DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to almighty God for His grace, mercy, favor, love and protection for seeing me through this project. I also want to dedicate this project to my late father, Mr. Gbadebo Akande for his fatherly love and constant word of encouragement towards the success of my education, may his soul continue to rest in perfect peace (Amen).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere appreciation goes to my parents Mr. & Mrs George Akande, they are the brain behind my success, without them am nothing, I say a big thank you and to all my family members and siblings, Mr oluwadamilare Akande, Mr & Mrs Oluwasegun Alamu, Mr & Mrs oluwanifise, Miss Oluwaseyi Akande and Miss Iyanuoluwa Akande who in one way or the other contributed to my success, I say thank you.

To my mother, Mrs Hannah Oluwafunmilade Akande who placed her faith in me and saw me through it all, who seeks for my comfort at the expense or hers, who sees in me what others did not see and motivate me to move on, I say thank you ma and I pray you will live much longer to eat the fruit of your labour.

My appreciation also goes to Mr & Mrs Adewale kusanu who also contribute to my success all through the years in fuoye, I say thank u and also to Mrs Grace Oluwakemi Onisile who put in all her power to see me through it all, I say thank you ma for everything.

I cannot but express my gratitude to the Head of Department; Dr. Mrs. Owoseni, my level adviser and to all my lectures that instilled in me their acquired knowledge for my own academic growth, I say a big thank you.

To my wonderful friends, Olubo Abiola, Aina Similoluwa, Kolade Afeez, Olowookeere Mary, Ogbena bright and the rest of my friends, course mates who were always there for me, i say a big thank you. To my best friend Adeweye Abolore, for the constant advice, encouragement and for always standing by me through it all, I say a big thank you.

Finally to my mentor, a father, my wonderful supervisor Dr. B. D. Olawa, for his unending love and full support for the realization of a successful work, word cannot express how joyous and fulfilled I am that you actually supervised my work, I say thank you sir.

I pray that the Almighty God continue to bless and uphold you all in all ramifications of your lives. Amen

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the roles of family environment and schizotypal personality trait in optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison, Ibadan. Adopting the expo facto research design, two hundred and seven male inmates (age = 34.37 ± 8.78) were selected using the purposive sampling method. Participants were administered the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (SPQ-B), the Positivity Scale and Moos Family Environment Scale. Four hypotheses were tested by means of regression analysis and 2×2 ANOVA. Results indicated that the dimensions of schizotypy jointly predict optimism [$F(2, 203) = 14.21$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = .17$]. However, family environment dimensions [$F(3, 200) = 1.83$, $p = .14$, $R^2 = .03$] and duration as inmates [$F(1, 203) = 3.21$, $p = .75$, $R^2 = .02$] were not significant predictors of optimism. In addition, marital status [$F(2, 205) = 1.22$, $p = .30$] and family type [$F(2, 205) = .96$, $p = .10$] did not influence optimism. Based on findings, it was concluded that schizotypal personality trait was the only predictor of optimism among other independent variables. It was chiefly recommended that inmates with schizotypal personality trait should be identified for management in order to increase their level of optimism. This may prevent them from negative mental health and recidivism.

Keywords: Schizotypy; Family environment, Optimism, Family type, Inmates.

Word Count: 205

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Over the years, inmates population have outnumbered the capacity of prison lockups and services and the prisons are being overcrowded making in Nigeria have one of the alarming crime rates in the world (Uche, 2008; Financial Times, 2011). There have been alot of public reactions(such as fear) towards issues of crime and criminals, their hope of being freed from the prisons and the tendency to commit crime after being freed (Gun, Maden, & Swinton, 2007). However, despite the increase in hopes and aspirations of prisoners, recent research findings portray not only a growing population, but a population with mental health needs (Maruta, Colliga, Malinchoc, & Offord, (2000).

One psychological factor that is the target for interventions for mental health problems among inmates in various situations is optimism. Seligman further defined optimism as how people interprete themselves in cases of successes and failures (Seligman, 1990). Optimistic people see that failure is due to some changeable thing, so as to be able to succeed in the next time. On the other hand, pessimistic people burden themselves with blame. In this interpretive pattern, the negative interpretations of persons concerning the past events influence their expectation to have control over the future events, and subsequently, they influence the feelings and behaviour, (Makri-Botsari, 2001). If someone experiences an annoying situation, he/she tends most often to adopt a certain image of the cause for the occurrence of such annoying situation. In the community samples, optimism has been linked to positive outcomes in the face of negative life stressors and challenges. Optimism has also been related to positive mood, good

morale, perseverance in the face of adversity, and popularity with peers, and freedom from trauma, and increased longevity (Peterson & Steen, 2002). Whereas pessimists expect bad things to happen to them, optimists expect good things to happen to them (carver, scheier &weintraub,1986). In psychological research, the term is usually operationalized in one of two ways: as expectation optimism or explanatory style (Mahasnehm, Al-Zoubi & Batayeneh, 2013). Expectation optimism or explanatory style is a global expectation that more good (desirable) things than bad (undesirable) will happen in future. (Scheier and Carver, 1985). The theorist of learned deficit theory sees that the mechanism responsible for acquiring optimism-pessimism is embedded in the thinking style practiced by the individual in facing the annoying and pleasing situations(seligman 1991). This is also termed as the optimistic interpretative method and pessimistic interpretative method (Seligman, 1991). Optimistic interpretative method, people who have high optimism believes that no matter what happens there will always be good outcomes while pessimistic interpretative methods are of the opinion that pessimistic people always have the mindset that everything will always be of bad outcomes. Optimisms a positive vision about what people have and help the individual satisfaction in terms of reaching the goals in a short future with some program effort, if they have not been reached yet (Marrero & Caballeira, 2013). Optimism has a meaningful impact on perceived quality of life in ill people and help to recover from illness events (Ridder, Schreurs & Bensing, 2014; Scheier & Carver, 1985; 2014), because optimism enhances the individual capacity to cope with general tension (Kennedy & Hughes, 2004; Ortiz, Ramos & Vera, 2003; Perera & Mcllven, 2014; Scheier & Carver, 2014)

Although, for years, optimism remained neglected, with research concentrating on aspects of human unhappiness, such as depression, anxiety, and emotional disorders, according

to recent evidences, this imbalance has been corrected (Fredrickson, 2001; Fredrickson & Joiner, 2002; Abdel-Khalek, 2006). Today, ample studies have been published on the definitions, correlates, and predictors of optimism in many western countries (particularly in America) (Fredrickson, 2001; Seligman, 1998). Many environmental factors such as work, money, religion, and leisure activities have been shown to have a strong effect on optimism (Lu & Hu, 2005; Abdel-Khalek, 2006).

Families can be characterized by two basic dimensions: autonomy and intimacy (Mattejat & Scholz, 1994). Autonomy refers to the degree of relational self-assurance, self-definition, agency and independence, and intimacy to the degree of emotional relatedness, bonding, acceptance, and sense of belonging (Mattejat & Scholz, 1994; Olson, 2000, 2011). Such a permeable presence of autonomy and intimacy in both individuals and interpersonal relationships suggests that the dimensions are deeply engraved in human nature; perhaps because of they have fostered survival during the evolution of human species (Guisinger & Blatt, 1994; Keller, 2008).

Research has evidenced that optimism develops from early years of life through social process emanating majorly from the family and this brings us further to explaining the link between optimism and family environment. Family is the first school for an individual. Childs life is mainly influenced by the family environment; it is the primary source of social development. Each family is different from the other, as it is composed of different members. Each varies in its social and economic conditions with different background. Bhatia and Chadha (2004) measured the psychological environment of family as perceived by adolescents with respect to the quality and quantity of cognitive, emotional and social support given by the family to the child, with eight components namely: cohesion, expressiveness, conflict, acceptance and caring, independence, active recreational orientation, organization; and control. The importance

of family environment as a contextual variable of optimism has been recognized by researchers in all fields, though the emphasis of research varies. Psychologists have focused on family dynamics in clinical populations, whereas researchers from other fields have focused on parent relationship status, family structure, and parent-child involvement in school in non-clinical populations (mattejat & scholz 1994).

Previous research has also shown that optimism and schizotypal personality traits are related (Morales, 2013). Schizotypy refers to a constellation of personality traits that are normally distributed within the general population (Haslam, Holland, & Kuppens, 2012). Schizotypy traits have a close relationship to schizophrenia, with shared cognitive, social and attentional deficits and individuals with high schizotypy traits are less vulnerable to psychosis than those with schizophrenia, they have unique beliefs about the world and their minds ability to control it and these magical thinking styles diverge from social norms, often having a significant impact on an individuals speech and appearance (Chemerinski, Triebwasser, Roussos, & Siever, 2013). The similarities in symptoms between schizotypy and schizophrenia make schizotypy a highly advantageous approach when investigating schizophrenia. But without the impact of psychotic episodes, anti-psychotic medication and psychiatry hospital admission, schizotypy becomes evident. The cognitive-perceptual deficits in schizotypy bear some resemblance to delusions and hallucinations reported in schizophrenia, as they tend to manifest as perceptual alterations(Ettinger, Meyhofer, Steffens, Wagner, & Koutsouleris, 2014). An example of this, as indicated on the schizotypal personality questionnaire (SPQ) (Raine, 1991), a self-report measure, is seeing shadows as real people, thinking people are talking about you, feeling people are watching you, seeing photos or pictures moving, or hearing a voice speak thoughts out loud (Ettinger et al., 2014). Deficits in auditory and olfactory discrimination are also associated with

this factor, and there are gait and fine motor skill deficits similar to that seen in schizophrenia (Bates, 2005; Lenzenweger & Maher, 2002). The proportion of positive schizotypy symptoms in first-degree relatives was found to be $_{related}$ to the level of psychotic symptoms experienced by the relative with schizophrenia (Mata et al., 2003).

