

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY BACKGROUND ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF POST GRADUATE STUDENTS IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

In recent times, the influence of family background on quality of life has become the subject of debate among researchers and policy makers in Nigeria, as a result of this, the study was carried out to establish the relationship that exist between these important variables. Three Universities were purposively selected in Ogun State, in which three hundred postgraduate students were randomly selected from these three universities (Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye and Covenant University, Ota) in Ogun State. Data were obtained using a structured questionnaire on socio-economic characteristics, family background and quality of life (physical health, psychological health, level of independence, social relationship, environment and religion characterising the 6 domains of quality of life). Data were analysed using frequency counts, percentages, means, standard deviation and Spearman's rank correlation. Results revealed that Spearman's rank correlation showed a significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship between age and psychological quality of life ($r = 0.21$) as well as family structure and physical health ($r = 0.47$). Also there was a significant relationship between family structure and psychological quality of life ($r = 0.39$) family type and physical health ($r = 0.44$) as well as monthly income and religion of the parents ($r = 0.17$). The study concluded that age, family type and structure were the major factors that affect psychological and physical health of the respondents. The study therefore recommends that in order for students to have a better quality of life, parents are encouraged to expose themselves to higher level of educational attainment, diversify their sources of incomes and have a moderate family size.

Keywords: Family Background; Quality of Life: Post Graduate Students

JEL Classification: I32, I21, J30

1. INTRODUCTION

In the recent time, influence of family background and quality of life of individuals has become a phenomenon of interest to both academic and policy makers in Nigeria (Adejumo 2006). This accounts for the reasons why the critical variables that make up the family background and their corresponding impact on the life quality have received great attention in the literature. For instance, Belsky, (2012) emphasizes that family background is linked with particular child outcomes. Little wonder, children that grew up in families with substantial parental investment such as parental love, care, attention, energy and times tend to excel in the society.

However, influence of socio-economic factors in shaping life outcome of children cannot be overemphasized in any society. In Nigeria, socio-economic factors of the country have been argued as a major variable that determines quality of life. Akande (2007) notes that insufficient parental income, family type and lack of funding by government are factors influencing students' quality of life in Nigeria. Similarly, Udida *et al.*(2012) discover that socio-economic background is a major determinant of students' academic performance in Rivers State. This implies that there is a gap between the rich and the poor towards the academic of children/students. It is therefore evident that the impact of family background on life quality of children cannot be undermined in any society.

However, in the recent time there have been empirical investigations on family background and life quality of children at secondary school level in Nigeria Akande (2007), Adeyemo (2006), Osunloye (2008), Olutola (2000) Alanode (2000), Tenibiaje (2009), Eweniyi (2005), Salami and Alanode (2000) and the host of others. However, these studies did not examine the influence of family background on life quality of individual at the Post Graduate level. In order to contribute more to the body of knowledge with regards to influence of family background on life quality, the study examines how family background in terms of socio-economic characteristics and family structure influence the quality of life of Post Graduate Students in Ogun State.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The aim of literature review is to examine previous studies in the current area of research. In this chapter, literature is reviewed on family background and quality of life. Effort has been made to review studies carried out in developed and developing countries in general and Nigeria in particular.

2.1. THEORETICAL REVIEW

The theoretical foundation upon which this rotates is the family system theory which is briefly discussed below

The Family System Theory

The family system theory was pioneered by Dr. Murray Bowen which submits that individuals cannot be studied in isolation from one another, but rather as a part of their family. He sees a family as an emotional unit with set of interconnected and interdependent individuals, in which none of them can be understood in isolation from the system. This theory conceptualizes families as living organisms which its subsystem has its own rules, boundaries, and unique characteristics and membership which can change over time and over space.

2.2. EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Udidaet *al.* (2012) examines the relationship between socio-economic backgrounds and students' academic performance in some selected public secondary schools in Calabar municipal local government area of Cross Rivers state. Stratified sampling method was adopted to select respondents. The survey identified the following among others parental occupation as the main predictive variable influencing students' educational life outcome (academic performance).

