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IGBO YOUTHS AND PREDISPOSITIONS TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

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ABSTRACT: *The study examined Igbo youths and predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). A total of 138 participant (46 males and 92 females) sampled through cluster and incidental techniques were used in the study. The participants had mean-age of 21.84. Data attaining interval measurement were collected with Artificial Intelligence (AI) Predisposition Scale having convergent validation of 0.98, and Cronbach alpha reliability of 0.80. Analyses were done with SPSS Version 25. The design was cross-sectional, statistics was Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA), and ethical measure was confidentiality plus informed consent. The following findings were made in the study. Igbo youths do not vary significantly in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). There is gender significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition towards the AI Usage. There is education significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to AI Benefits. There is no occupation significant difference for Igbo youths in predisposition to AI. Igbo youths Gender and Education interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI Cultural Influence". Igbo youths' Gender and Occupation interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI PERCEPTION". Recommendation is for Igbo youths to be exposed to various necessities of artificial intelligence (AI), and needs to be strategically planned. This can be achieved through such courses like Robotics, and Digital Engineering.*

KEYWORDS: Igbo Youths, Predisposition, Artificial Intelligence, AI

INTRODUCTION

All of the areas of our life have the potential to become revolutionized by artificial intelligence (AI). The general public's opinion on and acceptance of AI, however, is still largely unknown. Modern artificial intelligence has its origins in Alan Turing's test of machine intelligence in 1950, and the phrase was first used by a professor at Dartmouth College in 1956. Today, the phrase refers to a wide variety of technology, ideas, and applications. In this research work, the word "AI" is used to describe a collection of computer science methods that allow systems to carry out operations that would typically require human intellect, such as speech recognition, visual perception, decision making, and language translation.

All social systems, including economics, politics, science, and education, have been impacted recently by the rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) technology (Luan et al. 2020). A total of 85% of Americans utilized at least one AI-powered tool, according to Reinhart (2018). People frequently do not recognize the existence of AI applications, nevertheless (Tai 2020). Artificial intelligence is applied in practically every aspect of life because of the quick advancement of cybernetic technology. However, some of them are still viewed as future, even sci-fi, technologies that are disassociated from the reality of existence.

According to Gansser and Reich (2021), AI is just a technology that was created to improve human existence and assist individuals in specific situations. According to Darko et al. (2020), AI is the primary technological advancement of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0). AI is employed for many good purposes, such as sickness diagnosis, resource preservation, disaster prediction, educational advancement, crime prevention, and risk reduction at work (Brooks 2019). According to Hartwig (2021), AI will increase productivity, open up new options, lessen human mistakes, take on the burden of addressing complicated issues, and complete monotonous chores.

Numerous anticipated future breakthroughs in AI are listed in a study created by the OECD (2019). The employment market, education, health care, and national security are just a few of the sectors where AI technology is expected to improve things (Zhang and Dafoe 2019). As a result of these advantages, we would anticipate seeing positive views towards these good elements of AI. Even if there are aspirations for AI, there are also worries about

this technology (Kaya et al. 2024). Potential ethical, social, and financial hazards have been extensively discussed (Neudert et al. 2020). A key concern with AI is the economic hazards it poses. According to Huang and Rust (2018), artificial intelligence threatens human services.

According to Frey and Osborne (2017), automation, including AI and robots, will put employees at risk of losing their employment in the coming years. In a similar vein, Acemoglu and Restrepo (2017) highlighted the fact that robots lower costs and claimed that economy is losing a lot of jobs annually as a result of robotics. They also emphasized that anticipated overall employment losses will be far higher if developments proceed at the projected rate.

Furthermore, according to Bossman (2016), the gains will be distributed to a smaller group of individuals as a result of employment losses, which would exacerbate the problem of inequality among people on a worldwide level. In addition to economic hazards, AI may result in several security issues. High-profile AI use is raising concerns since it is unlawful, biased, and discriminatory and infringes on human rights (Gillespie et al. 2021). Racism caused by AI-powered decision systems, potential data privacy violations, such as client tapping using AI technologies, and biased, discriminatory algorithms that disregard human rights (Circiumaru 2022) are some of the ethical issues that are frequently brought up.

Other challenges that are frequently highlighted include security holes caused by AI systems, problems with law and administration arising from deploying these technologies, a lack of societal confidence in AI, and unreasonable expectations from AI. People may have unfavourable views towards these undesirable elements of AI. This study aims to investigate the attitudes of citizens towards AI in developed and developing countries.

To be competitive, organizations must keep up with technological changes, especially in this quickly evolving digital era when e-commerce, mobile technology, and the Internet of Things are gaining popularity. Businesses must adopt technological breakthroughs like artificial intelligence, but it may be even more crucial to fully comprehend these approaches and their effects to implement them with the highest accuracy and precision. To improve the match between AI applications and consumer demands, businesses must comprehend both the technological and behavioural elements of their clients.

The current scholarly landscape reveals a conspicuous paucity of empirical studies centred on the general public's perceptions of artificial intelligence, thereby offering a fertile ground for additional inquiry (Pillai and Sivathanu 2020). Gerlich's (2023) study unearthed intriguing patterns of consumer behaviour, particularly when the majority of participants professed a belief in the sincerity of AI-driven influencers, perceiving them as devoid of self-interest.

Despite a prolific corpus of literature addressing multiple facets of artificial intelligence and its attendant challenges for the business sector, a discernible lacuna persists. There remains an unaddressed question concerning societal preparedness for the imminent transformations and prevailing sentiments towards avant-garde technologies such as chatbots, artificial intelligence, and other intricate tools. Artificial intelligence, still in a nascent stage of development, poses considerable uncertainties regarding its future trajectory, a point underscored by Kaplan and Haenlein (2019).

According to prevailing academic discourse, public sentiment wields substantial influence over the assimilation of emergent technologies, significantly affecting adoption decisions (Lichtenthaler 2020). An array of scholarly endeavours focuses on the scrutiny of intangible assets such as social networks, virtual worlds, and artificial intelligence (Borges et al. 2020).

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly reshaping service by performing various tasks, constituting a major source of innovation, yet threatening human jobs. We develop a theory of AI job replacement to address this double-edged impact. The theory specifies four intelligences required for service tasks—mechanical, analytical, intuitive, and empathetic—and lays out the way firms should decide between humans and machines for accomplishing those tasks. AI is developing in a predictable order, with mechanical mostly preceding analytical, analytical mostly preceding intuitive, and intuitive mostly preceding empathetic intelligence.

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The theory asserts that AI job replacement occurs fundamentally at the task level, rather than the job level, and for "lower" (easier for AI) intelligence tasks first. AI first replaces some of a service job's tasks, a transition stage seen as augmentation, and then progresses to replace human labor entirely when it has the ability to take over all of a job's tasks. The progression of AI task replacement from lower to higher intelligences results in predictable shifts over time in the relative importance of the intelligences for service employees. An important implication from our theory is that analytical skills will become less important, as AI takes over more analytical tasks, giving the "softer" intuitive and empathetic skills even more importance for service employees. Eventually, AI will be capable of performing even the intuitive and empathetic tasks, which enables innovative ways of human–machine integration for providing service but also results in a fundamental threat for human employment (Huang & Rust, 2018).

Statements of Problem

Igbos are regarded as one of the most intelligent, creative, and industrious tribes in Africa and the world. Whatever that enhances productivity, creativity, and a sense of industry is usually embraced by Igbos. Artificial intelligence (AI) and its applications are emerging as reality in various socio-human endeavours. Observations showed that Igbo youths are fascinated by artificial intelligence (AI). Yet, no study has been carried to ascertain how the Igbo youths perceive the emerging reality of artificial intelligence (AI). Again, no study has been carried out to ascertain whether Igbo youths are either positively or negatively predisposed to artificial intelligence (AI).

Artificial intelligence (AI) is steadily becoming an emerging digital technology for human endeavours. In some parts of the world, artificial intelligence has been embraced. In Africa, the influence of artificial intelligence has not been felt, except that the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in endeavours is often viewed online or in social media.

Some AI technologies have been around for more than 50 years, but advances in computing power, the availability of enormous quantities of data and new algorithms have led to major AI breakthroughs in recent years. Artificial intelligence is seen as central to the digital transformation of society and it has become priorities in many advanced countries. Future applications are expected to bring about enormous changes, but AI is already present in our everyday lives (European Parliament, 2024).

Some of the already occurring applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in the world include Online shopping and advertising; Online shopping and advertising; web search; machine translation, smart homes, cities and infrastructure; smart cars; cybersecurity; AI against Covid-19; Fighting disinformation; military and police security. Artificial intelligence (AI) is set to transform practically all aspects of life and the economy. Few examples include health, transportation, manufacturing, food and farming, public administration and services (European Parliament, 2024), and so on.

With all these possibilities associated with artificial intelligence (AI), any development and serious-minded society should not relegate the emerging reality of artificial intelligence (AI) to the background. The youths are the future resource persons for the development of the society. That is why the predispositions of the youths towards artificial intelligence (AI) should be of great concerns and attention. This therefore justifies the essence of this study which investigates "Igbo youths and predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)"

Research Questions

The following research questions are to be answered at the end the study.

