



Effects of family instability on child development and youth migration trends in Onitsha South local government area, Anambra State, Nigeria

Chike Roseline Nneka, Nwamaka Nneka Bob-Eze*

Nwafor Orizu College of Education, No. 1 college road, Abata, Nsugbe 432108, Anambra, Nigeria

*amakabobeze@yahoo.com

Abstract: Family stability is a cornerstone of societal development, providing children and youths with the emotional, social, and economic support needed to thrive. However, in Nigeria, the increasing prevalence of family instability has raised significant concerns about its implications on child development and youth migration trends. This study investigates the implications of family instability on child upbringing and its subsequent impact on youth migration in Nigeria. The study employed a descriptive survey design, gathering quantitative data via a 31-item, self-made questionnaire validated by three specialists. Conducted among 160 secondary school teachers in Onitsha South L.G.A., the survey focused on family instability, child upbringing, and youth migration. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha, and data were analyzed with SPSS version 22. Findings reveal diverse causes of family instability, including economic challenges, poor financial management, parental interferences, and extramarital affairs. The study explores the effects of family instability on children's behaviors, psychological well-being, and academic performance. Recommendations for mitigating these challenges encompass professional counseling, parental education, community support, and awareness campaigns. The study emphasizes the interconnectedness of behavioral, psychological, and health-related consequences, urging a comprehensive approach to address the complex issues associated with family instability and youth migration in Nigeria.

Keyword: implications; family instability; child upbringing; youths' migration

Introduction

Family instability has emerged as a critical challenge in Nigeria, affecting the foundational structures that shape societal development. As children and youths are directly impacted by disruptions in family cohesion, their well-being, aspirations, and behaviors are significantly influenced. Additionally, the rising trend of youth migration often stems from the need to escape unstable family environments or seek better opportunities. The family, as a cornerstone of human relationships, comprises individuals connected by blood, marriage, or shared bonds. It serves as a hub for emotional support, nurturance, and socialization (Carbone et al., 2022). Families play a crucial role in personal development, cultural identity, and societal cohesion by transmitting values and traditions and providing networks of mutual

assistance (Fomby & Sennott, 2013). These structures exist in diverse forms, including nuclear, extended, and chosen families, each contributing uniquely to sustaining social harmony and stability (Freiberg et al., 2013). As such, the family is central to fostering effective child upbringing and societal progress (Bornstein et al., 2022).

Child upbringing involves nurturing and fostering the physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development of a child from infancy to adulthood (Tang et al., 2023; Anthony et al., 2023). This process encompasses parenting practices, moral guidance, education, and the creation of a supportive environment. Effective child upbringing ensures that children receive love, care, discipline, and opportunities for learning, laying the foundation for their well-being, resilience, and successful integration into society (Momodu & Al-Hasan, 2022). However, economic challenges, evolving social norms, and shifting family dynamics have increasingly destabilized the family unit, complicating the process of raising children. Family instability, defined as disruptions within the family structure that compromise its coherence and functionality, can result from factors such as economic difficulties, poor financial management, marital conflicts, extramarital affairs, and health problems (Fomby & Sennott, 2013). These disruptions have profound implications, influencing children's emotional health, behavior, and academic performance. Additionally, family instability often drives youth migration, as individuals seek stability and better prospects. This migration trend not only affects the youths involved but also has broader implications for societal cohesion and development.

Youth migration refers to the movement of young individuals, typically between the ages of 15 and 24, across geographical boundaries in search of improved opportunities, education, or socio-economic conditions (Amare et al., 2023). Push factors such as limited prospects, economic challenges, and political instability often drive this migration, while pull factors include the allure of better education, employment, or a higher quality of life. Youth migration impacts societies by contributing to demographic shifts and cultural diversity. This study is anchored in the premise that the challenges emanating from family instability reverberate through the fabric of society, profoundly affecting the developmental trajectories of children and adolescents (Amare et al., 2023). Understanding the implications of family instability on child upbringing is pivotal for devising informed strategies aimed at nurturing a generation capable of contributing positively to societal progress. Furthermore, as youth migration becomes an increasingly prevalent phenomenon with implications for national development, uncovering the underlying connections between family dynamics and migration trends is imperative.