Similarly, Okunniyi (2004) investigates how the family background influences student's introductory technology performance among junior secondary school students in Abeokuta south local government of Ogun state. The study utilized 500 students as sample with the aid of a set of questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using frequency table, percentage, mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics. It was discovered that, social class of parents determines the students' academic achievement. In the same vein, Megan De Serf (2012) why examining the effects of family, social and background factors on children's educational attainment in Chicago, employing samples from 12,686 from all racial groups, with regressions model. The paper finds out that mother's education and net family income in the household (INCOME) have positive effects on children's educational attainment. Meanwhile, Izundu (2005) conducts a survey with the aid of questionnaire from 450 students on the link between home environmental factors and academic performance of secondary school students in Onitsha local government area of Anambra state. The use of mean, standard deviation and regression analysis were used to analyze the data collected. The finding of the study shows that most of students' socio-economic factors and family size does not affect their academic performance adversely. But there exists a significant relationship between academic performance of the students and the level of parents' education.

Consequently, Asikhia (2010) observes that family background and socioeconomic status are lumped together to influence the life outcomes of students. He opines that wealth is strongly correlated with education and occupation and when socio-economic status is measured these other factors are usually included to predict the life outcomes in children. Meanwhile, Eke (1999) samples of 200 students in Gboko Local Government of Benue and then adopts the Pearson's product moment correlation method to conclude that the socio-economic background of parents is not significantly related to the academic performance of students in Gboko local government area of Benue state, a study on the relationship between home environmental factors and academic performance of secondary school students in Gboko local government area of Benue furthermore, Belsky (2012) concludes that there exists a correlation between family background and particular child outcomes in the society.

In conclusion, from the literature reviewed so far, it was discovered that the researches about influence of family background and quality of life in ongoing and the literature is inconclusive about the way these important variables are linked in the country.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. STUDY AREA

Ogun State is a State in South - Western Nigeria which was created in February 1976 from the former Western Nigeria. Ogun State has the highest number of Universities in Nigeria (NUC, 2013). Universities in Ogun State include Federal University, State Universities and Private Universities. One Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB), Two State Universities; Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU) and Taisolarin University of Education (TASUED) and Six Private Universities; Babcock University, Crescent University, Mcpherson University, Covenant University, Bells University of Technology and Crawford University.

Ogun State consists of three Senatorial Districts; Ogun Central, Ogun East and Ogun West and Twenty Local Government Area; Abeokuta North, Abeokuta South, Ado-Odo/Ota, Egbado/Yewa North, Egbado/Yewa South, Ewekoro, Ifo, Ijebu East, Ijebu North, Ijebu North East, Ijebu Ode, Ikenne, Imeko-Afon, Ipokia, Obafemi-Owode, Ogun Waterside, Odeda, Odogbolu, Remo North and Shagamu.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The study which adopted the descriptive and cross sectional survey methods was employed in extracting information on influence of family background on life outcome of post graduate students in Ogun State. The cross –

sectional survey was chosen as it was considered to be the best available method to gather original data to measure attitudes and orientations from a population too large to observe directly or to make descriptive assertions about.

3.3. TARGET POPULATION

The population comprises of students who are pursuing a higher degree like Post Graduate Diploma, Masters and Doctoral degrees in Universities located in Ogun State.

3.4. SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION OF INSTITUTION AND RESPONDENTS

There are nine Universities in Ogun State; and these include one Federal University, two State Universities and six Private Universities as highlighted in Table 1 below.

The three Senatorial Districts in Ogun State are: Ogun Central, Ogun East and Ogun West. Ogun Central has six Local Government Areas, Ogun East has nine Local Government Areas while Ogun West has five Local Government Areas.

However, purposive sampling method was adopted to include one University from each Senatorial District and thus ensure an even spread across Ogun state. In the same vein, in order to ensure the inclusion of a Federal, a conventional State and a well-established Private Universities in the study, purposive sampling was employed.

Table 1. List of Universities in Ogun State.

S/N	Universities	Type/Ownership	Senatorial Districts
1	Federal University Of Agriculture, Abeokuta	Federal	Ogun Central
2	Olabisi Onabanjo University	State	Ogun East
3	Tai solarin University Of Education	State	Ogun East
4	Babcock University	Private	Ogun East
5	Mcpherson University	Private	Ogun East
6	Covenant University	Private	Ogun West
7	Bells University of Technology	Private	Ogun West
8	Crawford University	Private	Ogun West
9	Crescent University	Private	Ogun West

Source: Authors' computation, 2019

Note*** The selected Universities as indicated in table 1 include – FUNAAB, being the only Federal University and situated in Ogun Central Senatorial district, Covenant University (CU), a Private University in Ogun West Senatorial District and Olabisi Onabanjo University (OOU) a State University from Ogun East Senatorial District.

