

Associations Between Exposure to Domestic Violence, Depression and Cyberbullying Among Secondary School Adolescents In Oshodi-Isolo Lagos.

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ABSTRACT

Literatures on high prevalence of domestic violence are well documented. There is however paucity of research on exposure to domestic violence relates to cyber bullying behavior among Nigerian adolescents. The focus of this study was to determine the correlation between Exposure to Domestic Violence (EDV), depression and cyber bullying behavior among secondary school adolescents. A total of 300 purposively selected secondary school adolescents in Oshodi Isolo Lagos metropolis responded to Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV), Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC) and Online Victimization Scale for Adolescents (OVSA). Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Data was analyzed using the descriptive (frequency count) and Inferential statistics (Pearson moment correlation analysis). A high prevalence of EDV, depression and involvement of cyber bullying was reported. Patterns of the factors of cyber bullying ranged from 26.7% individual online racial discrimination to 37% vicarious online racial discrimination. EDV significantly positively related with depression and involvement in cyber bullying. Significant gender influence was observed on depressing and cyber bullying. Age categories significantly influenced cyber bullying. Authors conclude that a high prevalence of depressing pmop involvement in cyber bullying exists among secondary school adolescents. EDV is a significant positive correlate of depression and cyber bullying. There is gender difference on depression and cyber bullying. Age categories influence cyber bullying among the adolescents.

Key words: Domestic violence, depression, cyber bullying adolescents.

INTRODUCTION

Belsey (2004) explained Cyber bullying (CB) as involving the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to aid deliberate, repeated, and aggressive behavior by an individual or group that is intended to harm others. CB can be defined as a series of recurring,

intentionally aggressive behaviors that is carried out by a group or individual using electronic means, focused on threatening, embarrassing, or intimidating a victim who cannot easily defend himself or herself (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006). Willard, (2004) categorized forms of cyber bullying into the following: (1) Flaming which involves sending angry, rude, vulgar messages directed at a person or persons privately or to an online group. (2) Harassment (repeatedly sending a person offensive messages. (3) Cyber stalking: a form of harassment that include threats of harm. (4) Denigration (put-downs) Sending or posting harmful, untrue, or cruel statements about a person to other people. (5) Masquerade (pretending to be someone else and sending or posting material that makes that person look bad or places that person in potential danger). (6) Outing and trickery (Sending or posting material about a person that contains sensitive, private, or embarrassing information, including forwarding private messages or images. Engaging in tricks to solicit embarrassing information that is then made public. Finally (7) Exclusion (actions that specifically and intentionally exclude a person from an online group). Cyber bullying has the tendency of devastating victims and their families. Just like the traditional bullying CB can result in psychological harm as low self-esteem, school failure, anger, anxiety, depression, school avoidance, school violence, and suicide (Beran & Li, 2005).

World Health Organization – (WHO 2005) has defined Domestic Violence (DV) as the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against women by current or former male intimate partners.

Domestic Violence occurs globally (UNICEF, 2007) and can take many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects, battering), or threats thereof. It can also take the form of sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive covert abuse and economic deprivation (Siemieniuk, Krentz, Gish, & Gill, 2010). Incidents of Domestic Violence (DV) include honor beating, torture, acid baths and even death through honor killing battering of intimate partner and others, sexual abuse of children, marital rape and traditional practices that are harmful to women such as female genital mutilation (Heidi, 1998; Adebayo & Kola, 2013).

Witnessing abuse, experiencing it or living in an environment where someone is being physically abused can be psychologically devastating for a child and makes such a child susceptible to depression, leaving people around him and his immediate environment unsafe. Children who are exposed to Domestic Violence (DV) during their upbringing will suffer in their developmental and psychological wellbeing (Dodd, 2009; Lazenbatt, & Thompson-Cree, 2009). Exposure to Domestic Violence (DV) generally impacts how the child develops emotionally, socially, behaviorally as well as cognitively (Sadeler, 1994; Lazenbatt, & Thompson-Cree, 2009). Some emotional and behavioral problems that can result due to domestic violence includes increased aggressiveness, anxiety, and changes in how a child socializes with friends, family, and authorities (Sadeler, 1994, Dodd, 2009). Studies showed that children who experienced domestic violence had psychopathological symptoms such as depressive symptoms, anxiety problems and personality problems. (Cao, Li, Zhao, Zhang, Guo, Zhang & Luo, 2016; Hiremath & Debaje 2017; Billah & Khan 2015). In this study our aim is to ascertain the Patterns of the factors of

cyber bullying, Find out the relationship between Exposure to Domestic Violence (EDV), depression and involvement in cyber bullying, observe the gender difference on depression and cyber bullying, and determine the influence of Age categories on cyber bullying.

