

**Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Oyo
Central Senatorial District's Public Secondary Schools**

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Certification

This is to certify that this research work titled “Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Oyo Central Senatorial Districts Public Secondary Schools” was carried out by Aduragbemi Elijah ADERINTO with matriculation number LCU/PG/002842 in the Department of Arts and Social Science, Faculty of Education, Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria.

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Dedication

This research work is dedicated to Almighty God and the entire ADERINTO family for their concern and support throughout this course of study.

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Abstract

Changes in an adolescent's personality can emerge from many factors inherent within or outside the adolescents. Some adolescents exhibit distorted personality which reflect in their behaviour, attitudes and character. This study investigated single parenting and peer influence as determinants of adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial district public secondary schools. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. The sample comprised 400 adolescents aged 11-20 years from selected public secondary schools within Oyo Central Senatorial district, Nigeria, selected through multi-stage sampling procedure. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire on Big Five Inventory (BFI), peer influence (PI) and single parenting impact and causes (SPIC). Simple frequency count and descriptive statistics were used for the research questions and PPMC and Multiple Regression Analyses were used to determine the relationships and predictive power of single parenting and peer influence on adolescent personality. The findings indicated that there were several causes of single parenting among couples with average mean \bar{x} of 2.94. Likewise, the results revealed that there were several ways that peers impact one another with average mean \bar{x} of 2.96. The two independent variables jointly accounted for 71.3% variance in the prediction of personality among the participants with highest being peers impact. The independent variables made positive relative contribution to personality in the following order: single parenting contributed most to the prediction of personality among secondary school adolescents in Oyo Central ($\beta = .239$, $t = 4.338$; $p < .05$), followed by peer influence ($\beta = .136$, $t = 2.319$; $p < .05$). The study recommended that parents and caregivers should serve as positive role model in shaping adolescents personality. Community programmes and counselling services should also be used to mitigate potential negative effects on adolescent personality. Schools should implement peer influence management programmes to foster positive peer interactions and offer constructive guidance for adolescents to navigate peer pressures in shaping healthy personality.

Keywords: Adolescents, Personality, Single Parenting, Peer Influence, Secondary School Students.

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Meaning
WHO	World Health Organisation
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
OCEAN 5	Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism.
ARM:	Assertive – refusal mechanism
FDM	Family Deficit Model
FSPM	Family Socialization Perspective Model
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1.

Background to the Study

Over the past several decades, there has been a steady rise in the number of studies that had been carried out on adolescents. Adolescence is a period. It is a time when physical changes are taking place at an accelerated rate and adolescence is not just marked by physical changes, they are also experiencing cognitive, social, interpersonal changes as well as changes in personality. As they grow and develop, adolescents are influenced by the outside world as well¹. Adolescence phase is a transition period between childhood and adulthood and it is characterized by substantial physical, cognitive, social and affective changes. Many definitions of adolescence have been used in literature. There are about 1.3 billion adolescents in the world today, more than ever before, making up 16 percent of the world's population².

Adolescence is defined as people aged between 10 and 19 years, so equivalent to the second decade of life³. In contrast, a much broader definition of adolescence has become widely accepted in the field of developmental cognitive neuroscience: the start of adolescence is characterized with the beginning of puberty and ends when an individual attains a stable independent role in society⁴. As a result, the personality of adolescents are indicative of their distinctive patterns of cognition, emotion, and conduct. Personality are indicative of stability and consistency; an individual with a high Extraversion score is anticipated to exhibit sociability across various situations and over an extended period of time. Trait psychology is predicated on the notion that the variation among adolescents is determined by their positions along a set of

fundamental trait dimensions, which endure throughout different circumstances. Five factors constitute the most prevalent system of characteristics. The OCEAN acronym serves as a reminder of the five overarching characteristics comprising this system: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Favourites can be derived from the Big Five main traits in order to provide a more precise evaluation of an individual's character. Moreover, some trait theorists contend that the Five-Factor Model does not adequately encompass certain additional characteristics. Critics of the trait concept contend that individuals' behaviour is not uniform across situations and are significantly susceptible to the impact of situational factors. Thus, a significant disagreement in the field pertains to the comparative influence of the circumstances adolescents encounter and their personality characteristics as predictors of their behaviour⁵.

On the other hand, adolescents personality has been found out to be a major factor in adolescence development. Personality is a combined product of cognitive and affective qualities of an adolescent. Thus personality shapes in adolescent in his psychosomatic systems life adjustment, attending to problems in predicting situation in the development of his character, temperament, intellect and behaviour at all levels⁶. Personality covers the whole nature of the individual and so it is difficult to define. It is the result of lifelong experiences and influences. Personality development refers to the developmental changes related to mean-level trends, thoughts, feelings, and behaviours that characterize adolescents⁷. And all these forms the basis of personality.

In addition, personality is seen as a set of constant emotional, mental, and behavioural patterns that are distinctive to a person across time⁸. Researchers affirm that a person's personality may also contain their ideas, behaviour, feelings, emotions, attitudes, physical adaptability, unique

learning history reaction patterns, habits, and overall poise³. Therefore, the link between an individual's personality development and parenting has been one of the most disputed topics. In a meta-analysis research, researchers found that behavioural inclinations represented in personality characteristics influence specific behaviours that might have an impact on an individual's achievement, including academic accomplishment⁹.

Personality are stable, consistent characteristics that affect how individuals feel, perceive, behave, and interact with others. Researchers found a remarkable degree of stability in these traits. For instance, the trait of shyness, which the researchers categorize as a sub-component of neuroticism, was completely stable across the 4-year time horizon. The traits of intellect, organization, considerateness, and positive emotions also showed little change¹⁰. Authors also found some interesting gender differences. For instance, boys showed greater decreases in neuroticism and greater increases in conscientiousness. Girls, on the other hand, showed greater increases in extraversion and achievement orientation.

Therefore, conscientiousness is the inclination to exhibit self-discipline, behave responsibly, and strive for success. It involves being systematic and efficient as opposed to being laid-back and sloppy, exhibiting self-discipline, and planning ahead as opposed to being spontaneous¹¹. Extraversion is characterized by energy, urgency, and a need for stimulation and the companionship of people. It emphasizes whether a person is extroverted (outgoing), reserved, and withdrawn (introverted), as well as shy, and involves showing good emotions, energy, or being in between the continuum (ambivert).

Moreover, personality research is predominantly controlled by the five-factor model (FFM), also known as the Big Five, which has gained significant traction as a personality assessment framework owing to its cross-cultural applicability. While emotional instability, extraversion,

autonomy, agreeableness, and conscientiousness are the common names for these five factors, these designations can vary slightly between studies and instruments¹⁶. In the Five-Factor Model (FFM), the attribute emotional instability is characterized by the frequent and severe experience of negative emotions, such as worry, irritability, melancholy, and insecurity¹². Problems with attention and cognitive processing are only two of the many unfavorable and maladaptive effects associated with emotional instability.

Furthermore, especially during times of stress, emotional instability can hinder motivation and lead to a lack of action and avoidance. The Big 5 OCEAN personality refer to a widely recognized model that categorizes human personality into five dimensions: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Referred to as the Big Five, these personality each center around a fundamental aspect that influences an individual's actions and choices. The following are the five distinct categories of ocean personality and their prevalent job consequences: Openness to experience, specifically autonomy, pertains to the inclination towards curiosity and cognitive inquiry in the context of acquiring and actively interacting with novel knowledge¹³. It is additionally associated with proactive approaches in managing stress. Openness to experience is mostly associated with creativity, intelligence, and academic accomplishment. Conscientiousness is the inclination to exhibit self-control, take responsibility for others, work diligently, maintain order, and adhere to rules¹⁴.

Conscientiousness is often linked to self-directed perfectionism and the ability to exert control over one's actions, such as prolonged attention, tenacity, and planning, particularly in children and teenagers. It is also associated with various future life outcomes, such as scholastic success, lifespan, and overall health¹⁵.

Extraversion pertains to a personality characterized by being chatty, bold, sociable, enthusiastic, and displaying positive emotions¹⁶. Nevertheless, there has been a contention that the essence of extraversion lies not in sociability, but rather in reward sensitivity. Extraversion is associated with a variety of predominantly positive results, including increased social engagement, stronger interpersonal connections, and overall well-being¹⁷.

Agreeableness includes traits like kindness, understanding, obedience, modesty, and politeness¹⁸. Agreeableness has a negative correlation with externalizing difficulties, such as antisocial behaviour. Specifically in relation to children and adolescents, certain research have indicated that agreeableness is also linked to internalizing issues, which manifest as social disengagement, anxiety, and depressive symptoms¹⁹. Furthermore, agreeableness seems to be linked to other facets of relationship quality. For instance, research has discovered correlations between improved peer relations and increased peer proximity.

Neuroticism, the fifth and last personality feature in the OCEAN model, refers to the manifestation of negative or fear-based emotions. Neuroticism quantifies an individual's propensity to encounter negative feelings. Individuals with low self-regulation have high levels of neuroticism. This category is utilized to discern personality characteristics that could present difficulties in a professional setting. Individuals that exhibit intense emotional responses may obtain a high score in this domain. Neuroticism is characterized by features such as social awkwardness, anxiety, caution, jealousy, pessimism, emotional instability, insecurity, and fearfulness²⁰.

Individuals who exhibit a high degree of neuroticism may find it difficult to control their emotions under pressure, such as in professional meetings or social situations. Individuals who

exhibit low levels of neuroticism tend to experience reduced tension, demonstrate greater adaptability, and exhibit greater self-assurance in relation to their decisions.

Furthermore, conscientiousness is the disposition to exhibit self-discipline, perform obediently, and strive for success relative to objective standards or external expectations. It relates to how individuals manage, regulate, and channel their impulses. Those with a high level of conscientiousness are often seen as obstinate and focused. Low conscientiousness is linked to adaptability and spontaneity, but it may also manifest as sloppiness and unreliability. Younger adults have a higher average degree of conscientiousness than older ones. People with high conscientiousness are likely to be academically and professionally successful, to flourish in leadership roles, and to pursue their objectives with persistence and thoughtfulness²⁰. Students with a high level of conscientiousness prepare for and feel they can attain what is best for them; engaging in bad conduct is not a barrier for them since they are deliberate, and are careful before taking any action.

While people with low conscientiousness are significantly more likely to postpone and engage in flighty, impetuous, and impulsive negative conduct, those with high conscientiousness are more cautious around strangers.

In addition, agreeableness is the disposition to be empathetic and helpful with others rather than distrustful and aggressive. It encompasses a person's compassion, friendliness, competitiveness, and outspokenness, as well as their ability to interact with others²¹. The development of personality in an adolescent is a combination of many factors including hereditary (nature) and environmental (nurture) factors in this study family status such as single parenting is considered as another factor that impacts on the development of personality among adolescents. Having an only child is not troublesome in and of itself, but ineffective parenting approaches may have

negative outcomes. Single-parents whose parenting skills do not alter throughout adolescence will place a double responsibility on their teenagers, which might have negative impacts on them. Single parents are burdened with the obligation of being a role model, regardless of whether they grew up in a nuclear family or a single-parent household, which acts as a positive example for teenagers to follow and also affects adolescent personality development²².

According to research, agreeableness relates to how people connect with others in terms of trust, openness, altruism, compliance, humility, and sensitivity²³. Generally, levels of trust, sympathy, helpfulness, and compassion are high in pleasant individuals, but levels of mistrust, egocentrism, and hostility are low, causing them to behave badly. According to research, agreeableness refers to how individuals maintain healthy interpersonal relationships with others and is unrelated to anger and aggressiveness. Students with a high level of agreeableness are more likely to have an interest in and participation in maladaptive conduct.

In addition, openness to experience is a general appreciation of art, emotion, adventure, unusual ideas, imagination, curiosity, and a variety of experiences. Students that are receptive to new experiences are academically inquisitive, emotionally receptive, sensitive to beauty, and adventurous²⁴. In comparison to close friends, they are more creative and emotionally perceptive. Additionally, they are more likely to have unorthodox opinions. High openness may be seen as unpredictability or a lack of concentration, and those with this trait are more likely to participate in dangerous behaviour or drug use. Furthermore, people with a high degree of openness are believed to seek self-actualization by actively seeking out strong, pleasurable experiences.

Conversely, those with low openness seek to gain fulfillment through perseverance and are characterized as pragmatic and data-driven, sometimes even perceived as dogmatic and closed-minded. Regarding how to interpret and contextualize the openness component, there is still

some dispute. There are both motivational and structural components to experience-readiness. According to an author, individuals with high openness are driven to seek out new experiences and participate in self-reflection²⁵. According to researchers, openness plays a significant role in the association between the Big Five personality characteristics and in school students from single-parent households²⁶.

Single parenting, in which one parent is solely responsible for raising children, can occur for a variety of reasons, such as divorce, separation, the death of a partner, or the decision to raise a child separately. Economic concerns, societal advancements, and individual choices all influence the prevalence of single-parent households. Parents are widely recognized for their significant involvement in facilitating and furnishing resources for exceptional growth and learning among family members. A comprehension of the swift progressions in adolescent development enables guardians and caregivers to allocate proactive and intentional attention towards guiding and advancing early learning, which establishes the groundwork for subsequent educational endeavors²⁷.

Parenting is the most important influence in a child's life in terms of endorsing self-direction, social integration, emotional and personality development. Parents role modelling provides an emotional climate for positive parent-child relationship, predicts child personality and well-being in the domains of mental health, personality improvement, psychosocial development and adaptable behaviour in the society. As adolescents grow and progress through life, they continually adapt to new expectations, and therefore a certain degree of acceptable norms, standards, qualities of behaviour is to be expected at each developmental stage. However, when a particular behavior results in undue stress for the adolescent and elicits negative reactions from others²⁸.

Observations and a needful experiences had shown that children living in single-parent families are prone to acquiring personality disorders and antisocial tendencies. Children who did not live with two biological parents were about twice as likely to be impoverished, have children outside of marriage, and have psychiatric and behavioural issues, according to research²⁹. A lack of quality time and parental participation raises the risk that youngsters may engage in antisocial behaviours. There are various reasons why people become single parents. These reasons include; divorce, separation, death of a loved one, unwanted or not accepted pregnancy, relationship out of wedlock-baby mama, and abandonment by a spouse.

Consequently, most single parents may lack quality time to take care of their children. Also, common trend in most families reflect that both parents are working to make sure that the family economy is robust; when the economy falls on single parent, the expectation in the house is dashed.

Single-parents are fast growing family patterns both inside and outside Nigeria, and have become even more common than the so-called nuclear family; consisting of a mother or father and the children⁴. Factors such as divorce, separation, death of a parent, unintended pregnancy or birth to unmarried couples, and single parent adoption are the major causes of single parenthood in our society today²⁸. Adolescents living with single parents are more likely to engage in sexual activities, drugs and substance abuse, smoking, prostitution, lesbianism and robbery. More so, this means that most female adolescents have a higher chance of becoming a teenage mother. Children of single- parents may also find it more difficult to form and maintain social relationships than children from intact families. A child from an intact family has a positive example of a relationship and the child has this basis to form solid relationship later in life.

However, for adolescents from single parent homes may not find it relatively easy to navigate social or solid relationship because of their parenting background.

A child's behaviour at school can be dramatically affected when there is one less parent in the home. Children from single-parent families sometimes experience stigmatization from peers at school due to labelling could cause them to skip school, stab classes and sometimes late to school, more than children from intact families. An adolescent with one parent in the home, may have less supervision when it comes to staying out of trouble. Single parent juggle work, home, finances and bringing up a child on his/her own which can be overwhelming demanding and majority percent of high school dropouts come from homes without fathers²⁹.

Furthermore, because of the dysfunctional background, some of the children from single-parents' homes, most of them are susceptible to develop friendship with peers that are experiencing same similar issues; as a result of similarities in the social, psychological, economic, behavioural challenges they face, there is bound to be this influence of peers on one another. This influence expressly impact on the adolescent's personality.

In addition, many scholars saw personality as an ordered collection of psychological qualities and mechanisms inside the individual that controlled his or her relationship with the environment²⁹. It consists of seven categories: biophysical, biosocial, unique, integrative, adjustment, distinguishing essential, and omnibus. It is comprised of dynamic organizational qualities that govern how a person adjusts to a certain environment³⁰. There is a need for every child, regardless of the sort of household they come from, to reach their full potential; the child must adapt effectively to the physical and social surroundings. It has been discovered that youngsters engage in less dangerous activities when they are extremely close to their parents³¹.

Therefore, regardless of whether they grew up in a traditional family or a single-parent household, parents are expected to serve as role models for their teenagers³². Children often adopt the behaviours of their parents, whether positive or negative. Globally, single parenting has become more prevalent in recent decades³³. It was found out that children of single parents had a propensity for manifesting infantile symptoms of malnutrition, sickness, and a negative attitude toward academic-related activities; these are elements that readily lead to underachievement and poor performance³⁴.

In addition, scientific research demonstrates that children from intact families are better cared for and socialised⁴. This is because the process of socialization relies on both parents having complementary roles in the upbringing of such children, which will have a favorable effect on them throughout their school years and adult life. Equally, research has shown that children from broken households are often associated with antisocial behaviours and low academic performance^{3,4}. Globally, children that enjoy the support of their parent, tend to have high academic performance. In Nigeria, however, the rise in single-parent families due to divorce or separation has resulted in an increase in the number of children raised in one-parent homes, and more frequently in single-mother families.

The process of socialization relies on both parents performing complementary roles in the upbringing of such children, which will have a good effect throughout the school years. On the other side, children from single-parent households are likely to be deprived of certain rights and opportunities, which will have a negative psychosocial influence on them. Equally, research has shown that children from broken households are often associated with antisocial behaviours because most of them develop the tendency to attract peer from similar background with similar personality – as a result of low assertive – refusal mechanism⁴.

On Assertive –Refusal Mechanism (ARM) sociologists and mental health professionals are finding that assertiveness is usually displayed in certain circumstances³⁵. That is, assertiveness is not a personality which persists consistently across all situations and among all adolescents. Different individual exhibit varying degrees of assertive behaviour depending on whether they are in a work, social, academic, recreational or relationship context. Therefore, a goal for assertiveness Assertive – refusal mechanism is to maximize the number of context in which an individual is able to communicate assertively. This skill is highly needed while interacting with peers outside the home.

Preferences regarding manner of attire, speech, illicit substance use, sexual behaviour, acceptance and adoption of violence, criminal and antisocial behaviour, and numerous other aspects of an adolescent's life may be significantly influenced by peers³⁶. An example of this is that the main motives for alcohol consumption given by adolescents are related to social events, which usually take place in the company of friends, namely: drinking makes holidays more fun, it facilitates approaching others, it helps relaxing or facilitates sharing experiences and feelings. Also, mimicking risk behaviours may be greater when consumption begins in the context of a social event³⁶.

On the other hand, the types of friends influence many adolescents' personality. Generally, the three types of friends that an adolescent can have include; acquaintances, social friends and very close friends. All these have impact on adolescents' personality.