3.5. SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

From a preliminary enquiry, it has been discovered that the total population of Post Graduate Students in the selected institutions during 2015/2016 academic session was 4,997 as shown in Table 2.

In selecting the number of respondents from each University, the sample was drawn from the total population which is 4,997. The sample size was calculated using the Advisor (2006) utilized at 90% confidence level.

A minimum of 257 respondents is required for a population of 4,997. However, to cater for un-retrieved or loss of questionnaire, about 17 % of the sample size was added to make a total of 300 respondents. In order to ensure an evenly participation of the target population in the survey, the same number of respondents were randomly selected from each of faculties/colleges of each of the three universities under consideration. The questionnaire was distributed across the studied universities based on the number of faculties and colleges of each of the universities. The summary is shown in the table 2 below.

Table 2. Total number of Post Graduate Students in each University and number of respondents

Universities	Number of Postgraduate Students	Number of Respondents
Federal University Of Agriculture Abeokuta	1611	100
Olabisi Onabanjo University	2540	112
Covenant University	846	45
Total	4,997	257

Source: Author`s computation, 2019

3.6. RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The instrument used for the data collection was a questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into 4 sections. Section A: includes statements on socio demographic characteristics (such as sex, age, gender, religion, ethnicity etc.) of respondents.

Section B comprises of information about family background of respondents (such as family type, type of housing, educational background of parents, occupation of parents, family style etc.)

Section C addressed quality of life which was adapted from the WHO indicators (WHOQOL- BREF) questionnaire. The WHO quality of life (WHOQOL-BREF) questionnaire has 6 major domains which include physical health, psychological (mental) health, level of independence, social relationship, environment and religion were used to obtain information from respondents.

Section D elicited information on perceived influence of family background quality of life of respondents. This was measured at interval level on a 5 point Likert rating scale as Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD) and Undecided (U) respectively.

3.7. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The primary data was obtained from respondents on their demographic characteristics, family background and quality of life.

Data Collection Techniques

An adapted questionnaire was developed as instrument and used to collect primary data from the respondents.

- **Validity and Reliability of the Instrument**

The instrument (i.e. the questionnaire) was subjected to face and content validity. The draft copies were sent to the supervisory team to ascertain the clarity and relevance of the items rose.

A pilot study was then carried out and analysed using Cronbach's alpha method. The instrument was administered to 20 postgraduate students of University of Lagos, Akoka who did not participate in the main study. The Cronbach's alpha obtained from the overall item shows an acceptable consistency value of 0.793, which made the instrument to be considered reliable and consequently was used for the study.

- **Method/procedure of data collection**

The data for this study was obtained through the use of the validated and pre-tested questionnaire, which was administered in each of the institution by the researcher and collected for data analysis.

- **Response**

Copies of the questionnaire were administered to 300 students in the three selected Universities from the 3 Senatorial Districts in Ogun State. Of the 300 questionnaires distributed, 284 were retrieved. A response rate of 95% [$284/300 \times 100$] was achieved.

- **Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics such as (mean, frequency standard deviation and percentage) was used to analyse the data collected. Also, Spearman's rank correlation was used to test the hypothesis of the study.

3.8. MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

- **Independent variable**

Age: this is measured using the actual age in years.

Gender: this is measured using nominal measurement and categorizing the gender into male and female.

Marital status: this is measured using nominal measurement and categorizing the marital status into single, married, divorced or separated.

Educational level: this was measured using nominal measurement and categorizing the Educational level into primary school, secondary school and tertiary institution.

Household size: this is measured using interval measurement such as 3-5, 6-8, 9-11, and 12-15.

Family income level: this was measured using interval measurement and was measured monthly as #18,000- #50,000, #51,000-#100,000, #151,000-#200,000, #201,000- above.

Family Structure: this was measured using nominal measurement and categorizing the family structure into nuclear family and extended family.