Early evidence from family, twin, and adoption studies suggest that schizotypy has a strong genetic component, with heritability estimated to be up to 70–80% (Kendler, 1988; Lyons, Eisen, Goldberg, True, Lin, Meyer, Toomey 2002; Tsuang, Stone, & Faraone, 2001). Evidence for the genetic overlap between schizotypy and schizophrenia has been gleaned through family studies, where increased levels of schizotypy were found in family members of individuals with schizophrenia (Calkins, Curtis, Grove, & Iacono, 2004). Further support for the overlap of schizophrenia and schizotypy comes from a genome wide association study (GWAS) that found similarities between the genetic association profile of schizophrenia and schizotypy (Fanous et al., 2001). Schizotypy heritability estimates are assessed to be around 30 – 50% (Macare, Bates, Heath, Martin, & Ettinger, 2012).

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

There has been a growing interest in rehabilitating offenders in correctional systems around the world. There is also more optimism about the effectiveness of correctional programmes and the likelihood of preventing recidivism. In Nigerian, prison system is witnessing an enormous increase in people delving in and relapsing into crime and criminality. This development has challenged the practicality and feasibility of rehabilitation programmes in Nigerian prisons. Obioha (as cited in Chukwudi (2012) lamented that prisons have become a training ground for criminals instead of rehabilitation home in Nigeria. The population that goes

in and out of prisons shows that there are some problems in the system. The Nigerian prison system has not been able to live up to its expectations. The expectations are that the system should have positive impact on the lives and vocations of inmates. But the reverse is now the case and this has raised questions that have not yet been completely addressed on the system's functionality and existence. Carrying out a research on inmates in the prisons helps us to get familiar with their lives in the prison and most especially their mental health, how the prison yards influence or predict their ways of life especially their optimistic level towards the future.

Although there is extensive literature investigating optimism in the general society, there is limited information on how optimism functions in an inmate population, as only two studies have investigated optimism in inmate samples (Allan & Giles, 2008; van Harreveld, Pligt, Claassen, & Dijk, 2007). Because optimism is related to fewer mental and physical health problems, utilisation of more effective coping strategies, and larger support networks (Ai & Park, 2005; Aspinwall & Taylor, 1992; Brissette, Scheier & Carver, 2002; Scheier, Carver & Bridges, 1994), the lack of research examining optimism in the inmate population is a significant gap in the literature.

Despite the arrays of studies on the correlates of optimism, it is however obvious that past findings was inconclusive (they have not been able to reach a conclusion on the issues affecting the inmates, they have not been able to rely on one factor that could actually be affecting the inmates optimistic level) and moreover little or none were done on the correlates of optimism among inmates in Nigerian sample. Findings from the western countries may not be applicable to or reflect happenings in Nigeria due to socio-cultural differences. Therefore, relying on western findings alone may not give us a clear picture of the determinants of optimism among Nigerians

Inmates. To ensure their generalizability, there is need to examine the correlates of optimism in Nigerian context especially among less explored sample such as prison inmates.

Family environment and its relationship towards imprisonment has been assessed to produce a range of complex effects that directly affect imprisoned men and women and also directly influence their behaviours and attitudes after release (Jallu, 2017). Inmates suffer a lot from their various family backgrounds as most individuals have been neglected during the course of their service years in prison thereby affecting their hopes of and optimistic state of been released from imprisonment and not relapsing or returning to the facilities. Studies have shown that there seemed to be an increasingly disseminated trend in official discourses and imprisonment that depicts family support during and after imprisonment (Berg & Huebner, 2011, Naser & Vigne, 2006). However, the emotional and material support given by families of inmates plays an active role in prisoners' hopes and optimistic transition back to the society and in eliminating recidivism (Aungles, 1993, 1994). Family environment encompasses the physical environment, it's goes into the relationship between family, structure of the family, how an individual view the family and how the family behaviors can affect negatively or positively and this can bring about low or high level of optimism.

Some prisoners have been seen to show high rates of personality disorder, affective disorder, functional psychosis, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), among other psychological problems (Davison, Leese & Taylor, 2001; Esere, 2007). Agali (2004) found high level of psychological symptoms which correlated with worries and cognitive stress. Schizotypy has been a problem among inmates because inmates who has schizotypy have unique beliefs about the world, they manifest perceptual alteration, they hallucinate and have a

problem of delusion, this will reportedly affect their level of hope towards the future, it's will alter their level of perceiving that no matter what there isn't hope for them in future.

Against this background, the present study seeks to investigate the roles of family environment and schizotypy on optimism among prison inmates in Agodi Prison, Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria. Moreover the study set to answer the following questions:

i. Does schizotypy have an influence on optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison?

ii. Does family environment have an influence on optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison?

iii. Does duration as inmates have an influence on optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison?

iv. Does family type and marital status have an influence on optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison?

1.3. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The general objectives of this study is to examine the role of family environment and schizotypy on optimism among inmates in Agodi prison Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are,

I. To determine the influence of schizotypy on optimism among inmates.

ii. To assess the influence of family environment on optimism among inmates.

iii. To investigate the influence of duration as inmates on optimism among inmates.

iv. To ascertain the influence of family type and marital status on optimism among inmates.

1.4 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

In its broadest sense, findings will expand our theoretical knowledge about how schizotypy and family environment may influence Optimism among inmates. The result of this study will provide insight into whether a relationship exist between schizotypy,family relationship and Optimism among a sample of Nigerian prison inmates. Such information would be useful to correctional systems. The research finding is useful to correctional systems because it proposes factors against the optimism level of inmate which could hinder the successful correction of the individual. The research finding will aid the researcher in assessing, identifying and evaluating the origins of child optimism as a result of a variety of family and environmental influence, which are believed to enhance the development of optimism in children. Also, this research will help in evaluating the potential benefits of family environment in promoting and increasing the optimistic level of Nigerian inmates.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The present chapter puts forth the review of literature and theoretical framework pertaining to inter connections of optimism, schizotypy and family relationship.

2.1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1. Theoretical Background to Optimism

Dispositional Optimism Theory

Dispositional optimism is a generalized expectation that good things will happen (Scheier and Carver, 1987). Dispositional optimism is the most general personal expectation regarding the occurrence of favorable events and it is a general unconditional expectation. It can be directly measured by the revised life-orientation test (Scheier et al., 1994). According to Peterson (2000), the items in this measurement instrument clearly reflect the definition of optimism. Among these items are: In uncertain times, I usually expect the best" and the reverse-coded item, "If something can go wrong for me it will."

Where does a person's general optimism come from? Why do some people expect that good things will happen, while others believe that bad things will happen? These questions have to do with dispositional optimism, which is investigated in various disciplines and has been shown to influence variables of interest to many researchers (Peterson, 2000). Dispositional optimism affects health and impacts physical well-being, perceived stress, and coping mechanisms (Scheier and Carver, 1985, 1987). Since dispositional optimism describes the expectations that good things will happen, it is an individual perception of odds. As such, it is

closely related to the perception of risk and thus has triggered interest beyond the psychological research community, especially by economists dealing with economic decisions under risk and uncertainty (Felton et al., 2003; Puri and Robinson, 2007) and with entrepreneurial decision making, where entrepreneurs are considered to have positively biased perceptions of a venture's risk (Simon et al., 2000; Keh et al., 2002; Baron 2004; Baron and Ward, 2004). There is a great deal of extant work on the effects of dispositional optimism; however, considerably less has been done on its sources and antecedents. Why it is that one person will be more optimistic than another in a specific situation, or even about life in general?

Some researchers argue that a stable internal locus of control which generalizes across contexts, i.e., the perception that outcomes depend on one's own behavior or one's own characteristics, leads to dispositional optimism (Seligman, 1992). Following Rotter (1966), many researchers focus on this internal-versus-external argument (e.g., Abramson et al., 1978; Simon et al., 2000; Chen et al., 2004; Wijbenga and van Witteloostuijn, 2007). While empirical studies show a positive relationship between dispositional optimism and internal locus of control (e.g., Seligman, 1992), it is also clear that it is not locus of control alone that drives optimism (Carver and Scheier, 1991).

Consistent with this view, Bandura (1997) argues that the final judgment about the likelihood of an outcome is based on two types of expectancies: self-efficacy beliefs—that is, believing that one will be able to successfully implement all actions under one's control, i.e. perform well, necessary to achieve relevant outcomes, and control beliefs, which refer to the degree to which one believes that one's own high performance will be sufficient to cause a specific outcome. Control beliefs, thus, affect the extent to which self-efficacy beliefs shape outcome expectancies (Bandura, 1997).

Such interaction effects are reported by Litt (1988) for actually realized performance, by Krueger and Dickson (1994) for opportunity recognition, by Schaubroeck and Merritt (1997) for stress, and by Schaubroeck et al. (2000) for anxiety, depression, and turnover intentions (the intention to quit and to find another employer). This interaction is also the basis of Gist and Mitchells (1992) model of determinants of self-efficacy. There is an interesting gap in these efficacy and control theories. If self-efficacy only matters for situations with internal control, what happens if external factors are in control? We argue that in such cases efficacy beliefs about external factors matter and that efficacy and control theories need to incorporate such external efficacy beliefs, which complement self-efficacy beliefs. In fact, the effect of more internal rather than external control depends on the difference between efficacy beliefs about internal and external factors. A change in control beliefs from an internal to an external locus of control will increase optimism if the efficacy belief about the external source of control is more positive than the self-efficacy belief. If the relation between the efficacy beliefs is inverted, then pessimism will be the results of believing more in external control.