1. What is the predisposition of Igbo youths to artificial intelligence (AI)?
2. What are the gender differences among Igbo youths in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)?
3. In what ways do Igbo youths vary in their predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI) as a result of educational levels?
4. How do Igbo youths of various occupational skills vary in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)?

Purpose of the Study

The study is geared towards finding out the:

1. Predispositions of Igbo youths to artificial intelligence (AI).

2. Gender differences among Igbo youths in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
3. Ways Igbo youths vary in their predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI) as a result of educational levels.
4. How Igbo youths of various occupational skills vary in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).

Significance of the Study

The study brings out the readiness of Igbo youths as a digital generation to embrace the emerging reality of artificial intelligence (AI). Many advanced, progressive and competitive driven nations have embraced the applications of artificial intelligence in their socio-human endeavours. Igbos are always are the forefront of technology and digital propelling and aspirations in Africa, notwithstanding Nigerian policies to inhibit the Igbos.

The study is also very relevant as it brings out the gender gap in the predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). Igbos as a group of people are Republicans, and they strive to maintain equity, as well as create opportunities for the development of the society. The male and female genders have equal opportunity to strive to be successful and attain greatness. Artificial intelligence (AI) has enormous opportunities to enhance greatness in people. So, the study highlights differences among the two genders in the dispositions to artificial intelligence (AI).

Furthermore, the study explores the variations in predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI) associated with educational level of Igbo youths. Basically, educational attainment plays a great role in perception, predispositions, attitudes, and general behaviours. Predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI) is very likely to be influenced by the educational levels of the youths. Expectedly, the more educated a youth is the more likely their positive predisposition to artificial intelligence as part of human development phenomenon.

The significance of the study lies in the fact that it explores the occupational groups and skills that are more predisposed to artificial intelligence (AI). Essentially, artificial intelligence (AI) is an issues of socio-human endeavours applications. Some occupations where artificial intelligence (AI) is disregarded will not be able to withstand the digital society that artificial intelligence (AI) brings.

This study therefore highlights the psychological impediments of the youths as the resource persons of the emerging reality of artificial intelligence (AI) generation. The earlier the youths are shaped in the direction of digitalization of socio-human endeavours, the better for the modern society of the century and future generations of the next century.

Operational Definitions of Terms

Youths: These are young persons within the age range of 15 and 29 according to the Federal Ministry of Youths and Sports Development (Ojoye, 2024; Punch, 2019, 2024).

Artificial Intelligence (AI): This is the ability of a machine to display human-like capabilities such as reasoning, learning, planning and creativity.

Predisposition to Artificial Intelligence (AI): This is the inclination to embrace or accept artificial intelligence (AI) and its various applications.

Predisposition: This is the readiness or tendency to reason or behave in particular manner as a result of imbibed perception.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Unified Theory of Acceptance and Usage of Technology (UTAUT) by Venkatesh et al (2003, 2000, 2012). Civilians have been utilizing technology and information systems to raise the standard of living thanks to the technological and informational revolution of the 20th and 21st centuries. To increase efficiency, organizations use technology in their daily operations. The technology needs to be adopted and used by customers or employees in order to achieve that goal. Therefore, a critical challenge in the life of any information system is to understand how users perceive innovative technology and the elements that impact their

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acceptance or rejection behaviour (Sivathanu & Pillai 2019).

The unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (henceforth UTAUT), published in 2003 by Venkatesh et al., is one of the most effective models ever created to predict technology acceptance and adoption intention of new technology (Lai 2017). Performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence were suggested as three direct determinants of behaviour intentions by Venkatesh et al. (2003) after reviewing eight prior theories of technology acceptance. Usage intention and facilitating conditions were suggested as two direct determinants of usage behaviour. Theories of technological acceptability have been developed as a result of this progression (Momani & Jamous 2017).

The degree to which one expects that AI will improve their performance or work is known as performance expectancy (PE). It is built using related components including outcome expectancy, relative advantage, and perceived usefulness from the technology acceptance model (TAM) (Davis et al. 1989). According to Davis et al. (1989), perceived usefulness refers to how much a person believes that employing technology would improve their performance. In the research on system utilization, the perceived impacts on performance components had the strongest association with one's own self-prediction of system usage. According to Brandtzaeg and Følstad (2017), a key motivator for AI (in the form of chatbot) usage intention is the expectation of a chatbot's productivity, which is defined as how well it helps users gain important information in a short period and almost at any moment. The term "effort expectancy" (EE) describes how simple or easy it is to utilize AI systems or apps. The perceived ease of use from the technology acceptance model (TAM) and the complexity of the system to comprehend and use are among the components of effort expectation.

According to Davis (1989), perceived ease of use refers to how little effort a person thinks utilizing a certain system would need. As a result, if one programme is thought to be more user-friendly than another, it is more likely to be adopted. The perceived ease of use not only directly affects usage intentions but also has an effect on perceived usefulness since, when all other factors are held constant, the perceived usefulness of a system increases with perceived ease of use.

Empirical Review

In a comprehensive study by Gerlich (2023), insights from 1389 scholars across the US, UK, Germany, and Switzerland shed light on the multifaceted perceptions of artificial intelligence (AI). AI's burgeoning integration into everyday life promises enhanced efficiency and innovation. The Trustworthy AI principles by the European Commission, emphasizing data safeguarding, security, and judicious governance, serve as the linchpin for AI's widespread acceptance. A correlation emerged between societal interpretations of AI's impact and elements like trustworthiness, associated risks, and usage/acceptance. Those discerning AI's threats often view its prospective outcomes pessimistically, while proponents recognize its transformative potential. These inclinations resonate with trust and AI's perceived singularity. Consequently, factors such as trust, application breadth, and perceived vulnerabilities shape public consensus, depicting AI as humanity's boon or bane. The study also accentuates the public's divergent views on AI's evolution, underlining the malleability of opinions amidst polarizing narratives (Gerlich, 2023.

According to Frey and Osborne (2017), automation, including AI and robots, will put 47% of American employees at risk of losing their employment in the coming years. In a similar vein, Acemoglu and Restrepo (2017) highlighted the fact that robots lower costs and claimed that the US economy is losing between 360,000 and 670,000 jobs annually as a result of robotics. They also emphasized that anticipated overall employment losses will be far higher if developments proceed at the projected rate. Studies from Gerlich (2023) on virtual influencers show that trust and acceptance of AI-run influencers increase compared to human influencers.

The idea of how people feel about artificial intelligence has recently come into focus and grown in significance. The perceptions of AI and the variables influencing them are of increasing interest (Schepman & Rodway 2022). Neudert et al. (2020) showed that many people worry about the hazards of utilizing AI after conducting extensive studies including 142

nations and 154,195 participants. Similarly to this, Zhang and Dafoe (2019) conducted a survey involving 2000 American individuals and discovered that a sizable fraction of the participants (41%) favoured the development of AI while another 22% were opposed to it.

The majority of people have a favourable attitude towards robots and AI, according to a large-scale study that included 27,901 individuals from several European nations (European Commission & Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology 2017). It was also emphasized that attitudes are mostly a function of knowledge: higher levels of education and Internet usage were linked to attitudes that were more favourable towards AI.

Again, it was shown that individuals who were younger and male had more favourable views about AI than participants who were female and older. While numerous demographic determinants of AI views have been identified in earlier studies, there is still a significant need to explore them in many cultural contexts. The 2023 study of Gerlich on AI-run influencers (virtual influencers) showed that the study participants showed more trust and comfort with an AI than human influencers. Therefore, there may be a variety of factors influencing a person's propensity to adopt AI in particular application areas. In a thorough study, Park and Woo (2022) discovered that the adoption of AI-powered applications was predicted by personality traits; psychological factors like inner motivation, self-efficacy, voluntariness, and performance expectation; and technological factors like perceived practicality, perceived ease of use, technology complexity, and relative advantage.

It was also discovered that facilitating factors, such as user experience and cost; factors related to personal values, such as optimism about science and technology, anthropocentrism, and ideology; and factors regarding risk perception, such as perceived risk, perceived benefit, positive views of technology, and trust in government, were significantly associated with the acceptance of smart information technologies. Additionally, subjective norms, culture, technological efficiency, perceived job loss, confidence, and hedonic variables all have an impact on people's adoption of AI technologies (Kaya et al. 2024). The results of another study including 6054 individuals in the US, Australia, Canada, Germany, and the UK showed that people's confidence in AI is low and that trust is crucial for AI acceptance (Gillespie et al. 2021).

The Eurobarometer (2017) survey, which was conducted in 2017, investigated not only how digital technology affects society, the economy, and quality of life but also how the general public feels about artificial intelligence (AI), robots, and their ability to do a variety of activities. Overall, 61% of respondents from Europe were enthusiastic about AI and robots, whereas 30% were disapproving. Additionally, it was claimed that exposure to robots or artificial intelligence is likely to have a good impact on their attitudes. Furthermore, 68% of respondents concur that AI and robots are good for society since they may assist with household chores. However, over 90% still think that in order to handle hazards and security issues, AI and robots need cautious management. 70% of respondents also voiced concern about the possibility of job loss as a result of the use of AI and robots (Eurobarometer, 2017).

