

Age, Gender, Religiosity and Family Factors on Sexual Attitude and Behaviour of University of Ibadan Undergraduate Students

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Abstract

This study was on age, gender, religiosity and family factors on the sexual attitudes and behavior of University of Ibadan students. A sample of 360 respondents 182 males and 178 females participated in the study. Using a questionnaire, four hypotheses were tested using regression and Analysis of variance (ANOVA). It was found that age, gender religiosity, family type, parental care/protection and maternal career/protection jointly predicted, sexual depression ($R^2 = .084, < .05$), sexual preoccupation negatively ($\beta = 0.419, p < 0.5$) maternal protection independently predicted sexual preoccupation negatively ($\beta = -1.21, p < .05$) family type jointly predicted sexual depression positively $f(2,357) = 5.298, p < .05$ The study had some limitation. It was recommended that religious institution should brace up to their duty that parent be include in drawing up intervention program me aimed at reducing per-marital sex.

Keywords: Psycho Social, Attitude, Premarital Sex, Depression.

INTRODUCTION

Premarital sexual activities among youths now appear to be a reality that cannot be ignored. In this study we tend to examine the effect of age, gender, religiosity and family factors on sexual attitude and behaviour of the university of Ibadan students towards premarital sex. Premarital sex simply means engaging in sexual relationship (intercourse) before marriage. The phenomenon of premarital sex was not allowed to breed in the early years (adolescent). But with adolescents living independently in the hostels, beyond parental watchful eyes and with access to products of modern technology, there is an ample opportunity for various sexual experimentation among adolescents (Isiugo-Abanihe & Oyediran 2004) up to the late 19th century nearly all the cultures around the world viewed with seriousness, the engagement of unmarried males and females in sexual intercourse. The culprits were sanctioned with their punishment which ranged from the psychological consequence of been tagged a shit to the physical infliction of injuries by stoning or excommunication. there is an increasing awareness and fight to combat the menace of S>T>D, H.I.V, teenage pregnancies and abortions directed at the unmarried youths, mass media campaigns for increased contraceptive use among university students appears to be an acknowledge of their involvement in premarital sex. Technological and social developments appear to have spurned reforms in the sexual attitudes and behavior. (Boggers and Brander 2000)

In Africa traditional setting the focal point of the rites of transition from puberty / adolescence to adulthood was marital responsibility and the innocence of male and female involved is taking for granted as the essence of the ceremonies of initiation. Yoruba culture of the colonial era ascribed a lot of weight to the virginity of the bride on her wedding night. (Jeje and Olu 2002 revised). The groom's family and members of the community at large accorded brides who proved to have maintained their virginity respect. such women brought honour to their own families and vice versa for the bride that was found to have violated the norms did not expect to know anything about sex until the wedding night, to the extent that they needed some lessons in the art of mating.

More than before, there are concerns over the prevalence of premarital sexual activities among the youths in view of the catastrophic realities of unwanted pregnancies, badly executed abortions, H.I.V and S.T.D. parents fear about the sexual discipline of their children as they attain puberty. The anxiety is heightened in the case of a female offspring, who happens to be venerable. She inherits the greater burden in the event of a mishap. A pregnant adolescent can only share the problem of both ante and post natal care with her parents. She alone suffers the social stigma of been tagged a "second Hand" and educational career is endangered. The boy though

may not go out unscathed has little to share in sour dour fruit of passion. This does not pronounce the victor for the clutches of S.T.D or H.I.V may grip him where pregnancy fails male or female, it then follows that sexual maturity of adolescents provokes concern on the part of the parent's guardians for piloting the sexual expression of these adolescents in the direction that would save the family from crisis.