Expectancy Theory of Optimism

Expectancy-value models begin with the idea that behaviour is aimed at attaining desired goals (Carver & Scheier, 1998). Goals are actions, end-states, or values that people see as being either desirable or undesirable. People try to fit their behaviour to what they see as desirable. They try to stay away from what they see as undesirable. According to this theoretical orientation, unless there is a valued goal, no action occurs. The other core concept is expectancies: a sense of confidence or doubt about attaining the goal. If a person lacks confidence, again there is no action. Only if they have enough confidence do people engage (and remain engaged) in goal-directed effort. These ideas apply to specific values and focused confidence; they also apply to

optimism and pessimism (Scheier, Carver, & Bridges, 2001). In the latter case, the sense of "confidence" versus doubt is simply broader in its focus. From these principles come many predictions about optimists and pessimists. When confronting a challenge, optimists should be confident and persistent, even if progress is difficult and slow. Pessimists should be more doubtful and hesitant. Adversity should even exaggerate this difference. Optimists believe adversity can be handled successfully, pessimists expect disaster. This can lead to differences in such domains as actions relating to health risks, taking precautions in risky circumstances, and persistence in trying to overcome health threats. It can also lead to differences in what coping responses people deploy when confronting a threat such as a cancer diagnosis (Carver et al., 1993; Stanton & Snider, 1993). Behavioural responses are important, but behaviour is not the only response when people confront adversity. People also experience emotions in such situations. Difficulties elicit many feelings, feelings reflecting both distress and challenge. The balance among such feelings differs between optimists and pessimists. Because optimists expect good outcomes, they are likely to experience a more positive mix of feelings. Because pessimists expect bad outcomes, they should experience more negative feelings—anxiety, sadness, and despair. A good deal of research has found evidence of such emotional differences (see Scheier et al., 2001). There is even evidence linking pessimism to cancer survival (Schulz et al., 1996), though the reason for the association is far from clear. Patients diagnosed with recurrent cancer were followed for 8 months, by which time approximately one-third had died. Earlier all had completed a measure of pessimism.

2.1.2. Theoretical Background to Schizotypy

Two main approaches comprise the theoretical background of schizotypy. One is the quasi dimensional approach, put forward by Paul Meehl, wherein schizotypy features are seen as

dimensional, yet, as containing an indication for future psychopathology (Lenzenweger, 2010), hence the label quasi-dimensional. A second view considers schizotypy features as fully dimensional and is therefore addressed as the fully dimensional approach (Claridge & Beech, 1995; McCreery & Claridge, 1996). Proponents of latter view argue that, rather than functioning as a transitional construct indicative of future schizophrenia spectrum disorders, schizotypy features lie on a spectrum which covers "healthy" to "unhealthy" experiences and can therefore be found in the general population (e.g. McCreery & Claridge, 1996).

The Quasi-Dimensional View of Schizotypy

Taxometric analysis (from Greek: taxon, meaning group) is a statistical procedure for determining whether relationship among observed variables reflect the existence of a latent taxon (Type, Species, category). It's wasitially created by Paul Meehl in order to resolve the disparity between dimensional and categorical profiles underlying important traits in psychiatric research (Haslam, Holland, & Kuppens, 2012). Current research failed to replicate a taxometric structure of schizotypy though. Rawlings et al. (2008b) reviewed taxometric studies and reanalysed data from studies that used taxometric analysis methods and did not replicate a taxometric structure of schizotypy. Reasons why previous studies were successful in producing results supporting a taxometric structure in schizotypy were the use of small sample sizes or of preselected (clinical) samples, which are not representative of the general population, and the use of skewed data that could have biased interpretation of the data as having a taxometric structure (Haslam, et al., 2012)

2.1.3. Theoretical Background to Family Environment

Family System Theory

Bowen family systems theory, developed by the late American psychiatrist Dr. Murray Bowen (1913-1990), provides a new paradigm for conceptualization of human behaviour and treatment of human problems. It is a theory about relationships. Instead of seeing individuals as an emotional unit of his own, or as a separate entity and the individual as the basic unit of treatment, Bowen deemed that individual functioning should be understood in the context of his relationships, that each person's emotional functioning is closely interconnected with each other, with reciprocal impact on each other.

According to the theory, Anxiety is seen as an important variable in the functioning of individuals, families and organizations. Anxiety refers to the organism's response to real or current threat. Bowen sees that there are two kinds of anxiety: acute anxiety and chronic anxiety. Acute anxiety occurs when the threat is real, and is short-lived. Acute anxiety is about one's reactions to stress. However, much of our problems are affected by our chronic anxiety which lingers on though the threat is no longer existent. Chronic anxiety is about people's reacting to other people's reactions to stress. It is the fear of what might happen and can be long-lasting, and is transmitted from earlier generations. It results in exaggerated responses, sustained wariness, suspicion, physical tension and ailments, fatigue and irritability. It plays an important role in our emotional health and adaptability. Also, Bowen stipulates that every organism or system is governed by two counterbalancing life forces: the force towards togetherness and the force towards individuality. The force towards togetherness drives our need for social support, affection and love. In the striving for fulfilment of the togetherness need, there grows the

tendency to expect self and others to be alike - to think alike, to act alike, and to feel alike e.g. acting on behalf of the others, sacrificing in order to get other's approval, dominating over others so that others will act in accordance with one's ideas. When chronic anxiety is high, the force towards togetherness will be strong, and symptoms will emerge. On the other hand, we are also driven by the need to be of our own person, striving to be unique and to be different. A high functioning person has the capacity to stand on his ground, act on good principles and be responsible for himself, while also in meaningful relationship with his important people. Bowen posited that much of human functioning (both in individuals and families) is governed by the emotional system. This refers to the innate or instinctual guidance system of an organism which is shaped by evolution. It includes mechanisms for driving and guiding the organism through life, and governs processes such as mating, resting, feeding and nesting. The responses involve both reflex-like, automatic responses as well as learned responses which have become automatic. Bowen deemed that this guidance system operates in all living things in which many of the biochemical and mechanical processes are similar. Bowen opined that humans are regulated by the emotional system to a far greater extent than we realize. While the emotional system is the only guidance system available to animals, human beings possess a feeling system and an intellectual system. The feeling system appears to be the link between the emotional system and the intellectual system. The feeling system is the cognitive or conscious expression of emotion which is generally not felt. The intellectual system comprises the ability to comprehend, and to communicate complicated and abstract ideas. It serves as a second guidance system for the individual. Both guidance systems, the emotional and the intellectual, are useful, depending on the conditions facing the person. The ability to separate and choose between the emotional and the intellectual system to guide behaviour is an important asset.

Finally, Bowen viewed the family as an organism, whereby it has properties that are greater than the sum of its individual parts, and that each part is emotionally dependent on each other. A change in the system will automatically bring forth changes in the other parts of the system. The family system is characterized by automatic, instinctual, reflex-like processes which evolve over the generations. It points to the fact that our functioning in families are very much emotionally influenced by one another, and that our emotional interdependency on each other is much more than we realize. Symptoms in individuals (e.g. physical, emotional and social dysfunction) are conceptualized as reflective of the intense emotional process in the family and not as pathology in the individual. Family system theory is been used to explain the possibility between environment and optimism because if individual view the environment has a properties that are greater than the sum of it's individuals part will bring high optimistic level and if it's been viewed by a separate entity it's will affect the level of optimism in an individual.

Ecological Systems Theory

Bronfenbrenner developed his ecological systems theory in an attempt to define and understand human development within the context of the system of relationships that form the person's environment. His definition (1986) of the theory is as follows: The ecology of human development is the scientific study of the progressive, mutual accommodation throughout the life course between an active, growing human being and the changing properties of the immediate settings in which the developing person lives. This process is affected by the relations between these settings and by the larger contexts in which the settings are embedded. According to Bronfenbrenner's initial theory (1989), the environment, is comprised of four layers of systems which interact in complex ways and can both affect and be affected by the person's development. He later added a fifth dimension that comprises an element of time (Bronfenbrenner, 1995). This