Also, only a small percentage of respondents feel at ease with AI or robots performing tasks like driving a driverless car (22%), operating on patients with robots (26%), and receiving items with robots or drones (35%). With the proliferation of AI application governance in the future, understanding public views and opinions has become more important over time. To better understand Americans' attitudes about AI applications in general and in governance in particular, the Centre for the Governance of AI polled 2000 American adults in a manner akin to that of the Eurobarometer (2017). The results demonstrated a mixed attitude towards future support for the development of AI: 41% of respondents support it, while 22% oppose it somewhat or severely. However, just 23% of Americans had an unfavourable view of AI applications, whereas 77% of Americans believed AI will have a good influence or be somewhat useful in the job and lives of civilians in the next 10 years (Zhang & Dafoe 2019).

The research also identified the contribution of income, education, and gender to the advancement of AI. It showed that male respondents who are more literate or wealthy or have technical experience prefer AI and support

its use. It is also important to note that 82% of Americans agreed that the government should carefully monitor AI and robotics given the hazards that have not yet been addressed (Zhang & Dafoe 2019).

This leads to the conclusion that attitudes towards and the reasons for the acceptance of AI technology are complex structures made up of several elements. In order to gain a wider perspective and a deeper understanding of society's response to these recently discovered technologies, it may be beneficial to investigate the variables influencing attitudes towards AI. In the current study, we looked at the influence of a few personal variables and, in part, the interaction of broad and specific predictive variables in predicting attitudes towards AI. But before we discuss the methodology around the current research, it will be pragmatic to understand the underlying theories (Gerlich, 2023).

A study was conducted by Kaya, Aydin, Schepman, Rodway, Yetişensoy and Kaya (2024). The present study adapted the General Attitudes toward Artificial Intelligence Scale (GAAIS) to Turkish and investigated the impact of personality traits, artificial intelligence anxiety, and demographics on attitudes toward artificial intelligence. The sample consisted of 259 female (74%) and 91 male (26%) individuals aged between 18 and 51 (Mean = 24.23). Measures taken were demographics, the Ten-Item Personality Inventory, the Artificial Intelligence Anxiety Scale, and the General Attitudes toward Artificial Intelligence Scale. The Turkish GAAIS had good validity and reliability.

Hierarchical Multiple Linear Regression Analyses showed that positive attitudes toward artificial intelligence were significantly predicted by the level of computer use ($\beta = 0.139$, $p = 0.013$), level of knowledge about artificial intelligence ($\beta = 0.119$, $p = 0.029$), and AI learning anxiety ($\beta = -0.172$, $p = 0.004$). Negative attitudes toward artificial intelligence were significantly predicted by agreeableness ($\beta = 0.120$, $p = 0.019$), AI configuration anxiety ($\beta = -0.379$, $p < 0.001$), and AI learning anxiety ($\beta = -0.211$, $p < 0.001$). Personality traits, AI anxiety, and demographics play important roles in attitudes toward AI. Results are discussed in light of the previous research and theoretical explanations (Kaya et al, 2024).

A study was conducted by Pillai and Sivathanu (2020) on artificial intelligence and human resources management. Human resource managers are adopting AI technology for conducting various tasks of human resource management, starting from manpower planning till employee exit. AI technology is prominently used for talent acquisition in organizations. This research investigates the adoption of AI technology for talent acquisition. This study employs Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) and Task-Technology-Fit (TTF) framework and proposes a model to explore the adoption of AI technology for talent acquisition. The survey was conducted among the 562 human resource managers and talent acquisition managers with a structured questionnaire. The analysis of data was completed using PLS-SEM.

This research reveals that cost-effectiveness, relative advantage, top management support, HR readiness, competitive pressure and support from AI vendors positively affect AI technology adoption for talent acquisition. Security and privacy issues negatively influence the adoption of AI technology. It is found that task and technology characteristics influence the task technology fit of AI technology for talent acquisition. Adoption and task technology fit of AI technology influence the actual usage of AI technology for talent acquisition. It is revealed that stickiness to traditional talent acquisition methods negatively moderates the association between adoption and actual usage of AI technology for talent acquisition. The proposed model was empirically validated and revealed the predictors of adoption and actual usage of AI technology for talent acquisition (Pillai & Sivathanu, 2020).

This paper provides the predictors of the adoption of AI technology for talent acquisition, which is emerging extensively in the human resource domain. It provides vital insights to the human resource managers to benchmark AI technology required for talent acquisition. Marketers can develop their marketing plan considering the factors of adoption. It would help designers to understand the factors of adoption and design the AI technology algorithms and applications for talent acquisition. It contributes to advance the literature of technology adoption by interweaving it with the human resource domain literature on talent acquisition. This research uniquely validates the model for the

adoption of AI technology for talent acquisition using the TOE and TTF framework. It reveals the factors influencing the adoption and actual usage of AI technology for talent acquisition (Pillai & Sivathanu, 2020).

According to Borges (2020) Artificial Intelligence tools have attracted attention from the literature and business organizations in the last decade, especially by the advances in machine learning techniques. However, despite the great potential of AI technologies for solving problems, there are still issues involved in practical use and lack of knowledge as regards using AI in a strategic way, in order to create business value. In this context, the present study aims to fill this gap by providing a critical literature review related to the integration of AI to organizational strategy; synthetizing the existing approaches and frameworks, highlighting the potential benefits, challenges and opportunities; presenting a discussion about future research directions. Through a systematic literature review, research articles were analyzed. Besides gaps for future studies, a conceptual framework is presented, discussed according to four sources of value creation: (i) decision support; (ii) customer and employee engagement; (iii) automation; and (iv) new products and services. These findings contribute to both theoretical and managerial perspectives, with extensive opportunities for generating novel theory and new forms of management practices.

A survey presents European respondents' opinions on the impact of digitization and automation on daily life (Eurobarometer 2017). Two-thirds think that the use of the most recent digital technologies has a positive impact on society, the economy and their own lives. A majority of respondents expect the EU, EU countries and companies to take action to address the issues raised by digitization (such as the impact on jobs and the need for better digital skills). The results also show that the more people are informed or use technologies, the more likely they are to have positive opinion about them and to trust them. Although 61% of Europeans look favourably at AI and robots, 88% say these technologies require careful management (Eurobarometer 2017).

The survey in Eurobarometer (2017) was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 18th and 27th of March 2017. Some 27,901 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face at home and in their native language on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategic Communication" Unit) It is the same for all countries and territories covered in the survey. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network is annexed to full version of the report. It also specifies the interview methods and the confidence intervals (Eurobarometer, 2017).

The key finding of the survey in Eurobarometer (2017) include that most of respondents are positive about the impact the most recent digital technologies have had on society, the economy and their quality of life § Three quarters (75%) think the most recent digital technologies have a positive impact on the economy, while 67% think these technologies have a positive impact on their quality of life and 64% think these technologies have a positive impact on society The majority of respondents consider themselves sufficiently skilled in the use of digital technology in a range of aspects of life and work. However, there are large differences in perceptions across countries, age groups or educational backgrounds 71% agree they consider themselves sufficiently skilled in the use of digital technology in their daily lives, while 65% consider themselves sufficiently skilled in the use of digital technology to use online public services and 64% say they are sufficiently skilled to benefit from digital and online learning opportunities.

Eurobarometer (2017) further found that amongst respondents who work, 80% believe they are sufficiently skilled in the use of digital technologies to do their job. Amongst those who have not retired, 73% consider themselves sufficiently skilled in the use of digital technologies to do a future job if they were to find a job or to change jobs within the next twelve months. It is important to highlight that these results reflect self-assessment by individuals. There are large differences in perceptions related to digital skills across Europe, depending on the country, age or

educational backgrounds. For instance, the longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to believe they are sufficiently skilled in the use of digital technologies to do their job 90%-74% compared with 52% of those with the lowest education level. Trust in online social network stories is weak and predominantly related to the reliability of the source (media brand, organization).

The main criterion for considering a story on social media to be trustworthy is the fact a story comes from a reliable source (36%), followed by whether the story looks well referenced (19%) or if the respondent trusts the person who shared it (17%). Only 7% of respondents consider stories published on online social networks are generally trustworthy. Attitudes to robots and artificial intelligence are generally positive and depend greatly on the level of information of respondents in these topics. More than six in ten have a positive view of robots and artificial intelligence (61%). The opinion on robot/AI depends strongly on the exposition to information/knowledge. Respondents who have heard, read or seen something about artificial intelligence in the last 12 months are more likely to have a positive view of artificial intelligence and robots (75% vs. 49% who have not). More than eight in ten respondents agree robots are necessary as they can do jobs that are too hard or too dangerous for people (84%), and 68% agree robots and artificial intelligence are good for society because they help people do their jobs or carry out daily tasks at home (Eurobarometer, 2017).

