

**POTENCY OF INTER-PERSONALITY AND FAMILY DEMOGRAPHY IN
PREDICTING OTHER PERSONALITY FACTORS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
IN ANAMBRA STATE, EASTERN NIGERIA (BIAFRA)**

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ABSTRACT: *The study examined “potency of inter-personality and family demography in predicting other personality factors in Anambra State, Eastern Nigeria (Biafra)”. Objective is the likelihood of people’s behaviours and family demography predicting their other behaviours. Students (n=101) of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State, Eastern-Nigeria (Biafra), sampled using cluster and incidental techniques participated. Big-Five Personality Inventory of convergent validity .97 and Split-half reliability .75 was used. Cross-sectional and correlational designs, plus multivariate hierarchical regression were adopted. Findings: “Agreeableness” significantly predicted “conscientiousness”, and “negative emotionality”; “Conscientiousness” significantly predicted “negative emotionality”, and “open-mindedness”; “Birth order” significantly predicted family number of children; “Number of children”, “family socio-economy”, and “Christian denomination” were substantially non-significant negative predictors of personality; finally “Extraversion” was non-significant positive predictors of personality. More cross-cultural studies on the topic are recommended. Christian religion should re-appraise their personality shaping roles to be functionally effective.*

KEYWORDS: potency, personality, family-demography, Anambah-state”, eastern-Nigeria, Biafra

INTRODUCTION

Personality is the characteristic way of thinking, feeling and acting (Baler & Don (1991). In Eastern Nigeria (Biafra), the population of university students has grown so tremendously that youths' behaviour on the campus are becoming complex to understand. Similarly, the family which helps to shape an individual's behaviour (Barnow, Schuckit, Smith, Preuss & Danko, 2002) seems to be overburdened (Schermeron & Cummings, 2008) in the globalized social systems. Healthy personality and good family demography sustain satisfaction and students success in academics (Cornelius-White, Garza & Hoey, 2004). Amidst myriad of students' behavioural issues, there is high need to examine how a personality attribute can help predict students' other behavioural likelihood. That is the essence this study.

Statement of Problem

Various behavioural issues that university students exhibit stir up curiosity on how to predict some other personality of university youths. Some students that were known to be very good at home do change in the university. This becomes an issue of concern. The interest in this study is to examine the likelihood of youths' behaviours and family demography in predicting their other behaviours. This is with particular reference to the youths of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State, Eastern Nigeria, (Biafra).

As no known study had been carried out on this issue in Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, the current study is geared towards investigating the inter-personality (Extraversion, Agreeableness, conscientiousness, Negative Emotionality, and Open-mindedness) potency; as well as family demography (birth order, number of children in the family, family socio-economy and religious affiliation) in predicting university youths' likelihood of other behaviours. The findings will assist the university management identify ahead and shape university youths in order to effectively inculcate learning and character in graduates.

Objectives of Study

The study is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To investigate the potency of using a personality factor to predict another personality/behavioural issue(s).
2. To find out the extent to which family demography influences the personality of youths.
3. To find out the influence of birth order on the personality of youths.
4. To examine whether the number of children in the family influences the personality.
5. To examine whether socio-economy of the family influences the personality of the University youths.
6. To identify the extent to which Christian denomination influences the personality of the youths.

Significance of Study

The significance of the study lies on the following reasons:

1. It will investigate the potency of using a personality factor to predict another personality/behavioural issue(s).
2. The study will bring into focus the extent to which family demography influences the personality of university youths.

3. The study will highlight the role birth order plays on the personality.
4. Again the study brings into focus the influence of number of children on the personality of the university youths.
5. The study will bring into limelight the contribution of family socio-economy on the youths' behavioural issues.
6. Again the study will examine the influence of Christian denomination on the personality issues of university youths.

Research Questions

The research questions of the study are:

1. What is the possibility that a personality factor can be used to predict another personality/behavioural issue(s)?
2. What are the extent to which family demographic factors influence the personality of youths?
3. To what extent will birth order influence the personality of university youths?
4. In what ways will number of children in the family influence the personality of university youths?
5. How does socio-economy influence university youths' personality?
6. How does Christian religion influence university youths personality?