The parent and prevailing circumstances of parents in the socialization process and other factors such as to meet up with social demand, peer pressure, financial reward to satisfy their urge for the fun of it (experimentation) and other information of various kinds on sex and sexuality now filter in through these factors, there by appearing as a conspiracy to undermine the authority of the parents in sex education. The age of students in university start from 16(adolescent) to (30s early adulthood) students came from different backgrounds it is assumed that youth in this environment model themselves after the older ones. This care is diverse in nature, the most important of which is imparting of knowledge to the youths brought to this environment. it then becomes important to have an arrangement, which guarantees security against derailment from this purpose. one which takes due cognizance of the inevitability of the co-habitation of both sexes and its likely consequences because the air of freedom is very pleasant. the pressure to assert one's self sexuality becomes greater for the adolescent. As one transits into adulthood, a change in perceptions and behaviors occurs. ones personality becomes well pronounced (extrovert/introvert). The individual sheds the emotion-laden views of adolescence as he/she climbs the developmental ladder except if fixation occurred at some points. this point of difference will not be dragged too far as attitude theorists have found out that emotion has a close connection than ones' view or perception. (Dweweiler and zanna 2003)

Hence one may not be able to rate the young adult than the adolescent where it concerns sexual expression. They are all subjected to the social spirit of the school environment.

The difference found in the sexes is good to note. Males and female differ in their physiological make up. These differences have affected the ways in which each of the sexes acts and reacts in certain circumstances. The era of no sex until marriage seems to be fast disappearing. (Williams and Solomon 2002) the maxim then seems to be before marriage boys and girls will be virgin 4 the boys saved themselves it would be better but it was understood that many boys would not achieve that goals. These societal expectations appear to have been at the roof of involvement in premarital sexual activities. How ever the women our days appear to be different from their counter parts in the previous generation. The pre twentieth century women did not have the luxury of modern techniques of birth control, refined means of abortion, mass media influence and an emboldened women-hood courtesy of the liberation struggles of some women, which are now at the disposal of today's women and they are capitalizing on it (Sorensen 2003).

One wonders then if it is not true that what a man can do a woman can do also, even better.

Family factors such as the relationship between the parents and adolescents in the area of care and protection, single parents, monogamy and polygamy and the parenting style cannot be ignored in the study of premarital sex. Family is the first socializing agents that a child comes in contact with, and it goes a long way in defining and determining what the child will be (Moore et al 2002). The most powerful sources of social influence are parents and family members. Parenting has been a central focus of child development and family research in many decades; family involvement in their children's lives is a critical factor in the prevention of sexual risk activity. (Sychareun 2006) some parents may firmly believe in and attempt to enforce abstinence as only as only viable option regarding teen sexual activity, other parents might allow teens more autonomy with respect to making decision about engaging in premarital sex, while still others may believe that parents have little or no influence over their children's sexual behavior and to inherent risk, such as engaging in premarital sex. (Tinsley, less and Sumartojo 2004)

Looking at religiosity, the situation suggests a dwindling sense of morality among this present generation. These highlight the importance of religion in developing the appropriate mentality and disposition towards sex. It is good to note that the moral philosophy of sexual expression that reigned in the previous century owed much to religious teachings, not withstanding the difference of religious beliefs and orientations among the cultures, there seemed to be a uniformity in the views of all the Religious sects on the appropriate sexual attitudes and behavior especially in Nigeria.

The Holy Quran of the Muslims speaks in strong terms against sex before and outside wedlock (Holy Quran 17:31) like wise the Holy Bible instructs Christian to flee from premarital sex. Both old and new testaments sees sex outside wedlock as a serious sin (Leviticus 20:10, Deuteronomy 5:18, Exodus 20:14 and 1st Corinthians 6:18) one wonders, then, why in spite of the spread of these religious, the permissive still reigns. The wind of civilization and globalization has eroded the people's sense of responsibility concerning adherence to the religious teachings (Scriptures).