Peer pressure also encompasses the impact that individuals within social circles, who share similar interests, experiences, or social standings, may feel, either directly or indirectly³⁷. One is more susceptible to the influence of peers on his or her beliefs, values, morals, ideas and conduct. A cohort or an individual may be inspired and motivated to imitate their contemporaries by

modifying their values, beliefs, or conduct to align with those of the influential cohort or adolescent. The adolescent who is subject to peer pressure may experience both advantageous and detrimental consequences as a result.

Based on the above background, there is a need to investigate single parenting and peer influence as determinant of adolescents' personality in the Oyo Central Senatorial District.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The frequency of poor personality characteristics among inschool adolescents in public secondary school in Oyo state in recent times is alarming, causing incivility, loafing around school, higher absenteeism, intent to leave secondary schools and decreased school connectedness. The increase in poor personality characteristics has consequently led to an increase in the higher level of maladaptive behaviour, peer victimization, school disruption and aggression. When unavoidable circumstances result in the breakup of a home, it is typically hard for every member of the family to deal with such a situation; though, offspring are the great sufferer in these circumstances. It has a tremendous impact on adolescents' personality. If a family is stable, it helped the adolescents' to excel in life but when the home breaks, adolescents' personality were destabilized, lost their childhood, and developed negativity towards every aspect of their life. The child lost all care, attention, and unlimited devotion from their parents.

Single-parent families often face economic and emotional challenges, which impact children's development. These adolescents may lack the emotional support and role modeling that two-parent households provide. Peer influence, on the other hand, plays a critical role during adolescence, as peers become key figures in shaping attitudes and behaviours. In Nigeria, where social dynamics and cultural expectations are diverse, these factors lead to varying outcomes in personality, such as self-esteem, social competence, and risk-taking behaviours.

Recent research by social scientists shows that adolescents brought up in single parent households show lower academic achievement and higher incidences of problems with behaviour²³. Furthermore, the study on the single parenting and peer group influence on adolescent personality development came about as a result of observed financial struggle, or challenges that single parents go through to raise children. The heightened level of poverty and insecurity about raising children alone without the combined help of both parents make some children to develop antisocial behaviours like aggression, stealing, inferiority complex and many other issues. Although, not all Children who experience separation, divorce or death of one of their parents may exhibit personality issues, however, anecdotal evidence shows that many adolescents from single-parent homes are confronted with character, temperaments, and behavioural challenges. Another observation is that single parenting is gaining acceptance, there is sometimes a social stigma associated with this family structure. Children with single parent background are at greater risk of having impulsive, aggressive and anti-social behaviour problems. This can lead to delinquency and possible criminal behaviour, problems. A single-parent may not have the time to balance the responsibilities with supervising their child and also giving adequate education on family life balance so as to prevent the propensity to face similar challenges children (i.e. repeating the same trend). Base on the above issues identified, there is need to examine single parenting and peer influence as determinant of adolescent's personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate single parenting and peer group influence as determinants of adolescent personality development. Other specific objectives of the study are to:

- i. examine the possible causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools.
- ii. identify the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools
- iii. examine the combined relationship between single parenting and peer influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools.
- iv. determine the relative relationship between single parenting and peer influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools.
- v. ascertain the mediating role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence on adolescents personality in Oyo Districts public secondary schools.

1.4 Research Questions

The study came up with two research questions so as to ascertain the above stated objectives of the study. The following research questions are formulated to guide the study:

- i. What are the possible causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?
- ii. What are the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools?

1.5 Hypotheses

Three null hypotheses guided this study. They were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

H_{01} : There will be no significant joint influence between single parenting and peer influence on adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?.

H_{02} : There will be no significant relative influence of single parenting and peer influence on adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?.

H₀₃: There will be no significant mediating role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence of adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?

1.6. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study would be of immense significance to the following: secondary school students, single parent and teachers, school counselors, school administrators, government and educational researchers. The findings would help students to identify factors inherent in them and those that are outside their self-jurisdiction that determine the adolescents personality.

On the part of parents, it would enlightened them on the likely factors that can make or mar personality traits in human beings especially among secondary school adolescents.

School teachers would benefit from the findings of the study. As agents of change, the study would provide them with information on the differences in students' personality. It would enable teachers know where and how to direct efforts in assisting students to realize the effect of personality development. The outcome of the study would equip them with the necessary information on adolescents personality.

Educators and counseling psychologists could use this information to adjust the learning environment to meet students personality needs including addressing any motivational problems that may be antecedents of secondary school attrition rates. Moreover, educators and counseling psychologists could also learn better about students' levels of cognitive engagement to facilitate their persevering through personality situation.

School administrators and Government would understand the fact that those identified factors are very important and develop policy to address such.

The findings would serve as an eye-opener to researchers who may wish to carry out researches on the areas of personality among secondary school adolescent. Finally, the findings of the study would enrich the knowledge base of the area of study investigated.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study on the single parenting and peer group influence as determinants of adolescents personality development in Oyo Central Senatorial District will examine adolescents from single parenting background and also with a focus on how peers influence impact on adolescents' personality among male and female adolescents in senior secondary schools in Oyo Central Senatorial District. The study covered a sample of students (male and female) in SS I and SS II.

The scope of this study revolves around single parenting and peer group influence as determinants of adolescent personality development in Oyo Central Senatorial District. This historical context is pivotal as the single parenting and peer influence marked a critical juncture on adolescents personality. The study delve into the content of the adolescents personality, examining the methodologies employed, data collected, and the depth of analysis regarding the identified issues.

The geographical scope covers public secondary school adolescents within Oyo Central Senatorial District, Nigeria, with a particular focus on a sample of secondary school adolescents representing different public secondary school in Oyo Central Senatorial District, Oyo state. This approach allows for a comprehensive examination of single parenting and peer group influence across various cultural, socio-economic, and educational contexts in the Oyo Central Senatorial District. While the study cannot cover all public secondary school adolescents within Oyo Central Senatorial District due to logistical constraints, it will include a representative sample

from in-school adolescents, ensuring that the findings are reflective of the diverse educational landscape in the country.

The study's population scope includes in-school adolescent students. The primary focus will be on secondary school adolescents, as they are the group most affected by single parenting. Peer group will also be involved to provide insights into adolescents personality and how single parenting influence adolescents personality. A sample size of public secondary school adolescents from selected schools in the Oyo Central Senatorial District will be used, ensuring diversity in terms of gender and age.

The reason for the choice of SS I and SS II students was that they were in the semi-terminal class, thus, they were not involved in any external examinations such as WASSCE or SSCE. The students will be able to practice the knowledge acquired during the intervention in their first term of the SSII session, before they are promoted to SS III. Hence, the justification of SS I and SS II students for the intervention was appropriate; as they will cope with the demands of regular school attendance that in turn reduce the rate of in truancy. Therefore using the students from single parent home will produce the desired result.

1.8 Limitation to the Study

The researcher was confronted with many psychosocial issues during the time of this study. Hence time lag setting. Also, the researcher could not analyses each adolescents personality types in this study because of the large number of respondents (400). Hence each adolescent personality was summed up as a composite under the big 5 OCEAN.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Personality: refers personality is a construct often conceptualized in multiple ways, though typically referencing a pattern of collective behavioural, emotional, mental, and personal characteristics or traits.

Conscientiousness: This refers to the level at which the secondary school adolescents have the ability to control and be mindful before making a decision on an issue, as well as being cautious before taking action toward an event.

Openness to Experience: This refers to the level by which the secondary school adolescents learns new things and enjoy new experiences when with others physically or online, Openness includes traits like being insightful and imaginative and having a wide variety of interests.

Extraversion: refers to secondary school adolescents trait characterized by energy, urgency, and a need for stimulation and companionship, encompassing extroverted, reserved, withdrawn, shy, and ambivert states

Neuroticism: is a trait in secondary school adolescents, characterized by negative emotions like anxiety, anger, and depression, often leading to low emotional stability and mood swings.

Agreeableness: This refers to a stage in which the secondary school adolescents accept and trust people's statements quickly and do not have a rigid doubting mind when it comes to people's utterances.

Parents: refers to a caregiver of the offspring of their own adolescents in Oyo Central.

Single parenting: refers as one parent solely responsible for raising and caring for their children or adolescents without a co-parent.

Peer group Influence: refers as the impact that peers, individuals of similar age or status, have on a person's attitudes, behaviours, and decision-making. This influence can be positive or

negative, affecting various aspects of life, including social behaviors, and personality trait, often through direct interaction or subtle pressure.

Students: in this study, these are senior secondary school adolescents in Oyo Central Senatorial District from single parenting background.

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Chapter Two

Literature Review

This chapter deals with the review of the relevant literature on the variables in the study. This review is done under the following subheadings: Conceptual Review, Theoretical Review as well as Empirical Review, summary of literature and gap, and conceptual model for the study. The following sub-headings were discussed in the chapter.

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Single Parenting

2.1.1.1 Types of single parents

2.1.1.2 Baby Mama's syndrome

2.1.1.3 Causes of Single Parenting

2.1.2.1 Divorce

2.1.2.2 Death or estrangement of a spouse

2.1.2.3 Early Pregnancy

2.1.2.4 Financial Factors

2.1.2.5 Parents' occupation

2.1.2.6 Time and Money Management

2.1.3 Peer Influence.

2.1.3.1 Peer pressure,

2.1.3.2 Conformity

2.1.3.3 Acceptance/ (feel among) syndrome

2.1.3.4 Types of Friends (the good, the bad, and the ugly)

2.1.3.5 Assertive refusal mechanism (peer pressure, conformity, and acceptance)

2.1.3.6 Time spent with peers

2.1.4 Concept of Personality Trait.

2.1.4.1 Openness

2.1.4.2 Conscientiousness

2.1.4.3 Extraversion

2.1.4.4 Agreeableness

2.1.4.5 Neuroticism

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Family Deficit Model

2.2.2 Family Socialization Perspective Model

2.2.3 Social Exchange Theory

Personality Theory

Peer Influence

Single Parenting

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

2.3.1 Single Parenting and Adolescents Personality

2.3.2 Peer Influence and Adolescents Personality

2.4 Conceptual model

2.5 Summary of literature and gap

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Concept of Single Parenting.

One important datum is that there should be deliberate and active involvement of parents and significant others in the raising of children at all developmental stages, most especially at the

first eight years of life which signifies the foundations of other subsequent development as well as at the pre- teens and adolescence phases respectively. Parents tend to be the most significant and consistent 'others' in a young person's life from infancy to adolescence. Parents are the focus of his first object relations, his first internalizations as well as of his first inter-personal experiences¹. Parents are also the providers of his early environmental ambience and are highly influential in his consolidation of pre-adolescent ego functions. It is a known fact that family plays an important role in supporting and providing resources to family members especially children in terms of incredible growth and learning. Understanding the fast changes in an adolescent's developmental state equips parents and carers to give active and intentional attention to guide and promote learning from an early stage, which will serve as the foundation for later learning².

Author describes parenting as the process of promoting and supporting the physical, emotional, social, financial, intellectual and personality development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Likewise, parenting has very crucial roles to play in children adaptability development and social adjustment as it is been recognised as a major vehicle in socializing the child¹. Parents tend to be the most significant and consistent 'others' in a young person's life from infancy to adolescence. Parents and significant others like the siblings, relatives, etc. are the focus of the child's first important relations and connection with the world, his/her first internalizations as well as of his/her first inter-personal experiences. They are also the providers of his/her early environmental ambience and are highly influential in his consolidation of larger society functions².

Author stress parent-child relationship as one of the factors that enhance the adolescents personality and confidence in himself or herself in pursuit of life-achievement goals especially in the area of career and vocational choice, hence an adolescent that receives parental

acceptance and warmth reflects more self-confidence outside the home, compare to an adolescent from a home-environment where rejection/cold relationship is the order of the day, such adolescent will manifest unsettled behaviour in relating with others, especially outside the home³. The home is a microcosm of the larger society where parents inculcate into their children as they grow and develop acceptable behaviours, values, beliefs, cultural heritage, moral standard, and spiritual ambience norms among other forms of home education. Parenting involves providing for and caring for individual in order to properly grow from childhood to adulthood. It is a continuous process of bringing up and nurturing an individual to grow, develop, into an acceptable member of the society³.

Single parenting is defined as the situation within which one or both parents are absent for the rearing, and nurturing of children, one person is fulfilling the responsibilities of two people. In other words, it is defined as a family that is comprised of one parent either mother or father with their dependent children¹. The solitary parent family is defined as a parent and their children and is referred to as such. Moreover, single parenthood has been pervasive across history due to factors such as maternal mortality, parental mortality rates resulting from diseases, conflict, homicide, and workplace accidents¹.

Based on historical records, at least one-third of children residing in French, English, and Spanish villages during the 17th and 18th centuries encountered the bereavement of a parent. In a comparable fashion, by the turn of the 20th century, roughly half of the juvenile population residing in Milan had experienced the bereavement of a parent. Nearly one-third of males in nineteenth-century China had experienced the bereavement of a parent or both by the age of 15². Frequently, this form of solitary parenthood was temporary as a result of the elevated rate of remarriage. Historically, divorce was uncommon (though this varied by culture and era), and due to the intense involvement of ecclesiastical courts in family life, obtaining one became

exceedingly difficult after the collapse of the Roman Empire in Mediaeval Europe. Although annulments and alternative methods of separation gained prominence, the acquisition of a divorce became exceedingly challenging³.

A single parent is defined as an unmarried individual who undertakes the majority or all of the daily responsibilities related to the care and education of one or more children. Mothers are often the primary caregivers in single-parent families, which can arise due to circumstances such as the death, divorce, or unintended pregnancy of a partner. The concept of "single-parent families" pertains to residences in which one parent is absent as a result of various circumstances, including bereavement, divorce, marital dissolution, or unwed pregnancy⁴. A parent was responsible for the maintenance of 28% of families where children were still living at home. More than 12 million households and over 20 million minors comprise the total population. In 1998⁵, 84% of heads of household in one-parent families were female. A cumulative sum of over 9.8 million families was reached. Furthermore, in the United States, 2.1 million single-parent households were commanded by males.

This increase in single-parent households is attributable to a rise in unwed pregnancies, divorce, and marital dissolution, as opposed to widowhood. Furthermore, it is noteworthy to mention that in 1998, a single parent provided support for 63% of African American families, 37% of Hispanic families, and 27% of Caucasian families with children residing at home⁶. Divorce is impacted by an assortment of concurrent factors that become apparent both before and after the dissolution of the marriage⁷. Divorce is defined by the authors as the dissolution of an emotional connection. At the age of thirty, divorce was regarded as an anomaly and a moral disgrace⁸. At present, the incidence of divorce is comparable in frequency to that of the virus; it often presents itself in an unpredictable fashion, affecting one million children per year and spanning for certain

couples from one year to decades of matrimony. A child born today has a forty percent chance of enduring a second parental divorce by the time they reach the age of eighteen. One benefit is that the stigma that was once associated with one's distinctions is no longer substantial².

Despite its increasing prevalence, divorce remains distressing, challenging, and hurtful for children of all ages, just as it is for the majority of divorcing couples^{9,10}. One contributing factor is that people find it difficult to sever attachments, even negative ones. Divorced individuals who were involved in frequent disputes often come to realize, during their separation, the degree to which they remain emotionally intertwined. It is common for children to retain a strong emotional connection with a parent who is absent or malicious, even after the parent has ceased being present¹¹. The estimated percentages of women who experienced single motherhood by any pathway in Cameroon, DRC and Nigeria were 34%, 27% and 16%, respectively. Although prevalence of single motherhood in Nigeria is below 20 percent, the country has the highest number of stunted children in the region and very high under-5 mortality, 124 per 1000 live births¹².

Historically, the primary reason for solo parenting has been the demise of a companion. Parenting independently may also be the result of parental separation or divorce from their former spouses. Custodial disputes determine which parent the child will spend the majority of their time with, regardless of whether they are adjudicated by the court or otherwise justified. In western society at large, following the separation of a heterosexual couple, a child is customarily placed in the care of the primary caregiver, who is commonly the mother, and the secondary caregiver, who is commonly the father. Conversely, the trend indicates that joint custody is on the rise. There has been a notable surge in the prevalence and prominence of unmarried women who choose to parent independently in recent years¹³. When unmarried women attempt to

conceive on purpose with the intention of becoming single mothers, they often seek out an unidentified or well-known sperm donor. Adoption or fostering by a single parent are further alternatives that single adults may contemplate in order to establish a family. The global increase in the number of children residing in single parent households is supported by the demographics of single parenthood. The occurrence of single parenting has become widespread, not only in the United States but also in a considerable number of other countries.

Many scholars believe single-parent households are notably correlated with academic underachievement, delinquency, substance misuse, adolescent pregnancy, poverty, and welfare dependence in the United States¹⁴. Empirical evidence shows via multilevel modeling, that a considerable percentage of American children who are raised in households headed by a single parent demonstrate below-average academic achievement on mathematical and literacy aptitude evaluations. Even when controlling for variables such as family income, children whose parents are unmarried are more susceptible to encountering challenges, including a twofold rise in the probability of developing mental illness, according to data from the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics. Empirical evidence from both the United Kingdom and the United States suggests that the absence of paternal figures in the lives of children significantly elevates the probability of adverse life events, substance abuse, misery, and involvement in juvenile delinquency by a factor of three¹⁵.

Single parenthood has been common throughout history due to the elevated risk of parental mortality, which can be ascribed to reasons such as disease, conflicts, and maternal mortality. Historical records indicate that throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, a minimum of one-third of children in villages in France, England, or Spain suffered the death of a parent during their youth. In Milan during the 19th century, about 50% of children had experienced the death of at

least one parent before reaching the age of 20. In 19th century China, almost 30% of boys had lost either one or both parents before turning 15. In the past, divorce was not common, although this varied depending on the culture and time period. After the fall of the Roman Empire in Medieval Europe, obtaining a divorce became very difficult because the ecclesiastical courts had a strong influence on family matters. However, annulment and other forms of separation were more common².

A survey of 25,000 Households, drawn across Nigeria's 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT), by researchers in 2020 shows the average household size in Nigeria to be 3.4 persons. Based on United Nations estimate of 206 million Nigerians in 2020, there are approximately 61 million households in Nigeria. An interesting insight from this survey is that despite deeply rooted cultural conventions which drive an unwillingness to recognize single parents, approximately 11% of Nigerian households are headed by single parents. This compares with approximately 16% in the United States. Almost half of single-parent households consist of two persons – parent and child. By definition, a household includes all residents within a single housing unit, regardless of their relationship to one another. Although 70% of single-parent homes are within the lower-income economic categories of working, poor and very poor households, it is wrong to conclude that the Single Parent Household is a lower income phenomenon¹⁶.

2.1.2 Types of single parenting

Divorce/Separation

In a no-fault divorce, neither spouse is obligated to provide evidence that the other was negligent for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. The justification for this includes various elements, including incompatibility, irreconcilable differences, and an irretrievable marital dissolution. A

no-fault divorce is frequently initiated by both parties after a 12-month period of separation or a presumed period of separation; it can be filed jointly. (B) Fault-based divorce is a commonly utilized approach to matrimonial dissolution. A fault divorce is one in which one of the parties is held liable and perceived by the other as the reason for the dissolution of the marriage.