Hypotheses

1. A personality factor will not significantly predict another personality/behavioural issue(s).
2. Birth order will not significantly influence the personality of university youths.
3. Family number of children will not have significant relationship with the personality of university youths.
4. Family socio-economy will not have significant relationship on the personality of university youths.
5. Christian denomination of the family will not significantly influence the personality of university youths.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Demography Theories

Demographic transition theory by Van de Kaa (1994)

This theory postulates that change in family situation influences the behaviour of the family members. The essence is to adapt to the unfolding family experiences. Consequently family members adopt behaviours that are necessary in coping with the transition associated with changes from the standpoint to the unfolding realities. Lesthaeghe (1995) identified that demographic transition can be caused by ideational change, affects fertility and mortality, in which the impacts manifest in the youths behaviour in the society (Lim & Kim 2006). Youths are very likely to adopt a particular behavioural disposition as a fallout of family experiences.

Economic theory of family demography by Becker (1981), Easterlin (1973) and Oppenheimer (1997)

The economic theory of family demography has it that the economic situation in the family influences the behavior of the family members (Becker, 1981). First is that the increasing women's labor force participation is the major cause of changes in the family. Again the relative cost of rising children may also increase the likelihood of the family stress. The youths' thinking style may be a continuation of the family economic dynamics and preference (Easterlin, 1973). Economic situation of family dynamics puts pressure on investment in schooling, labor markets entrants, marriage and caring for the dependent youths (Oppenheimer, 1997).

Personality Theories

Type theories of personality by Karl Jung (1921)

Individuals are examined based on two personality types of introversion and extroversion. The theory has it that nobody is on the extreme but most people are in the middle as far as behavioral tendencies are concerned. Isabel Briggs Meyers and her mother, Katherine C. Briggs, delineated personality types indicator (MBTI) into "perceiving" function and "judging" functions. The perceiving functions are identified along the sensing and intuition characteristics, while judging function are characterized on either being on the thinking or feeling personality type. Furthermore, Meyer Friedman (1910-2001) and his co-workers divided personality into type A type B. It was emphasized that type A personality theory is characterized by being hard-driving, intense, and prone to stress in their quest to accomplish a goal. On the other hand type B personality theory are characterized by the tendency to relaxed, less competitive, and lower in their push to accomplish a goal.

Psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)

Psychoanalytic theory explains human behaviour in terms of interaction of various components of personality. As a result of this integrated influencing factors on personality, Sigmund Freud formulated the term psychodynamics to explain the impacts of the both the unconscious and conscious components of personality. Hence, he divided human personality into three significant component of personality of the Id (raw and instinctive personality), Ego (rational and meditative personality), and super ego (moral and disciplinary personality). However, the personality structures do not act independently instead they are integrated in determining personality of an individual (Carver & Scheier, 2004). It is also the view of psychoanalytic theory that individuals are compelled into action by two behavioural tendencies which are 'Eros' (love and self-preservation personality) and 'Thanatos' (unhealthy and destructive personality) (Carver & Scheier 2004). There is also the psycho-sexual dimension of the psychoanalytic theory. They include the oral, anal, phallic, latent, and genital dimensions. In oral dimension experiences are focused on the mouth. In anal, focus is on the anus. In the phallic focus is on the sexual organ. In the latent, desires go into hiding and in the genital, individuals develop strong sexual interest outside the family. It is the view of psychoanalyses that individuals who are frustrated at any of these stages of psycho-sexual development tend to develop anxiety, neurosis, and other behavioural disorders (Bullock & Trombley 1999).

Big-Five personality theory by Tupes and Christal (1961); Digman (1990); and Goldberg (1993)

Several independent sets of researchers discovered and defined the five broad traits on empirical studies. Ernest Tupes and Raymond Christal (1961) advanced the initial model based on work done at the US Air force personnel laboratory in the 1950s. J.M. Digman (1990) on his own part proposed his own version of the five factor model of personality in 1990. Similarly, Goldberg (1993) extended the factors model to the highest level of organization in 1993. The dimensions of the five factor personality are considered to be the underlying traits that make up an individual's personality. These personality trait dimensions are: Openness to experience (investigative personality); Conscientiousness (self-regulatory personality); Extraversion (networking personality); Agreeableness (cordiality personality); and Neuroticism (unstable personality) (Toegel & Barsoux, 2012).

