

**MOBILE PHONE CHATTING AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY
THROUGH THE INTERNET AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN
ILE-IFE, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA**

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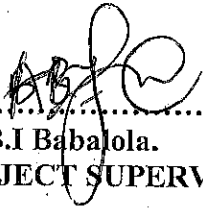
**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, FACULTY OF SOCIAL
SCIENCES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OYE-EKITI**

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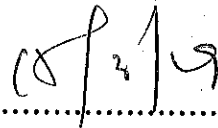
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that MACAULAY KEHINDE HENRY of the Department of Demography and Social Statistics, Faculty of Social Sciences carried out a Research on the Topic "MOBILE PHONE CHATTING AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY THROUGH THE INTERNET AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN ILE-IFE, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA" in partial fulfilment of the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) in Federal University Oye-Ekiti under my Supervision



.....
Mr B.I Babalola.
PROJECT SUPERVISOR



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DATE



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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



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DATE

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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DATE

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 FUYOYE 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. Macaulay Joseph.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All glory and honour 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. Macaulay for their unfailing love, support and care for me. For my Mum's help and constant demonstration of love that inspired me to pursue the maximization of my study in Federal University Oye-Ekiti and my Dad's assistance in my academic pursuit. I really appreciate you.

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Abstract

Studies have often investigated mobile phone chatting and their influence on adolescents' sexual behaviour but rarely the specific role of the adolescents' relationships with social media in prevention of risk sexual behaviour. This study investigated the influence of mobile phone chatting on sexual behaviour by focusing on undergraduates in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. The study was guided by theory of socialisation and problem behaviour theory. The target population of this study were undergraduates in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. Leslie Fisher's sampling technique was used to purposively select 380 undergraduates as the sample size who participated in the study. Quantitative data was collected from respondents through survey method using a questionnaire. The Univariate analysis revealed high usage of mobile phone chatting and high prevalence of sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates. The Bivariate analysis revealed that there is an association between sexual activity through the internet and mobile phone chatting. The Multivariate analysis revealed that those who are engaged in mobile phone chatting are more likely to have ever be involved in sexual activity through the internet. Based on the findings discussed, this study recommended that government should empower social media to serve as a medium of education and information rather than just a tool that serve as a medium of sexuality.

KEY TERMS: Mobile phone chatting, sexualactivity.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Social networking has changed the way people interact with each other forever.

Networking first existed as an invention created in 1975 known as email, which is still in use today. However, social networking has advanced into using a profile to give information about a user and his other interests, and has integrated the use of email. Now, social networking involves sharing stories, pictures, sending messages to each other which is called mobile phone chatting and involves the use of diverse applications. This type of social networking did not become popular until the year 2003 when MySpace and Friendster were launched. Shortly after Facebook was launched but was not open to the general public until 2006, which has become the number one social networking site today. These networks have many positive effects such as being in contact with friends, meeting new people, and have provided many useful tools for the world to use. Still, these social networks continue to advance in providing better features for users, and these popular site will continue to grow in size.

Mobile chatting can have negative effects such as wasting time, identity theft, cyber bullying, decreased social interaction in real life, and social isolation. The social networking sites such as Twitter and Facebook have become a raging craze for everyone nowadays. While media use is an integral part of the daily life of adolescent, are number of risks associated with social media use, specifically, have negative effect on mental health, cyber bullying, texting, sex-chatting, dangers of sexual solicitation, and exposure to problematic and illegal content and privacy violations (Barak, 2005). Once a social network is joined, users are prompted to identify others in the system with which they have a relationship known generally as "friends." Social networking sites vary greatly with features they have to

offer, and is what makes each site different from the other. Six degrees with the first major social networking today, to be launched and was launched in 1997 (Bhutkar, 2009). Not only is it used to talk to friends but it is also used to discuss educational topics.

Social networking is said to increase a person's quality of life and can reduce health risks. Many people report that they have not had any negative experiences with social networking, and schools are starting to look at it as an educational tool (Thelwell, 2006). The use of social networking helps to improve technological skills of students, and expose them to many diverse views about things. It also has helped communication skills, and allows the learning of cultures from users all over the world. Also students use social networking to discuss topics with peers online and to get help on assignments (Reid, 2009). Parents are expecting schools to take advantage of using online social networking to educate children but to do so in save way. Some public schools have created a secure social network for its student to be able to communicate with other students, and to do so in a more safe way (National school board association, 2007).

However, not much research have been carried out on the effect of mobile phone chatting on sexual behaviour, though; its negative effects are well-known. This is why this research work will investigate the effect mobile phone chatting has on sexual behaviour among undergraduates in Ile-Ife.

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Mobile phone chatting is an appealing source for influencing adolescents' knowledge, attitudes and behavior, because of its easy accessibility and management. Few documented studies have looked into the pattern of sexual behaviour and associated factors among undergraduate students and how it is being affected by mobile phone chatting. However, the impact of mobile phone chatting on adolescents' sexual activity is unclear. In some studies, it

was found that awareness on social media about sex was associated with the delay of sexual activity and less risky behaviour. Thus, this research will look into how mobile phone chatting and other confounding socio-demographic characteristics determine sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates in Ile-ife, Osun State, Nigeria.

1.2 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Social network reduces the amount of face-to-face socializing and replace it with online interaction which is believed to result in low quality relationships with other people (Mikami, Szwedo, Allen, Evans, & Hare, 2010). Youth nowadays share information to the public that can hurt them in future when trying to get a job, and deleting the information is not good enough. Cyber bullying occurs as well, which is bullying people online in a public way, but occurs at a small percentage. People that frequently use online social networking are also prone to social isolation which can lead to depression and decreased social skills (Mikami, Szwedo, Allen, Evans, & Hare, 2010).

Previous research by (Barak, 2005) has shown that the rampant use of electronic communication and specifically social media by student has increased sexual harassment worldwide. In Canada, schools have reported the experiences of cyber harassment. In a research of 432 students from Grade 7-9, 43.5% accessed explicit materials and 21% of this had suffered sexual harassment several times, Dooley & Hearn & Treyvaud (2009). A student experiencing sexual harassment may stop doing their school work and taking part in school related activities. They may skip, drop classes, or they may drop out of school entirely. Studies have shown increased sexually defiant behaviours such as homosexuality, lesbianism, pre-marital sex and rapes by minors. It is no wonder then that teenager abortions, use of birth contraceptives by minors are on rise (Barak, 2005). Some students may abuse drugs and/or alcohol to cope. In extreme cases, students may think about or even attempt. These and some

other more are the effects of mobile phone chatting on pre-marital sexual behaviour in North America. Due to this fact, not much research has been carried out on this topic in this part of the world. This is why this research work will like to study the effects (positive and negative) social media (Facebook and Twitter, WhatsApp) has on sexual activity among undergraduate.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To solve the research problems and achieve the objectives, the following questions will be addressed:

1. What is the proportion of undergraduates who engage in mobile phone chatting?
2. What is the proportion of undergraduates who engage in sexual activity through the internet?
3. What is the relationship between mobile phone chatting and sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates?

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The general objective of this study is to examine and study the effect of mobile phone chatting on sexual behaviour among undergraduates in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria.

1.4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To know the proportion of undergraduates who engage in mobile phone chatting
2. To know the proportion of undergraduates who engage in sexual activity through the internet.

