

Table 11 shows that there is a significant difference in information disclosure of private information on OSM in Ibadan metropolis with respect to the work level of the respondent ($Z=-.783$, $p=0.433$). The null hypothesis is accepted.

6.2. Summary of values

The Table 12 shows a summary of the values of the hypotheses test, their significant values and decisions on the null hypotheses.

Table 12. Summary of Hypotheses Test

Variables	Correlation coefficient	Significant values	Decision
Awareness of privacy and security on SM and information disclosure	0.388**	0.000	Reject
Perceived risk and disclosure of private information on SM	0.298**	0.000	Reject
Perceived benefit and disclosure of private information on SM	0.366**	0.000	Reject
Computer self-efficacy and disclosure of private information on SM	0.327**	0.000	Reject
Trust and disclosure of private information on SM	0.408**	0.000	Reject
Information disclosure of private information on SM with respect to the gender.	-0.068	0.946	Accept
Information disclosure of private information on SM with respect to the age	-0.619	0.536	Accept
Information disclosure of private information on SM with respect to the highest education qualification	-1.006	0.314	Accept
Information disclosure of private information on SM with respect to the work level	-0.783	0.433	Accept

6. Discussion

What factor influence disclosure of private information by OSM users in Ibadan metropolis? From the result of this research question, it was found that perceived risk, perceived benefit, computer self-efficacy, trust and awareness can highly influence disclosure of private information this is in agreement with the results of [4] and [5]. [14] stated that users of OSM were aware of the exposure they face by disclosing their information on OSM but regarded it as nothing that will stop them from disclosing private information. Also, trust is a factor that exposes OSM users to disclose

their private information [9]. Some studies have shown that setting of privacy, have helped them in the disclosure of private information ([38]; [27]; [19]; [28]).

The findings of this hypothesis showed that there is a relationship between perceived risk and disclosure of private information signifying that the respondents were fully aware of the risk in disclosing their personal information.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between perceived risk and disclosure of private information on OSM in Ibadan metropolis.

The findings of this study contradict that of [29] who reported perceived risks did not have significant effect on disclosure of private information. [13] stated that perceived risks that were related to information disclosure were many and depends on the amount and type of information that is disclosed. [54] found that there is a positive relationship existing between OSM users' privacy concerns and their risk perceptions which support the findings of this research. The desire to be part of these new online communities seems to negate the awareness of risk and threats of over-disclosure of information on these platforms.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between perceived benefit and disclosure of private information on OSM users in Ibadan metropolis.

The *H₀₃* showed that there is a relationship between perceived benefit and disclosure of private information on OSM meaning that the benefits of sharing personal information instigates the respondents to share their information not minding the risk attached to it which support [66]. They found that perceived benefits by users of OSM is moderately related to information disclosure, users felt that by providing their real identity, it will increase their chances of being properly identified and easily meet old/new friends and family members. [9] identified the following which can also be categorized under the perceived benefits as perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness as also affecting the disclosure of private information. The various forms of benefits have been confirmed to affect information disclosure; for example, social ties [5].

The benefits attributable to use of online social networks sites may overshadow the risks associated with it vis-a-vis the rational nature of human beings. Also the value of the benefit may far outweigh the experienced or expected risks that they have been exposed to. If the encountered or experienced risks are very small compared to exposed risks, it may still be an indicator that in the face of the exposed risks they can weather it

successfully, so they may not see reasons why they should not disclose their information online.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between computer self-efficacy and disclosure of private information on SM in Ibadan metropolis.

We found out that *H₀₄* have relationship between computer self-efficacy and disclosure of private information which means that majority of the respondents were computer literate and they were aware of the privacy and security setting of the computer devices, therefore they can make use of the settings to either disclose or not their personal information. [67], findings indicates that individuals who assess themselves as being highly efficacious tend to look for positive outcomes from social media use, while those exhibiting low CSE were likely to expect unfavorable outcomes in disclosure of private information. The knowledge of computer in the area of setting of security features, updating, reading of security terms or installing anti-virus and other related means of circumventing risk will affect disclosure of information.

H₀₅: There is no significant relationship between trust and disclosure of private information on SM in Ibadan metropolis.

There is a significant relationship between trust and disclosure of private information on SM meaning that the respondents trust social media security in order to protect their information from third party. However, they feel free to disclose their personal information which is contrary to [54], found that users' privacy concerns do not have a significant effect on their trust in the use of SNSs. [29] reported that trusting did not have significant effect on disclosure of private information.

Trust in terms of the security mechanisms put in place by the OSM will determine the level of private information to be disclosed [13]. [3] stated that users with high level of trust were more comfortable with intimate topics and so they disclose more personal information. [14] reported that though the users did not trust the platforms owner since it is a private organisation, yet they will still prefer to use it and give out their personal information. Researchers have reported that trust positively influence users' information disclosure [11], [12].

H₀₆: There is no significant difference between the demographic variables (gender, age, education qualification, type of work and level) and information disclosure of private information on SM in Ibadan metropolis.

The null hypothesis was accepted which state that there is no significant difference between demographic variables and disclosure of private information contrary to some researchers. There is no difference between the male and female perspective of disclosure of private information meaning both genders do share their private information irrespective of their awareness about information disclosure, which contracts [65]. Their results indicated that gender does play a role in personal information disclosure with males more likely to disclose personal information than females in every category. From the result of the findings, all the age groups do share their personal information on social media. However, no particular age group is restricted to disclosing private information on SM. Educational qualification and level of work were not barriers to disclosing personal information on SM. Social demographic factors which some authors defined as individual difference have been pointed to affect disclosure of private information: gender ([11]; [32]; [33]; [34]); internet experiences [32] age [35]).

7. The Resultant Model

The resultant model is the diagram showing the research framework with the results of the hypotheses.

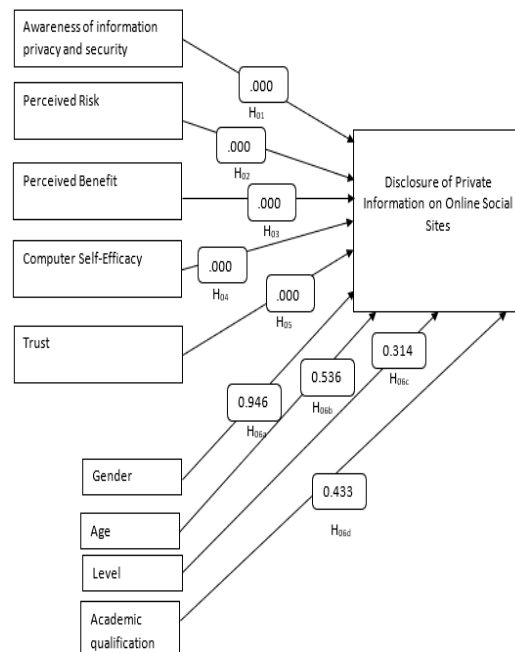


Figure 2. Resultant Model

The arrows in Figure 2 shows illustrates the relationship between the variables of the study.

8. Conclusion

Our research study has been able to establish the influence of awareness, perceived risk, perceived benefit, computer self-efficacy, trust on disclosure of private information, while there is no significance difference between the demographic characteristics and their disclosure of private information on SM. A new model of factors that can affect information privacy and security among OSN users in Ibadan metropolis was also developed. The study was also able to combine and amend both social cognitive theory and social exchange theory to explain the outcome of users of OSNs in terms of their information privacy and security disclosure.

9. Reference

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