Empirical Review

On Family Demography

A study by Collins (2006) using 101 participants showed that there is statistical significant prediction concerning the relationship between birth order and personality; family demography has greater influence on the first child personality trait; birth order is not statistically significant for children of middle birth order, but statistically and significantly predicted the professional choices of the last children. Again, using 104 males and 46 females, Nakao, Takaishi, Tatsuta, Katayama, Iwase, Yorifuji and Takeda (2000) found that extraversion was negatively associated with over protection/interference and with maternal participation in child rearing. Furthermore, Munch, Hunger and Schweitzer (2016) using 253 women showed partial mediation for attachment and on EDs through neuroticism, extraversion and family functioning.

On Personality

In their study using 3,629 samples, Goldberg, Sweeney, Merenda and Hughes (1998) found significant inter-correlations between the Big Five personality structures and family demography at the $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$ levels respectively. Again, a study by George, Anyaegbunam, Azuh, Chine and Omonijo (2015) using 100 samples showed a significant strong correlation of 0.630 between the response variables of personality types and its influence on students' choice as it concerns work-study programme. A study by Amadi, Ahamefule, and Ojo (2015) showed linear combination effect of personality factors (Extraversion, Neuroticism and openness to Experience) on the development of aggressive behaviour among secondary school adolescents was significant ($F(3,176) = 21.266$; $R = .516$, $R^2 = .266$, $Adj. R^2 = .157$, $P < .05$). Again, extraversion and neuroticism personality traits were significant to the development of aggressive behaviour among secondary school adolescents. The result of this study corresponds with an earlier one by Lee-Baggley, Preece, and DeLongis, (2005) that neurotics react emotionally to events other people consider insignificant. Using eighty-three (83) female and male thirty-nine (39) students, Cornelius-White, Garzas and Hoey (2004) found participants' personality performance in achievement for Mexican American was significantly higher than the average score of all the students in the United States (SAT-T=1019; $P < .735$), and was significantly lower than the minimal SAT-T=1100 academic excellence criteria. Ekeh and Nwanze (2015) used a sample of 552 to examine personality and learned helplessness at $P < .05$, and the result indicated that the five personality trait jointly had low positive relationship with learned helplessness.

Operation Definition of Terms

1. Family demography: These are the family characteristics of birth order, family number of children, family socio-economy, and religious affiliation.
2. Birth order: This is the chronological sequence in which children are born in the family
3. Number of children: It is the numerical children in the family identified through counting.
4. Family socio- economy: It is the family background in terms of social influence and wealth.
5. Christian denomination: This is the youth's Christian religions denomination as measured along Catholic, Anglican and Pentecostal denominations.
6. Personality factors/issues: These are youth extent of Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Negative Emotionality and Open-mindedness as measured with the Big-Five Personality Inventory (BF 1-2) of John and Soto (2016).

METHODS

Participants: A total of 101 participants were sampled for the study among Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University Igbaram Campus, Anambra State, Eastern Nigeria (Biafra). The participants were sampled through cluster sampling method. The cluster through which the participant were sampled were the students' courses of study (Departments and Faculties) and gender. Again the family demographic clusters from which the participants were sampled were gender (male=5, female =50); father's occupation (professional =26, Artisans =2, Business =47, Teachers =2, politicians =3, casual earners =5, public, servants =10, security personnel =2, and others =4); Christian Religious denomination (Anglican= 22, Catholic = 55, Pentecostal =22); parental marital status (parents living together=90, divorced =2, separated =4, single =1, widowed = 3); and mother's occupation (professional=23, Artisans =1, Business =35, Teacher =12, politicians =1, casual earners=7, self-employed =1, public servant =13, security personnel =1, and other=7). Furthermore, incidental sampling techniques were used for the study which is based on a participant's availability and willingness to participate in the study.

Instruments: The instrument used for the study was the Big-Five Personality Inventory (BFI-2) by John and Soto (2016). It was used to measure the personality of the youths. The instrument had five sub-factors that measured the following sub-personality issues: Extraversion, conscientiousness, negative emotionality, agreeableness, and open-mindedness. The instrument was validated with Locus of Control Scale by Levenson (1974) which had been previously validated in Nigeria and found valid. The validation of the Big-five personality inventory was determined for the study through convergent validity technique by correlating it with the Locus of Control Scale of Levenson (1974). This is because it has been found that personality and locus of control correlate positively (Kandi & Zeinati 2017). Again, the reliability of the Big-five personality inventory for the study was determined through Guttman Split-half technique. Therefore, the validity coefficient of the Big-five personality inventory was found to be .97, while the reliability coefficient was .75.

