

**FATHER-SON COMMUNICATION AND RISKY  
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN  
OSHODI-ISOLO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA,  
LAGOS, NIGERIA..**

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**DSS/14/1860**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT  
OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, FACULTY OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI,  
NIGERIA**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR  
THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B. Sc) HONS IN  
DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

**DECEMBER.2018**

**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that SHODIMU AKINYELE SIMON, of the Department of Demography and Social Statistics, Faculty of Social Sciences, carried out a Research on the Topic “**Father-Son Communication and Risky Sexual Behaviour among Adolescents in Oshodi-Isole LGA.**” in partial fulfillment of the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) in Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria under my Supervision

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## **DEDICATION**

The project is dedicated to the Almighty God (Alpha and Omega), who has been with me from the beginning of my Academic pursuit in FUOYE till the completion of it and has crowned all my efforts with success. In the same vein, this project work is as well dedicated to my parents, Mr. & Mrs. Shodimu.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All glory and honor be to God who has kept me all through my course of study in Federal University Oye-Ekiti. I am a sum total of what God has helped me to do during this time.

I want to also specially express my sincere appreciation to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shodimu, to my siblings, Lola, Bolaji, Peju and Ayomide for their unfailing love, support and care for me. I really appreciate you.

My sincere appreciation goes to my supervisors, Miss. Alex-Ojei and Mr. Ogunsakin Soji, who were ever ready to help me during the course of this research work, guiding me to achieve the level of competence and quality of this study, with their welcoming mode of correction and direction. It has been a pleasure being under your supervision. I am very grateful to DR. Adeyemi, for the cogent part he played in the success of my project. Sincerely, you are really a father sir and also Mr. Abatan who really show concern on my project I appreciate you sir.

To my wonderful school Father: Damilola Daramola, Ibukun Komolafe and Samuel Obunikem, you are really a Father.

To my wonderful friends: Fajuyi Joshua, Olajimbiti Oluwa Femi, Adeoni Fumbi, Adegboyega Samson. You guys are the best.

I also appreciate the members of my church, The Redeemed Christian Fellowship, my sons and daughters for their concern and follow-up on my progress report.

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**REFERENCE**

## ABSTRACT

Several research on father-son sexual communication has reviewed that the quality of communication between father and male adolescents contributes to quality father-son relationship which in turn predict adolescent males' social, mental and sexual well-being.

The study examined the relationship between father-son communication and Risky sexual behaviour (ever had sex) in Oshodi-Isolo LGA, Lagos State. Data were collected using a questionnaire. A representative sample of two hundred twenty (220) male adolescents within e ages group 10 – 19 were randomly selected data were analyzed using Statistical software for social science (SPSS 20) at univariate, multivariate and bivariate analysis levels respectively. The bivariate analysis shows that Indirect communication and Risky sexual behaviour is significant ( $P=0.000$ ), ( $P=0.001$ ). Socio-demographic characteristics such as respondent age, father highest educational level shows that there is significant relationship with ( $P=0.004$ ) and ( $P=0.002$ ) respectively. Also drug used was also measured as an covariate variable which was also significant ( $P=0.000$ ), ( $P= 0.000$ ) to Adolescents risky sexual behaviour. At the Multivariate level, analysis reveal that male adolescents that have Fathers with tertiary education, those whose father do not have multiple partners, those who don't take alcohol, those who do not take hard drugs are less likely to. The study then conclude that father communication affect the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescents and the study recommends that public and private care providers to better incorporate fathers into their intervention designed to reduce male adolescent risky sexual behaviour.



## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In the family context, communication can be defined as the ability of family members to exchange their needs, feelings and desires with one another and to attend the changing needs of a family member in a positive manner (Guilamo-Ramos, Jaccard, Dittus, & Bouris, 2006). The quality of communication among family members contributes to the quality of parent-child relationship, which in turn predicts children's well-being (Broberg, 2012).

Adolescent sexuality is a major concern globally because of its attendant unfavorable reproductive health indices. Adolescence is generally agreed to be the period between the ages of ten and nineteen United Nations (2011). A period of adolescence occupies a unique stage in every person's life. It is a period among human beings where lot physiological as well as anatomical changes take place resulting in reproductive maturity in adolescents. Most adolescents in Nigeria are poor contraceptives users, and they are less likely than adult to consistently use condoms or other methods of protection that could reduce their chances of infection (Famutimi and Oyetunde , 2014).

In other countries, the majority of HIV prevention efforts for youth have focused on adolescents rather than parents. Yet studies have found parents play a fundamental role in the prevention of risky sexual behavior in their adolescent children (Blake, Smikin, Ledsky, Perkins, & Calabrese, 2001; Lehr, Demi, Dilorio & Facticeau, 2005). Parent-adolescent communication in particular has been shown to decrease adolescent sexual risk behaviors ( Aspy et al.2007; Benavides, Bonazzo, & Torres,2006; Dilorio et al.2006; Hutchinson, Jemmott, Braverman, & Fong,2003; Zambrana, Cornelius, Boykin, & Lopez, 2004). There is wide-spread support for the inclusion of parent-

adolescent communication skills in prevention and intervention programs around adolescent risk behaviors (Guilamo-Ramos, Jaccard, Dittus, Bouris, & Holloway, 2007). Adolescent expectancies, parent-adolescent communication, and intentions to have sexual (Hutchinson, 2002; Whitaker & Miller, 2000). Elements of parent-adolescent communication that need to be considered include frequency and timing (Hutchinson, 2002), parents comfort level with sex-related content, and the content of the communication (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006).

### **1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

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): The World Health organization (WHO) defines adolescents as those aged 10-19 years.

In respect to NDHS data 2013, the median age at first sexual intercourse for girls is 14 years and for boys is 16 years and by age 18 and 20, it is been approximated that 80% have experienced sexual intercourse. Several other studies reported high rates of pre-marital sexual activities among Nigerian adolescents (Odewole, 2000). For instance in a research done by Feyisetan 2002; it was found that Over 16% of teenage females 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 in which majority engage in unprotected sexual intercourse.

Historically, father absence research has shown that children from two-parent families do better than those from single-parent households in a number of areas in which several research have claim that single parent household is one of the factor that affect the communication between father and their male adolescent. For instance

according to Gadsden and Smith, 1994; mothers are typically heads of single-parent households and that is why most studies of family structure effects on adolescent problem behavior involve mothers and their children, with the assumption that fathers are non-residential and it is been said that over 60% of adolescent are been affected.

Recently, researchers have refocused their efforts to better understand father involvement in the lives of their children sexually, regardless of residential status. The results of most of these studies indicate that positive father involvement relates to better child outcomes (Zimmerman, 2000).

The study conducted by Ajidahun (2011) has 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. In our societies it has been seen that there have been increase in sexual act, sexual assault for example rape and past research has exclaim that adolescent sexual behavior is mostly determined by the type of parenting system adolescent are into.(Longmore, Manning and Gordano 2001).

Further more, research have also found that the number of sexual issues discussed with fathers did not result in lower rates of sexual initiation among males. Males also reported higher rates of sexual communication with friends and with mothers than with fathers. Males reported feeling more comfortable talking to their friends, but were more comfortable talking to their fathers than to their mothers about sexual topics. Although many of them said that their communication on sexual issues with their father is very rear and claim that their father talk more on academical issues while some said that their father communicate more on religious issues(DiIorio, 1999).

In some countries, (especially countries in Africa) majority of HIV prevention efforts for youth have focused on adolescents rather than parents. Yet studies have found parents play a fundamental role in the prevention of risky sexual behavior in their adolescent children (Blake, Smikin, Ledsy, Perkins, & Calabrese, 2001; Lehr, Demi, DiIorio & Facticeau, 2005). Parent-adolescent communication in particular has been shown to decrease adolescent sexual risk behaviors (Aspy et al.2007). Also it has been found that fathers are more likely to engage in father-son sexual communication if their own fathers had talked to them about sex, if they feel comfortable having a sexual conversation with their sons, if they believe their sons would benefit from the conversation, and if they have more tolerant attitudes toward adolescent sexual activity (Lehr, Demi, DiIorio, & Facticeau, 2005). A recent qualitative study done by Randolph, Coakley, Shears, & Thorpe, 2017; supported these findings. They discovered that fathers were more likely to engage in father-son sexual communication if they were accepting of their roles and responsibilities of fatherhood, feeling responsible for sexual education and health, having a positive relationship with their sons, and the perception that they were able to speak openly and honestly with their sons about sex. Although the research is limited, but this little review has shown that father-son sexual communication may be an important factor in reducing sexual risk behaviour among male adolescents'.

In addition some studies also see parental monitoring as a factor (i.e being aware of where adolescents are and who they are with) may mitigate some adolescent risk behavior (Jones et al., 2017), but the fact remains that monitoring is not equivalent to communication.

In spite of the influence of father-son communication on the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescent in Nigeria, Less is known about the effect of father communication as a

protective factor to the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescent. And also research that directly explores father-son communication and male adolescent sexual risk is limited in Nigeria. Therefore, this study will examine the influence of father-son communication on the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescent in oshodi-isolo LGA.

## **1.2 RESEARCH QUESTION**

1. What is the level of risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.
2. What is the level of father-son communication on sexual matters in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.
3. To which extent do the communication between father and son contribute to risky sexual behavior in the study area?
4. What other social-demographic factor influence risky sexual behavior among adolescent?

## **1.3 HYPOTHESIS**

**H0:** Father-son communication will not significantly influence risky sexual behavior among adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.

**H1:** Father-son communication will significantly influence risky sexual behavior among adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.

## **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

### **1.4.1 General objective:**

To explore the extent to which father-son communication influence risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A

#### **1.4.2 Specific objective:**

1. To discover the extent of risky sexual behavior among adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.
2. To examine the level of father-son communication on sexual matters in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A
3. To examine other socio-demographic factors that can also influence risky sexual behavior of adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.

#### **1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study will be of great importance to parents, families, institutions, The study will serve as a reference material to students and researchers who would wish to carry out related studies in future.

This study will explain the influence of father-son communication on the risky sexual behavior among adolescent in the study area. 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 parent especially fathers to keep communicating positively to their male children and also male adolescent who are sexually active to have decent sexual relationship.

This study will also serve as an awareness of the effect and intervention of the lack of sexual communication and risky sexual behavior of adolescents (especially males) to the society at large.

## **1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

- **COMMUNICATION:**

Communication is gotten from the Latin word “communicare”, meaning to share. Communication is the act of conveying from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rule. It is also a means of sending or receiving information, such as telephone line or computer or verbal and non-verbal. Communication can also be the imparting or exchange of information by speaking, writing or using some other medium.

- **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**

It is the composition and membership of the family and the organization and patterning of relationships among individual family members.

- **Risky 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.

Risky sexual behavior is the description of the activity that will increase the probability that a person engaging in sexual activity with another person infected with a sexually transmitted infection will be infected or become pregnant or make a partner pregnant.

Risky sexual behavior can be in two ways;

1. The partner: this could be a nonexclusive partner, HIV-positive, or an intravenous drug user. Drug use is also associated with risky sexual behavior.
2. The description of the partner's behavior: the behavior could be unprotected vaginal, oral, or anal 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 3 major categories that can be used to describe different types of sexual orientations: homosexual, bi-sexual and heterosexual.

**Homosexual** : This is when an individual is sexually attracted primarily to other people of the same sex. It is a romantic or sexual act or relationship between two people of the same gender or same sex. E.g gays and lesbians.

**Bi-sexual**: This is when an individual sexually attracted to persons of either sex. It a romantic or sexual act or relationship with persons of both sex.

**Heterosexual** : this is when a person is sexually attracted to people or members of the opposite sex.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

The literature review discusses the concept of father-son relationship, risky sexual behavior, Consequences of adolescent sexuality, Reviews of empirical study on Risky Sexual Behavior, Father-son interaction and Risky Sexual Behaviors, 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 balanced culture.

#### **2.1 CONCEPT OF FATHER AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

The term "father" is refer to as biological father unless otherwise stated. There is good reason to believe that father-son relationships could be especially relevant to understanding the psychosocial development and sexual risk behaviors of male adolescent and that these relationships might differ from youth to youth based on their race and sexuality.

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).

The national report for Healthy People indicate that substance use, violent behavior and early sexual initiation among youth remain major public health concerns (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2000). One approach to increasing the likelihood of achieving the nation's health objectives in these areas is the development of more innovative theory-based interventions designed to influence youth risky behaviors.

With a 50% divorce rate, a growing number of births to unwed mothers, and a loss of parental involvement due to substance abuse, AIDS and death, over 60% of children in the US are expected to grow up in single-parent households (National Center for Health Statistics, 1996). These trends raise questions about whether or not who lives with adolescents makes any difference for their health and sexual well-being. Because mothers are typically heads of single-parent households and that is why most studies of family structure effects on adolescent problem behavior involve mothers and their children, with the assumption that fathers are non-residential and, therefore, inconsequential. When father influences were considered, father absence and child problem behavior was typically the focus (Gadsden and Smith, 1994; Wade, 1994).

Historically, father absence research has shown that children from two-parent families do better than those from single-parent households in a number of areas. Recently, researchers have refocused their efforts to better understand father involvement in the lives of their children, regardless of residential status. The results of most of these studies indicate that positive father involvement relates to better child outcomes (Zimmerman et al., 2000). Thus, helping fathers spend quality time with their children should be a consideration in the prevention of problem behaviors among youth.

Factors influencing fathers involvement with their children from the father's perspective are not well understood (Cochran, 1997). Although few studies have it that fathers that are never-married and non-resident fathers were less involved in the socialization of their children than those that are formerly married fathers. And also Never-married fathers, when compared to married fathers, were also found to be economically marginal and had greater difficulty in their efforts to be good fathers (Bowman and Forman, 1997). The explanation for this finding is that most families believe in the flexibility of family roles between males and females due to the cultural belief in family role flexibility (i.e. woman can be the provider and men can be the caretaker), we thought that an intervention promoting effective parenting skills among non-resident fathers could be beneficial in preventing problem behaviors especially sex-related problem among their sons.

Few studies examine the sexual behavior of adolescents within the context of the family. In a study of African-American adolescents, DiIorio et al. (DiIorio et al., 1999) found that the number of sexual issues discussed with fathers did not result in lower rates of sexual initiation among males. Males also reported higher rates of sexual communication with friends and with mothers than with fathers. Males reported feeling most comfortable talking to their friends, but were more comfortable talking to their fathers than to their mothers about sexual topics. Thus, same-gender communication about sex matters and perhaps the content of sexual discussions may be more important than the number of issues discussed.

Thornberry et al. (Thornberry et al., 1997) examined risk factors for teenage fatherhood among urban youth, including the residential status of biological fathers. They did not find an association between early paternity and paternal residential status. Dittus et al. (Dittus et al., 1997), on the other hand, considered sexual initiation among youth more

generally. They hypothesized that adolescents that live with their fathers would be less likely to have sex early compared to adolescents with non-resident fathers. They initially found that the children of resident fathers delayed sexual initiation; however, this relationship disappeared once perceived parental disapproval of premarital sex was controlled. Dittus et al. (Dittus et al., 1997) suggested that when adolescents are aware of their parents' attitudes about premarital sex, they are more likely to adhere to their parents' values. They further suggested that a father's ability to convey parental disapproval of premarital sex might be enhanced if he lives with his child. Because non-resident fathers spend less time with their children than residential fathers, they may need assistance in effectively conveying these messages to their children.

## **2.2 CONCEPT OF FATHER-SON SEXUAL COMMUNICATION**

Research on father-son sexual communication is very limited. In surveys of adolescents, researchers has reported that father-son conversations about sex ranged from reports of never or rarely to occasionally ( Raffaelli, Bogenschneider, & Flood, 1998 ; Sprecher, Harris, & Meyers, 2008 ).

In 2010, a study on parent-child sexual communication among 162 African and American male and female adolescents, revealed that the males communicate more with their mothers; however, communication with their fathers were more likely to be discussions about condom use and attitudes toward sexual activity ( Kapungu et al., 2010 ). More recently, researchers reported that fathers and sons still differed on how much communication is needed about sexual health behaviors, but that father-son dyads held positive beliefs about attending a sexual risk reduction program ( Baker et al., 2018 ).

It has been seen that there are some factors that do affect the sexual communication between fathers and their son, and it has been found that fathers are more likely to engage in father-son sexual communication if their own fathers had talked to them about sex, if they feel comfortable having a sexual conversation with their sons, if they believe their sons would benefit from the conversation, and if they have more tolerant attitudes toward adolescent sexual activity ( Lehr, Demi, DiIorio, & Facticeau, 2005). A recent qualitative study on fathers' perspectives on father-son sexual communication supported these findings. In this study it was discovered that participant fathers were more likely to engage in father-son sexual communication if they were accepting of their roles and responsibilities of fatherhood. This study also show other factors that were associated with fathers engaging in sexual communication which are; feeling responsible for sexual education and health, having a positive relationship with their sons, and the perception that they were able to speak openly and honestly with their sons about sex ( Randolph, Coakley, Shears, & Thorpe, 2017). Although the research is limited, but this little review has shown that father-son sexual communication may be an important factor in reducing sexual risk behaviour among male adolescents'.

### **2.3 CONCEPT OF RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR**

*Risky sexual behaviors:* are defined as sexual activities that may expose an individual to the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV and unplanned pregnancies. Some of these behaviors include unprotected sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partners, forced or coerced sexual intercourse and sexual intercourse for reward.

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 behaviors are any action that allow the expressions of one's sexual feelings. These behaviors include holding hands and kissing as well as masturbation and penetrative intercourse. The researcher's operational definition of sexual behavior is any behavior 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 under representation.

In the last three decades, a substantial increase has been observed in the proportion of adolescents who engaged in sexual activity at tender age (Smith, 1997). Practices such as homosexuality, lesbianism, and sexual orgies are indulged in just for the reason of experimentation and peer influences, owing to a wealth of uncensored information they are exposed to, through an intensifying wave of westernization, the Internet, and electronic media.

Dahl (2004) indicated that the dramatic increase in morbidity and mortality during this period of life is not attributable to illness or infection, but rather to 'difficulties in the control of behavior and emotion'. The sensation-seeking and reckless behavior seen among youths is thought to be responsible for the surge in accidents, suicide, drug abuse, violence, and risky sexual behavior notable during the period of adolescence. Risky sexual activities could result in varying problems ranging from unwanted pregnancy, to abortion, to contracting STDs including HIV, and even to death. Therefore, it is no surprise that the sexual behaviors of adolescents should be a thing of concern considering the fact that the ages at which adolescents engage in sexual activities is decreasing with increased urbanization and modernization of communities.

### **2.3.1 SPECIFIC SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

The specific sexual behavior 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

### **2.3.2 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 consequence include: HIV/AIDs, unsafe abortion, and unintended teenage/adolescent pregnancy.

### **2.4 REVIEW OF EMPRICAL STUDY ON RISKY SEXUAL BEAVIOUR**

Several researches have been conducted on sexual behavior. A study on sexual behavior and contraceptive knowledge and use among adolescents in developing countries by Blanc, (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.

Coming to Nigeria, The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey of 2013, the median age at first sexual intercourse for girls is 14 years and boys is 16 year and by ages 18 and 20, it is approximated that 80% respectively would have experienced sexual intercourse.



Several other studies have reported high rates of pre-marital sexual activities among Nigerian adolescents (Odewole, 2000 ; Omoteso, 2003; Owuamanam, 1995; Ugoji,2008 ; Unuigbe and Ogbeide,1999 ). Over 16% of teenage females 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 and Pebley, 2002). In neighborhoods that are characterized by high residential turnover, poverty, and crime rates, and which are perceived by residents to be dangerous, adolescents tend to have early onset of sexual intercourse, low use of contraception, and high adolescent pregnancy rates (Billy, Brewster, and Grady, ; Miller, Benson, and Galbraith; Upchurch, Aneshensel, Sucoff, and Levy-Storms,1999). The overall development of the adolescents are shaped by many factors; however, sexual development is a normal and seemingly vital part of adolescence as it involves not only the physical changes but also the formation of one's individuality, perspective, attitudes, expression of intimacy and the defining experience within sexual and romantic framework (Adeyemo and Williams,2009).

Mulu, Yimer, & Abera, 2014 in their Study on sexual behaviors and associated factors among students at Bahir Dar University aimed at assessing sexual behavior 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 behavior. Substance use, attending night clubs and watching porno video were predictor factors for practicing different sexual behaviors.

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.

In Addition, the 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, 2005).

Okereke (2006) carried out a research which 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 which 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 which was aimed at rapid assessment among junior secondary students in Benue state to discover how many 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 which 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. 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 was done by Donatus and Prof. Bankole, (2013) on family type and attitude to sexual promiscuity of adolescent students in Ekiti State and 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 favorable 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.

Odu and Paulina, (2008) carried out a study on Influence of Family Structure on the Social Behavior of Adolescents in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The research design used in this study was survey. A sample of 398 adolescent students was 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 Counseling and also in Tests and Measurement. A test re-test 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 levels of significance. The results of the analysis showed that the family structures of the adolescents influence their social behavior. It was found out that adolescents from single parent homes and those from both parents differ significantly in their social behavior. Based on the results, it was recommended that the father and the mother 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.

## **2.5 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 communication and sexual theory, for example is an explanatory model of the cause or consequence of communication and sexual attitude or behavior.

### **BOWEN FAMILY SYSTEMS THEORY**

Murray Bowen's Family Systems Theory was developed and formulated by using systems thinking while integrating knowledge from human species as a product of evolution and family research (Nichols & Schwartz, 1998). According to Goldenberg (1991), Bowen Family Systems Theory is a theory of human behavior that views the family as an emotional unit. Systems' thinking is used to describe the complex interactions in the unit.

The theory has its roots in sociology, biology, and cybernetics (Howell, 2001). Bowen originated this theory as an emotional-relationship system that integrates eight interlocking concepts, specifically: differentiation of self, triangles, nuclear family emotional system, family projection process, emotional cut-off, multigenerational transmission process, sibling position, and societal emotional process (Goldenberg, 1991).

A core assumption is that an emotional system that evolved over several billion years governs human relationship systems (Guerin, 1976). Bowen emphasized the role of the family as an emotional unit in the etiology of individual dysfunction and conceptualized interlocking relationships within the family as being governed by the same counterbalancing life forces that operate in all natural systems (Kerr & Bowen, 1988).

According to Bowen, "family members so profoundly affect each other's thoughts, feelings, and actions that often seems as if people are living under the same "emotional skin" (Bowen Theory, n.d.). A change in one person's functioning (i.e., adolescent's sexual risk-taking behavior) is predictably followed by reciprocal changes in the functioning of others (i.e., parent-adolescent communication). Communication is a central component of the family system's capability to change (Howell, 2001).

Like the Structural functionalism, Bowen theory sees the family system like a living organism having different parts which have distinct but indispensable function. According to him, members of a family are interdependent and inter-related to one another. That is, whatever happens to one member of the family affect all the other members. He further explained that parents have dominant nature while the others possess an adaptive nature.



The dominant nature of parent allows to exhibit their natural characteristics thereby passing it to their offspring (children) while the adaptive nature of children allows for the adaptation of those characteristics exhibited by their parent. However these characteristics are not always passed via the verbal means but the non-verbal means are mostly employed often times, in an indirect or involuntary ways.

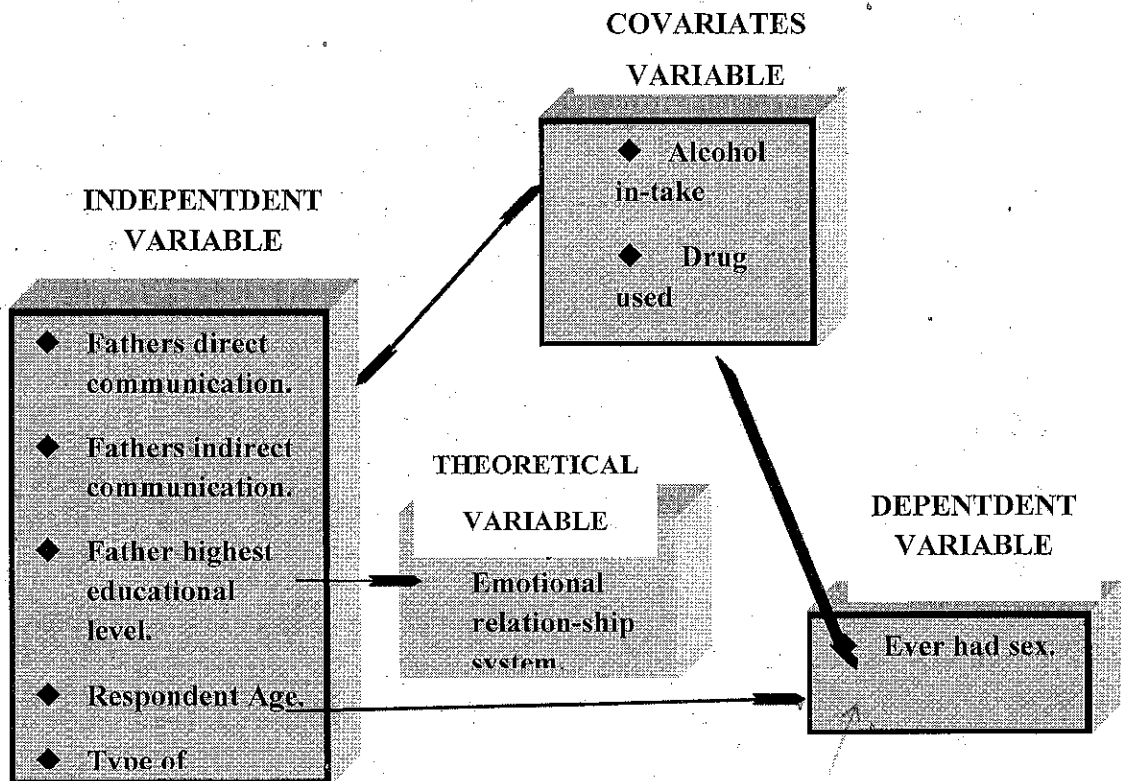
One of the issues in marriage discussed by Bowen is Marital conflict which adversely affects other members of the family. A couple in conflict usually displays some behavioral pattern like, being critical about the action of others, blaming and accusing each other, focusing on each other's faults or shortcomings rather than focusing on one's own part in the problem, rigid and insistent on one's own view point and behaving abusively toward each other.

The tension between the couple is spilled onto a particular child in the family. This child becomes the focus of the parental anxiety and the more the parent focuses on this child the more the child reacts to them. He becomes more sensitive and reactive to the attitudes, needs and expectations of the parent than his siblings.

In regard to Father-son communication and risky sexual behavior among adolescents, it is observed that fathers hardly create a mutual relationship or communication with their sons especially during conflict with their spouse(wife).

According to Bowen, father's nature is more reserved and talks in brief hence, they hardly communicate to their son in general issues especially on sexual matters this explains why more male adolescents are involved in risky sexual behavior than their female counterparts.

## 2.6 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



The conceptual framework is showing the variables that will be used in this study. The diagram above depicts the relationship that exists between dependent, independent and intervening variables.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the plan and approach used to carry out the research work is being explained, which 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 inquiry. A cross-sectional descriptive survey was used for this study.

The study was conducted among adolescents that are (within the age ranges of 10-19) in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A, Lagos State. Self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. A total of 220 questionnaires were administered and all the questionnaires were retrieved. The two hundred and twenty questionnaires were shared among the adolescents in their respective homes, schools and place of work. The purposive sampling was also done by ensuring that only those respondents who belong to age-category of male adolescents were interviewed.

## 3.2 STUDY LOCATION

### LAGOS STATE

Lagos State was created out of the former western region by the then regime of General Yakubu Gowon. Its capital is Ikeja.

Lagos state is situated in the southwestern part of Nigeria. Lagos State occupies 3,345 square kilometers, and spans the Guinea coast of Atlantic Ocean for over 180 km., from the Republic of Benin on the west to its boundary with Ogun state in the east. Therefore, it shares boundaries with Ogun State both in the North and East and is bounded on the west by the Republic of Benin. In the South it stretches for 180 kilometers along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The smallest State in the Federation in term or area, it occupies an area of 3,345 square kilometres, 22% or 787sq. km of which consists of lagoons and creeks.

However, with the creation of the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja in 1976, Lagos ceased to be the capital of the State which was moved to Ikeja. Equally, with the formal relocation of the seat of the Federal Government to Abuja on 12 December 1991, Lagos ceased to be Nigeria's political capital. Nevertheless, Lagos remains the Nation's economic and commercial capital.

Lagos State is inhabited by the Aworis and Ogus in Ikeja and Badagry Divisions respectively, with the Ogus being found mainly in Badagry. While the indigenous population of Lagos is Aworis, there is, nevertheless, an admixture of other pioneer immigrant settlers collectively called Lagosians but more appropriately the Ekos.

## **OSHODI-ISOLO**

Oshodi-Isolo Local Government Area is located on the North-East of Lagos State. It was formed by the second republic Governor of Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande, and the first Executive Chairman of the Local Government was late Sir Isaac Ademolu Banjoko. The LGA is part of the Ikeja Division of Lagos State, Nigeria. At the 2006 Census it had a population of 621,509 people with 325,207 males and 303,854 females, and an area of 45 square kilometers. Hon. Idris Bolaji Muse Ariyoh, has been re-elected for a second term into office July 25, 2017, as the Executive Chairman.

The area includes two constituencies of the National House of Representatives. The Oshodi-Isolo legislative council makes laws governing Oshodi-Isolo local government area. It consists of 11 Councillors representing the 11 wards of the local government area. **The 11 wards in Oshodi-Isolo local government area are:**

Ajao estate, Iilasamaja, Ishagatedo, Isolo, Mafoluku, Oke Afa/Ejigbo, Okota, Orile Oshodi, Oshodi/Bolade, Sogunle, Sogunle/Alasia.

### **3.3 STUDY POPULATION**

The research study population is the male adolescents of oshodi-isolo LGA that are between the ages of (10-19) and were represent in their respective homes, schools, shops and even place of work.

### **3.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

The study uses purposive method of sampling. The method purposive is used by purposively selecting male adolescents who belong to the age category of 10-19 in oshodi-isolo LGA. The study area is made up of urban dwellers particularly.

Therefore, most of the respondents were met at their various schools and the research was conducted during their free period, some in their household and place of work. On approaching each respondent, introduction was done and they were informed about the mission of the researcher. The first questions 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. The source of data was a structured questionnaire that contained a scale for measuring father-son communication and risky sexual behaviour among adolescents. 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 (5) sections; section A collected data on the background characteristics of the respondents; section B collected data on the problems to father-son relationship; section C collected data on the extent of father-son communication on sexual issues; section D collected data on risky sexually behavior and sexually transmitted disease; section E collected data on influence of drug used on risky sexual behavior. 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 level of father-son communication on sexual matters. Also, Chi square and Logistics regression was used at the bivariate level and multivariate level to examine the extent to which father-son communications contribute to risky sexual behavior among adolescent in oshodi-isolo LGA.

### **3.7 MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES**

**DEPENDENT VARIABLE:** The dependent variable in the course of this study include the male adolescents within the age range 10 to 19 who has ever or has never engaged in risky sexual behavior. It's denoted in the questionnaire with 'have you engaged in risky sexual behavior' in SECTION D of the questionnaire.

**INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:** The independent variables are two in which the first is the 'problems to father-son relationship' which include the following: highest level of fathers education, fathers religion, fathers occupational status, is your father a single parent, number of fathers wives, is your father a disciplinarian/ authoritative man and does your father support financially. The second is 'the extent of father-son communication about sexual issues' which include the following: how often do you speak with your father, what type of issues do you discuss, have you ever discuss about any sexual issue before, have you ever been advised by your father on sexual issues, does your father advise you on what you should watch, does your father have a multiple sexual partner, does your send you to his girlfriend, does your father send you condom,

have your mother fight with your father on issues of cheating and source of knowledge about sexuality.

**COVARIATES VARIABLE:** The covariates variable in this study is the 'influence of drug used on risky sexual behavior which include the following questions: do you smoke, do you take alcohol, do you take drug/alcohol before sex, do you use hard drugs, at what age do you start taking drugs and who introduce you to the use of drugs.

### **3.8 FIELD EXPERIENCE**

In respect to this study, the collection was not easy and even very stressful. In the process of the data collection, there were issues with the distribution of the questionnaire during school hours. Also one of the challenges that was faced in the field was that, on getting to some schools the principal disallowed the administration of the questionnaires based on sex related question that was in the questionnaire saying that their student are too young to be asked this questions and that some of the student might get to tell their parent about some of this sensitive questions with may cause a problem for the school although some saw this questionnaire as ethical questions.

Some respondent 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 question about 'sex' and some of the respondents were not comfortable discussing about their sexual life beside their parents so i just had to convince them that i 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 but they were not given.



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.

Despite how hectic and stressful the data collection seem to be it was still an interesting experience.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS OF RESULT

#### 4.0. INTRODUCTION

This section presents the data analysis on the study of direct and indirect communication on adolescents' risky sexual behaviour. It includes descriptive statistics of some selected variables of sampled respondents. Also, Chi square and Logistic regression were used at the bivariate and multivariate levels to examine the influence of father-son communication on male adolescents' risky sexual behaviour.

#### 4.1 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SAMPLED RESPONDENTS

##### 4.1.1. Respondent background characteristics

Table 1: Respondents background characteristics

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age at last birthday</b>		
10-14	34	15.5
15-19	186	84.5
<b>Type of religion</b>		
Christianity	141	64.1
Islam	78	35.5
Traditional	1	0.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Yoruba	146	66.4
Igbo	55	25.0
Others	19	8.6
<b>Type of Family</b>		
Single parent	41	18.6
Monogamy	135	61.4
Polygamy	44	20.0

<b>Your level of education</b>		
Primary	2	0.9
Secondary	215	97.7
Tertiary	3	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The study revealed that majority are within the age of 15-19 years with 84.5% and only 15.5% were within the age of 10-14. Only 0.5% of these adolescents were traditional worshippers in which Islam and Christianity are 35.5% and 64.1% which show that most of them are affiliated to Christianity. The area is dominated with Yoruba ethnic group (66.4%) and monogamy is the most common type of family with 61.4%.

Majority of the adolescents are still secondary school student (97.7%).

#### **4.1.2. UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS ON FATHER-SON RELATIONSHIP CHARACTERISTICS**

**TABLE 2. Father-Son Relationship Characteristics**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>What is your highest level of father education</b>		
Primary	6	2.7
Secondary	89	40.5
Tertiary	124	56.4
No formal education	1	0.5
<b>Father type of religion</b>		
Christianity	135	61.4
Islam	83	37.7
Traditional	2	0.9
<b>Occupation status</b>		
Employed	95	43.2

Unemployed	28	12.7
Self employed	97	44.1
<b>How many wives did your father have</b>		
One	185	84.1
More than one	35	15.9
<b>Is your father a single parent</b>		
Yes	50	22.7
No	170	77.3
<b>Does your father drinks</b>		
Yes	32	14.5
No	188	85.5
<b>Is your father a disciplinarian/ authoritative man</b>		
Yes	159	72.3
No	34	15.5
Not sure	27	12.3
<b>Does your father support the family financially</b>		
Not very well	20	9.1
Pretty well	37	16.8
Very well	163	74.1
<b>Does your father show direct care towards you</b>		
Not very well	24	10.9
Pretty well	34	15.5
Very well	162	73.6

<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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This shows that most of the fathers are educated in which most of them at least have a tertiary education (56.4%) and most of them are christian (61.4%), with Muslims (37.7%) and traditional worshipers (0.9%). Majority of them are self-employed (44.1%) and employed (43.2%) while only (12.7%) are unemployed. Most of the fathers have one wife(84.1%) . Very few of them drinks(85.5%), those that are not single parent are (51.8%) and almost half of the fathers are single parent (48.2%) . The table also shows that most of them are supportive financially (74.1%), show direct care to their children (73.6%) and are disciplinarians (72.3%).

#### 4.1.3. UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF DIRECT FATHER-SON COMMUNICATION

**TABLE 3. Direct Father-Son Communication**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>How often do you see and talk with your father</b>		
Very rarely	17	7.7
Rarely	34	15.5
Occasionally	36	16.4
Always	133	60.5
<b>When you see what do you discuss;</b>		
<b>Sport</b>		
Yes	52	23.6
No	168	76.4
<b>Business</b>		
Yes	21	9.5
No	199	90.5

<b>Educational</b>		
Yes	155	70.5
No	65	29.5
<b>Sexual issues</b>		
Yes	64	29.1
No	156	70.9
<b>Religion</b>		
Yes	35	15.9
No	185	84.1
<b>Others</b>		
Yes	23	10.5
No	197	89.5
<b>Have you ever discuss about any sexual issues before</b>		
Yes	65	29.5
No	155	70.5
<b>Have you been advised by your father about any sexual issue</b>		
Yes	105	47.7
No	115	52.3
<b>Do you watch or listen to anything concerning sexual issue</b>		
Yes	150	68.2
No	70	31.8
<b>If yes, mean of watching or listening</b>		
Tv	88	40
Radio	12	5.5

Internet	46	20.9
Other	4	1.8
None	70	31.8
<b>Types of things you watch or listen too</b>		
Sexual discussion	29	13.2
Pornography	76	34.5
Sexual pictures	9	4.1
Others	82	37.3
Never watch	24	10.9
<b>Does your father advised you on what you watch</b>		
Yes	172	78.2
No	48	21.8
<b>Is your father aware when you watch or listen to sexual issues on media.</b>		
Yes	61	27.7
No	159	72.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

This table shows the direct communication between father and son. It shows that there are more male children that see and talk with their father always (60.5%) and just few of them see their father very rarely (7.7%) . Only few of the father talk to their male children about sexual issues (29.1%) while many of them only talk about educational issues (70.5%).

This table also shows that most of this male children do watch pornography (34.5%), do not talk or discuss about sexual issues but engage in sexual discussion (13.2%), and few look at sexual pictures(4.1%).

#### 4.1.4. UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF INDIRECT FATHER-SON COMMUNICATION

**TABLE 4. Indirect Father-Son Communication**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Does your father have multiple sexual partner</b>		
Yes	21	9.5
No	167	75.9
Not sure	32	14.5
<b>Does your father send you to his girl friends</b>		
Yes	4	1.8
No	216	98.2
<b>Does your father send you to buy him condom</b>		
Yes	1	0.5
No	219	99.5
<b>Has your mother fought your father on the issues of cheating</b>		
Yes	25	11.4
No	195	88.6
<b>Source of knowledge about sexuality</b>		
Father	10	4.5
Mother	13	5.9
Both	44	20.0
Peer group	76	34.5
Teacher	43	19.5
Media	34	15.5



<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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The analysis shows that, (75.9%) of them reported that their father do not have multiple sexual partners while 14.5% of the respondent said that they are not sure if their father have multiple sexual partner and very few of them reported that their fathers have multiple sexual partners (9.5%).

Most of the respondent also report that their father do not send them to his girlfriends' place (98.2%) in which only 1.8% of them reported that their father do send them. Also, almost all the respondent (99.5%) said that there father do not send them and just only 0.5% reported that their father do send them condom. It is also seen that (88.6%) of the respondents reported that their parent have not fought on cheating issues while (11.4%) of them said that their parent have fought on cheating issues.

#### 4.1.5. UNI-VARIATE ANALYSIS ON RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

**TABLE 5. Risky Sexual Behavior**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Have you ever had sex before</b>		
Yes	43	19.5
No	177	80.5
<b>If yes, at what age was your first sexual intercourse</b>		
Less than 15years	3	1.4
More than 15years	40	18.2
Never had intercourse	177	80.5
<b>With whom did you have your first sexual experience</b>		
Girlfriend	39	17.7
Others	3	1.4

None	178	80.9
<b>Do you protect yourself</b>		
Yes	32	14.5
No	25	11.4
Never	163	74.1
<b>Who introduction you to your first sexual experience</b>		
Parent	1	0.5
Friends	47	21.4
School teacher	1	0.5
Tv / Pornography	21	9.5
Family members	1	0.5
None	149	67.7
<b>Do you masturbate</b>		
Yes	86	39.1
No	134	60.9
<b>Have you been sexually assaulted</b>		
Yes	11	5.0
No	209	95.0
<b>Have you ever used contraceptives</b>		
Yes	21	9.5
No	199	90.5
<b>If yes, what type</b>		
Condom	21	9.5
None	199	90.5
<b>Number of sexual partner</b>		

One	96	43.6
More than one	27	12.3
None	97	44.1
<b>Have you ever interchange partner with friend before</b>		
Yes	2	0.9
No	218	99.1
<b>Have you ever had unprotected sex before</b>		
Yes	24	10.9
No	196	89.1
<b>Have you ever have sex with an unknown partner</b>		
Yes	6	2.7
No	214	97.3
<b>Have you ever contracted STIs</b>		
Yes	3	1.4
No	217	98.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

This section answer a research question; what is the level of risky sexual behavior among adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo LGA.

The sexual behavior of the male adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo LGA revealed that majority of the respondents reported that they have never had sex (80.5%) and (19.5%) of them reported that they have ever had sexual intercourse at one time or the other of which 44.1% never have sexual partners, (43.6%) are having one sexual partner and 12.3% of them have more than 1partner. Most of this adolescents that have had sex, did it during the age of 15-19 year (18.2%). It was discovered that out of the (19.5%) that have had sex, (17.7%) had their first experience with their girlfriends.

Most of this adolescent were introduced to sexual act by their friends (21.4%) and through TV/pornographic (9.5%). It is been discovered that the male adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo do masturbate(39.1) and very few of them know about contraceptives (9.5%)that is 90.5% do not know about contraceptives and condom is the only known and used (9.5%).

Majority have not exchange sexual partners with friends before(99.1%) but 10.9% have engaged in an unprotected sexual intercourse before with only 2.7% that have had sex with an unknown person and only 1.4% have contracted STIs.

#### 4.1.6. UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF DRUG USED

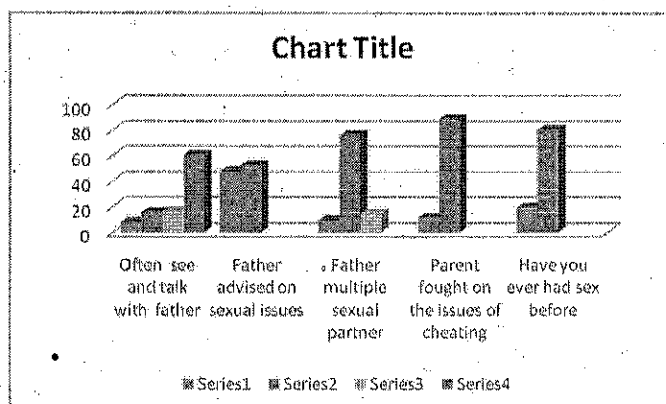
TABLE 6. Drug Used

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Do you smoke</b>		
Yes	4	1.8
No	216	98.0
<b>Do you take alcohol</b>		
Yes	29	13.2
No	191	86.8
<b>Do you take drug/ alcohol before</b>		
Yes	1	0.5
No	219	99.5
<b>Do you take hand drugs</b>		
Yes	21	9.5
No	199	90.5
<b>If type, which are</b>		
Codeine	4	1.8
Tramadol	15	6.8
Marijuana	0	0
Cocaine	0	0

Others	2	0.9
None	199	90.5
<b>Who introduced you to the use of drug</b>		
Friends	21	9.5
Media	1	0.5
None	198	90.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

This table revealed the extent of drug used among adolescents in the study area which shows that very few smoke (1.8%) and take alcohol (13.2%). It also revealed that 9.5% of the adolescents do take hard drugs and tramadol (6.8%) and codeine (1.8%) and (9.5%) were exposed to the intake of drugs.

#### GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS



**KEYS:** How often do you see and talk with your father- series1 represent Very rear; series2 represent Rarely; series3 represent Occasionally; series4 represent Often.

Have you been advised by your father on sexual issues - series1 represent Yes; series2 represent No

Does your father have multiple sexual partners- series1 represent Yes; series2 represent No; series3 represent Not sure.

Has your mother fought your father on the issues of cheating- series1 represent Yes; series2 represent No

Have you ever had sex- series1 represent Yes; series2 represent No.

#### 4.2 BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

#### 4.2.0. BIVARIATE ANALYSIS ON DIRECT COMMUNICATION AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR.

TABLE1. Direct communication and risky sexual behaviour.

The extent of father-son communication about sexual issues	Has the respondent ever had sex before		Total	Chi-square and p-value
	Yes N, (%)	No N, (%)	TOTAL N, (%)	
<b>How often do you see and communicate with your father.</b>				$X^2= 4.110$ $P= 0.250$
Very rarely	5, (2.3)	12, (5.5)	17, (7.7)	
Rarely	10, (4.5)	24, (10.9)	34, (15.5)	
Occasionally	6, (2.7)	30, (13.6)	36, (16.4)	
Always	22, (10.0)	111, (50.5)	133, (60.5)	
<b>Have you been advised by your father on sexual issues</b>				
Yes	22, (10.0)	83, (37.7)	105, (47.7)	$X^2=0.253$
No	21, (9.5)	94, (42.7)	115, (52.3)	$P= 0.615$

#### TEST OF HYPOTHESES

##### 4.2.1 HYPOTHESIS ONE

$H_0$ : There is no significant relationship between Father-son direct communication and their male adolescents' risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo LGA

**CRITICAL REGION:** At 0.05 level of significance, Reject  $H_0$  if P-value < 0.05.

Hence, accept  $H_0$  if P-value > 0.05

**DECISION:** Since P-value for both how often father and son see to communicate ( $X^2=$

4.110,  $P= 0.250$ ) and have you been advised by your father before on sexual issues ( $X^2=0.253, P= 0.615$ )  $> 0.05$ , therefore we fail to reject our Null hypothesis and conclude that there is no significant relationship between fathers direct communication and their male adolescent risky sexual behavior.

#### 4.2.2. BI-VARIATE ANALYSIS ON INDIRECT COMMUNICATION AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR.

**TABLE2. Indirect communication and risky sexual behavior.**

The extent of father-son communication about sexual issues	Has the respondent ever had sex before		Total	Chi-square and p-value
	Yes (%), (N)	No (%), (N)		
<b>Does your father have multiple sexual partners</b>				
Yes	11, (5.0)	10, (4.5)	21, (9.5)	$X^2=24.034,$ $P=0.000$
No	21, (9.5)	146, ( 66.4)	167, (75.9)	
Not sure	11, (5.0)	21, (9.5)	32, (14.5)	
<b>Has your mother fought with your father on the issues of cheating</b>				
Yes	11, (5.0)	14, (6.4)	25, (11.4)	$X^2=10.726,$ $P=0.001$
No	32, (14.5)	163, (74.1)	195, (88.6)	

#### 4.2.3. HYPOTHESIS TWO

$H_0$ : There is no significant relationship between Father-son indirect communication and their male adolescents' risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo LGA

**CRITICAL REGION:** At 0.05 level of significance, Reject  $H_0$  if P-value  $< 0.05$ .

Hence, accept if  $H_0$  if P-value  $>0.05$

**DECISION:** Since P-value for both Fathers multiple sexual partners ( $X^2=24.034$ ,  $P=0.000$ ) and the fight between couples on cheating issues ( $X^2=10.726$ ,  $P=0.001$ )  $< 0.05$ , therefore we reject the Null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between Father-son indirect communication and their male adolescents risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo LGA

#### 4.2.4BI-VARIATE ANALYSIS OF BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR.

**TABLE3. Background characteristics and risky sexual behaviour**

Level of education	Have respondent ever had sex before		Total	Chi-square and p-value
	Yes	No		
<b>Respondent age range at last birthday</b>				
10-14	0,(0.0)	34, (15.5)	34, (15.5)	$X^2= 9.770$ , $P=0.002$
15-19	43, (19.5)	143, (65.0)	186, (84.5)	
<b>Father highest level of education</b>				
Primary	2, (0.9)	4, (1.8)	6, (2.7)	$X^2=13.349$ , $P=0.004$
Secondary	25, (11.4)	64, (29.1)	89, (40.5)	
Tertiary	15, (6.8)	109, (49.5)	124, (56.4)	
No formal education	1, (0.5)	0, (0.0)	1, (0.5)	
<b>Type of religion</b>				
Christian	25, (11.4)	116, (52.7)	141, (64.1)	$X^2= 4.663$ , $P=0.097$
Islam	17, (7.7)	61, (27.7)	78, (35.5)	
Traditional				



	1, (0.5)	0,(0.0)	1, (0.5)	
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#### 4.2.5 HYPOTHESIS THREE

$H_0$ : There is no significant relationship between Respondents/ father background characteristics and male adolescents' risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo LGA

**CRITICAL REGION:** At 0.05 level of significance, Reject  $H_0$  if P-value < 0.05.

Hence, accept if  $H_0$  if P-value > 0.05

**DECISION:** Since P-value for both Fathers Education ( $X^2=13.349$ ,  $P=0.004$ ) and Respondent age ( $X^2= 9.770$ ,  $P=0.002$ ) < 0.05 and Type of religion ( $X^2=4.663$ ,  $P=0.097$ ) > 0.05, therefore we reject the Null hypothesis for Fathers education/ respondent age and accept for Respondent religion and then conclude that Respondents age and fathers education has a significant Influence on male adolescents risky sexual behavior while respondent religion does not have a significant influence on male adolescents risky sexual behaviour in Oshodi-Isolo LGA.

#### 4.2.6 BI-VARIATE ANALYSIS OF DRUG USED AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

**TABLE 4. Drug Used And Risky Sexual Behaviour**

Influence of drug used	Have respondent ever had sex before		Total	Chi-square and p-value
	Yes	No		
Do you take alcohol				

Yes	13,(5.9)	16, (7.3)	29, (13.2)	$X^2=13.577$
No	30, (13.6)	161, (73.2)	191,(86.8)	$P= 0.000$
<b>Do you take hard drugs</b>				
Yes	13, (5.9)	8, (3.6)	21, (9.5)	$X^2= 26.491$
No	30, (13.6)	169,(76.8)	199, (90.5)	$P= 0.000$

#### 4.2.7. HYPOTHESIS FOUR

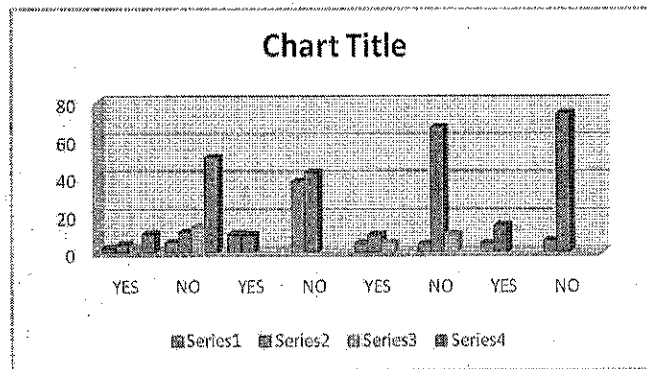
$H_0$ : There is no significant relationship between Drug used and male adolescents' risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo LGA

**CRITICAL REGION:** At 0.05 level of significance, Reject  $H_0$  if P-value < 0.05.

Hence, accept if  $H_0$  if P-value >0.05

**DECISION:** Since P-value for both the is < 0.05, therefore we reject the Null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between Drug use and male adolescents risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo LGA

#### GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF BIVARIATE ANALYSIS



### 4.3. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Ever had sex	Odd ratio	P > /Z/	(95% Confidence Interval)
<b>Highest level of father education</b>			
Primary	1.00(RC)		
Secondary	0.45	0.40	0.07-2.86
Tertiary	0.10	0.02	0.01-0.71
No formal education	1.00		
<b>Father multiple sexual partners</b>			
Yes	1.00(RC)		
No	0.18	0.01	0.05-0.61
Not sure	0.63	0.49	0.16-2.39
<b>Couples disagreement on issues of cheating.</b>			
Yes	1.00(RC)		
No	0.52	0.24	0.18-1.54
<b>Alcohol</b>			
Yes	1.00(RC)		
No	0.33	0.04	0.11-0.96
<b>Hard drug</b>			
Yes	1.00(RC)		
No	0.12	0.00	0.03-0.40

Father's highest educational level was seen to contribute to the likelihood of risky sexual behavior among adolescents. Taking Father's education as the reference category (1.00), male adolescents that have Fathers with tertiary education are less likely than the reference category to have engaged in risky sexual behavior (OR=0.10,  $p<0.05$ )

Those male adolescents whose father do not have multiple partners (OR=0.18,  $P<0.05$ ) are less likely to engaged in risky sexual behavior than those whose father have multiple partners (reference category 1.00)

Male adolescent who don't take alcohol(OR=0.33,  $P<0.04$ ) are less likely to engaged in risky sexual behavior than those who take alcohol(reference category 1.00).

Also, male adolescents who do not take hard drugs (OR=0.12,  $P<0.05$ ) are less likely to engage in risky sexual behavior than those who take hard drugs (reference category 1.00)

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on the research that was done on male adolescents in Oshodi-Isolo LGA, it was revealed that majority are within the age of 15-19 years with and Christianity was the dominant religion followed by Islam and very few were traditionalist. The area is dominated with Yoruba ethnic group and monogamy is the most common family system practiced.

Despite many of the adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo see and talk with their father very well, one of the surprising thing is that only few are been communicated to about sexual issues in which academic issues are the most discussed and since they were not been communicated to about sexual issues by their father, majority of this adolescents' got their knowledge on sexuality from their peer group by indulging in sexual discussion with their friends and also on the television stations, watching pornography and sexual pictures which shows that the media also play a sensitive role in the sexual life of this male adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo LGA.

Very few of the male adolescents' in the study area were found to have had sexual intercourse at one time or the other of which some have one sex partner, some 3, 4 partners and most of them had sex during the age of 15-19 year. It discovered that most of the adolescent had their first sexual act with their girlfriends.

Almost half of the male adolescent interveiwed in Oshodi-Isolo do masturbate, very few of them knows about contraceptives and even those who knows only know condom. More than half of those that have had sex have engaged in an unprotected sexual intercourse although very few was found to have contracted STIs.

In this research, the use of drugs is used to measure the risky sexual behaviour of adolescents' in the study area. It was revealed that drug use and the in-take of alcohol among adolescents is very low.

In respect to the bivariate analysis it was found that Father multiple sexual partner, Fight between couple on cheating issues, Father highest educational level, Respondent Age, In-take of alcohol and hard drugs have influence on the risky sexual behavior of

adolescent. This made us to reject our Null hypothesis and accept our alternative hypothesis on this variables while for Father advised on sexual issues, how often father and son see to communicate and Type of religion does not have effect on the risky sexual behavior of adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo LGA. Therefore we fail to reject our Null hypothesis.

The Multivariate analysis reveal that male adolescents that have Fathers with tertiary education, those whose father do not have multiple partners, those who don't take alcohol, those who do not take hard drugs are less likely than their reference category (1.00)

### **5.1.1 FINDINGS**

#### **Objective 1**

To explore the extent to which father-son communication influence risky sexual behavior in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.

With respect to this finding, this show that the direct communication of fathers does not affect their male adolescents' risky sexual behaviour. This means that in Oshodi-Isolo LGA the extent of fathers direct communication to their sons does not bring about a reduction or an increase in their risky sexual behaviour.

With respect to fathers indirect communication, it shows that fathers indirect communication is significant. That is the indirect communication that occur between father and their sons do affect son risky sexual behavior. This study agree with Zimmerman(2000) research that father involvement in the lives of their children sexually brings about a better child sexual outcome.

#### **Objective 2**

To discover the extent of risky sexual behavior among adolescent in Os hodi-Isolo L.G.A.

The study found out that in Oshodi-Isolo LGA, some of this male adolescent have ever had sex at one time or the other of which some were having one sex partner and some 3,

4 partners, most of them had sex during the age of 15-19 year and majority out of those that have had sex have engaged in an unprotected sexual intercourse. Although very few of them have had sex with an unknown person, have been sexual assaulted and have interchange sexual partner with friends before.

It was also revealed that close to half of the male adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo do masturbate and just few was found to have contracted STIs. This study also show that the use of drugs and the in-take of alcohol among adolescents is very low. This study agree with previous research that most male adolescent have their first sexual experience between 15 to 24 years and most of them have engage in an unprotected sexual intercourse. (Feyisetan and Pebley, 2002; Sucoff, and Levy-Storms,1999).

### **Objective 3**

To examine the level of father-son communication on sexual matters in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.

The study found out that the level of the direct communication between father and son especially with respect to how often they see to communicate is high, but despite many see and even discuss with their father; very few of them have engaged in sexual issues with their father although all most half of this male adolescent have been advised by their father on sexual issues.

This study found that the level of indirect communication between father and son especially with respect to fathers that have multiple sexual partners, adolescent that have been sent by their fathers to their girlfriends and adolescent that have been sent by their fathers to buy condom are few. Also it was found that some adolescent are also been communicated to indirectly by seeing their parent fighting on cheating issues. This study agrees with previous research that father-son communication about sex ranged from reports of never or rarely to occasionally. With was revealed that male adolescents communicate more about sexual issues with their friends and their mothers

but are more comfortable to communicate about their sexual life with their father than their mother. (Sprecher, Harris, & Meyers, 2008 ).

This shows that the extent of fathers' sexual communication to their sons is low in Oshodi-Isolo LGA and this is affecting the sexual behaviour of this male adolescent in one way or the other.

#### **Objective 4**

To examine other socio-demographic factors that can also influence risky sexual behavior of adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo L.G.A.

This research also take a study of some socio-demographic factor like respondent age, father highest educational level and type of religion that may influence the risky sexual behavior.

With respect to the bivariate analysis that was done, the chi-square and p-value for both Fathers Education, Respondent age and Type of religion, the Null hypothesis for Fathers education and respondent age was rejected which makes us conclude that Respondents age and fathers education has a significant Influence on male adolescents risky sexual behavior. For Respondent religion our null hypothesis was accepted and it was concluded that respondent religion does not have a significant influence on male adolescents risky sexual behaviour in Oshodi-Isolo LGA.

Also this study also carry out a research on the effect of drugs use on risky sexual behaviour . Based on the bivariate analysis that was made on in-take of alcohol and hard drug, it was seen that this variables have influence on the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescent in the study area. This study also agree with The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey of 2013, which revealed that the median age at first sexual



intercourse for girls is 14 years and boys is 16 year and by ages 18 and 20, it is approximated that 80% respectively would have experienced sexual intercourse, proving that age is one of the factors that influence male adolescents sexual intercourse.

## **5.2. CONCLUSION**

This study has thus found that father's indirect communication has really played a great role in the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescents' in the study area. Adolescents' that have father with multiple sexual partner are more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour than those whose father do not have multiple sexual partners.

And also Respondents age, Fathers highest educational level, Father multiple sexual partner, Fight between couple on cheating issues, In-take of alcohol and hard drugs have influence on the risky sexual behavior of male adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo. So there is need for re-orientation for Fathers to help in reduction of risky sexual behavior among the male adolescent in Oshodi-Isolo as this study has done justice to the objectives of the research. This finding agrees that father communication have an effect on the risky sexual behaviour of male adolescent

## **5.3 RECOMMENDATION.**

In respect to the findings, the study recommends that public and private care providers to better incorporate fathers into their intervention designed to reduce male adolescent risky sexual behaviour.

In addition, since respondent age was found to be significant in the study it is been suggested that preventive intervention programs should be implemented and monitored at every stage of life especially those in the age range of 15-19. Parents (especially the fathers) should educate their children (especially the male) on how to say 'NO TO SEX' while sex education programs involving fathers should be designed by appropriate authorities to discourage students from having premarital sex.

From the results of this analysis, it was suggested that more of both direct and indirect communication will help to reduce this risky sexual act.

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# FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI

## RESEARCH TOPIC: FATHER-SON COMMUNICATION AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG ADOLESCENT IN OSHODI-ISOLO LGA.

This research is a student research project for the sole aim of studying the father-son communication and risky sexual behavior among adolescent in Oshodi-isolo LGA.

This research exercise is purely for academic purpose and has nothing to do with you as a person. Be rest assured that any information given will be treated confidentially.

Serial number:

Interview date:

Area of interview:

Interview outcome: completed  Not completed  Refused

**INSTRUCTION:** Please tick inside the boxes beside the options provided, or fill in the gaps for questions where no options are provided.

SECTION ONE: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
01	Age range as at last birthday	10-14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		15-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
02	Type of Religion	Christianity	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Islam	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Traditional	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Others	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		None	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
03	Ethnicity	Yoruba.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Igbo.	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Hausa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
04	Type of family	Single parent.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Monogamy	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Polygyny	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
05	Your level of education?	Primary	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Secondary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		Tertiary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		No formal education.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

This section is for question that deals with the problem or challenge of the respondent relationship with his father. Please tick(√) the most appropriate answer.

<b>SECTION TWO: PROBLEM TO FATHER-SON RELATIONSHIP</b>			
01	What is your highest level of father education?	Primary	[ ] 1
		Junior secondary	[ ] 2
		Senior secondary	[ ] 3
		Diploma/NCE/OND	[ ] 4
		HND/Bachelor's	[ ] 5
		PGD/Master's	[ ] 6
		PhD	[ ] 7
		No formal education	[ ] 9
		02	Fathers type of religion?
Islam.	[ ] 2		
Traditional.	[ ] 3		
Others.	[ ] 4		
03	Occupational status?	Employed	[ ] 1
		Unemployed	[ ] 2
		Self employed	[ ] 3
04	How many wives did your father have?	One	[ ] 1
		More than one	[ ] 2
05	Is your father a single parent?	Yes	[ ] 1
		No	[ ] 2
06	If yes, since when?	.....	1
07	Have you ever have a misunderstanding with your father?	Yes	[ ] 1
		No	[ ] 2
08	If yes, how often?	Very rarely	[ ] 1
		Rarely	[ ] 2
		Occasionally	[ ] 3
		Always	[ ] 4
09	Does your father drinks?	Yes	[ ] 1
		No	[ ] 2
010	Is your father a disciplinarian /authoritative man?	Yes	[ ] 1
		No	[ ] 2
		Not sure	[ ] 3

This section provides questions on the extent to which respondent and father talk or communicate sexual issues. Please tick (√) the most appropriate answer.

<b>SECTION THREE: THE EXTENT OF FATHER-SON COMMUNICATION ABOUT SEXUAL ISSUES</b>			
01	How often do you see or speak with your father	Very rarely	[ ] 1
		Rarely	[ ] 2
		Occasionally	[ ] 3
		Always	[ ] 4

02	When you see or talk, what type of issue do you discuss?	Sport Business Educational Sexual issues Religion Others	1 2 3 4 5 6
03	Have you ever discuss about any sexual issues before?	Yes No	
04	If yes, how often?	Very rarely [ ] Rarely [ ] Occasionally [ ] Often [ ]	1 2 3 4
05	Have you been advised by your father on sexual issues?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2
06	Do you watch or listen to anything concerning sexual issues?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2
07	If yes, means of watching or listening?	Tv [ ] Radio [ ] Internet [ ] Others [ ]	1 2 3 4
08	Types of things you watch or listen too?	Sexual discussion [ ] Pornography [ ] Sexual pictures [ ] Others [ ]	1 2 3 4
09	Does your father advise you on what you should watch?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2
010	If yes,How often?	Very rarely [ ] Rarely [ ] Occasionally [ ] Often [ ]	1 2 3 4
011	Is your father aware when you watch or listen to sexual issues on media?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2
012	If yes, how does he react?	Very bad [ ] Bad [ ] Good [ ] Very good [ ]	1 2 3 4
013	Does your father have multiple sexual partners?	Yes [ ] No [ ] Not sure [ ]	1 2 3
014	Does your father send you to his girlfriends?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2
015	Does your father send you to buy condom?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2
016	Has your mother fight with your father on the issue of cheating?	Yes [ ] No [ ]	1 2

017	If yes, how often?	Very rare	[ ]	1
		Rarely	[ ]	2
		Occasionally	[ ]	3
		Often	[ ]	4
018	Source of knowledge about sexuality	Father	[ ]	1
		Mother	[ ]	2
		Both	[ ]	3
		Peer group	[ ]	4
		Teacher	[ ]	5
		Media	[ ]	6

This section deals with respondent risky sexual behavior and sexual infections

<b>SECTION FOUR: RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS</b>				
01	Have you ever had sex before?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
02	If yes, at what age was your first sexual intercourse?			1
		.....		2
03	With whom did you have your first sexual experience?	Girlfriend	[ ]	1
		Sibling	[ ]	2
		Aunty	[ ]	3
		Mum friend	[ ]	4
		Unknown person	[ ]	5
		Others	[ ]	6
04	If others, mention?			1
		.....		
05	Do you protect yourself?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
06	If no, why?			1
		.....		
07	Since then, how many sex partners do you have now?			1
		.....		
08	Who introduce you to your first sexual experience?	Parent	[ ]	1
		Friends	[ ]	2
		School teacher	[ ]	3
		TV/Pornograhny	[ ]	4
		Family members	[ ]	5
09	How often do you have sex?	Once	[ ]	1
		Weekly	[ ]	2
		Quarterly	[ ]	3
		Rarely	[ ]	4
		Occasionally	[ ]	5
		Never	[ ]	6
010	Do you masturbate?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
011	If yes, how often?	Very rare	[ ]	1
		Rarely	[ ]	2
		Occasionally	[ ]	3

		Often	[ ]	4
012	Have you ever been sexually assaulted?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
013	Have you ever used contraceptives?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
014	If yes, what type?	Condom	[ ]	1
		Pills	[ ]	2
		Injectable	[ ]	3
		IUD	[ ]	4
		Others	[ ]	5
015	How often do you use condom?	Use always	[ ]	1
		Use occasionally	[ ]	2
		Never used	[ ]	3
016	Have ever have sexual dream?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
017	Number of sexual partner?	One	[ ]	1
		More than one	[ ]	2
018	Have you ever interchange partner with friend before?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
019	If yes, how often?	Very rare	[ ]	1
		Rarely	[ ]	2
		Occasionally	[ ]	3
		Often	[ ]	4
020	Have you ever had unprotected sex before?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
021	Have you ever have sex with an unknown partner?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
022	If yes, how often?	Very rare	[ ]	1
		Rarely	[ ]	2
		Occasionally	[ ]	3
		Often	[ ]	4
023	Have you engage in any risk sexual behavior?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
024	Have you Ever contracted STIs?	Yes	[ ]	1
		No	[ ]	2
025	If yes, which type?	Chlamydia	[ ]	1
		Gonorrhea	[ ]	2
		Syphilis	[ ]	3
		HIV	[ ]	4
		Others	[ ]	5

This section talks about how the use of drugs by adolescent influences their sexual behaviour. Please

INFLUENCE OF DRUG USED ON RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR				
01	Do you smoke?	Yes	[ ]	1