Religion: this is measured using nominal measurement and categorizing the religion into Christianity, Islam and traditional worshipper.

Occupation: this was measured using nominal measurement and categorizing the occupation into trading, civil servant, artisan, business men and entrepreneur.

Parenting Styles: this was measured based on the following categories: Authoritarian, Authoritative, Permissive, and Uninvolved.

- **Dependent variable**

1. Physical health was measured with the following parameters; energy and fatigue, pain and discomfort, sleep and rest.

2. Psychology was measured by the following: body image and appearance, negative feelings positive feelings, self-esteem, thinking, learning, memory and concentration.

3. Level of independence was measured by the following: mobility activities of daily living, dependence on medicine, medical aids and work capacity.

4. Social relationships; was measured by personal relationships, social support and financial resources.

5. Environment was measured as follows physical safety, security health and social care accessibility, quality home environment, opportunities for acquiring new information and skills.

6. Spirituality/Religion; this was measured as personal beliefs.

3.9. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Post Graduate Students in Ogun State

Variables	Frequency (N = 284)	Percentage (100%)
Sex		
Male	148	52.1
Female	136	47.9
Age		
21-25	72	25.4
26-30	106	37.3
31-35	67	23.6
36-40	20	7.0
41-50	19	6.7
Qualification		
PGD	49	17.3
M.Sc	136	47.5
M.B.A	57	20.1
M.Phil.	18	6.6
Ph.D	24	8.5
Religion		
Islam	117	41.2
Christianity	167	58.8
Marital Status		
Single	132	46.5
Engaged	67	23.5
Married	85	30.0
Tribe		
Yoruba	199	70.1
Ibo	45	15.8
Hausa	21	7.4
Others	19	6.7

Source: Field work, 2019

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents were presented in Table 4. showed that 52.% of the respondents were male while 48% were female. The ratio of male to female is approximately 52:48 meaning that male genders were more common among post graduate students in Ogun State.

The age(s) of the respondents showed that most (62.7%) of the respondents were in the age -group of 21-30 years, followed by 31-35 years old (23.6%), 36 - 40 years (7%) and the least was 41 -50 years(6.7%). It was shown that (47,0%) of the respondents were single, about 29.2% were married while 23.8% were engaged.

The Yoruba accounted for about 71.1% of the total respondents, Igbo accounted for 16.1% while Hausa accounted for 7.5% and other tribes were 5.4%. It was further shown that 58.8 % of the respondents were Christians while 41.2% were Muslims.

Result of education status showed that all the respondents had minimum of a first Degree certificate. In all, 48.1% have M.Sc certificate while 20.1% MBA and 17.3 % obtained PGD certificate. All the respondents possessed tertiary education qualification.

Table 4. Family Background of Respondents

Variables	Frequency (N = 283) (Percentage)
Family Type	
Monogamous	198(70.0%)
Polygamous	85(30.0%)
Number of children in family	
1 - 4 years	142(50.2%)
5 - 8 years	98(34.6%)
9 and above	43(15.2%)
Parent living	
Urban	221(78.8%)
Rural	60(21.4%)
Types of housing	
A room	9(3.2%)
Room and parlor	36(13.0%)
Self-Contain	24(8.7%)
Bungalow	159(57.4%)
Duplex	49(17.3%)
Father's Educational background	
Primary school	19(6.8%)
Secondary School	79(28.25%)
Tertiary	165(58.9%)
No formal education	17(6.1%)

Mother's Educational background

Primary school	26(9.2%)
Secondary School	104(36.6%)
Tertiary	137(48.2%)
No formal education	17(6.0%)

Occupation of father

Trading	25(8.9%)
Civil servant	124(44.1%)
Artisan	27(9.6%)
Business Man	61(21.7%)
Entrepreneur	21(7.5%)
Pensioner	23(8.2%)

Occupation of mother

Trading	50(17.7%)
Civil servant	113(39.9%)
Artisan	29(10.2%)
Business Man	53(18.7%)
Entrepreneur	29(10.2%)
Pensioner	9(3.2%)

Monthly income of mother

18000 – 30000	23(8.3%)
31000 – 60000	50(18.1%)
61000 – 100000	73(26.4%)
100000 and above	131(47.3%)

