**E-commerce**

E-commerce is an evolving market. The number or retailers and the growth in online shopping have built up a competitive market in Nigeria. Studies have indicated that consumers lack trust and increase in risk perception constituted barriers to the use of internet shopping, hereby reducing online purchases. This study therefore aims at >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

A cross sectional survey design was adopted for the study while purposive sampling technique was used to select two faculties: the faculty of the social sciences and the faculty of Arts, all in the university of Ibadan. A convenience sampling was used to select 252 students (162 Males and 90 females). A structured questionnaire comprising socio-demographic variable, online purchase intention scale (α = 0.90), risk taking propensity scale (α= 0.89) and self esteem (α = 0.85) were used to collect data. Data were analysed using zero-order correlation, independent T-test and multiple regression at p=0.05 level of significance.

The result showed that online purchase intention significantly correlated with risk-taking propensity (r= 0.219, p< 0.05) and self-esteem (r = 0.171, p < 0.05). However, age and frequency of online visit with purpose intention did not significantly correlate with online purchases intention (r = 0.032, p > 0.05) and ( r= 0.063, p> 0.05). Finally, risk taking propensity, and self esteem contributed to online purchase intention. It is therefore, recommended that Nigerian e-commerce sector should put policies in place that will increase trust and reduce perceived risks to the current and potential online shoppers. =

**The implications of risky sexual behaviours**

The implication of risky sexual behaviour are grave/dire, so are efforts committed to tackling some if them such as sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies. However, the motivation for such behaviour are not fully understood yet. This study, therefore, set out to investigate the effects of personality traits and impulsivity on risky sexual behaviour among university undergraduate students in Ibadan, Nigeria.

The study adopted cross-sectional survey design while 375 undergraduate students were randomly sampled for the study. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, comprising socio-demographic variables, sexual risk behaviour scale (α = 0.85), Big five personality scale (α = 0.63), and impulsiveness scale (α =0.81). Data were analysed using t-test of independent means, multiple regressions and factional analysis of variance at p<0.05 level of significance.

The result showed no significant joint influence of personality trait on risky sexual behaviour among students (R2 = 0.028, F (5,309) = 1.810, p >0.05). However, when impulsivity was introduced into the model, there was a significant joint influence of personality and impulsivity on risky sexual behaviour among the students (R2 = 0.065, F (5,309)= 3.540, P < 0.05).

Also, risky sexual behaviour was higher among younger participants (t (2, 372) = 2.362, p < 0.05) than older participants. Participants traits of openness to experience and impulsivity contribute to risky sexual behaviour in the population investigated. It is therefore, recommended that proper psycho-education/counselling should be put in place to educate the adolescent on their sexual behaviour in the campus.

**Religiosity and coping self-efficacy as predictors of attitude towards divorce among married couples in Ibadan, Nigeria**

Divorce has pervasive effect on the life of married people when it occurs physically and psychologically. This study aimed to investigate how religiosity and coping self-efficacy on attitude towards divorce among married couples in Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

Ex-post facto research design using a cross-sectional survey, design was adopted (Data was collected using a purposive sampling technique to select six communities in Ibadan North Local government.

Data was collected using a structured questionnaire comprising demographic variables, religiosity (α =0.96), self-efficacy (α =0.98) and attitude towards divorce (α =0.70). Data was analysed using t-test for independent mean and multiple regression at p<0.05

The results shows that coping efficacy had significant influence on attitude towards divorce (t=-5.61; df =293, p< 0.05). Also, religiosity and coping self-efficacy on attitude towards divorce (F (2,293) = 20.24, R2 =0.12; p< 0.05. Finally, coping self-efficacy independently predicted attitude toward divorce, However, religiosity did not predict attitude towards divorce.

The study recommends active involvement of marriage councilors and clergymen in developing coping-self efficacy among potential couples and dissuade them from negative attitude towards divorce.

**Work Place Mobbing**

Work place mobbing has been identified as a psychological problem that affects workers and possibly destabilizes the workplace. This study was conducted to examine the effects of workplace mobbing and the moderating role of resilience on perceived stress among referee in professional football leagues in South- West Nigeria.

A cross-sectional survey design was adopted to collect data from 342 referees. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire comprising demographic variables, work place mobbing (α = 0.70), resilience scale (α = 0.91) and perceived stress (α = 0.93). Data were analysed using zero-order correlation, moderated multiple regression and one-way Anova at p< 0.05 level of significance.

Result indicated that perceived stress significantly correlated with workplace mobbing (r=0.126, p< 0.05) and resilience ( r = 0.130, p < 0.05). Also work place mobbing significantly predicted perceived stress ( R2 = 0.016; F (1, 348) = 5.625); p < 0.05). However resilience did not significantly moderate the relationship between workplace mobbing and perceived stress (R2 = 0.005, F =1.360, p > 0.05). Work place mobbing and resilience affects perceived stress among referees. It is recommended that conducive work environment should be provided for referees to work effectively. Psycho-regular seminars/conferences should be organized to inform and educate referees on the negative effect of workplace mobbing on both individuals and organisations.

**Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)**

Violence towards women by intimate partners have become an enormous social problem making intractable social probe. Statistics have shown that the prevalence of Intimate partner violence in Nigeria is 62.4% among women. This study, therefore investigated the influence of self-esteem, satisfaction with life and life orientation on the acceptance of marital violence among women in Oyo state, Nigeria.

Ex-post facto design using survey method was adopted. A purposive sampling technique was used to select two local government areas (Akinyele and Ibadan North) in Oyo state while snowball sampling technique was used to select 238 participants. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire comprising demographic variables, life esteem (α = 0.53), satisfaction with life (α=0.80), life orientation (α = 0.72) and acceptance of marital violence (α = 0.87). Data was analysed using zero-order correlation and multi-regression at p< 0.05

The result showed that acceptance to marital violence has significant influence with self-esteem (r=0.275) and life satisfaction (r= 0.177) and life orientation (r= -0.167). The result also showed that there was significant joint relationship among the variables.

Also, self-esteem, life satisfaction and life orientation jointly predicted acceptance of marital violence among the study population. ( F (4, ) = 8.842; R2 = 0.11; P , 0.05)

The study concluded that self-esteem, satisfaction with life and life orientation significantly influenced and predicted acceptance towards marital violence. It is therefore recommended that parents, teachers and other significant others should intensify efforts to educate women on the identified predictors.

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