Research Questions

1. What are the Patterns of the factors of cyber bullying among the participants?
2. Are there significant relationships between EDV, depression and involvement in cyber bullying?
3. What are the gender differences in depression and cyber bullying?
4. Does age play significant influence on cyber bullying?

Hypotheses

1. Perceived exposure to domestic violence will significantly relate with the severity of depression among the participants
2. Perceived exposure to domestic violence will significantly relate with the severity of general online victimization among the participants.
3. There will be significant gender difference on severity of depression among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state.
4. There will be significant gender difference on General online victimization among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state.
5. There will be significant influence of age categories on General online victimization among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state.

RESEARCH METHOD

Participants

A cross sectional survey design was employed in the study. The population comprised of male and female senior secondary school (SSS) students in selected school in Oshodi-Isole LGA Lagos state Southwestern Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was adopted in this study. In the first stage a purposive sampling technique was used in selecting the five schools. Also a purposive sampling technique was used to draw 75 students from each of the selected senior secondary schools who participated in the study.

Measures

Three standardized research instruments were used for the data collection. They are: Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV). This is a 26-item instrument by Edleson (2007) that measure Childs exposure to domestic violence. Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC) is a 20 item self-report depression inventory by Weissman Orvaschel & Padian (1980). Online Victimization Scale for Adolescents (Tynes, Rose & Williams 2010) and the scale has four factors which are; the general online victimization (8 items), direct sexual online harassment (6 items), direct racial discrimination (4 items) and vicarious racial discrimination (3 items) (Brendesha et al 2010).

Psychometric Properties of the Instruments

The Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV) has a Cronbach Alpha Coefficient ranging from .59 to .85. The Online Victimization ranged from .47 to .79 ($\alpha = .88$), Online Sexual Victimization ranged from .50 to .84 ($\alpha = .83$), Individual Online Racial Discrimination ranged from .64 to .70 ($\alpha = .71$), and Vicarious Racial Discrimination ranged from .74 to .82 ($\alpha = .83$). The Center for epidemiological studies depression scale for children (CES-DC) scale has an internal consistency ($\alpha = .84 - .92$) and excellent concurrent validity with the Children's Depression Inventory.

Data Analysis

Data collected was analyzed with the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics (frequency count and percentages) were used to organize, summarize and describe the demographic characteristics of respondents; inferential statistics (t-test of independent variables, Pearson moment correlation analysis were used to test the hypotheses of the study.

RESULTS

Demographic Characteristics of Participants

TABLE 1 Distribution of Respondents

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	146	48.5
	Female	154	51.5
	Total	300	100
Age categories	13 - 15 years	176	58.7
	16-20yrs	124	41.3
	Total	300	100.0
Family type	Monogamous	209	69.7
	Polygamous	91	30.3
	Total	300	100
Caregiver	Both parents	218	83.5
	Father	6	2.3
	Mother	23	8.8
	Relation	14	5.4
	Total	261	100.0
Mother's marital status	Married	254	94.1
	Separated	6	2.2
	Divorced	1	.4
	Widowed	6	2.2
	Remarried	3	1.1

	Total	270	100.0
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Table 1 is a summary of the demographic distribution of the respondent. Distribution of respondents by gender shows that 146 (48.5%) of the respondents are male while 154 (51.5%) are female. Distribution by age categories shows that 176 (58.7%) were between ages 13-15 years old, while 124 (41.3%) were between the age categories of 16-20 years.

Furthermore, summary of distribution by religion show that that 262 (88.5%) of the respondents were Christians, while 34 (11.5%) were Muslims. 209 (69.7%) were from monogamous families while 91 (30.3%) were from polygamous family type. Distribution by caregivers' shows that both parents has a frequency of 218 with percentage of (83.5%). The frequency 6 (2.3%) are fathers, 23 (8.8%) are mothers and the relations 14 (5.4%). The frequency of the caregivers' occupation are divided into 3 groups in which civil servant has a frequency of 119 (44.4), business man/woman 127 (47.4) and artisan 22 (8.2).

Table 2 Patterns of Patterns Of Exposure To Domestic Violence (EDV).

Factors of EDV	Prevalence (%)
Violence at Home	27.7
Involvement in violence	19.3
Risk factor	24.7
Exposure to community violence	20.3
Other victimization	22.7
CEDV	38.7

Table 2 reveals the patterns of perceived child exposure to domestic violence among the participants. The summary of the table shows that prevalence of EDV ranges from 19.3% of involvement in violence to 27.7% of risk factor. While the overall prevalence of EDV among the participants was 38.7%. This report shows that there is a high rate of perceived exposure to domestic violence among the participants.

Table 3 Patterns of perceived depression among the participants.

Variable	Not applicable (%)	Moderate (%)	Severe (%)
Depression	57.3	28.7	14.0

Table 3 shows the pattern of depression among the participants. The summary of the table shows that 28.7% show moderate level of depression while 14.0% report severe level of depression. This result shows a high prevalence of depression among the adolescents.