According to Eurobarometer (2017) respondents, however, express widespread concerns that the use of robots and artificial intelligence leads to job losses and consider that these technologies need careful management Almost nine in ten respondents agree robots and artificial intelligence are technologies that require careful management (88%). Almost three quarters agree that due to the use of robots and artificial intelligence, more jobs will disappear than new jobs will be created (74%), and almost as many agree robots and artificial intelligence steal people's jobs (72%). § More than four in ten respondents who are currently working think their current job could at least partly be done by a robot or artificial intelligence (44%). A minority of respondents are comfortable with robots performing a range of tasks Although the majority of respondents have not used a robot at home or at work (85%), one third of them say they would be comfortable having a robot assist them at work (35%).

This is a decline of 12 percentage points since 2014. More than one third are also comfortable with receiving goods delivered by a drone or a robot (35%). More than one quarter of respondents are comfortable with having a robot to provide them services and companionship when infirm or elderly (26%, -4 pp since 2014) or with having a medical operation performed on them by a robot (26%, +2 pp). Less than a quarter of respondents (22%) would be comfortable being driven in a driverless car in traffic. Respondents are much more willing to share their health and wellbeing data with doctors and healthcare professionals than with public authorities or public sector companies or with private sector companies – even if anonymized and for research purposes. In the last 12 months, less than one in five respondents have used health and care services provided online (18%). Over half of all respondents would like online access to their medical and health records (52%).

Furthermore, Eurobarometer (2017) found that almost two thirds would be willing to give their health and personal wellbeing data to their doctor or health care professional (65%). More than one in five respondents would be willing to give anonymized data to public authorities or public sector companies for medical research purposes (21%), or to private sector companies for the same reason (14%). One in twenty (5%) would be willing to give their anonymized data to private sector companies for commercial purposes. Almost one quarter (23%) would not be willing to give access to their personal health and wellbeing data under any circumstances.

Most Internet users have taken at least some action due to privacy and security concerns when using the Internet. Amongst Internet users, the most common actions in the last three years in response to privacy and security concerns have been installing or changed their antivirus software (45%), being less likely to give personal information on websites (39%), only using their own computer (36%), or only opening emails from people and addresses they know (35%). The majority say the security and privacy features of an IT product play a role in their

choice: 27% say these play a great role in their choice, and they are ready to pay more for better security and privacy features, while 34% say they are not willing to pay more, although these aspects have some role in their choice (Eurobarometer, 2017).

HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses were tested in the study.

1. Igbo youths will not have significant positive predisposed to artificial intelligence (AI).
2. There will be no significant gender differences among Igbo youths in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
3. Igbo youths of various educational levels will not significantly vary in their predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
4. Igbo youths of various occupations will not significantly vary in their predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
5. Interactions of gender, education and occupation will not have significant impact difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).

METHOD

Participants : The participants' distribution for the study are shown in table 1.

Table 1: Participants' Sampling Distribution

Sample Category	Sample Cluster	N
GENDER	Male	46
	Female	92
	Total	**138**
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	MSc/PGD	3
	BSc/HND	82
	OND/NCE	24
	SSC	29
	Total	**138**
OCCUPATION	Student	119
	Trading	8
	Self-Employed	9
	Journalism	1
	Private Organization	1
	Total	**138**

Source: Questionnaire primary data. MSc = for Master Degree; PGD = Postgraduate Diploma; BSc = for First Degree; HND = Higher National Diploma; OND = Ordinary National Diploma; NCE = National Certificate of Education ; SSC = Senior Secondary Certificate

The participants were 138 in number, and sampled using cluster and incidental sampling techniques. Cluster sampling was used to sample across the various groups of the population, while incidental sampling was used based on the participants' availability and willingness to participate in the study. The participants had mean-age of 21.84. The sample distribution comprises Gender = male (46), female (92); Educational Attainment = MSc/PGD (3), BSc/HND (82), OND/NCE (24), SSC (29) ; and Occupation = students (119), trading (8), self-employed (9), Journalism (1), private organization (1).

Instrument : The instrument for data collection was Artificial Intelligence (AI) Predisposition Scale developed by Nwankwo (2025). The instrument was measured on 5-point Likert (1932) format of strongly agree (5), agree (4), sometimes (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1). The instrument had seven dimensions namely Perceived Benefits of AI (convergent validity = 0.98), Perceived Risks of AI (convergent validity = 0.98), Trust in AI (convergent validity = 0.98), AI Societal Issues (convergent validity = 0.97), Usage of AI (convergent validity = 0.97), AI Cultural Influence (convergent validity = 0.96), and AI Future (convergent validity = 0.98). The instrument was given validation and reliability determinations in Igboland (Nigeria), in which the overall convergent validation with Creative Thinking Style Scale was 0.98 and Cronbach alpha reliability was 0.72.

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Procedure: The study was conducted among the students of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State, Nigeria. The participants were Igbo youths (Eastern Nigeria). They were reached and the questionnaire administered on them in their academic environment. Two research assistants were used in the study. The instrument took about 10 minutes to be responded to. They were collected back after being responded to. Before responding to the instrument, the participants were requested to fill up a consent form that their participations in the study were voluntary and freely. The study and its instrument had no adverse or side effects. So, no rehabilitation assistance was needed for the participants after their participation in the study. To administer the instrument, efforts were made to access the relevant clusters of the population. The study adopted hybrid sampling (Gerlich, 2023) also known as multi-system sampling (Nwankwo et al, 2020) consisting of incidental, purposive, cluster, and stratified sampling approaches. Incidental sampling used only those that are available and willing to participate in the study. Purposive sampling targeted only the youths. Cluster sampling sampled from various groups, for instance gender, Departments, and Faculties, of the youths. Stratified sampling sampled participants from various levels/years of study of the youths.

Design/Statistics: The design for the study is cross-sectional. It is applicable when the data are collected across various clusters of a static population. A researcher who is interested in a certain subset of the population might use a cross-sectional design to gather and analyze the data. In cross-sectional design, data are collected from different individuals at a single point in time (Thomas, 2024) without influencing them (Thomas, 2024). This makes the design most appropriate when a study involves a survey. The statistics for the study is Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). The Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) combines regression analysis and analysis of variance procedures for multiple dependent variables by one or more factor variables or covariates. The factor variables divide the population into groups (Posodobitev, 2024).

RESULT

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Std. Error	Kurtosis	Std. Error
GENDER	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MARITAL STATUS	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DISCIPLINE	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCCUPATION	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
YEAR OF STUDY	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
STATE OF ORIGIN	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RELIGION	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AGE	138	18	32	21.84	2.24	1.41	.20	3.84	.41
CHRISTAN DENOMINATION	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ISLAM	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NATIONALITY	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AI PERCEPTION	138	113	217	164.98	19.19	.35	.20	.01	.41
AI Benefits	138	16	34	24.97	3.45	.07	.20	.30	.41
AI Risks	138	8	28	19.27	3.42	-.01	.20	.24	.41
AI Trust	138	16	36	24.50	3.80	.12	.20	.11	.41
AI Societal Issues	138	8	37	22.90	4.98	-.29	.20	.78	.41
AI Usage	138	9	35	19.88	4.07	-.15	.20	1.15	.41
AI Cultural Influence	138	1	30	19.18	4.71	-.98	.20	1.96	.41
AI Future	138	16	54	35.84	5.97	-.18	.20	.78	.41
Valid N (listwise)	138								

SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

Table 2 showed that the mean age of the participants was approximately 21.84 years. The result showed the Igbo youths (Eastern Nigeria) having high above average (164.98 of 217)

positive predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI) perception. The dimensions of artificial intelligence (AI) which are AI Benefits (24.97 of 34), AI Risks (19.27 of 28), AI Trust (24.50 of 36), AI Societal Issues (22.90 of 37), AI Usage (19.88 of 35), AI Cultural Influence (19.88 of 30), and AI Future (35.84 of 54) were all above average. Igbo youths have high positive predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). Skewness was all low, indicating reserved perception of artificial intelligence (AI). Kurtoses were all low, showing uniformity in perception.