3. To examine the relationship between mobile phone chatting and sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is important because its findings will show whether mobile phone chatting has an influence on sexual activity through the internet and explain the role of social media in guiding undergraduate on sexual and reproductive behavior. The suggestions of the study will contribute towards reducing sexual activity through the internet, hence, change on sexual and reproductive behaviour.

Secondly, the findings and suggestions of this study will be important to the government and Policy makers in the Ministry of Health. The policy makers will understand the impact of mobile phone chatting among undergraduates in Nigeria and how this is affecting the prevalence of some sexual behaviour.

Lastly, the findings and recommendations of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge of health communication by analyzing the relationship between mobile phone chatting and, sexual and reproductive behavior. The study will also make a contribution to knowledge in health communication by suggesting creative strategies in effective design of health messages, communication campaign planning, implementation and evaluation.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research was confined to undergraduates in Ile-ife, Osun state, Nigeria. The study also focused only on mobile phone chatting on issues related to sex. However, adequate numbers of undergraduates were sampled for the purpose of this study to make results more generalizable.

The main limitation of this study was that the topic of sex is quite private and some respondents might feel inhibited to discuss it.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Mobile phone chatting: this refers to websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.

Sexual behaviour: According to Wikipedia, is defined as the manner in which humans experience and express their sexuality.

The specific sexual behaviour common among adolescents through the internet include:

- Masturbation
- Pornography
- Sex-chat. etc.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

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

2.1.1 THE HISTORY AND CONCEPT OF SOCIAL NETWORK

Today, social media is a term that everyone knows. Even the most remote areas of the world have at least heard of Facebook and Twitter, and are probably using them on a regular basis. But it wasn't always that way. Social media, in its present form, has been around a relatively short term and even though you probably can't imagine living without it now, except for the last few decades, everyone did. Of course, how you define social media can determine where you actually start the history of the medium:

For example: some people define communication by letters via the postal service as social media, but most people define it as the ability to use the internet to share and communicate instantly with others, even across great distances. That means, that social media can be traced back to one website in particular – and no, it wasn't Facebook.

The roots of social media stretch far deeper than one might imagine. Although it seems like a new trend, sites like Facebook are the natural outcome of many centuries of social media development.

SOCIAL MEDIA BEFORE 1900

The earliest methods of communicating across great distances used written correspondence delivered by hand from one person to another. In other words, letters, the earliest form of postal service dates back to 550 B.C., and this primitive delivery system would become more widespread and streamlined in future centuries.

In 1792, the telegraph was invented. This allowed messages to be delivered over a long distance far faster than a horse and rider could carry them. Although telegraph messages were short, they were a revolutionary way to convey news and information.

Although no longer popular outside of drive-through banking, the pneumatic post, developed in 1865, created another way for letters to be delivered quickly between recipients. A pneumatic post utilizes underground pressurized air tubes to carry capsules from one area to another.

Two important discoveries happened in the last decade of the 1800s: The telephone in 1890 and the radio in 1891. Both technologies are still in use today, although the modern versions are much more sophisticated than their predecessors. Telephone lines and radio signals enabled people to communicate across great distances instantaneously, something that mankind had never experienced before.

SOCIAL MEDIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Technology began to change very rapidly in the 20th Century. After the first super computers were created in the 1940s, scientists and engineers began to develop ways to create networks between those computers, and this would later lead to the birth of the Internet.

The earliest forms of the Internet, such as CompuServe, were developed in the 1960s. Primitive forms of email were also developed during this time. By the 70s, networking technology had improved, and 1979's UseNet allowed users to communicate through a virtual newsletter.

By the 1980s, home computers were becoming more common and social media was becoming more sophisticated. Internet relay chats, or IRCs, were first used in 1988 and continued to be popular well into the 1990's.

The first recognizable social media site, Six Degrees, was created in 1997. It enabled users to upload a profile and make friends with other users. In 1999, the first blogging sites became popular, creating a social media sensation that's still popular today.

THE BIRTH OF SOCIAL MEDIA

The first social media site that everyone can agree actually was social media was a website called Six Degrees. It was named after the 'six degrees of separation' theory and lasted from 1997 to 2001. Six Degrees allowed users to create a profile and then friend other users. Six Degrees even allowed those who didn't register as users to confirm friendships and connected quite a few people this way.

From Six Degrees, the internet moved into the era of blogging and instant messaging. Although blogging may not seem like social media precisely, the term fits because people were suddenly able to communicate with a blog other instantly as well as other readers. The

term “blog” is a form of the phrase “Weblog” which was coined by Jorn Barger, an early blogger that was the editor of the site “Robot Wisdom.”

From there, ICQ was born and most members of Generation X remember ICQ and the service that was created shortly thereafter, America Online, with AOL’s instant messenger especially prominent in the social media lineup.

THE INTERNET IS EVERYWHERE

By the year 2000, around 100 million people had access to the internet, and it became quite common for people to be engaged socially online. Of course, then it was looked at as an odd hobby at best. Still, more and more people began to utilize chat rooms for making friends, dating and discussing topics that they wanted to talk about. But the huge boom of social media was still to come.

THE FIRST SOCIAL MEDIA SURGE

Although the younger generation of today might not know about it, back in the early 2000’s the website MySpace was the popular place to set up a profile and make friends. MySpace was the original social media profile website, leading into and inspiring websites like Facebook.

But even though MySpace has a very small user base today compared to Facebook and Twitter, there are musicians who have used MySpace to promote their music and even be heard by record producers and other artists. Colbie Caillat is an example.

Another website that was one of the beginning social media websites was LinkedIn, still a social media website today, geared specifically towards professionals who want to network with each other.

In fact, most of the social media websites we have today are similar to LinkedIn, in that they are specifically about one particular thing, or they have some kind of unique quality that has made them popular. While MySpace was a general social media site, LinkedIn was, and is still is, meant for professional businesspeople to connect with each other to network, find jobs and socialize.

FACEBOOK AND TWITTER

In 2004, Mark Zuckerberg launched what would soon become the social media giant that would set the bar for all other social media services. Facebook is the number one social media website today and it currently boasts over a billion users.

However, back in 2004, Facebook (TheFacebook.com then) was launched just for Harvard students. Zuckerberg saw the potential and released the service to the world at the website

2005: Facebook and Twitter

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In 2006, the popularity of text messaging or SMS inspired Jack Dorsey, Biz Stone, Noah Glass and Evan Williams to create Twitter, a service that had the unique distinction of allowing users to send "tweets" of 140 characters or less. Today, Twitter has over 500 million users.

2.1.1.7 AROUND 2010: THE REST OF THE PACK

Before long, there were dozens of other websites providing social media services of some kind. Flickr was one of the earliest and still is one of the most popular photo sharing sites, but others include Photobucket and Instagram, with Instagram gaining popularity today as one of the top social media sites to include on business cards and other media.

Tumblr, a microblogging website started in 2007 by David Karp and now owned by Yahoo, is one of the sites that could be seen sprouting up in the late 2000s. Foursquare was quite a popular website for a while, particularly with smartphones being used so extensively, and then there is Pinterest, Spotify, and many others. Some of the most popular social media platforms in the late 2000's included: Google Buzz, Loopt, Blippy, and Groupon.

One of the things that started happening right in this time period is that social media not only became widely used, it also became widespread in business.

Websites were starting to list their social media addresses, businesses would include Facebook and Twitter addresses on their television commercials and many tools were being built to include social media on websites – for example: WordPress plugins that would allow users to include not only links to their social media websites, but also to include their latest social media posts directly on their websites.

Social media icons were seen everywhere and it became almost unusual to see businesses or brands without them.

In addition, social media began to be one of the ways in which internet marketers and website owners would boost the visibility of their websites. The benefits of social media marketing for business began to become quite clear to business owners large and small. Social media

bookmarking became quite popular and there were services that would bookmark a post or a website across dozens or even hundreds of social media services.

SOCIAL MEDIA TODAY

Social media today consists of thousands of social media platforms, all serving the same – but slightly different purpose. Of course, some social media platforms are more popular than others, but even the smaller ones get used by a portion of the population because each one caters to a very different type of person. For example: Instagram caters to the kind of person that communicates through photographs best, and other platforms such as Twitter are perfect for those who communicate in short bursts of information. As mentioned, businesses are using social media to promote their products and services in a brand new way and so each form of social media serves a purpose that the others available may not.

THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Although it is impossible to know what the future of social media holds, it is clear that it will continue. Humans are social animals and the more ability to communicate with each other on the level that each person likes best, the more prevalent social media will become. With new and exciting technologies just around the corner, social media will be interesting to see in the coming decades.

Interacting with friends and family across long distances has been a concern of humans for centuries. As social animals, people have always relied on communication to strengthen their relationships. When face-to-face discussions are impossible or inconvenient, humans have dreamed up plenty of creative solutions. Avalaunch Media recently unveiled their Interactive Infographic entitled, “The Complete History of Social Media.

2.1.2 PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNDERGRADUTES IN NIGERIA

Sexual activities among students have been reported to be increasing worldwide. Several studies in sub-Saharan Africa have also documented high and increasing premarital sexual activities among university students (World Health Organization, 2004). Pre marital sex is sexual activity practiced by persons who are unmarried and it has been considered taboo in some cultures and sin in numerous religions. Mehmet (2006) concluded that among the background variables considered mother education, age, ethnicity and employment status were among the most important predictors of attitudes towards women premarital activity. Allen (2003) had earlier reported that several polls have indicated peer pressure as a significant sexual activity predictor, while on the contrary, sexually inducing drugs and alcohol have been identified as factors which may encourage unintended sexual activities (UNICEF, 2001). In south-western Nigeria, sex before now was regarded as sacred and limited only to adult males and females within marriage but today, many adolescents engage in various delinquent behaviour such as drinking of alcohol, smoking and premarital sexual activities (Also, 2008). It has also been noticed that most behavioural responses of young people habitually revolve around sexual activities (Inyang, 2007). Engagement in the pleasure of romantic intimacy, usually end up in sexually intercourse among the students. Many reasons are often postulated by the students who engage in reckless romantic and sexual explorations to justify their sexual behaviour, some people believe that premarital sex is necessary because everyone is entitled to engage in sexual intercourse but the person must have safe sex while others sees premarital sex to be a taboo (Rena, 2006). Premarital cohabitation has been reported as a common phenomenon among Nigeria university undergraduates because sex is a predisposing factor in the initiation of sexual activities (Alo,

2008). Furthermore, Ibrahim (2003), opined that the life style of university students have changed over the years because students, seem to value free sexual life on campus.

WHO (2001), stated that premarital behaviours of university students, tend to pose major threats to life and the future of the country as students involved in reckless sexual activities. Public opinion polls have consistently shown that premarital sex is wrong and dangerous to health, resulting in abortions, teenage mothers and sexually transmitted disease (Aaron, 2006).

Several studies in Sub- Saharan Africa have also documented high and increasing premarital sexual activities among adolescents. This study found that from the total respondents who had boy or girl friends; about 129 (42.7%) have had premarital sexual intercourse. This shows that more young people in higher institutions are getting sexually active and often take advantage of freedom from direct parental supervision and guidance to express their Freedom by initiating sexual activity without adequate protection. Indeed, higher institutions give high level of personal freedom and social interactions, which offers an opportunity for high level of sexual networking. On the other hand, young people often face enormous peer's pressure to engage in sex, to watch unlicensed erotic/romantic video films and the desire for some benefit gain. As a result of this, a significant number of adolescents are involved in sexual activities at an early age. The finding from this study is lower than finding of John Imaledo et al (52%), Fawole AO, Ogunkan DV and Adegoke GS. (72.2%) [17]. On the other hand, this finding is relatively higher than that HAPCO in oromia region (31.3%) [18] And result among School Adolescents in Nekemte Town, East Wollega which revealed that about (21.5%) of the participants had had premarital sexual intercourse at the time of the survey.

Overall the proportion of sexually active male respondents was higher 110 (49.5%) than that of females 19 (23.8%) which is higher than finding of Dawud A. (9.6% for boys and & 7.7%

for females). In Addis Ababa the proportion of premarital sexual practice was 39.8% for males and 5.6% for females and In Gondar, it was 46.2% and 16.2% for males and females, respectively. This may be due to difference in life style of students from different background and accessibility to different factors which put them at risk of having sexual intercourses. Study conducted among students of tertiary institutions in Rivers state found that about 57.0% of students reported having sex without condom and 42.1% reported having had multiple sexual partners [22] while this study found that about 45.3% students had sexual intercourse without condoms and 33.6% has more than one sexual partner. This indicates that lack of adequate knowledge about reproductive health risks which have grave consequences, including HIV/AIDS, STI, unwanted pregnancy and its complications. This study showed that the odd of having premarital sexual intercourse among students living out of campus were more likely compared to those living in the campus or dormitory. This might be due to high level of personal freedom and social interactions, which offers an opportunity for high level of sexual networking. This study revealed that those students who drink alcohol were more likely to practice premarital sexual intercourse compared to their counter parts. A study conducted in Nazareth is consistent with this finding. This study reported that consumption of alcohol was high which is comparable with the findings of Maharaj et al who found out that 24% of adolescents in English-speaking Caribbean had used cigarettes and John Imalédo et al who found that about 36 % students of the University of Port Harcourt had history of current alcohol drinking. This might be because adolescents' substance abuse usually starts with alcohol and cigarette which are referred to as gateway substances. The easy accessibility of these substances to young people in most of our communities might be responsible for this high prevalence of its uses.

Those students who were stayed for two years in the campus were more likely to practice premarital sexual intercourse compared to first batch students. This finding is consistent with

study conducted by Zubidia and Sileshi found that with an increase of educational level there is an increase in sexual practice. Communication on sexuality is very important.

However, Parents think that communication on the subject of sexual issue can encourage children to be sexually active at earlier ages. This study found that those students Discussing sexuality and RH issue with family/relatives were more likely to practice premarital sexual than those not which is in contrary with A study conducted in Ethiopia by Adugna found that 76.5% and 70.3% of the sexually active males and females were had very low communication with parents on sexual related issues. This may be due to the sensitivity of sexuality issues. In this study, even if those students who had discussion on sexuality and RH practice premarital sexual activity than those who were not, being discussing about sexuality and Reproductive health issue might increases their knowledge of reproductive Health risk reduction.

2.1.3 REVIEW OF EMPRICAL STUDY ON SEXUAL BEAVIOUR

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

first time they have sex and are more likely than older women to experience a contraceptive failure.

Coming to Nigeria, The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey of 1999 reported that the median age at first sexual intercourse for girls is just over 16 years. By ages 18 and 20, 63% and approximately 80% respectively have experienced sexual intercourse.