Table 4 Patterns of patterns of cyber victimization among the participants.

Online Victimization	Prevalence (%)
General online victimization	35.3
Sexual online victimization	33.7
Individual Online racial Discrimination	26.7
Vicarious Online Racial Discrimination	37.0
General online victimization	39.0

Table 4 reveals the patterns of perceived online victimization among the participants. The summary of the table shows that prevalence of the sub scales of online victimization ranges from 26.7% of Individual Online Racial discrimination to 37.0% of Vicarious Online Racial Discrimination (VORD). While the overall prevalence of online victimization among the participants was 39.0%. This result shows that there is a high rate of perceived online victimization among the participants.

Test of Hypotheses.

Hypothesis One. Perceived exposure to domestic violence will significantly relate with the severity of depression among the participants.

The hypothesis was tested by conducting a Pearson Product Moment Correlations (PPMC) setting the level of significant at 0.05. Respondent scores on CEDV and the corresponding scores on severity of depression was subjected to a relationship test. The analysis result is summarized and presented in Table 5

Table 5 Pearson Moment Correlation Analysis of perceived EDV and severity of depression.

Variable	N	r	p
Perceived Exposure to domestic violence	300	.407**	.000

**correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

The analysis summary in Table 5 indicates that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between perceived exposure to domestic violence and severity of depression among the respondents $\{r = .407, p = .000\}$. This result reveals that the more the exposure to domestic violence the higher the severity of depression among the participants. Based on this finding the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis Two. Perceived exposure to domestic violence will significantly relate with the severity of general online victimization among the participants.

The hypothesis was tested by conducting a Pearson Product Moment Correlations (PPMC) setting the level of significant at 0.05. Respondent scores on EDV and the corresponding scores online victimization was subjected to a relationship test. The analysis result is summarized and presented in Table 6

Table 6 Pearson Moment Correlation Analysis of EDV and Online Victimization.

Variable	N	r	p
Perceived Exposure to domestic violence	300	.493**	.000

**correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

The analysis summary in Table 6 indicates that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between perceived exposure to domestic violence and general online victimization among the respondents $\{r = .493, p = .000\}$. This result reveals that the more the exposure to domestic violence the higher the online victimization among the participants. Based on this finding the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis Three. There will be significant gender difference on severity of depression among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state.

The hypothesis was tested by conducting an independent samples t-test at 0.05 level of significant. Respondent gender was compared based on their scores on depression. The analysis result is summarized and presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Independent samples t-test of gender difference on severity of Depression

Variables	gender	N	\bar{X}	SD	t	p
Depression	Male	145	16.3034	8.66372	-2.81	.005
	Female	154	19.3896	10.29710		

The analysis summary in Table 7 shows that there is a statistically significant gender influence on severity of depression among the participants $\{t(300) = -2.81, p = .005\}$. The result of the analysis shows the females' participants have higher mean scores in the severity of depression than their male counterparts suggesting the female adolescent manifested higher severity of depression than male participants. Therefore, the hypothesis which states that there will be significant gender difference on the severity of depression among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state is accepted.

Hypothesis Four. There will be significant gender difference on General online victimization among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state.

The hypothesis was tested by conducting an independent samples t-test at 0.05 level of significant. Respondent gender was compared based on their scores on general online victimization. The analysis result is summarized and presented in table 8

Table 8 Independent samples t-test of gender difference on General Online Victimization.

Variables	Gender	N	\bar{X}	SD	t	p
General online victimization	Male	145	33.7241	13.98336	-2.21	.028
	Female	154	30.6299	9.68791		

The analysis summary in Table 8 shows that there is a statistically significant gender influence on general online victimization among the participants {t (300) = - 2.21, p=.028}. The result of the analysis shows the male participants have higher mean scores in general online victimization than their female counterparts suggesting the male adolescent were more involved in general online victimization than female participants. Based on this result the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis Five. There will be significant age categories on General online victimization among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state.

The hypothesis was tested by conducting an independent samples t-test at 0.05 level of significant. Respondent age categories were compared based on their scores on general online victimization. The analysis result is summarized and presented in table 9

Table 9 Independent samples t-test of age categories difference on General Online Victimization.

Variables	Age categories	N	\bar{X}	SD	t	p
General online victimization	13 - 15 years	176	30.1591	11.14926	-3.36	.001
	16-20 years	124	34.9194	12.69761		

The analysis summary in Table 9 shows that there is a statistically significant difference in age categories on general online victimization among the participants {t (300) = -3.36, p=.001}. The result of the analysis shows that participants within age categories of 16 – 20 years have higher mean scores in general online victimization than age categories 13 – 15 years suggesting the late adolescents reported more victims of general online victimization than earlier adolescents. Based on this result, the hypothesis which states that there will be a significant difference in age categories in general online victimization among selected secondary school adolescents in Lagos state is therefore accepted.