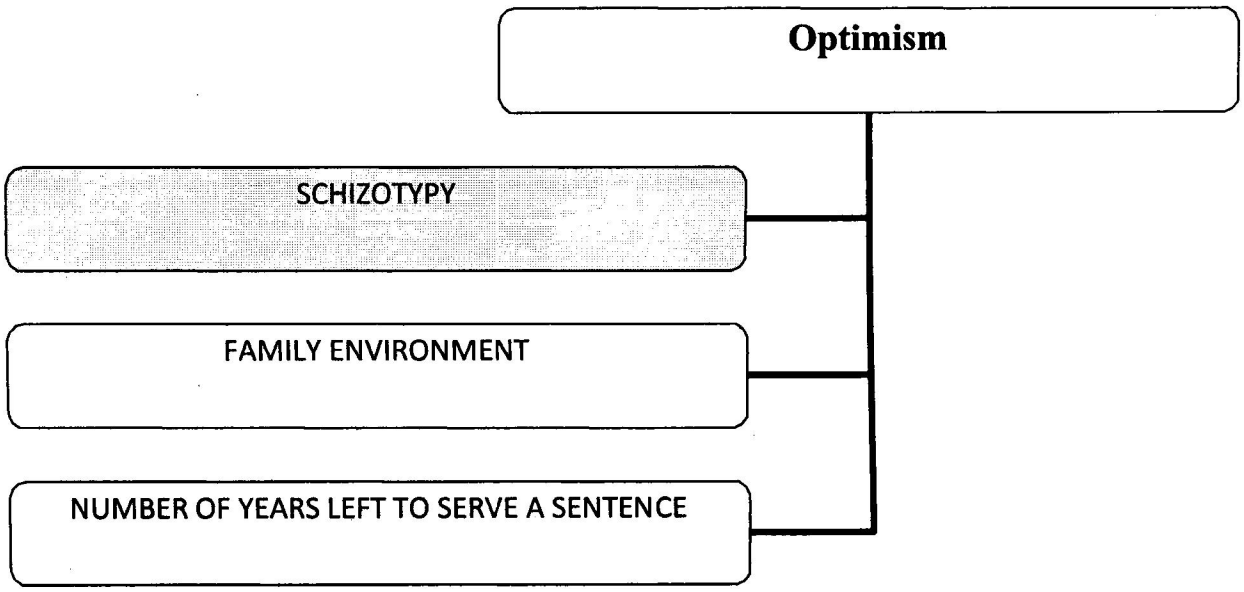
theory can be extended to model the development of an organization as well, and is particularly appropriate for describing the complex systems of a school district or even of an individual school. Each of the four system layers are described below, and an example of a working model of the ecological context of an individual school is depicted. Microsystem: The microsystem is defined as the pattern of activities, roles, and interpersonal relationships experienced by a developing person in a particular setting with particular physical and material features and containing other persons with distinctive characteristics of temperament, personality, and systems of belief (Bronfenbrenner, 1995). In other words, this layer forms a set of structures with which a person has direct contact, and the influences between the developing person and these structures are bi-directional. The person influences and is influenced by the microsystem. If this theory is extended from human development to organizational development, and an individual school is the unit of interest, the microsystem of the school would include students, parents and family members, administration, teachers, and the surrounding community. Mesosystem: The mesosystem, simply stated, comprises the linkages between microsystems (Bronfenbrenner, 1995, p. 227). Just as the direction of influence between the school and each structure within the microsystem is bi-directional, the mesosystem involves directional influences between these various structures. An example of the mesosystem of an individual school can be seen in the interactions and dynamics between two of its microsystems, students and parents. Parental expectations regarding the academic and extra-curricular success of their children can often create a dynamic that directly and indirectly impacts the atmosphere and climate of the school. Unreasonably high expectations and low tolerance for failure can create a dynamic between parent and child that is characterized by tension and fear. This dynamic impacts the school in various direct and indirect ways, including, for example, student behaviour in the classroom

resulting from such expectations, pressures to ensure their child's success placed on school personnel by the parent, or an attempt by school personnel to shield students from such parental pressures by restricting the amount of information that is communicated regarding student achievement. Exosystem; The exosystem represents the larger social system, and encompasses events, contingencies, decisions, and policies over which the developing person has no influence. The exosystem thus exerts a unidirectional influence that directly or indirectly impacts the developing person. The exosystem of an individual school might be comprised of such structures as, for example, state regulations, local economics, federal mandates, and local disasters.

Macro system: The macro system can be thought of as the "social blueprint" of a given culture, subculture, or broad social context and consists of the overarching pattern of values, belief systems, lifestyles, opportunities, customs, and resources embedded therein. This system is generally considered to exert a unidirectional influence upon not only the person but the micro-, meso-, and exosystems as well. The macro system of an individual school is embodied not only in the cultural, political, social, and economic climate of the local community, but that of the nation as a whole. Chronosystem : Although not one of the four system layers per se, the chronosystem represents a time based dimension that influences the operation of all levels of the ecological systems. The chronosystem can refer to both short- and long-term time dimensions of the individual over the course of a lifespan, as well as the socio-historical time dimension of the macro system in which the individual lives. The chronosystem of an individual school, therefore, may be represented by both the day-to-day and year-to-year developmental changes that occur in its student body, teaching staff, curricular choices, etc., as well as the overall number of years in operation (i.e., a newer school faces challenges and opportunities that differ from those of a school that has been in operation for a length of time. According to Bronfenbrenner's theory,

the environment is comprised of four layers of systems which interact in complex ways and can both affect and be affected by the person's development,if these four stages are not actualized properly it's will affect the optimistic level of an individual.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



The conceptual framework above illustrates that optimism among inmates in Agodi prison is influenced by schizotypy, family environment and the number of years left to serve a sentence.

2.3. RELATED EMPHIRICAL STUDIES

2.3.1 Family environment and Optimism among Prison Inmates

Over the decades, researches have been conducted into the role of family environment towards increase optimism level among individuals. knowing the fact that the family serve as the first contact through which people develop behaviours that are acceptable to the norms of the society. The socialisation process and upbringing of individuals however serve the purpose of inculcating sound moral and acceptable behaviours which will make individuals fit with the society and also promoting better acceptance of themselves and ensuring a good mindset towards future occurrences.

Ryback (1970) conducted a study on first grade students and presented them with a series of short stories. Each story had three possible endings (optimistic, pessimistic, and compromise) from which the children chose the most likely outcome. Prior to the story presentation, the children were either induced to feel success (via an easy, relaxed test and verbal praise) or failure (via a difficult, stressful test and verbal reprimand). He found that the manipulation had no effect on optimistic or compromise responses, but that children in the failure condition responded pessimistically significantly more often than children in the success condition. He speculated that continued experience of failure (and its negative consequences) might lead to a permanent shift in dispositional optimism. Fischerenberg (1986) endeavoured to assess the optimism of elementary school students (ages 9 to 13) and correlate this data with self-esteem and peer popularity data. They found that elementary school children possess the same tendency toward positive expectations (the so-called "optimistic bias") that is found in adults. In addition, the relationships between optimism and the other factors, self-esteem and peer popularity, were weak at best. Researchers suggest that there is some degree of optimism that is

inherent in individuals, though environmental factors play a major role as well (Gillham & Reivich, 2004; Peterson, 2000). Snyder (2000, 2001) argues that optimism develops in children by default unless something somehow derails it, such as negative parenting or the absence of a close relationship with parents. Perhaps most important is the role that parents play in providing an environment in which optimism can be fostered and where children can flourish. According to Barnes & Farell (1992) warm and supportive parenting has been associated with a number of positive outcomes, many of which are similar to the positive outcomes resulting from optimism.

2.3.2. Schizotypty and Optimism among Prison Inmates

There is little or no research information or study concerning the role of schizotypal on optimism among prison inmates. However, what has been found from past research is the role of anti-social personality disorder to be a factor on the onset of criminal behaviour among prison inmates. But the literature on schizotypy and inmate has been focused more on the prevalence of mental disorders among prisoners and the general population at large. And quite a number of studies have been conducted on the prevalence of mental disorders among inmates internationally. Although it is estimated that only 1% of the general population is psychopathic, the prevalence rate are much higher in the inmate population, ranging from 15% to 25% (Hare, 1993). The previous reviews included data from approximately 23,000 prisoners, and suggested that 3.7% of men have psychotic illness, 10% major depression, and 65% a personality disorder including 47% with antisocial personality disorder (Fazel & Danesh, 2002).

The Review of Health and Social Services for Mentally Disordered Offenders and Others Requiring Similar Services (Anon, 1993) identified research into the prevalence of mental disorders among remand prisoners and convicted prisoners as a priority. Research has however identify that there is considerable claims to suggests that the prison population are at a greater

risk of developing mental health problems compared with people of a similar age and gender in the society (Liebling, 1993). According to Birmingham et al (1996), they ascertained that prisoners are less likely to have their mental health needs recognised, are less likely to receive psychiatric help or treatment, and are at an increased risk of suicide. However, numerous studies have found that psychopathy is a major predictor of criminal behaviour and general recidivism or the prison re-entry, as well as violent recidivism and institutional misconduct (Edens, 2006; Hemphill, Hare, & Wong, 1998; Skeem, Polythress, Edens, 2003).

Quite a number of researches on the number of years spent as inmates towards the optimistic state of prison inmates have shown a wide array of notable claims (Peterson &Steen, 2002). One aspect being overlooked in the length of years spent by inmates is that of their neglected imprisonment, whom for various reasons may not have been convicted, but most times share similar prison atmosphere and social climate with convicted inmates. In addition, we risk not understanding how their being in prison has affected them. How are their families affected? How do they deal with the traumatic effects of prolonged imprisonment? Do they share similar experiences with other convicted offenders given the shared experiences of prison regimes? Do they acquire anti-social behaviours in prison making them more likely to commit more offences upon release (Nigeria Bureau of Statistics).

Rehabilitating inmates during their prison years is a very important process because while some ex-offenders return to the community and live their lives as law abiding citizens, the majority of them commit new crimes after their release (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002). However the fact that the length of stay in prison may have strengthened inmates' ties to antisocial peer groups, and as a consequence, restricted awareness of or access to legitimate work

opportunities. Data by NBS suggests Nigeria officially has a low incarceration rate with a total prison population of 62,260 which is much less than 1% of the total population.

Inmates are often with the hope that they will survive and overcome harsh prison conditions and are also expectant of their freedom from their various crimes and the prison facilities. Research has shown that inmates' optimistic state of being released is likely to be influenced by the number of years they are expected to serve as inmates (Mumola, 1999). Today's prisoners are spending a longer period behind bars than their counterparts as recently as 10 years ago. Previous researches are of the notion that after inmates are been incarcerated or imprisoned for long periods of time, they indeed lost many of their networks or contacts that could help them find a job after release (Hagan & Dinovitzer, 1999).

2.4. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Family Environment: This refers to the Primary environment an individual grows up. It includes the relationship between individual and family, the core process of every child upbringing with positive and negative influences. This family environment is measured by the moss family environment scale . Its measure was designed to assess the social and environmental characteristics of families (moos and moos 1994), the measure has shown strong face and content validity across samples, including comparison measure between family members. Internal consistency measures and range from .61 to .78, inter correlations range from -53 to .45, and test retest reliability range from .52 to .91. High score in this scale will reflect low level of Optimism.

Schizotypy: An enduring trait in an individual characterised by the persistent display of schizophrenia like behaviours such as hallucination and deluded behaviours as paranoia. Schizotypy in this study is measured through the use of The SPQ-B (Raine & Benishay, 1995).