Table 3 A: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power
GEN.	AI PERCEPTION	296.08	1	296.08	.85	.357	.007	.85	.15
	AI Benefits	.64	1	.64	.06	.804	.001	.06	.05
	AI Risks	.00	1	.00	.00	.985	.000	.00	.05
	AI Trust	1.07	1	1.07	.07	.786	.001	.07	.05
	AI Societal Issues	12.17	1	12.17	.48	.487	.004	.48	.10
	AI Usage	64.09	1	64.09	4.17*	.043	.033	4.17	.52
	AI Cultural Influence	2.49	1	2.49	.12	.723	.001	.12	.06
	AI Future	8.69	1	8.69	.25	.618	.002	.25	.07
EDU LEV.	AI PERCEPTION	691.67	3	230.55	.66	.575	.016	1.99	.18
	AI Benefits	136.75	3	45.58	4.39*	.006	.098	13.19	.86
	AI Risks	62.49	3	20.83	1.77	.156	.042	5.32	.45
	AI Trust	17.22	3	5.74	.39	.757	.010	1.18	.12
	AI Societal Issues	37.74	3	12.58	.50	.682	.012	1.50	.15
	AI Usage	49.39	3	16.46	1.07	.364	.026	3.21	.28
	AI Cultural Influence	75.47	3	25.15	1.26	.289	.030	3.79	.33
	AI Future	126.11	3	42.03	1.21	.309	.029	3.63	.31
OCC.	AI PERCEPTION	1300.58	4	325.14	.93	.444	.030	3.75	.29
	AI Benefits	74.10	4	18.52	1.78	.136	.056	7.14	.53
	AI Risks	28.60	4	7.15	.60	.657	.020	2.43	.19
	AI Trust	40.75	4	10.19	.70	.593	.023	2.80	.22
	AI Societal Issues	98.92	4	24.73	.98	.417	.032	3.94	.30
	AI Usage	47.84	4	11.96	.77	.541	.025	3.11	.24
	AI Cultural Influence	92.71	4	23.17	1.16	.329	.037	4.66	.35
	AI Future	85.42	4	21.35	.61	.653	.020	2.46	.19
GEN. & EDU LEV.	AI PERCEPTION	240.36	3	80.12	.23	.874	.006	.69	.09
	AI Benefits	47.82	3	15.94	1.53	.208	.037	4.61	.39
	AI Risks	42.49	3	14.16	1.20	.311	.029	3.61	.31
	AI Trust	18.70	3	6.23	.42	.733	.011	1.28	.13
	AI Societal Issues	63.82	3	21.27	.84	.470	.021	2.54	.23
	AI Usage	53.27	3	17.75	1.15	.330	.028	3.46	.30
	AI Cultural Influence	241.11	3	80.37	4.04*	.009	.091	12.13	.83
	AI Future	6.09	3	2.03	.05	.981	.001	.17	.06
GEN. & OCC.	AI PERCEPTION	2240.80	2	1120.40	3.23*	.043	.051	6.46	.60
	AI Benefits	21.85	2	10.92	1.05	.352	.017	2.10	.23
	AI Risks	7.99	2	3.99	.34	.712	.006	.68	.10
	AI Trust	30.85	2	15.42	1.06	.349	.017	2.12	.23
	AI Societal Issues	84.13	2	42.06	1.67	.191	.027	3.35	.34
	AI Usage	20.45	2	10.21	.66	.516	.011	1.33	.16
	AI Cultural Influence	94.82	2	47.41	2.38	.096	.038	4.77	.47
	AI Future	141.87	2	70.93	2.04	.134	.033	4.08	.41

SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data; Computed using alpha = .05; GEN= GENDER; EDU LEV = EDUCATIONAL LEVEL; OCC = OCCUPATION

Hypothesis One: It states that "Igbo youths will not have significant positive predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)." Table 3A showed that the hypothesis is accepted for AI PERCEPTION, and all the dimensions of the artificial intelligence (AI), but rejected for the AI Usage dimension ($P<0.043< 0.05$, $F = 4.17$, $N = 138$, $df = 1;138$). Gender predisposition to AI Usage was 3.3% ($\eta 2 = 0.033$). The observed power of 0.52 showed average statistical strength

of gender in AI usage at P>0.05. The non-centrality parameter (δ = 4.17) was above 0, indicating a high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

Hypothesis Two: It states that "there will be no significant gender differences among Igbo youths in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)." The hypothesis is rejected for AI Usage only. Table 3A showed that there is gender significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition towards the AI Usage (P<0.043< 0.05, F = 4.17, N = 138, df = 1;138). Gender predisposition to AI Usage was 3.3% (η2 = 0.033). The observed power of 0.52 showed average statistical strength of gender in AI usage at P>0.05. The non-centrality parameter (δ = 4.17) was above 0, indicating a high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

Hypothesis Three: It states that "Igbo youths of various educational levels will not significantly vary in their predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)." The hypothesis is rejected for AI Benefits only, indicating education significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to AI Benefits (P<0.006< 0.05, F = 4.39, N = 138, df = 3;138). Education role in predisposition to AI Benefits was 9.8% (η2 = 0.098). The observed power of 0.86 had above average statistical strength of education in predisposition to AI usage at P>0.05. The non-centrality parameter (δ = 13.19) was above 0, showing high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

Hypothesis Four: It states that "Igbo youths of various occupations will not significantly vary in their predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)." The hypothesis is accepted for AI PERCEPTION, and all its dimensions, indicating there is no occupation significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition AI.

Table 3 B: Tests of Between-Subjects Effects (CONTINUES)

Source	Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	Noncent. Parameter	Observed Power
EDU LEV. & OCC.	AI PERCEPTION	820.43	3	273.47	.78	.502	.019	2.36	.21
	AI Benefits	31.84	3	10.61	1.02	.385	.025	3.07	.27
	AI Risks	9.08	3	3.02	.25	.856	.006	.77	.09
	AI Trust	33.99	3	11.33	.78	.507	.019	2.33	.21
	AI Societal Issues	36.69	3	12.23	.48	.691	.012	1.46	.14
	AI Usage	29.32	3	9.77	.63	.593	.016	1.90	.18
	AI Cultural Influence	43.12	3	14.37	.72	.540	.018	2.17	.20
	AI Future	11.69	3	3.89	.112	.953	.003	.33	.07
GEN. & EDU LEV. & OCC.	AI PERCEPTION	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Benefits	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Risks	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Trust	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Societal Issues	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Usage	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Cultural Influence	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
	AI Future	.00	0	.	.	.	.000	.00	.
Total	AI PERCEPTION	3806846.00	138						
	AI Benefits	87731.00	138						
	AI Risks	52884.00	138						
	AI Trust	84866.00	138						
	AI Societal Issues	75811.00	138						
	AI Usage	56840.00	138						
	AI Cultural Influence	53823.00	138						
	AI Future	182156.00	138						

SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data; Computed using alpha = .05; GEN= GENDER; EDU LEV = EDUCATIONAL LEVEL; OCC = OCCUPATION

Hypothesis Five: It states that "Interactions of gender, education and occupation will not have significant impact difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI)." The table 3A showed interactions were significant for only Gender and Education concerning "AI Cultural Influence" (P<0.009< 0.05, F = 4.04, N = 138, df = 3;138), as well as Gender and Occupation concerning "AI PERCEPTION" (P<0.043< 0.05, F = 3.23, N = 138, df = 2;138).

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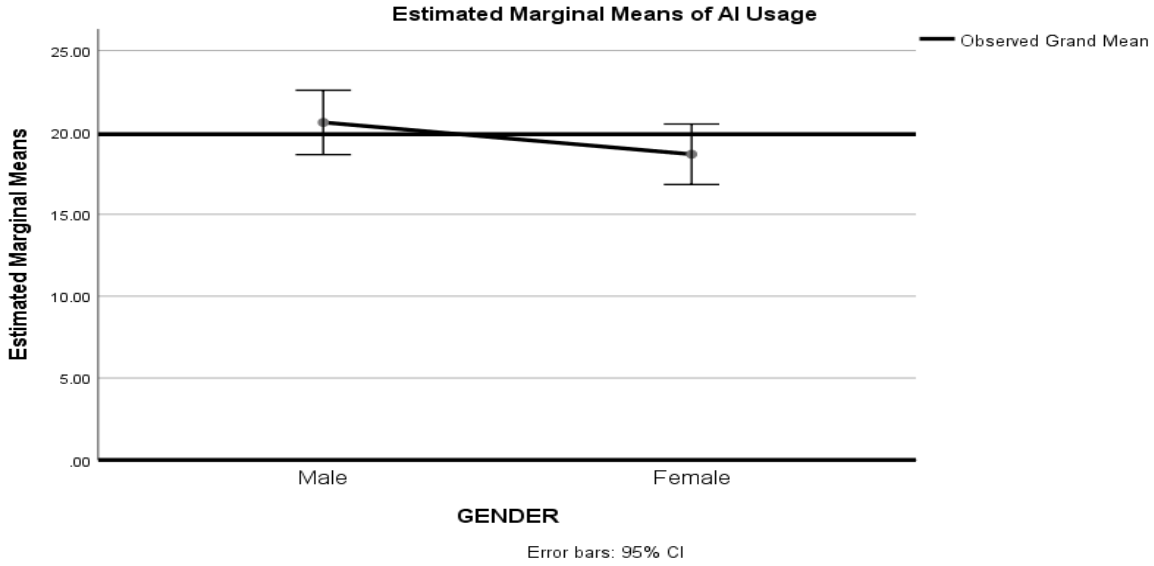
Gender and Education role in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence was 9.1% ($\eta 2 = 0.091$). The observed power of 0.83 had above average statistical strength gender and education predisposition to AI Cultural Influence at P>0.05. The non-centrality parameter ($\delta = 12.13$) was above 0, showing high degree to which the null hypothesis is false. Gender and Occupation role in predisposition to AI PERCEPTION was 5.1% ($\eta 2 = 0.051$). The observed power of 0.60 had above average statistical strength of education in predisposition to AI PERCEPTION at P>0.05. The non-centrality parameter ($\delta = 6.46$) was above 0, showing high degree to which the null hypothesis is false.