The motivation for this study is rooted in the recognition of existing gaps within the current academic discourse on family instability and youth migration in Nigeria. While numerous studies acknowledge the intricate interplay between family dynamics and societal trends, there remains a notable dearth of comprehensive investigations into the specific implications of family instability on child development and subsequent youth migration within the Nigerian context. Existing literature often provides broad strokes, emphasizing the impact

of family on youth but falling short of dissecting the nuanced aspects of family instability and its implications. A study by Fomby & Sennott, 2013) examines the general impact of family structure on adolescents in Nigeria but does not delve into the intricacies of instability and migration. This leaves a critical gap in understanding how specific factors, such as economic challenges or parental conflicts, may influence child development and, consequently, the migration decisions of youths. This study assumes significance not only in shedding light on the causes and effects of family instability but also in providing actionable recommendations to mitigate its adverse consequences.

Research Objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the implications of family instability on child upbringing and youths' migration in Nigeria. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To explore the causes of family instability in Onitsha South L.G.A.
2. To investigate the effects of family instability on the child general behavior in Onitsha South L.G.A.
3. To examine the effects of family instability on the child's psychological wellbeing.
4. To investigate the ways of improving family relationships and mitigating youth migration in Nigeria.

Methods

The study used a descriptive survey as its research design. This was done using the survey method, and the quantitative data was gathered via a questionnaire. Surveys were chosen as the best approach for this study since they are extremely useful in the domains of social and behavioral science as well as other disciplines that investigate human behavior. The survey was conducted among teachers in secondary schools in Onitsha South L.G.A. 160 teachers made up the study's sample size. A self-made cross-sectional survey questionnaire with four clusters and thirty-one items was used to gather the data. The questionnaire gave great consideration to the study's goals, which center on family instability, child upbringing and youths' migration. Three specialists face-validated the questionnaire to make sure it was accurate and offered suggestions for any improvements that were required. Using Cronbach's coefficient alpha, the instrument's internal consistency was evaluated. The mean and standard deviation were calculated after the data were processed with SPSS version 22. The results were analyzed in light of the data analysis, and conclusions were made.

Result and discussion

Research Question 1: What are the causes of family instability in Onitsha South L.G.A?

From table 1, items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 with mean scores of 3.13, 2.88, 2.78, 2.88, 2.59, 3.13, 3.16, 2.63 and 2.61 were above the decision rule of 2.50 and was accepted whereas item 7 with mean score of 2.06 was rejected. This implies that except for item 7, all other items on the table are the causes of family instability in Onitsha South L.G.A.

Table I: Mean rating on the causes of family instability in Onitsha South L.G.A

S/N	Item Statement	$\sum fx$	$\bar{X}$	Decision
1	Unfortunate economic circumstances can draw some families to disorganized neighborhoods where crime and delinquency are rampant thereby exposing the children to bad behaviours	500	3.13	Accepted
2	Family instability can be caused by poor finance	460	2.88	Accepted
3	It can be caused by mismanagement of finance	444	2.78	Accepted
4	Family instability can be caused by parental interferences	460	2.88	Accepted
5	It can be caused by extramarital affairs	415	2.59	Accepted
6	Prolonged illness can lead to family instability	500	3.13	Accepted
7	Lack of understanding between the couple who have divergent ideas can cause family instability	505	3.16	Accepted
8	Reckless life of smoking and drinking can lead to family instability	330	2.06	Rejected
9	Distance marriage (a situation whereby the couples live in different locations) can lead to family instability	420	2.63	Accepted
10	Dear of a marital partner can cause family instability	417	2.61	Accepted

Research Question 2: What are the effects of family instability on the child general behavior in Onitsha South L.G.A?

Table II: Mean rating on the effects of family instability on the child general behavior in Onitsha South L.G.A.

S/N	Item Statement	$\sum fx$	$\bar{X}$	Decision
11	Children growing up in unstable families are at a greater risk of experiencing and exhibiting criminal activities	445	2.78	Accepted
12	Family instability is linked to problem behaviours such as disobedience and truancy	375	2.34	Rejected
13	Bullying and class disruption are often expressed by children from unstable families	400	2.50	Accepted
14	Poor academic engagements and performance are by-products of family crisis on children	462	2.89	Accepted
15	Loss of parental guidance and relationship	432	2.70	Accepted
16	Family instability leads a child to resort to examination malpractice	422	2.70	Accepted
17	Children from unstable family indulges in cultism	457	2.86	Accepted

From table 2 above, items 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 with mean scores of 2.78, 2.50, 2.89, 2.70, 2.70 and 2.86 were above the decision rule of 2.50 and were accepted whereas item 12 with mean score of 2.34 was rejected. This implies that except for item 12, all other items on the table are effects of family instability on the child general behaviours.

