

questions on economic recession and media reporting were structured by the researcher.

All questions in Section B” were on a five-point Likert Scale, ranging from strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree and strongly disagree. Section C” was an adapted version of Oman, Bagge, Gutterrey, Konick, Kooper, and Barrios (2001) Suicide Behaviour Questionnaire-Revised (SBQ-R).

Method of Data Collection

The questionnaire was administered physically by the researcher to the respondents. They were informed of the purpose and assured of confidentiality. Also, verbal consent was gotten from them before been given a questionnaire to fill. The researcher also informed them of their right to pull out of completing the filling if at any point they were uncomfortable.

Ethical Consideration

Permission was obtained from the universities to carry out the research. Also, consent of the respondents was sought, and the data received was treated with confidentiality. Also, no respondent was mandated to take part.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using Pearson Moment Correlation Matrix. A correlation analysis was conducted between variables of interest to determine the significant relationship that exist.

Results

Table 1 reveals the correlation analysis of the relationship between gender, depression, and suicidal ideation among undergraduate students in Ogun State, Nigeria. The result shows that gender is negatively and significantly correlated to depression $r = -.074$, $p > 0.05$), while gender is positively and significantly correlated to suicidal ideation ($r = .129$, $p > 0.01$). Depression is negatively and significantly correlated to suicidal ideation ($r = -.242$, $p > 0.01$). Hence the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between gender, depression, and suicidal ideation is hereby discarded, and the alternate hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant relationship.

H₂ There will be no significant relationship between gender, childhood adversity, and suicidal ideation.

Table 1. Showing the Pearson product Moment Correlation of Gender on Depression and Suicidal Ideation

Correlations		Gender	Depress	Suicidal Ideation
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	-.074*	.129**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.023	.000
	N	952	944	936
Depress	Pearson Correlation	-.074*	1	-.242**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.023		.000
	N	944	982	973
Suicidal Ideation	Pearson Correlation	.129**	-.242**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	936	973	974
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Table 2 reveals the correlation analysis of the relationship between gender, childhood adversity, and suicidal ideation among undergraduate students in Ogun State, Nigeria.

The result shows that gender is positively and significantly correlated to suicidal ideation ($F = .129$, $p > 0.01$).

Suicide ideation is negatively and significantly correlated to childhood adversity ($F = -.149, p > 0.01$). Hence the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between gender, depression, and suicidal ideation is hereby

discarded, and the alternate hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant relationship.

H_3 There will be no significant relationship between gender, economic recession, and suicidal ideation.

Table 2. Showing the Pearson Product Moment Correlation of Gender on Childhood Adversity and Suicidal Ideation

Correlations		Gender	Suicidal Ideation	Childhood Adversity
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.129**	-.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.437
	N	952	936	950
Suicidal ideation	Pearson Correlation	.129**	1	-.149**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	936	974	972
Childhood Adversity	Pearson Correlation	-.025	-.149**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.437	.000	
	N	950	972	990

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3 reveals the correlation analysis of the relationship between gender, economic recession, and suicidal ideation among undergraduate students in Ogun State, Nigeria. The result shows that gender is positively and significantly correlated to suicidal ideation ($F = -.129, p > 0.01$), while gender is negatively and significantly correlated to Economic recession ($F = -.109, p > 0.01$). Economic recession is

negatively and significantly correlated to suicidal ideation ($F = -.129, p > 0.01$). Hence the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between gender, depression, and suicidal ideation is hereby discarded, and alternate hypothesis is accepted that there is a significant relationship. H_4 There will be no significant relationship between gender, suicidal ideation, and media reporting.

Table 3. Showing the Pearson Product Moment Correlation of Gender on Economic Recession and Suicidal Ideation

Correlations		Gender	Suicidal ideation	EcoRec
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.129**	-.109**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.001
	N	952	936	949
Suicidal Ideation	Pearson Correlation	.129**	1	-.129**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	936	974	970
Economic Recession	Pearson Correlation	-.109**	-.129**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	
	N	949	970	988

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Table 4 reveals the correlation analysis of relationship between gender, suicide ideation and media reporting among undergraduate student in Ogun State, Nigeria. The result

shows that gender is positively and significantly correlated to suicidal ideation ($r = -.129, p > 0.01$), and gender is negatively and significantly correlated to media reporting ($r = -$

087, $p > 0.01$. Hence the null hypothesis of no significant relationship between gender, suicidal ideation and media reporting is hereby

discarded and alternate hypothesis is accepted, that there is a significant relationship.

Table 4. Showing the Pearson Product Moment Correlation of Gender on Media Reporting and Suicidal Ideation

Correlations		Gender	Suicide Ideation	Media Reporting
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.082*	-.087**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.011	.006
	N	989	971	989
Suicide Ideation	Pearson Correlation	.082*	1	-.024
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011		.448
	N	971	974	974
Media Reporting	Pearson Correlation	-.087**	-.024	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.448	
	N	989	974	992
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Discussion

The result of hypothesis one shows that there is a significant relationship between gender, depression, suicidal ideation. The result shows that gender is negatively and significantly correlated to depression, with the male more significantly affected by depression. This is in tandem with a study by [17] which reported that different degrees of depression were more prevalent with male college students than the female.

Also, hypothesis one showed a significant and positive correlation between gender and suicidal ideation, with a significant prevalence of suicidal ideation among females. Though male showed a higher prevalence of depression, however, the female seems to be significantly correlated with suicidal ideation, which aligns with [18] research that identified a high prevalence of depression among men and suicidal ideation among women.

Hypothesis two shows a significant relationship between gender, childhood adversity, and suicidal ideation. The result reveals a significant relationship between gender, suicidal ideation, and childhood adversity. Childhood adversity occurring more

among the male, while female showed a significant prevalence of suicidal ideation. This, however, negates the findings of [19], which assert that youth with adverse childhood adversity had a greater probability of suicidal ideation.

In hypothesis three, a significant relationship is revealed between gender, economic recession, and suicidal ideation. It shows gender has been correlated to suicidal ideation, with the female having higher incidences of suicidal ideation. [20] On the other hand reports, suicidal ideation has been of a greater occurrence among males. Hypothesis three also posits that there is a correlation between gender and economic recession. This can be attributed to the fact that men are always at the receiving end of the major impact of employment loss in times of recession [21].

Hypothesis four shows a significant relationship between gender, media reporting, and suicidal ideation. Females have a significant occurrence of been influenced by media reporting and a higher probability of suicide ideation. Research has shown an increase in the number of suicides after a reporting of celebrity suicide [22].

Conclusion

The study has shown that gender has a significant impact on incidences of suicide ideation and its psychosocial risk factors.

Recommendations

From the findings of this research, the following recommendations were made.

1. Creation of awareness on the effect of childhood experience on latter psychological health of a person.
2. Government should also bring to pass the “Social Work Bill of Professionalism” in Nigeria. This will empower the social workers in implementing the Nigerian

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“Child Right Act” and reduction of childhood adversity.

3. Establishment of student support centers in all schools to provide hands-on therapeutic services to students with psychosocial issues.

Acknowledgement

The researcher would like to thank the respondents for their participation and the two institutions where the study was conducted.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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