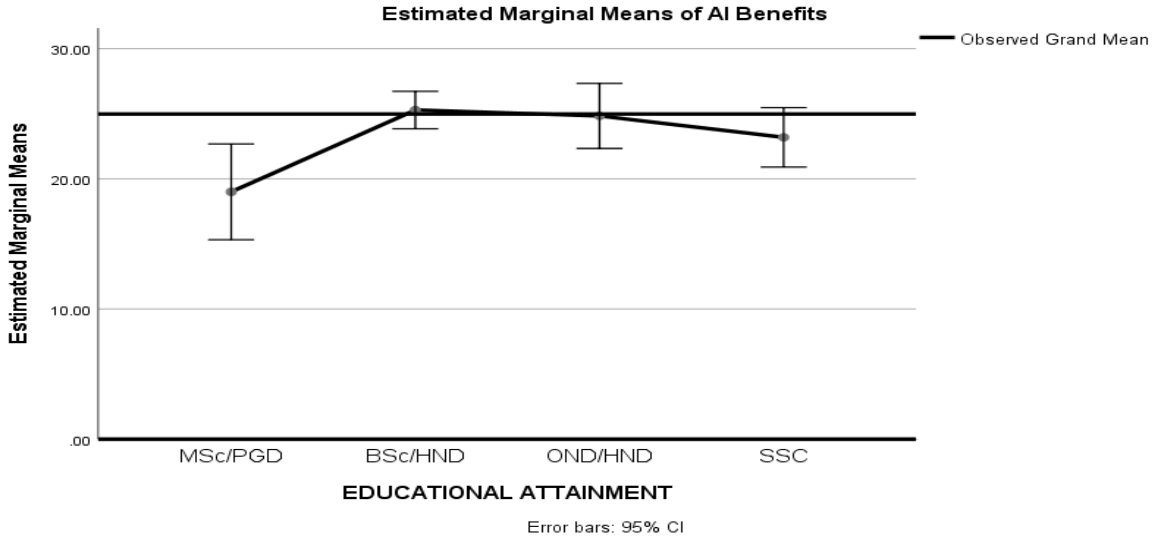
Figure 1 : Graph of Gender and AI Usage



SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 1 showed male gender (22.00) was above average (20.00), while female gender (18.00) was below average (20.00) in youths' predispostion to AI Usage.

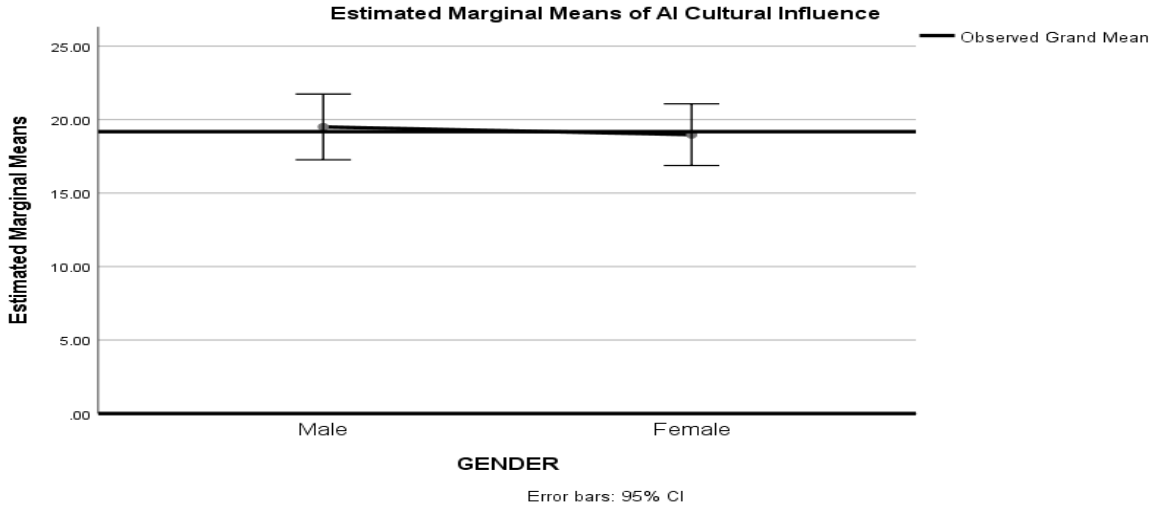
Figure 2 : Education and AI Benefits



SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 2 showed that youths with MSc/PGD (19.00) and SSC (23.00) were below average (25.00), while BSc (25.00) and OND/NCE (25.00) were at the average in predisposition to AI Benefits.

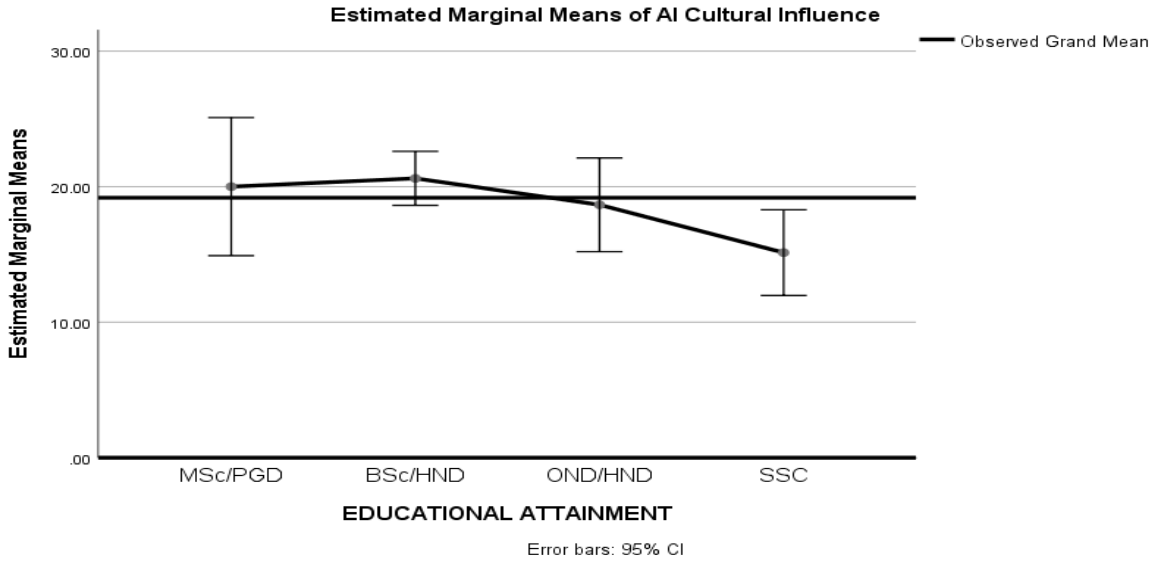
Figure 3 : Gender and AI Cultural Influence



SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 3 showed male gender (19.01) and female gender (18.99) were at the average (19.00) in youths' predispostion to AI Cultural Influence.

Figure 4: Education and AI Cultural Influence



SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 4 showed that youths with MSc/PGD (20.10) and BSc (20.05) were above average (19.00), while OND/NCE (18.50) and SSC (16.00) were below average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.