Historically, couples were not granted quick permission to petition for divorce. One spouse must have engaged in an act that justified the other spouse's decision to end the marriage. Allocating assets and resources will expedite a divorce process in states where a waiting period is required for faultless divorces. (C) Summary divorce refers to a type of divorce process that is characterized by its simplicity and efficiency. Certain legal regimes offer the possibility of a simple or summary divorce to couples who fulfill particular eligibility criteria or who are able to come to a prior agreement on essential subjects. An uncontested divorce refers to a marriage that ends in divorce because the parties are able to reach a consensual agreement on issues such as property, children, and support, either with or without the help of lawyers or mediators. Ensuring a fair and impartial agreement between the parties and submitting it to the court essentially guarantees the granting of the divorce.

In the event that the two parties are unable to reach a mutual understanding, they have the option to seek the intervention of the court to determine the division of property and the resolution of support matters, including those related to children. (E) Collaborative divorce refers to a legal process in which all parties involved in a divorce work together, with the assistance of their respective lawyers, to reach a mutually agreeable settlement without going to court. In this scenario, the involved parties engage in discussions to reach a mutually agreed-upon settlement, with the guidance of attorneys who have received training in the collaborative divorce process. Additionally, they may seek the support of a neutral financial specialist and/or a divorce coach.

The parties have the authority to make independent decisions according to their individual requirements and interests, while ensuring they have access to comprehensive information and competent assistance. Once the collaborative divorce begins, the lawyers are prohibited from representing the parties in a legal case that involves a dispute if the collaborative law proceedings are terminated prematurely. (F) Mediated divorce is a process where a mediator helps facilitate communication between the husband and wife. The mediator provides information and suggestions to aid in resolving their issues. Upon the conclusion of the mediation procedure, the parties involved in the separation have formulated a customized divorce agreement that is ready to be presented to the court¹³. Enumerated below are some of the factors contributing to divorce within the framework of the traditional marital institution:

- i. Altering the role of the family: Various responsibilities formerly carried out by the family, such as education and recreation, have been assumed by external organizations.
- ii. Informal unions: This leads to impulsive weddings and rapid dissolution.
- iii. Employment opportunities for women: Women have achieved financial independence and are more empowered to exit their marriage when faced with challenges.

Couples often choose for the convenient solution of divorce or separation instead of actively working to heal or restore their broken relationships. Obtaining a divorce at will is now easily accessible with comparatively little costs. The aforementioned elements contribute to dissatisfaction, leading to unsuccessful marriages and ultimately resulting in permanent separation and divorce of the spouses.

- **Consequences of separation / divorce:**

The devastating consequences of divorce include,

- i. Alterations in the family's lifestyle and traditions.

- ii. Alterations in the economic and financial condition of the family.
- iii. The unfavorable impact of this situation is observed on the psychological, social, and educational development of children.
- iv. The couple encounters numerous problems, including feelings of insecurity, despair, mental distress, and psychological trauma, among others. Parental absence might result in a void or gap that is left behind.

Parenting

Parenting or child rearing promotes and supports the physical, emotional, social, spiritual and cognitive development of a child from infancy to adulthood. Parenting refers to the intricacies of raising a child and not exclusively for a biological relationship¹⁷. A parent is either the progenitor of a child or, in humans, it can refer to a caregiver or legal guardian. The gametes of a parent result in a child, a male through the sperm, and a female through the ovum. Parents are first-degree relatives and have 50% genetic meet. A female can also become a parent through surrogacy. Some parents may be adoptive parents, who nurture and raise an offspring, but are not biologically related to the child. Orphans without adoptive parents can be raised by their grandparents or other family members¹⁸.

Parenting play an essential role in a child's life, especially in childhood, till they become self-sufficient. Discipline and control imposed by parents help develop a healthy personality of a child. Research-based evidence supports that parenting style substantially affects children's development¹. Parenting styles have a more significant impact on children's behavioural, emotional, educational and social aspects. Change in familial structure from extended to nuclear and further to single parents has also had a more significant impact on parenting style and, in turn, on the development of children. Much of the credit goes to a scholar for the pioneering

work on parenting style and child behaviour, but most of the research is done in the context of normal children¹⁹.

Home

A home is regarded as the place where one lives permanently, especially as a member of a family or household. In recent years there has been a proliferation of writing on the meaning of home within the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, psychology, human geography, history, architecture and philosophy. Although many researchers now understand home as a multidimensional concept and acknowledge the presence of and need for multidisciplinary research in the field, there has been little sustained reflection and critique of the multidisciplinary field of home research and the diverse, even contradictory meanings of this term²⁰.

"Home environment" is not an abstract concept. It is the combination of physical and psychological environment. First one includes rooms, basic facilities such as water, shelter, clothes, food and other physical needs of the individuals, while the psychological environment of home includes the mutual interactions of family members, respect, say in family matters and such other things. Both the aspect has a direct and significant influence on the overall development of students²¹.

Adolescents

Adolescents are the future of any nation, thus, guiding them against experimentations with certain life style practices capable of ruining their lives such as with premarital sex is very important. Whatever affects the adolescents is capable of extending to adult life. The period of adolescence is one of the most intriguing and difficult transitions in the life span of a mankind⁷. Adolescence is defined as a period characterized by a series of challenges and confusion both to the adolescents and the adults who are supposed to show understanding²². This affirms the assertion of another author that adolescence is a critical period that signals the end of tranquillity

of childhood and heralds the onset of frustration of early adulthood. The period of adolescence is the most controversial of all the three developmental stages due to experimental risky behaviours associated with it.

Adolescence is the exciting yet stressful time when your child transitions into adulthood. Many rapid changes and developments take place during this time, and it's not always a smooth ride. Through the physical, cognitive and psychological changes, your child will begin to discover who they are and where they belong. Adolescence is the period of transition between childhood and adulthood. Children entering adolescence are going through many changes in their bodies and brains. These include physical, intellectual, psychological and social challenges, as well as development of their own moral compass. The changes are rapid and often take place at different rates. It can be an exciting yet challenging time in the life of a teenager. Adolescence is the time when your child becomes more independent and begins to explore their identity²³.

2.1.3 Baby Mama Syndrome

The "Baby Mama Syndrome" refers to a situation in which a woman becomes a mother to a child without being in a legally recognized marriage or a committed partnership with the child's father. Furthermore, baby mama is also called a solo-parent or a single parent. A baby mama is a parent, particularly a woman who is not living with a spouse or partner and shoulder the entire or most of the day-to-day responsibilities of raising the child or children as the case may be. A single parent is the primary caregiver whom the child or the children have residency with most of the time²⁴. Originally, baby mamas are unwed mothers of any age. The fathers of their children are baby daddies. The baby mama syndrome is the constellation of circumstances, people, relationships, behaviours, and negative effects related in any way to two people making a baby together when they are not married to each other.

Today, many celebrities boast of their being baby mamas or baby daddies. This action has influenced many youngsters and teenagers who see being a baby mama or baby daddy as a cool thing. Most baby mamas and baby daddies are poor, and cannot afford health care for themselves or their children, and have trouble putting food on the table. Many have to live with parents or grandparents. In fact, a large proportion of them do not intend to make a baby at all. Majority of the intentions were tailored towards mere committed relationships and dating.

The baby mama phenomenon was not always in case in Nigeria. In the past, the news that a young lady got pregnant through premarital sex was seriously frowned at and seen as an unacceptable act. Today, however, there has been a complete change. Many are having babies out of wedlock. This is even celebrated by the media. A lot of young people have been caught in this web with the belief that a woman's "independence" is derived from having babies without any marital attachment. People hardly flinch, instead they see it as normal¹⁷.

The Prevalence of Baby-Mama

Globally, single parent families are rapidly on the increase. In the United State for instance, about 28% of children are currently raised in singleparent households and a majority (over 80%) of the household are headed by single mothers²⁵. Baby mamas have been on a steady increase from the 1978s into the twenty-first century, and they have exceeded 40% of the entire population. The National Centre for Health Statistics put it thus: In fact, four in ten births in the United States. Continue to occur to unmarried women – and more than half of all births to women under 30 are to unmarried women¹⁸.

Before the financial crisis of 2008, there was an increase from two percent to five percent of White college graduates becoming mothers outside marriage. On the long run, it was revealed that those that never-formed families experienced instabilities in relationships than their

counterparts, thereby causing fusion for mother and child relationship¹⁷. It is clear to also note that young adults getting married are at a lower rate now than in the previous generation. Higher cohabitation and lower rates are analyzed in numerical terms. Scholars put in this form; If current trends continue, more than 30% of millennial women won't be married by 40, almost twice the number of Generation X women¹⁷.

The role of marriage is changing tides in Nigeria. This is as a result of the dynamism in social norms towards cohabitation and the state of economy under recession. While situations like this encourage couples into marriage, on the hand discourages many others. Indeed, more mothers are single than married, since education influences the timing for young women to become mothers. Where those less educated become mothers before getting married than other¹⁷. According to scholars, more than half of all babies born to mothers without college education are out of wedlock when compared to those born to mothers with college degrees which is not more than ten percent¹⁸.

When marriage declines, children lose most benefits attached to marriage because the quality and stability of a child's life is closely connected with marriage of the child's parents (or the lack of it). In a study, posited that children from least educated parents are unlikely to grow up with both parents¹⁷. Moderately educated middle-class parents with at least a basic diploma are increasingly unlikely to stay happily married. Children of these parents are necessarily deprived of family stability and family wealth. A double disadvantaged situation for these children. Their needs are not basically a few economic resources, they are more desiring and envious of the shelter, nursing stability and security generally afforded by an intact married family. To be more direct, children raised in single-parent or mingled-families are less seemingly to thrive than their peers from intact Families¹⁷.

The Baby Mama Syndrome on Children

From the economic point of view, poor single mothers are less likely to make substantial investments in their children, which is part of the gaps created in need for state intervention on the provisions of education and other human capital investments. This also explains that children without father possess a greater risk for society in the long run¹⁷. Fathers who are well acquainted with their significance to their children and are encouraged to be committed and more involved with their children, on a long run yields better children, moms and dads, creating strong families as a result. The void created by the circumstances of a never-formed family gets filled by the state interventions which initially are caused by inactive and unoccupied mothers and fathers in a child's life¹⁷.

Children growing up with both parents are less likely to face stressful experiences compared to those with single parents. These experiences are composed of imbalances in both emotions and physiological domains. Aside from the family, other socialization agents have great influence on children. Hence, separation of couples, death of a partner, poor parental care and cases of divorce will only expose children to possible damaging situations in the society.

Scholars narrates that children from families with both parents are more prepared to work and marry than children born into fatherless homes. The latter are very likely to end up as teenage mothers, involved in crime and struggle in school, propagating economic divides in the next generation. Most female-headed families consist of children born and raised outside marriage, where the poverty rate among children is at least four times as equal to the poverty rate in married-couple families²⁶.

2.1.4 Causes of Single Parenting

Globally, some parent takes sole responsibilities for the upbringing of their child without any partner (solo parenthood). A considerable proportion of individuals in Nigeria and other

developing nations are single parents by choice, due to a variety of contributing factors or a combination thereof. Multiple fundamental factors contribute to the occurrence of single parenthood in every culture, including early pregnancy, divorce, bereavement, or estrangement³¹. Single parenthood is now prevalent in Nigeria with many young women now give birth to children outside wedlock²⁷.

On the other hand, it has been observed that when there is only one parent, the family is often less well off financially and this is the main reason for so many family problems that are not there when the two parent are involved in the family. This becomes a concern in Nigeria and Yoruba family system. In Yoruba family system, one person does not parent a child. The system is communal and not a single system but today single parenthood is a common practice which result to problems, like lower education levels and lower economic achievement which can result in leaving the child feeling lonely and isolated. Being a single parent and struggling for money often coincide. It is also true that children of one parent household are generally less supervised, their actions are less monitored and there is usually less communication between the children and parent. Single parenthood does not give a comprehensive touch to parenting. While it is true that a single parent may have minute to minute supervision of the child, there are things she or he may never see with the eyes of a single parent no matter how close he or she looks. It would appear that a part of a single parent household indicates negative family environment²⁰.

Meanwhile, the following are the causes of Single parenting in Nigeria

Divorce- there is increasing cases of marital separation through divorce. Apart from unwanted pregnancies among teenager, all other single parent families in Nigeria results from divorce. Many reasons lead to divorce, which include: the problem of infertility and absence of male child

in the family. There are powerful antecedent factors that lead to divorce. There are those whose marriages have been marked by hostilities, lack of support and neglect hence they find relief in bringing up their children alone. In spite of the unhappy and hostile marital homes, there are some dependent wives ten to be crushed by the storms of divorce because they were parasitic on their husbands. The upbringing of children by such dependent wives after divorce is disastrous to the child and society. Divorce is also cause of infidelity by one spouse, frigidity, importance, cruelty, incompatibility, failure to support the family, and wife beating. All these factors cause divorce that lead to single parenting in the society²⁰.

Death-single parenting is also brought about by death, in situation where one parent is lost through death, the living parent undertakes the responsibility of up bring of their children alone. The main determinant of the intense psychological anguish faced by single parents in Nigeria is the cause behind the death of their partner. According to the researcher's findings, this is sometimes made worse by the bereaved person's social and familial status, especially in eastern Nigeria. The matter becomes more intricate when the deceased's assets are involved, thereby excluding the mother and her children from inheriting them. Consequently, many children were forced to stop their schooling or had below-average academic achievement in their last years. Nevertheless, the families may have swiftly disregarded the specific reason for the death, which may have been attributed to natural causes, disease, assassination, or an accidental event²⁸.

Premarital relationship: Immorality has led so many youths suddenly becoming parents through unwanted pregnancy. Teenage pregnancy has made teens to become mothers having children out of wedlock, unprepared even without knowing who their fathers are. These young people at times are not legally married but through premarital sexual

relationship pregnancy comes. This has contributed to the greatest numbers of single parenting in Nigeria. Instances abound where young men after impregnating a girl denied and deserted the girls. In the situation, the young girl is left at the mercy of taking care of the baby alone. The psychological problem linking the never married single parents is an ability to cope with the challenges of training the child. The society embarrasses the children more by labelling them bastards and this is also psychologically devastating for the child and parent. This affects their self-worth and self-esteem. The outcome in the situation becomes disastrous; the children sometimes become battered and emotionally wrecked for life²⁰.

Culture-Some cultural practices in some parts state have equally contributed to single parenting. In the east, the death of a male spouse does not terminate a woman's marriage to that family. Such widows are recognized. Such widows are inheritance, while the woman still remains in the late husband's family, she is free to have affair with other men within the family and outside the family and continues giving birth to children if she still within child bearing circle.

Unfaithfulness in Marriage: unfaithfulness in marriage is another cause of single parenting. Mr. Afamillo interviewed narrated a story of one man he came across who swore never to have slept with his wife and was not responsible for the pregnancy of his wife. There are some instances of unfaithfulness in marriage where husbands reject the children's training and this sometimes leads to divorce and cause single parenting²⁰.

Other causes of Single parenting include;

Early Pregnancy

Single mothers encounter societal censure that is linked to their economic disadvantage and lack of matrimony, widowhood, or divorce. Moreover, they encounter substantial societal pressures.

Single mothers, who hold a prominent position in this matter, actively pursue opportunities to support their children financially and are prepared to undertake substantial risks to do so. Consequently, they are exceptionally vulnerable to involvement in prostitution and exploitation as victims of human trafficking. Upon examination of the South Africa Operation report, it becomes evident that rural women and adolescents face a severe lack of access to contraceptives, which has led to a considerable rise in adolescent pregnancies. The study proposes the establishment of an empowerment initiative that specifically focuses on rural women and young people, with the aim of granting them control and autonomy in relation to their reproductive decisions. Single-parenting mothers between the ages of 15 and 19 may not be at an inherently greater risk by virtue of their age alone. However, additional risks may be associated with socioeconomic characteristics in relation to the family's educational objectives.

Financial Factors

In order to fully understand and examine the negative influence of the percentage of children from single-parent households attending schools, we will begin by offering a brief explanation of why children from single-parent households tend to have lower academic performance compared to those from two-parent households. Academics offer a thorough explanation of the three essential types of resources financial, family, and social that greatly contribute to understanding the impact of single-parent households on the future opportunities of children²⁹.

To start, they stress the significance of money and the income loss that often accompanies family strife. The loss of economies of scale the necessity to support two homes instead of one means that many family expenditures cannot be shared after a divorce, which is why this is the case.

The most obvious way in which this decrease in funding impacts students' academic achievement is by causing the schools they attend to generally be of lesser quality³⁰.

Parents' ability to put their children through a school of their choice or to reside in areas with strong public education systems is directly correlated to their household income. A child's ability to take part in after-school programs, field excursions, and summer camps all of which can have a significant impact on academic performance is directly related to their family's income. Kids gain an advantage in these areas both immediately and in the long run through the general cerebral stimulation that these pursuits provide, which influences their ability to learn³¹. Loss of parental participation and financial resources are two common outcomes of parental separation or divorce.

In theory, parental participation should have a beneficial effect on their children's academic performance. When the custodial parent cannot afford to provide adequate nourishment and health insurance, the author claims that children growing up in single-parent households are more likely to experience serious health problems³². In this situation, a lone parent is unavoidably responsible for taking on both parental roles in raising the child, which frequently presents difficulties for the youngsters.

The lack of adult supervision increases the chance that a child of a single parent may engage in risky behaviours like substance addiction, excessive drinking, criminal activity, or self-harm³³. Actively seeking out community resources, such as groups that can help with the retrieval of overdue child support, can help single parents augment their family's needs and reduce the impact of limited financial resources. To help their family out financially, they should enroll in medical and dental insurance policies, as well as state-funded childcare services. Furthermore, parents should enroll their children in after-school programs that offer safe and active activities to help them cope with the hours spent working⁴⁹. A child's upbringing in a single-parent

household does not necessarily have to be a bad one. In addition, it is counterproductive to expect children of single parents to build resilience by fixating on their shortcomings and difficulties.

The Family: A Proclamation to the World states that modifications in family dynamics are necessary in response to circumstances such as death, incapacity, or other events like divorce. Regardless of the extent of our misfortunes, God's love for us remains unwavering, and He has made a commitment to assist us. Despite the inherent difficulties, resilient families have the capacity to flourish even in the absence of one parent. The author contends that it primarily hinges on the parents' ability and willingness to monitor their children's extracurricular activities, thereby reducing the chances of them getting into trouble, as well as the duration spent on reading, helping with homework, or engaging in conversations with children about their school encounters³⁴.

Parents' occupations define their level of investment in their jobs and, by extension, their purchasing power, which in turn affects their teenagers' scholastic advancement. Because they are less likely to have access to tools that can help them study, students whose parents are from lower socioeconomic backgrounds tend to do worse in school⁵⁰. Low socioeconomic status (SES) has a substantial negative effect on kids' academic performance⁴⁸. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that parents from low-income backgrounds often struggle to afford the costs linked to their children's higher education. This means they might be holding themselves back from reaching their greatest potential. Consequently, it is common knowledge that children raised by a single parent often face financial challenges.