Procedures: The total of 101 participants were sampled for the study through cluster and incidental sampling techniques. The number of participants were adequate as they were only those that freely and voluntarily participated in the study on the campus without violating the

University rule/regulation. The study was carried out on the Igbariam Campus of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Eastern Nigeria (Biafra). About 10 minutes were given to all the participants simultaneously (at the same time) to respond to the Big-five Personality Inventory (BFI-2). The participants were encouraged to be personal and independent in responding to the inventory. They were also appealed to be very truthful in the information they were giving. The copies of the inventory were collected immediately after responses. Further explanation and clarifications were given to the participants as the need arose. As the copies of the inventory were being collected, they were also being glanced at for possible mistakes. If a mistake was found, the attention of the participant concerned was called to that. This was possible because the participants were all seated in one class hall.

Design/Statistics: Cross-sectional and correlational designs were used for the study. Both designs are quantitative methods of research in which two or more quantitative variables from the same group of participants are correlated in order to determine if there are relationships, nature of relationships or co-variance between the two or more variables (Waters, 2017). In other words, they are types of non-experimental design in which the researcher measures two or more variables and assesses the statistical relationships (the correlations) between them without having strict control of extraneous variables as obtainable in pure experimental design (which examines causes and effect situation). The statistics for this study was multivariate analysis. It is a type of statistic used to analyze simultaneous observation (data) involving more than one variable (Olkin & Sampson, 2001). This means that multivariate statistics can combine data from multiple independent variables and multiple dependent variables and produce a composite statistical analysis giving rise to descriptive, correlational, and predictive results (Pejman & Muhammad 2015).

In the current study, general personality, birth order, number of children, family socio-economy, and Christian denominations are the multiple independent variables examined in the study. Similarly, the multiple dependent variables examined in the study were the five components of personality namely extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, negative emotionality and open-mindedness. The regression analysis can convert the personality factors into the independent and dependent variables and vice versa, so as to test their respective statistical significance. These multiple independent and dependent variables therefore justify the use of multivariate statistics for the statistical analysis of the hypotheses.

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the statistical analyses as they concerned the tested hypotheses. The results are presented sequentially starting with the table 1 that examined the descriptive statistics of the demographic issues and personality of the samples. The next result is table 2, which is the histogram chart of the demographic issues and the personality of the samples. Table 3 is the correlation statistics of the demographic issues and the personality of the samples. The final result is the table 4, which presents hierarchical multiple regression analyses of demographic issues and personality of the samples.

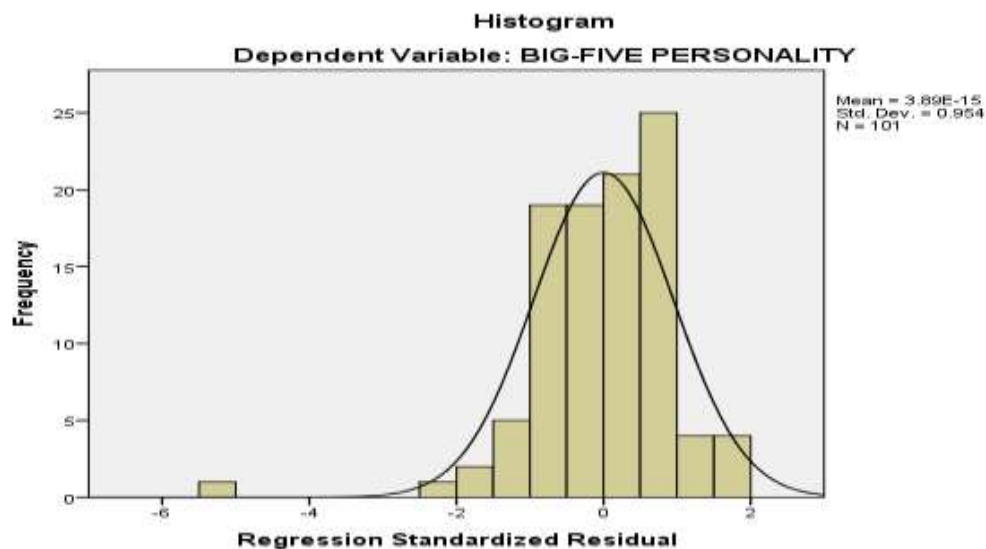
TABLE 1: Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Issues and Personality of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) Youths