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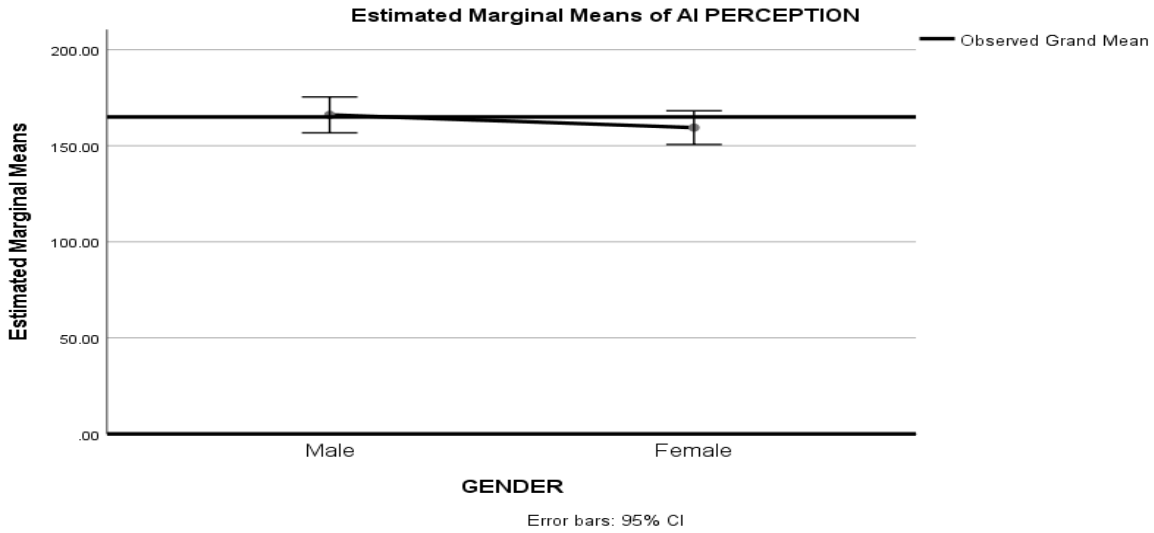
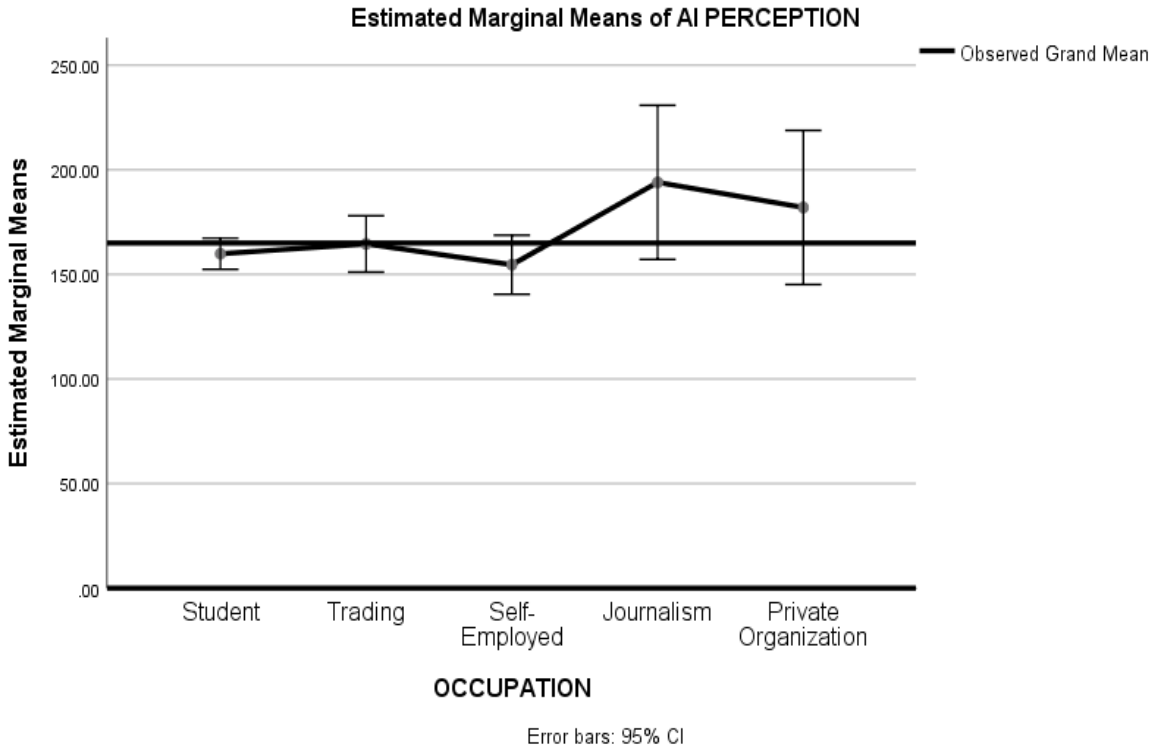
Figure 5: Gender and AI PERCEPTION



SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

Figure 5 showed male gender (170.00) had average (170.00) while female gender (168.00) slightly below average (19.00) in youths' predispostion to AI Perception.

Figure 6: Occupation and AI PERCEPTION



SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data

FIGURE 6 showed that students (149.00) and self-employed persons (150.50) had below average (170) predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). However, journalism (185.00) and private organizations-employed persons (175.00) had above average, while traders were at the average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI).

Table 4 A: Scheffe Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
AI PERCEPTION	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	-19.13	10.94	.387	-50.15	11.88
		OND/HND	-11.29	11.39	.806	-43.60	21.02
		SSC	-7.86	11.28	.922	-39.86	24.14
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	19.13	10.94	.387	-11.88	50.15
		OND/HND	7.84	4.31	.352	-4.40	20.08
		SSC	11.27	4.02	.054	-.12	22.67
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	11.29	11.39	.806	-21.02	43.60
		BSc/HND	-7.84	4.31	.352	-20.08	4.40
		SSC	3.42	5.13	.930	-11.13	17.99
	SSC	MSc/PGD	7.86	11.28	.922	-24.14	39.86
		BSc/HND	-11.27	4.02	.054	-22.67	.12
		OND/HND	-3.42	5.13	.930	-17.99	11.13
AI Benefits	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	-6.76*	1.89	.007	-12.13	-1.40
		OND/HND	-4.87	1.97	.112	-10.46	.71
		SSC	-5.27	1.95	.068	-10.81	.26
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	6.76*	1.89	.007	1.40	12.13
		OND/HND	1.89	.74	.099	-.22	4.01
		SSC	1.49	.69	.209	-.47	3.46
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	4.87	1.97	.112	-.71	10.46
		BSc/HND	-1.89	.74	.099	-4.01	.22
		SSC	-.40	.88	.977	-2.91	2.11
	SSC	MSc/PGD	5.27	1.95	.068	-.26	10.81
		BSc/HND	-1.49	.69	.209	-3.46	.47
		OND/HND	.40	.88	.977	-2.11	2.91
AI Risks	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	-4.41	2.01	.193	-10.12	1.30
		OND/HND	-3.16	2.09	.519	-9.11	2.78
		SSC	-3.66	2.07	.379	-9.55	2.22
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	4.41	2.01	.193	-1.30	10.12
		OND/HND	1.24	.79	.488	-1.01	3.49
		SSC	.74	.74	.799	-1.35	2.84
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	3.16	2.09	.519	-2.78	9.11
		BSc/HND	-1.24	.79	.488	-3.49	1.01
		SSC	-.50	.94	.964	-3.18	2.18
	SSC	MSc/PGD	3.66	2.07	.379	-2.22	9.55
		BSc/HND	-.74	.74	.799	-2.84	1.35
		OND/HND	.50	.94	.964	-2.18	3.18
AI Trust	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	.34	2.24	.999	-6.01	6.69
		OND/HND	.12	2.33	1.000	-6.49	6.74
		SSC	1.27	2.31	.959	-5.27	7.83
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	-.34	2.24	.999	-6.69	6.01
		OND/HND	-.21	.88	.996	-2.72	2.29
		SSC	.93	.82	.733	-1.40	3.26
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	-.12	2.33	1.000	-6.74	6.49
		BSc/HND	.21	.88	.996	-2.29	2.72
		SSC	1.15	1.05	.754	-1.83	4.13
	SSC	MSc/PGD	-1.27	2.31	.959	-7.83	5.27
		BSc/HND	-.93	.82	.733	-3.26	1.40
		OND/HND	-1.15	1.05	.754	-4.13	1.83

***. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level; SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data; GEN= GENDER; EDU LEV = EDUCATIONAL LEVEL; OCC = OCCUPATION**

Table 4 A showed the significant predispositions to AI Benefits originated from education BSc/HND and MSc/PGD compared ($P<0.007< 0.05$, $F = 6.76$, $N = 138$).

Table 4 B: Scheffe Multiple Comparisons (CONTINUES)

Dependent Variable	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
AI Societal Issues	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	.42	2.94	.999	-7.92	8.76
		OND/HND	.95	3.06	.992	-7.73	9.64
		SSC	1.63	3.03	.962	-6.97	10.24
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	-.42	2.94	.999	-8.76	7.92
		OND/HND	.53	1.16	.975	-2.75	3.82
		SSC	1.20	1.08	.741	-1.85	4.27
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	-.95	3.06	.992	-9.64	7.73
		BSc/HND	-.53	1.16	.975	-3.82	2.75
		SSC	.67	1.38	.971	-3.24	4.59
	SSC	MSc/PGD	-1.63	3.03	.962	-10.24	6.97
		BSc/HND	-1.20	1.08	.741	-4.27	1.85
		OND/HND	-.67	1.38	.971	-4.59	3.24
AI Usage	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	-5.33	2.30	.153	-11.86	1.19
		OND/HND	-2.29	2.40	.823	-9.09	4.51
		SSC	-3.09	2.37	.640	-9.83	3.64
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	5.33	2.30	.153	-1.19	11.86
		OND/HND	3.04*	.90	.013	.46	5.62
		SSC	2.24	.84	.077	-.15	4.64
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	2.29	2.40	.823	-4.51	9.09
		BSc/HND	-3.04*	.90	.013	-5.62	-.46
		SSC	-.80	1.08	.908	-3.86	2.26
	SSC	MSc/PGD	3.09	2.37	.640	-3.64	9.83
		BSc/HND	-2.24	.84	.077	-4.64	.15
		OND/HND	.80	1.08	.908	-2.26	3.86
AI Cultural Influence	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	.35	2.62	.999	-7.07	7.78
		OND/HND	.04	2.72	1.000	-7.69	7.78
		SSC	2.86	2.70	.772	-4.80	10.52
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	-.35	2.62	.999	-7.78	7.07
		OND/HND	-.31	1.03	.993	-3.24	2.62
		SSC	2.50	.96	.085	-.22	5.23
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	-.04	2.72	1.000	-7.78	7.69
		BSc/HND	.31	1.03	.993	-2.62	3.24
		SSC	2.82	1.23	.160	-.66	6.30
	SSC	MSc/PGD	-2.86	2.70	.772	-10.52	4.80
		BSc/HND	-2.50	.96	.085	-5.23	.22
		OND/HND	-2.82	1.23	.160	-6.30	.66
AI Future	MSc/PGD	BSc/HND	-5.81	3.46	.424	-15.63	4.00
		OND/HND	-2.50	3.60	.923	-12.73	7.73
		SSC	-2.94	3.57	.878	-13.07	7.18
	BSc/HND	MSc/PGD	5.81	3.46	.424	-4.00	15.63
		OND/HND	3.31	1.36	.124	-.56	7.19
		SSC	2.87	1.27	.172	-.73	6.47
	OND/HND	MSc/PGD	2.50	3.60	.923	-7.73	12.73
		BSc/HND	-3.31	1.36	.124	-7.19	.56
		SSC	-.44	1.62	.995	-5.05	4.16
	SSC	MSc/PGD	2.94	3.57	.878	-7.18	13.07
		BSc/HND	-2.87	1.27	.172	-6.47	.73
		OND/HND	.44	1.62	.995	-4.16	5.05

***. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level. SOURCE: Questionnaire primary data; GEN= GENDER; EDU LEV = EDUCATIONAL LEVEL; OCC = OCCUPATION**

Table 4 B showed no significant predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI) for education levels concerning AI societal issues, usage, cultural influence, and future.