SPQ is a 22 item self report instrument that measures cognitive perception, interpersonal deficits and disorganized factors, the total scores were obtained by summing up the scores of the individual subscales composing each factor. Higher scores in all the aspect of the SPQ will reflect non or low level of schizotypy.

Optimism: This is believe held by an individual that no matter what happens,there will always be a good outcome. Optimism in this study is measured through the use of the Positivity Scale (Seligman, 1990). Is a 15-item, 2-factor scale measuring optimistic attitude toward the future. Higher score in this scale reflects high level of optimism in an individual.

2.5. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

I. Schizotypy will significantly predict the level of optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison.

II. Family environment will significantly predict the level of optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison.

III. The duration of serving as inmates will significantly predict the level of optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison.

IV. Family type and marital status will significantly influence optimism among inmates of Agodi Prison.

CHAPTER THREE

METHOD

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

Ex-post facto design was used to undertake the study. The aim of the research is to determine whether family relationship and schizotypy influence optimism among prisoners in Agodi Prison Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The independent variables include schizotypy and family environment while the dependent variable is optimism. In the study, the variable characteristics were described as they naturally occur and no variable was manipulated.

3.2. RESEARCH SETTING

The study was carried out at Agodi Prisons and situated in Ibadan, Oyo State. The prison environment was conducive,neat and full of good atmosphere, the warders are friendly and welcoming and the inmates are not hostile,they have good inter personal relationship and they are ready to give me informations about them and they are also eager to listen and hear from me.

3.3. PARTICIPANTS AND SAMPLING

A total of two hundred and seven inmates were selected for the study by means of purposive sampling method. According to marital status, 44.4% of inmates were single, 45.4% married, 9.2% we're separated, while (1%) had divorced. Data on religion affiliation showed that (52.2%) of the participants are Christians and (47.8%) were Islam. Distribution of family type indicated that (34.8%) of inmates were from a polygamous home, (37.7%) are from a monogamous home and (27.5%) were raised by a single parent. Educational qualification of inmates indicated that (12.6%) were primary school holders, (49.8%) had a secondary school certificate, (30.9%) had an OND/NCE certificate and (6.8%) had a BSc/HND certificate.

3.4. INSTRUMENTS

Data for the study was collected using validated psychological instruments. The instruments consisted of four separate sections which included the socio-demographic information, schizotypy, Optimism and family environment scale.

3.4.1. Section A: Demographic Variables

This consists of items measuring socio-demographic information of the participants, such as gender, age, religion, family type, marital status and educational qualification of respondents.

3.4.2. Section B: The Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire Brief Version (SPQ-B)

The SPQ-B (Raine & Benishay, 1995) is a 22-item self-report instrument designed to assess all nine features of SPD as defined in DSMIV and its recent version, DSM-IV-TR (American Psychiatric Association 1994, 2000). A three-factor solution has been found to be most appropriate for the SPQ-B (Raine & Benishay, 1995), with three subscales. The cognitive-perceptual dysfunction factor refers to ideas of reference, odd beliefs, suspiciousness, and unusual perceptual experiences. The interpersonal deficits factor is composed of the no close friends, constricted affect and excessive social anxiety subscales. The disorganization factor is composed of the odd speech and odd behaviour subscales. Total scores were obtained by summing up the scores of the individual subscales composing each factor. The SPQ-B has been found to have good psychometric properties; internal reliabilities of these sub-scales range from 0.72 to 0.80 (mean = 0.76). The two-month interval test–retest reliability coefficients range from 0.86 to 0.95 (mean = 0.90). Criterion validity coefficients as indicated by correlations between SPQ-B sub-scales and clinical interview measures of SPD are good for the total scale (0.66), cognitive-perceptual (0.73) and interpersonal (0.63), but lower for disorganized (0.36) (Raine & Benishay, 1995). A two weeks test retest reliability coefficient of .69, .73 and .71 was

respectively obtained for disorganization factors, interpersonal deficits and cognitive perceptual dimensions in the present study.

3.4.3. Section C Positivity Scale

The Positivity Scale (PS) is a 15-item, 2-factor scale measuring optimistic attitude toward the future. It was devised to look at the relationship between Positivity and risk factors.

The Fifteen items were generated based on considerations of the importance of optimism (Seligman, 1990) and the appearance that when youth are less optimistic about their futures (Conchas & Clark, 2002), they are more likely to engage in risky behaviour. The items reflect a sense of physical security, a sense of a safety net now and in the future, and self-efficacy in being able to succeed in life. Respondents complete a 5-point Likert-type scale for each item (always agree to never agree).

On a sample of primarily middle class, white, Midwestern high school (n=84, average age=15.57, SD=.52) and community college students (n=38, average age= 20.89, SD= 4.40), a principal components factor analysis was performed on the Positivity scale. The screen criterion suggested 2 factors, as did the parallel analysis method (Lautenschlager, 1989) yet there were several items that fit in more than one factor. A second factor analysis, with Varimax rotation, extracted 2 clean factors, accounting for 44% of the variance. The first factor (alpha = .89, 11 items) appeared to represent personal optimism. The second factor (alpha = .82, 4 items) appeared to represent a sense of external security. A two weeks test retest reliability coefficient of .87 was established for Positivity Scale in the present study.

3.4.4. Section D: Family Environment Scale (FES)

The family environment scale was developed by moos and moos (1994). Its measure was designed to assess the social and environmental characteristics of families, the scale is based

on attributional conceptualization of family environment, including relationship, personal growth and system maintenance and it's also intended to evaluate the familiar tendencies with respect to the dimension of family functioning with control, conflict and moral religiousity. It is composed of three subscales, interpersonal relationship, direction of personal growth and basic organizations.

The measure has shown strong face and content validity across samples, including comparison measure between family members. Internal consistency measures and range from .61 to .78, inter correlations range from -53 to .45, and test retest reliability range from .52 to .91. A two week test retest reliability was carried out by the reseacher and the results shows thus; Conflict (.69), control (.87) and moral religiousity (.87).

3.5. PROCEDURE

The researcher began the research process by seeking an approval from the department of Psychology, Federal University of Oye Ekiti to carry out the study. After the approval, the researcher proceeded to the selected prison facility located at Ibadan, Oyo state. The letter of approval was prsented to the Prison Authority and the researcher was accepted with a warm welcome to begin the data collection.

The psychological instruments were administered to inmates during their regular afternoon devotion. The researcher made the prison warden understand the purpose and the importance of the study and also how to guide the inmates towards completing the form. In addition, the researcher assured the confidentiality of the inmates' responses and that their response would be used only for the research purposes. The warden handed over the completed instrument back to the researcher after the administration.

3.6. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

Data obtained was analyzed using the Statistical Packaged for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean, percentages, standard deviation, was conducted to describe the socio demographic information of the respondents. Hypothesis one and two were tested using multiple regression analysis. Hypothesis three was analyzed using simple regression, while hypothesis four was tested using a 2x2 ANOVA. The p-value of 0.05 was used for test of statistical significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

Table 1: Distribution of Social-demographics

N = 207	N	%
Marital status		
Single	92	44.4
Married	94	45.4
Separated	19	9.2
Divorced	2	1
Family type		
Polygamy	72	34.8
Monogamy	78	37.7
Single parent	57	27.5
Religious Affiliation		
Christianity	108	52.2
Islam	99	47.8
Education		
Primary	26	12.6
Secondary	103	49.8
OND/NCE	64	30.9
BSc/HND	14	6.8

Table 2: Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Correlations among the Study Variables

Variable	M (SD)	TR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Age	34.37 (8.78)		-							
Duration as inmates (in months)	35.49 (33.94)		.33**	-						
Optimism	39.79 (8.64)	.87	.13	.13	-					
Cognitive-perceptual	4.48 (1.32)	.71	-.03	-.14*	-.19**	-				
Interpersonal	4.60 (1.25)	.73	-.02	.05	-.24**	-.05	-			
Disorganization	3.35 (1.13)	.69	-.09	-.02	-.25**	-.11	.03	-		
Conflict	4.81 (1.55)	.69	.05	.07	.06	-.06	-.03	.04	-	
Control	4.52 (1.33)	.87	.09	.02	-.06	-.07	.06	-.004	.01	-
Moral-religious	4.80 (1.55)	.61	.01	.001	-.15**	-.03	.08	-.04	-.16	-.03

*p < .05 (1-tailed)
**p < .01 (2-tailed)

TR = Test-retest reliability

The result of correlation analyses among study variables are presented in table 1. Optimism was negatively related with the cognitive-perceptual [r (205) = -.19, $p < .001$], interpersonal [r (205)

= -.24, p < .001] and disorganization dimensions [r (326) = .25, p < .001] of schizotypal personality trait. Optimism was only negatively related to the moral-religious orientation dimension [r (207) = -.15, p = .036] of family environment while showing no significant relationship with the control [r (207) = -.06, p = .79] and conflict dimensions [r (207) = .06, p = .39].

Hypothesis 1

Schizotypy will significantly predict the level of optimism among inmates

Table 3: Multiple Regression analysis- schizotypal personality on optimism

Variable	β	T	R^2	F
Cognitive-perceptual	-.24**	-3.73		
Interpersonal	-.24**	-3.81	.17	14**
Disorganization	-.27**	-4.23		
Dependent variable: optimism				

** $p < .01$

Table 3 showed that schizotypal personality jointly predict optimism [F (2, 203) = 14.21, p < .001, R^2 = .17]. Independently, cognitive-perception [β= -.24, p < .001], interpersonal [β = -.24, p < .001 and disorganization [β= -.27, p < .001] dimension of schizotypy significantly predicted optimism. This means that an increase in all the dimensions of schizotypy significantly predict less optimism. Therefore, hypothesis one is supported.