The over all aim of this study is to ascertain the preponderance of premarital sexual activities among the university of Ibadan students as a particular class of youths, so as to know the extent to which one may be accurate in saying that the youths of this generation have overturned the sexual norms of the earlier time.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Culturally, sex is supposed to be preserved till marriage, but the prevalence of premarital sex in this contemporary time with its accompanying consequences cannot be ignored, of greatest concern is identity of sexual partners, which has been expanded to include commercial sex workers. (Adebaoyejo, Onyeonoru, 2005)

Evidence suggests that adolescents are engaging in premarital sex at younger age than ever before. To understand sexual attitudes and behaviors of un married adolescents we need to research on both age, sex, religion and family factors (Sychareun, 2006).

Religion plays a significant role in the life of individuals in any society. Its role as a moral builder has been variously acknowledged. This study examines the role of religion in adolescent sexual attitudes and behavior towards premarital sex. (Odimegwu 2005).

Sexual attitudes and behavior is always in a context. In the adolescent years, the informal context of home environment provides a framework which structures behavior, perhaps in different ways from the formal contexts of the school and influence of groups and associations in the under environment. The difference in each home environment may be viewed along the lines of family type which includes monogamy, single parent, and paternal core/protection and maternal care/protection. (Abumere 1992)Oyelese, 1971, Akorede, 1974, Onokerhoraye et al 1986). Most adolescent begin having sexual intercourse during their teenage years (Moore et al 2002). Even though significant dollars were spent on discouraging premarital sex and increasing sex education, unmarried teen pregnancy still persists (Saw hill 2000).

This study therefore examines the influence of demographic variables. Parental bonding on the sexual behavior of undergraduates resident in the university of Ibadan halls of residence.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

To assess the likely contributions of age, gender, religiosity and the family factors on the sexual attitudes and behavior of the University of Ibadan resident students. The study examined what ones gender and age are has got to do with one's sexual attitude and behavior towards premarital sex and likely what difference attachment to religion and family factors makes in the shaping of University of Ibadan student's attitude towards premarital sex.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Sex is one of the most profound emotionally charged, mysterious experiences we Mortals have. Its necessity and importance in proper adult's physical and emotional functioning is incontrovertible. However, in order for it not to have negative consequences, there is need to apply caution and restraint. The scourge of AIDS and STDS not to mention the havoc of abortions and unwanted pregnancies appear to be the attendant phenomena of the sexual revolution started in mid 1920s. It seems now that males and females are potential sources of infection as one is not sure who is carrying which disease. The issue of morality of allowing another person to taste what is supposed to be reserved for one's life partner. In view of the forgoing it is imperative for concerned individuals and organizations as well as other relevant international agencies to take steps to address the problem that is now becoming a price of civilization. The adolescents and the young adults that form the majority of the university of Ibadan students are the most relevant group in attention of concerned social workers. It is most likely that the attitude of the students will give fairly accurate pictures of the disposition of the vulnerable group to sex.

Assessing the effects of age, gender religiosity and family factors in this study will facilitate a broader knowledge of what is likely to be responsible for the trends. it is hoped that the result will guard social workers and researchers better in the area of social issues and policy formulation in future.

The issue of premarital sex because of the perceived consequences on the adolescents has become an area of interest for researchers. Rucibwa, Naphtal (2001) "family and peer influences on sexual attitudes and behavior in black and Hispanic adolescent males". The purpose of the study is to assess the sexual attitudes and behaviours, and to investigate the relationships between family and peer factors and the dimensions of the expanded health belief factors. The variables he examined are family factors, peer factors and health belief factors which are all independent variables and the sexual attitudes and behaviors which is the dependent variable. Their finding goes thus; both black and Hispanic adolescent males who have been sexually experienced reported a strong belief that sexual intercourse validates masculinity and increase closeness to a girl friend. Also he found out that as exposure to the family and peer risk factors increases, so does the likely hood of sexual involvement in both black and Hispanic respondents. So black and Hispanic respondents who perceived peer pressure as a reason to engage in sexual behavior themselves, when compared with those who where not influenced by their peers. Lastly two dimensions of the expanded health belief model, perceived benefits of sexual intercourse and perceived self efficacy of refusing sexual intercourse predicted sexual involvement in both ethnic groups.

According to the study by Belgrave, Marvin, and Chambers (2000) cultural, contextual. And inter personal predictors of risky sexual attitudes among urban African American girls in early adolescence. "the

researchers investigated the role of cultural factors in explaining sexual attitudes among African American urban girls aged 10-13 years. The researchers predicted that girls with higher school interest, family cohesion, religiosity, and behavioral self esteem would endorse less risky sexual attitude. Also older girls were expected to have more risky sexual attitudes than young girls, and girls from single parents were expected to have more risky sexual attitudes. The study revealed that age and behavioral self esteem were significant predictors, with young teens and teens with higher behavioral self esteem having less risky sexual attitudes.

Kopaz, (2000) impact of a catholic human development curriculum on sexual intentions of early adolescents. The study examined the impact of a catholic human development curriculum on intention towards sexual abstinence of female and male 8th grade students in eight catholic schools in the diocese of scrantos in north eastern P.A. the variables considered by the researcher includes attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control and religiosity (all these are independent variables). Upon intention towards sex abstinence (dependent variables). Results of the study indicated that there was not a significant difference on sexual intention between students in the control and treatment groups. But there was a significant gender effect. Odimegwu (2005) examined the role of religion on adolescent sexual attitudes and behaviors in two Nigerian university communities.

He found out that 50% of the male and 34% of the female students had initiated sex. Boys initiated sex earlier than the girls (17 years for the boys and 19 years for girls). The female students had more regular sexual partners than the boys. This is interesting to note because the girls keep some of the men who could meet their financial needs while still keeping another for social outing. About one fifth had had sex with non regular sex partners. Also most of the students agreed that sexual intercourse should only take place in marriage (75% for males and 89% for females) one third of them agreed that premarital adolescent sex could be allowed in a society relationship if there is a commitment to marriage. Premarital adolescent sex irrespective of marital status was strongly approved by 74% of the respondents. Sexual intercourse is to strengthen relationship (71%), to have children (70%), and to develop loving relationship (35%), lastly, his findings indicates tat across the , various religious factors, initiation of sexual activity was higher than current sexual behavior with clear cut differences in gender. The difference are statistically significant. More of the male students in the various religious categories had initiated sex, reported been currently sexual active, and had more sexual partners than female respondent.

Adeboyejo, onyeonoru (2005) examined aspects of home environment and adolescent sexual behaviour in south West Nigeria.

Findings of their study revealed that premarital sex among urban adolescent is not only becoming a near universal phenomenon, age of first sexual encounter is further declining. Based on their findings, of greatest concern is the identity of sexual partners which has been expanded to include commercial sex workers. This practice is common among adolescents in the high density home environment. Also note worthy is the high level of sexual activity with almost 3 out of every 4 adolescent having sex with more than one partner in the last six months of the study.

B.M.C. Public Health (2006) examined sexual behavior and awareness of Chinese University students. The research was conducted to obtain detailed profiles of sexual attitudes and behaviors and associated behaviors factors among university students. The study found striking gender differences (male > female) in rates of sexual experience, attitudes about premarital sex and exposure to pornographic media. These differences were consistent with previous studies done in China, suggesting the importance of targeting prevention effort towards male students. However, the study also, suggested the need to carefully monitor possible changes among female students. Female students appear to be rapidly changing in sexual awareness and behavior, as the proportion of female students who become aware of sex before university were much greater in 1st year than 4th year students and the proposition of female 1st year students who reported having sex with non regular partners in the previous year was over five fold, greater than that in the fourth year students.

Smith, (2000) conducted a research to investigate American girls attitude towards teen sexual behavior and pregnancy. The study was aimed as a contribution to close the gap providing both quantitative and qualitative data on a sample of girls', sexual attitudes and perceptions as they relate to a variety of factors. The out come variables of church attendance and peer intimacy in an inverse direction were the only variables that predicted the age the girls perceived acceptable for becoming sexually active. Peer intimacy alone inversely predicted acceptable to have a baby. Family closeness was unexpectedly found to predict the boy friend as the person who would be involved in the determination of the girls sexual readiness.

Donnelly, Denny, and Goldfarb (1999) a new Jersey based state wide peer counseling group examined the correlation among attitude towards sexual abstinence, intent to remain abstinence and sexually activity. Their findings revealed that attitude towards abstinence correlated with gender, self esteem, and religious attendance. Intent to remain abstinent was correlated with gender, grade level, self esteem, and religious attendance. Sexual activity was correlated with grade level, and religious attendance. These findings reflects the attitudes, behaviors and perceptions of a group of self selected peer students (14-19 years). Females were influenced by more family factors and male were influenced by more individual factors.

Murray, Zabin, Dreves and Charath (2000) carried out a study on the gender differences in factors influencing first intercourse among urban students in Chile. Their findings show that 21% of the young women and 31% of the young men had ever had sex with the median age of first intercourse being 15 years for women and 14 years for men. They discovered that the father's absence from the home was significantly associated with early sexual initiation among female students but not male. However, regardless of gender, students with more liberal attitudes towards sex, those who thought most of their peers were sexually experienced, those who rarely attended religious services, those who have ever used alcohol, tobacco or marijuana and those with lower grade-point averages were all more likely to have ever had sex. There were few differences by gender in the attitudinal, behavioral and social relations factors that were significantly related to sexual debut, although father's presence in the home and academic achievement were still significant for young women only.

According to a study carried out by Carlson and Tanner, (2006) about understanding parental beliefs and attitudes about sexual behavior insights from parental style. Their study was based on the center premise that parents are expected to exhibit differences on perceptions related to the sexual behavior of their adolescents. It is expected that Authoritarians and Authoritative parents will have more negative attitudes towards adolescents having pre-marital sex, than neglecting or indulgent parents for different reasons. The independent variables they investigated are a two dimension model of parenting orientations, dimensions used to define the four parental styles types were warmth versus hostility and restrictiveness permissiveness (Carlson, Laczniak and Walsh 2001). The dependent variables include parental attitudes, and behavior. In their results they found out that Authoritative and Authoritarian parents have the most favorable attitude towards abstinence compared to neglecting parents. Authoritative and Authoritarian parents are also more likely to disagree with statements suggesting that premarital sex is normal or that premarital sex can result in positive consequences compared to neglecting parents who agree more on those statements.

A similar study also carried out by Renata and David (2002). The transition of Adolescent males to first sexual intercourse Anticipated or Delayed They examined the influence of the following independent variables, family background, associations with institutions such as schools and churches attitude and participation in risky behavior on the transition to first sexual intercourse which is the dependent variable. Their findings go thus, compared with delayers, anticipators report more risky behavior, participation in more pre-coital sexual activities and less involvement in religious institutions. Delayers are more disapproving of premarital sex and have internalized the decision to postpone first sex as well as participating in other risky behavior. They found little evidence that parental monitoring, influence of friends school achievement and church attendance reduce the likelihood of initiating sex among delayers or anticipators. They also found out that having a mother who gave birth as an adolescent is predictive of anticipators early sexual initiation, and also while women with at least some college education may value their higher education and encourage their teenage children to delay sexual activity in pursuit of higher education.

Sychareun (2006) in his study of "parent youth connectedness and youth" sexual attitudes and behavior" in Vientiane municipality, Lao P.D.R, examined the relationship between parents – youth connectedness and sexual attitudes and behavior. Lao P.D.R examined the relationship between parent – youth connectedness and sexual attitudes and behavior among urban youth. The dependent variables he examined include mothers and fathers – youth closeness separated while the dependent variable is sexual attitude and behavior. His findings revealed that mother – youth is negatively correlated with sexual attitude and behavior. Youth who feel highly connected to their mother were less likely than those who feel less connected to their mother to hold permissive sexual attitudes (both sexes) and engage in sexual activity (females). This study found out that the expected relationships were statistically significant only for females and also there was a negative association between father- youth connectedness and sexual attitudes and behaviors for females, but not for males. Female youths who felt higher closeness to father were less likely to engage in pre-marital sexual activity.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- 1) Age, sex, family type, religiosity, paternal care/ protection, maternal care/ protection will jointly and independently predict sexual depression.
- 2) Age, sex, family type, religiosity, paternal care/ protection, maternal care/ protection will jointly and independently predict sexual pre- occupation
- 3) Age, sex, family type, religiosity and paternal care/ protection will jointly and independently predict pre-marital sex.
- 4) Family type will jointly predict sexual depression

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN

The study adopted the ex-post research design to examine the role of age, gender, religiosity and family factors on the sexual attitudes and behavior of University of Ibadan students towards premarital sex. the dependent

variables age., gender religiosity and family factors while the independent variables were the sexual attitudes and behaviors which includes sexual esteem, sexual depression, sexual preoccupation of the University of Ibadan students, towards premarital sex. The ex-post fact design was appropriate in this study because the independent variables were neither manipulated, nor were under the research's control.

PARTICIPANTS

The participant were 360 University of Ibadan students, 450 questionnaires were given out only 360 were returned out of which 182 were male (50.6%) and 178 were female (49.4%). the sample represents the overall population of the students. their age ranges between 15 to 40 years. among the participant 257 (71.4%) were single, 88 (24.4%) were married, 13 (3.6%) were divorced and 2 (6%) were separated, 249 (69.2%) were Christians, 91 (25.3%) were Islam, 20 (5.6%) were Traditionalist, 182 (52.6%) were from monogamous home, 126 (35%) from polygamous and 52 (14.4%) from single parent.

INSTRUMENTS

The instrument was in a questionnaire format and divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.

SECTION A: tapped the demographic variable of the participants, which, age, sex, educational level, marital status, ethnic group, department, faculty, religion, income per annum and family type.

SECTION B: Measured sexual attitude and behavior of the participants towards premarital sex. Two different sexuality scales was used. One was developed by Williams (1989). It is a 5-point Likert scale with response format ranging from Agree (1) slightly Agree (2) Undecided (3) slightly disagree (4) and disagree. The scale has alpha co-efficient of 0.78. The scale is subdivided into three, sexual esteem, sexual depression and sexual pre-occupations while the other scale was developed by Sychareun (2006). It is also a 5-point Likert scale. Responses was ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The scale had an alpha co-efficient of 0.773.

SECTION C: Measure religiosity of the participants using individual religiosity scale developed by Ebaugh. Chafetz and Pipes (2005). it is a 5-point likert scale with responses ranging from strongly agree (1 to strongly disagree (5).

SECTION D: Measured family factors (parental bonding) it is self report measure using a 4 point Likert response format. Ranging from very like (1), moderately like (2), moderately unlike (3) and very unlike (4) the scale was two subdivisions, maternal / paternal care with alpha co-efficient of 0.85 and maternal / paternal overprotection with alpha-co-efficient of 0.69. the scale was developed by parker, Tupling and Brown, (1979). The scale has good psychometric properties based on several studies.

SECTION E: measure risk taking behaviour of the participant using the "risk involvement and perception scale" developed by cousins, Ruborits, Parsons, Lavery and Crawley (1994) it has a 5 point Likert response format ranging from Never (0), Rarely 2/3 times in three months (1) sometimes 2/3 times in a month (2), often 2/3 times in a week (3) and daily (4). it has an alpha co-efficient of 0.64

PROCEDURE

Questionnaires were used to collect data from participants in the study. the researchers went to student's hostels to distribute the questionnaires. the hostels visited includes Awo male / female Tedder, queens, Ida, Kuti, Mallanby and Bello. Direction on how to fill (complete) the questionnaire was adequately stated in the questionnaire but verbal instructions emphasizing confidentiality and honesty in completing the questionnaire. cluster sampling technique was used.

The major criteria for participating in this study is that, such participant must be a bonafide student of University of Ibadan and resides in one of the hall afore mentioned. Statistical analysis: regression, and ANOVAs used were.

RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the analysis carried out to verify the studied hypothesis. the data obtained from the field were analyzed using computer software application of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

Hypothesis 1 states that Age, Sex, Family Type, religiosity, Paternal Care/ Protection, Maternal Care/ Protection would jointly and independently predict sexual depression was tested using regression analysis. The results are presented in table 1.

Table 1: a summary of regression showing the association between, age, sex, family type, religiosity paternal Care / protection, Maternal Care and Protection Sexual Depression.

Variable	R	R ²	β	F	T	Sig
Age	.290	.084	-.055	4.039	-1.065	N/S
Sex			-.005		-195	N/S
Family			-.100		-1.944	N/S
Religiosity			-.054		1.029	N/S
Paternal care			-.238		-4.134	P<.05
Paternal protector	-		-.010		-1.93	N/S
Maternal care			-.013		-2.30	N/S
Maternal protection			-.052		-949	N/S

The regression analysis in table 1 shows that Age, Sex, Family, Type, Religiosity, Parental care/ protection, Maternal care/protection jointly predicted sexual depression ($R^2 = .084$, $F(8,351) = 4.039$; $P < .05$) The result further showed that among the variable only paternal care independently predicted sexual depressions ($\beta = -0.238$, $p < .05$). There is an inverse relationship which implies that as paternal care increases sexual depression decreases.

Hypothesis 2 state that Age, Sex, Family, Type, Religiosity, Paternal care/protection, maternal care /Protection would jointly and independently predict sexual pre-occupation was tested using regression analysis. The result is presented in table 2,

Table 2: A summary of regression showing the association between Age, Sex, Family, Religiosity, Paternal care/protection, Maternal-care/protection on sexual pre-occupations

Variable	R	R ²	β	F	T	Sig
Age	.225	.051	.014	2.337	.275	N/S
Sex			-.068		-.275	N/S
Family type			.046		.873	N/S
Religiosity			-.104		-1.963	P<.05
Paternal care			-.066		-1.124	N/S
Paternal protection			.031		.558	N/S
Maternal care			-.102		-1.725	N/S
Maternal protection			-.121		-2.151	P<.05

The regression analysis in table in table 2 shows that Age, Sex, Family type, Religiosity, Paternal care/protection, Mater care/protection jointly predicted sexual pre-occupation ($R^2 = 0.051$, $F(8,351) = 2.337$; $P < .05$) The result further showed that among the variables religiosity and maternal protection independently predicted sexual pre-occupation.

Religiosity ($\beta = -0.104$, $P < .05$) and maternal protection ($\beta = -0.121$, $P < .05$). The two variables have an inverse relationship which implies that as religiosity increase, sexual pre-occupation decrease and as maternal protection increases sexual decrease.

Hypothesis 3: a summary of regression showing the association between Age, sex, Family type, Religiosity, paternal care/protection and Maternal care/protection on pre-Marital sex.

Variable	R	R ²	β	F	T	Sig
Age	.501	.251	-.023	14.707	-.499	N/S
Sex			-.050		-.073	N/S
Family type			.063		1.353	N/S
Religiosity			.419		8.870	P<.05
Paternal care			-.104		-2.005	P<.05
Paternal protection			-.260		-5.326	P<.05
Maternal care			.072		1.364	N/S
Maternal protection			.033		.663	N/S

The regression analysis in table 3 shows that Age, Sex, Family type Religiosity, paternal care/ protection Maternal care/ protection jointly predicted premarital sex ($R^2 = .251$; $F(8,351) = 14.707$; $P < .05$). The result further showed that among the variables religiosity paternal care and paternal protection independently predicted premarital sex. religiosity ($\beta = -0.419$, $P < .05$) paternal care ($\beta = .104$, $P < .05$) and paternal protection

($\beta = -.260, P < .05$) Religiosity have a positive relationship with pre-marital sex while paternal care and paternal protection have an inverse relationship.

Hypothesis 4 States that family type (monogamy, single parents) would have joint effect on sexual depression was tested using ANOVA. (Analysis of variance)

The results is presented in table 4.

S	SUM OF SQUARE	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	Sig	R ²
Family type	422.630	2	211.315	5.298	P < .05	
Residual	14239.270	347	39.886			.29
Total	14661.900	359	40.841			

The ANOVA analysis in table 4 shows that family type positively predicted sexual depression. $F(2,357) = 5.298; P < .05$

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter discussed the result obtained which was presented in the proceeding chapter. The results were also supported with recent literature.

DISCUSSION

The study investigated the rate of age gender religiosity and family factors on the sexual attitudes and behavior of university of Ibadan students towards premarital sex. Four hypotheses were tested and they were all accepted. The discussion of the results is as follows:

Hypothesis one: The result showed that the age, sex, religion, family, type, parental care/protection jointly predicted sexual depression ,and parental care have significant inverse relationship with sexual depression, which means that as parental care increases ,sexual depression decreases or vice versa. This finding is supported by a study carried out by Moore et al. (2002) that parent exert the greatest influence on what children choose (or not) to follow an abstemious or some other lifestyle with respect to sexual depression. Murray, Zabin, Dreves and Charact (1998) in their study found out that there was a significant association in between these variables, since the highest proportions that were sexual depressed among the correspondents.

Hypothesis two: The result shows that age, sex, religiosity, paternal care/protection maternal protection/care jointly predicted sexual preoccupation and religiosity and maternal protection independently and inversely predicted sexual preoccupation. This means that as religiosity and maternal protection increases, sexual preoccupation decreases or vice versa. This finding is supported by a study carried out by Odimegwe(2005) found out that those that had high inclination to religion were not sexually pre occupied because of they were not evangelizing; they would be attending one religious practice(function) or the other. Sychareum (2006) also found out those adolescents who feel highly protected by their mother were less likely to be sexually preoccupied as they confide in their mother.

Hypothesis three: The result shows that age, sex, family type, religiosity, paternal care/protection jointly predicted premarital sex. Religiosity, independently predicted premarital sex. Religiosity, independently predicted premarital (sex and parental care/protection independently predicted premarital sex wisely. This is in line with the findings of Renata and David (2002) who found out that religious attendance elevated the chances of adolescents odds of engaging in premarital sex as the religious settings provides an opportunity for adolescence males to meet their potential partner. They also found out that parental strictness significantly increases adolescence odds of engaging in premarital sex.

Hypothesis four: The result shows that family type predicted sexual depression. Tinsley, Lee, and Sumartoyo(2004) supported this finding because they said that family structure variable (single parent, monogamy and polygamy) have been found to be related to youths sexual depression.

CONCLUSIONS

This study examined age, sex, religiosity and family factors on the sexual attitude and behavior of University of Ibadan Students towards premarital sex. Four hypotheses were tested and they were significant. To this end the following conclusion were reached.

- ❖ Age and gender were not significant predictors of sexual depression, sexual pre-occupation and premarital sex independently but jointly.
- ❖ Paternal care was significant inverse predictor of sexual depression and also paternal care/ protection significantly predicted premarital sex inversely.
- ❖ Maternal protection significantly predicted sexual pre- occupation inversely.
- ❖ Religiosity significant predicted sexual premarital sex positively.
- ❖ Family type had a positive significant predicted of sexual depression.

RECOMMENDATION

Future study will be widened to cover significant number of Nigerian Universities.

Focus group discussion method will be used vis-à-vis with questionnaire.

In the future study Longitudinal method will be good to be applied.

Religions institution should re-strategize on how to instill morality in the youths so that chastity will be maintained.

It is Important to include parents in intervention for adolescent health as parents are the most powerful socializing agents in the lives of young people, bonding, warmth, closeness and cohesion with family reduce premarital sexual behavior.

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