| Variables | Mean | Standard Deviations | N |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----|
| GENERAL PERSONALITY | 199.3723 | 22.59373 | 101 |
| BIRTH ORDER | 2.8317 | 1.73821 | 101 |
| FAMILY NUMBER OF CHILDREN | 4.7822 | 1.67693 | 101 |
| FAMILY SOCIO-ECONOMY | 8.1287 | 2.98886 | 101 |
| CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION | 11.7624 | 1.80637 | 101 |
| EXTRAVERSION | 42.1901 | 34.15713 | 101 |
| AGREEABLENESS | 46.4287 | 41.52687 | 101 |
| CONSCIENTIOUSNESS | 38.7079 | 5.59133 | 101 |
| NEGATIVE EMOTIONALITY | 43.6059 | 36.53009 | 101 |
| OPEN-MINDEDNESS | 40.4594 | 6.43090 | 101 |

Source: Analysis of the researchers' primary data of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) youths.

The table 1 above shows the descriptive statistics (the mean, standard deviations, and sample size of the participants) of the demographic issues and personality of the samples. The means of the demographic issues seem inconsistent while their standard deviations seem very stable. However, the reverse phenomena were obtained for the personality variables.

FIGURE 1:



Histogram Statistics of Demographic Issues and Personality of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) Youths.

Source: Analysis of the researchers' primary data of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) youths.

The histogram graph above shows the samples' performance on personality and family demography of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) youths. It shows small mean (3.89E-15), and standard deviation (0.954) for the sample size (101). It indicates that the participants' performance is relatively stable and consistent. Again, the residual errors are

relatively and evenly distributed on both sides of the histogram graph with the origin (0) as the line of fit. This supports the Durbin Watson 2.09 of table 4.

TABLE 2: Correlation Statistics of Demographic Issues and Personality of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) Youths

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Pearson Correlation | 1.000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. GENERAL PERSONALITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. BIRTH ORDER | .087 | 1.000 | | | | | | | | |
| 3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN | -.012 | .471* | 1.000 | | | | | | | |
| 4. FAMILY SOCIO-ECONOMY | -.004 | .160 | .048 | 1.000 | | | | | | |
| 5. CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION | -.104 | -.042 | -.123 | .122 | 1.000 | | | | | |
| 6. EXTRAVERSION | .108 | .091 | .001 | -.072 | .020 | 1.000 | | | | |
| 7. AGREEABLENESS | .204* | -.085 | .076 | .049 | .060 | .008 | 1.000 | | | |
| 8. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS | .654* | .089 | -.132 | .104 | .012 | .010 | .081 | 1.000 | | |
| 9. NEGATIVE EMOTIONALITY | .161 | .185* | .080 | -.013 | -.067 | .010 | .033 | .152 | 1.000 | |
| 10. OPEN-MINDEDNESS | .627* | .070 | .088 | -.110 | -.182 | .084 | .188 | .390 | .012 | 1.000 |

Note: $N = 101$; * $p < .05$; & ** $p < .001$; Reject H_0 @ $p \geq .05$ & $.001$ respectively

Source: Analysis of the researchers' primary data of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) youths

The table 3 above shows the correlation results of the demographic issues and personality of the samples. The results are significant for agreeableness ($p < .05$, $r = .204$, $N = 101$), conscientiousness ($p < .001$, $r = .654$, $N = 101$), and open-mindedness ($p < .001$, $r = .627$, $N = 101$) with the general personality. Birth order is significant for the number of children ($p < .001$, $r = .471$, $N = 101$) and negative emotionality ($p < .05$, $r = .185$, $N = 101$). Open-mindedness is significant for Christian denomination ($p < .05$, $r = -.182$, $N = 101$), agreeableness ($p < .05$, $r = .188$, $N = 101$), and conscientiousness ($p < .001$, $r = .390$, $N = 101$). Agreeableness significantly correlated with open mindedness ($p < .05$, $r = .188$, $N = 101$). Conscientiousness significantly correlated with open mindedness ($p < .001$, $r = .390$, $N = 101$).