Hypothesis 2

Family environment will significantly predict the level of optimism among inmates.

Table 4: Multiple Regression analysis- family environment on optimism

Variable	β	t	R^2	F
Conflict	.04	.56		
Control	-.06	-.87	.03	1.83
Moral-religious orientation	-.14	-2.01		
Dependent variable: Optimism				

Table 4 showed that all dimensions of family environment did not predict optimism [F (3, 200) = 1.83, p = .14, R^2 = .03]. Independently, only the moral religious dimension of family environment significantly predict optimism [β= -.14, p = .046] while conflict [β = -.04, p = .56] and control dimensions [β= -.06, p = .38] did not predict optimism. Therefore, hypothesis two is not supported.

Hypothesis 3

The duration of serving as inmates will significantly predict the level of optimism.

Table 5: Simple regression analysis- duration as inmates on optimism

Variable	β	t	R^2	F
Duration as inmates	.13	1.79	.02	3.21

Dependent variable: Optimism

Table 5 shows that number of months currently serving as inmates did not significantly predict optimism [F (1, 203) = 3.21, p = .75, R^2 = .02]. Therefore, hypothesis three is not supported.

Hypothesis 4

Family type and marital status will significantly influence optimism among inmates.

Table 6: 2x2 ANOVA- marital status and family type on optimism

Source	SS	Df	MS	F	Sig.
Marital status (MS)	181.10	2	90.55	1.22	.30
Family type (FT)	143.17	2	71.58	.96	.39
MS * FT	589.23	4	147.32	1.98	.10
Error	14609.85	196	74.54		
Total	338917.00	205			

Table 5 showed that marital status [F (2, 205) = 1.22, p = .30] and family type [F (2, 205) = .96, p = .10] did not significantly influence optimism. Also, the interaction of marital status and family type did not significantly influence optimism [F (4, 205) = 1.98, p = .10]. Therefore, hypothesis four is not supported.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. DISCUSSION

This study investigated the influence of schizotypy and family environment in optimism among inmates in Agodi prison, Ibadan, Oyo state. The researcher was interested in some other variables such as the number of years spent as inmates, family and marital status of the inmates. However, the results gotten from this study will be discussed extensively.

From the research findings of hypothesis one, result shows that schizotypal personality jointly predict optimism. Independently, cognitive-perception, interpersonal and disorganization dimension of schizotypy significantly predicted optimism. This means that individual with schizotypic personality traits are vulnerable to low level of optimism. Although literature on the relationship between schizotypy and optimism is few, some findings can be used to support or argue against this research finding. For example some prisoners have been seen to show high rates of personality disorder, affective disorder, functional psychosis, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), among other psychological problems (Davison, Leese & Taylor, 2001; Esere, 2007). Agali (2004) found high level of psychological symptoms which correlated with worries and cognitive stress. A results that also contradicts this research finding is that of Edens (2006), Hemphill, Hare, & Wong (1998), and Skeem, Polythress, Edens (2003) who concluded that psychopathy is a major predictor of criminal behaviour and general recidivism or the prison re-entry, as well as violent recidivism and institutional misconduct due to low level of optimism.

Hypothesis two result, showed that all dimensions of family environment did not predict optimism. Independently, only the moral religious dimension of family environment significantly predicts optimism while conflict and control dimensions did not predict optimism. This simply implies that family environment doesn't predict optimism, the hypothesis is rejected. This is in line with the findings of Ryback (1970), conducted on first grade students and presented them with series of short stories. Each story had three possible endings (optimistic, pessimistic and compromise) from which the children chose the most likely outcome. The result from his shows that children family environment had no effect on the optimism. Fischer & Leitenberg (1986) after assessing the optimism of elementary school students (ages 9 to 13) and correlated this data with self-esteem and peer popularity data. They found that elementary school children possess the same tendency toward positive expectations (the so-called "optimistic bias") that is found in adults. In contrast to this particular finding, researchers have suggested that there is some degree of optimism that is inherent in individuals with environmental factors playing a major role as well (Gillham & Reivich, 2004; Peterson, 2000). For example, Snyder (2000, 2001) argues that optimism develops in children by default unless something somehow derails it, such as negative parenting or the absence of a close relationship with parents. Also, according to Barnes & Farell (1992) warm and supportive parenting has been associated with a number of positive outcomes, many of which are similar to the positive outcomes resulting from optimism.

From the result gotten from hypothesis three, findings on duration of years as inmates on optimism level revealed that the duration of months or years inmates are currently serving do not predict optimism. This simply implies that the number of year an inmate is expected to serve doesn't predict their optimistic level. This result contradicts the findings of Mumola (1999) who

concluded in his research that inmates' optimistic state of being released is likely to be influenced by the number of years they are expected to serve as inmates.

Hypothesis four stated that marital status and family type will significantly influence optimism among inmates. Finding shows that marital status and family type did not significantly influence optimism also the interaction of marital status and family type didn't significantly influence optimism. This finding implies that both marital status (divorced, single or married) and family type (polygamous, monogamous or single parent) of an inmates did not independently and jointly influence their level of optimistic.

5.2. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings obtained in this study, the following conclusions were made.

I. The study findings revealed that schizotypal personality jointly predict optimism among prison inmates.

II. It was also revealed from the study findings that the family environment of inmates does not affect their optimistic level as prison in mates.

III. The type of family background they go through does not in any way affect their optimistic level as prison inmates.

IV. Moreover, it was gathered from the study results that the duration of months or years served by inmates does not in any way predict their optimistic level of being released from the prison facilities.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the following findings, the following recommendations are proposed.

1. Efforts should be made towards identifying inmates with schizotypy so as to rectify any problems before their release from the prison facilities thereby reducing the rate of low optimism among them.
2. Parents as well as families of children should ensure and promote effective parental upbringing of their wards and identify with the best parental bonding technique to adopt in inculcating sound moral and self-actualisation of their children thereby limiting the emergence of anti-social behaviours among them.
3. Future research should examine additional predictors of optimism to create a more comprehensive understanding on how to foster this desirable trait. Specifically, those related to religion, parents dispositional optimism and modelling, and a stressful life events or chronic stressors should be examined.
4. A more comprehensive research should be carried out on optimism as studies at an early stage of adolescence is not the best representation of when optimism is fully developed, thus future research should examine optimism longitudinally at many different ages and stages of life.

5.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of this research study must be interpreted with caution because of several important limitations. Firstly, the study sample was not extended to other prison facilities in the country. In this study, all data were examined on a particular study population, which may not provide an accurate representation of optimism. In addition, due to the research design (expo

facto) and nature of the study, the true relationship between schizotypy and family environment and the outcomes they predict may not be adequately revealed. A longitudinal study on schizotypal personality traits and family environment and upbringing measured in early childhood may predict optimism later in life more accurately than what an expo facto design data may reveal. Future studies are also needed to broaden the scope and account for more of the environmental factors, while also looking at the genetic factors that may contribute to optimism and also looks beyond schizotypy to more mental health problem that may contribute to optimism in inmates.

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APPENDIX

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI, EKITI STATE

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Dear respondent,

I am a final year student of the department of psychology, federal university oye ekiti, ekiti state. I am conducting a research on psychology and behavior.

Please give your immediate impression on this survey. There is no right or wrong answers. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Akande I. Adetomiwa

Please express your interest to participate by ticking YES ( ) or NO ( )

SECTION A

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the statement carefully and indicate your opinion by ticking in the appropriate box provided.

1. Gender: Male ( ) female ( )

2. Age: ....

3. Religion affiliation: Christianity ( ) Islam ( ) others ( )

4. Educational qualification : primary ( ) jss/ssce ( ) OND /Nce ( ) B. Sc/HND ( ) others ( )

5. Marital status: single ( ) married ( ) separated ( ) divorce ( )

6. Family type: polygamous ( ) monogamous ( ) single parent ( )

7. No of years spent as inmates: .....

8. No of years expected to serve as inmates : .....

SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS: please answer each item by clicking Y (YES) or N (NO). Answer all items even if unsure of your answer. When you have finished, check over each one to make sure you have answered them all.

S/N	ITEMS	YES	NO
1	People sometimes find me aloof and distant.		
2	Have you ever had the sense that people or force is around you, even though you cannot see anyone?		
3	People sometimes comment on my unusual mannerisms and habits.		
4	Are you sometimes sure that people can tell what you are thinking?		
5	Have you ever noticed a common event or object that seemed to be a special sign for you?		
6	Some people think that I am a very odd person.		
7	I feel I have to be on my guard even with friends.		
8	Some people find me a bit un clear during a conversation.		
9	Do you often pick up hidde threat from what people say or do?		
10	When shopping, do you get the feeling that people are taking notice of you?		
11	I feel very uncomfortable in social situations involving unfamiliar people.		
12	Have you had experience with astrology or seeing future?		
13	I sometimes use words in unusual ways.		
14	Have you found that it is best not to let people know too much about you?		
15	I tend to to keep in the background on social occasions.		
16	Do you ever suddenly feel distracted by distant sounds that you are not normally aware of?		
17	Do you often have to keep an eye out to stop people from taking advantage of you?		
18	Do you feel that you are unable to get close to people?		
19	I am odd, unusual person.		
20	I find it hard to communicate clearly what I want to say to people.		
21	I feel very uneasy talking to people I do not know well.		
22	I tend to keep my feelings to myself.		

SECTION C

INSTRUCTIONS: Please read the following statement and for each one tick only the option in front to indicate how you have been so positive about the future shed of you. The number in the response box represents the followin: 1. ALWAYS AGREE, 2. UNUSUALLY AGREE, 3. AGREE HALF THE TIME, 4. RARELY AGREE, 5. NEVER AGREE.