Monthly income of father

18000 – 30000	34(12.3%)
31000 – 60000	30(10.9%)
61000 – 100000	58(20.4%)
100000 and above	154(55.8%)

Parental type

Two Parents	257(90.5%)
Single Parent	26(9.2%)

Parental Style exhibited by parent

Authoritarian(strict and unbending)	47(16.5%)
Uninvolved	10(3.5%)
Permissive	108(38.0%)
Authoritative(strict but flexible)	119(41.9%)

Source: Field work, 2019

The family background of the respondents as shown in Table 5 indicated majority (70.0%) of the respondents are from monogamous family while 30.0%

represented polygamous. Half (50.2%) of the respondents were from houses with 1-4 children, 34.6 % were from family with 5–8 children while 15.2% were from families with 9 or above for family size. Most (78.8%) of the respondents reported that their parents resided in urban areas while 21.4% of the respondents` parents resided in rural areas. Majority (57.4%) of the respondents claimed that they resided and occupied bungalow type of housing, 17.3% occupied duplex type of housing, (13.0%) resided in room and palour, and 8.7% reside in self-contain. This showed that most of the respondent`s parents reside in a decent abode.

The distribution of the respondent`s fathers and mother`s educational background showed that 58.7% of the respondents` father had tertiary education, 6.1% do not have formal education. 28.25% acquired formal education up to the secondary level, while 9.2% had primary education level. Mothers` educational background revealed that 36.6% had secondary school education only, while 9.2% had only primary school education, 6.0% do not have any formal education and 48.2% had tertiary education. The results also showed that 44.1% of the respondents` fathers worked as civil servants, 21.7% worked as business man, 8.9% involved in trades. In term of mothers` occupation, 39.9% were civil servant, 17.7% were traders, 3.2% were pensioners, while 10.2% were artisan.

The respondents` fathers monthly income distribution showed that 8.3% earned between 18,000 – 30,000 naira monthly, 18.1% earned between 31,000 and 60,000, 26.4% earned between 61,000 and 100,000 while 47.3% earned between 100,000 and above. Also the respondents` mothers` monthly income distribution showed that 12.3% earned between 18,000 – 30,000 naira monthly, 10.9% earns between 31,000 and 60,000, 20.4% earned between 61,000 and 100,000 while 55.8% earned between 100,000 and above.

The parental type of the respondents was majorly categorized into two (two parents and single parents). Majority (90.5%) of the respondents claimed they have two parents, while 9.2% had single parents. The respondents described their parents as authoritative (strict but flexible), this category represents about 41.9% of the respondents, while 3.5% of the respondents seem uninvolved, 38.0% permissive and 16.5% authoritarian (strict and unbending) parents.

Table 5. Correlation between Family background and Quality of Life

	Physical Health			Psychological			Level of Independence			Social Relationship			Environment			Religion		
	R	Pvalue	Decision	R	Pvalue	Decision	R	Pvalue	Decision	R	Pvalue	Decision	R	Pvalue	Decision	R	Pvalue	
Age Range	-0.32	0.00	sig	0.21	0.00	Sig	0.521	0.000	Sig	0.45	0.01	sig	0.17	0.03	Sig	0.31	0.000	Sig
Occupation of Parent	0.31	0.00	sig	0.41,	0.00	Sig	0.31	0.00	Sig	0.30	0.33	Not sig	0.32	0.00	Sig	0.17,	0.00	Sig
Monthly income of Parent	0.44	0.00	Sig	0.41	0.00	Sig	0.31	0.12	Not sig	0.33	0.28	Not sig	0.32,	0.04	Sig	0.17	0.00	Sig

