Keto, Tilahun and Mamo, 2020). Research has also established constructive positive parenting as the most important and effective factor for mitigating the early onset of sexual activity for the adolescents (Coley et al. 2009). Killian, and Odeleye (2020), have recognised a significant relationship bond of parents and their adolescents and that when there is an existing bond in the relationship of parents and their adolescents it engenders openness in self-disclosure and good rapport. In a cross sectional and longitudinal studies conducted by Keto, Tilahun and Mamo, (2020), they established between positive parenting and the initiation of sexual intercourse while lower level of perceived parental monitoring has been associated with several risk behaviours among adolescent including an earlier onset of sexual activities (Srahbzu and Tirfeneh, 2020). In addition to this, the pattern of communication that goes on in the home between the parents and the adolescent is a pointer to the sexual behaviour of the adolescent. Family relationship and its association with adolescent pregnancy risk have been investigated in more than 35 studies and result across these studies varies significantly (Keto, Tilahun and Mamo, 2020). Furthermore, studies carried out by Ganle, Amoako, Baatiema and Ibrahim (2019) have equally demonstrated that parents’ sexual values have an important effect on adolescent intercourse experience because such values are learned consciously or unconsciously by the child. Therefore, the study examines positive parenting on management of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the conduct of the study and would be answered in the study:

1. What is the level of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?
2. What is the impact of parenting management style among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?
3. What is the positive parenting on management of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?
4. Is there difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?

Methodology

This study used the descriptive survey design. The descriptive survey design was selected because it is appropriate for this study and there was not manipulation. The target population for this study consists of all secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. Adolescents in public schools age 13years – 19years who are still in secondary school were considered for this study. Simple Random Sampling technique was used in selecting secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. A total number of three hundred and fifty (350) secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, were randomly selected out of about(data obtained from the) seven school's were selected out of 50 respondents were randomly selected each secondary school. However, 136 (38.9%) of the respondents were male and 214 (61.1%) of the respondents were females. By implication female respondents had the highest population in this study. Structured and validated questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire had three (3) sections. Section (A) required the demographic information of the respondents on: gender, age range, class, and religion while, section (B) is on student's risky sexual behaviour with Cronbach alpha of .71 and section (C) is on parenting management style with Cronbach alpha of .75. The data collected was analyzed through the use of frequency distribution and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) to test the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. T-test to test the significant difference between the variable at 0.05 level of significant.

Results

Research Question One: What is the level of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?

Table 1: Showing frequency distribution on the level of risky sexual behaviour

Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mea $\bar{x}$	SD
1. Sexuality education gives me a better understanding of puberty changes in my body and mood	222 63.4 %	86 24.6%	42 12.0%	-	-	4.51	.701
2. Family life and sex education encourage me to have premarital sex	211 60.3 %	98 28.0%	41 11.7%	-	-	4.49	.697
3. I have adequate knowledge about abstinence till marriage	177 50.6 %	94 26.9%	62 17.7%	12 3.4%	5 1.4%	4.22	.951
4. Sexuality Education is not useful for me	180 51.4 %	115 32.9%	47 13.4%	6 1.7%	2 0.6%	4.33	.814
5. I understand every aspect of puberty	205 58.6 %	119 34.0%	26 7.4%	-	-	4.51	.632
6. I do not understand what reproductive health means	113 32.3 %	173 49.4%	37 10.6%	20 5.7%	7 2.0%	4.04	.915
7. I don't know how to keep away from the opposite sex.	156 44.6 %	139 39.7%	30 8.6%	17 4.9%	8 2.3%	4.19	.947
8. Abstinence till marriage is not for me, I need to have fun	118 33.7 %	138 39.4%	38 10.9%	36 10.3 %	20 5.7%	3.85	1.16 3
9. I do not understand anything about Sexual health	148 42.3 %	144 41.1%	25 7.1%	24 6.9%	9 2.6%	4.14	.992
10. My understanding of Sexual health prevents me from STI's	147 42.0 %	134 38.3%	34 9.7%	20 5.7%	15 4.3%	4.08	1.06 2

Weighted mean = 4.23

Table 1 above shows the frequency distribution on the level of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. Sexuality education gives me a better understanding of puberty changes in my body and mood ($\bar{x}$ =4.51) was ranked highest by the mean score rating and was followed in succession by I understand every aspect of puberty ($\bar{x}$ =4.51), Family life and sex education encourage me to have premarital sex ($\bar{x}$ =4.49), Sexuality Education is not useful for me ($\bar{x}$ =4.33), I have adequate knowledge about abstinence till marriage ($\bar{x}$ =4.22), I don't know how to keep away from the

opposite sex. ($\bar{x}$ =4.19), I do not understand anything about Sexual health ($\bar{x}$ =4.14), My understanding of Sexual health prevents me from STI's ($\bar{x}$ =4.08), I do not understand what reproductive health means ($\bar{x}$ =4.04) and Abstinence till marriage is not for me, I need to have fun ($\bar{x}$ =3.85) respectively. The table shows the weighted mean of 4.23 which is greater than the standard mean of 3.00. This implies that the level of risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria is high.