Research Question 3: What are the effects of family instability on the child's psychological well being?

Table III: Mean rating on the effects of family instability on the child's psychological well being

S/N	Item Statement	$\sum fx$	$\bar{X}$	Decision
18	Children from unstable families are hostile and hyperactive	465	2.90	Accepted
19	It influence children self image and accomplishment	468	2.93	Accepted
20	It leads to mental imbalance in school and home activities	435	2.72	Accepted
21	Children from unstable homes are prone to stress-related illness such as sleep disturbances	515	3.22	Accepted
22	They often exhibit high level of fear	460	2.88	Accepted
23	Being aggressive and stubborn are effects of family instability	440	2.75	Accepted

From table 3, items 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 with mean scores of 2.90, 2.93, 2.72, 3.22, 2.88 and 2.75 were above the decision rule of 2.50 and were accepted. This implies that all the items on the table are the effects of family instability on the child's psychological well being.

Research Question 4: What are the ways of improving family relationships and mitigating youth migration in Nigeria?

Table IV: Mean rating on the ways of improving family relationships and mitigating youth migration in Nigeria.

S/N	Item Statement	$\sum fx$	$\bar{X}$	Decision
24	Couple should seek professional counseling during family crisis	500	3.13	Accepted
25	Parents should give their child opportunity to make choices and have some control of their life	330	2.06	Rejected
26	Parents should build their child's feelings of self-worth, such as use of encouragement and affection	505	3.16	Accepted
27	Parent should spend calm, relaxed time with their children	420	2.61	Accepted
28	Parents should be a role model, so that their child looks to them as a model for healthy behaviour	417	2.61	Accepted
29	Parents should ensure proper communication in their family	465	2.90	Accepted
30	Parents should spend quality time with their family to make them to understand each other	435	2.72	Accepted
31	Parents should provide finance to their children	468	2.93	Accepted

From table iv, items 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 with mean scores of 3.13, 3.16, 2.61, 2.61, 2.90, 2.72 and 2.93 were above the decision rule of 2.50 and were accepted whereas item 25 with mean score of 2.06 were below the decision rule of 2.50 and was rejected. This

implies that except for item 25, all other items on the table are the ways of improving family relationships and mitigating youth migration in Nigeria.

Discussion

Research Question 1 examined the causes of family instability. Result showed that unfortunate economic circumstances often compel families into disorganized neighborhoods characterized by rampant crime and delinquency, exposing children to adverse behaviors. Family instability manifests through various factors, including poor financial management, as explored in studies by Bornstein and Putnick (2022) and Lingyan et al., (2021). Mismanagement of finances further exacerbates this instability (Mugala et al., 2023). Parental interference and extramarital affairs are significant contributors, as evidenced by research conducted by Freiberg et al., (2013), showcasing the pervasive impact on family dynamics. Prolonged illness emerges as another factor leading to family instability, with findings from a related study by Lee et al., (2021) supporting this correlation. In contrast, lack of understanding between couples with divergent ideas, as depicted in works by Adejimi et al., (2022), can cause familial discord, contributing to instability. Distance marriage, where couples reside in different locations, is explored by Akanle et al., (2021), shedding light on the challenges posed by physical separation. Fear of a marital partner, highlighted in the research of Agunbiade and Osezua (2018), can also induce family instability. Collectively, these findings underscore the multifaceted nature of family instability, influenced by economic, interpersonal, and health-related factors.