There were negative and non-significant correlations for general personality and number of children ($r = -.012$), family socio-economy ($r = -.004$), Christian denomination ($r = -.104$); birth order and Christian denomination ($r = -.042$), agreeableness ($r = -.085$); number of children and Christian denomination ($r = -.123$), conscientiousness ($r = -.132$); family socio-economy and extraversion ($r = -.072$), negative emotionality ($r = -.013$), open mindedness ($r = -.110$), as well as Christian denomination and negative emotionality ($r = -.067$).

Table 3: Summary Results of Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses of Demographic Issues and Personality of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) Youths

| Personality Factors | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Predictors | Step 1β | Step2β | Step3β | Step4β | Step5β | Step6β | Step7β |
| Step1 - Birth Order | .09 | .12* | .12 | .12 | .11 | | .15 |
| Step2 - Number of Children | | .02 | .01 | .00 | | | |
| Step3 - Family Socio-Economy | | -.07 | -.07 | -.08 | -.08 | -.11 | .04 |
| Step4 - Christian Denomination | | .04 | -.01 | -.02 | -.01 | -.01 | -.07 |
| Step5 - Extraversion | | -.06 | -.00 | | -.11 | -.13 | -.11 |
| Step6 - Agreeableness | | | -.11 | -.11 | | | |
| Step7 - Conscientiousness | | -.11 | -.04 | | | | |
| Step8 - Negative Emotionality | | | | | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| Step9 - Open-Mindedness | | .10 | .07 | | | | |
| | | | | | | .23* | .16* |
| | | .16* | .09 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | .65** |
| | | .65** | .47** | | | | |
| | | .04 | .08 | | | | |
| | | | .41** | | | | |
| ΔF | .75 | .35 | .04 | 1.12 | .98 | 5.37* | 71.38** |
| R^2 | .01 | .01 | .01 | .02 | .03 | .09* | .48** |
| ΔR^2 | .01 | .00 | .00 | .01 | .01 | .05* | .40** |
| Df | 1; 99 | 1; 98 | 1; 97 | 1; 96 | 1; 95 | 1; 94 | 1; 93 |
| Durbin Watson | 2.09 | | | | | | |

Note: $N = 101$; * $p < .05$; & ** $p < .001$; Reject H_0 @ $p \geq .05$ & $.001$ respectively

Source: Analysis of the researchers' primary data of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University (COOU) youths

Table 4 above shows the result of hierarchical multiple regression analyses for the hypotheses tested in the study. The overall model of the nine-step hierarchical regression analyses were significant for three personality attributes of agreeableness ($R^2 = .09$, $\Delta R^2 = .05$, $F(1, 94) = 5.37$, $p < .05$), conscientiousness ($R^2 = .48$, $\Delta R^2 = .40$, $F(1, 93) = 71.38$, $p < .001$), and open-mindedness ($R^2 = .61$, $\Delta R^2 = .13$, $F(1, 91) = 29.55$, $p < .001$) with the Durbin Watson of $0 < 2.09 < 4$ indicating relatively normal autocorrelation of the error independence. The overall fit of the model shows the final 61% accounting for the variations in sample.

Birth order, family number of children, family socio-economy, and Christian denomination as tested in the hypothesis were confirmed as not being significant predictors of the University youths' personality. But Christian denomination still accounted for 2% variation in the youths'

personality. However, birth order was found to be significant with the number of children ($\beta = .12, p < .05, N = 101$), although it did not account for any variation in the youths' personality. Furthermore, "agreeableness" ($\beta = .23; p < .05, N = 101$) significantly predicted "conscientiousness" ($\beta = .16; p < .05, N = 101$), and "negative emotionality" ($\beta = .16; p < .05, N = 101$). They also accounted for 9%, 48%, and 48% performance variations respectively. "Conscientiousness" ($\beta = .65; p < .001, N = 101$) significantly predicted "negative emotionality" ($\beta = .65; p < .001, N = 101$) and "open-mindedness" ($\beta = .47, p < .001, N = 101$), with 40%, 00%, and 13% performance variations respectively accounted for.

