

## 2.6 Effects of Sex Work on Youths

The effects of sex work are numerous such as;

**Rape:** Many sex workers have been victims of rape and many being sexually assaulted. The sexual assaults suffered by sex workers continue unchecked because of shame and ignorance, (Tiemoko, 2002).

**Death:** According to Ewah, (2010), some sex workers have been victims of ritual killings. Some commercial sex workers have been gunned down in the streets by unknown gun men, while some who are lucky to be alive are left with some bodily harm especially those who have had acid poured on them and those knocked down by vehicles, (Mencken, 2009).

**Loss of Esteem:** Sex workers lack confidence. Akpan (2002) had said that, commercial sex workers consider themselves as nobody, since there is lack of confidence; they consider themselves as misfit in the society. He went further to say that, the situation has turned them into object or instrument for others to satisfy the urge of others. Ekong (1991) said that, the low self-esteem has led the sex workers into getting involved in some social vices that have destroyed many of them.

**Health :**The World Health Organization (W.H.O.) observed that, many prostitutes who have been sexually assaulted are believed to have suffered from psychological effect of rape and social abuse, those abuses include; rape trauma

syndrome, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These have done damage to the sex workers because many of them are ashamed and afraid to seek counselling. The reason for this is fear and suspicious of outsider and authorities.

Akpan (2000) stated that, sex work leads to spread of sexually transmitted diseases (S.T.D.), HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, frequent abortion and suicide attempts. Research has shown that, sex workers in brothels live in extremely unhygienic conditions with little good. Most of them live in a 10 x 10 room apartment and medical care often rare. These girls are forced to work round the clock and can only be excused on ground that, they are very weak physically, (Akpan, 2000).

## **2.7 Theoretical Frame work**

The following theories were reviewed in this study.

1. The Deviant theory
2. The Theory of Differential Association

### **The Deviance Perspective Theory**

This theory was propounded by Cesare Lombroso (1876). This theory propounds that, social deviance takes many forms, including suicide, prostitution, alcoholism and crime. The manifestation of this deviant behaviour

constitutes serious disruption and interruption on the social and moral values of society.

Deviances are those activities which do not conform to the norms and expectations of members of a particular society. Actions are deviant in relation to the standards of a particular society at a particular time in history. Deviant behaviour is a social problem since it has a disruption effect on social life. There must be something wrong with deviants. They must have some kinds of pathology, some form of sickness which must be diagnosed physiologically and psychologically.

Hence deviants have some organic defects or pathology which they were born with and which influenced or caused their behaviours and also they were psychologically unbalanced due to some emotional disturbance in their past. This imbalance influenced or caused their deviant behaviour.

Therefore, this theory is of the view that, social problem such as prostitution ensues when people violate existing social norms which govern or regulate its use in the society, such act of non-conformism is evident when people involve in commercial sex work, perhaps by using their body in making money. This view strongly maintained that a commercial sex worker is a person who involves in sex work with another person in exchange of money or material things.

## **Differential Association Theory**

The Theory of differential Association is developed by Sutherland, (1966). This theory postulates that crime delinquency is a learning process. It argues that people become delinquent due to an access or contact with delinquent patterns of behaviour and isolations from non-delinquent pattern (Sutherland, 1966). Sutherland (1966) argues that, diligent skills and values develop primarily within intimate personal contact. The choice of a delinquent behaviour depends much on the available patterns of social life as in a person's disposition.

Here the theory offers that, the sex work arises through differential association. According to this theory, people will tend to learn the sex work norms of the sub-culture into which they are socialized. The theory of differential Association reacted to the Chicago theory that, problem behaviour has positive correlation with deteriorated neighbourhood and was learned.

## **Application of the Theory**

Differential Association Theory will be adopted as the theoretical framework for the study because, it provides the much needed theoretical anchorage for the study by offering that, deviant behaviour is exhibited as a result that, people mostly youths indulge in the act and on each passing day new members are added. Again most of those who engaged in commercial sex work are people

who interact together, congregating and sharing the same social values. Therefore, sex work involvement is mostly a learned culture.

## **2.8 Statement of Research Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses are generated from the review of literature;

1. Sex work is more likely to have negative effects on the student's general health or wellbeing.
2. Sex work is more likely to be caused by poverty.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This section deals with how data will be gathered from the target population and determines the statistical tools that will be appropriate in the analysis of data. The section comprises of the whole methodology for this study, which focuses on the following areas; research design, study population (characteristics of the target population), research instrument, administration of the instrument (distribution and collection of the questionnaires) and treatment of data (data analysis).