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Summary of Findings/Results

The following findings were made in the study.

Hypotheses Findings/Results

1. Igbo youths do not vary significantly in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
2. There is gender significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition towards the AI Usage.
3. There is education significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to AI Benefits.
4. There is no occupation significant difference for Igbo youths in predisposition to AI.
5. Igbo youths' Gender and Education interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI Cultural Influence".
6. Igbo youths' Gender and Occupation interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI PERCEPTION".

Fallout Descriptive Findings

7. Male gender was above average in youths' predisposition to AI Usage.
8. Female gender was below average in youths' predisposition to AI Usage.
9. Igbo youths with MSc/PGD were below average in predisposition to AI Benefits.
10. Igbo youths with SSC (23.00) were below average in predisposition to AI Benefits.
11. Igbo youths with BSc were at the average in predisposition to AI Benefits.
12. Igbo youths with OND/NCE were at the average in predisposition to AI Benefits.
13. Male gender was at the average in youths' predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.
14. Female gender was at the average in youths' predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.
15. Igbo youths with MSc/PGD were above average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.
16. Igbo youths with BSc were above average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.
17. Igbo youths with OND/NCE were below average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence
18. Igbo youths with SSC were below average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.
19. Male gender had average in youths' predispostion to AI Perception
20. Female gender was slightly below average in youths' predisposition to AI Perception.
21. Students had below average predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
22. Self-employed persons had below average predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI).
23. Journalism had above average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI).
24. Private organizations-employed persons had above average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI).
25. Business people were at the average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI).

DISCUSSION

The study is on Igbo Youths and Predisposition to Artificial Intelligence (AI)". The following findings were made in the study. Igbo youths do not vary significantly in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). There is gender significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition towards the AI Usage. There is education significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to AI Benefits. There is no occupation significant difference for Igbo youths in predisposition to AI. Igbo youths Gender and Education interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI Cultural Influence". Igbo youths' Gender and Occupation interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI PERCEPTION".

More fallout findings show the following. Male gender was above average in youths' predisposition to AI Usage. Female gender was below average in youths' predisposition to AI Usage. Igbo youths with MSc/PGD were below average in predisposition to AI Benefits. Igbo youths with SSC (23.00) were below average in predisposition to AI Benefits. Igbo youths with BSc were at the average in predisposition to AI Benefits. Igbo youths with OND/NCE were at the average in

predisposition to AI Benefits. Male gender was at the average in youths' predisposition to AI Cultural Influence. Female gender was at the average in youths' predisposition to AI Cultural Influence. Igbo youths with MSc/PGD were above average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence. Igbo youths with BSc were above average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence.

Igbo youths with OND/NCE were below average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence. Igbo youths with SSC were below average in predisposition to AI Cultural Influence. Male gender had average in youths' predisposition to AI Perception. Female gender was slightly below average in youths' predisposition to AI Perception. Students had below average predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). Self-employed persons had below average predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). Journalism had above average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI). Private organizations-employed persons had above average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI). Business people were at the average in occupations' predispositions to artificial intelligence (AI).

The outcomes of the study could be attributed to the observation of Tai (2020) that people frequently do not recognize the existence of AI applications (Tai 2020). Artificial intelligence is applied in practically every aspect of life because of the quick advancement of cybernetic technology. However, some of them are still viewed as future, even sci-fi, technologies that are disassociated from the reality of existence. According to Darko et al. (2020), AI is the primary technological advancement of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The said industrial revolution is yet to be felt in underdeveloped society like Nigeria.

The finding of the study showed no occupation significant difference for Igbo youths in predisposition to AI. It is the finding of the study that Igbo youths' gender and occupation interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI PERCEPTION". These findings could be attributed to Artificial intelligence (AI) being employed for many good purposes, such as sickness diagnosis, resource preservation, disaster prediction, educational advancement, crime prevention, and risk reduction at work (Brooks 2019). According to Hartwig (2021), AI will increase productivity, open up new options, lessen human mistakes, take on the burden of addressing complicated issues, and complete monotonous chores. These advantages of AI may therefore free up time for learning, experimentation, and discovery, which might ultimately improve human creativity and quality of life.

Conclusion

The study examined Igbo youths and predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). The following findings were made in the study. Igbo youths do not vary significantly in predisposition to artificial intelligence (AI). There is gender significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition towards the AI Usage. There is education significant difference in Igbo youths' predisposition to AI Benefits. There is no occupation significant difference for Igbo youths in predisposition to AI. Igbo youths Gender and Education interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI Cultural Influence". Igbo youths' Gender and Occupation interactions showed significant predispositions concerning "AI PERCEPTION".

Limitations of the Findings

1. Only university students were used in the study. Generalization to less educated members of the population needs some reservations.

Recommendations

1. Exposure of Igbo youths to various necessities of artificial intelligence (AI) needs to be strategically planned. This can be achieved through such a course like Robotics. Already, the study has found Igbo youths to be positively predisposed to artificial intelligence (AI).

Suggestions for Further Studies

1. Future studies need to include less educated members of the population. Basically, wider applications of AI in the society will impact on all members of the society.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) PREDISPOSITION SCALE

		Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Sometimes (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF AI						
1.	Artificial Intelligence (AI) increases productivity efficiency and accuracy.					
2.	AI offers convenience.					
3.	Improves decision-making processes					
4.	AI reduces cost of doing things.					
5.	AI time is saved.					
6.	Complex problems can be well solved with AI.					
7.	AI Creates new job opportunities					
PERCEIVED RISKS OF AI						
8.	Artificial Intelligence (AI) leads to job displacement.					
9.	Violation of privacy is a major concern with AI.					
10.	AI can be used for malicious purposes.					
11.	Errors and mistakes are common with AI.					
12.	Bias and discrimination can easily be perpetuated with AI.					
13.	AI has a lot of unintended consequences.					
TRUST IN AI						
14.	Artificial Intelligence (AI) performs tasks accurately.					
15.	Reliable decisions are made with AI.					
16.	AI is predictable.					
17.	There is confidence in AI's ability to learn.					
18.	My personal data secured are secured with AI.					
19.	AI can be used ethically.					
20.	AI has no personal interests compared to humans.					
AI SOCIETAL ISSUES						
21.	AI can help address societal issues such as climate change.					
22.	Governments decisions can be effectively made using AI.					
23.	AI has the potential to solve global issues.					
24.	Politicians and countries have too many vested interests in AI.					
25.	AI has the potential to make society more equitable.					
26.	Social discrimination can be reduced through AI.					
27.	AI can help create solutions to societal issues.					

USAGE OF AI						
28.	I use AI-powered products/services frequently.					
29.	I have basic understanding of what AI is.					
30.	It is comfortable using AI-powered products/services.					
31.	I have zero experience with AI.					
32.	I am conversant with how AI works.					
33.	I have encountered issues with AI-powered products/services in the past.					
CULTURAL INFLUENCE AND AI						
34.	Cultural background influences my attitudes towards AI.					
35.	Different cultures may have different perceptions of AI.					
36.	AI development should take cultural differences into account.					
37.	Cultural beliefs impact my level of trust in AI.					
38.	Cultural diversity can bring unique perspectives to the development.					
39.	Advancement in AI cannot be hampered by cultural barriers.					
FUTURE OF AI						
40.	AI is the future of humankind.					
41.	AI is the end of humankind.					
42.	Eventually, AI will be applied in every aspect human life.					
43.	Artificial intelligence (AI) has a bright future.					
44.	AI will grow increasingly universally as technology develops.					
45.	In future, nobody will escape the influence or impacts of AI in modern life.					
46.	The world will surely change as a result of AI-driven automation.					
47.	In future, AI will necessitate new positions and skills.					
48.	AI will have practical applications in every field.					
49.	The future of AI will replace tedious or dangerous tasks.					

SOURCE: Nwankwo, O.D. (2025), Department of Psychology, Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria