

**INFLUENCE OF FAMILY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS ON
THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF INDIGENOUS ADOLESCENTS IN OYE-
EKITI, NIGERIA**

BY

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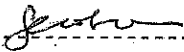
**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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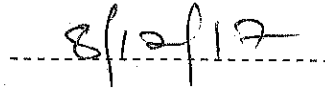
CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research work - Influence of family background characteristics on the sexual behaviour of indigenous adolescents in Oye – Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria was carried out by ELEGBELEYE HEPHZIBAH TIMILEHIN from the Department of Demography and Social Statistics, Faculty of social sciences, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.



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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the supreme God of the universe, the Alpha and the Omega, who has been my source of all wisdom, strength and for his faithfulness and mercies towards me.

This work is also dedicated to my lovely family of orientation, my parents Pst. and Pst. Mrs S.O Elegbeleye, my lovely siblings Emmanuel, Deborah, and Daniel and Marvellous

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With deep sense of humility, I want to acknowledge God Almighty for his loving kindness, mercies, grace, direction, wisdom and strength throughout my days as an Undergraduate in Federal University Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State. Special thanks to the most important personality in my life, my Teacher, my Counselor, my Companion in person of the Holy Spirit, without you in my life, this work would have been a mirage.

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents, otherwise known as young people as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) are those within the ages 10-19 years. The adolescent segment is also an important segment of the Nigerian society where it makes up over a third (31.6 percent) of Nigeria's large and growing population. The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2013) reported that women and men in Nigeria tend to initiate sexual activity before marriage. Nearly one-quarter of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse by age 15 and more than half by age 18. The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.6 years for women and 21.1 years for men between 25 and 49 years. At this juncture, it is interesting to note that the rates at which unmarried adolescent engage in sexual activities and unsanctioned reproduction has become serious concern across the globe. Therefore, this research seeks to bring into limelight the influence that family background family characteristics have on the sexual behavior of adolescents in Oye – Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

A representative sample of two hundred indigenous adolescents who are within the age group 10 – 19 were randomly selected and the quantitative data gathered from the field were analyzed using Statistical software for social science (SPSS 20) at univariate, multivariate and bivariate analysis levels respectively.

Sexual behavior in the course was categorized as 'Ever had sexual intercourse', 64 people, approximately 34.2% claimed to have had sexual intercourse, while, 123 people, approximately 65.8% claimed that they have never had sexual intercourse. Also, the findings indicated that respondent's mother's education, respondent's father's education, respondent's mother's occupation, house ownership status of respondent's parents and who respondent is staying with have a significant relationship or effect on respondent's sexual behavior.

The study therefore conclude that that there is need for re-orientation for parent to help in reduction of sexual behaviour among the indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti as this study has done justice to the objectives of the research and clearly conclude that family background characteristics such as house ownership of parent, mother education, occupation and who children stayed with can influence adolescents involvement in sexual acts among indigenous adolescents in Oye- Ekiti.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Introduction

This chapter presents an introductory background to the research. It provides information on the background to study, the research problem that prompted the work, the research questions, the aims and objectives, and the justification of the study, among other things.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Studies have shown that the influence of parents in the upbringing of their children in certain ways of life cannot be over emphasized. In-fact, a study showed that 40-85 percent of children will get involved in some sexual behavior before turning thirteen years of age (Friedrich, 1991). Sexual behaviors are things we do with others like kissing, erotic touch, intercourse, oral sex, and sex and manual sexual stimulation (Omeje, Ekwueme, & Omeje, 2013). Sexual behavior of unmarried adolescents cannot be studied alone without looking at the way their parents brought them up. The way parents behave or their actions and the examples they show to their children have a great influence on the adolescents' sexual behavior and development (Maccoby and Martin, 1983). Here, it is vital reiterate that a child's sexual behavior is dependent on his/her stage of development.

Obviously, the manifestation of this sexual behavior is the child's right and it is up to both parents and adults to ensure that this right is respected. Nevertheless, a prominent study has clarified that children and adolescents with sexual behavior problems have been opened to variety of family dysfunction that may impact on them the development of sexually inappropriate behavior (Bentovim, 1998). It is equally important to note that the provision for healthy sexual development is premised on allowing the child to experience and learn about

proper sexual activities of his/ her own age group. According to Essien (1994), the measures of enhancing healthy sexual behaviors among secondary school adolescents include passing relevant information on sexual issues during morning assembly, discouraging them from watching pornographic and bad films and pasting photographs on the bulletin board to show the damaging effects of risky sexual behavior.

Essentially, the family structure has been theorized to have several benefits for children. For instance, children have easy access to biological parents, higher parental involvement, more enjoyable parent-child relationship, rare cases of disagreements between children and parents among the in-tact families (Acock and Demo, 1994).

McLanahan and Sandefur (1994) argued that in-tact (two-parent) families create a system of checks and balances for parents to act in appropriate ways. Parents can put pressure on each other so as to spend time with their children. They can also have good relationship with their children and monitor each other's discipline of the children. Thus, the presence of two biological parents within the household enables each parent to care for their children and become more involved in the affairs.

To be specific, the concern of how divorce affects children has been the subject of interest over the past years. Research has indicated that divorce has long-term effects on children. According to Whitehead (1993); adolescents do not recover after parental divorce and the chaos of the family can have long-term emotional effects on them. For instance, studies on divorce show that it is a life-altering experience for offspring who must bear the actions of their parents (Wallerstein & Lewis, 2004). Of-course, the immediate effects of single parents have been found in adolescent's wellbeing, especially when measured up to adolescents from intact families (Amato, 2000). No doubt, adolescents who have experienced parents' separation are more prone to a variety of problems ranging from emotional to academic (Hetherington & Stanley-

Hagan 1999). These emotional problems from single parents may present themselves in a form of sexual activity at an earlier age.

Wallerstein and Lewis (2004); posited that girls who come from single parent families entered into sexual relationships at an earlier age than girls who came from in-tact families. In-fact, gender difference between children in a divorce plays a very vital role on how they adjust. Several studies have buttressed that boys react more differently than girls in divorced families. This implies that boys seem to face serious difficulties when their parents are not together as a result of divorce, separation, desertion, widower and widowhood. This challenge may lead to peers fights, withdrawal of adolescents from schools and social interactions (Blakeslee & Wallerstein, 1989). Robinson (1999, in Omeje 2013) observed that male adolescents were more likely than females to have sex and to have more sexual partners. Sexual activities is so rampant and devastating among adolescents since they engage in sexual behaviors as a result of what they see around them, things they read from papers, movies they watch or from their peers and even what they copy from adults.

Moreover, it is vital to note that adolescents living with both natural parents have been found less susceptible to pressure from friends to engage in deviant behavior than those from single parent home (Steinberg, 1987). In-fact, a prominent study indicated that children are observed to receiving good nurturing when both parents are available to discharge their parental responsibilities (Kurtz et al, 1991).

Another research advocated that lack of parental support was related to depression for teen males and females, but the association between depressive symptoms and sexual activity was much stronger for females than males. In-effect, inadequate support from parents also led to the propensity for alcohol use which was more strongly associated with early sexual activity of teen males than females (Whitbeck, Hoyt, Miller & Kao, 1992).

At this juncture, it is interesting to note that the rates at which unmarried adolescent engage in sexual activities and unsanctioned reproduction has become serious concern across the globe (Strong et al, 2002).

In developing countries, especially in Kenya, there is highest rate of single parent families in Africa. For instance, research has shown that an increasing number of Kenyan women are single parents because the majority of Kenyan men abandoned their traditional role as providers for their children. An array of factors which include: irresponsible fathers, peer pressure, and the struggle to cope with modernization are blamed for the trend in which 3 out of 10 Kenyan girls become pregnant before the age of 18 years. Nevertheless, premarital births are the major causes of single parenting in Kenya unlike other developing countries where unavoidable causes like death of spouse and divorce are high (UNICEF, 2006).

Obviously, due to globalization and industrialization of our contemporary times, family lives have been disrupted with the rapid social change that came with globalization. In-fact, sexual activities among adolescents have been reported to be on the increase worldwide. Several studies

in sub-Saharan Africa have also reflected high and increasing premarital sexual activities among adolescents (World Health Organization, 2001).

In Nigeria, the existence of multi-culture has enabled parents to prefer western life which led to single parenting that has negative effect on children's psychosocial outcomes. This has also engendered serious concerns about the psychological adjustment of Nigerian children and youth (Nwadinigwe, 2000).

Moreover, in Nigeria, there is high rate of divorce, separation, abandonment, unmarried couples, poverty and death of spouse. These are the contributing factors of single parenting in our country. Here, it is pertinent to note that the involvement of adolescents in delinquent activities is on rapid increase in Nigeria (Omoegun, 2004). As a result, a child with faulty socialization process at an early stage in life is more likely to be delinquent in later life.

At this crucial point in time, the study on adolescents' sexuality is expedient due to the fact that the adolescents lack adequate care and affection from their families respectively. In-fact, these adolescents often receive misguided information from both peer groups and the media in Nigerian society.

The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (2013) reported that women and men in Nigeria tend to initiate sexual activity before marriage. Nearly one-quarter of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse by age 15 and more than half by age 18. The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.6 years for women and 21.1 years for men between 25 and 49 years.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Adolescents as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) are those within the ages 10-19 years. To be specific, there are many behavioral problems among the adolescents that Nigerian society is contending with presently and such problems include: drug offences, assault and cult

activities (Nnachi, 2003). No doubt, heterosexual activities are also linked with types of behavioral problems that are prevalent in our society today. These challenges are variously emphasized in the literature which include: sex abuse, sex offences, sexual misconduct, sexual immorality, sexual promiscuity and sexual maladjustment (Ndu, 2000).

The study conducted by Ajidahun (2011) has also shown that there is a high level of sexual activities among Nigerian adolescents. Many of these activities include: having more than one sex partners, patronage of prostitutes (among the males), and masturbation when they lack access to

Opposite sex, lesbianism and homosexuality. The Population Reference Bureau (2015) indicated that nearly one third of Nigeria's total population of over 160 million is between the ages of 10 and 24. This is the group that constitutes future leaders. High rate of moral decadence such as sexual immorality have eroded the customs, morals and devotions that have been the custom of the Nigerian society. The moral legacy of our forefathers has been damaged by modernization and technological advancement.

It has been found out that most, if not all of the adolescents in Oye- Ekiti exhibit certain sexual behaviors that are far more than their ages starting from using of dirty/erotic words, engaging in pre-marital sex, rape etc. These behaviors have been traced back to some factors which include the environment (being a rural community), peer groups, etc. But it was later noticed that the family being the basic social and primary group has a large influence on these sexual behaviors and this brought up a pressing need to address this issue.

There are numerous family characteristics which go a long way in determining different sexual behaviors exhibited by adolescents in any given area. These family characteristics can therefore

include the following: the family size, peer group influence, the training pattern, parents educational level, divorce and so on. And that is why this study seeks to understand the influence of these family characteristics on the sexual behaviors of these adolescent

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

With cognizance of the earlier mentioned challenges, this recent study raised the following questions:

1. What family characteristics exist in the study area?
2. What is the extent of involvement in sexual practices of indigenous adolescents in the study area?
3. What are the relationships that exist between the background family characteristics and sexual behaviours of adolescents in the study area?

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of the study is to examine the influence of the family background characteristics on the behavior of indigenous adolescents in Oye- Ekiti, Ekiti state, Nigeria. The specific objectives include:

- To describe the family characteristics of the respondents
- To know the extent of involvement of indigenous adolescents in sexual acts in the study area.
- To know the relationships that exist between background family characteristics and sexual behaviours of adolescents in the study area.

1.5 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The following are the research hypothesis:

HYPOTHESIS:

H0: Family characteristics will not significantly influence pre-marital sex among adolescents in Oye, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

H1: Family characteristics will significantly influence pre-marital sex among adolescents in Oye, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will be of great importance to parents, families, institutions, the entire people of Oye, Ekiti State and the country at large. The study will serve as a reference material or data bank to students and researchers who would wish to carry out related studies in future.

The study explains the influence background family characteristics on sexual behavior among indigenous adolescents. Its findings will be beneficial to the ministry of health, HIV/AIDS prevention program implementers, managers, the government and other stakeholders. The findings will also be useful to the school managements and other stake holders to come up with strategies that will encourage students not to under estimate their chances of HIV contraction and to have good sexual behaviors. Furthermore, the result of this study will also be used to encourage people who are sexually active to have decent sexual relationship.

Research on sexuality among adolescents in Ekiti is very scarce; finally, this research will contribute to the body of knowledge in that it will add to the limited studies on adolescents' sexual behavior in Ekiti state.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Adolescent: a young person or individual going into the stage of adolescence. They are different from both young children and adults. They are also defined by the United Nations as individuals within the ages 10-19.

- Family structure: is the composition and membership of the family and the organization and patterning of relationships among individual family members.
- Sexual behavior: A person's sexual actions or practices and responses that are related to pleasure seeking. i.e. engaging in sexual intercourse, having multiple sexual partners and engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse.
- Sexual orientation: Sexual orientation can simply be defined as a person's sexual, emotional, or romantic attraction, as well as the gender(s) of the people they are attracted to. Sexual orientation differs from gender identity in that gender identity describes a person's psychological identification with a particular gender, rather than their attraction to people.

Although sexuality is not binary, there are two major categories that can be used to describe different types of sexual orientations: mono-sexual and pluri-sexual. All other categories can be found around these two(2).

Mono- sexual people are attracted to a single gender. A man who is attracted to other men is usually referred to as "gay". However, a woman who is attracted to other women may prefer to be called "a lesbian". They are divided into either homosexuals or heterosexuals.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The literature review discusses the concept of family structure, specific sexual behaviour, Consequences of adolescent sexuality, Reviews of empirical study on Sexual Behaviour, Parental Involvement and Sexual Behaviours, theoretical framework and the conceptual framework. Without destroying the fabric of the culture, it is imperative to teach young people about sex education in a way that only reflects the value of the family and the society for enhancing and promoting sustainability of a balance culture.

2.1 CONCEPT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE

As defined by the Oxford English Dictionary 2009, family is defined as a group consisting of parents and children living together in a household. Families contain varying numbers of persons who are related in particular ways, including mothers, fathers, and children. This view may be extended to include grandparents, in-laws, step-relations, and perhaps even former relatives. In literature, there are different meanings of family. The functional definition focuses on the main functions of a family. It is based on the importance of human reproduction and highlights that children need nurturing for a relatively long period of time. Functional theories analyze the effectiveness in accomplishing required functions by families. And if such functions are not performed, these structures are called dysfunctional families. Another view is structural.

Structural definition focuses of family's structure the composition of its family membership. This indicates that family members are related by blood, marriage, or some legal bond. It also relates to different types of relationships among members. Some bonds are

created by power, influence, communication, affection and leisure. A family is usually structured by parameters such as gender, age, and generation. Studies usually based on limited structural form; a theory may apply only to mothers, or to married couples or to a single parent family. Interactional definition emphasizes on the repeatable process of collective interaction with in families. Pattered interaction is seen in families.

It also studies how the family members influence each other and the quality of their relationship.

Social Relationship Theories are based on interactional view of family. Family can be classified into nuclear and extended form. Nuclear family is basic form of family organization. It is made up of the father (husband), mother (wife) and children. The children may be the biological offspring; of the couple or/and the adopted members of the family. According to Okafor (1992), the adoption of a child into the family is a common culture in the British society, but less so in Nigerian society. He added that nuclear family is found common among the urban city elites in Nigerian society or as a component in both the extended, nuclear and compound family in Nigerian rural areas. The author maintained that one of the characteristics of the nuclear family is that it tends to break up when the children marry, when the parents die or at any point in human cycle.

According to him, the male raised in a nuclear family usually begins his life in household headed by his parents and concludes his life in a family that he himself heads.

Extended family is the type of family that comprises of the father (husband) his wife (mother), their children, the husbands and the wife's relations etc. Alio

(1995) pointed out that the extended system is a dispersal version of the joint family and the members of the constituent groups do not all live together in one dwelling. To him, the extended kin-group includes a span of three or four generations within the total household or closely adjacent households. The extended family system is commonly a characteristic of most African society.

Many Nigerians societies do not believe in nuclear family but in modern times, urbanization and economic pressures are discouraging extended family ties. However, extended family system is the popular and most common type of family arrangement in the Nigerian society.

2.2 CONCEPT OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Sexual behavior refers to the manner in which human's experience and express their sexuality. People engage in a variety of sexual acts from time to time, and for a wide variety of reasons. Sexual activity normally results in sexual arousal and physiological changes in the aroused person, some of which are pronounced while others are subtler.

Sexual behavior also includes conduct and activities which are intended to arouse the sexual interest of another (Ellis, 2011). Also, Safra and Collinge (2011) defined sexual behaviour as any activity-solitary between two persons, or in a group that induces sexual arousal. Sexual behaviour refers to the total action of individuals in handling their sexual impulses by way of how these impulses are felt, how to control it, how strong is the effect of the impulse, the notion of expressing it as male or female and how to live with it (Eyo, 2002). It is also defined from the dimension of having a sense of being a male or female, enjoying touch, dating, keeping friends of same and opposite sex and having sexual intercourse (Alachi, 2003).

Sexual behaviour is equally an individual's ability to experience or express sexual feelings (Abah and Echodu, 2004). According to Carnegie (2010), Sexual behaviours are any action that allow the expressions of one's sexual feelings. These behaviours include holding hands and kissing as well as masturbation and penetrative intercourse. The researcher's operational definition of sexual behaviour is any behaviour that involves a sexual response of the body.

Adolescents otherwise known as young people are important segment of Nigerian society where it makes up over a third (31.6 percent) of Nigeria's large and growing population (National Population Commission, 2013). Adolescents are generally defined as meaningful, young persons under various laws, conventions and culture, who are within the ages of 10-19 and 10- 24 years old according to World Health Organization (WHO, 2001).

Some states in Nigeria is suffers most from the negative outcome of early sexual debut. For example, Udoh, Mantell, Sandfort and Eighmy (2009) observed that female in Niger Delta region is particularly hit by STIs, HIV and unplanned teenage pregnancy. According to the researchers, the high rate of infections in the Niger Delta has been linked to underrepresentation.

2.2.1 SPECIFIC SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

The specific sexualbehaviour common among adolescents includes:

- Too early initiation of sexual activity
- Sexual intercourse without the use of contraception
- Unplanned pregnancy
- Multiple sexual partner and sexual intercourse with a partner or different partners infected with STI and HIV/AIDS

2.2.2 CONSEQUENCES OF ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY

The consequences include among others – unintended teenage/adolescent pregnancy, early childbirth/ risky childbearing from sexual escapades, STIs and HIV/AIDs; others include suicide, premature death from accidents, negative effects of alcoholism; drug use, violence, etc.

The commonest consequences include: HIV/AIDS, unsafe abortion, and unintended teenage/adolescent pregnancy.

2.2.3 REVIEWS OF EMPIRICAL STUDY ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Several researches have been conducted on sexual behaviour. A study on Sexual behavior and contraceptive knowledge and use among adolescents in developing countries by Blanc AK 2009 demonstrate that almost universally in sub-Saharan Africa and in the majority of countries in other regions, the gap between age at first sexual intercourse and age at first marriage has increased across age cohorts. The predominant pattern is one in which both age at marriage and age at first intercourse have risen, but the increase in age at marriage is greater, resulting in a widening gap. In most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, current contraceptive use is higher among sexually active, unmarried teens than it is among married teens, whereas in Latin America and the Caribbean, current-use levels are higher among married teens. The results also show that adolescents are unlikely to use a contraceptive the first time they have sex and are more likely than older women to experience a contraceptive failure.

Another study by Doyle AM 2012 on sexual behaviour of adolescents in Sub-Saharan Africa showing the patterns and trends from national surveys. The objective of the study is to describe the sexual and reproductive behaviour of adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly 15- to 19-year-olds. The method employed for the study is DHS/AIS data (2000-2010), nine indicators of adolescent behaviour and one of adult attitudes towards condom education for adolescents were described for 24 countries. Indicators were disaggregated by gender, urban/rural residency and educational status, and time trends were described.

While the result of the study revealed that Up to 25% of 15- to 19-year-olds reported sex before age 15; this proportion shrank over time in many countries. In most countries, $\geq 5\%$ of females reported marriage before age 15, and $>20\%$ had commenced childbearing.

Early sexual debut and childbearing were more common among the least educated and/or rural females. Reporting of multiple sexual partnerships was more common among males than among females, but decreases over time were more common among males. Urban males and females, and females with higher education, were more likely to report multiple partnerships. Urban youth and those with higher education also reported more condom use. Adult support for condom education for 12- to 14-year-olds has increased over time to 60-65%.

A study on psychological and behavioural factors associated with sexual risk behaviour among Slovak students by (Kalina, Geckova, Jarcuska, Orosova, Dijk, &Reijneveld, 2009) explored the association of behavioural as well as psychological factors with three aspects of sexual Risk Behaviour: sexual intercourse under risky conditions, multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use among adolescents. The study is descriptive and data were collected among first year students in two universities using a self-administered questionnaire. Behavioural factors have been found to be more closely related to sexual risk behaviour than psychological factors. Associations differ by type of Sexual Risk Behaviour and gender but offer few clues to target risk groups for inconsistent condom use.

Mulu, Yimer, &Abera, 2014 in their Study on sexual behaviours and associated factors among students at Bahir Dar University aimed at assessing sexual behaviour and associated factors at Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia. The study is a cross sectional study among Bahir Dar University students from December to February 2013. The sampling technique was multistage sampling and self-administered questionnaires were used for data collection. The study found

that significant number of students had different risky sexual behaviour. Substance use, attending night clubs and watching porno video were predictor factors for practicing different sexual behaviours.

According to the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey of 2013, the median age at first sexual intercourse for girls is just over 14 years. By ages 18 and 20, 63% and approximately 80% respectively have experienced sexual intercourse. Several other studies have reported high rates of pre-marital sexual activities among Nigerian women (Odewole, 2000; Omoteso, 2003; Owuamanam, 1995; Ugoji, 2008; Unuigbo & Ogbeide, 1999). However, over 16% of women reported first sexual intercourse by age 15, while among young women aged 20–24 nearly one-half (49.4%) reported first sex by age 18.

Also, among teenage males 8.3% reported first sex by age 15 while 36.3% among those aged 20–24 reported first sexual intercourse by age 18 (Feyisetan & Pebley, 2002). In areas that are characterized by high residential turnover, poverty, and crime rates, and which are perceived by residents to be dangerous, adolescents and women tend to have early onset of sexual intercourse, low use of contraception, and high level pregnancy rates (Billy, Brewster, & Grady, 1994; Miller, Benson & Galbraith, 2001; Upchurch, Aneshensel, Sucoff & Levy-Storms, 1999). Such description corroborates with some communities in the South–south region of Nigeria.

A study conducted by Awusabo et al. (2006) on adolescent sexual and reproductive health in Ghana among 12 to 19 year olds showed that there were gaps in the knowledge of adolescents on some reproductive health issues. Though adolescents knew that there are specific days in the month when a woman is likely to get pregnant, (78.9% females and 67.0% males) only 26% knew exactly when this was. 60% and 53% of females and males respectively (15-19

years) knew that when a woman has her first sexual intercourse, it is possible for her to get pregnant.

As many as 58% and 45% of females and males had no clue as to whether a woman could get pregnant when she has sexual intercourse, while in a standing position. 56% of adolescents did not know that a woman can get pregnant even if she washes herself right after intercourse (Awusabo- asare & A. Biddlecom 2006). In this study, the most preferred source of information on sexual and reproductive health was the teacher.

A study was done on Environmental determinants of Risky Sexual Behaviours among Secondary School Adolescents. The study investigated environmental determinants of risky sexual behaviour among secondary school adolescents in Obollo-Afor Education Zone of Enugu state Nigeria. Using a descriptive survey, the survey was conducted with secondary school adolescents in Obollo-Afor education zone of Enugu state, Nigeria. The population of the study comprises 4800 students, made up of all the senior secondary school students in SSS1 and 2 and post-primary school management Board (PPSMB) (Obollo-Afor Zone, 2013). Stratified random sampling was employed to select two schools from the three local government area of the zone from which 150 students emerged as respondents using simple random sampling technique. In his study, it was found that environmental factors such as watching of pornographic videos and pictures, engaging in unprotected sexual intercourse, taking part in sexual acts such as kissing opposite sex partner etc. constitutes risky sexual behaviours among adolescents (Omeje, Ekwueme, & Omeje, 2013). His findings agrees with that of Ibe (2000) who is of the opinion that sudden changes adolescents experience in their body often facade a constant worry in them because they are not familiar with the sudden changes. The result of the study also showed that adolescents demonstrate certain degree of risky sexual behaviour. However it was equally

discovered that by watching pornographic films and pictures, adolescents exhibit risky sexual behaviour at a very high level.

Omotoso, 2006 in her study of sexual behaviours of university undergraduates in southwestern Nigeria investigated the influence of demographic variables such as age, gender, religion and family background on the student sexual behaviour. The study is a descriptive survey and data were collected using self-administered questionnaire. The findings revealed the patterns of the undergraduate students' sexual behaviour, students often engage in kissing, fondling, caressing, fondling, holding hands. Her study revealed that family background and religion were significantly related with sexual behaviour. Her findings were consistent with other studies on sexual behaviour (Odewole 2000, Bogarts, 2002). Her finding also revealed gender difference in sexual activity with males found to be more sexually active than females.

Undergraduates' History of Sexual Abuse, Parenting Style and Sexual Risk Behaviour in Southwestern Nigeria have also been examined by (A. & A., 2010) Using a descriptive study, they found that a very low percentage of parents provide information on sex to their children regardless of the family types. This might have contributed to the high prevalence of risky sexual practices across the family types. Their finding is supported by the findings of Nwakue et al. (2001). Another important finding of the study is that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and sexual behaviour of undergraduate students.

In a recent survey conducted by Federal Ministry of Health (2009) female in-school adolescents identified enticement by men for sex, rape, sexual assault and sexual violence as some of their health concerns. Added to trans generational and transactional sex is the social construction of sexual virility, sexual dominance and broad experience as part and parcel of

masculinity right from adolescence in contrast to passivity and acquiescence as defining features of femininity (Fatusi & Wang, 2009; Izugbara & Nwabuawele, 2007).

A study on Nigerian college students: HIV knowledge, perceived susceptibility for HIV and sexual behaviors by Chng, et al 2005 examined HIV knowledge, perceived risk and sexual behavior among university students. The study utilizes an existing data set that is composed of students from five universities located in Southern Nigeria in response to HIV-related knowledge, attitude and sexual behaviors. The study revealed that college students in Nigeria have little knowledge about HIV/AIDS, engage in risky sexual activity, and supposed themselves to be at minimal risk for contracting HIV. The findings also reveal gender difference, with females knowing more about HIV, engaging in similar risky activities but perceiving themselves at lower risk. (Lye, Esther, Starr, & R, 2005).

Okereke (2006) carried out a research titled "Sexual Problems of In-school Adolescents in Owerri Urban." The research was aimed at identifying sexually related problems among secondary school students in Owerri –Urban. Eight secondary schools were randomly selected as a represented sample; four were boys' school while four were girls' schools, on the whole, 240 subjects were used, 120 were boys while 120 were girls. Four research questions were formulated to guide the study. Questionnaires were used by the researcher to elicit information from the students. Frequency and percentages were used in analyzing the data. The results revealed that secondary school adolescent students have sexual related problems and the problems are related to both sexes and age. Based on the results of the study, the researcher recommended among other things that sex education should be integrated in the curriculum as a school subject and that guidance counselors should pay attention to sex counseling in schools.

Odo(2010) carried out a research titled “Sexual Promiscuity among Adolescents and its Counseling Implications in Nsukka Education Zone”. The research was aimed at investigating sexual promiscuity among adolescents in Nsukka Education Zone.

Four secondary schools were selected as a representative sample, on the whole, 300 adolescents were used. Five research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Questionnaires were used by the researcher to obtain information from the 25 students. Mean score and t-test statistics were used in answering the research questions and testing the hypotheses respectively. The result revealed that sexual promiscuity among adolescents has counseling implication which included self-devaluation, promotion of drop-out of adolescents from secondary schools, depressions and truancy among others. Based on the results of the study; the researcher recommended among other things that counselors should pass relevant information about sex to adolescents during morning assembly and paste relevant photographs at the bulletin board to show the damaging effects of sexual promiscuity.

Another study in Nigeria by Okereke (2010) indicated that 50.8% of all the adolescents interviewed had experienced sexual intercourse. 30.2% of them had experienced unplanned pregnancies. In that study, adolescents perceived their engagement in sexual intercourse as in being in consonance with the current trend of modernism (Okereke, 2010). Adolescents have several reasons why they have sex and these reasons run through most sexual and reproductive health studies conducted among adolescents. These include the fact that adolescents “felt like having sex”, “to satisfy their curiosity” and “for money or gifts” (Seme&Wirtu 2008; Nyovani et al. 2007; Awusabo-Asare et al., 2006).

Odey (2004) carried out a study titled "The Role of the Family in Sex and Sexuality Education". The study was aimed at rapid assessment among junior secondary students in Benue state to discover how much parents tell their children about sex and sexuality issues. The purpose of the study was to find out the extent the adolescents know about sex and sexuality. To discover the source where they get information on sex and sexuality. To determine the level of communication between parents and their children on sex and sexuality. The study was conducted in five schools in Makurdi metropolis using a twenty-item questionnaire. The population of the study comprised 294 adolescent students randomly selected for the study. The researcher employed frequencies, simple percentage and preference rating to analyze the data. The researcher found out that the family is the primary contact point of any child in issues about sex and sexuality matters. Besides, the adolescents are besieged with the problems of sexually transmitted infections due to their ignorance on sexual matters. The researcher also found out that parents withhold adequate and relevant sex information from their children because of some socio-cultural and religious constraints. Recommendations were made which include that enlightened efforts should be aimed at improving communication among family member. Posters, hand bills, radio and drama should be used to communicate sex and sexuality matters. Religious leaders should review age old religious injunctions about talking about sex and sexuality. Forums like the Parents Teachers Association (PTA) should be used effectively to empower parents to discuss sex and sexuality in homes.

Abiodun (2007) did a study titled "A study of the Sexual Attitudes of Secondary School Students in Ondo State". It was an effort to discover the attitudes of secondary school students towards sex. The study was carried out on 1489 adolescent students whose age ranged from 13 to 18. All the respondents were from Ekiti State. The methodology used was survey research

design. The researcher discovered that the adolescent students get information about sex through their interaction with peers and the media. As a result of this, the students indicated that they often fall victims of sexual ignorance. Seventy-two percent (72%) of his respondents agreed that secondary school students should be given sex counseling. In the light of the above, Abiodun recommended that sex education should be included in the secondary school curriculum to help adolescent students surmount their ignorance and also to assist them gain proper information to replace their misconceived assumptions and misinformation about sexual matters.

A study by Donatus. O. Owuamanam and Prof. Mary O. Bankole 2013 on family type and attitude to sexual promiscuity of adolescent students in Ekiti State, Nigeria also investigated the influence of family type on adolescents' attitude to sexual promiscuity in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Two family types, polygamous and monogamous families were compared. The study further compared the attitude to sexual promiscuity of male and female adolescents. Four hundred adolescents drawn from secondary schools in Ikere Local Government Area of the State responded to a structured questionnaire to give information on their family type, gender and attitude to sexual promiscuity. A significant difference was found between the attitude to sexual promiscuity of adolescents from the two family types, adolescents from polygamous homes showing more favourable attitude than those from monogamous families ($t=6.61, p<0.05$). There was however, no significant difference in attitude to sexual promiscuity of male and female adolescents.

B.K. Odu and B.F. Paulina 2008 carried out a study on Influence of Family Structure on the Social Behaviour of Adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The research design used in this study was survey. A sample of 398 adolescent students were selected

through stratified random sampling technique from 161 public Senior Secondary Schools in Ekiti State. The population for the study was made up of all the adolescent students in secondary schools in Ekiti State. The sample for the study consisted of (398) adolescents selected from four secondary schools in the three senatorial districts of Ekiti State. The selection was achieved through multi-stage Sampling technique. The face validity procedure of the instrument was determined through critical examination and evaluation of the items on the questionnaire by experts in Guidance and Counselling and also in Tests and Measurement. A test-retest method was used to ensure the reliability of the instrument. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was estimated at 0.97. The instrument for collecting data was a self-designed questionnaire titled; Family Structure Questionnaire (FSQ) containing 40 items. Descriptive statistical analysis was done using frequency counts, percentages, standard deviation and means while t-test statistics and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) were used in the data analysis, 4 research questions were raised to guide the study and 4 corresponding hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the analysis showed that the family structure of the adolescents influenced their social behaviour. It was found out that adolescents from single parent homes and those from both parents differ significantly in their social behaviour. Based on the results, it was recommended that the father and the mothers should stay together for good upbringing of their children. Also that couples should try to prevent separation in their marriage, so that their children will not be influenced negatively.

2.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS.

Adolescents are influenced by variety of social factors such as peers, family and mass media. Previous research confirms that parents can be one of the strongest influences in adolescents' lives. For example, higher levels of parental involvement in their adolescent lives are linked with lower levels of delinquency, violent behaviours, high school drop outs, drug abuse as well

As high educational attainment. It is plausible to assume intuitively that high parental involvement will lead to delay in sexual activities, decline in number of sexual partners as well as increase in the use of protective measures. However, there is still disagreement among scholars on the extent to which parental involvement correlates with adolescents' sexual behaviours. Proponents of favourable parental outcome argue that parents can help prevent risky sexual behaviours by monitoring their adolescents' activities and being aware of where and with whom their adolescents are when they are not at home or in school (Resnick, Bearman, Blum, Bauman, Harris & Jones, 1997). For example, a study found that adolescents of both sex who report higher levels of parental awareness were less likely to have had sexual intercourse before age 16, even when controlling for other background characteristics. Adolescents girl with higher levels of parental, maternal and paternal awareness were less likely to have initiated sex before age 16. Less than one-quarter of teen girls (22 percent) who reported that their parents or parents knew very little about whom they were with, when not at home had sex before age 16, compared with 29% who reported that their parents or parents knew just some things or less about whom they were with when not at home. Similarly, adolescents who feel close to their parents due to monitoring may be more comfortable communicating with them about sex may share or feel more influenced by their parents values or may have a better understanding of their adolescents'

sexual behaviours (Miller, 1998; Crouter&Head, 2002). Nearly, one half of 12 to 19 year-old reported that their parents had the most influence on their decisions about sex.

2.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A theory is a set of principles, assumptions, or explanations designed to make sense of observations of the world. It can also be defined as a set of perspectives and worldviews, which means different cultures often embrace different theories. A sexual theory, for example is an explanatory model of the cause or consequence of a sexual attitude or behaviour. A theory can be used to predict a response under a particular condition, which could be with research if desired. The study of sexuality has yielded different theories overtime, many of which are still used today.

One important theory applied in the studies of sexuality is known as psychoanalytic theory which was developed by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). The key focus of psychoanalytic theory is personality formation. Freud argues that human behaviour is motivated by both inborn instincts and drives that one's basic personality is shaped by events in the first six years of life. Two powerful drives, according to Freud, drive all human behaviour: the libido (sexual motivation) and thanatos (aggressiveness).

Furthermore, everyone's personality is composed of three divisions, which he labelled the id, ego, and superego. The id is the inner, uncontrolled child; it is a collection of unconscious desires and urges that always seek expression. The superego is the strict inner parent who consistently brings to mind social and personal standards. The ego mediates between the id and the superego, and the instinctual urges of the id. Freud's work on personality development includes proposal of psychosexual development with the key issue being the libido. The energy

of the libido, he proposed, is directed to different erogenous zones during the stages of development. Should a problem occur during a developmental stage, a fixation can develop; a fixation is the development of an adult behaviour characteristic of a childhood stage that results from pent-up psychic energy.

All psychological difficulties, hence, result from problems during development. For a problem to be corrected or improved, an individual would have to do intensive processing of an earlier stage of life. Freud paid a great deal of attention to the developmental stages and their potential effects for later in life. Behavioural theory is another approach to sexuality. The premise of this theory is that all human behaviours are a result of the rewards and punishment that have been received as a result of past behaviours. A behaviour can be modified using reinforcement or punishments. Reinforcement encourages an individual to continue exhibiting a particular behaviour by tying it to something pleasurable. For example, a parent might take a child for ice cream after the child is well behaved in the doctor's office.

An example applicable to sexuality is receiving pleasure during sexual interactions with a partner and, as a consequence, desiring to have frequent intimate relationship with that person. Conversely, punishment discourage an individual from repeating a behaviour by associating the behaviour with something negative. According to social learning theory, we learn by observing the behaviours of others and by interacting with them. Social learning theory posits that we can learn by seeing the rewards and punishments that others receive for their action without having to experience them personally. Individuals learn about their own sexuality by first imitating the behaviour of others and then acting after having developed an anticipation of the potential results.

A sociological approach goes beyond behaviourism and social learning to examine how social institutions influence sexuality. Social institutions include family, religion, economy, education, proponents of this approach argue that variations in these social institutions account for differences in beliefs about sexuality across cultures. A culture sets guidelines for proper behaviour for different situations based on scripts. A script is a cognitive plan that guides one to behave in a predictable, patterned, organised fashion and in accordance with what is acceptable and expected in a given culture.

Cognitive theories propose that one's perception and labelling of events determine one's reactions to them. What sexually arouses individuals is what they think sexually arouses them.

Additionally, people act based on the labels they ascribe to certain feelings, phenomena, or sensations. If individuals label behaviours or an experience as negative, they will act in a more aversive way toward that behaviour or experience than individuals who label the same behaviour or experience as positive. Psychosocial theory assumes that psychological factors (such as attitudes, motivations, and emotions) work alongside with social factors to shape individuals' sexual attitudes, values, and behaviours. An additional category of theories includes those that focus more on biology and human evolution than on social or cognitive factors. A biological theory of sex posits that sexual intercourse is no more than a biological process. Arousal and attractions are matters of sheer biology and physiology, such as genetics and hormones. Consequently, medical interventions or prescriptions should be sufficient to resolve sexual problems. This theory is often combined with psychosocial theory to produce a bio-psychosocial theory. This theory allows for the scientifically documented influences of hormones and physiology while still considering important social and intrapersonal factors.

2.5 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

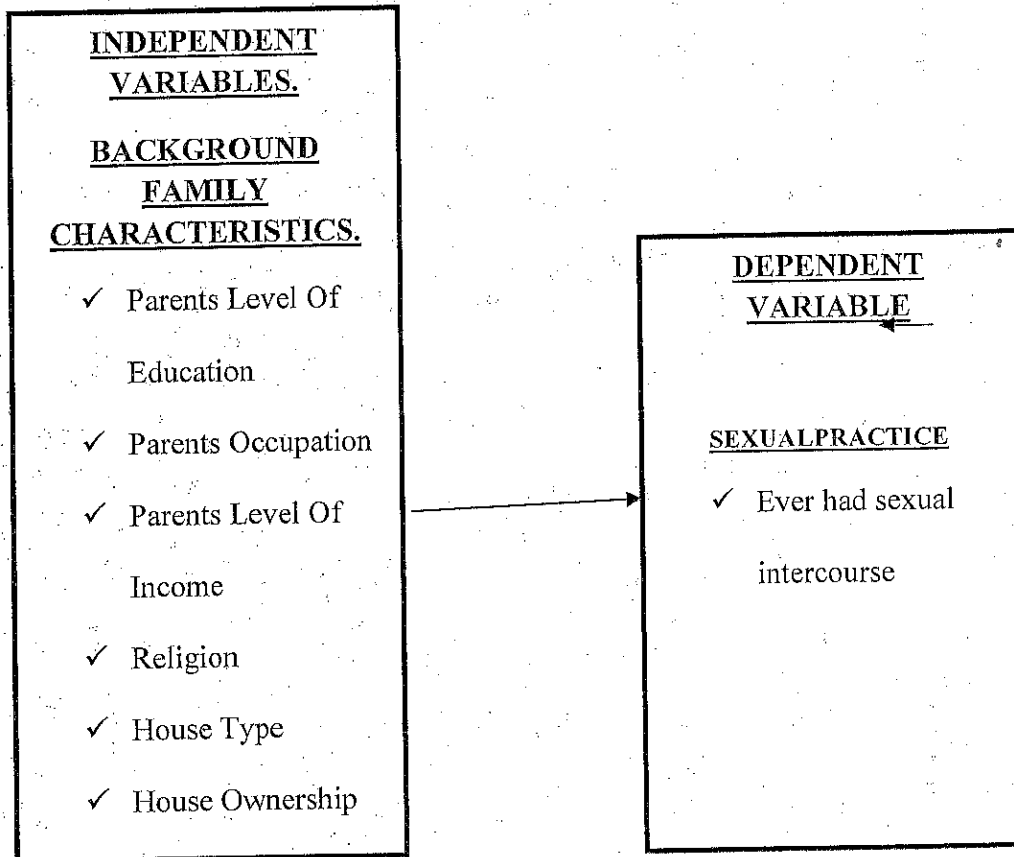


Figure 1: conceptual framework showing the variables that will be used in the study. The diagram above depicts the relationship that exists between dependent and independent variables.

2.6 Hypothesis:

H₀: There is no significant relationship between family background characteristics and sexual behavior.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the plan and approach used to carry out the research work is being explained consists of the Research design, Study location, Study Population, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure, Data Collection Methods, Methods of data analysis and Field Experience.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the plan for a research project which provides guidelines that directs the researcher toward solving the research problems. It is the approach to be used in conducting a specific enquiry. A cross-sectional descriptive survey was used for this study. This research design is best used to gather, organize, present and analyze data for the purpose of describing the occurrence of an event or phenomenon within a particular group of people. The study was conducted with full-time indigenous adolescents that is (within the age ranges of 10-19) in Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State. Self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. A total of 200 questionnaires were administered and all the questionnaires were retrieved but 187 were good for analysis. The two hundred questionnaires were shared among the adolescents, in their respective homes and shops. The purposive sampling was also done by ensuring that only those respondents who belong to age-category of adolescents were interviewed.

3.2 STUDY LOCATION

EKITI STATE.

Ekiti State is one of the six states created on 1st October 1996 by the then Provisional Ruling Council and announced by the then Head of State, General Sani Abacha in a national broadcast to mark Nigeria's 36th independence anniversary. It was carved out of the former Ondo State,

which itself came out of the old Western State created in 1967. Currently, it is made up of Ekiti Central, Ekiti North, Ekiti South and Ekiti West Divisions.

Before its creation, Ekiti State had twelve Local Government Areas but, at its creation, four more Local Government Areas were created, bringing the number of Local Governments to sixteen.

Ado Ekiti is the capital of the state.

OYE EKITI

Oye is a town and headquarter of Oye Local Government Area in Ekiti State, Nigeria. Oye Local Government Area was carved out from the defunct Ekiti North Local Government on 17 May 1989.

Oye Local Government is bounded by Ilejemeje Local Government to the North, Irepodun/Ifelodun to the South, Ikole local Government to the East and Ido/Osi Local Government to the West.

It comprises the following towns and villages: OyeEkiti, IlupejuEkiti, AyegbajuEkiti, Ire Ekiti, ItapaEkiti, OsinEkiti, AyedeEkiti, ItajiEkiti, ImojoEkiti, IlafonEkiti, IsanEkiti, IlemesoEkiti, OmuEkiti, IjeluEkiti, OlojeEkitiamong many others.

There are no distinctive ethnic groups in the Local Government as a greater percentage of the people resident are of the Yoruba Language race. Nearly all the people speak Yoruba Language with negligible dialectical variations. OyeEkiti, being a rural area, is majorly an agrarian society.

That is, farming is the major work practiced among its members. There are just a few number of Primary/ Secondary Schools and a Federal University in OyeEkiti.

3.3 STUDY POPULATION

The study population for the study is all full-time indigenous adolescents of oyeekeiti that were found in their respective homes and in their different places of work during the study period.

3.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The study uses two method of sampling. The first method is purposive by purposively selecting indigenous adolescents who belong to the age category 10-19. The second method of sampling used is systematic random sampling and it was used in selecting the research participants. The study area is made up rural dwellers particularly. Therefore, most of the respondents were met at their various homes and the research was conducted during their break. The places where the respondents were mostly found were targeted e.g. their various households, shops, places of work. On approaching each student, introduction was done and they were informed about the mission of the researcher. The first question the respondents was asked is their age; those that declared that they are not adolescents were not given the questionnaire. On approaching each person, they were duly informed about the study and the study objective, those that accept to respond to the questionnaire were issued the questionnaire and they form the respondents.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data collection in this study used self-administered pre-coded questionnaires developed from review of relevant recent literatures. The questions were written in English language the appropriateness of format and wording of the questionnaire was also designed in a way to make the questions easy to understand for the respondents. Thereafter the instrument was reviewed by the project supervisor and necessary adjustments and corrections were made before administering the questionnaire to the study population.

The questionnaire was divided into five sections (A-E). Section A collected data on the background characteristics of the respondents; B) respondent's parental background

characteristics C) family characteristics of the respondents D) sexual behaviors/ practices of the respondents E) Sexual orientation of the respondents. To avoid ambiguity, time was taken to explain the questions to the respondents who do not understand the question while administering the questionnaires. Most of the questionnaires were collected on the spot and respondents who complained that they could not fill the questionnaires immediately were issued the questionnaire and we went back to collect and cross check the questionnaires.

3.6 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The analysis was done at three levels of univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis using SPSS. At the univariate level, frequency distribution was used to describe the adolescents' background characteristics. Also, Chi square and Logistics regression was used at the bivariate level and multivariate level to examine the influence of adolescent family characteristics on sexual acts among OyeEkiti.

3.7 MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: The dependent variable in the course of this study include the indigenous adolescents within the age range 10 to 19 who has ever or has never had sex. It's denoted in the questionnaire with 'Ever had sexual intercourse' in SECTION D of the questionnaire.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: The independent variables on the other hand are the background family characteristics of respondents which include the following: parents level of education; parents occupation parents level of income, religion of parents, the kind of house parents live in, house ownership status, the type of family respondents live in whether single parent, monogamous or polygamous.

3.8 FIELD EXPERIENCE

Finance was the main problem encountered in the course of this study and again it was not easy combining the numerous school activities with the field work.

Some students want to see the contents of the questionnaire before they can agree to respond to it. On seeing the contents, some respondents dropped it because they discovered that it was asking questions about 'sex' and some of the respondents were not comfortable discussing about their sexual life beside their parents so we just had to convince them that we had nothing to do with the results gotten from the interview. Those who were not willing to respond were not given the questionnaire to fill, thus, no one was compelled to respond to the questionnaire contrary to their will.

On the other hand, some respondents were willing to fill more than one questionnaire because they found the questions interesting and they enjoy discussing about their sexual life.

Some of the respondents found the questions in section D and E of the questionnaire funny and they just kept on laughing because it gathered questions on their sexual life and sexual orientation respectively.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS OF RESULT

4.0. INTRODUCTION

This section presents the data analysis on the study of background family characteristics and sexual behaviour of indigenous adolescents in Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria. It includes descriptive statistics of some selected variables of sampled respondents. Also, Chi square and Logistics regression was used at the bivariate level and multivariate level to examine the influence of adolescent family characteristics on sexual acts among Oye Ekiti.

4.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SAMPLED RESPONDENTS

Table 1: Family Background Characteristics of indigenous adolescent of Oye-Ekiti

Family Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age in group		
10-15years	65	34.8
16-20years	122	65.2
Total	187	100.0
Respondents Level of Education		
SSCE	138	73.8
Tertiary	49	26.2
Religion		
Christianity	159	85.0
Islam	21	11.2
Traditional	7	3.7
Ethnicity		
Igbo	3	1.6
Yoruba	184	98.4

Mother Education:		
No education	25	13.3
Primary Education	47	25.1
Secondary Education	59	31.6
Post-Secondary	56	29.9
Father Education:		
No education	24	12.7
Primary Education	28	15.0
Secondary Education	59	31.6
Post-Secondary	75	40.1
Mothers Occupation		
Civil Servant	6	3.2
Farming/Agriculture/ Clergy/Media/Law	64	34.2
Trading/Self-Employed	7	3.7
Not Working	82	43.9
	28	15.0
Father Occupation		
Civil Servant	5	2.7
Farming/Agriculture/ Clergy/Media/Law	79	42.2
Trading/Self-Employed	15	8.0
Not Working	43	23.0
	45	24.1
Total	187	100
Mother's Income		
<10'000	59	31.6
10'001-50'000	83	44.4
50'001-100'000	35	18.7
No income	10	5.3
Father's Income		
<10'000	37	19.8
10'001-50'000	70	37.4

50'001-100'000	64	34.2
Not Applicable	16	8.6
Religion of Parent		
Christianity	148	79.1
Islam	30	16.0
Traditional	9	4.8
House Ownership		
Rented	68	36.4
Owned	119	63.6
Respondents Family Type		
Single parent family	33	17.6
Monogamous family	140	74.9
Polygamous family	14	7.5
Who Is Respondent Staying With		
Father	12	6.4
Mother	22	11.8
Both	153	81.8
Number of Wife		
2.00	9	56.3
3.00	5	31.3
4.00	2	12.5

SOURCE: ELEGBELEYE HEPHZIBAH FIELD WORK 2017.

The proportion of sample indigenous adolescents in Oye-Ekiti revealed that majority are within ages 16-20years in which they only 26% were undergraduates and 85% had SSCE. Most of which are affiliated to Christianity (85%) Islam (11.5%). The area is dominated with Yoruba ethnic group (98.4%). Most of the sampled respondent were in 1st to 2nd position in the family.

The family characteristics of sampled adolescent revealed that majority of mothers had secondary (31.6%), Post-Secondary (29.9%) while only few had no education (13.3%). Most of

the fathers of sampled respondents had higher education (40%) while less than 13% had no education. Most of the mothers of sampled respondents were involved in trading/self-business (43.9%) followed by Farming/Agricultural sector (34.2%) while those mothers not working is (15%), talking about employment status of fathers it was revealed that most of the fathers were farmers/Agriculture (42.2%) followed by Trading/self-business while 24.1% of fathers do not work. Although, it was surprising to see that major monthly income of the household was (10,000-50,000) for both Fathers and mothers most of them still own their house (63.6%) while 36.4% lived in rented apartments. Monogamous family took the lead with (74.9%) while single parents were (17.6%) and polygamous (7.5%). And most of the adolescents stay with both parents (81.8%) while those with mother only 11.8% and Father only (6.4%).

4.2 Sexual Behaviour and Practices of Indigenous Adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

Table 2: Percentage distribution of Sexual Behaviour and Practices of Indigenous Adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

	Frequency	Percent
Has respondent ever had sexual intercourse		
Yes	64	34.2
No	123	65.8
Age at first Sex		
<10years	1	.5
10-15years	45	24.1
16+	17	9.1
Number of Sexual Partner		
0,00	124	66.3

1.00	38	20.3
2.00	17	9.1
3.00	4	2.1
4.00	1	.5
5.00	3	1.6
How long respondent had sexual intercourse		
None	124	66.3
Weeks	15	8.0
Months	39	20.9
Years	9	4.8
Total	63	33.7
Respondent Does Not Feel Ready To Have Sex	Frequency	Percent
Yes	97	51.9
No	20	10.7
Not sure	70	37.4
Respondent has not found the opportunity		
Yes	56	45.2
No	63	50.8
not sure	5	4.0
Respondent Feels Sex Before Marriage Is Wrong		
Yes	106	56.7
No	12	6.4
not sure	6	3.2
respondent is afraid of impregnating or getting pregnant	Frequency	Percent
Yes	71	38.0
No	42	22.5

Not sure	11	5.9
Respondent is afraid of contacting HIV/AIDS		
Yes	93	75.0
No	27	21.8
not sure	4	3.2
Respondent Has Not Found The Right Person He or She Loves		
Yes	70	37.4
No	50	26.7
Not sure	4	2.1

SOURCE: ELEGBELEYE HEPHZIBAH FIELD WORK 2017

The sexual behaviour of the indigenous adolescents in Oye revealed that 34.3% of the adolescents have ever had sexual intercourse at one time or the other of which some are having one sex partner and some 3, 4 partners. Although, majority had never had sex(65.8%), but the most surprising findings was that most of these adolescents had sex during the age 10-15years and was also found that 20.9% had been having sexual intercourse for months and 4.8% had been having same for years.

It was also found that the reason for not having sexual acts was that they were not ready for sex now (51.9%) and many declined that it was not that they do not have opportunity. Majority believed that sex before marriage is wrong(56.7%) support the opinion and only 6.4% disagree while 3.2% are not sure. Most of the respondents disclosed that they were afraid of contacting HIV/AIDS that was why they decline for sexual acts.

4.2.2 RESPONDENT SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Table 3: RESPONDENT SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Respondent Sexual Orientation	Never	Often	Always
Respondent gets attracted to people of the same sex	156(83.4)	27(14.4)	4(2.1)
Respondent do have erotic thoughts to people of the same sex	174(93%)	13(7%)	0(0%)
Respondent usually have erotic fantasies when people of the same sex are around him or her	172(92%)	15(8.0%)	0(0%)
Respondent likes to be touched by people of the same sex	171(91.4)	15(8%)	1(0.5)
Respondent gets aroused when he or she sees someone of same sex	181(96.8%)	6(3.2%)	
Respondent is okay with the homosexual life	175(93.6)	11(5.9%)	1(0.5)
Respondent masturbates thinking about people of same sex	179(95.7%)	8(4.3%)	
Respondent feels other people of same sex feels the way he or she feels	169(90.4%)	18(9.6%)	
Respondent loves to be around people of same sex	117(62.6%)	58(31.0%)	12(6.4%)
Respondent has sexual intercourse with people of same sex	181(96.8%)	6(3.2%)	

Sexual orientation of sampled respondents disclosed that most of them opined that they never gets attracted to people of same sex (83.4%) while only less than 5% said they were always attracted. Also majority do not have erotic thoughts to the same sex (93%) while less than (10%) often had the thoughts. Respondent usually have no erotic fantasies when people of the same sex are around him or her (92%) while less than 10% often gave that a thought. The respondents

disclosed that they are never okay with homosexual as 93.5% said never and 8% said often while 0.5% said always. Most of the respondents never want to be around people of same sex. Respondents have never had sexual intercourse with people of same sex (96.8%) and 3.2% said sometimes ago.

4.3. BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Table: Bivariate Analysis and test of Hypothesis

Household Characteristics	Has respondent ever had sexual intercourse		Total
	yes	No	
Mother Education			
no education	10	11	21
	15.9%	8.9%	11.3%
primary education	23	23	46
	36.5%	18.7%	24.7%
secondary education	13	46	59
	20.6%	37.4%	31.7%
post-secondary	16	40	56
	25.4%	32.5%	30.1%
Chi-Square	$X^2=11.648, p=0.02$		
Father Education			
no education	8	11	19
	12.7%	8.9%	10.2%
primary education	9	18	27
	14.3%	14.6%	14.5%
secondary education	20	39	59
	31.7%	31.7%	31.7%

post-secondary	24	51	75
	38.1%	41.5%	40.3%
not applicable	2	3	5
	3.2%	2.4%	2.7%
Others	0	1	1
	0.0%	.8%	.5%
Chi-Square	X²=12.38, p=0.009		

4.3 TEST OF HYPOTHESES

4.3.1 HYPOTHESIS ONE

H₀: There is

No significant relationship between Mother/Father education and their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

H₁: There is significant relationship between Mother/Father education and their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

CRITICAL REGION: At 0.05 level of significance, Reject H₀ if P-value < 0.05. Hence, accept if otherwise.S

DECISION: Since P-value for both Mother education (X²=11.64, p=0.02) and father education (X²=12.38, p=0.009) < 0.05, therefore we reject the Null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between Mother/Father education and their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti.

Respondents mothers occupation	has respondent ever had sexual intercourse		Total
	Yes	No	

civil servant/educational sector/ health sector	2	4	6
	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Farming/Agricultural sector	22	42	64
	34.9%	34.1%	34.4%
Clergy/Religious/media/law	2	5	7
	3.2%	4.1%	3.8%
Self Employed/Trading	28	53	81
	44.4%	43.1%	43.5%
Not Working	9	19	28
	14.3%	15.4%	15.1%
	Chi-Square(X2)=10.151, p=0.047		
Respondent's fathers occupation.	yes	No	
civil servant/educational sector/ health sector	0	5	5
	0.0%	4.1%	2.7%
Farming/Agricultural sector	27	51	78
	42.9%	41.5%	41.9%
Clergy/Religious/media/law	4	11	15
	6.3%	8.9%	8.1%
Self Employed/Trading	17	26	43
	27.0%	21.1%	23.1%
Not Working	15	30	45
	23.8%	24.4%	24.2%
Total	63	123	186
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	chi-Square=3.550, p=0.970		

SOURCE: ELEGBELEYE HEPHZIBAH FIELD WORK 2017

4.3.1 HYPOTHESIS TWO

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between Mother/Father occupation and their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

H_1 : There is significant relationship between Mother/Father education and their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

CRITICAL REGION: At 0.05 level of significance, Reject H_0 if P-value < 0.05. Hence, accept if otherwise.

DECISION: Since P-value for both Mother ($X^2=10.151$, $p=0.047$) and father occupation (chi-Square=3.550, $p=0.970$) < 0.05, therefore we reject the Null hypothesis for mothers only and accept that of father conclude that the mother occupation has significant influence on their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

respondents house ownership status	has respondent ever had sexual intercourse		Total
	Yes	No	
Respondents House ownership rented	29 46.0%	39 31.7%	68 36.6%
owned	34 54.0%	84 68.3%	118 63.4%
Total	63 100.0%	123 100.0%	186 100.0%
X ² =13.68, p=0.030			
Types of Family single parent family	10 15.9%	23 18.7%	33 17.7%

monogamous family	46	93	139
	73.0%	75.6%	74.7%
polygamous family	7	7	14
	11.1%	5.7%	7.5%
Total	63	123	186
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
X ² =1.68, p=0.396			
Who is the child staying with father	4	8	12
	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%
Mother	7	15	22
	11.1%	12.2%	11.8%
Both	52	100	152
	82.5%	81.3%	81.7%
	63	123	186
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chi square=12.68, p=0.0396			

SOURCE: ELEGBELEYE HEPHZIBAH FIELD WORK 2017

H₀: There is no significant relationship between (Respondent parent owing their house/Types of Family and who do respondents stayed with) and sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

H₁: There is no significant relationship between (Respondent parent owing their house/Types of Family and who do respondents stayed with) and sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

CRITICAL REGION: At 0.05 level of significance, Reject H₀ if P-value < 0.05. Hence, accept if otherwise.