Source: Field work, 2019

Table 5 report the correlation test between family background and quality of life. Family background was capture by age range, occupation of parent and monthly income of parent, while quality of life was capture by physical health, psychological, level of independence, social relationship, environment and religion. The test reveals that there is significant relationship among the variables of quality of life and age range of the respondents. Age range has negative relationship with physical health ($R=-0.32, p<0.05$), Age range exhibit positive relationship with psychological category of quality of life ($R=0.21, p<0.05$). Level of independence and age range reveals positive relationship ($R=0.52, p<0.05$). More so, social relationship also exhibit positive relationship with age range ($R=0.45, p<0.05$). In the same vein, environment and religion of the respondents shows a positive relationship with age range of the respondents ($R=0.17, p<0.05$) and ($R=0.31, p<0.05$) respectively. In term of occupation of the parent, the table reports that the variable is significantly related to physical health ($R=0.31, p<0.05$). Also, the occupation of the parents and psychological status of the respondents are related ($R=0.41, p<0.05$), level of independence also reports positive relationship, environment ($R=0.32, p<0.05$) and religion ($R=0.17, p<0.05$) exhibit relationship with occupation of the parent, while social relationship do not have relationship with the variable ($R=0.33, p>0.05$). Monthly income of parent of has a positive relationship with physical health ($R=0.44, p<0.05$), psychological ($R=0.41, p<0.05$), environment ($R=0.32, p<0.05$) and religion ($R=0.17, p<0.05$), while it has no statistical relationship with level of independence ($R=0.31, p>0.05$) and social relationship ($R=0.28, p<0.05$). It is obvious from the table that there is significant relationship between family background and quality of life of the respondents. The parents, single parent and quality of life ($\chi^2 = 1.57; p > 0.05$), ($\chi^2 = 17.585; p < 0.05$), Parenting styles and quality of life reveals that there is significant relationship between the two variables ($\chi^2 = 13.593; p < 0.05$), There is significant relationship between family size and quality of life ($\chi^2 = 11.262; p < 0.05$). Family with size of 1-4 tends to exhibit high quality of life compares to other family with large size such as 5-8 and 9 and above. The marital status and quality of life also shows that the variables are related ($\chi^2 = 1.06; p > 0.05$), ($\chi^2 = 0.32; p > 0.05$). The single respondents seem to enjoy more quality of life than those who are engaged and married. About 132 respondents which represent 47.0% of the total respondents claimed they enjoy good quality of health, while 82(29.2%) and 67(23.8%) of the respondents who are married and engaged are having good quality of life. The table 5 reports the test statistic between family background and quality of life of Post Graduate students. Spearman's rank correlation was used to test the hypothesis.

The results indicated that 37.3% were between 26 and 30 years, 52.1% were males, 47.9% were females, 70% were from monogamous family while 90.5% live with both parents. Furthermore, the results of quality of life assessment indicated that 63.7% have moderate health status, 20.1% have extremely good

health status, 61.3% have moderate energy for everyday life while 29.6% moderately have feelings of sadness or depression interfering with everyday functioning. Furthermore, 50% moderately have experience of positive feelings while 50.2% moderately have a level of concentration in handling issues and 16.2% have little ability in making daily living activities, sixty-one percent moderately have a level of satisfaction on the money giving to meet their needs while 71.8% have a moderate social relationship. About 59% were moderately satisfied with the conditions of their living place while 56.6% have enough access to health services. 51% have extreme feelings that life was meaningful while 46% have moderate feelings that spirituality gives meaning to life. Association showed a positive correlation between age and psychological quality of life ($R=0.21$, $p<0.05$) and between family structure and physical health ($R=0.47$, $p<0.05$). It also showed a significant positive association between family structure and psychological quality of life ($R=0.39$, $p<0.05$), family type and physical health ($R=0.44$, $p<0.05$) and between monthly income and religion of the parents ($R=0.17$, $p<0.05$). This implies that the hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted.

Therefore, there exists a significant relationship between family background and quality of life of post graduate students in Ogun State. The family lays the psychological, moral and spiritual foundation in the overall development of the child. While the mother's significant role in this cannot be overemphasized. Studies on father-child relationship suggest that the presence of a father in the home influences significantly the development of a child Agulanna, 1999. Thus, parenthood is a responsibility requiring full cooperation of both parents who must ensure the total development of their offspring.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study has empirically investigated the impact of family background on quality of life of post graduate students in Ogun State. From the findings of the study, it was concluded that family background factors influence quality of life of students in post graduate schools. Prominent among the family background factors include parental educational level, parental income and parental motivation. Educational statuses of the parents and students' academic achievement have a close relationship between them. From the results that emanated from this study, This paper recommends that in order for students to have a better quality of life, parents are encouraged to expose themselves to higher level of educational attainment, diversify their sources of incomes and maintain a moderate family size.

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