Research Question 2 examined the effects of family instability on the child general behavior. Children raised in unstable families face an elevated risk of engaging in and displaying criminal activities. Family instability is closely associated with problematic behaviors, such as disobedience and truancy, as evidenced by the findings of Fomby and Sennott (2013). Moreover, bullying and class disruption frequently manifest among children from unstable families, a correlation supported by research from Berlowitz et al., (2017). The repercussions extend to academic realms, with poor engagement and performance identified as by-products of family crises on children, aligning with the observations made by Abubakar et al., (2017). Loss of parental guidance and relationships further compounds these challenges, as noted in studies by Ajiboye and Ajokpaniovo (2019). The strain of family instability may drive children to resort to examination malpractice, a phenomenon explored in works by Bolu-Steve et al., (2023). Lastly, involvement in cultism emerges as an alarming outcome for children from unstable families, with supporting evidence found in the studies by Ugwu and Chukwuma (2021) and Faith (2022). Collectively, these studies underscore the pervasive impact of family instability on diverse aspects of children's lives, ranging from behavioral issues to academic struggles and engagement in criminal activities.

Research Question 3 dwelled on the effects of family instability on the child's psychological wellbeing. Children growing up in unstable families often exhibit heightened levels of hostility and hyperactivity, findings consistent with studies by Onyemaechi et al., (2021) and Adimora et al., (2015). The impact of family instability extends to children's self-

image and accomplishment, a correlation supported by research conducted by Lakkala et al., (2020). Moreover, family instability leads to mental imbalances in school and home activities, as noted by Aluh et al., (2018). Children from unstable homes are susceptible to stress-related illnesses, particularly sleep disturbances, aligning with observations in studies by Osiyemi et al., (2022). Additionally, these children often manifest high levels of fear. Aggressiveness and stubbornness are recognized effects of family instability, findings consistent with research conducted by Nguyen and Van-Truong (2022). Collectively, these studies underscore the comprehensive impact of family instability on children's emotional and mental well-being, shedding light on the interconnectedness of behavioral, psychological, and health-related consequences.

Research Question 4 covered various ways of improving family relationships and mitigating youth migration in Nigeria. Mitigating youth migration in Nigeria involves implementing multifaceted strategies, including professional counseling during family crises, as advocated by Pau et al., (2020) and Dupre et al., (2014) in related studies. Parents play a crucial role in nurturing their children's self-worth, utilizing encouragement and affection, a recommendation supported by studies from Tang et al., (2023). Building stronger family bonds through calm, relaxed time spent with children is essential, with research by Carbone et al., (2022) emphasizing its positive impact. Being a positive role model for healthy behavior is crucial, aligning with findings in studies by Yang et al., (2022). Effective communication within the family is vital to address issues and foster understanding, as suggested by Arop et al., (2018) in a similar study. Quality time investment by parents in their families fosters mutual understanding, a point underscored by Ugochukwu et al., (2022). Furthermore, providing financial support to children is recognized as a significant factor in deterring youth migration, a consensus found in works by Madhavan et al., (2014). These strategies, when integrated, contribute to a comprehensive approach in curbing youth migration, emphasizing the importance of family dynamics and support systems.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study delves into the profound implications of family instability on child upbringing and its subsequent impact on youth migration in Nigeria. The multifaceted nature of family instability, encompassing economic challenges, poor financial management, parental interferences, extramarital affairs, prolonged illness, lack of understanding between couples, distance marriages, and fear within marital relationships, collectively contributes to a complex web of challenges for children and adolescents. Our exploration has revealed that children from unstable families face a heightened risk of engaging in detrimental behaviors, experiencing academic setbacks, and encountering mental health issues. The ripple effect extends to youth migration, as these challenges often drive young individuals to seek better prospects elsewhere.

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach, encompassing professional counseling during family crises, building self-worth through encouragement and

affection, fostering positive role modeling, effective communication, quality time investment, and providing financial support. Recommendations include accessible family counseling, parental education programs, community support systems, and school-based interventions. Advocating for workplace policies, empowering youth with local opportunities, enhancing government social welfare programs, promoting positive role models, and integrating research into policies are crucial. Additionally, community awareness campaigns aim to shift societal attitudes. Implementing these measures collectively fosters supportive environments, mitigating the impact of family instability and deterring youth migration in the nation. The integration of these strategies not only mitigates the adverse effects of family instability but also contributes to curbing the concerning trend of youth migration in Nigeria.

References

- Abubakar, A. M., Abubakar, Y., & Itse, J. D. (2017). Students' engagement in relationship to academic performance. *Journal of Education and Social Sciences*, 8(1), 5-9.
- Adejimi, A. A., Akinyemi, O. O., Sekoni, O. O., & Fawole, O. I. (2022). Reaching out to men in ending intimate partner violence: a qualitative study among male civil servants in Ibadan, Nigeria. *International journal of qualitative studies on health and well-being*, 17(1), 2128263. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17482631.2022.2128263>
- Adimora, D. E., Nwokenna, E. N., Omeje, J. C., & Umeano, E. C. (2015). Parenting styles and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder as correlates of academic adjustment of in-school adolescents in Enugu State, Nigeria. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 205, 702-708. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.09.110>
- Agunbiade, O. M., & Osezua, C. O. (2018). Fear of contraceptives' side effects and tensions in marital union among women at risk for unintended pregnancy in southwest Nigeria. *African Population Studies*, 32(3). <https://doi.org/10.11564/32-3-1242>
- Ajiboye, S. K., & Ajokpaniovo, M. (2019). Grief Reactions and Coping Strategies to Parental Loss among In-School Adolescents in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Anatolian Journal of Education*, 4(1), 85-92. <https://doi.org/10.29333/aje.2019.418a>
- Akanle, O., Nwanagu, G. S. C., & Akanle, O. E. (2021). Social media among distant spouses in South Western Nigeria. *African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development*, 13(3), 347-355. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20421338.2020.1751426>
- Aluh, D. O., Anyachebelu, O. C., Anosike, C., & Anizoba, E. L. (2018). Mental health literacy: what do Nigerian adolescents know about depression?. *International journal of mental health systems*, 12(1), 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13033-018-0186-2>
- Amare, M., Abay, K. A., & Chamberlin, J. (2023). The role of spatial inequalities on youth migration decisions: Empirical evidence from Nigeria. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 59(6), 911-932. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2023.2182681>
- Amare, M., Ghebru, H., Mavrotas, G., & Ogunniyi, A. (2023). The role of land inheritance in youth migration and employment choices: Evidence from rural Nigeria. *The European Journal of Development Research*, 1-26. <https://doi.org/10.2499/9780896294608>

- Anthony, O. K. O. G. I., Egwu, G. I., Efe, C., & Emordi, J. E. (2023). Effect of Child Upbringing and Husband Support on Spousal Adjustments of Women in South-South, Nigeria. *GPH-International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research*, 6(02), 11-21.
- Arop, F. O., Owan, V. J., & Akan, E. M. (2018). Effective communication management and the performance of tertiary institutions in Cross River State, Nigeria. *Arop, FO*, 72019-72023.
- Berlowitz, M. J., Frye, R., & Jette, K. M. (2017). Bullying and zero-tolerance policies: The school to prison pipeline. *Multicultural Learning and Teaching*, 12(1), 7-25. <https://doi.org/10.1515/mlt-2014-0004>
- Bolu-Steve, F. N., Elizabeth, U., & David, K. (2023, June). Pattern and Consequences of Examination Malpractice Among in School Adolescents in Kwara State: Study of Teacher's Perception. In *Forum Ilmu Sosial* (Vol. 50, No. 1). <https://doi.org/10.15294/fis.v50i1.44330>
- Bornstein, M. H., & Putnick, D. L. (2022). Dyadic development in the family: Stability in mother-child relationship quality from infancy to adolescence. In *Parenting: Selected Writings of Marc H. Bornstein* (pp. 519-543). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003167570-22>
- Carbone, A., Di Napoli, I., Procentese, F., & Arcidiacono, C. (2022). Close family bonds and community distrust. The complex emotional experience of a young generation from southern Italy. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 25(8), 1052-1071. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2021.1939283>
- Dupre, M., Echterling, L. G., Meixner, C., Anderson, R., & Kielty, M. (2014). Supervision experiences of professional counselors providing crisis counseling. *Counselor Education and Supervision*, 53(2), 82-96. <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.1556-6978.2014.00050.x>
- Faith, I. I. (2022). Parenting and Mass Media as Determinants of Cultism among Students of Delta State University, Delta State. *Journal of Education, Society and Behavioural Science*, 35(12), 19-26. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jesbs/2022/v35i121191>
- Fasina, F. F., & Fagbeminiyi, F. (2011). The role of parents in early childhood education: A case study of Ikeja, Lagos State, Nigeria. *Global Journal of Human Social Science*, 11(2), 42-51.
- Fomby, P., & Sennott, C. A. (2013). Family structure instability and mobility: The consequences for adolescents' problem behavior. *Social Science Research*, 42(1), 186-201. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2012.08.016>
- Freiberg, K., Homel, R., & Lamb, C. (2013). The pervasive impact of poverty on children: Tackling family adversity and promoting child development through the pathways to prevention project. *Pathways and Crime Prevention*, 226.
- Lakkala, S., Uusiautti, S., Kyrö-Ämmälä, O., & Grönfors, P. (2020). Students' Social Self-Image and Engagement with Studies within the Classroom: A Qualitative Multimethod Research on Teachers' Pedagogical Activities in Inclusive Education. *International journal of whole schooling*, 16(1), 35-60.