DECISION: Since the respective Pearson Chi-Square (X^2) and p-value for Parent House ownership ($X^2=13.68$, $p=0.030$), Type of Family ($X^2=2.68$, $p=0.396$) and who respondents stayed with ($\chi^2=12.550$, $p=0.039$) < 0.05 , therefore we reject the Null hypothesis for house ownership and who respondents stayed with and accept that of family type conclude that the house ownership of parent and who children stayed with can influence adolescents involvement in sexual acts among indigenous adolescent in Oye. This implies that the influence of distance marriage is a key factors that researcher need to consider in reducing sexual vices among adolescents.

4.4 MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The table below disclosed the multivariate analysis showing a modeling family background characteristics on sexual behaviour and was tested at 5% level of significance. It was found that few of the family characteristics has a significance relationship of likelihood influence sexual behaviour some of such were:

At Mother Occupation level: children whose mother are farmer were 0.39 less likely to involve in sexual acts than those whose mothers were civil servant with (OR=0.39, $P=0.030$). Those with clergy/media were 0.36 less likely to involve in sexual intercourse with (OR=0.366, $p=0.015$). Education of Mothers also disclosed a significance likelihood of reducing sexual intercourse among adolescent as respondents whose mother had primary education are 0.55 times less likely to involved in sexual intercourse (OR=0.55, $p=0.032$). Respondents whose father were into trading/ self-business were 23.44 times likely to involved in sexual intercourse with (OR=23.44, $p=0.000$). This could be so as most of such adolescents have access to some money which has

made them possess some properties that has made them has some friends that led them into sexual acts.

Table 4: Showing Multivariate Analysis

Sexual Behaviour	Exp B)	95% C.I.for XP(B)		P-value
		Lower	Upper	
Ethnicity				
Yoruba(RC)	1.0			
Igbo	1.598	.107	23.820	.734
skills(1)	.384	.174	.846	.018
Mother education				
Mother not educated	1.0			.118
Primary	.551	.032	9.643	.683
Secondary	.898	.061	13.213	.937
Post-Secondary	3.122	.220	44.325	.400
Father Education				
Not Educated	1.0			
Father Educated	1.666	.116	23.879	.707
Mothers Occupation				
Civil Servants	1.0			.704
Farming/Agric	.391	.030	5.192	.477
Trading	.379	.088	1.639	.194
Clergy/media	.366	.015	8.868	.536
Not Working	.634	.156	2.572	.523

Fathers Occupation				
Civil Servants				
Farming/Agric				.652
Trading	23.44	0.000	0.222	23.999
Clergy/media	.823	.269	2.521	.733
Not Working	1.804	.194	16.780	.604
fathersocu(4)	.481	.136	1.703	.257
Father's Income				
<10'000 (RC)	1.0			.164
10'001-50'000	.221	.035	1.383	.107
50'001-100'000	.708	.117	4.272	.707
No Income	.484	.084	2.776	.416
Religion				
Christian(RC)	1.0			.664
Islam	1.231	.119	12.710	.862
Other	.533	.050	5.636	.601
Religion				
Christian(RC)	1.0			.083
Islam	.109	.004	3.256	.201
Other	.027	.001	.897	.043
House Ownership				
Rented (RC)	1.0			
Owned	.756	.322	1.773	.519
Respondents Family				.973
Type				
Single (RC)	1.0			
Monogamous	1.230	.187	8.095	.830

Polygamous family	.1.125	.204	6.193	.892
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SOURCE: ELEGBELEYE HEPHZIBAH FIELD WORK 2017

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The sexual behaviour of the indigenous adolescents in Oye- Ekiti revealed that 34.3% of the adolescent had ever had sexual intercourse at one time or the other of which some were having one sex partner and some 3, 4 partners. Although, majority have never had sex(65.8%), but the most surprising findings was that most of these adolescents had sex during the age 10-15years and was also found that 20.9% had been having sexual intercourse for months and 4.8% had been having same for years.

It was also found that the reason for not having sexual acts was that they are not ready for sex now (51.9%) and many declined that it was not that they do not have opportunity. Majority believed that sex before marriage is wrong(56.7%) support the opinion and only 6.4% disagree while 3.2% are not sure. Most of the respondents disclosed that they were afraid of contacting HIV/AIDS that was why they decline for sexual acts.

The family characteristics of sampled adolescent revealed that majority of mothers had secondary(31.6%), Post-Secondary (29.9%) while only few had no education (13.3%). Most of the fathers of sampled respondents had higher education (40%) while less than 13% had no education. Most of the mothers of sampled respondents were involved in trading/self-business (43.9%) followed by Farming/Agricultural sector (34.2%) while those mothers not working is (15%) , talking about employment status of fathers it was revealed that most of the fathers were farmers/Agriculture (42.2%) followed by Trading/self-business while 24.1%of fathers do not work. Although, it was surprising to see that major monthly income of the household was

(10,000-50,000) for both Fathers and mothers most of them still own their house(63.6%)while 36.4% lived in rented apartments. Monogamous family took the lead with (74.9%) while single parents were (17.6%) and polygamous (7.5%). And most of the adolescents stay with their both parents (81.8%) while those with mother only 11.8% and Father only (6.4%). The respective Pearson Chi-Square (X^2) and p-value for Parent House ownership($X^2=13.68, p=0.030$), Type of Family ($X^2=2.68, p=0.396$) and who respondents stayed with (chi-Square= $12.550, p=0.039$) < 0.05; Mother education ($X^2=11.64, p=0.02$) and father education ($X^2=12.38, p=0.009$) it was concluded that house ownership, who respondents stayed with, mother education and father level of education can influence whether an adolescent would involve in sexual acts while family type may not. This implies that the influence of distance marriage is a key factor that researcher need to consider in reducing sexual acts or practices among adolescents. Also Mother occupation ($X^2=10.151, p=0.047$) and father occupation (chi-Square= $3.550, p=0.970$) < 0.05, made us to reject the Null hypothesis for mothers only and accept that of father conclude that the mother occupation has significant influence on their children sexual behaviour among indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti

5.2. CONCLUSION

This study has thus found that there is need for re-orientation for parent to help in reduction of sexual behaviour among the indigenous adolescent in Oye- Ekiti as this study has done justice to the objectives of the research and clearly conclude that family background characteristics such as house ownership of parent, mother education, occupation and who children stayed with can influence adolescents involvement in sexual acts among indigenous adolescents in Oye- Ekiti. Also, background family characteristics had been revealed in this study as determinants of adolescents' sexual behaviour. Age is significant factor in determining undergraduates' sexual

behavior. The findings from the study are consistent with those from previous studies. Since this study hypothesizes that there is no significant relationship between background family characteristics and adolescent sexual behaviour, the study therefore rejects the Null hypothesis since background family characteristics were found to have relationship with adolescents' sexual behavior.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION.

The level of neglect of adolescents to their self-decision has been identified in this study as thus found that there is need for re-orientation for parent to help in reduction of this decadence among the young adults.

Also the study recommends that sexual and reproductive health programs should be incorporated into the curriculum right from primary school level to tertiary institution level. In addition, as age determines sexual behavior, preventive intervention programs should be implemented and monitored at every stage of life. Finally, the researcher is of the opinion that parents should educate their children on how to say 'NO TO SEX' while sex education programs should be put in place by appropriate authorities to discourage students from having premarital sex. Religious leaders are also urged to continue preaching about the consequences of pre-marital sex.

From the results of this analysis, it was suggested that some key family background characteristics are who adolescent stayed with, house ownership of parent, mother education, occupation and who children stayed with is very crucial to reducing the acts.

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Also, among teenage males 8.3% reported first sex by age 15 while 36.3% among those aged 20-24 reported first sexual intercourse by age 18 (Feyisetan & Pebley, 2002),

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In areas that are characterized by high residential turnover, poverty, and crime rates, and which are perceived by residents to be dangerous, adolescents and women tend to have early onset of sexual intercourse, low use of contraception, and high level pregnancy rates (Billy, Brewster, & Grady, 1994; Miller, Benson & Galbraith, 2001; Upchurch, Aneshensel, Sucoff & Levy-Storms, 1999).

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Such description corroborates with some communities in the South-south region of Nigeria..

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Though adolescents knew that there are specific days in the month when a woman is likely to get pregnant, (78.9% females and 67.0% males) only 26% knew exactly when this was.

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60% and 53% of females and males respectively (15-19 years) knew that when a woman has her first sexual intercourse, it is possible for her to get pregnant.

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As many as 58% and 45% of females and males had no clue as to whether a woman could get pregnant when she has sexual intercourse, while in a standing position.

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56% of adolescents did not know that a woman can get pregnant even if she washes herself right after intercourse (Awusabo- asare & A.

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