Parents' occupation

According to the research conducted by scholars, children who have parents with a higher level of education and come from homes with a higher socio-economic status are more likely to attain superior academic performance in comparison to kids from families with low literacy levels³⁴. This can be attributed to the diverse range of assistance provided to children from educated homes, such as a favorable academic setting, parental support and guidance, availability of ample educational resources, and adequate nourishment. In addition, these students are more inclined to enroll in high-caliber educational institutions staffed by seasoned educators.

A researcher discovered a strong correlation between a parent's profession and their child's academic achievement in school. The type of work parents engage in impacts both their capacity to dedicate meaningful time to their children at home and their level of engagement in their children's educational activities³⁵. If a parent consistently leads a busy lifestyle and arrives home just after their child has fallen asleep, they will have limited opportunities to assist with their child's academic assignments or other educational requirements.

Studies indicate a robust correlation between the level of education attained by parents and their employment standing, and the educational decisions and accomplishments of their offspring. Parents with higher degrees of education typically have higher occupational statuses, and vice versa³⁶. Researchers also discovered a correlation between pupils whose parents had low occupational status and their difficulty in progressing through the school system. This indicates that this particular issue has a detrimental effect on students' academic performance. Parents from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds often exhibit varying approaches when it comes to parenting, discipline, and their responses to their children. These variances affect the average tendencies of families in different occupational classes, although they may not consistently

appear in every family³⁷. Indeed, the average inclinations of students from single-parent households are influenced by their parents' employment, since they engage in activities that generate revenue.

Time and Money Management

A single parent is bound to have a demanding schedule due to work commitments and many engagements. Formulating a prioritization hierarchy is the initial and paramount measure in managing these arduous timetables. A lone parent should engage in collaboration with their employer to build a work plan that supports additional objectives, if possible. Parents should prioritize planning ahead. An effective approach to accomplish this is to establish a communal calendar where all members of the family can record their schedules for forthcoming appointments, meetings, and events. Subsequently, a solitary guardian can effectively handle their daily schedule by strategically organizing tasks in accordance with the calendar³⁸.

A researcher explained that effectively managing time poses a significant barrier for students who are single parents. Due to their increased duties, many students have limited time available for their studies³⁹. They are required to maintain a harmonious equilibrium between their academic pursuits, parental responsibilities, professional obligations, and personal welfare. The pressures to excel academically and attain good academic advancement are compounded by the existing pressures they experience from their domestic and child-rearing obligations.

An investigation was undertaken to assess the influence of sociological and psychological beliefs on the scholastic performance of college students who are single mothers. A number of respondents voiced apprehensions regarding time management. The study's participants encountered the difficulty of managing their academic obligations alongside their familial responsibilities, social interactions, and personal needs⁴⁰. Money management entails the

conscientious allocation and planning of monthly funds by solitary parents. This is probably the most tangible challenge they will confront, given that the household is now supported by a single income rather than two monthly allowances.

In the event of a budget deficit, it may be necessary for them to modify their lifestyle and expenditure patterns. To improve their financial management, a single parent may elect to decrease expenditures, implement energy conservation measures to conserve money on utility bills, and participate in economical leisure pursuits that benefit both the family and the parent. Therefore, time management can be a substantial challenge for solitary parents, especially those who are employed concurrently⁵⁵. Reflect upon the following recommendations in order to streamline your life and maximize your time: Establish a hierarchy of duties according to their level of importance.

Prior to commencing work, it is advisable to arrange your workplace, compile lists, organize wardrobe, and pack briefcases, lunches, and book bags in the comfort of your own home. The higher your level of organization, the less time you will spend hurrying to finish chores⁴¹. Develop the ability to decline requests from others and organize your activities based on their importance if you are overwhelmed with demands for your time and help (such as accompanying your son on a school outing, coaching your daughter's soccer team, or working for a community group). Choose the activities that hold the greatest importance to you⁴². Ultimately, it is the parental obligation to educate the child on diverse aspects of accountability.

Challenges of Single parenting

Affection imbalance: in a two parents' family, the loss of one per destroys the group solidarity and cohesion. The destruction of the family structure creates pressure on the parent who may either over pamper the child or exhibit inconsistent disciplinary measures that can

lead to low self-esteem and the development of negative image. Failure to express affection and the denial of negative feelings may restrict problem solving efforts. It leads to family socialization and poor personal adjustment of the family members since children require love and security in order to develop in a healthy manner⁴³.

Effective Child training: in spite of certain changes in the sex role orientation in our society, the attitude towards the traditional sex based power structure is still upheld in Nigeria. The belief that men should be in positions of authority over women in the family is viewed as normal. Therefore, the society frowns at and resents the authority of a female head. Society places full responsibility in the upbringing and discipline of children in the hands of parents. The parent present, thus becomes the only power figure in a single parent family.

In this situation, the child sees the authority as something personal rather than consensual and the removes some of the legitimization of the society. Children brought up in this Climate might be aggressive and authoritative²⁰.

Financial problems: single parents face the problem of how to negotiate for child care in order to have time to work outside the home. Those without marketable skills are force to fall back on tier parents for child care assistance and they may be financially depended. The wages from the available job opportunities for single parent woman may not be good, hence meeting cost of child care, health needs, education and maintenance of the home could be quite tedious and sometimes unattainable by the single parent. Failure to meet the financial demands of the family could have drastic consequences for the single parent family members²⁰.

The Problem of support Resources: the government does not support single parent with any welfare package. Hence the parents of the single parent or the paternal relations of their children have to provide an additional source of support that they can rely on, in the form of financial aid, housing and child care. In cases of divorce, the financial burden could be made lighter

through child support and alimony payments. The deserted and unmarried single mothers usually have more serious financial problems. Due to their heavy financial burdens, they are usually frustrated and aggressive.

Biased Family Communication: parents act as the channel of communication with adult world. Since they have already internalized the cultural norms and values, this cultural pattern is transmitted to the family through communication. Parents also serve as the contact point between their children and society. Through, the socialization process the child relates to the adult world through the way his parents perceive and experience it. The loss of one parent therefore produces a structural distortion in the communication between the child and adult world no matter the level of interest, opinion and values of the existing parent. Other problems that may be dragging single parents down include; fears, self-pity, insecurity, anger, protection, depression, envy, guilt, exhaustion, loneliness, frustration and devastation. In 1998, the vast majority of single parent households, accounting for 84%, were led by mothers, while just 16% were led by fathers. However, there has been an increase in the number of single fathers during the 1970s (9% of all single parent households were headed by fathers in 1970)²⁰. The number is 20. The circumstances underlying the status of single parenthood vary between men and women. The majority of single fathers obtained custody of their children due to parental divorce. Single fathers have a higher probability of obtaining custody of children in cases where moms have voluntarily decided not to keep custody or are considered to be incapable.

Single fathers are more inclined to have custody of older children rather than younger ones, and of boys rather than girls. Generally, the obstacles faced by single parents, including single women, are rather comparable. These challenges involve the complexities of balancing parenting duties with work commitments, as well as experiencing economic disadvantages. Single men

generally experience a superior quality of life compared to single mothers, resulting in reduced potential stress within the family. Single mothers have been found to have stronger and more organized relationships with their children compared to single fathers. Multiple studies have suggested that, after considering economic factors, children from single mother families have better outcomes compared to children from single father families. This disparity may be attributed to variations in parenting styles or the aforementioned disparities in the circumstances surrounding the father's custody arrangement.

The number and proportion of single-parent families experienced a significant growth from the 1970s to the 1990s. Single parent households encompass a heterogeneous population of parents who are independently parenting children under a variety of situations. In order to comprehend the impact of growing up in a single-parent household on children, it is necessary to examine the specific conditions of families with regards to economic disadvantages, unstable living situations, the ability of the parent to effectively nurture the child, and conflicts between parents.

Financial Effect: single parents face the problem of how to negotiate for child care in order to have time to work outside the home. Those without marketable skills are forced to fall back on their parents for child care assistance and they may be financially dependent. The wages from the available job opportunities for single parent's woman may not be good, hence meeting cost of child care, health needs, education and maintenance of the home could be quite tedious and sometimes unattainable by the single parent. Failure to meet the financial demands of the family could have drastic consequences for the single parent family members.

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2.1.5 Concept of Peer Influence.

Peer pressure pertains to the overt or covert impact that individuals are subjected to at the behest of their peers, who are generally individuals from social circles distinguished by shared interests, life experiences, or social standing⁴⁴. The likelihood of an individual's convictions, principles, and actions being influenced is greater among members of the peer group. Individuals or collectives may be incentivized to conform to the influence of a group or person by adopting the attitudes, values, or behaviours of their peers. Individuals may experience either advantageous or detrimental effects from peer pressure.

Social groups consist of both explicitly designated membership organizations (e.g., educational institutions, political parties, and labor unions) and less formalized cliques. However, the degree to which an individual is susceptible to peer pressure is not related to their membership in or desire to join a specific organization. Even in the presence of numerous cliques or a large crowd, an individual may still be susceptible to the effects of peer pressure. Research suggests that individuals and institutions are susceptible to the impact of peer pressure. An organization might, for instance, base a decision on prevalent trends with the intention of increasing its popularity or expanding its audience⁴⁵.

However, regardless of the features of the companions, high-quality friendships may benefit children's growth. As youngsters develop relationships with a variety of individuals and form friendships, it aids them as adolescents and lays the groundwork for adolescence and peer groups.

Peer groups are particularly significant throughout adolescence, which is characterized by a rise in time spent with peers and a reduction in adult supervision.

In the face of the positive impact of the peer group during adolescence, the greater the adolescent's autonomy from the peer group, the greater his/her resilience against its effect. This resilience seems to rise with age, which may mean that it is associated with youngsters' maturity; and girls emerge in several studies as more resilient than boys⁴⁶. Another factor that may be found in the influence of the peer group is the type of friendship, which adolescents maintain with their peer group: if friends are close they have a greater influence on the other's behaviours⁴⁷. When the friendship is perceived as reciprocal and of quality, it exerts greater influence⁴⁸. Another factor, which has been identified as a possible factor of decreasing peer influence is assertive refusal. Adolescents that are able to maintain an assertive refusal are less susceptible to the group's influence⁷. The subsequent characteristics have been recognized as potential factors that could reduce the impact of peer influence. The parental bond has the capacity to mitigate the harmful influence of peers. An inverse link occurs between the communication of family norms and parenting style and the utilization of drugs, alcohol, and smoke during adolescence. This influence is crucial for the maturation of teenagers during their adult years. Effective parent-adolescent communication is recognized as a factor that helps prevent drug, tobacco, and alcohol abuse⁸.

An author observed that family meals could lead to creating a closer relation between parents and adolescents, by strengthening a positive relationship and avoiding certain risk behaviours, such as substance use amongst girls and alcohol consumption, physical violence and robberies, amongst boys⁴⁹. These differences between genders may be due to a greater importance that girls attribute to family activities, but they do not reveal that boys are indifferent to them, only that the

relation between genders may differ. It was verified that parental monitoring and communication with parents protected adolescents of both genders from being involved in risk behaviours.

Parental monitoring pertains to the degree of awareness that guardians have regarding the activities, social interactions, and conduct of their children. It has been associated with the prevention of numerous hazardous adolescent behaviours, including substance abuse and sexual behaviour. The extent of variation may be influenced by variables including age, gender, and ethnicity, and it frequently demonstrates a decrease with advancing age⁵⁰.

The authors confirmed the importance of parental participation in preventing teenage substance use by studying a group of 2,621 adolescents in the sixth and eighth grades. The findings were supported by identifying communication and parental supervision as the main drivers. Heightened parental surveillance correlates with a reduction in the involvement of teenagers in hazardous activities. Researchers in a longitudinal study on African American children and adolescents have verified that parental vigilance plays a crucial role in reducing dangerous behaviour. A negative correlation was found between parental monitoring and risky behaviour. The persistent connection suggests that the variable's protective effect endures over a significant period of time. Prior studies have established connections between parental supervision and both substance abuse and diverse behavioural problems in teenagers¹⁰.

Furthermore, the study demonstrated that parental surveillance had a positive effect, particularly in safeguarding against substance use and sexual behaviours, while it did not have an influence on condom usage. In contrast, the authors found that the peer group had an impact on all the risk behaviours they assessed. The study revealed a positive correlation between children's perception of their peers' activities and their own engagement in those behaviours. This correlation also remained valid for children who had a tumultuous connection with their parents¹¹.

Adolescents and Peer Pressure

Peer pressure can have impact on individuals of different ethnicities, genders, and age groups. Scientists have thoroughly investigated the influence of peer pressure on children and adolescents. The term "peer pressure" is commonly linked to these specific age groups in everyday conversations. It is essential to understand that teenagers are faced with the challenge of forming their identity. A sociopsychologist contends that identity is confronted with a state of role confusion⁵¹. Put simply, these young individuals are striving to create a feeling of belonging and are highly susceptible to social influence as a way to earn approval. The main emphasis of children's studies frequently centers on their ability to make independent decisions. A comprehensive investigation has been carried out on the relationship between peer influence and sexual behaviour, as well as substance abuse, among teenagers. Peer pressure can occur in both face-to-face and virtual encounters.

Each day, individuals of both adolescent and adult age groups have the opportunity to come across and/or apply influence through the utilization of social media. Social network research explores the connections between individuals in social organizations, particularly how they use social media, to better understand processes like spreading knowledge and peer punishment. Sanctions can range from subtle manifestations of dissatisfaction to explicit warnings and instances of physical aggression. Peer sanctioning has the capacity to either encourage favorable actions or deter unfavorable behaviours. The efficacy of peer punishment depends on the members' expectations and the actual enforcement of possible consequences. Moreover, the result could be impacted by an individual's position within a social network. Individuals that have a more central position within a social network are more likely to engage in cooperative conduct, maybe because of the way networks are formed. However, this concept operates in both

directions, indicating that they are also more susceptible to engaging in negative habits. This tendency can be ascribed to the repetitive social pressures that individuals face inside their social networks⁵².

Adolescents and Conformity issues

During adolescence, individuals are particularly susceptible to social pressure due to the influential role that peers play in shaping their behaviour. social pressure is widely recognized as a distinguishing aspect of the adolescent experience. During this stage of development, infants begin to become aware of their surroundings and understand the important role that perception plays in their interactions with others⁵³. Adolescents demonstrate the highest level of conformity to their peers in terms of fashion, aesthetics, philosophy, and morals. Peer pressure often correlates with instances of adolescent risk-taking since such actions commonly occur in the company of peers⁵⁴. Studies have demonstrated that the company of peers who engage in risky behaviours is a strong predictor of the conduct that teenagers would display. When teenagers get encouragement from their peers to participate in beneficial activities like volunteering for charity, achieving academic excellence, or engaging in service projects, peer pressure can lead to positive results. The importance of peers decreases as one develops into adulthood.

Moreover, the study revealed that girls and boys encountered different levels of pressure in different aspects of their lives, suggesting the presence of separate sets of values and priorities associated with each gender²⁴. Peer pressure impacts both males and females, focusing on the adoption of the values, beliefs, or attitudes that are cherished or aspired to by their peer groups. Physical attractiveness holds undeniable significance for girls, whereas athletic prowess or intelligence could potentially be of importance for males. Peer pressure generally reflects the dominant trends of contemporary society. Peer pressure leads to a wide variety of negative

outcomes. Researchers⁵⁵ have shown that the vulnerability to influence from peers among teenagers and young people between the ages of 13 and 14 not only predicts their ability to resist peer pressure later on, but also indicates their overall level of functioning in several areas⁵⁶. For instance, teenagers who are more susceptible showed a higher prevalence of depressive symptoms, a decrease in popularity, an increase in sexual conduct, and externalizing behaviour. Significantly, the inclination to be influenced by peers was also a forecaster of substance abuse, with higher susceptibility indicating more consumption of alcohol and drugs.

2.1.6 Concept of Personality

Big 5 personality(Gordon Allport)

The Big five personality are a proposed grouping of personality that emerged in the 1980s. These associations suggest five broad dimensions used in common language to describe the human personality, temperament and psyche.

The theory identifies five factors:

- i. Openness to experience(inventive/curious vs. consistent/cautious)
- ii. Conscientiousness(efficient/organized vs. extravagant/careless)
- iii. Extraversion (outgoing/energetic vs. solitary/reserved)
- iv. Agreeableness(friendly/compassionate vs. critical/rational)
- v. Neuroticism (sensitive/nervous vs. resilient/confident)

By applying the Big Five personality as a framework, one can gain insight into the correlation between personality and dating behaviour. Factor analysis was employed to develop this model by several autonomous research groups utilizing verbal descriptors of human behaviour. The Big Five personality theory is a paradigm that has achieved widespread acceptance within the realm of human personality investigation. The proposition asserts that personality is composed of the

following five characteristics: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience (also known as openness), and agreeability⁵⁷.

Specifically, different dimensions of personality were found to have diverse influences on adolescents' behaviour⁵⁸. Introversion is related with a high level of energy and enthusiasm, extroversion with a high level of confidence and self-assurance, and openness to new experiences with a high level of intelligence and receptivity to new information. Effort and planning towards becoming conscientious.

Descriptions of the five personality selected for this study are explained below as thus;

i. Openness to experience

Openness to experience is a general appreciation of art, emotion, adventure, unusual ideas, imagination, curiosity, and a variety of experiences. Students who are open to new experiences are intellectually curious, emotionally open, sensitive to beauty, and willing to try new things. When compared to close friends, they are more creative and aware of their feelings. They are also more likely to hold unconventional beliefs. High openness can be perceived as unpredictability or lack of focus, and is more likely to engage in risky behaviour or drug-taking. Moreover, individuals with high openness are said to pursue self-actualization specifically by seeking out intense, euphoric experiences. Conversely, those with low openness seek to gain fulfillment through perseverance and are characterized as pragmatic and data-driven, sometimes even perceived to be dogmatic and closed-minded. Some disagreement remains about how to interpret and contextualize the openness factor. Openness to experience has both motivational and structural components. According to an author, acknowledges that people high in openness are motivated to seek new experiences and to engage in self-examination⁵⁹. They have a fluid

style of consciousness that allows them to have relationships with people, which allows them to have a stronger desire for online dating.

ii. **Conscientiousness**

Conscientiousness is a tendency to display self-discipline, act dutifully, and strive for achievement against measures or outside expectations. It is related to the way in which people control, regulate, and direct their impulses. High conscientiousness is often perceived as being stubborn and focused. Low conscientiousness is associated with flexibility and spontaneity, but can also appear as sloppiness and lack of reliability. High scores on conscientiousness indicate a preference for planned rather than spontaneous behaviour.

The average level of conscientiousness rises among young adults and then declines among older adults. According to an author, stated that a number of studies have examined the relationship between personality and networking or real social interaction and have reported significant differences in the networking and communicative behaviour of individuals with different personality⁶⁰. Internet use easily leads to user loneliness, and personality characteristics and loneliness are found to be significant indicators of well-being.