Finally, number of children, family socio-economy, Christian denomination, and "extraversion" did not predict any personality attribute of the youths. Number of children, family socio-economy, and Christian denomination were substantially non-significant negative predictors of personality characteristics of the youths. Extraversion were non-significant positive predictors of personality characteristics.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS/FINDINGS

Correlation

1. General personality significantly correlated with "agreeableness", "conscientiousness", and "open-mindedness".
2. "Birth order" significantly correlated with "number of children" and "negative emotionality".
3. "Open-mindedness" significantly correlated with "agreeableness", "conscientiousness", but had significantly negative correlation with "Christian denomination".
4. General personality non-significantly and negatively correlated with "number of children", "family socio-economy", and "Christian denomination".
5. "Birth order" non-significantly and negatively correlated with "Christian denomination", and "agreeableness".
6. "Number of children" non-significantly and negatively correlated with "Christian denomination", and "conscientiousness".
7. "Family socio-economy" non-significantly and negatively correlated with "extraversion", "negative emotionality", and "open mindedness".
8. Christian denomination non-significantly and negatively correlated with negative emotionality.

Prediction

9. "Agreeableness" significantly predicted "conscientiousness" personality.
10. "Agreeableness" significantly predicted "negative emotionality" personality.
11. "Conscientiousness" significantly predicted "negative emotionality" personality.
12. "Conscientiousness" significantly predicted "open-mindedness" personality.
13. "Birth order" significantly predicted family number of children.
14. Number of children, family socio-economy, and Christian denomination were substantially non-significant negative predictors of personality characteristics.
15. Extraversion was non-significant positive predictors of personality characteristics.

DISCUSSION

The above findings run counter to the observation of Chaudhary (2017) that demographic factors are significant predictors of open-mindedness quality like tolerance for ambiguity and innovativeness, as well as conscientiousness quality like self-confidence. The current findings are in consonance with the findings of Rohrer, Egloff, and Schmukle, (2015) that birth order did not have significant impact on broad personality traits, yet contradict their other findings that birth order has significant relationship with intellectual domain of personality (Rohrer et al, 2015). Another finding of the study was that a non-significant negative relationship existed between family number of children and general personality. Similarly, there was also no significant relationship between family number of children and the other personality attributes which are extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, negative emotionality and open-mindedness. These findings tend to reflect the observations of Blake (1991) that number of children does not suggest personality outcomes among individuals. Again, family socio-economy has non-significant negative relationship with personality, contradicting Deckers, Falk, Kosse and Schildberg-horisch, (2015) that children from higher socio-economy are more patient, more altruistic, less likely to be risk bearers and have higher intelligence ability. The finding indicates that material sufficiency at home does not assure quality of personality. Furthermore, non-significant negative relationship existed between Christian denomination and personality, contradicting Leslie, Fearn, and Lewis (2015) that Christianity is a good predictor of personality.

Practice and Research Implications of the Study/Findings

1. The study will be of immense benefit to the university management in handling the personality diversities of the university youths. A behavioural manifestation of a student can give hint on the likelihood of the person's another behaviour.
2. Furthermore, the study will be of benefit in family management, such as family planning, training of children, and understanding the youths' behaviour. It gives insight on how family characteristics and dynamics influence behaviour.
3. The study and its findings are very beneficial in interpersonal relationship and interactions. Individuals in interactional process can understand one another by predicting various behavioural perspectives.

CONCLUSION

The study examined “potency of inter-personality and family demography in predicting other personality factors in Anambra State, Eastern Nigeria (Biafra)”. Objective was to found out the likelihood of people's behaviours and family demography predicting their other behaviours. The findings will be very worthwhile in understanding and managing behavioural challenges of university youths in Eastern Nigeria.

Suggestions/Recommendations

With the conclusion of the study, a number of suggestions/recommendations are proffered vis-à-vis future research on the subject-matter.

1. There is need to increase the number of participants should need arise to replicate the study.
2. Other demographic variables not covered in the current study need to be studied as well.

3. There is need to re-appraise the impact of Christian religion in personality shaping of university students, since it was found that Christian denomination could not predict personality.
4. Future studies on the topic need to be carried in the context of cross-cultural background.

