

**THE EFFECT OF MARITAL PROBLEM ON THE
SOCIAL UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN IN
KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC**

(A case study of kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin)

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify you that this project was carried out by IDOWU OLAYINKA MALIK (HND/23/STA/FT/0021), has been read and approved as meeting the requirements in partial fulfilment of the award of Higher National Diploma (HND) in statistics, Institute of Applied Sciences, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty GOD for granting me the wisdom, knowledge, and understanding towards the successful completion of my Higher National Diploma (HND) and project. I also dedicate this project to my parent MR. and MRS. IDOWU, to my two brothers IDOWU TOHEEB and IDOWU ABOLAJI and lastly to my mentor OLUWALOWO TEMITAYO and his family for their guidance and financial support.

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ABSTRACT

Marital problem can significantly the social upbringing of children, affecting their emotional wellbeing , social skills and relationships. This study explores the correlation between parental conflict and children's social development, highlighting the importance of a stable family environment in shaping children's social competence and future relationships. The findings suggest that children from households with marital problems may experienced increased anxiety, decrease social skills, and difficulty forming healthy relationships. The study concludes by emphasizing the needs for parents to prioritize conflict resolution and maintain a supportive family environment to promote healthy social development in children.

Keywords: Marital Problems, Parental conflicts, social upbringing, relationships, household, social development, conflict resolutions.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

The increase in the rate of marital problems is one of the most visible changes in Western family life. It is seen together with increases in cohabitation and unwed parenthood, and declines in marriage and fertility as part of a broader change, the “second demographic transition” (Lesthaeghe 2019). These changes have brought about various concerns, some of which focusing on their economic implications, others on the effects on child development, and still others that see them as moral problems related to a breakdown of the family institution (Ellwood and Jencks 2022). Several studies have reported how children living in divorced and other lone parent families tend to have lower levels of economic well-being, and how the cross-national variation in these gaps is closely related to support from the welfare state. There is a large research literature analyzing the effects of marital problems. Several studies from various countries have tried to estimate the economic, social, health, and psychological consequences of divorces on adults, and generally found that marital problems is associated with some negative outcomes on, at least, the other party (although it may have positive psychological effects on some).

There is no general theory of divorce, but marriage is mostly seen as an arrangement in which expressive and instrumental goods and services are exchanged between husbands and wives. According to this approach, marriages are contracted because they provide men and women with economic and psychological well-being exceeding what they could gain outside the marriage. In the same vein, marriages are dissolved when the value of the outside options exceed that of marriage for at least one of the spouses. What is notable in these theories is that they mainly hold that spouses decide on whether to continue their marriages based on calculations of their personal utilities. Therefore, while the well-being of other parties involved in the marriage particularly, the other spouse and the children may be taken into account when deciding on the continuation of the marriage, it does not necessarily play a role.

An implication of this argument is that although children are centrally involved in divorce, they may not have a powerful say on the parents’ decision of whether to divorce or not. Thus, what might be an optimal solution to at least one of the parents

(Regardless of whether the decision is to divorce or to remain married) might not be as good for the children (Ellwood and Jencks 2004). This, as well as the usual concern most people feel for children's well-being and life chances, is a relevant reason to analyse what kind of effects (if any) parental divorce has on children's lives. Not surprisingly, the literature on the short- and long-term effects of marital problems on social upbringing on children is possibly even larger than that devoted to the effects of marital problems on the divorcing adults.

It is against this backdrop that this study examines the impact of marital problems on social upbringing of children in Enugu state.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Today, the Nigeria society seems to be passing through a very cohensive force of marital problems, which disturbs the peaceful living that exists between the said two parties. It has become a problem of concern to almost every Nigerian. Hence this research is undertaken to examine the impact of marital problem on social upbringing in our well pronounced society today.

Unfaithfulness of husband/wife could cause marital problem in marriage, others may be lack of children, lack of money, lack of love, intolerance and misunderstanding, difference in religions and interference from outsiders could also contributes to marital problem.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main aim of this research is to assess the impact of marital problem on social upbringing of children.

The objectives are:

- To show the descriptive pattern of the respondents opinion on these factors consider using bar chart.
- To determine the frequency and percentage of respondents opinion on those factors
- To fit the model using multinomial logistic regression
- To test for the fitness of model

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTION AND HYPOTHESIS

The following research question will be used to guide this study,

1. What are the usual causes of marital problems?
2. In which way do marital problems affects the children social upbringing?
3. What are the outcomes of marital problems on children social upbringing?

