

Abstracts

1) **The influence of Social Workers' experience and knowledge of social welfare principles on delivering of reproductive health services to adolescents**

The study examined the influence of social workers' experience and knowledge of social welfare principles on delivering of reproductive health services to adolescents. The study was carried out among the social workers in both governmental and non-governmental services. Descriptive survey research design was adopted with 164 respondents randomly selected. Questionnaire was used to collect data which was analysed using chi square statistics at 0.05 level of significance. Focus group discussion which was also conducted was analysed using Colaizzi's descriptive phenomenological method. The results of the study established that there was no significant relationship between experience in practice of social workers and provision of reproductive health information to the adolescents. The study recommended that social workers be adequately trained in reproductive health information dissemination to reduce social vices related to adolescence and social welfare.

2. **Correlational study of social support, social ties and symptoms of depressive illness among elderly persons in Ibadan, Nigeria Co-researcher: Mojinyinola, J. K., Department of Social Work, University of Ibadan, Ibadan**

The study investigated the relationships among social support, social ties and symptoms of geriatric depression. Two questionnaires tagged "social support and social ties questionnaire" (SASTQ) and "geriatric depression assessment questionnaire" (GDAQ) were used to collect data. A total of 154 elderly persons participated as sample and two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The data were analysed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. Findings from the study established relationship among social support, social ties and symptoms of depression experienced by the elderly persons.

The study recommended that adequate social support (emotional, financial and material) be given to elderly to minimize, and where possible to prevent symptoms of depressive illness experienced.

3. **The influence of child survival and health of the previous child factors as predictors of birth spacing practices among couples in Ibadan, Nigeria**

The study examined the relationship between child survival and health of the previous child factors in relation to birth spacing practices among couples. A total of 200 couples, men and women, drawn randomly constituted the sample for the study. Questionnaires were used to collect data which were analysed using multiple regression analysis and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation coefficient. Findings from the study established that significant relationship existed between birth order, sex of child, mother's age at birth, index of household wealth, and the length of the preceding birth interval. The study, therefore, recommended that social workers and others in helping professions should take cognizance of variables found to influence birth spacing practices among couples.

4. **Demographic variables as determinants of provision of reproductive health information to adolescents by social welfare practitioners in Oyo State**

The study examined the relationship between social welfare practitioners' demographic variables and provision of reproductive health information to adolescents. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The sample for the study consisted of 164 social workers selected through multi-stage sampling procedure. Questionnaire tagged "social welfare practice questionnaire" (SWPQ) was used to collect data for the study. Three hypotheses were tested and analysed using chi-square statistics at 0.05 level of significance. The results confirmed that social welfare practitioners had inadequate knowledge and experience of reproductive health information dissemination. The study, therefore, recommended specific training in adolescent reproductive health information dissemination strategies to all social welfare practitioners.

5. Influence of psychosocial factors on the management of substance abuse patients in selected psychiatric hospitals in Oyo and Ogun States, Nigeria

The study examined the influence of psychosocial factors on the management of psychiatric patients whose problems stemmed out of the use of substance. The study adopted a descriptive survey design with 200 participants- purposively selected- 100 each from Oyo and Ogun States respectively. Questionnaire titled "perception of management regimen effectiveness scale" (PMRESQ) was used to collect data and four hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Findings from the study established significant influence between socio-economic status of the substance abuse patients and management of substance abuse patients. The study, therefore, recommended that socio-economic status of the substance abuse patients should be exploited to the advantage of substance abuse patients.

6. Physical and sexual abuse factors influencing marriage and cohabitation among women of reproductive age in Ibadan –Co-researcher: Oladeji, D., Department of Home Management, child Development and Families Studies Unit, O.O.U., Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

The study investigated the concept of physical and sexual abuse factors and their Correlation with marriage and cohabitation among women of reproductive age. A total of 200 women, married and unmarried, constituted the sample for the study. Questionnaire was used to collect data, and the data obtained were analysed using chi-square statistics to test the three research hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings from the study established positive relationship among physical abuse factors, marriage and cohabitation. Also, sexual abuse factors significantly influenced marriage and cohabitation. The study, therefore recommended that those in helping professions should take cognizance of those variables that have been found to influence marriage and cohabitation among women of reproductive age. Also, social workers and counselling psychologists should mount intervention strategies to help women of reproductive age in the provision of marital information and education.