#### **3.1 Research design**

This study adopts the descriptive research design. This design is descriptive because the study makes use of questionnaires in eliciting response on all the variables under investigations and described as they occur in the study. The study shows a relationship between variables and none of the variables were subjected to the experimental manipulation procedure. This descriptive survey will be used to examine the prevalence of sex work among undergraduates of Eksu. The independent variables in this study are socioeconomic status and peer influence why the dependent variable is sex work practice.

### **3.2 Sampling and Sampling Procedure**

The target population of this study were female Undergraduates of Ekiti State Universities Ado-Ekiti. The sample of the study consists of one hundred and fifty respondents, selected using non-random convenience sampling techniques from their various Halls of residence

### **3.3 Research Instruments**

The study will adopt both quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interview through KII) data collection techniques in eliciting response from the respondents. The study makes use of research instrument which three self-designed instrument to collect data of quantitative techniques. To ensure convenience in data collection, the instruments were divided into major three categories/sections. The first section comprises items that seek information on respondent's bio-data; the aim is to ascertain the background information of the participants, this section also contains items that measure respondent's level of socioeconomic status. The items in the second section focus on peer pressure; the objective is to know the level of respondent's peer connectedness. Items in the third section sex work practice, the objective is to assess the respondent level of sex work practice. Furthermore the qualitative techniques will involve interviewing of the direct participants who will be contacted through Key Informants (KII) to have deep understanding of the causes and prevalence of sex work practice among female undergraduates of Ekiti State University since

they are directly involved in it. A number of five respondents will be selected for this interview to further strengthen the validity and reliability of this research exercise.

**3.3.1 Bio Data Form:** This category comprises items which seek information about respondent's demographic data. These include the sex of the respondents, their age, their marital status, religion, ethnicity, etc. Requesting these background information will go a long way in explaining how these influence sex work practice, because it is observed in the literature that socio-demographic factors have an influence on individual behaviour. In this section some socio-demographics data are not categorised, respondents are instructed to provide required information in the space provided. In this section Gender has two level Male and Female; marital status has two levels: single, and married. Religion background of respondents has three levels: Islam, Christianity and traditional while Ethnicity has three levels; Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa. The rest of the items measure respondents' level of socioeconomic status.

**3.3.2 Section B: Peer Group Scale:** This section seeks data on respondent's level of connectedness to their friends or peer. A standardised psychological scale will be adopted to measure this variable. Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) developed by Armsteng/Greenbarg (19987) will be used to measure peer group. The IPPA was developed in order to assess adolescents' perceptions of the positive and negative affective/cognitive dimension of



relationships with parents and close friends particularly how well these figures serve as sources of psychological security. This scale assessed three broad dimensions: degree of mutual trust, quality of communication, and extent of anger and alienation. The instrument is a self-report questionnaire with a five point Likert scale response format. The IPPA consists of 25 items for the mother, 25 items for the father, and 25 items for the close friends. However, only the 25 items that measure closeness with a peer will be adapted to measure peer influence in this study. The IPPA is scored by reverse-scoring the negatively worded items and then summing the response values in each section.

**3.3.3 Section C: Sex Work Practice scale:** This item seeks to collect data on the respondent level of engagement in sex work practice. The items are self-designed scale which consists of ten items, designed in a Likert format. The response format will be coded as 1=never, 2=sometimes, 3=rarely and 4=always. The respondent level of sex work behaviour will be ascertained by summing up their total scores on each item. The scores can range from 10-40 points, the higher their scores, the higher the engagement in sex work.

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

The quantitative data collection procedure will be done through convenience sampling techniques while the qualitative data will be collected through interview from the respondents who will be identified through Key Informant Interview. The administration of the questionnaire will take place at

student halls of residence. A copy of the questionnaire will be given to each respondent in order to provide the needed information; after the administration of the questionnaire, the assurances of anonymity will be given by the researcher so as to encourage frank response.

### **3.5 Data analysis**

In this study, data collected from the respondents will be subjected to both inferential and descriptive statistics. First, the data will be analysed in simple percentages for personal data. Secondly, the research hypotheses will be tested to allow further deductions and inferences. The entire hypothesis will be tested at 0.05% level of significance, so that the relationship between the independent and dependent variables could be established.