S/N	ITEMS	1	2	3	4	5
1	I have important goals for my life.					
2	I believe I can reach my goals.					
3	I believe I have what its takes to succeed in my life.					
4	I believe that somebody will take care of me when am old.					
5	Nigeria is a good place to be.					
6	I believe that my future will work out.					
7	I believe that if you work hard enough, you can accomplish anything.					
8	I believe I have people in my life I can turn to for help or advice					
9	I believe that I will always have a home.					
10	I believe that I will always have food to eat.					
11	How likely do you think it is that you will find the opportunities you need to meet your life goals?					
12	I believe that the world is getting better.					
13	I believe that the government will protect me.					
14	I believe that the law will protect me.					
15	I believe that I will be safe from injury.					

SECTION D

.INSTRUCTIONS: There are 27 statements in this survey, they are statements about families. You are to decide which of these statements are true of your current family and which are false. You may feel that some statements are true for some family members and false for others. Say true if the statement is true for some members and false if the statement is false for most members. If the members are evenly divided, decide what is stronger overall impression is and answer accordingly. Remember, we would like to know what your current family seems like to you. So do not try to figure out how other members see your family.

S/N	ITEMS	YES	NO
1	We fight alot in my family.		
2	Family members attend church, mosque and traditional worship often.		
3	Family members are rarely ordered around.		
4	Family members rarely become openly angry.		
5	We don't say prayers in our family.		
6	There are few rules to follow in my family.		
7	Family members sometimes get so angry they throw things.		
8	We often talk about religious meaning religious festivals.		
9	There is one member who makes most of the decision.		
10	Family member hardly lose their tempers.		
11	We don't believe in heaven or hell.		
12	There are set ways of doing things at home.		
13	Family members often criticize each other.		
14	Family member have strict ideas about what is wrong or right.		
15	There is strong emphasis on following rules in our family.		
16	Family members sometimes hit each other.		
17	We believe there are something's you have to take on faith.		
18	Everybody has an equal say in the family.		
19	If there is a disagreement in our family, we try hard to smooth things over and keep the peace.		
20	In our family each person has different ideas about what is right and wrong.		
21	We can do whatever we want in our family.		
22	Family members often try to outdo each other.		
23	The bible/Quran is a very important book in our home.		
24	Rules are pretty inflexible in our household.		
25	In our family, we believe you don't ever get anywhere by raising your voice.		
26	Family members believe that if you sin you will be punished.		
27	You can't get away with much in our family		

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=GENDER RA EDU MS1 FT

Frequencies

Statistics

		GENDER	Religious affliation	Education	Marital status	Family type
N	Valid	207	207	207	205	207
	Missing	0	0	0	2	0

Frequency Table

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	207	100.0	100.0	100.0

Religious affliation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christianity	108	52.2	52.2	52.2
	Islam	99	47.8	47.8	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	92	44.4	44.9	44.9
	Married	94	45.4	45.9	90.7
	Separated	19	9.2	9.3	100.0
	Total	205	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.0		
Total		207	100.0		

Family type

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Polygamous	72	34.8	34.8	34.8
	Monogamous	78	37.7	37.7	72.5
	Single parent	57	27.5	27.5	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=AGE SPI PO ES Optimism CP I D Shizotypy Conflict Control MRO
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
AGE	203	18	62	34.37	8.783
SPI	205	1	324	35.49	33.940
Personal optimism	207	12	44	29.47	6.403
External Security	207	4	20	10.32	3.152
Optimism	207	18	64	39.79	8.637
Cognitive perceptual	207	1	8	4.48	1.318
Interpersonal	207	1	8	4.60	1.249
Disorganisation	207	1	6	3.35	1.130
Shizotypy	207	7	18	12.43	2.037
Conflict	204	1	9	4.81	1.549
Control	204	1	8	4.52	1.330
Moral-religous orientation	204	1	9	4.80	1.548
Valid N (listwise)	199				

Correlations

Correlations													
		AGE	SPI	Personal optimism	External Security	Optimism	Cognitive perceptual	Interpersonal	Disorganisation	Shizotypy	Conflict	Control	Moral-religous orientation
AGE	Pearson Correlation	1	.334**	.118	.125	.133	-.031	-.024	-.089	-.085	.047	.090	.008
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.094	.075	.059	.657	.733	.209	.230	.510	.203	.911
	N	203	202	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	200	200	200
SPI	Pearson Correlation	.334**	1	.123	.092	.125	-.141*	.046	-.016	-.072	.066	.018	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.080	.189	.075	.044	.511	.816	.306	.348	.794	.993
	N	202	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	202	202	202
Personal optimism	Pearson Correlation	.118	.123	1	.586**	.955**	-.191**	-.210**	-.240**	-.386**	.041	-.019	-.139*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.094	.080		.000	.000	.006	.002	.000	.000	.561	.786	.048
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
External Security	Pearson Correlation	.125	.092	.586**	1	.800**	-.152*	-.225**	-.203**	-.349**	.085	-.114	-.116
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.075	.189	.000		.000	.029	.001	.003	.000	.226	.104	.098
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Optimism	Pearson Correlation	.133	.125	.955**	.800**	1	-.197**	-.238**	-.252**	-.413**	.062	-.056	-.147*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.059	.075	.000	.000		.004	.001	.000	.000	.380	.426	.036
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Cognitive perceptual	Pearson Correlation	-.031	-.141*	-.191**	-.152*	-.197**	1	-.054	-.110	.553**	-.064	.069	-.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.657	.044	.006	.029	.004		.438	.114	.000	.365	.323	.648
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Interpersonal	Pearson Correlation	-.024	.046	-.210**	-.225**	-.238**	-.054	1	.029	.594**	-.027	.056	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.733	.511	.002	.001	.001	.438		.675	.000	.699	.430	.251
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Disorganisation	Pearson Correlation	-.089	-.016	-.240**	-.203**	-.252**	-.110	.029	1	.501**	.044	-.004	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.209	.816	.000	.003	.000	.114	.675		.000	.531	.951	.612
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Shizotypy	Pearson Correlation	-.085	-.072	-.386**	-.349**	-.413**	.553**	.594**	.501**	1	-.033	.077	.009
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.230	.306	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.636	.276	.899
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Conflict	Pearson Correlation	.047	.066	.041	.085	.062	-.064	-.027	.044	-.033	1	.009	-.161*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.510	.348	.561	.226	.380	.365	.699	.531	.636		.899	.021
	N	200	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
Control	Pearson Correlation	.090	.018	-.019	-.114	-.056	.069	.056	-.004	.077	.009	1	-.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.203	.794	.786	.104	.426	.323	.430	.951	.276	.899		.678
	N	200	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
Moral-religous orientation	Pearson Correlation	.008	.001	-.139*	-.116	-.147*	-.032	.081	-.036	.009	-.161*	-.029	1

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.911	.993	.048	.098	.036	.648	.251	.612	.899	.021	.678	
	N	200	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).													
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).													

```
REGRESSION
 /MISSING LISTWISE
 /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
 /NOORIGIN
 /DEPENDENT Optimism
 /METHOD=ENTER CP I D.
```

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Disorganisation, Interpersonal, Cognitive perceptual[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism
b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.417[a]	.174	.161	7.910

a. Predictors: (Constant), Disorganisation, Interpersonal, Cognitive perceptual

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2667.928	3	889.309	14.214	.000[b]
	Residual	12700.719	203	62.565		
	Total	15368.647	206			

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism
b. Predictors: (Constant), Disorganisation, Interpersonal, Cognitive perceptual

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	61.528	3.409		18.048	.000
	Cognitive perceptual	-1.573	.421	-.240	-3.734	.000
	Interpersonal	-1.682	.442	-.243	-3.805	.000
	Disorganisation	-2.075	.491	-.271	-4.226	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism

```
REGRESSION
 /MISSING LISTWISE
 /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
 /NOORIGIN
 /DEPENDENT Optimism
 /METHOD=ENTER Conflict Control MRO.
```

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Moral-religous orientation, Control, Conflict[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism
b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.163[a]	.027	.012	8.243

a. Predictors: (Constant), Moral-religous orientation, Control, Conflict

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	372.074	3	124.025	1.825	.144[b]
	Residual	13588.803	200	67.944		
	Total	13960.877	203			

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism
b. Predictors: (Constant), Moral-religous orientation, Control, Conflict

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	43.822	3.475		12.610	.000
	Conflict	.211	.379	.039	.558	.578
	Control	-.377	.435	-.061	-.867	.387
	Moral-religous orientation	-.761	.379	-.142	-2.009	.046

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism

```
T-TEST GROUPS=MS(1 2)
 /MISSING=ANALYSIS
 /VARIABLES=Optimism
 /CRITERIA=CI(.95)
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	Marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Optimism	Single	92	39.09	8.632	.900
	Married	94	40.50	8.677	.895

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Optimism	Equal variances assumed	.423	.516	-1.113	184	.267	-1.413	1.269	-3.917	1.091
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.113	183.950	.267	-1.413	1.269	-3.917	1.091