Conscientiousness is viewed as having six facets of other personality (low) extraversion, (high) agreeableness, (low) openness, and (low) neuroticism) that are linked to high conscientiousness, along with impulse control, in the NEO framework. Behaviourally, low conscientiousness is associated with an inability to motivate oneself to perform tasks that the individual desires to accomplish⁶¹. On this note, university students with high conscientiousness are not eager or bothered to be involved in online dating because they are curious about people who they do not see, while low conscientiousness students are flexible in taking decisions, and they interact freely and get along with online dating behaviour.

iii. **Extraversion**

This is related to the character trait associated with extroversion, self-assurance, sociability, enthusiasm, and positive emotions⁶². Conversely, there are many who argue that extraversion is primarily driven by reward sensitivity, rather than sociability. Extraversion is linked to several positive outcomes, including a more vibrant social life, stronger interpersonal connections, and improved overall well-being⁶³.

iv. **Agreeableness**

Variations in people's general concern for maintaining social peace are reflected in the agreeableness attribute. Peaceful interpersonal connections are highly valued by students who are concordant. Some of their characteristics include being considerate, generous, magnanimous, faithful, dependable, helpful, and open to finding common ground with people. Students that are easy to get along with also tend to believe that people are basically good. Students that are difficult to get along with put their personal needs above those of the group. They rarely go out of their way to assist others and usually act as though other people don't matter to them. People that aren't very agreeable can come out as aggressive or confrontational, which might make them seem untrustworthy or argumentative. Being pleasant is a social skill that has been linked to better interactions with coworkers, according to studies. Different dimensions of personality have been found to have diverse influences on Internet use, which leads to university students' online dating behaviour³⁰.

v. **Neuroticism**

Neuroticism which is the fifth and final personality in the OCEAN model is neuroticism, which is the expression of negative or fear-based emotions. Neuroticism represents how likely someone is to experience negative emotions. People who are low in self-regulation are high in neuroticism.

This category is used to identify personality that may be challenging in the workplace. People who have powerful emotional reactions may score high in this area. Common traits related to neuroticism include: awkwardness, anxiety, wariness, jealousy, pessimism, instability, insecurity, fearfulness²⁰. Individuals who score high in the neuroticism personality may have a challenging time managing their emotions when under stress, including in social situations or during professional meetings. Individuals who score low in the neuroticism personality often have lower stress levels, are typically more adaptable and tend to be sure of themselves and their decisions.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Theories are indispensable to any empirical study because they provide the latitude for analysis aimed at predicting the trend of any research. Assertion was made that, theoretical orientation functions mainly to link the range of facts that are to be investigated. In addition, in an empirical theoretical base, it is obligatory to develop a sound theory⁶⁴; in view of this, the study adopted Theories of family Deficit Model and Family Socialization Perspective Model. Therefore, this study is anchored on the following theories;

2.2.1 Family Deficit Model (FDM)

The Family Deficit Model viewed the intact or two-parent home as the ideal home or family structure. The model assumes that the lack of a nuclear family structure in single-parent families is what results in a negative impact on the children hence the proponents of the Family Deficit Model postulate that single parenting is bad for children⁶⁵. Early studies on the topic of single parenting seems to have relied on what was referred to as a "family deficit model". Children of single parents may be at a disadvantage in social, emotional, and behavioural domains, according to the conventional wisdom. When it comes to students' academic performance, the model downplays the importance of socioeconomic status and other contextual variables. Furthermore,

according to one scholar's opinion, the family deficit model posits that there are multiple important ways in which children raised by a single parent are not adequately prepared for success in school and life endeavours. Hill contended that this may be the case since it is possible for a child to lack adequate nutrition, clothes, shelter, and education due to the fact that no one parent can fulfill all of the responsibilities traditionally associated with parenting. Students from single-parent households may struggle academically, they may have weak behaviours or maladaptive personality according to the Family Deficit Model⁶².

In applying the Family Deficit Model (FDM) to Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Nigeria, according to this model, single-parent families have a negative impact on children simply because they do not have a nuclear family structure⁶⁶. Research using the Family Deficit Model begins with the assumption that single parenting is bad for Children, and the results of their studies typically support this assumption. Indeed, some studies using the Family Deficit Model minimize or overlook the influence of economics and other background factors on academic performance rather than alter this research model. On this note the Family Deficit Model perspective give a better to this study.

2.2.2 Family Socialization Perspective Model

A particular scholar's model is the Family Socialization Perspective. The rationale behind this is that when one parent is absent, the other parent is likely to be less engaged, resulting in poorer academic performance⁶⁵ and weak personality development. Studies have indicated that children with parents of different sexes have a lower likelihood of experiencing social success compared to children with same-sex parent. Males in paternal custody are more prone to displaying characteristics such as maturity, independence, sociability, and self-esteem compared to females in maternal custody.

In contrast to boys in a mother-custody relationship, girls who reside with their mothers generally exhibit greater maturity, sociability, self-sufficiency, and less assertiveness. Residing with parents who share the same gender enables young individuals to feel at ease when seeking information about their sexual orientation. Daughters may experience discomfort when seeking information about their sexuality from their fathers, unlike when they live with their mothers. Applying the same reasoning, it is impractical to anticipate that male children will openly share their sexual orientation with their mothers. More specifically, it is commonly contended that males, specifically, experience adverse socialization consequences due to the absence of a paternal figure⁶⁵ in their life.

Inquisitiveness regarding the content children encounter on television and the information they receive from their peers is a completely rational characteristic in young individuals. "Parents must impart explicit values regarding sexuality due to the influence of societal values," stated the professor. Hence, it is imperative for parents to elucidate topics to their children in order to enable them to exercise prudence. Children experience significant impact from single parenting due to the absence of involvement from both parents. In applying the Family Socialization Perspective Model to Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Nigeria, it was found out that, the absence of parent is probably associated with a decrease in total parenting involvement, which in turn is related with poor school outcomes⁷⁴.

Psychological adjustment is higher for children living with parents of the same sex as opposed to those whose parents are of different sexes, according to studies. Male children living with their dads tend to be less forceful, more emotionally developed, independent, sociable, and have a higher sense of self-worth than their female counterparts in the same custody arrangement. Similarly, when comparing girls and boys with identical custody arrangements, those living with

their moms show more signs of maturity, independence, self-confidence, sociability, and assertiveness.

Additionally, children raised by parents of the same sex are more likely to feel comfortable asking questions regarding their sexual orientation. It might be more comfortable for some young girls to live with their mothers and talk to their dads about sensitive topics, such as their private parts. Men may also have trouble opening up to their moms about sensitive topics like their privates. At the same time, a scholar stressed that parents must teach their children clear sexuality principles because society teaches its own. It's great that kids are naturally inquisitive, both about what they see on TV and what they hear from their friends. Children, according to the family socialization model, need their parents' guidance in order to understand and deal with such issues. Because children thrive when both parents are involved in their lives, the effects of single parenting are profound. Similarly to how fathers and sons can see various physiological changes in one other within a week, mothers can do the same within a few days. Here, the family socialization viewpoint offers a more all-encompassing analysis of the topic.

2.2.3 The Social Exchange Theory

Structural Anthropology, Behavioural Psychology, Utilitarian Economics, Sociology, and others scholars can be credited with laying the groundwork for social exchange theory⁴⁵. If a father in an intact household were to divorce, his children would likely feel emotionally and financially abandoned, which would have a negative impact on their social development, psychological development, school performance and personality development. According to the social exchange theory, when families are struggling financially, the teenagers living in those homes are more likely to have to work long hours and take on more responsibility for their younger siblings.

Researchers have shown that different family structures can affect people's opportunities to access social and economic resources, such as the time and money parents have to devote to their children's schooling and extracurricular activities⁵⁵. Therefore, it is likely that lower academic performance is connected with indulging in these time-consuming hobbies. Thus, it might affect the children's lives at home when parents exchange the time they spend with them for financial and economic advantages.

The Relevance of Social Exchange Theory to Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Nigeria. The study on Nigerian teenagers utilized the Social Exchange Theory to investigate the impact of peer pressure and single parenting on adolescents' personality. It identified four predominant parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, neglectful, and permissive. Parents who displayed authoritative behaviour demonstrated hospitality, emotional attunement to their children, encouraged open communication, established clear expectations, provided praise, appreciated their children's perspectives, and expressed concern for their well-being. Authoritarian parents may employ many forms of discipline, such as issuing threats, raising their voice, administering physical punishment, and displaying sudden spurts of anger. These parents may encounter challenges when attempting to shape their children's viewpoints and may express their disapproval of their behaviour in a direct manner. Consequently, parents that exhibit excessive permissiveness towards their children's conduct are the ones who encounter difficulties in enforcing discipline, ultimately leading to the indulgence of their children's behaviour, and choose to disregard their misconduct⁶⁶.

Permissive parenting exerts a detrimental influence on a child's academic performance; empirical evidence indicates that children with more permissive parents tend to have lower academic

accomplishment⁷⁶. The absence of parental engagement in their children's social and academic growth might detrimentally affect their children's academic performance. School counselors should assist in identifying children whose parents are susceptible to detrimental influences in order to offer them the essential therapeutic intervention. However, the study is enhanced by the perspective of the social exchange theory.

In applying the Family Socialization Perspective Model to Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Nigeria, it was found out that, the absence of parent is probably associated with a decrease in total parenting involvement, which in turn is related with poor school outcomes⁷⁴. It was acknowledged that girls who live with fathers and boys who live with mothers tend to be well less adjusted than those who live with the same sex parents. Boys who live with fathers tend to be less demanding, more mature, independent, sociable, and have self-esteem than girls in the father's custody situation. Likewise, girls who live with mothers tend to be more demanding, more mature, independent, sociable, and have high self-esteem than boys in mother's custody situation.

Similarly, same sex parenting allows children to freely ask questions pertaining to their sexuality. Many female children might not feel comfortable to ask their fathers question related to their private parts as they could do when living with their mothers. In the same way boys will not feel comfortable building confidence in their mothers about their private parts.

Meanwhile, a scholar admonished that "there is a great need for parents to teach clear values regarding sexuality because the society is teaching its own values"⁷⁴. It is very practical for children to be curious on the things they watch on television and hear from friends. In the light of the family socialization model it assumed that Children need their parents to make such issues more understandable with necessary precautions. Children need the idea of both parents; as such, single parenting has a great impact on them.

On the other hand, some body changes in females that will take fathers week to notice might take a mother days to notice and the same as a father and son. On this note the family socialization perspective give a better to this study.

2.3 Review of Empirical Studies

According to studies done in Ghana on the subject of how being a single parent affects adolescent academic performance⁶⁶, such parents have special difficulties that make it harder for them to provide a nurturing environment for their children⁶⁷. These concerns include harboring animosity towards the absent partner, feeling lonely, struggling financially, and being unsure about raising children on one's own. According to the study, there is a negative relationship between academic performance and the prevalence of single parenting, suggesting that worse academic accomplishment is connected with more single parenting⁶⁵.

Students in Kinondoni Municipal who were born into single-parent households had unique obstacles to secondary education, according to a study carried out by academics in Tanzania⁷⁶. According to the research, these problems are not only complex, but also seemingly incompatible with one another⁶⁸. Their intricacy stems from the fact that no single challenge can be adequately addressed without laying the groundwork for a comprehensive understanding of the others. Issues such as limited socializing opportunities, inadequate supervision and monitoring, financial difficulties, and insufficient parental support are among those that have been highlighted⁶⁹. Underwhelming academic performance, low attendance rates, school dropouts, and negative behaviour engagement are some of the ways in which these factors have been shown to negatively affect the scholastic accomplishments of children raised by single parents⁷⁸.

It is recommended that the government seek out students whose parents are experiencing financial difficulties so that they can offer financial aid to cover their expenses, according to the research. Issues such as low income, teachers' attitudes towards parents, parents' ignorance and low level of education, parents' attitudes towards teachers, personal work commitments, and poor communication between teachers and parents were identified as barriers to parents' involvement in their children's education and academic performance in a study of secondary schools in Arusha City. The purpose of this study was to fill a knowledge gap by assessing the effect of single parenting on students' academic performance in Arusha City's public secondary schools, since no previous empirical research has examined this topic⁷¹.

The demographics of single parenting show a general increase worldwide in children living in single parent homes⁷⁰. Single parenting has become an accepted norm in the United States and is an accepted trend found in many other countries. Debates concerning issues bothering on single parent households, and more have risen. Recently, the numbers of single parent families have increased drastically and it is gaining a global dimension. It was opined that marital separation commonly involves major emotional distress for child relationship⁷¹. About twice as many children from one parent families compare to two parent families drop out of school.

The author's study, titled "Comparison of children with single and two parents in terms of behavioural tendencies in Turkey," demonstrates that children raised by a single parent are more prone to exhibiting aggressive and submissive behaviours in school, leading to lower academic performance, as opposed to children raised by both parents⁷⁵. It is crucial for families, educators, principals, and guidance counsellors to be aware of the behavioural patterns displayed by children who lack parental presence. Parents, guardians, educators, and guidance counsellors should all be aware of the distinct behavioural patterns displayed by children whose parents do

not live together. This empirical review examines divorce, family composition, and the well-being of children. Multiple studies have found a correlation between the strength of parents' relationship and positive outcomes for children and families. Children from single-parent and/or low-income homes are more susceptible to exhibiting social skills, maladaptive behaviours, and signs of depression when compared to their peers from more fortunate environments⁷⁵.

Children raised in single-parent households may experience difficulties like melancholy, unease, seclusion, antagonism, lack of collaboration, substance misuse, tobacco consumption, and heightened levels of stress⁷². There is a strong association between housing status and mental health concerns, such as melancholy, anxiety, and problematic behaviours, among children from low-income, single-parent households when the mother is the main earner. Students from single-parent households exhibit significantly worse academic performance⁷³. Nevertheless, other education organizations promptly and strongly condemned the research, titled "The Most Significant Minority: One-Parent Children in the Schools," for its "misleading" and harmful nature. This study examined a sample of 18,000 pupils from 14 different states and determined that 40% of these students were classified as "low achievers" during their elementary school years. There is substantial evidence indicating that children who are raised by a single parent are more prone to displaying troublesome behaviours⁷⁴. Some instances include a rise of eight days in the yearly number of absences and a doubling in the probability of suspension or expulsion for these pupils⁷⁵. The results indicated that children from households with both parents consistently exhibited lower levels of hyperactivity and externalizing behaviour compared to children from households without both parents. However, this pattern was not observed when comparing children from two-parent households to those from single-parent households. The moderation analysis revealed a substantial interaction between the gender of the children and their family

structure. Hyperactivity and externalizing behaviour were more prevalent in females from single-parent households compared to those from two-parent families. Boys residing in households with both parents and those living with a single mother exhibited comparable behavioural problems. These results indicate a need for further investigation into the relationship between parenting techniques, the gender of children, and different types of families⁷⁶.

Researchers found out that in sub-Saharan Africa countries, children in female-headed households tended to have greater educational opportunities in terms of school enrolments and attainment relative to children in male-headed households⁷⁷. Compared to the large number of studies on single parenthood in Western industrial countries and even in some developing countries, little research has addressed the issue in societies that have recently experienced dramatic changes in family structure, especially the rapid increase in divorce in East Asia. According to recent studies, children raised by parents of the same sex may have an advantage over children raised by parents of the opposite sex. In particular, when compared to boys whose moms live with them and have little or no interaction with their dads, school-aged boys whose fathers reside with them or who live in shared housing display less aggressiveness and fewer emotional troubles. Similarly, when compared to females raised by dads, those reared by moms show more maturity and responsibility.

Socio-economic factors Family breakdown and the resulting lone parent status (usually mothers) often lead to financial hardship⁷⁸. Researchers have highlighted that approximately 70 per cent of lone parents live in poverty, and other research has demonstrated that single parents are more likely to alternate between employment (often unskilled) and dependence on welfare benefits⁷⁹. The relationship between poverty and child outcomes is well established: children from poorer backgrounds generally do less well on a number of measures, such as health and educational

attainment, than children from more advantaged backgrounds. It has therefore been suggested that poverty may be a significant factor in explaining negative child outcomes rather than family breakdown per se⁸⁰. When income is controlled for, the negative impact of parental separation is significantly reduced or disappears entirely⁸². Others have argued that not all differences can be attributed to socio-economic factors⁸⁴.

The study named "Prevalence pattern and sociodemographic correlates of single motherhood in Nigeria" reveals that the prevalence of single mothers in Nigeria differs among ethnic groups, and the country has one of the highest rates of single motherhood worldwide. The report states that, in contrast to worldwide trends, single mothers accounted for 9.5 percent of the population and, unexpectedly, were more affluent, better educated, and faced less domestic abuse from their partners. The prevalence rates ranged from 2.9% in the Northwest to 20.3% in the southeastern area⁸¹.

The risk of becoming a single mother was positively associated with living in urban areas, higher levels of education, greater financial resources, having more children, and giving birth at a younger age. Conversely, the risk was negatively associated with older age, experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV), belonging to the Fulani, Hausa, or Yoruba ethnic groups, and practicing Islam. Between 8% and 11% of children in the UK reside in households where only one parent is employed. 87% of these families are headed by a lone father. 52% of households led by a lone parent in the United Kingdom live below the poverty threshold established by the government, taking into consideration housing costs. Approximately 40% of employed single parents and 21% of employed adults in the UK are engaged in low-wage jobs, making them roughly twice as susceptible to this situation compared to other workers. An analysis authored by Gingerbread and backed by the Trust for London and the Barrow Cadbury Trust highlights this

point. Countries situated in Asia and the Middle East have the lowest probability of children being raised by a single parent. However, if you are interested in identifying the regions with the highest likelihood of individuals having children outside of wedlock, Latin America, South Africa, and Sweden are the prominent areas. In addition, it should be noted that regions in Africa, Europe, Latin America, North America, and Oceania exhibit significantly elevated rates of children residing in households where only one parent is present. Additionally, it has been discovered that children living in South African districts are disproportionately more inclined to reside with a single parent.

Studies on the impact of family structure on teenagers have indicated that having a sole parent residing at home can result in adverse outcomes, irrespective of the parent's personality. Adolescents raised in single-parent households or with stepparents are more prone to engaging in substance abuse⁸². An analysis of family dynamics and psychological consequences revealed that adolescent self-perception and psychosocial development are adversely impacted by heightened marijuana consumption among adolescents residing with a single parent and extended relatives⁸³. Nevertheless, the influence of one's peers is crucial for both individual and community growth. During adolescence, there is a greater prevalence of peer connections and communication in comparison to earlier developmental stages⁸⁴.

An academic researcher discovered that offspring of divorced parents exhibited a greater propensity to undergo a divorce themselves. When both parents were not divorced, he discovered that the probability of a couple getting divorced was only 15%⁸⁹. The rate rose to 38% in instances where both sets of parents had a divorce. According to certain authors, divorce might exhibit a "contagious" effect inside certain families more prominently than in others⁹¹. This is due to the fact that parents and their married offspring frequently have common risk factors that

contribute to divorce, including low socioeconomic position, limited education, and early marriage⁸⁵. Approximately 50% of homes led by women are living below the poverty threshold, as stated by an authority. This is a significant issue for single parenthood. Single mothers often experience significant stress when it comes to the fundamental aspects of life, and this tension is evident in their interactions with their children⁸⁶. In contrast, a scholar posits that social isolation and task overload are two primary factors contributing to stress among single mothers. Indeed, these women frequently bear the responsibilities of managing a home that would typically be divided between two individuals. Due to her child-centric perspective and the burden of her responsibilities, a single mother may perceive herself as a captivating captive.

On the other hand, several studies have shown that self-esteem actually drops while people are teenagers. Robins and colleagues found in 2002 that self-esteem is highest in childhood, falls sharply in adolescence, and then rises again in adulthood. Further research has shown that having dads around improves kids' mental health, which includes their self-esteem and confidence, as well as their academic achievement and their risk of violent conduct. Without father figures in their lives, adolescent boys are more likely to drop out of school, have more trouble making friends, and deal with emotional and financial problems⁸⁷.

A study by researchers also found out that children have lower self-esteem living with a single parent than those raised by two parents⁸⁸. Some years ago, scholars examined the studies involving 13,000 children ranging from preschool to young adulthood and the overall result of this analysis was that children from divorced families are on "average" somewhat worse off than children who have lived in intact families. These children have more difficulty in school, more behaviour problems, more negative self-concepts, more problems with peers, and more trouble getting along with their parents.

A 2007 article found that approximately 52% of African parents residing in metropolitan areas do not have any children living with them. In the past, parents might put off resolving their marital problems for the benefit of their children. Unfortunately, many married couples nowadays just decide to end their marriages for no apparent reason, leaving their children to fend for themselves⁸⁹. Whatever the ex-spouse does, the situation will have far more of an impact on children of single parents than on children of cohabiting parents⁹⁰. Furthermore, it is not uncommon for children whose parents have split up to feel inadequate, insecure, rejected, and lonely⁹¹. In addition, studies have shown that when parents divorce, it has a significant effect on children's self-esteem. A rift in the parental-child bond is likely to have an effect on children's self-esteem because parents play such a pivotal role in their development. After a divorce, parenting techniques change drastically because one parent is no longer able to legally provide child care.

Also, the researchers hypothesized that, "almost 60%. One scholar estimated that 30 percent of American children grow up in homes with just one parent, while another found that children born after 1984 spend an average of five years in such a household⁹².

Finally, a survey of 25,000 Households, drawn across Nigeria's 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) shows the average household size in Nigeria to be 3.4persons. Based on United Nations estimate of 206million Nigerians in 2020, there are approximately 61mn households in Nigeria. An interesting insight from this survey is that despite deeply rooted cultural conventions which drive an unwillingness to recognize single parents, approximately 11% of Nigerian households are headed by single parents. This compares with approximately 16% in the United States⁹³. However, there are still unresolved statistical inquiries concerning the impact of single-

parent families on children's academic performance and the approaches utilized by single parents to bolster their children's academic accomplishments⁹⁴.

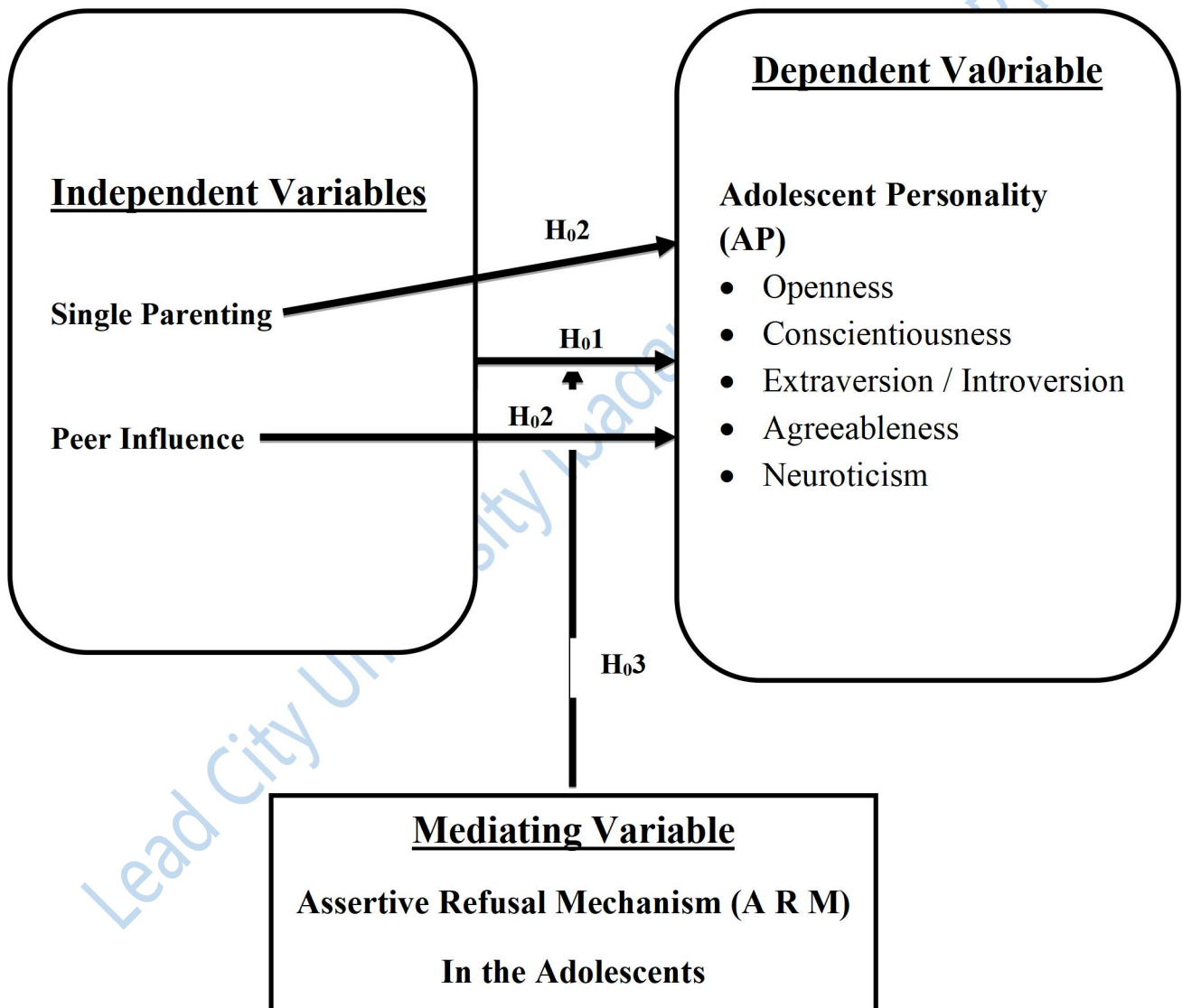
Summary of literature reviewed and the gap identified

There were four main parts to the evaluation of pertinent material. First, there was the theoretical foundation, and then there was the conceptual evaluation. A conceptual framework followed in the next section, and related empirical research were reviewed in the last section. The theoretical framework of the study drew from a number of popular frameworks, such as the following: Economic Deprivation Theory, the Theory of Overlapping Spheres of Influence, the Family Socialization Perspective Model, the Theory of Social Network Paradigm, and the Risk and Protective Factor Model. Scholar³⁴ provided the basis for the conceptual framework. Divorce, separation, death, and incarceration were among the many factors found in the literature review that contribute to single parenting. For economic reasons, divorce is less common in developing nations.

Although researchers had worked on many factors or variables responsible for single parenthood and other variables, the gap identified showed that none had worked on Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District's Public Secondary School

2.4 Conceptual Model

The Figure below shows variables that guide this study. There are independent variables and dependent variable. Independent variables are represented by single parenting and peer influence. While, dependent variable is Adolescents Personality (Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion / Introversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism)



Conceptual Model by Researcher 2024

Endnotes

¹O..T.P., Killian,. Counselling and Role-modelling for Nigerian in the 21" Century: Implications for Effective Parenting, In Counselling and Contemporary Social Issues in Multicultural Settings, A Book of Reading in Honour of Professor S. O. Salami, 2019a, Pg. 167-187

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Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter information is about the design of the study, sample and sampling techniques, population of the study, instrument used, pilot testing, psychometric properties of the instrument; it also entails the procedure for collection of data and method for data analysis

3.1 Research Design

The research design adopted for the study is the descriptive survey research design. Descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. Researchers argued that working with both qualitative and quantitative data entails a mixed research design¹.

3.2 Population

The study population consists of all male and female students in SSS I and SSS II that are of single parentage in Oyo Central Senatorial district comprises of Eleven Local Governments in, five in Ibadan and four in Oyo and two in Ogbomoso.

Table 3.1 is the sample of senior secondary schools in Oyo Central senatorial District.

S/No.	Name of Local Govt.	Schools	Numbers of Students (from single parenting) in each Schools	Samples of participants from single parenting in each school
1	Afijo LGA	Akinmoorin Grammar School, Akinmoorin, Oyo.	260	16 (4%)
2	Akinyele LGA	Ajibode Grammar School, Ajibode	1190	50 (12.5%)
3	Atiba LGA	Alaafin High School, Oyo	1350	39 (9.8%)
4	OgoOluwa LGA	Baptist Grammar School, Ajaawa	200	10 (2.5%)
5	Egbeda LGA	Community High School, Isebo (Egbeda LGA)	530	25 (6.2%)
6	Ona ara LGA	Elekuro High School, Ogbere.	1650	50 (12.5%)
7.	Oluyole LGA	Olomi Community Secondary School	860	42 (10.5%)
8	Oyo East LGA	Islamic High School, Oyo	870	43 (10.7%)
9	Oyo West LGA	Oba Adeyemi High School, Oyo	930	45 (11.2%)
10	Surulere LGA	Community High School Ori Eran	740	35 (8.8%)
11	Lagelu LGA	Community Grammar School Lagelu	930	45 (11.3%)
	TOTAL		9510	400 (100%)

3.3 Sample and Sampling Technique

The study used a multi-stage selection approach to select participants for the study.

The researcher verified this information about adolescents from single parent homes through health and career talks with students follow-up interviews and consultations with school counselors. The selection aimed to ensure a representative sample, considering factors such as the parent's gender, socio-economic status and the students age. This method provided a diverse and accurate group, reflecting the varied experiences and challenges faced by students from single-parent households.

The first stage involved simple random sampling procedure to select One (1) public secondary school in each local government within Oyo central senatorial district. The eleven public secondary schools enumerated were Akinmorin Grammar School, Akinmooirin, Oyo, Ajibode Grammar School, Ajibode, Alaafin High School, Oyo, Baptist Grammar School, Ajaawa, Community High School, Isebo (Egbeda LGA), Elekuro High School, Ogbere, Olomi Community Secondary School, Islamic High School Oyo, Oba Adeyemi High School Oyo, Community High School Lagelu Ibadan, Community High School Ori Eran Surulere Ogbomoso.

In the second stage, the purposive sampling was used to select secondary school students from single parent home in each school from SS 1 to SS 11 were selected for the study

In order to determine the sample size for the study, Taro-Yamane formula for calculating sample size for finite population was adopted. One of the assumptions of this formula is that, it assumes the population from which the sample would be derived from, is a finite one and not infinite. It also assumes that the acceptable error margin for any sample must be greater than zero and never equal to or less than zero. A simplified formula to calculate sample sizes. Where 'n' is the sample size, 'N' is the finite population size, and 'e' is the level of precision¹. Taro Yamane

Formula: $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$.

The values used are

N= Study population (9510) (adolescents from single parenting),

R= 0.05 (margin of error)

n= sample size?

$$n = \frac{N}{(1 + N(e)^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{9510}{1 + 9510 (0.05)^2}$$

$$\frac{9510}{1 + 9510(0.0025)^2}$$

$$\frac{9510}{1 + 9510(0.0025)}$$

$$\frac{9510}{1 + 23.77} = \frac{9510}{24.77} = 383.93$$

$$n = 383$$

Furthermore, the researcher rounded up to 400. The calculated sample size was 383. Thus, with 17 additional, the total number of questionnaires to be distributed for this study is 400.

The sample size for this study are four hundred (400) adolescents from single parenting homes.

3.4 Description of the Research Instrument

The instruments use for this study was structured questionnaire. The instrument contains 60 items which is divided into four sections, namely section A, is made up demographic information (Gender, Age, Class, Religion and Nature of Home) and Sections B: is made up items measuring of Single Parenting Scale (SPS) 16 items (Scores under the Big 5 personality trait will be summed up and treated as a composite answer for each adolescents personality) which are 24 items and Sections C: is made up items measuring of the Big 5 Personality trait (OCEAN) and Section D is made up of 20 items measuring Peer influence Scale (PIS). The questionnaire shall be designed on a four-point Likert rating scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD), with the corresponding values of 4,3,2,1. The questions were arranged according to the arrangement of the objectives of the study highlighted in the Chapter One of this work.

3.5 Validation of the Research Instrument

The validity deals with the extent to which an instrument measures what it is expected to measure. Therefore, research measured both the face and content validity of the study will be measured as the objective was followed. To ascertain this, draft copies of the questionnaire were given to experts in the field and my thesis supervisor for critical scrutiny of the questionnaires items and appraisal to ensure the face construct and content validity of the questionnaire items.

3.6 Reliability of the Research Instrument

The reliability of a measurement procedure is the stability or consistency of the measurement i.e. measures ability to yield consistent result each time is applied. Reliability gives more evidence for validity because a reliable measure may be valid. In split –half

approach to reliability, the test group respond to the complete measure instrument. The responses to the instrument are then randomly divided into halves. Each half is then treated as a separated scale, and then the two halves are thus correlated. It can be done by random selection of half technique require two preconditions for its applicability.

The reliability of the instrument (questionnaire) was obtained by calculating the Cronbach coefficient after the pilot test. The reliability figures meant that the instruments for the collection of the data were appropriate for the study.

The pilot study was conducted to established the reliability coefficients of the sub scales among fourty (40) Muslim Model secondary school students in Saki, Oyo state which was not part of the study and Cronbach alpha was reported; $\alpha=85$ for single parenting scale, $\alpha=87$ for peer influence scale and $\alpha=82$ for adolescent's personality scale.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

In order to successfully collect data for the study, an introductory letter was obtained from the Department of Arts and Social Science Education introducing the researcher and the purpose of the research to the authorities in the eleven selected schools

Prior to administering the questionnaire, the researcher initiates preliminary inquiries in the chosen schools to acquire consent from head teachers and teachers to carry out the study. A mutually agreed upon time was determined to administer the questionnaire. Within each secondary schools, a secondary school students was assembled and informed about the objective of the research. The participants receive instructions on how to reply to the questionnaire. To ensure that no responses are missed, respondents were prompted to carefully review the questionnaire before choosing the relevant answers. Participants have the chance to ask any question that confuses them in order to fully answer the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was gathered on the day it is administered. It is imperative that all questionnaires are fully filled and returned, ensuring a 100% return rate.

The instrument was administered by the researcher with the help of the teachers and the research assistant. The researcher informed the respondents to answer the questions contained in the instruments faithfully. They were asked to feel free to answer the questions. For this study, the respondents from a single parent home were given the questionnaire to fill.

3.8 Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage were used to analyze the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants and research question one and two. Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regression were used to test hypotheses stated in the study.

Endnotes

- ¹ T. Palys, *Purposive sampling*. In L. M. Given (Ed.) *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*. (Vol.2). Sage: Los Angeles, (2008). pp. 697-8.

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Chapter Four

Results and Discussion of Findings

This chapter presents results and discussion of findings. Section I constitutes the presentation of the demographic information using frequency counts, percentage and mean. Section II presents the results to the research questions and hypotheses, which the study sets out to answer and test. Section III of this chapter presents the discussion of findings.

4.1 Participant Demographic Information

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	205	51.2
Female	195	48.8
Total	400	100.0

The table shows the distribution of the respondents by their gender where 205 (51.2%) of the respondents were male and 195 (48.8%) were female.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
Less than 15 years	65	16.3
15 years above	335	83.7

Total	400	100.0
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Table 4.2 showed that 65 (16.3%) of the respondents were less than years, and 335(83.7%) were 15 years and above.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage %
Christian	235	58.7
Muslim	165	41.3
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.3 reveals that 235 (58.7%) of the respondents are from Christian homes, 165 (41.3%) of the respondents are from Muslim homes.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Family Type

Family type	Frequency	Percentage %
Monogamous	290	72.5
Polygamous	110	27.5
Total	400	100.0

Table 4 reveals that 290 (72.5%) of the respondents were from monogamous home while 110 (27.5%) of the respondents were from polygamous homes.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Respondents from Single parenting homes

Name of Local Govt.	Sample of adolescents from single parenting homes (Frequency)	Percentage %
Afijo LGA	16	4.0
Akinyele LGA	50	12.5
Atiba LGA	39	9.8
OgoOluwa LGA	10	2.5
Egbeda LGA	25	6.2
Ona ara LGA	50	12.5
Oluyole LGA	42	10.5
Oyo East LGA	43	10.7
Oyo West LGA	45	11.2
Surulere LGA	35	8.8
Lagelu LGA	45	11.3
Total	400	100.0

Table 5 reveals that 16 (4%) of the respondents are from A Afijo LGA, Oyo, 50 (12.5%) of the respondents are from Akinyele LGA, 39 (9.8%) of the respondents are from Atiba LGA, Oyo, 10 (2.5%) of the respondents are from OgoOluwa LGA, 25 (6.2%) of the respondents are from Egbeda LGA, 50 (12.5%) of the respondents are from Ona Ara LGA, 42 (10.5%) of the respondents are from Oluyole LGA, 43 (10.7%) of the respondents are from Oyo East LGA, Oyo

45 (11.2%) of the respondents are from Oyo West LGA, Oyo, 35 (8.8%) of the respondents are from Surulere LGA while 45 (11.3%) of the respondents are from Ladelu LGA.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Respondents by School

School	Frequency	Percentage %
Akinmoorin Grammar School, Akinmoorin, Oyo	16	4.0
Ajibode Grammar School, Ajibode	50	12.5
Alaafin High School, Oyo	39	9.8
Baptist Grammar School, Ajaawa	10	2.5
Community High School, Isebo (Egbeda LGA)	25	6.2
Elekuro High School, Ogbere.	50	12.5
Olomi Community Secondary School	42	10.5
Islamic High School, Oyo	43	10.7
Oba Adeyemi High School, Oyo	45	11.2
Community High School Ori Eran	35	8.8
Community Grammar School Lagelu	45	11.3
Total	400	100.0

Table 6 reveals that 16 (4%) of the respondents are from Akinmoorin Grammar School, Akinmoorin, Oyo, 50 (12.5%) of the respondents are from Ajibode Grammar School, Ajibode, 39 (9.8%) of the respondents are from Alaafin High School, Oyo, 10 (2.5%) of the respondents are from Baptist Grammar School Ajaawa, 25 (6.2%) of the respondents are from Community High School, Isebo, 50 (12.5%) of the respondents are from Elekuri High School Ogbere, 42 (10.5%) of the respondents are from Olomi Community Secondary School, 43 (10.7%) of the

respondents are from Islamic High School, Oyo 45 (11.2%) of the respondents are from Oba Adeyemi High School, Oyo, 35 (8.8%) of the respondents are from Community High School Ori-Eran while 45 (11.3%) of the respondents are from Community High School Lagelu.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

Family Size	Frequency	Percentage %
Below 3children	185	46.3
3 Children above	215	53.7
Total	400	100.0

Table 7 showed that 185 (46.3%) of the respondents family size only have between 1 to 3 children while 215(53.7%) respondents family size that have 3 children above.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Respondents by Parent Occupation

Parent occupation	Frequency	Percentage %
Unemployed	10	2.5
Unskilled workers	172	43.0
Semi-skilled workers	94	23.5
Professional	124	31.0
Total	400	100.0

Table 8 reveals that 10 (2.5%) of the respondent's parent were unemployed, 172 (43%)% of the respondent's parent were unskilled workers, 94 (23.5%) of the respondents parent were semi-skilled workers while 124 (31%) of the respondents parent were professional.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents by Parent Monthly Income

Parent Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage %
Low	100	25
Average	160	40
High	140	35
Total	400	100.0

Table 9 reveals that 100 (25%) of the respondents parent monthly income were low, 160 (40%) of the respondents parent monthly income were average while 140 (35%) of the respondents parent monthly income were high.

Table 4.10: Distribution of respondents by who do you live with

Who do you live with	Frequency	Percentage %
Father	155	38.8
Mother	190	47.5
Relation	10	2.5
Guardian	45	11.2
Total	400	100.0

Table 10 reveals that 155 (38.8%) of the respondents live with their father, 190 (47.5%) of the respondents live with their mother, 10 (2.5%) of the respondents live with their relations, while 45 (11.2%) of the respondents live with their guardian.

4.2 Research Questions One

R₀₁: What are the possible causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?

Table 4.11: showing the possible causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools

Items	SD	D	A	SA	\bar{x}	S.D
1 Frequent conflicts and disagreements led to separation	19 (4.7%)	31 (7.8%)	200 (50%)	150 (37.5%)	2.99	0.73
2 Infidelity or extramarital affairs result in single parenting	26 (6.5%)	29 (7.2%)	200 (50%)	145 (36.3%)	2.89	0.94
3 Financial instability or stress contributes to single parenting.	20 (5%)	30 (7.3%)	50 (12.5%)	300 (75%)	2.98	0.65
4 Incidents of domestic violence lead to the breakup of couples.	30 (7.5%)	20 (5%)	150 (37.5%)	200 (50%)	2.82	0.60
5 Substance abuse (drugs or alcohol) by one partner causes separation	16 (4%)	14 (3.5%)	250 (62.5%)	120 (30%)	2.92	0.60
6 One partner's lack of commitment to the relationship leads to single parenting.	29 (7.2%)	21 (5.3%)	170 (42.5%)	180 (45%)	2.94	0.73
7 Poor communication between partners results in the breakdown of the relationship.	36 (9%)	19 (4.8%)	210 (52.5%)	135 (33.7%)	2.97	0.94
8 Cultural or religious differences create irreconcilable issues for couples.	30 (7.5%)	40 (10%)	140 (35%)	190 (47.5%)	2.95	0.74
9 Severe health issues of one partner contribute to separation and single	20	40	290	50	2.99	0.82

parenting.	(5%)	(10%)	(72.5%)	(12.5%)		
10 Unplanned pregnancies or parenthood without mutual consent result in separation.	48 (12%)	42 (10.5%)	100 (25%)	210 (52.5%)	2.95	0.68

Weighted Average (\bar{x}): **2.94**

Decision Rule: Mean < 2.30 is Low, 2.30-2.50 is Moderate, >2.50-2.99 is High, >3.0-3.5 is Very High

Table 4.11 shows the causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. 150 (37.5%) strongly agreed that Frequent conflicts and disagreements lead to separation, 200 (50%) agreed that Frequent conflicts and disagreements lead to separation while 31 (7.8%) disagreed that Frequent conflicts and disagreements lead to separation with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.99$), 145 (36.3%) strongly agreed that Infidelity or extramarital affairs result in single parenting 200 (50%) agreed that Infidelity or extramarital affairs result in single parenting while 29 (7.2%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.89$). However, 300 (75%) strongly agreed that Financial instability or stress contributes to single parenting, 50 (12.5%) agreed that Financial instability or stress contributes to single parenting while 30 (7.3%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.98$), 200 (50%) strongly agreed that Incidents of domestic violence lead to the breakup of couples., 150 (37.5%) agreed that Incidents of domestic violence lead to the breakup of couples. While 20 (5%) strongly disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.82$). Moreover, 120 (30%) strongly agreed that substance abuse (drugs or alcohol) by one partner causes separation, 250 (62.5%) agreed that substance abuse (drugs or alcohol) by one partner causes separation while 14 (3.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.92$), 180 (45%) agreed that one partner's lack of commitment to the relationship leads to single parenting., 170 (42.5%) strongly agreed that one partner's lack of commitment to the relationship leads to single

parenting. While 21 (5.3%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.94$). Also, 135 (33.7%) agreed that Poor communication between partners results in the breakdown of the relationship, 210 (52.5%) agreed that Poor communication between partners results in the breakdown of the relationship while 19 (4.8%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.97$).

Furthermore, 190 (47.5%) strongly agreed that Cultural or religious differences create irreconcilable issues for couples, 140 (35 %) agreed that Cultural or religious differences create irreconcilable issues for couples while 40 (10%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.95$), 50 (12.5%) agreed that severe health issues of one partner contribute to separation and single parenting, 290 (72.5%) strongly agreed severe health issues of one partner contribute to separation and single parenting while 40 (10%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.99$).

Moreover, 210 (52.5%) strongly agreed that Unplanned pregnancies or parenthood without mutual consent result in separation, 100 (25%) agreed that Unplanned pregnancies or parenthood without mutual consent result in separation. While 42 (10.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.95$)

The weighted average obtained for the responses was 2.94. It could be concluded that items listed are major parts of the causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial district.

Considering the information gathered from the table, the major causes of single parenthood among couples in Oyo senatorial district are disagreement between one another, infidelity, financial instability, poor communication, substance abuse among spouse, lack of commitment, religious differences, health issues and unplanned pregnancy. it can be seen that the means for the causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo central district rise above the criterion mean of 2.50 set for the causes of single parenting among couples. Also, the grand mean of 2.94 is

greater than the criterion mean of 2.50 which is set for the causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo central senatorial district.

Research Questions Two

R₀2: What are the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools?

Table 4.12: showing the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools

S/N	Items	SD	D	A	SA	\bar{x}	S.D
1.	I perform better in school because my friends motivate me	10 (2.5%)	40 (10%)	100 (25%)	250 (62.5%)	2.85	1.11
2.	I consider the opinions of my peers when making decisions about my future career	40 (10%)	40 (10%)	120 (30%)	200 (50%)	2.88	1.19
3.	I am more likely to engage in risky behaviour if my friends do it too	20 (5%)	30 (7.5%)	160 (40%)	190 (47.5%)	3.05	0.95
4.	My friends influence my participation in community and cultural activities	10 (2.5%)	10 (2.5%)	80 (20%)	300 (75%)	2.99	0.88
5.	My style and fashion choices are influenced by my peers	20 (5%)	20 (5%)	160 (40%)	200 (50%)	2.79	1.01
6.	I buy gadgets and tech products	-	10	90	300	3.01	2.57

	based on my friends' recommendations		(2.5%)	(22.5%)	(75%)		
7.	I engage in sports and physical activities because my friends do	10	10	80	300	2.90	0.93
		(2.5%)	(2.5%)	(20%)	(75%)		
8.	I am open to changing my opinions based on discussions with my friends	20	20	160	200	3.10	1.04
		(5%)	(5%)	(40%)	(50%)		
9.	I consider my friends' advice when making decisions about my personal relationships	40	40	120	200	2.95	1.04
		(10%)	(10%)	(30%)	(50%)		
10.	My spending habits are influenced by my peers.	20	30	160	190	3.05	1.09
		(5%)	(7.5%)	(40%)	(47.5%)		
11.	I rely on my friends for emotional support	10	40	100	250	2.99	1.14
		(2.5%)	(10%)	(25%)	(62.5%)		
12.	My friends influence my choice of educational courses and activities outside the classroom	10	10	80	300	2.95	1.08
		(2.5%)	(2.5%)	(20%)	(75%)		
13.	Peers often influence individuals to conform to certain behaviours and attitudes, which significantly shapes their personality	20	20	160	200	3.00	
		(5%)	(5%)	(40%)	(50%)		

14.	Positive social support and encouragement from peers play a crucial role in developing self-esteem and confidence among individuals	40 (10%)	40 (10%)	120 (30%)	200 (50%)	2.95	1.05
15.	Engaging in shared activities and interests with peers helps in developing common personality and strengthening social bonds	30 (7.5%)	20 (5%)	50 (12.5%)	300 (75%)	2.98	1.06
Weighted Average (\bar{x}):						2.96	

Decision Rule: Mean < 2.30 is Low, 2.30-2.50 is Moderate, >2.50-2.99 is High, >3.0-3.5 is Very High

Table 4.12 shows the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools. 250 (62.5%) strongly agreed that I perform better in school because my friends motivate me, 100 (25%) agreed that I perform better in school because my friends motivate me while 40 (10%) disagreed that I perform better in school because my friends motivate me with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.85$), 200 (50%) strongly agreed that I consider the opinions of my peers when making decisions about my future career, 120 (30%) agreed that I consider the opinions of my peers when making decisions about my future career while 40 (10%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.88$). However, 190 (47.5%) strongly agreed that I am more likely to engage in risky behaviour if my friends do it too, 160 (40%) agreed that I am more likely to engage in risky behaviour if my friends do it too while 30 (7.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 3.05$), 300 (75%) strongly agreed that My friends influence my participation in community

and cultural activities, 80 (20%) agreed that My friends influence my participation in community and cultural activities, while 10 (2.5%) strongly disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.99$). Moreover, 200 (50%) strongly agreed that My style and fashion choices are influenced by my peers, 160 (40%) agreed that My style and fashion choices are influenced by my peers while 20 (5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.79$), 300 (75%) agreed that I buy gadgets and tech products based on my friends' recommendations., 90 (22.5%) strongly agreed that I buy gadgets and tech products based on my friends' recommendations while 10 (2.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 3.01$). Also, 300 (75%) agreed that I engage in sports and physical activities because my friends do, 80 (20%) agreed that I engage in sports and physical activities because my friends do while 10 (2.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.90$).

Furthermore, 200 (50%) strongly agreed that they are open to changing their opinions based on discussions with their friends, 160 (40%) agreed that they are open to changing their opinions based on discussions with my friends while 20 (5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 3.10$), 200 (50%) agreed that they consider their friends' advice when making decisions about my personal relationships, 120 (30%) strongly agreed they consider their friends' advice when making decisions about my personal relationships while 40 (10%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.95$). Moreover, 190 (47.5%) strongly agreed that their spending habits are influenced by their peers, 160 (40%) agreed that their spending habits are influenced by their peers while 30 (7.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 3.05$) 250 (62.5%) strongly agreed that they rely on their friends for emotional support, 100 (25%) agreed that they rely on their friends for emotional support while 40 (10%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.99$) 300 (52.5%) strongly agreed that their friends influence their choice of educational courses and activities outside the classroom, 80 (20%) agreed that their friends influence their choice of educational courses and activities outside the classroom while 10(2.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.95$).

200 (50%) strongly agreed that Peers often influence individuals to conform to certain behaviours and attitudes, which significantly shapes their personality, 160 (40%) agreed that Peers often influence individuals to conform to certain behaviours and attitudes, which significantly shapes their personality while 20 (5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 3.00$)

200 (50%) strongly agreed that Positive social support and encouragement from peers play a crucial role in developing self-esteem and confidence among individuals, 120 (30%) agreed that Positive social support and encouragement from peers play a crucial role in developing self-esteem and confidence among individuals while 40 (10.5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.95$)

300 (75%) strongly agreed that Engaging in shared activities and interests with peers helps in developing common personality and strengthening social bonds, 50 (12.5%) agreed that Engaging in shared activities and interests with peers helps in developing common personality and strengthening social bonds while 20 (5%) disagreed with a mean of ($\bar{x} = 2.98$)

The weighted average obtained for the responses was 2.96. It could be concluded that items listed are major parts of the the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools.

Considering the information gathered from the table the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools are stated below; through motivation, share opinion about future, peer positive influence, personality styles, share good and vital news, posive personal relationship, through sharing information and good advices, support emotionally and mutual bonds, it can be seen that the means for the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools rise above the criterion mean of 2.50 set for the most popular ways peers impact one another. Also, the grand mean of 2.96 is greater than the criterion mean of 2.50 which is set for the most popular ways peears impact on one another in Oyo central senatorial district. The results revealed several

ways that peers impacts one another from academic performance influence, career choice, behaviour and conduct, social and cultural activities, fashion and life styles, technology and social media, health and fitness, values and belief, relationship choices, financial decision, emotional support, educational and extracurricular activities and Personality

4.2.1 Presentation of Test of Hypotheses

The following three (3) hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance

Ho1: There will be no significant Joint influence between Single Parenting and Peer Influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?

Table 13: Summary of Regression for the Joint Contributions of Independent Variables to the Prediction of Personality among Adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools, Oyo state of Nigeria

Table 4.13(a) Model Summary of the linear Regression Test of Hypothesis One

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.736	.713	.101	8.0218

a. Predictors: (Constant), Single Parenting and Peer Influence

Table 4.13(b) ANOVA of the Linear Regression Test of Hypothesis One

Model		Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-Ratio	Sig.
1	Regression	2412.016	2	1206.008	25.222	.000 ^b
	Residual	18982.901	397	47.815		
	Total	21394.917	399			

a. Dependent Variable: Personality

b. Predictors: (Constant), Single Parenting and Peer Influence

Interpretation to hypothesis One

From Table 4.13(a), the model summary, presented the R, R Square and Adjusted R Square values. The table shows that joint influence of single parenting and peer influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools, Oyo state of Nigeria, produced a correlation coefficient (R) = 0.736 and a coefficient of determination (R^2) = 0.713. The correlation coefficient showed that joint contribution between the independent variable and the dependent variable (R=0.736). The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.713 showed that in personality explained only 71.3% of the variation in personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools, Oyo state of Nigeria. This implies that 28.7% of in personality is explained by other variables not included in this model.

From Table 4.13(b) The F-value was 25.222 with a p-value of 0.000 indicated that the overall regression model was joint significant; hence, single parenting and peer influence have joint significance in predicting personality. Furthermore, the reported probability of (0.000) is less than 0.05. Therefore, single parenting and peer influence have joint significance in predicting personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools, Oyo state of Nigeria.

Ho2: There will be no significant relative relationship between single parenting and peer influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?

Table 4.14: The summary table showing Relative Influence of Single Parenting and Peer Influence on Personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Remark
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
(Constant)	.581	4.749			.122	.000	
Single parenting	.155	.036	.239		4.338	.000	Sig
Peer Influence	.251	.108	.136		2.319	.000	Sig

a Dependent Variable: Personality

Interpretation to hypothesis Two

Table 14 indicates the relative contributions of each of the independent variables to the prediction of personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. In terms of magnitude of the contribution: single parenting contributed most to the prediction of personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools ($\beta = 0.239$, $t = 4.338$, $p < 0.05$) followed by peer influence ($\beta = 0.136$, $t = 2.319$, $p < 0.05$).

H03: There will be no significant moderating role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence of Adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools?

Correlation Table with Moderation Effect

Table 15: Correlations between Peer Influence, Assertive Refusal, and Personality

Variable	Peer influence	Assertive Refusal	Personality
Peer influence	1.00	-0.20	0.60
Assertive refusal	-0.20	1.00	-0.10
Personality	0.60	-0.10	1.00

Interpretation to hypothesis Three

The correlation between peer influence and personality is 0.60, indicating a moderate positive relationship. This suggests that peer influence increases, there is a tendency for personality to be influenced accordingly.

The correlation between assertive refusal and personality is -0.10, indicating a very weak negative relationship. This suggests that assertive refusal does not significantly impact personality.

Since the correlation between assertive refusal and personality is very weak, it indicates that assertive refusal does not significantly moderate the relationship between peer influence and personality.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

In response to research question one that states what are the causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. The findings of this study revealed that there were causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools namely; poor communication, severe health issues, unplanned pregnancies, cultural differences, lack of commitment, substance abuse, incidence of domestic violence, financial instability, infidelity or external affairs and frequent conflicts. This is in consonance with the findings of a scholar who reported that various factors leading to single parenting. These causes can be categorized into social, economic, and psychological factors³. The most common cause of single parenting is the dissolution of marriage due to incompatibility, infidelity, domestic violence, and other marital conflicts. According to scholar reported that young, unmarried individuals who become parents often find themselves in single-parent situations, especially if the relationship is unstable or short-lived¹. Another scholar found that the loss of a spouse due to illness, accident, or other causes results in single parenting. It has also been observed by an author that financial instability and social policies influence family structures, contributing to the rise of single-parent households². Changing societal norms and increased acceptance of single-parent families have contributed to their prevalence. As noted by another author, who reported that adolescents from single-parent families are at a higher risk for emotional problems like depression and anxiety, as well as behavioural issues such as aggression and delinquency³. These adolescents struggle with forming and maintaining relationships due to instability in family life and lack of role models. According to scholar in his study reported that a

significant correlation between single-parent households and lower academic achievement, often due to economic hardship and decreased parental involvement³.

According to a scholar in his study reported that adolescents in single-parent families experience challenges in self-esteem and identity formation, influenced by parental stress and reduced family cohesion. Despite challenges, some adolescents develop resilience and strong coping mechanisms, often influenced by the quality of the parent-child relationship and external support systems⁴.

Research indicates that increasing divorce rates are a significant factor in the rise of single-parent families⁵. According to a scholar have explored the predictors and consequences of divorce, highlighting how marital dissolution leads to single parenting. Factors contributing to divorce include marital dissatisfaction, infidelity, financial issues, and lack of communication⁵. Unintended pregnancies and non-marital births are also critical factors leading to single parenting. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the rate of non-marital births has increased over the past few decades. Many of these births result in single-parent households, especially when the relationship between the parents is unstable or non-committal⁶.

Studies have examined the psychological and economic challenges faced by widowed single parents⁷. Socioeconomic factors, including poverty, education, and employment status, play a significant role in single parenting⁷. Lower socioeconomic status is often linked to higher rates of single parenting, as financial instability can strain relationships and contribute to separation or non-marital births⁸. Additionally, lack of access to education and employment opportunities can perpetuate cycles of single parenting across generations. Cultural and social norms influence family structures and the prevalence of single parenting. In some cultures, single parenting is more accepted and common, while in others, traditional family structures are emphasized⁹.

Research by another author has shown how changing social norms around marriage and family have contributed to the rise of single-parent households in Western societies¹⁰.