Several other studies have reported high rates of pre-marital sexual activities among Nigerian adolescents (Odewole, ; Omotoso, ; Owuamanam, ; Ugoji, ; Unuigbe and Ogbeide,). 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,). 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,). Such description corroborates with some communities in the South–south region of Nigeria.

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).

According to Adeyemo and Ogunyemi (2006), emotional intelligence explains why, despite equal intellectual capacity, training or experience, some people excel while others of the same caliber lag behind. Emotional intelligence enables the adolescent to develop very good

interpersonal relationships and to have better social support. It is a highly desirable and personally valuable attribute to possess. Goleman (1998) noted that emotional intelligence is a master aptitude, a capacity that profoundly affects all other abilities, either facilitating or interfering with them.

Empirical studies include positive associations with life satisfaction and social network size and quality, and negative associations with loneliness (Brackett, Mayer, and Warner, 2004 ; Ciarrochi, Chan & Bajgar, 2001 ; Extremera & Fernández- Berrocal, 2005; Saklofske, Austin and Minski, 2003). One reason for this interest is that people differ in measurable ways in their emotional skills, an interesting idea in its own right, suggesting the opening up of an area of individual differences assessment not currently covered by existing measures of intelligence and personality.

Adolescents' ability to reason, consider probabilities, and envision multiple behavior alternatives is essential to make decisions about sexual relationships (Halpern, Joyner, Udry, and suchindran, 2000). In a related study by Brackett, Warner, and Mayer (2004), they found out that males who are poor in managing their emotion have trouble establishing meaningful social interactions and are more involved in risky behavior such as drug abuse and risky sexual behaviour. In essence, adolescents with good self-regulatory skills would be less likely to engage in sexual risk-taking such as early first intercourse and multiple sex partners. Teenagers with good self-regulatory skills may be able to focus on risks present in a sexual situation (regulation of attention) and resist acting impulsively (regulation of behavior). They may also be able to use mental strategies that help them avoid getting carried away by their arousal (regulation of emotion). Thus, they are less likely to engage in unprotected intercourse. According to Obiakor, (2001), adolescents should know that their emotion can dictate their ability to survive with peers, be self-responsible, self-empowered and deal with issues of sex.

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

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.

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

In a recent survey conducted by Federal Ministry of Health (2009) female in-school adolescents identified enticement by men for sex, rape, sexual assault and sexual violence as some of their health concerns. Added to trans-generational and transactional sex is the social construction of sexual virility, sexual dominance and broad experience as part and parcel of masculinity right from adolescence in contrast to passivity and acquiescence as defining features of femininity (Fatusi & Wang, 2009; Izugbara & Nwabuawele, 2007).

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

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

should be integrated in the curriculum as a school subject and that guidance counselors should pay attention to sex counseling in schools.

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

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

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

Odey (2004) carried out a study titled "The Role of the Family in Sex and Sexuality Education". The study was aimed at rapid assessment among junior secondary students in Benue state to discover how 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 titled "A study of the Sexual Attitudes of Secondary School Students in Ondo State". It was an effort to discover the attitudes of secondary school students towards sex. The study was carried out on 1489 adolescent students whose age ranged from 13 to 18. 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 counselling. 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. O. Owuamanam and Prof. Mary O. 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.

B.K. Odu and B.F. 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.

This 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. Attestation-

test method was used to ensure the reliability of the instrument. Their 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 others 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.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study will be guided by Socialisation theory and problem behaviour

2.2.1 SOCIALISATION THEORY

Theoretically, Socialisation Theory also provides a basis for the current study of mobile phone-chatting in relation to sexual behaviour.

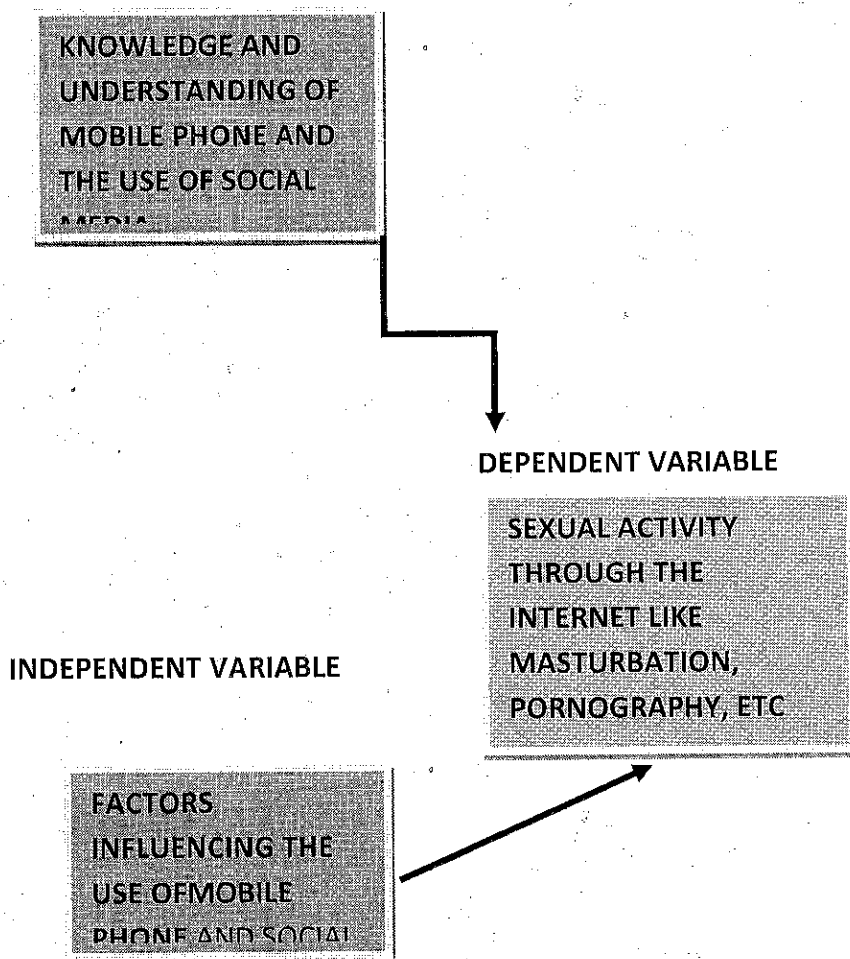
Socialisation Theory is based on the assumption that children and adolescents learn certain attitudes and behaviours early in life from adult role models, such as parents (Clawson & Reese-Weber, 2003). The attitudes and behaviours modelled by parents are learned by their children and portrayed in adolescence and adulthood (Philliber, 1980). It is more likely a male child will learn from his father than the mother whereas, the female child is more likely to learn from her mother. This is because, during puberty stage, the female child will be put through some advice by the mother on some certain development she is experiencing unlike the male child who will advise from his father rather than his mother. If this is the case, then the male child will learn some certain behaviour from his father's attitude and experience.