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: Marital problems do not affect social upbringing of children

H1: Marital problem affects social upbringing of children

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The major reason for carrying out this study is to bring about a lasting settlement from various individual differences between couples so that no inch of misunderstanding could be noticed above all other odds, thereby strengthening their homes and raising children with good social upbringing that will add value to both the family and the society at large.

The study will be of great benefit to both governmental and non-governmental organizations including social workers.

It will also serve as a material asset for academics carrying out a study along this line.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is limited to some selected schools in Ilorin, Kwara State. This is due to financial problem and inadequate timeframe to cover the entirety of Kwara State. Despite the limitations, this research work would be of a great interest to any reader and lay a solid foundation for further research.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- **SOCIAL UPBRINGING:**

It means to teach a child basic sociology about existing society, define social relations, social culture. It also means to raise a child in gradually becoming social.

- **MARRIAGE:**

Marriage is an institution regulating sexual intercourse and kept by conjugal affection, but also an arrangement for bringing up of children & a partnership for economic ends and social cooperation. Sometimes one side and sometimes another side predominate.

- **MARITAL PROBLEMS:**

Common problems that lead to marital fatigue: Poor conflict management: Allowing conflict to escalate. Looking only at the negative (or the perceived negative).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Our focus in this chapter is to critically examine relevant literatures that would assist in explaining the research problem and furthermore recognize the efforts of scholars who had previously contributed immensely to similar research. The chapter intends to deepen the understanding of the study and close the perceived gaps.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 CONCEPT OF MARRIAGE

Different people define it in different ways. Not even sociologists are able to agree on a single meaning. For our purposes, we'll define marriage as a legally recognized social contract between two people, traditionally based on a sexual relationship and implying a permanence of the union. In practicing cultural relativism, we should also consider variations, such as whether a legal union is required (think of "common law" marriage and its equivalents), or whether more than two people can be involved (consider polygamy). Other variations on the definition of marriage might include whether spouses are of opposite sexes or the same sex and how one of the traditional expectations of marriage (to produce children) is understood today.

Marriage, also called matrimony or wedlock is a culturally recognized union between people called spouses. It establishes rights and obligations between them, as well as between them and their children, and between them and their in-laws. It is considered a cultural universal, but the definition of marriage varies between cultures and religions, and over time. Typically, it is an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually sexual, are acknowledged or sanctioned. In some cultures, marriage is recommended or considered to be compulsory before pursuing any sexual activity. A marriage ceremony is called a wedding (Akintola et al 2021).

Individuals may marry for several reasons, including legal, social, libidinal, emotional, financial, spiritual, and religious purposes. Whom they marry may be influenced by gender, socially determined rules of incest, prescriptive marriage rules, parental choice, and individual desire. In some areas of the world arranged marriage, child marriage, polygamy, and forced marriage are

practiced. In other areas, such practices are outlawed to preserve women's rights or children's rights (both female and male) or as a result of international law (Joshua J. Mark 2022).

Marriage has historically restricted the rights of women, who are sometimes considered the property of the husband. Around the world, primarily in developed democracies, there has been a general trend towards ensuring equal rights for women within marriage (including abolishing coverture, liberalizing divorce laws, and reforming reproductive and sexual rights) and legally recognizing the marriages of interfaith, interracial, and same-sex couples. Controversies continue regarding the legal status of married women, leniency towards violence within marriage, customs such as dowry and bride price, forced marriage, marriageable age, and criminalization of premarital and extramarital sex.

Marriage can be recognized by a state, an organization, a religious authority, a tribal group, a local community, or peers. It is often viewed as a contract. A religious marriage is performed by a religious institution to recognize and create the rights and obligations intrinsic to matrimony in that religion. Religious marriage is known variously as sacramental marriage in Catholicism, nikah in Islam, nissuin in Judaism, and various other names in other faith traditions, each with their own constraints as to what constitutes, and who can enter into, a valid religious marriage.

Marriage is a basic institution in every society. In every complete society governed by law, marriage exists as a public legal and not merely a private romantic declaration or religious rite (David and Marzio, 2021). According to Nukunya (2022), marriage is a social union or legal contract between people that creates kinship. It is the recognized social institution, not only for establishing and maintaining the family, but also for creating and sustaining the ties of kinship. According to Gbenda and Akume (2021), marriage is a divine situation which should be a special relationship for life and harmously integrate the husband and wife into becoming one 'flesh'. Marriage as dynamic association engaged in by adults represents an important lifetime commitment.