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**SAMPLE OF THE MEASURING INSTRUMENT
AND WHAT THE PERSONALITY FACTORS STAND FOR (THEIR BEHAVIOURAL
IMPLICATIONS)**

Big Five Personality Inventory (BF1-2)

| S/N | I am someone who... | Strongly Disagree (1) | Disagree a Little (2) | Neutral No Opinion (3) | Agree a Little (4) | Strongly Agree (5) |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| EXTRAVERSION | | | | | | |
| | Sociability | | | | | |
| 1. | Tends to be quiet | | | | | |
| 2. | Is talkative | | | | | |
| 3. | Is outgoing | | | | | |
| 4 | Is sometimes shy, introverted | | | | | |
| | Assertiveness | | | | | |
| 5. | Is a dominant, act as a leader. | | | | | |
| 6. | Has an assertive personality. | | | | | |
| 7. | Prefers to have others take charge. | | | | | |
| 8. | Finds it hard to influence people. | | | | | |
| | Energy Level | | | | | |
| 9. | Is full of energy. | | | | | |
| 10. | Shows a lot of enthusiasm | | | | | |
| 11. | Rarely feels excited or eager | | | | | |
| 12. | Is less active than other people | | | | | |
| AGREEABLENESS | | | | | | |
| | Compassion | | | | | |
| 13. | Is compassionate, has a soft heart. | | | | | |
| 14. | Can be cold and uncaring. | | | | | |
| 15. | Is helpful and unselfish with others | | | | | |
| 16. | Feels little sympathy for others. | | | | | |
| | Respectfulness | | | | | |
| 17. | Is respectful, treats others with respect. | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 18. | Is polite, courteous to others. | | | | | |
| 19. | Is sometimes rude to others. | | | | | |
| 20. | Starts arguments with others. | | | | | |
| | Trust | | | | | |
| 21. | Assumes the best about people. | | | | | |
| 22. | Has a forgiving nature. | | | | | |
| 23. | Tends to find fault with others. | | | | | |
| 24. | Is suspicious of others' intentions. | | | | | |
| CONSCIENTIOUSNESS | | | | | | |
| | Organization | | | | | |
| 25. | Tends to be disorganized. | | | | | |
| 26. | Is systematic, likes to keep things in order. | | | | | |
| 27. | Keeps things neat and tidy. | | | | | |
| 28. | Leaves a mess, doesn't clean up. | | | | | |
| | Productiveness | | | | | |
| 29. | Is efficient, gets things done. | | | | | |
| 30. | Is persistent, works until the task is finished. | | | | | |
| 31. | Tends to be lazy. | | | | | |
| 32. | Has difficulty getting started on tasks. | | | | | |
| | Responsibility | | | | | |
| 33. | Can be somewhat careless | | | | | |
| 34. | Sometimes behaves irresponsibly | | | | | |
| 35. | Is reliable, can always be counted on. | | | | | |
| 36. | Is dependable, steady. | | | | | |
| NEGATIVE EMOTIONALITY | | | | | | |
| | Anxiety | | | | | |
| 37. | Is relaxed, handles stress well | | | | | |
| 38. | Worries a lot | | | | | |
| 39. | Rarely feels anxious or afraid | | | | | |
| 40. | Can be tense | | | | | |
| | Depression | | | | | |
| 41. | Often feels sad. | | | | | |
| 42. | Tends to feel depressed, blue | | | | | |
| 43. | Feels secure, comfortable with self. | | | | | |
| 44. | Stays optimistic after experiencing a setback | | | | | |
| | Emotional Volatility | | | | | |
| 45. | Is emotionally stable, not easily upset. | | | | | |
| 46. | Is temperamental, gets emotional easily. | | | | | |
| 47. | Keeps their emotions under control. | | | | | |
| 48. | Is moody, has up and down mood swings. | | | | | |
| OPEN-MINDEDNESS | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Intellectual Curiosity | | | | | |
| 49 | Has little interest in abstract ideas. | | | | | |
| 50 | Is complex, a deep thinker. | | | | | |
| 51 | Avoids intellectual, philosophical discussions. | | | | | |
| 52 | Is curious about many different things. | | | | | |
| | Aesthetic Sensitivity | | | | | |
| 53 | Is fascinated by art, music, or literature. | | | | | |
| 54 | Have few artistic interests. | | | | | |
| 55 | Values art and beauty. | | | | | |
| 56 | Thinks poetry and plays are boring. | | | | | |
| | Creative Imagination | | | | | |
| 57. | Has little creativity. | | | | | |
| 58. | Is inventive, finds clever ways to do things. | | | | | |
| 59. | Is original, comes up with new ideas. | | | | | |
| 60. | Has difficulty imagining things. | | | | | |

Big Five Personality Inventory (BF1-2) by Oliver P. John & Christopher J. Soto (2016)