Adolescents from single-parent households often face unique psychological challenges. Authors have found that these adolescents experience higher levels of stress, anxiety, and depression compared to those from two-parent households. The absence of one parent can lead to feelings of abandonment and insecurity¹¹. Additionally, author reported that single parents may struggle to provide the same level of emotional support and supervision as two-parent families, which can impact the adolescent's mental health. Another scholar reported that adolescents from single-parent families are at a higher risk of academic difficulties. Lower socioeconomic status and reduced parental involvement in education are significant contributors to this trend. According to another author, single-parent households often have fewer resources and less time to dedicate to their children's academic pursuits, resulting in lower academic achievement and increased dropout rates¹². The social relationships of adolescents from single-parent households can be affected in several ways. These adolescents have difficulty forming and maintaining friendships due to the emotional and behavioural challenges associated with single parenting¹². Scholar reported that adolescents from single-parent families exhibit more aggressive and delinquent behaviours, which can strain peer relationships. Self-esteem and identity formation are critical aspects of adolescent personality development. According to a scholar adolescents from single-parent households struggle with self-esteem issues due to the absence of one parent and the potential stigma associated with single parenting¹³. Research by another author suggests that these adolescents may have a weaker sense of identity and lower self-esteem compared to their peers from two-parent families¹¹. Behavioural issues are more prevalent among adolescents from single-parent households¹¹. The lack of supervision and guidance from two parents can lead to increased risk-taking behaviours, such as substance abuse and early sexual activity. According to

a study by another author, adolescents in single-parent families are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviours due to the reduced monitoring and support¹².

In response to research question two that states what are the most popular ways peers impact on one another in Oyo Central Senatorial District Public Secondary Schools. The findings of this study revealed that there are several ways that peers impacts one another from academic performance influence, career choice, behaviour and conduct, social and cultural activities, fashion and life styles, technology and social media, health and fitness, values and belief, relationship choices, financial decision, emotional support, educational and extracurricular activities and Personality. This is in consonance with the findings of a scholars reported that the single parenting and peer influence are two significant factors that shape the development and personality of adolescents¹⁴. Over the years, extensive scholar has been conducted to understand the ways peer impacts one another. Adolescence is a critical period in human development, marked by significant physical, emotional, and psychological changes. Research by author found that career choice and decision making makes serious impacts on peer personality. Another scholar found that the association between technology and social media, health and fitness, values and belief, relationship choices, financial decision, emotional support has stronger impacts on peer relationship¹³. Another scholar found that the influence of emotional support, extracurricular activities makes impacts on my peer influence. A scholar has shown that there are several ways peers make impacts on each other like career choice, curricular activities, and supports from friends and social media influence¹⁴. Many scholars showed a relation between career choice, curricular activities, and supports from friends and impacts on peer towards one another¹⁵. Individuals influence one another in diverse ways. When two different individuals interact, they tend to exchange ideas, which results into their having similar behavioural

patterns¹⁵. Youths are in the habit of moving as a group. Most of them may prefer to associate with individuals with questionable character who act as “hard or strong men”¹⁵.

Researches show that as children grow up they learn that relationships with one another are essentially vertical relationships, in that adults are the power holders and young people have to learn to obey and conform to¹⁶. The peer group is very important to the adolescent, as it tends to provide a new social context for him to try his interpersonal strategies¹⁷. The peer group therefore replaces the apparently ineffective family context, which the youngster had criticized so many times. In addition, the peer group is so important and crucial to the adolescent with a free forum among equals to share his problems. Invariably, the peer group functionally provides the growing youngster a social contact to develop his values, roles, aspirations and social interaction styles that are adaptively relatively permanent for his life goals¹⁸. Another scholar found that peer group and influence explain that young people with deviant attitudes cluster together, so that those with similar propensities and interests are drawn together, without anyone exerting an antisocial influence on anyone else¹⁹. That said, there seems to be little doubt that there is a close relationship between delinquent activities of a young person and those of his friends²⁰.

In response to hypothesis one that there will be no significant joint influence between independent variables (Single Parenting and Peer Influence) and dependent variable (Personality Trait: Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, and Openness to Experience) among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. The findings of this study revealed that there was significant joint influence of single parenting and peer Influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. This is in line with the findings of an author reported that that parents who manifest higher levels of Extraversion,

Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness and lower levels of Neuroticism engage in more warm and structured parenting²³. The older the parent and the child, the less strong the relations between Agreeableness and warmth and between Neuroticism and warmth. In their survey, they found that authoritarian parenting style has a significant relationship with Openness to Experience and Conscientiousness personality profiles. Agreeableness was found to be the most common²⁴. It was surprising that Neuroticism was the least profile, with no child having “high” scores. Children in single parent families are usually seen as emotionally unstable, but this study brings that to question. Parenting and parenting style are crucial determinants of an individual’s upbringing and later functioning. According to a scholar conducted by another author single parenting constitutes a myriad of attitudes and a pattern of behaviour through which parental authority is conveyed to the child across a variety of settings and situations²⁴. A particular parenting style influences all phases of development and life style of adolescent²⁵. Another scholar reported that there is significant relationship between peer influence and personality among in-school adolescents. The findings of this study is also in agreement with a scholar finding that single parenting and peer influence have effects on personality development of our youths Another study also discovered that the peer influence and single parenting is associated with personality development of secondary school adolescents.

In response to hypothesis two that there will be no relative influence of single parenting and peer influence on personality among adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools.. The findings of this study revealed that there was relative influence of single parenting and peer influence on personality among adolescent. This is in line with the findings of a scholar who reported that single parenting and peer influence plays germane impacts on adolescent’s personality development. Peer influence and single parenting significantly impacts the

development of adolescents' personality. A scholar highlighted that different parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive) are associated with various personality and achievement goal orientations in adolescents. For instance, authoritative parenting, characterized by warmth and structure, often correlates with positive traits such as conscientiousness and agreeableness, while authoritarian parenting can be linked to higher levels of neuroticism²⁰. Another authors examined the bidirectional relationship between single parenting and adolescents' interpersonal personality, revealing that parental rejection could negatively influence traits like interpersonal relatedness. In contrast, parental warmth and behavioural control positively influenced these traits, underscoring the reciprocal nature of these relationships¹⁹. Adolescents often look to their peers for acceptance and validation, which can influence traits such as extraversion, openness, and social confidence. Peer influence can either mitigate or exacerbate the effects of single parenting, depending on the nature of the peer interactions and the overall social environment¹⁸.

A scholar reported in his study that children from single-parent families might experience different parenting styles and levels of social support compared to those from two-parent families, which can affect their personality and mental health²¹. For example, inconsistencies in parenting styles between parents can lead to higher neuroticism and lower levels of conscientiousness and agreeableness in adolescents²¹. An integrated perspective considering both parenting and peer influences suggests that adolescents' personality are shaped by a complex interplay of family dynamics and social interactions. Effective parenting, characterized by warmth and consistency, combined with positive peer relationships, can promote the development of healthy personality and better mental health outcomes for adolescents¹. These findings emphasize the importance of considering both family and peer contexts in understanding adolescent personality development. They also highlight the need for supportive

interventions targeting both parenting practices and peer environments to foster positive developmental outcomes in adolescents²¹. Another scholar reported that peer influence and single parenting contributed significantly to the personality development of our youths. Furthermore, single parenting and peer influence was found to have contributed to the development of personality among our adolescents.

In response to hypothesis three that there will be no significant moderating role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence of Adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools.. The findings of this study revealed that there was no significant moderating role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence of Adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. This is in line with the findings of an author who reported that assertive refusal mechanism plays a germane roles on peer influence personality. A study examined on assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence predictor asserted that individual is better at successfully resolving conflicts in a healthy manner. Further to this, the intrapersonal approach to understanding personality postulates that personality attributes and traits of individuals involved in shape the qualities of their relationship and can have a great impact on the success or failure of an individual²¹. Many studies have shown that an individual's traits are not associated with their assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence with certain personality factors being associated with some indices of refusal mechanism²¹. Specifically, individuals with high levels of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence report having lower levels of personality. This implies that the absence or presence of negative of peer influence of Adolescents on personality. A scholar examined on role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence of Adolescents personality in China. It was found that role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence does not play major roles on personality growth among adolescents in China¹⁴⁷.

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Chapter Five

Conclusion

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations drawn from the analysis of the research data. It also captures recommendations, limitations and suggestion for future research.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The study is to examine single parenting and peer influence as determinants of adolescent's personality in oyo central senatorial district's public secondary schools. From the data analysed and the research questions was formulated, tested and answered respectively, the findings revealed that: there are several causes of single parenting among couples in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools with weighted Average (\bar{x}) of 2.94. The results revealed that there are several ways that peers impacts one another from academic performance influence, career choice, behaviour and conduct, social and cultural activities, fashion and life styles, technology and social media, health and fitness, values and belief, relationship choices, financial decision, emotional support, educational and extracurricular activities and Personality weighted Average (\bar{x}) of 2.96. however, there was significant joint influence of single parenting and peer influence on personalityamong adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. Also, there was relative influence of single parenting and peer influence on personalityamong adolescent in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools. Lastly,

there was no significant moderating role of assertive refusal mechanism of peer influence of adolescents personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District public secondary schools.

5.2 Conclusion

This study examines single parenting and peer influence as determinants of adolescent's personality in Oyo central senatorial district's public secondary schools. This study showed single parenting and peer influence has joint and relative influence in on personality among adolescent. The interplay between single parenting and peer influence significantly shapes the personality of adolescents in Nigeria, a country characterized by a rich cultural diversity and unique socio-economic challenges. Understanding this dynamic provides crucial insights into the developmental trajectory of Nigerian youth, highlighting both potential risks and opportunities for fostering positive outcomes.

Single parenting in Nigeria, often arising from factors such as divorce, death, or non-marital childbirth, presents distinct challenges and opportunities for adolescents. Single parents, frequently mothers, face the dual burden of providing financially and emotionally for their children. The absence of one parent often necessitates that the single parent assumes multiple roles, which can lead to economic strain and reduced time for direct parental engagement. However, many single parents exhibit resilience and resourcefulness, creating supportive and nurturing environments that can positively influence their children's development. Studies indicate that adolescents from single-parent households can develop strong independence, empathy, and responsibility due to early exposure to family responsibilities and challenges.

On the other hand, peer influence serves as a critical socializing agent during adolescence, a period marked by the search for identity and autonomy. In Nigeria, peer groups can significantly

affect various aspects of an adolescent's life, including academic performance, behavioural choices, and the development of social skills. Positive peer influence can encourage adolescents to engage in healthy behaviours, pursue academic excellence, and develop constructive personality such as cooperation, leadership, and resilience. Conversely, negative peer influence can lead to risky behaviours, including substance abuse, delinquency, and academic underachievement, which can hinder the development of positive personality.

Adolescents in single-parent households might rely more heavily on their peers for emotional support and guidance, making them potentially more susceptible to peer influence. The quality of the parent-child relationship in single-parent families can moderate this susceptibility; strong, communicative, and supportive relationships can buffer negative peer influences and promote positive peer interactions. Conversely, in households where single parents are unable to provide adequate supervision and emotional support, adolescents may turn to their peers for validation and support, increasing their vulnerability to negative peer pressures.

In the Oyo senatorial context, socio-economic factors, cultural norms, and community structures further complicate this dynamic. Economic hardship can exacerbate the challenges faced by single parents, limiting their ability to provide for their children's needs and increasing stress levels within the household. Cultural expectations and stigma associated with single parenting can also affect the social support available to these families, influencing both parental behaviour and adolescent outcomes. However, strong community networks and extended family systems prevalent in many Nigerian communities can provide additional support and resources, mitigating some of the challenges faced by single-parent households. As a result of this findings and knowledge acquired from this study, single parenting and peer influence emerges as the real issue because it has more significant relationship in the personality development among adolescent's students.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings and conclusion drawn from the study, the following recommendations were made

- 1 Parents and caregivers should serve as role models in shaping adolescent personality and provide opportunities for adolescents to explore their interests and passions. This helps them develop a strong sense of identity and self-awareness by expressing positive lifestyle as role models.
- 2 Parent should promote positive peer relationship and encourage healthy friendships and social interactions. Positive peer relationships can enhance social skills, empathy, and a sense of belonging.
- 3 Adolescents should emulate the positive adults around them. Demonstrate positive traits like kindness, responsibility, and resilience to set a good example.
- 4 Parent should teach adolescents strategies to manage their emotions effectively. Techniques such as mindfulness, deep breathing, and journaling can be helpful.
- 5 Parent and teachers should give adolescents responsibilities and the freedom to make decisions. This helps build their confidence and sense of responsibility and overall personality.
- 6 Create an environment where adolescents feel comfortable expressing their thoughts and feelings. Open communication builds trust and understanding and offer feedback that is specific, constructive, and supportive. This helps adolescents learn from their mistakes and understand their strengths and areas for improvement.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

- i. This study has contributed immensely to knowledge on how the personality can be developed positively.

- ii. Furthermore, it serves as background upon which further study could be built on while considering other senatorial districts in Oyo State.
- iii. Also this study further expound on factors that could hinder the adolescent's personality development and growth in Oyo State as this is relevant through this study. Also this study adopted different research methodology which is different from the one earlier used by other researchers

5.5 Area of Further Study

- i. Future studies should endeavor to collect data from other non-public secondary schools with Oyo central senatorial districts with a view to generate the findings among private secondary schools.
- ii. Further studies could also explore the use of both qualitative and quantitative approach for investigating factors affecting personality in Oyo state

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Appendix I

Department of Arts and Social Science Education
Faculty of Arts and Education,
Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria

QUESTIONNAIRE

Single Parenting and Peer Influence as Determinants of Adolescents Personality in Oyo Central Senatorial District's Public Secondary School Questionnaire SPPIDAPTQ I.

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of Lead City University, Ibadan. I am carrying out a research on the above topic. Please assist me in completing the questionnaire. All the information gathered shall be used strictly for research purpose only and shall be treated with absolute confidence.

Thanks for your co-operation

Aduragbemi Elijah, ADERINTO
Researcher

SECTION A: Demography Data of Respondents

Section A

Sex.....Age Religion..... State.....

School.....

Family Type: Monogamous () Polygamous ()

Family Size:

Father's Occupation.....

Mother's occupation

Parents Monthly Income: Low () Average () High ()

Who do you live with? Father (), Mother (), Relation () Guardian () .

Section B: Peer Influence Questionnaire PIQ

Please tick ✓ () in the box that matches extent to which you agree or disagree with each statement. Where 1=Strongly Disagree SD (), 2=Disagree D (), 3=Agree A (), 4=Strongly Agree SA ()

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
	My...				
1.	friends have impact on the way I perform in class				
2.	friends behaviour often affects my own behaviour too				
3.	Most of my friends are average students academically				
4.	academic performance is also average				
5.	friends are the ones I talk to when I have challenges because they are ready to listen to me				
6.	friends believe that group of big guys defend themselves				
7.	friends help me with substance that when I take calms my nerves				
8.	friends believe that taking other people's things is not bad as long as you are not caught				
9.	friends believe that I have to join a group because it is called self-defense group				
10.	friends believe that there is nothing wrong in been intimate with opposite sex				
11.	friends are big guys in Oyo town				
12.	friends are big girls in Oyo town				
13.	friends believe that there is nothing wrong in experimenting with premarital sex.				
	I...				

14.	had mistakenly fall into the trap of kissing my opposite sex friend				
15.	had mistakenly engaged in premarital sex				
16.	always take my friends advice when the need arises				
Adolescent's Personality(Big Five) Questionnaire APTQ					
Openness					
17.	I am always interested to learn new things in the classroom				
18.	Learning in the classroom is not interesting to me				
19.	I feel free to express myself in a social gathering				
20.	I am very shy or afraid to express myself in a social gathering				
Conscientiousness					
I					
21.	avoid offending my friends				
22.	believe in self confidence				
23.	can develop relationship easily.				
24.	have great self determination				
Extraversion					
I...					
25.	make friends easily				
26.	have great interpersonal relationship				
27.	have many friends				
28.	My friends are always in touch with me				
Agreeableness					
I...					

29.	feel the pains of others				
30.	trust easily				
31.	believe everybody is good				
32.	Believe no body is bad				
Neuroticism					
I...					
33.	have fear for everything				
34.	experience mood swings at times				
35.	withdraw from social interaction				
36.	love being on my own				
Single Parenting Questionnaire					
I...					
37.	felt bad during school open day whenever I see parents with their wards and my parent is not there for me				
38.	a. My father limits the time I spend with friends				
	b. My mother limits the time I spend with friends				
39.	am not motivated to perform any academics task because my school fees has not been paid.				
40.	am given enough money by my parent to spend at school				
41.	enjoyed staying long in the school before going home				
42.	am cared for at home				
	My...				
43.	a. mother has no time to visit my school regularly because of her work				

	b. father has no time to visit my school regularly because of her work				
44.	a. mother has no time to put me through school homework				
	b. father has no time to put me through school homework				
45.	a. father has no time to discuss school activities with me				
	b. mother has no time to discuss school activities with me				
46.	a. mother has no time for me				
	b. father has no time for me				
47.	a. father pays visit to my school regularly				
	b. mother pays visit to my school regularly				
48.	a. father is the best parent that i need.				
	b. mother is the best parent that i need				
49.	a. father is friendly				
	b. mother is friendly				
50.	a. father is caring				
	b. mother is caring				
51.	Frequent conflicts and disagreements lead to separation				
52.	Infidelity or extramarital affairs result in single parenting				
53.	Financial instability or stress contributes to single parenting.				
54.	Incidents of domestic violence lead to the breakup of couples.				
55.	Substance abuse (drugs or alcohol) by one partner causes				

	separation				
56.	One partner's lack of commitment to the relationship leads to single parenting.				
57.	Poor communication between partners results in the breakdown of the relationship.				
58.	Cultural or religious differences create irreconcilable issues for couples.				
59.	Severe health issues of one partner contribute to separation and single parenting.				
60.	Unplanned pregnancies or parenthood without mutual consent result in separation.				

Lead City University Ibadan DO NOT COPY

BIO-DATA

Name: Aduragbemi Elijah **ADERINTO**
Date and Place of Birth: 10th September, 1985/Oyo
Nationality: Nigerian
State of Origin and Local Government: Oyo State, Afijio
Marital Status: Married
Email/GSM No: aduragbemielijah01@gmail.com
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Permanent Home Address: Otun's Compound Akinmoorin,
Oyo

Educational Institutions Attended with Dates

- i. Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State. 2021-2024
- ii. Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti 2014-2017
- iii. Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo 2005-2008
- iv. School of Science, Oyo 2002-2005

Academic and Professional Qualifications with Dates

- i. Master of Education (Guidance and Counselling) (In view)
- ii. Bachelor of Education (Guidance and Counselling) 2018
Second Class (Hons.) Upper Division
- iii Certificate in Computer 2018
Advanced Digital Appreciation Programme
- iv. Nigeria Certificate in Education 2009
- v. National Examination Council 2005

Work Experience

Working experience outside the College

Farm Manager, Ebony Poultry & Farms, Akinmoorin	2012-2013
Lecturer III, Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo	2022 to date

Names of Referees

1) Dr. O. A. Taiwo

Dean, School of Education
Federal College of Education (Special),
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2) Dr. S. W. Ajagbe

Head, Department of Educational Psychology
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