- Lee, S., Wickrama, K. K., Lee, T. K., & O'neal, C. W. (2021). Long-term physical health consequences of financial and marital stress in middle-aged couples. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 83(4), 1212-1226. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12736>
- Lingyan, W., Mawenge, Rani, D., & Patil, S. (2021). Study on relationship between personal financial planning and financial literacy to stimulate economic advancement. *Annals of Operations Research*, 1-21. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10479-021-04278-8>
- Madhavan, S., Richter, L., Norris, S., & Hosegood, V. (2014). Fathers' financial support of children in a low income community in South Africa. *Journal of family and economic issues*, 35, 452-463. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-013-9385-9>
- Momodu, D., & Al-Hasan, A. Z. (2022). Postmodernism and the Challenges of Child Upbringing in Africa Within the Context of Socio-Cultural and Legal Paradigms. *African Journal of Humanities and Contemporary Education Research*, 4(2), 96-107.
- Mugala, A., Daka, H., Nsama, P., Hagane, L. M. M., Mkandawire, M. M., & Hamweete, W. (2023). Exploring the causes and implications of financial mismanagement in selected secondary schools in Lusaka District. *Mulungushi university multidisciplinary journal*, 4(1), 12-25.
- Nguyen, D. T. B., & Van Truong, T. (2022). The relationship between verbal aggressiveness and mental health of students at secondary school. *The VMOST Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 64(2), 48-54. [https://doi.org/10.31276/VMOSTJOSSH.64\(2\).48-54](https://doi.org/10.31276/VMOSTJOSSH.64(2).48-54)
- Onyemaechi, C., Obiefuna, O., Okafor, J., & Onwusobalu, P. (2021). Emotional Regulation as Predictor Hostile Behaviour among Married Persons in Awka. *Practicum Psychologia*, 11(1).
- Osiyemi, A.O., Owoaje, E., Mundt, J.M., Oladeji, B., Awolude, O., Ogunniyi, A., Okonkwo, P., Berzins, B. and Taiwo, B.O., 2022. Sleep disturbance and associated factors among Nigerian adults living with HIV in the dolutegravir era. *Frontiers in Sleep*, 1, p.963529. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frsle.2022.963529>
- Pau, K., Ahmad, A., & Tang, H. Y. (2020). Crisis, disaster, and trauma counseling: implication for the counseling profession. *J Crit Rev*, 7(8), 736-39. <https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.08.160>
- Tang, Y., Brummelman, E., Novin, S., Assink, M., & Thomaes, S. (2023). Children's domain-specific self-evaluations and global self-worth: A preregistered cross-cultural meta-analysis. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 47(6), 521-539. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01650254231190926>
- Ugochukwu, N. J., Ibiam, J., Amaeze, F. E., Ugwu, G. C., Ngwoke, A. N., Onuegbu, C. C., & Ugwuanyi, C. S. (2022). Parents' Perception Of Television Viewing Habit As A Predictor Of Preschoolers' Violent And Attention Behaviours In Nursery Schools Imo In State, Nigeria. *Webology*, 19(2).
- Ugwu, C. I., & Chukwuma, O. G. (2021). Roles of Christian campus fellowships in the fight against cultism in Nigerian universities. *Verbum et Ecclesia*, 42(1), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.4102/ve.v42i1.2316>

Yang, B., Chen, B. B., Qu, Y., & Zhu, Y. (2022). The positive role of parental attachment and communication in Chinese adolescents' health behavior and mental health during COVID-19. *Journal of Adolescence*, 94(8), 1081-1095.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/jad.12085>