DISCUSSIONS

A high prevalence of depression and cyber bullying behavior was observed in this study. This finding is in agreement with previous studies. For instance in a prevalence study of depression among Nigerian children Chinawa, Manyike, Obu, Aronu, Oduota and Chinawa (2018) reported a 7.4% rate of severe depression among 12 years old Nigerian children; Umeh (2018) returned a 32.1% prevalence rate while Okwaraji, Aguwa, Onyebueke Shiweobi-Eze (2015) reported that 20.0% and 4.5% of the undergraduates were found to be mildly and moderately depressed respectively. Among Indian adolescents the prevalence of depression was found to be 49.2% out of which 7.7% were severe depression (Jha, Singh & Aggrawal 2017). In a similar study among Indian population Kumar and Akoijam (2018) found an 81.6% prevalence of depression. Among Malasian adolescents Ramli, Adlina, Suthahar, Edariah, Ariff, Narimah, Nuraliza, Fauzi and Karuthan (2017) reported a 10.3% prevalence of depression.

Among Spanish secondary school students Barrio, Dios, Montero, Martin, Ochaita, Espinosa, Gutierrez and Barrios (2018) reported a 41.4% prevalence of cyber bullying. Bulut and Alci (2014) reported a high rate of cyber bullying among secondary students in Istanbul. Among Indonesian adolescents Safaria (2016) returned an 80% of the participants reported to have experienced cyber bullying, as well as being perpetrators of cyber bullying almost every day. Among Nigerian students Nwosu (2018) reported a prevalence range of between 48% 57% who have been bullied through the various cyber media. In another Nigerian study Owuamanam and Makinwa (2015) found that 28% of sampled students were victims while 42% were perpetrators cyber bullying.

Result of the first hypothesis showed that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between perceived exposure to domestic violence and severity of depression among the respondents. This finding is supported by previous studies (Flannery, Wester & Singer, 2014; Billah & Khan 2015; Hiremath & Debaje 2017; Amazu & Enang 2018; Edwards 2019). Children who witness fewer incidents of violence and experience positive interactions between caregivers may be, for instance, less detrimentally impacted than those exposed to frequent and extreme aggression. The psychological aftermath of exposure to DV can include fear of harm or abandonment, excessive worry or sadness, guilt, inability to experience empathy or guilt, habitual lying, low frustration tolerance, emotional distancing, poor judgment, shame, and fear about the future which leads to major depression (Edwards, 2019).

The result of the second hypothesis revealed that there is a statistically significant correlation between perceived exposure to domestic violence and general online victimization among the respondents. This result reveals that the more the exposure to domestic violence the higher the online victimization among the participants in which an article by Kothari (.....) stated that children who witness domestic violence are at a much higher risk of becoming both bullies and victims of bullying.

Furthermore the result showed that there is a statistically significant gender influence on severity of depression among secondary school adolescents. Female adolescent were found to manifest higher mean score in severity of depression than male participants. This finding is supported by Kumar and Akoijam (2018), Jha, Singh and Aggrawal (2017), Borchard, (2018) and Chinawa, et

al (2018). Depression is about twice as common in women as in men, with about 1 in 4 women suffering from depression at some point during her lifetime.

The result of the fourth hypothesis showed that there is a statistically significant gender influence on general online victimization among the participants. The analysis shows the male participants have higher mean scores in general online victimization than their female counterparts suggesting the male adolescent were more involved in general online victimization than female participants. The finding is supported by (Maclean, 2017) who reported that among teens girls were more likely of being target of cyberbullying than boys but they are at more risk of developing emotional problems as a result of cyberbullying. Among high school students in Texas, Aoyama, Talbert and Barnard-Brak (2011) found girls to be more victims of cyber bullying than do boys.

Finally the research finding showed that there is a statistically significant difference in age categories on general online victimization among the participants in which Participants within age categories of 16 – 20 years have higher mean scores in general online victimization than age categories 13 – 15 years. This suggests that the older students reported more general online victimization experience, which supports the findings of Aoyama, Talbert and Barnard-Brak (2011) and Hango, (2016).

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, authors conclude that there is a high prevalence of child exposure to domestic violence, depression and cyber bullying among Nigerian secondary school students, and that CEDV is a positive correlate of depression and cyber bullying among the adolescents. As a signatories of the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) child right act, Nigeria is under the obligation to protect children. Consequently policies on domestic violence that directly or indirectly affect the child, abuses targeted at children, neglect and maltreatment as well as their attendant consequences on the child's mental health and subsequent influence on behavior should be widely publicized and enforced.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Permission of the school authorities was sought and obtained before the instruments were administered. Also the purpose of the research was explained to the participants and their consents obtained. The participants were not forced to take part in the study also no name was written and hence confidentiality was ensured.

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