Research Question Two: What is the impact of parenting management style among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?

Table 2: Showing frequency distribution on the impact of parenting management style

Items	SA	A	U	D	SD	Mean $\bar{x}$	SD
11. My parent encourage me to talk about my troubles.	73 20.9%	95 27.1%	34 9.7%	58 16.6%	90 25.7%	3.01	1.519
12. My parent slaps me when the I misbehaves	90 25.7%	119 34.0%	33 9.4%	43 12.3%	65 28.6%	3.36	1.453
13. My parent responsive to my feelings or needs	114 32.6%	111 31.7%	26 7.4%	31 8.9%	47 13.4%	3.67	1.364
14. My parent gives comfort and understanding when I am upset	111 31.7%	114 32.6%	35 10.0%	46 13.1%	44 12.6%	3.58	1.379
15. My parent gives praise when child is good	133 38.0%	111 31.7%	35 10.0%	41 11.7%	30 8.6%	3.79	1.296
16. My parent has warm and intimate times together with me	178 50.9%	101 28.9%	58 16.6%	8 2.3%	5 1.4%	4.25	.912
17. My parent gives me reasons why rules should be obeyed	233 66.6%	62 17.7%	41 11.7%	4 1.1%	10 2.9%	4.44	.946
18. My parent states punishments to me and does not actually do them	173 49.4%	117 33.4%	51 14.6%	5 1.4%	4 1.1%	4.29	.849
19. My parent allow me to give inputs into family rules	214 61.1%	82 23.4%	41 11.7%	10 2.9%	3 0.9%	4.41	.868
20. My parent find it difficult to discipline me	183 52.3%	109 31.1%	54 15.4%	1 0.3%	3 0.9%	4.34	.809
21. My parent spoil me	180 51.4%	103 29.4%	58 16.6%	6 1.7%	3 0.9%	4.29	.863
22. My parent takes into account my preferences in making plans for the family	77 22.0%	98 28.0%	48 13.7%	74 21.1%	53 15.1%	3.21	1.393
23. My parent takes my desires into account before asking me to do something.	102 29.1%	131 37.4%	72 20.6%	31 8.9%	14 4.0%	3.79	1.082
24. My parent encourages me to freely express myself even when disagreeing with parents	87 24.9%	107 30.6%	57 16.3%	66 18.9%	33 9.4%	3.43	1.300
25. My parent gives into me when I causes a commotion about something	155 44.3%	109 31.1%	55 15.7%	13 3.7%	18 5.1%	4.06	1.101

Weighted mean = 3.86

Table 2 above shows the frequency distribution on the impact of parenting management style among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. My parent gives me reasons why rules should be obeyed ($\bar{x}$ =4.44) was ranked highest by the mean score

rating and was followed in succession by My parent allow me to give inputs into family rules ($\bar{x}$ =4.41), My parent find it difficult to discipline me ($\bar{x}$ =4.34), My parent spoil me ($\bar{x}$ =4.29), My parent states punishments to me and does not actually do them ($\bar{x}$ =4.29), My parent has warm and intimate times together with me ($\bar{x}$ =4.25), My parent gives into me when I causes a commotion about something ($\bar{x}$ =4.06), My parent gives praise when child is good ($\bar{x}$ =3.79), My parent takes my desires into account before asking me to do something. ($\bar{x}$ =3.79), My parent responsive to my feelings or needs ($\bar{x}$ =3.67), My parent gives comfort and understanding when I am upset ($\bar{x}$ =3.58), My parent encourages me to freely express myself even when disagreeing with parents ($\bar{x}$ =3.43), My parent slaps me when the I misbehaves ($\bar{x}$ =3.36), My parent takes into account my preferences in making plans for the family ($\bar{x}$ =3.21) and My parent encourage me to talk about my troubles. ($\bar{x}$ =3.01) respectively. The table shows the weighted mean of 3.86 which is greater than the standard mean of 3.00. This implies that the impact of parenting management style among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria is high.

Research Question Three: What is the significant relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?

Table 3 PPMC summary on the relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour

Variable	N	Mean	SD	DF	R	Sig	P
Parenting management style	350	97.89	13.35	348	.424	.000	<0.05
Risky sexual behaviour		100.26	11.09				

Table 3 show a significant relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. The result revealed that there is significant relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria; $r(348) = .424p < 0.05$. This implies that parenting management style had moderate influence on risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria.

Research Question Four: Is there difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria?

Table 4: Summary Table of t-test for independent measures showing the comparison of risky sexual behaviour based on gender

	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	T	Sig
Risky sexual behaviour	Male	136	100.79	10.95	348	.352	NS
	Female	214	99.92	11.19			

From Table 4, the result showed that there was no significant difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area,

Oyo state Nigeria ($T_{(348)} = .352, p < .05$). From the table above, a mean score of 100.79 for male participants while female participants had a mean score of 99.92 with a mean difference of 0.87 and it is not statistically significant.

Discussion of Findings

Based on the research question one on the level of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. The result shows that the weighted mean is greater than the standard mean. This implies that the level of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria is high. That is secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria involve is risky sexual behaviour like unprotected sex etc. also, research question two on the impact of parenting management style among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. The results revealed that the weighted mean which is greater than the standard mean. This implies that the impact of parenting management style among in secondary school secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria is high. That is, parenting management style is very effective on in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. Furthermore, research question three on the significant relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. The result revealed that there is significant relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. This implies that parenting management style had moderate influence on risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. That is positive parenting style is a good management and reduction of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area. Oyo state Nigeria. Lastly, on research question fur on difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. The result showed nosignificant difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria.

This is in line with the study of Magnani et al. (2012) found no association between the quality of positive parenting and the number of sexual partners, we found that a very good positive parenting is protective against multiple partnerships among males and among females. A very good positive parenting is also protective against sexual initiation and occasional concurrent sexual partnerships among females in young ages. As regards the influences of parental monitoring, both parental knowledge of out of-home activities and parental approval of out-of-home activities have no significant association with sexual risk-taking behaviours among males. Also, Biddlecom et al. (2019) showing the protective effects of positive parenting monitoring on sexual activity in a sample of adolescent females in urban settings. A risk association betweenparent–child communication on sexual matters and sexual activity in young ages among males and females is found as reported in previous studies (Tsala Dimbuene and Kuate Defo, 2012); in addition, we also found a risk association betweenparent–child communication on sexual issues and multiple partnerships and occasional concurrent sexual partnerships among males and females. Furthermore, low levels of positive parenting on sexual issues may be explained by the sharing of child-rearing responsibilities between the parents and other family members from the nuclear or the extended family unit (Tsala Dimbuene and Kuate Defo, 2012). However, positive parenting

with adolescents can help to postpone their sexual intercourse and a more consistent contraceptive use. This result also confirms the result of the study carried out by (Keto, Tilahun and Mamo, 2020; Killian, and Odeleye 2020) that suggest that parent-child bond (PCB) is very fundamental to how adolescents behave, also that parent-child closeness is associated with reduced adolescent pregnancy risk through abstinence from sex, having fewer sexual partners and using contraception more consistently. Paikoff, Parfenoff, McCormick, Greenwood and Holmbeck (2017) which confirmed a significant relationship between positive parenting and monitoring specifically family rules, household routines, parental supervision in dating activities with adolescents not having sexual intercourse till a later date or having fewer sexual partners. Lastly, studies carried out by Ajayi, Ismail and Akpan (2019) have equally demonstrated that parents' sexual values have an important effect on adolescent intercourse experience because such values are learned consciously or unconsciously by the child.

Conclusion

The study is on positive parenting on management of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. Therefore, the result shows that the weighted mean is greater than the standard mean. This implies that the level of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria is high. Also, the weighted mean which is greater than the standard mean. This implies that the impact of parenting management style among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria is high. Furthermore, the result revealed that there is significant relationship between parenting management style and risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. This implies that parenting management style had moderate influence on risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. That is positive parenting style is a good management and reduction of risky sexual behaviour among in secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria. Lastly, there was significant difference in risky sexual behaviour based on gender among secondary school adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government Area, Oyo state Nigeria

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations are made:

1. Parental awareness of the importance of parenting management styles especially positive parenting to reduce risky sexual behaviour among adolescents should be promoted.
2. Provision for risk behaviour management among secondary schools adolescents should be one of the highest priorities by the ministry of education, parents, teachers, school administrators, school counsellors and other stakeholders concerned.
3. Guidance and counselling unit should be created in all secondary schools and more professional counsellors should be posted to the schools as this would help in moderating positive parenting efforts in the adolescents' lives.
4. The existing school counsellors should create awareness of the existing counselling services by giving it a wider publicity in schools so as to decrease students' attitude towards risky sexual behaviour services.

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