Attitudes learnt might not last long due to pressure on social media

2.2.2 PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR THEORY

According to Problem Behaviour Theory by Jessor, Donovan & Costa, 1991, behaviour performance results from the sum of two opposing sets of risk and protective factors, which determine proneness toward either deviant or normative conduct. These sets of variables are present in three individual systems, namely the personality system (e.g., values, self-perception), the behaviour system (e.g., problem behaviour, delinquency), and the perceived environment system (e.g., peer and parental influence). Therefore, the dominance of either positive or negative factors will predict whether the individual will engage in normative or deviant behaviours

2.3 CONCEPTUAL FARMWORK INDEPENDENT VARIABLE



The conceptual framework is showing the variables that will be used in this study. The diagram above depicts the relationship that exists between dependent (**sexual behaviour**) and independent (**knowledge and understanding of mobile phone and the use of social and factors influencing the use of mobile phone**)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter discusses the procedure of investigation, as well as the methodology applied in this study. The research design was descriptive and analytical in nature. The research design, study location, study population, sample size and sampling procedure, variable description and measurements, methods of data collection and analysis and, the field experience are presented below.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is a blueprint, an outline or scheme that allows a researcher to provide solution to the problems of how to generate data for his study (Adaranijo, 2001). It is crucial because it guides the researcher in the process of collecting, analysing and interpreting observations. The adopted design is a cross sectional study of a representative sample of some selected undergraduates in Ile-ife as a case study. The primary source of data in this study was through the use of a structured questionnaire which was designed to collect relevant data from two undergraduates in the town. The data collected was further interpreted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 20)

3.2 STUDY POPULATION

Population or universe is full set or number of objects, people, events or units having certain common observable characteristics which are to be the subject of the study. It can also be described as kind of identity or unifying factors. The population of this research work revolved around selected undergraduates in Ile-ife, Osun state.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Cross sectional data were obtained during academic session. Data were obtained from undergraduates recruited from Ile-Ife.

According to Leslie Fisher's for calculation of sample size in population greater than 10,000:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 PQ}{d^2}$$

Where:

n = the desired sample size; If the target population is greater than 10,000

Z= is the Z – value

P = Population proportion 0.50

Q = 1-P

α = level of significance = 5%

$$n = \frac{1.96 \times 1.96 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05 \times 0.05}$$

$$n = 380$$

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

For the purpose of this study, primary data was used. The primary data (relating to mobile phone chatting and sexual behaviour) was collected to cover every aspect of the study. For the collection of primary data for this research work, survey method was used.

The source of data was a structured questionnaire that contained some research questions for knowledge and understanding of mobile phone and the use of social media, factors influencing the use of mobile phone and social media, relationship between mobile phone chatting and sexual behaviour, the sexual risks associated with mobile phone chatting (use of social media) in relation to sexual behaviour, as well as pre-marital sexual behaviour associated with mobile phone chatting undergraduates. The questionnaire was divided into three sections. Each section provided necessary questions relating to the research topic. Section 1 provided questions relating to the background (socio-demographic) characteristics of respondents such as age, religion, ethnic origin and type of family. Section 2 provided questions relating to knowledge and understanding of mobile phone and the use of social media such as respondents' most preferred social network, respondents' level of acquaintance with social media etc. Section 3 provided questions relating to sexual activity through the internet.

The study used quantitative data which was obtained through survey method by use of questionnaires. The questionnaires were delivered and collected after a few days. Both open-ended and close-ended questions were asked. Questions were clearly phrased in order to make clear dimension along which respondent to analyse. In open-ended questions, space was provided for respondents to express their feelings. Close-ended questions were used to ensure that the given answers were relevant. The questionnaires were used because they allow the respondents to give their responses in a free environment and help the researcher get information that would not have been given out had interviews been used (Bryman, 2008).

3.5 VARIABLES DESCRIPTION AND MEASUREMENT

The variables are classified into independent and dependent. The variables are described below:

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: The dependent variable of this study is the sexual activity through the internet of the respondents in Ile-ife which include the following:

- masturbation
- pornography
- sex chat

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: The independent variable of this study is the usage of mobile phone chatting which include:

- Usage of social media account
- Knowledge of mobile phone chatting
- Acquaintance with social media

Other independent variables include the following socio-demographic characteristics

- Religion
- Gender
- Age of respondents
- Ethnicity

3.6 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

SPSS 20 and STATA 18 version was used for data analysis. Data collected from questionnaires was coded. The coding scheme was designed inductively. It was designed on

the basis of a representative sample of responses to questions. The data was then analyzed using descriptive statistics.

The Independent and dependent variables: Mobile phone chatting and sexual activities through the internet respectively were compared. Analysis was conducted at three levels: (i) Univariate using percentages, (ii) Bivariate using cross tabulation & chi square, and (iii) multivariate using logistic regression.

Frequency distributions were constructed to examine the pattern of responses. These frequencies were converted to percentages for meaningful interpretation. The data was further communicated using charts (Nachmias, 1996).

Descriptive statistics enable the researcher to summarize and organize data in an effective and meaningful way. They provide tools for describing collections of statistical observations and reducing information to an understandable form (Frankfort-Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996; Wimmer & Dominick, 2011).

Univariate analysis will involve taking the percentage distribution and frequency count of the respondent's background characteristics.

Bivariate analysis involved the use of chi-square table and cross tabulation to analyze the relationship between dependent and independent variable

Multivariate analysis involved the use of logistic regression to analyze the effect of the independent variables and intervening variables on the dependent variable.

3.7 FIELD EXPERIENCE

As stated earlier, undergraduates were purposively selected for the data collection for this study. My fieldwork commenced on the 30th of September, 2018 with a visit to Ile-ife, Osun state. On the 27th of September, 2018, questionnaires were distributed to 10 male students in

Federal University, Oye-Ekiti who will not be included in the sample. This was to pre-test the instrument prior to the original data collection in order to make necessary corrections to questions that are too ambiguous or double barrelled. A total of three hundred and eighty (380) copies of the questionnaire were administered in the study area. The basis of distribution of the copies of the questionnaire was based on the experience in the research topic. Out of the 380 copies of the questionnaire distributed in the two universities, 378 copies were adequately completed and returned. The high return rate achieved from the field survey can be attributed to the support received from the respondents in the study area.

3.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The research was conducted in accordance with ethical guidelines of research. The identities of respondents filling the questionnaires were kept anonymous by not requiring them to indicate their names on the questionnaires, for good and fair research, the consent of all the respondents were sought before they filled in any information on the questionnaire.

3.9 VALIDITY OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The validity and reliability of the research was determined through a review process via pilot study. The constructed questionnaire was given to the supervisor in order to pass adequate comments. His comments were noted and necessary corrections were made accordingly.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION

4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis of Results

This chapter focuses on the presentation of the results of data analysis of the research work on mobile phone chatting and sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates in Ile-Ife Osun State, Nigeria. The respondents' sexual activity through the internet, mobile phone and use of social media and personal characteristics such as age, religion, sex, ethnic group, are presented.

4.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 4.1.1: Distribution of Respondents by Sexual Behaviour

VARIABLE	FREQUENCY(N)	PERCENTAGE(%)
Ever engaged in sexuality act		
Yes	252	66.49
No	127	33.51
Ever engaged in sexual activity through internet		