```
T-TEST GROUPS=RA(1 2)
 /MISSING=ANALYSIS
 /VARIABLES=Optimism
 /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
```

T-Test

Group Statistics

	Religious affliation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Optimism	Christianity	108	38.17	8.781	.845
	Islam	99	41.56	8.159	.820

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Optimism	Equal variances assumed	2.890	.091	-2.869	205	.005	-3.389	1.181	-5.718	-1.060
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.878	204.960	.004	-3.389	1.177	-5.710	-1.067

ONEWAY Optimism PO ES BY FT
/STATISTICS DESCRIPTIVES
/MISSING ANALYSIS
/POSTHOC=SCHEFFE ALPHA(0.05).

Oneway

Descriptives

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Optimism	Polygamous	72	39.86	8.694	1.025	37.82	41.90	19	56
	Monogamous	78	39.88	7.818	.885	38.12	41.65	20	56
	Single parent	57	39.56	9.721	1.288	36.98	42.14	18	64
	Total	207	39.79	8.637	.600	38.60	40.97	18	64
Personal optimism	Polygamous	72	29.11	6.491	.765	27.59	30.64	13	42
	Monogamous	78	29.67	5.997	.679	28.31	31.02	12	44
	Single parent	57	29.65	6.906	.915	27.82	31.48	13	44
	Total	207	29.47	6.403	.445	28.59	30.35	12	44
External Security	Polygamous	72	10.75	3.080	.363	10.03	11.47	4	17
	Monogamous	78	10.22	2.714	.307	9.61	10.83	4	15
	Single parent	57	9.91	3.738	.495	8.92	10.90	4	20
	Total	207	10.32	3.152	.219	9.89	10.75	4	20

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Optimism	Between Groups	4.040	2	2.020	.027	.974
	Within Groups	15364.608	204	75.317		
	Total	15368.647	206			
Personal optimism	Between Groups	14.119	2	7.059	.171	.843
	Within Groups	8431.427	204	41.331		
	Total	8445.546	206			
External Security	Between Groups	23.600	2	11.800	1.190	.306
	Within Groups	2023.356	204	9.918		
	Total	2046.957	206			

Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	26	12.6	12.6	12.6
	JSS/SSCE	103	49.8	49.8	62.3
	OND/NCE	64	30.9	30.9	93.2
	BSc/HND	14	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

Frequencies

Statistics

		GENDER	Religious affliation	Education	Family type	Marital status
N	Valid	207	207	207	207	207
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	207	100.0	100.0	100.0

Religious affliation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Christianity	108	52.2	52.2	52.2
Valid	Islam	99	47.8	47.8	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=GENDER RA EDU FT MS
ORDER=ANALYSIS

Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Primary	26	12.6	12.6	12.6
	JSS/SSCE	103	49.8	49.8	62.3
Valid	OND/NCE	64	30.9	30.9	93.2
	BSc/HND	14	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

Family type

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Polygamous	72	34.8	34.8	34.8
	Monogamous	78	37.7	37.7	72.5
	Single parent	57	27.5	27.5	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Single	92	44.4	44.4	44.4
	Married	94	45.4	45.4	89.9
	Separated	19	9.2	9.2	99.0
	Divorce	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	207	100.0	100.0	

```
CORRELATIONS
 /VARIABLES=AGE SPI Optimism CP I D Conflict Control MRO
 /PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
 /MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

Correlations

		AGE	SPI	Optimism	Cognitive perceptual	Interpersonal	Disorganisation	Conflict	Control	[illegible]
AGE	Pearson Correlation	1	.334**	.133	-.031	-.024	-.089	.047	.090	[illegible]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.059	.657	.733	.209	.510	.203	.911
	N	203	202	203	203	203	203	200	200	200
SPI	Pearson Correlation	.334**	1	.125	-.141*	.046	-.016	.066	.018	.001
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.075	.044	.511	.816	.348	.794	.993
	N	202	205	205	205	205	205	202	202	202
Optimism	Pearson Correlation	.133	.125	1	-.197**	-.238**	-.252**	.062	-.056	-.147*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.059	.075		.004	.001	.000	.380	.426	.036
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Cognitive perceptual	Pearson Correlation	-.031	-.141*	-.197**	1	-.054	-.110	-.064	.069	-.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.657	.044	.004		.438	.114	.365	.323	.648
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Interpersonal	Pearson Correlation	-.024	.046	-.238**	-.054	1	.029	-.027	.056	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.733	.511	.001	.438		.675	.699	.430	.251
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Disorganisation	Pearson Correlation	-.089	-.016	-.252**	-.110	.029	1	.044	-.004	-.036
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.209	.816	.000	.114	.675		.531	.951	.612
	N	203	205	207	207	207	207	204	204	204
Conflict	Pearson Correlation	.047	.066	.062	-.064	-.027	.044	1	.009	-.161*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.510	.348	.380	.365	.699	.531		.899	.021
	N	200	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
Control	Pearson Correlation	.090	.018	-.056	.069	.056	-.004	.009	1	-.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.203	.794	.426	.323	.430	.951	.899		.678
	N	200	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
[illegible]	Pearson Correlation	.008	.001	-.147*	-.032	.081	-.036	-.161*	-.029	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.911	.993	.036	.648	.251	.612	.021	.678	
	N	200	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204

[illegible] is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
[illegible] is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

[illegible]
[illegible]LISTWISE
[illegible]S COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
[illegible](.05) POUT(.10)

[illegible] Optimism
[illegible]R SPI.

[illegible] Entered/Removed[a]

[illegible] Entered	Variables Removed	Method
	.	Enter

[illegible]: Optimism
[illegible] entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.125[a]	.016	.011	8.517

a. Predictors: (Constant), SPI

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	233.076	1	233.076	3.213	.075[b]
	Residual	14726.973	203	72.547		
	Total	14960.049	204			

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism
b. Predictors: (Constant), SPI

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	38.785	.862		45.002	.000
	SPI	.031	.018	.125	1.792	.075

a. Dependent Variable: Optimism

T-TEST GROUPS=EDU1(1 2)
/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=Optimism
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).
T-Test

Group Statistics

	EDU1	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Optimism	Secondary school & below	129	39.92	8.989	.791
	Post secondary	78	39.56	8.074	.914

Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Optimism Equal variances assumed	.833	.363	.289	205	.773	.358	1.242	-2.090	2.806
Equal variances not assumed			.296	176.157	.767	.358	1.209	-2.028	2.745

```
UNIANOVA Optimism BY RA EDU1 MS1 FT
  /METHOD=SSTYPE(3)
  /INTERCEPT=INCLUDE
  /PRINT=DESCRIPTIVE
  /CRITERIA=ALPHA(.05)
  /DESIGN=RA EDU1 MS1 FT RA*EDU1 RA*MS1 RA*FT EDU1*MS1 EDU1*FT MS1*FT RA*EDU1*MS1 RA*EDU1*FT RA*MS1*FT
EDU1*MS1*FT RA*EDU1*MS1*FT.
```

Univariate Analysis of Variance

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
[illegible]	1	Christianity	107
	2	Islam	98
[illegible]	1.00	Secondary school & below	127
	2.00	Post secondary	78
	1.00	Single	92
[illegible]	2.00	Married	94
	3.00	Separated	19
	1	Polygamous	71
[illegible]	2	Monogamous	77
	3	Single parent	57

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

[illegible]

	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
[illegible]	3164.484[a]	31	102.080	1.455	.070
	149075.413	1	149075.413	2124.778	.000
	124.597	1	124.597	1.776	.184
	2.133	1	2.133	.030	.862
	113.314	2	56.657	.808	.448
	184.402	2	92.201	1.314	.271
[illegible]	295.247	1	295.247	4.208	.042
[illegible]	131.866	2	65.933	.940	.393
[illegible]	9.634	2	4.817	.069	.934
[illegible]	13.220	2	6.610	.094	.910
[illegible]	36.965	2	18.482	.263	.769
[illegible]	243.095	4	60.774	.866	.485
[illegible]	15.294	2	7.647	.109	.897
[illegible] *FT	100.218	2	50.109	.714	.491
[illegible] *FT	70.713	3	23.571	.336	.799
[illegible] *FT	585.449	3	195.150	2.781	.043
[illegible] *FT	51.137	2	25.568	.364	.695
	12137.760	173	70.160		
	338917.000	205			
	15302.244	204			

[illegible] (Adjusted R Squared = .065)

[illegible] (1 2)

Group Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
[illegible] school & below	129	39.92	8.989	.791
[illegible]	78	39.56	8.074	.914

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Optimism	Equal variances assumed	.833	.363	.289	205	.773	.358	1.242	-2.090	2.806
	Equal variances not assumed			.296	176.157	.767	.358	1.209	-2.028	2.745

```
UNIANOVA Optimism BY MS1 FT
  /METHOD=SSTYPE(3)
  /INTERCEPT=INCLUDE
  /PRINT=DESCRIPTIVE
  /CRITERIA=ALPHA(.05)
  /DESIGN=MS1 FT MS1*FT.
```

Univariate Analysis of Variance

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
Marital status	1.00	Single	92
	2.00	Married	94
	3.00	Separated	19
Family type	1	Polygamous	71
	2	Monogamous	77
	3	Single parent	57

Descriptive Statistics

Dependent Variable: Optimism

Marital status	Family type	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Single	Polygamous	41.12	7.662	34
	Monogamous	37.50	8.901	32
	Single parent	38.38	9.283	26
	Total	39.09	8.632	92
Married	Polygamous	39.15	9.215	34
	Monogamous	41.19	6.851	37
	Single parent	41.39	10.470	23
	Total	40.50	8.677	94
Separated	Polygamous	32.00	13.115	3
	Monogamous	42.63	5.579	8
	Single parent	38.13	9.234	8
	Total	39.05	8.872	19
Total	Polygamous	39.79	8.734	71
	Monogamous	39.81	7.837	77
	Single parent	39.56	9.721	57
	Total	39.73	8.661	205

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Optimism

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	692.392[a]	8	86.549	1.161	.325
Intercept	157901.604	1	157901.604	2118.346	.000
MS1	181.100	2	90.550	1.215	.299
FT	143.165	2	71.583	.960	.385
MS1 * FT	589.231	4	147.308	1.976	.100
Error	14609.852	196	74.540		
Total	338917.000	205			
Corrected Total	15302.244	204			

a. R Squared = .045 (Adjusted R Squared = .006)