According to Denga (2020) in Yahaya, Esere, Ogusanmi and Oniye (2019), marriage is a partnership contract without escape clause. The implication here is that marriage connotes a life-long arrangement where the couple should permanently survive a multitude of demanding

situations such as illness, financial constraints and so on. Nwobi (2021) opines that marriage is a union between at least one man and one woman. It is a relation which is culturally approved, there is endorsement of sexual intercourse and sexual commitment between spouses, exclusive of other males and females, there is the expectation that children will be born and there are prescribed modes of behaviour. In the opinion of Nwoye (2021), marriage is sacred a permanent contract which is assumed to be enacted when two people (usually man and woman) decide of their own volition and in the presence of at least two witnesses to exchange the formal consent to live a life of vocation of love and sharing for each other for the purpose of promoting their mutual growth and welfare as partners in their journey together through life. Marriage in this study can therefore be seen as the legalizing of a special relationship between a man and a woman to which the society gives its approval. It places each partner under legal and social obligations to the other and to the society. As life-long agreement between the couples, marriage is supposed to be a sacred and permanent contract which is assumed to outlive the couples. The social recognition of mating accorded to marriage gives children produced by the couple legal recognition in the society. Marriage is a term of social relationship of husband and wife is of plural mates. Also it is for the ceremony of uniting marital partners. Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two to more people establish a family (Dixon, 2018). It involves not only the right to bear and rear children, but also other forms of obligation. Methods of Marriage There are two acceptable methods of marriage according to Rury (2017). Exogamy method of marriage seems to be when a person marries outside one's group, religion, race, class and caste of which it is mostly practice in the modern times. Endogamy is when a person marries inside one's group, religion, race, class and caste which is mostly practice in rural areas.

- TYPES OF MARRIAGE

There are many types of marriage but to mention but few Monogamy, polygamy, polygamy, polyandry, Non-fraternal, group -marriage, experimental marriage, intercaste marriage, Anuloma, pratiloma, Hyper - gamy and hypogamy so rerate marriage, levirate and marriage by elopement. But within our country Nigeria, monogamy and polygamy type of marriage are most practices which involve a person marry one wife and two wives respectively. Marriage is an institution ordained by God for companionship and procreation. The union is expected to be by the consent of two adults who are mature enough to take their responsibility,

(Rotimi, 2019). According Ezeagu (2021), opined that marriage is based on growth and development as well as changes that takes place at different stages of development to full maturity, socially, educationally and otherwise.

Monogamy, the union between two individuals, is the most common form of marriage. While monogamy traditionally referred to the union of one man and one woman, there are some countries that recognize same-sex unions. As of early 2015, The Netherlands, Spain, Canada, South Africa, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Iceland, Argentina, Denmark, Brazil, France, Uruguay, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and Finland legally allow same-sex marriage. In other countries, the debate continues over whether or not to legalize same-sex marriage or guarantee rights to homosexuals. For instance, certain states in Mexico allow same-sex marriage, but not the entire nation. Serial monogamy, where an individual has multiple spouses over their lifetime, but only one at a time, is quite common in industrial societies. Polygamy, the union between three or more individuals is the second most common form of marriage. Generally when polygamy is mentioned by the media, a marriage between a man and multiple women is being referenced; however, the term is being misused. Polygyny is the correct term for a marriage between a man and multiple women. Polyandry refers to a marriage between a woman and multiple men. Polyandry mostly occurs between a woman and brothers, a system referred to as fraternal polyandry. One reason that polyandry might be the preferred marriage pattern for a group is if there is a shortage of women or land is scarce. For instance, the Nyinba of Nepal practice fraternal polyandry because there is not enough land to divide between brothers and the high mortality rate of female child and infant mortality. Male children are preferred, therefore are better cared for than female offspring (Bonvillain 2020).

Polygyny is more common than polyandry. It is generally found in societies where rapid population growth is beneficial to the survival of the group, such as frontier and warrior societies, or where the ratio of women to men is high. Men with multiple wives and many children usually have higher status within the group because they have demonstrated that they can afford to support a large family. Men may also marry several women to help increase his wealth as he will then have more hands helping to bring in resources to the family. Many groups across the globe have or do practice polygyny, e.g., G/wi, Australian Aborigines, Turkana, Samburu, and the Tswana.

2.1.2 THE CAUSES OF MARITAL PROBLEMS

Since human behavior is biologically and environmentally determined, two individuals (man and woman) in this marital relationship definitely must have their behaviours hinged on these determining factors giving rise to individual differences. Additionally, marriage happens to be one of the stressful life events as noted by Holmes and Rahe (2021) in their research using Social Readjustment Rating Scale (SRRS). They reasoned it to be stressful because it represented a change that required active coping or what they called readjustment. The stress associated with this change though depends on ones perception and coping strategies or ability. The causes of marital distress vary from couple to couple and often present as difficulties with communication. Over time, the breakdown in communication evolves into increased arguing, stonewalling, defensiveness, and contempt. Distressed couples tend to engage in these negative patterns of communication often and are unable to successfully repair the relationship after an argument. Eventually, this will spill over into intimacy, and sex. And the couple gets locked into a negative pattern that builds walls instead of connection. In some instances couples do well for a period of time and then find themselves overwhelmed by the longer-term tasks in marriage. Research shows that the risks of marital distress and divorce are highest early in marriage and these risks increase when the couple first has children, when their children are adolescents and again, when they leave home. Additional causes of marital distress include substance abuse, gambling, the loss of a child, children with special needs, lack of financial resources, infidelity, infertility, loss of employment, untreated mental illness and wife battery. As couples interact, as they define and redefine their relationship with one another and as they perform daily activities and fulfill role expectations; conflicts are inevitable: over work, childlessness, misbehavior of children, criticism, over intrusion of in-laws in the private life of couples, over expenditures, sex, drinking or smoking, over time spent outside home and often over trivial issues like how one should squeeze toothpaste. These conflicts when ongoing and unresolved are likely to be linked to dissatisfaction, which at times may be resolved but could also become so unmanaged that they culminate in battering usually by a man (husband) or other members of the man's family on a woman (wife).

2.1.3 EFFECTS OF MARITAL PROBLEMS

The type, frequency, and intensity of marital conflict and the perceptions of children are all important factors that help shape children's reactions to conflict between their parents. Research indicates that marital conflict is related to children's cognitive and affective functioning. According to Grych and Fincham (2020), children's internal processing of marital conflict involves two steps:

(a) children recognize that there is some sort of disruption and respond emotionally to it, and (b) children attribute meaning, understanding, causality and responsibility for the conflict. Children then develop responses to the conflict and learn by trial and error the most effective means of coping. Grych and Fincham argued that there are distal and proximal factors that influence the cognitive and affective processing of the conflict. Distal factors are relatively stable qualities such as gender, temperament and previous experience with marital conflict. Proximal factors include expectations of the conflict and parent mood. Disagreements may conversely have a positive effect on children. Martin and Clements (2022) found that children who witness inter-parental aggression react more strongly and in more negative ways than children who do not witness violent interactions between parents. Conversely, if parents engage in positive conflict behaviors (e.g., compromising, calm debates, exhibiting love despite differences in opinion), children are not as likely to exhibit externalizing behavior problems (Marchland et al., 2004). Moreover, externalizing behaviors are more likely if a parent shows overt hostility and anger; whereas, internalizing behaviors are more likely if the parent demonstrates avoidance and withdrawal (Marchland et al., 2004).

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR (TPB)

The theory of planned behavior (TPB) is a psychological theory that links circumstances to behavior. The theory maintains that three core components, namely, attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, together shape an individual's behavioral intentions. In turn, a tenet of TPB is that behavioral intention is the most proximal determinant of human social behavior. This theory applies to this work in the sense that the impact of marital problems in the

upbringing of a child can lead to adaptation or culmination of behaviour which may be deviant or non deviant in nature.

2.3 EMPIRICAL STUDIES

Comfort, Hezekiah and Odunayo (2021) conducted a study on Marriage instability has hindered the growth and progress of many homes and children in Nigeria. Many factors could be responsible for this disappointing situation. The study therefore focused on identifying effects of marital instability on children in Abeokuta Metropolis. A descriptive research method was adopted for the study. The total numbers of two hundred and fifty one (251) respondents were selected from Abeokuta Metropolis using stratified and systematic sampling technique with the use questionnaires to collect information from respondents who participated in the study. The data collected were carefully analysed using percentages supported by chi-square to represent the raw data in a meaningful manner. it was discovered that children of divorced/separated are prone to drug addiction, armed robbery, commercial sex workers and other forms of criminal activity, not only that they also tend to go wayward, naughty, unruly and rebellious. The study also established that children who grow up in a single parent family are more likely to be used for trafficking, rituals and house helps than the children who grow up in an intact family. It is therefore recommended that family counselling be emphasized by the stakeholders (government, religious leaders, and counsellors to minimise instability in the family and effort should be intensified to discourage marital discord. In another study, Anyanwu (2021) examined the causes and effect of marital problems using Kaduna metropolis as case study. The survey research design was used in this research. The researcher made use of structural questionnaire as the research instrument to collect relevant data from 120 respondents on the subject matter of the research out of which a total of 105 questionnaires was retrieved and analyzed using simple percentage. Findings indicated that emergence of crises in marital homes is occasioned by a lot of factors including incompatibility in social and sexual life, lack of marital confidence, third-party syndrome, economic disquiets, to mention a few. Consequences of marital crises were identified to include; poor mental, emotional and physical health of couples and their children, physical abuse and threat to life of partners, escalation of social vices and crimes such as drug abuse, kidnapping, prostitution, drop out of children due to crises-ridden and broken homes.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Data collection is the process of gathering information for the purpose of investigation or inquires. Most often the information we need for such investigation are not readily available either because they are not documented or are scattered in various documents. Data collection is a very important stage in every statistical investigation, in fact, the method employed in the collection of data determines to a large extend the source of the enquiry. There are two sources of data collection we have primary and secondary sources and also two types of data which are primary and secondary data. The type of data are used in this research is the secondary data.

Data is said to be obtained from primary source if it represents the raw material of an investigation. Such data are the most original and authentic data that is not obtained from primary source are said to be obtained from secondary source, they are not original or material which has undergone some sort of statistical treatment, at least once for a certain purpose. Data collected from primary and secondary sources are referred to as primary and secondary data respectively.

3.1 SOURCES OF DATA

In a statistical research there are various ways and approaches in generating data to be used whose source can either be primary or secondary data

1. **PRIMARY DATA:** this is the source where fresh data are collected in experiment, the researcher collect the reading of his study directly by recording them on result sheet provided for such purpose, in observation the researcher observed his unit and takes the record of happen as the unit depicts a trait or shows a reaction that is of interest to the researcher. Observation can be used in growing of plant reaction of the people to certain stimulus.
2. **SECONDARY DATA:** This is a data collected from somewhere else record. Any data collected through any of the following are secondary, published data, unpublished data (data from file), log books and various vital registrations.

For the purpose of this research work, a primary data was used using questionnaire to assess the impact of marital problem on social upbringing of children using some selected secondary school in Ilorin as case study

3.2 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

There are many techniques or methods of data collection. The most important among these are discussed as follows:

- ❖ **Interview method:** By this method, data are collected from the informants by trained agents called enumerators. These agents visit the informants in their houses or offices, in the markets or on the streets as the case may be, asked the necessary questions and enter the replies in special blank called schedule. This method has some advantage and disadvantages as follows:

Advantages

- It is easy to conduct
- It gives no room for malpractice
- It is good for planning purposes

Disadvantages

- Very expensive
- Possibility of missing people in their houses is high

- ❖ **Questionnaire method:** By the questionnaire method, a list of questions which seeks response to a number of pertinent questions of interest to the investigator. The importance of a good questionnaire cannot be over-emphasized. There are two types of questionnaires which are structural (close-ended) and the unstructured (open-ended) questionnaire.

Advantages

- It is easy to conduct
- It gives no room for malpractice

Disadvantages

- Very expensive
- The right answer may not be not given
- ❖ **Registration Method:** This is a method whereby data are collected by keeping records of events. Immediately they occur or soon after their occurrence. By this method, information is collected through registration of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, immigration and emigration, motor accidents, industrial accidents and many more. It is more efficient in developed countries than in the developing once. This method provides valuable record of social charges over time.
- ❖ **Documentary Method:** The use of documentary sources is very important in the planning stage of collecting data from any of the source primary or secondary. It is of no useful hurrying into field without consulting any official or private.

3.3 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN DATA COLLECTION

The problems encountered when collecting data for use in this study are:

- Firstly, the officer in charge of the information was relevant in giving out the information. Also, time was also spent in extracting the required information, since the information needed was not readily available.
- Lastly, cost of transportation was another problem encountered because the data was not given at once, so money was spent on transportation.
- The above problems were well solved as a result of patience and understanding.

3.4 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The statistical analysis used is Multinomial logistic regression

❖ MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION

In statistics, multinomial logistic regression is a classification method that generalizes logistic regression to multiclass problems, i.e. with more than two possible discrete outcomes. That is, it is a model that is used to predict the probabilities of the different possible outcomes of a categorically distributed dependent variable, given a set of independent variables (which may be real-valued, binary-valued, categorical-valued, etc.). Multinomial logistic regression is known by a variety of other names, including polytomous LR, multiclass LR, softmax regression, multinomial logit (mlogit), the maximum entropy (MaxEnt) classifier, and the conditional maximum entropy model.