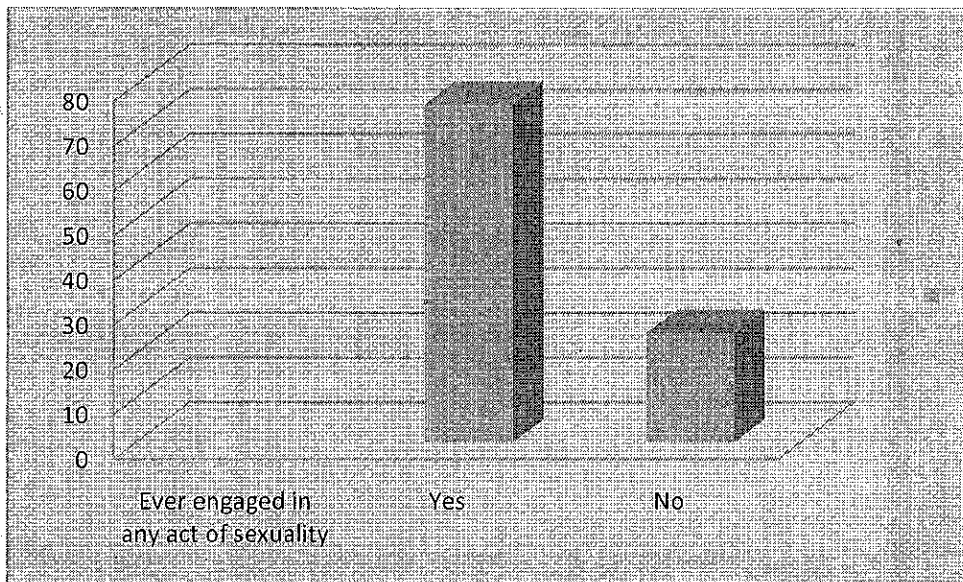
Yes	287	75.53
No	93	24.47
Types of sexual act		
Pre-marital sex	131	44.11
Oral sex	13	4.38
Anal sex	16	5.39
Masturbation	33	11.11
Pornography	97	32.66
Others	7	2.36
Types of sexual acts through mobile phone		
Masturbation	66	17.37
Pornography	120	31.58
Others	34	8.95
None	160	42.11
Relationship on social media		
Yes	176	54.83
No	145	45.17

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

4.1.1 Distribution of Respondents by Sexual Behaviour

Results in Table 4.1.1 above showed undergraduates sexual behaviour. Those who ever engaged in any act of sexuality reported more by 66.49% and never had sexuality was 33.51%. Undergraduates that had engaged in sexuality activities through internet reported more by 75.53% than never had sexual activity through internet 24.47%. The types of sexual

acts reported that pre-marital was 44.11%, oral sex by 4.38%, anal sex by 5.39%, masturbation by 11.11% and pornography by 32.66%. Furthermore, for the types of sexual acts through mobile phone, masturbation reported by 17.37%, pornography by 31.58%, others reported by 8.95% and none sexual acts through mobile were 42.11%. Finally, Undergraduates who had any form of relationship on social media reported by 54.83% and not had any form of relationship on social media reported by 45.17%.



Source: field work

Figure 1: graphical representation of percentage distribution of ever engaged in any act of sexuality through internet. It is noted that 75.43% undergraduates were engaged in any act of sexuality through internet while 23.73% were not engaging in any act of sexuality through internet.

Table 4.1.2: Distribution of Respondents' By Knowledge and Understanding on Mobile Phone And Use of Social Media

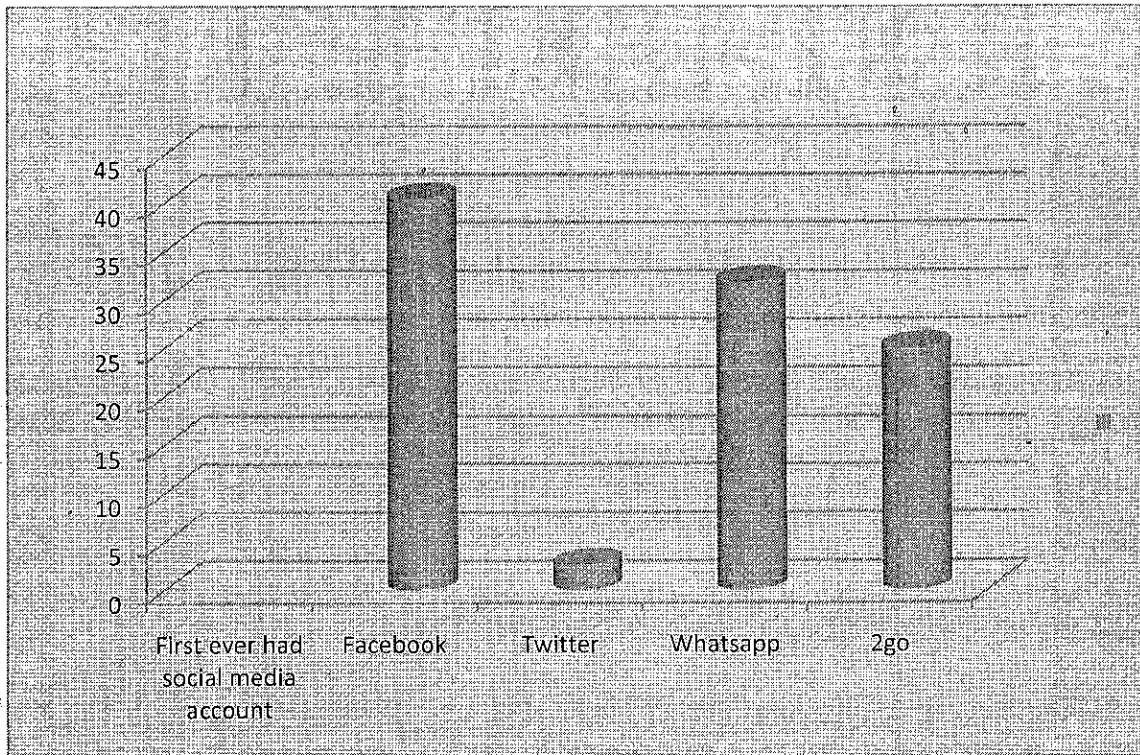
VARIABLE	FREQUENCY(N)	PERCENTAGE(%)
First ever had social media account		
Facebook	154	40.53
Twitter	10	2.63

WhatsApp	121	31.84
2go	95	25
Currently own Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp		
Yes	374	98.42
No	6	1.58
Age influence the use social media		
Yes	161	42.37
No	219	57.63
Love to make new friends on social media		
Yes	332	87.37
No	48	12.63

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

4.1.2 Distribution of Respondents' by Knowledge and Understanding on Mobile Phone and Use of Social Media

Results in Table 4.1.2 above showed undergraduates by knowledge and understanding on mobile phone and use of social media. Those who had knowledge and understanding on Facebook reported more by 40.53%, WhatsApp by 31.84%, 2go by 25% and Twitter by 2.63%. Also, majority of the respondents currently own Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp reported by 98.42% while 1.58% of respondents do not currently own Facebook, twitter and WhatsApp account. In addition, 57.63% reported that age did not influence the use of social media and 42.37% reported that age influence the use of social media. Finally, 87.37% love to make new friends on social media while 12.63% was not love to make friends on social media.



Source: field work

Figure 2: graphical representation of percentage distribution of first social media account.

Table 4.1.3: Distribution of Respondents' Background Characteristics

VARIABLE	FREQUENCY(N)	PERCENTAGE(%)
Age of the respondents		
15-19	88	23.16
20-24	159	41.84
25-29	133	35.00
Gender		
Male	173	45.53
Female	207	54.47
Religion		
Christianity	214	56.32

Islam	156	41.05
Traditional	10	2.63
Ethnic group		
Hausa	57	15.00
Igbo	77	20.26
Yoruba	246	64.74

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

4.1.3: Distribution of Respondents' Background Characteristics

Results in Table 4.1.3 above showed undergraduates background characteristics. Undergraduates age 15-19 years reported by 23.16%, age 20-24 years by 41.84% and age 25-29 years by 35%. Yoruba undergraduates had more percentage by 64.74%, Igbo by 20.26% and Hausa by 15%. Furthermore, male respondents reported by 45.53 and female by 54.47%. Finally, for the respondents' religion, those that were Christian were reported by 56.32%, Muslim by 41.05% and traditional was 2.63%.

4.2 Bivariate Analysis

This section presents the bivariate analysis of the relationship between mobile phone chatting and sexual activity of undergraduates through the internet in Ile-Ife Osun State with the results of chi-square test of association.

Table 4.2.1 Distribution of Sexual activity through the internet by Mobile Phone Chatting and Selected Background Characteristics

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	DEPENDENT VARIABLES %(N)		Chi-square and P-value
	Ever engaged in sexual activity	Never engaged in sexual activity	

	through the internet	through the internet	
Social media accounts			
Facebook	60.39 (91)	39.61(61)	$X^2=35.6983$
Twitter	100.00(10)	0	$P=0.000$
WhatsApp	89.26 (108)	10.74(13)	
2go	80.00(76)	20.00(19)	
Currently on twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp account			$X^2=0.2010$
Yes	75.40(282)	24.60(92)	$P=0.654$
No	83.33	16.67(1)	
Age of the respondents			
15-19	57.95(51)	42.05(37)	$X^2=20.0488$
20-24	78.62(125)	21.38(34)	$P=0.000$
25-29	83.46(111)	16.54(22)	
Gender			
Male	75.14(130)	24.86(43)	$X^2=0.0250$
Female	75.85(157)	24.15(50)	$P=0.874$
Religion			
Christianity	72.90(156)	27.10(58)	$X^2=3.8918$
Islam	80.13(125)	19.87(31)	$P=0.143$
Traditional	60.00(6)	40.00(4)	

Ethnic group			
Hausa	70.18(40)	29.82(17)	X ² =5.4085 P=0.067
Igbo	67.53(52)	32.47(25)	
Yoruba	79.27(195)	20.73(51)	

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

Distribution of Sexual activity through the internet by Mobile Phone Chatting and Selected Background Characteristics

Result from table 4.2 above revealed that there is significant association between mobile chatting and sexual activity through the internet ($P < 0.05$). There is strong significant association between social media accounts and sexual activity through the internet ($X^2 = 35.6983$, $P = 0.0000$) whereby undergraduates that had Facebook account reported ever engaged in any act of sexuality through the internet by 60.39%, Twitter by 100%, WhatsApp by 89.26% and 2go by 80% compare to those undergraduates that never engaged in any act of sexuality through the internet.

There is no significant association between persons currently on Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp and sexual activity through the internet ($X^2 = 0.2010$, $P = 0.2010$) whereby those that were currently on Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp reported to ever engaged in any form of sexuality through the internet by 75.40% and not currently on Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp by 83.33 compare to those that never engaged in any act of sexuality through the internet.

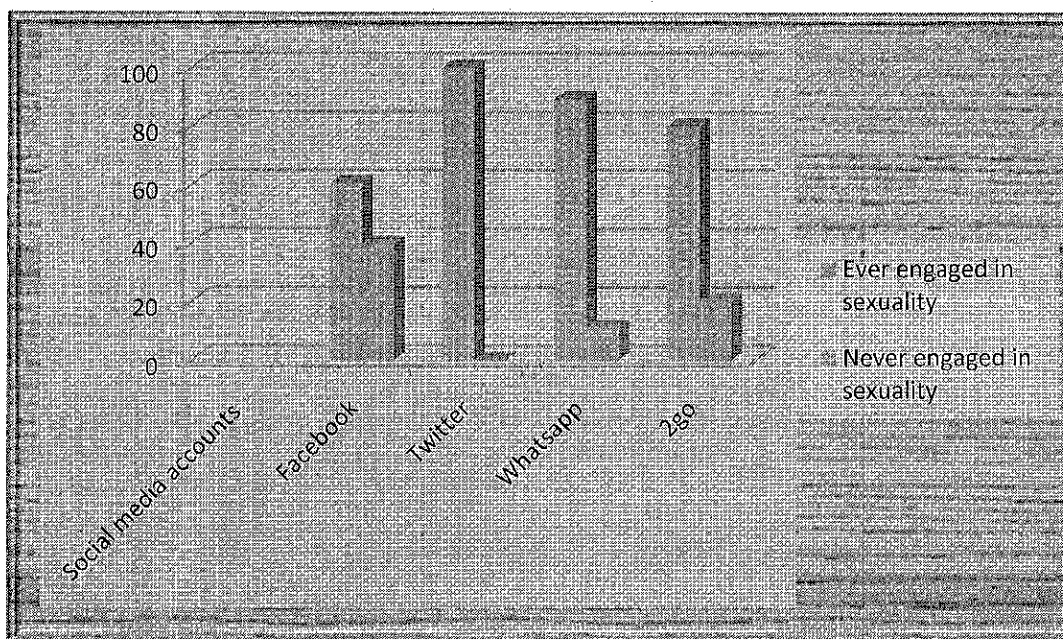
There is strong significant association between age and sexual activity through the internet ($X^2 = 20.0488$, $P = 0.0000$) whereby respondents age 15-19 years reported ever engaged in

sexual activity through the internet by 57.95%, 20-24 years by 78.62%, age 25-29 years by 83.46% compare to those undergraduates that never engaged in sexual activity through the internet.

There is no significant association between religion and sexual activity through the internet ($X^2 = 3.8918$, $P = 0.143$) whereby Christian undergraduates reported ever engaged in sexual activity through the internet by 72.90%, Muslim by 80.13 and traditional by 60% compare to those undergraduates that never engaged in sexual activity through the internet.

There is no significant association between gender and sexual activity through the internet ($X^2 = 0.0250$, $P = 0.874$) whereby male undergraduates reported ever engaged in sexual activity through the internet by 75.14% and female by 75.85% compare to those that never engaged in sexual activity through the internet.

There is no significant association between ethnicity and sexual activity through the internet ($X^2 = 5.4085$, $P = 0.067$) whereby Yoruba undergraduate who ever engaged in sexual activity through the internet were 79.27% Hausa by 70.18% and Igbo undergraduates by 67.53% compare to those never engaged in sexual activity through the internet.



Source: field work

Figure 3: graphical representation of percentage distribution of first social medial account and ever engaged in sexual activity through the internet.

4.3 Multivariate Analysis

The multivariate analysis using logistic regression was done to show the strength and the direction of the relationship between mobile phone chatting and sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates in Ile-Ife Osun State. The results are presented in odds ratios, associated p-values and confidence interval.

Table 4.3: Odd Ratio Logistics Regression of Sexual Activity through the Internet by Mobile Phone Chatting and Selected Background Characteristics

Variable	Model
Sexual activity through the internet	Odds Ratio (Confidence interval)
First ever had Social media account	

Facebook	1(RC)
Twitter	1 (omitted)
WhatsApp	0.22*(0.11-0.44)
2go	0.46*(0.24-0.87)
Age of the respondents	
15-19	1 (RC)
20-24	0.51*(0.28-0.96)
25-29	0.37*(0.19-0.71)

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

** Significant at P-value<0.05 level RC = Reference category*

4.3: Odd Ratio Logistics Regression of Sexual activity through the internet by Mobile Phone Chatting and Selected Background Characteristics

Table 4.3 above showed the result of binary logistic regression of the effect of mobile chatting and socio-demographic characteristics on sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates in Ile-Ife Osun State.