3.5 ASSUMPTIONS

- The multinomial logistic model assumes that data are case specific; that is, each independent variable has a single value for each case. The multinomial logistic model also assumes that the dependent variable cannot be perfectly predicted from the independent variables for any case. As with other types of regression, there is no need for the independent variables to be statistically independent from each other (unlike, for example, in a naive Bayes classifier); however, Collinearity is assumed to be relatively low, as it becomes difficult to differentiate between the impact of several variables if this is not the case.
- If the multinomial logit is used to model choices, it relies on the assumption of independence of irrelevant alternatives (IIA), which is not always desirable. This assumption states that the odds of preferring one class over another do not depend on the presence or absence of other "irrelevant" alternatives. For example, the relative probabilities of taking a car or bus to work do not change if a bicycle is added as an additional possibility. This allows the choice of K alternatives to be modeled as a set of K-1 independent binary choices, in which one alternative is chosen as a "pivot" and the other K-1 compared against it, one at a time. The IIA hypothesis is a core hypothesis in rational choice theory; however numerous studies in psychology show

that individuals often violate this assumption when making choices. An example of a problem case arises if choices include a car and a blue bus. Suppose the odds ratio between the two is 1 : 1. Now if the option of a red bus is introduced, a person may be indifferent between a red and a blue bus, and hence may exhibit a car : blue bus : red bus odds ratio of 1 : 0.5 : 0.5, thus maintaining a 1 : 1 ratio of car : any bus while adopting a changed car : blue bus ratio of 1 : 0.5. Here the red bus option was not in fact irrelevant, because a red bus was a perfect substitute for a blue bus.

- If the multinomial logit is used to model choices, it may in some situations impose too much constraint on the relative preferences between the different alternatives. This point is especially important to take into account if the analysis aims to predict how choices would change if one alternative was to disappear (for instance if one political candidate withdraws from a three candidate race). Other models like the nested logit or the multinomial probit may be used in such cases as they allow for violation of the IIA.

3.6 STATISTICAL MODEL

There are multiple equivalent ways to describe the mathematical model underlying multinomial logistic regression. This can make it difficult to compare different treatments of the subject in different texts. The article on logistic regression presents a number of equivalent formulations of simple logistic regression, and many of these have analogues in the multinomial logit model. The idea behind all of them, as in many other statistical classification techniques, is to construct a linear predictor function that constructs a score from a set of weights that are linearly combined with the explanatory variables (features) of a given observation using a dot product; this is exactly the same as the form of the model described above, in terms of K-1 independent two-way regressions.

The log distribution (or logistic transformation of p) is also called the logit of p or logit (p). Logit (p) is the log (to base e) of the odds ratio or likelihood ratio that the dependent variable is 1.

In symbols it is defined as:

$$\text{Logit}(p) = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \text{Ln}\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$$

Whereas p can only range from 0 to 1, $\text{logit}(p)$ scale ranges from negative infinity to positive infinity and is symmetrical around the logit of 0.5 (which is zero). The formula below shows the relationship between the usual regression equation ($a + bx \dots$ etc.), which is a straight line formula, and the logistic regression equation.

The form of the logistic regression equation is:

$$P = \frac{e^{\alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k}}{1 + e^{\alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k}}$$

Where:

p = the probability that a case is in a particular category,

e = the base of natural logarithms (approx 2.72),

a = the constant of the equation and,

b = the coefficient of the predictor variables.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter present the data obtained from a primary source (Questionnaire) on assessing the impact of marital problem on social upbringing of children using some selected secondary school in Ilorin as case study and is presented at Appendix 1. Also the statistical technique that was employed to analyze the primary data obtained was Descriptive Statistics and Multinomial Logistic regressions.

4.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 4.1

Statistics					
		Age	Gender	Education Level	Marital Status
N	Valid	100	100	100	100
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.00	1.42	3.00	1.72
Median		2.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Std. Deviation		.888	.496	1.044	.877
Variance		.788	.246	1.091	.769
Skewness		.619	.329	-.651	.950
Std. Error of Skewness		.241	.241	.241	.241
Kurtosis		-.292	-1.931	-.821	-.097
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.478	.478	.478	.478

Comment: Table 4.1 above shows the descriptive statistics of the data obtained such as the mean, median etc, for the value of skewness, since the value is less than 1, it means the data are

moderately skewed and for Kurtosis, since the value is less than 3. It means the distribution is platykurtic.

Table 4.1.2

Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
20-29	32	32.0	32.0	32.0
30-39	43	43.0	43.0	75.0
Valid 40-49	18	18.0	18.0	93.0
50+	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Comment: Table 4.1.2 above shows the frequency and percentage of age distribution of the respondent.

Table 4.1.3

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	58	58.0	58.0	58.0
Valid Female	42	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Comment: Table 4.1.3 above shows the frequency and percentage of age distribution of the respondent.

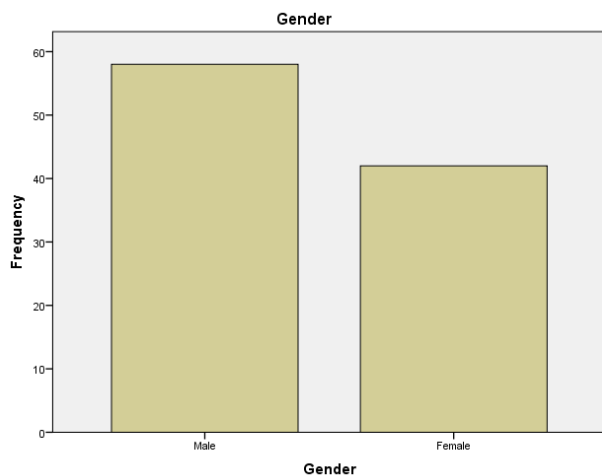


Fig 4.1.3: showing the Gender of the Respondent

Table 4.1.4

Education Level

	Frequen cy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
WAEC	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
BSC	18	18.0	18.0	30.0
Valid MSC	28	28.0	28.0	58.0
MBA	42	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Comment: table 4.1.4 shows the frequency and percentage of the respondent with respect to their levels.

Table 4.1.5

Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	52	52.0	52.0	52.0
Valid Married	28	28.0	28.0	80.0
Engage	16	16.0	16.0	96.0

Divorce	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Comment: table 4.1.5 shows the frequency and percentage of the respondent with respect to their Marital status.

4.2 INFERENCE STATISTICS USING MULTI-NOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- MARITAL PROBLEM CAUSE DEPRESSION FOR CHILDREN SOCIAL UPBRINGING

Table 4.2.1

Case Processing Summary

		N	Marginal Percentage
Depression	Agree	42	42.0%
	Disagree	18	18.0%
	Strongly Agree	27	27.0%
	Strongly Disagree	13	13.0%
Age	20-29	32	32.0%
	30-39	43	43.0%
	40-49	18	18.0%
	50+	7	7.0%
Valid		100	100.0%
Missing		0	
Total		100	

Subpopulation	20 ^a
---------------	-----------------

a. The dependent variable has only one value observed in 20 (100.0%) subpopulations.

Comment: table 4.2.1 shows the number and marginal percentage of respondent according to their age and Depression.

Table 4.2.2

Model Fitting Information

Model	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept Only	258.353			
Final	.000	258.353	27	.000

Comment: Model fitting Information table tests whether the variable added statistically significantly improve the model compared to the intercept alone, and since the p value is $0.000 < 0.05$, it means that the full model statistically significantly predicts the dependent variable better than the intercept only model alone.

Table 4.2.3

Goodness-of-Fit

	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Pearson	.000	30	1.000

Deviance	.000	30	1.000
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Comment: The pearson presents the pearson chi-square statistic, and small chi-square values found under chi-square indicates that the model is good and well fitted, also $p > 0.05$ ($1.000 > 0.05$) indicates that the model fits the data well and suitable for the data because it simply means the model is not statistically significant.

Table 4.2.4

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	.924
Nagelkerke	1.000
McFadden	1.000

Comment: The Cox and Snell R^2 can be interpreted like R^2 in a multiple regression, but cannot reach a maximum value of 1. The Nagelkerke R^2 can reach a maximum of 1. Nagelkerke R^2 is preferred; this suggests that the model accounts for 100% of variance of response.

Table 4.2.5

Likelihood Ratio Tests on causes of marital problems

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Intercept	.000 ^a	.000	0	.
Breakdown in communication	16.818 ^b	16.818	3	.001
Lack of Parental Care	.000 ^c	.000	3	1.000
Physical abuse	.000 ^c	.000	3	1.000
Finances	.000 ^c	.000	3	1.000
Infidelity	.000 ^a	.000	0	.

Loss of employment	.000 ^a	.000	0	.
Infertility	.000 ^c	.000	3	1.000
Loneliness	.000 ^c	.000	9	1.000

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0.

- This reduced model is equivalent to the final model because omitting the effect does not increase the degrees of freedom.
- Unexpected singularities in the Hessian matrix are encountered. This indicates that either some predictor variables should be excluded or some categories should be merged.
- The log-likelihood values are approaching zero. There may be a complete separation in the data. The maximum likelihood estimates do not exist.

Comment: The table shows which of the independent variables are statistically significant. And it could be seen clearly that, it was only the breakdown in communication as major causes of marital problem that is statistically significant because it was only the one that the sig value is less than alpha i.e. ($0.001 < 0.05$)

Table 4.2.6 Model fitting table

Variables in the Equation

	B	SE	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	-.011	.239	.002	1	.113	.989
Breakdown in communication	.005	.006	.730	1	.021	1.005
Physical abuse	.025	.026	.420	1	.213	1.017
Finances	.411	.051	.381	1	.007	.997

Comment: The table 4.2.6 above shows the coefficients that are significance to our model, it could be seen clearly that breakdown in communication and finances variables are significance

because they are those that their sig value is lesser than the level of significance $\alpha=0.05$, hence the fitted model is:

$$P(X) = \frac{e^{-\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3}}{1 - e^{-\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{0.011 + 0.005(\text{breakdown in communication}) + 0.411(\text{finances})}}{1 - e^{0.011 + 0.005(\text{breakdown in communication}) + 0.411(\text{finances})}}$$

This implies that breakdown in communication and finances are major causes of marital problem

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The result of the analysis using Multinomial logistic regression analysis is summarized below:

Table 4.1.1 shows overall total number of data obtained, table 4.1.2 shows the frequency and percentage of respondent with respect to their Gender, table 4.1.3 shows the frequency and percentage of respondent with respect to their Age, table 4.1.4 shows the frequency and percentage of respondent with respect to their level, and lastly table 4.1.5 shows the frequency and percentage of respondent with respect to their department

Model fitting Information table 4.2.2 tests whether the variable added statistically significantly improve the model compared to the intercept alone, and since the p value is $0.000 < 0.05$, we hereby reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the full model statistically significantly predicts the dependent variable better than the intercept only model alone.

The table 4.2.6 shows the coefficients that are significance to our model, it could be seen clearly that breakdown in communication and finances variables are significance because they are those that their sig value is lesser than the level of significance $\alpha=0.05$, hence the fitted model is:

$$P(X) = \frac{e^{-\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3}}{1 - e^{-\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{0.011+0.005(\text{breakdown in communication})+0.411(\text{finances})}}{1-e^{0.011+0.005(\text{breakdown in communication})+0.411(\text{finances})}}$$

This implies that breakdown in communication and finances are major causes of marital problem

5.2 CONCLUSION

Based on this analysis and the findings, the classification model shows a higher correct classification of 82.6% for the two models in classifying such case when demanded. And we can also conclude that breakdown in communication and finances variables are significance because they are those that there sig value is lesser than the level of significance $\alpha=0.05$

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are hereby proposed:

- Counseling should be recommended for children who have parents going through marital problems to avoid post traumatic stress disorder.
- Children from broken homes and single parents should be monitored to avoid cases like teenage pregnancy, juvenile pregnancy etc.
- Family counsellor should organize workshops, seminars and conferences whereby couples would be sensitized on causes of marital disharmony and resolution strategies for resolving marital disharmony.
- Couples should be encouraged to adopt resolution strategies in resolving their marital disharmony.
- Couples should visit family counsellors when they need help.
- Couples should endeavour to accentuate attitudes of co-operative, valuing partnership, demonstrating trust, general good will towards one another and positive values in their marriage. Family counsellors should help them inculcate all these.

The communication of forgiveness when one couple wrongs the other is important. Family counselors and social workers to inculcate this in couples

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

PLEASE TICK [✓] YOUR MOST PREFERRED CHOICE(S) ON A QUESTION.

SECTION A

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Gender

Male ()

Female ()

Age

20-29 ()

30-39 ()

40-49 ()

50+ ()

Marital Status

Single ()

Married ()

Separated ()

Widowed ()

Education Level

WAEC ()

BS.c ()

MS.c ()

MBA ()

SECTION B

Please note that SA stands for strongly agreed, A for agreed, D for disagree and SD is for strongly disagree

Question 1: What are the usual causes of marital problems?

S/N	ITEM STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD

1	Breakdown in communication				
2	Physical abuse				
3	Finances				
4	Infidelity				
5	Loss of employment				
6	Infertility				

Question 2: In which way do marital problems affects the children social upbringing?

S/N	ITEM STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
7	Depression				
8	Higher rate of school drop outs				
9	Teenage pregnancy				
10	Juvenile delinquency				

Question 3: What are the outcomes of marital problems on children social upbringing?

S/N	ITEM STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
11	Children's withdrawal				
12	Loneliness				
13	Loss of confidence				

14	Addiction to alcohol and drug abuse				
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Research Question 4: does marital problem affect social upbringing of children?

Options	Please tick
Yes	
No	
Undecided	