Result from the Model showed that there is a significant relationship between first social media account and engaging in sexual activity through the internet, persons used WhatsApp were 22% less likely to engage in sexual activity through the internet than persons used Facebook(RC), also, persons used 2go were 46% less likely to engage in sexual activity through the internet compared to persons using Facebook (RC) (OR=0.22, $p<0.05$ and OR=0.46, $p<0.05$ respectively).

Also, for the age of respondents, taking age group 15-19 as reference category (1.00), those that were in age group 20-24 were 51% less likely to engage in sexual activity through the internet and age group 25-29 were 37% less likely to engage in sexual activity through the internet than age group 15-19 (OR=0.51, $p<0.05$ and OR=0.37, $p<0.05$ respectively).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Among the undergraduates in Ile-Ife, 75.53% of them engage in any act of sexual activities through the internet and 66.49% have engaged in sexual intercourse due to their age and social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, 2go and Twitter. The sexual acts incorporated through social media were through the internet, sex chatting, masturbation, and pornography. Most of them reported social media influences their relationship. Mobile chatting leads to sexual acts such as masturbation and pornography. Apparently, sexual intercourse and sexual act are majorly cause by mobile chatting and social medial.

On the aspect of information about mobile chatting, majority first used Facebook and WhatsApp. The Univariate analysis revealed that more undergraduates first used Facebook (40.53%) and WhatsApp. The use of mobile chatting makes them to engage in sexual acts. The cross tabulation revealed that those that currently own a social medial account such as Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp has the highest percentage of having of sexuality acts through the internet. During the questionnaire administration, some reported that 2go exposed them to sexual act because of its easy accessibility. Currently, majority of undergraduates in Ile-Ife, Osun State are on social media and this prompt mobile chatting in the study area.

Majority of undergraduates interviewed were female (54.47%), most of them were in age group 20-24 and 25-29. Also, most of them were Christian and Yoruba. This shows that in Ile-Ife, majority of undergraduates were Christian and Islam. In term of ethnic group, majority were Yoruba and Igbo, although Ile-Ife is in South-West in which majority are Yorubas.

Also, the Bivariate analysis revealed that social media and age of the respondent were significantly related to ever engage in any act of sexuality through the internet among undergraduate in Ile-Ife Osun state, Nigeria. This means that there is a relationship between social media or mobile phone chatting and sexual activity through the internet among the undergraduates in Ile-Ife Osun state.

Further analysis (multivariate analysis) also supports the previous findings on mobile phone chatting and sexual activity through the internet.

The binary logistic regression analysis revealed that undergraduate mobile phone chatting was seen to contribute to the likelihood of sexual activity through internet. Those that first used 2go and WhatsApp compare with Facebook were less likely not to engage in sexual activity through the internet, also age group 20-24 and 25-29 were less likely not to engage in any act of sexuality compare with age group 15-19.

5.2 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study revealed that almost all undergraduates engage in mobile phone chatting which is in accordance with previous research.

The study also revealed that majority of undergraduates have ever involved in sexual activity through the internet or any other act of sexuality.

Findings from this research revealed that mobile phone chatting and age of undergraduates was the factor for predicting undergraduate sexual activity through the internet. There is a strong positive relationship between sexual activity through the internet and mobile phone chatting among undergraduates. Previous research by Barak, 2005 was shown that the rampant use of electronic communication and specifically social media by students has

increased sexual harassment worldwide which is in correlation with this research as more than 98% of undergraduates uses mobile phone chatting.

5.3 CONCLUSION

As highlighted above, the majority of the undergraduates in the study area currently own a Facebook, WhatsApp, or Twitter account. The socio-economic and exposure to social media of the undergraduates in the study area is one of the factors responsible for sexual activity through the internet of undergraduates. It should be noted that social media can be used to promote sex education through WhatsApp, Facebook and twitter which will help to curtail and reduce to a greater extent sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates. Social media should be controlled to reduce sexual activity through the internet among undergraduates such as masturbation and pornography through restrictions to adult materials. Conclusively, sex education should be promoted among undergraduates in various campuses to avoid various act of sexuality such as masturbation, pornography and other sexual activity through the internet.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the findings of this study, we recommend;

Mobile chatting has negative effects; we recommend that there should be seminars on each campus to know the usefulness of mobile chatting and to teach undergraduates on the effects of wrong use of mobile chatting.

It was discovered that about 98.32 per cent of the total respondents currently own a Facebook, WhatsApp and/or Twitter account, which schools are starting to look as an educational tool (Thelwell, 2006). In vein of the above statement, we recommend that government should empower social media to serve as a medium of education and information rather than just a tool that serve as a medium of sexuality.

The results revealed that 66.49% have ever had sex experience and 75.53% have ever engaged in any act of sexuality. Sex without protection increases the prevalence rate of HIV/SIDs, sexually transmitted diseases etc. we recommend that there should be strong support by the government and improvement on awareness, information, counselling and service creation about family planning through social media because almost all undergraduates are engaged in mobile phone chatting

Lastly, contraceptive services should be made available in every strategic unit and at an affordable rate and there should be integration between family planning program and other health services since the research indicated high prevalence of risky sexual behaviour.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA

MOBILE PHONE CHATTING AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY THROUGH THE INTERNET IN
ILE-IFE, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Miss,

This is a student's research project for the sole purpose of studying the above-mentioned topic. This exercise is purely for academic purpose and for the award of a degree. This also has nothing to do with you as a person and as such, information given by you will be treated confidentially.

I plead that you give sincere responses to these questions as much as you can. Your co-operation is highly needed.

Consent: Yes No

Serial Number:

Date of interview:DayMonthYear;

Area of interview:

School Name:

Interview Outcome: Completed Not Completed Refused

SECTION ONE

This section provides questions relating to the background characteristics of respondents. Please provide answers or tick(✓) the most appropriate option as applicable to you.

1. Age at last birthday
2. Sex: Male Female
3. Religion: Christianity Traditional Others(please specify).....
4. Your ethnic origin: Hausa/Igbo/Yoruba Others (please specify).....

SECTION TWO

This section provides questions relating to the respondent's knowledge and understanding on mobile phone and the use of social media. Please provide answers or tick(√) the most appropriate option as applicable to you.

SECTION TWO: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING ON MOBILE PHONE AND THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA			
201	At what age did you have your first mobile phone?	
202	At what age did you have your first smart phone?	
203	At what age did you have your first social media account?	
204	What was the first social media account you had?	Facebook [] Twitter [] WhatsApp [] 2go [] Others (Please specify)..... 5	1 2 3 4 5
205	Did you currently own a Facebook, Twitter, and/or WhatsApp account?	Yes [] No []	1 2
206	Has your age in anyway influence the way you use social media?	Yes [] No []	1 2
207	Do you love to make new friends you don't know physically on social media?	Yes [] No []	1 2

SECTION THREE

This section provides questions relating to pre-marital sexual behaviour of the respondent. Please tick (√) as applicable to you.

SECTION THREE: SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG UNDERGRADUATES THROUGH THE INTERNET			
301	Have you ever had sex?	Yes	1

		No	2
302	If yes, at what age did you had your first sexual experience?	
303	Have you ever engaged in any act of sexuality?	Yes []	1
		No []	2
304	If Yes, which of the following?	Pre-marital sex	1
		Oral sex	2
		Anal sex	3
		Masturbation	4
		Pornography	5
		Others please specify.....	6
305	Have you ever engaged in any act of sexuality through the internet?	Yes []	1
		No []	2
306	Have you had any form of relationship on social media?	Yes []	1
		No []	2