### **3.6 Ethical Consideration**

The ethical consideration of the respondents will be guided in such a way that no respondent will be forced in any way to respond to the instruments, and the interviewee will be chosen through a Key Informant, thereby reaching a consensus to buy her time in answering the interview questions and also assuring them of information confidentiality in order to enhance their free, fair and sincere response.

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 4.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the presentation and data analysis of research work on sex work and survival strategies among undergraduate students using Ekiti-State University as the case study.

The analysis of the study was done in line with the research questions raised for this project work. The background characteristics of undergraduates as well as factor influencing sexual work as a surviving strategy and implications sex work on. The selected characteristics were presented in percentage while their questions on sexual harassment were validated using Pearson Chi-square statistical technique at 0.05 level of significance.

#### 4.1 Research Analysis

**Table 1: Percentage distribution of respondent by department**

Department	Frequency	Percentage
Zoology/Biochem/Chem Plant	28	18.7
Science/Geology/Mcb	26	17.3
Economics/Social Sc	13	8.7
Accounting/BusinessEdu.	29	19.3
Others	54	36.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Data survey 2015

The percentage distribution of respondents by their department revealed that 18.7% were from Zoology/Biochemistry/Chemistry, while Plant Science/Geology/Microbiology takes (17.3%), Accounting /Business education (19.3%), Economics/Sociology (8.7%) and others (36%).

**Table 2: Percentage distribution of respondents by level in the departments**

Level of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
100	62	41.6
200	40	26.8
300	28	18.8
400	19	12.8
Total	150	100.0

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The percentage distribution of respondents by level in the departments revealed that more sample were from 100 level (41.6%) followed by 200 level (26.8%), 300 level (18.8%) and 400 level (12.8%).

**Table 4a: Percentage distribution of respondents by Religion Affiliation**

religion of respondent	Frequency	Valid Percent
Christian	120	82.8
Islam	23	15.9
Traditional	2	1.4
Total	145	100.0

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The percentage distribution of respondents by religion affiliation disclosed that more respondents are from Christian religion; follow by Islamic (15.9%) and Traditional religion (1.4%). This implies that the sampled population is characterised with more Christianity than other religions.

**Table4b: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Monthly Income/Allowance**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
below 10,000	69	47.3
10,000-20,000	57	39.0
21,000-30,000	10	6.8
31,000-40,000	2	1.4
41,000-50,000	1	.7
50,000 above	7	4.8
Total	146	100.0

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The percentage distribution of respondents by monthly income/allowance disclosed that most of the undergraduates get below 10,000 per month (47.3%), followed by (39%) while those who received more such as (21,000-30,000), (31,000-40,000) (41,000-50,000) and (Above 50,000) were just (6.8%), (1.4%), (0.7%) and (4.8%) respectively. This simply inferred that most of the sampled population earned below the minimum wage which invariably implies poor income.

**Table 5: The Financial Standing of Parents and Sponsors of the Respondents**

<b>Father's Financial Standing</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Poor	4	2.7
Below average	26	17.7
Above average	56	38.1
Rich	43	29.3
Very rich	18	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mother's financial standing</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Poor	1	0.7
below average	20	13.3
above average	68	45.3
Rich	48	32
very rich	13	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sponsor's financial standing</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Poor	1	0.9
below average	11	9.8
above average	37	33
Rich	50	44.6
very rich	13	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The financial standing of parents and Sponsors of the respondents revealed that most of the fathers were above average (38.1%), those who were rich were just (29.3%) while those categorized as poor or below average were (2.7% or 17.7%). The mother financial status showed that most mothers above average (45.3%) and those who were rich were (32.0%) while those categorized as below average or poor were (0.7% or 13.3%). Those respondents that has

sponsors disclosed that most of their sponsors were rich (44.6%), (11.6%) very rich and (33.0%) above average but those who were below average are (9.8%) and (0.9%) poor. This implies that the financial standing of both parents and sponsors are above average as most of them are categorized as above average, rich and very rich.

**Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Parental Level of Education**

<b>Mother Highest Edu. Qualification</b>	Frequency	Percentage
school cert	22	15.0
OND/NCE	41	27.9
HND/BSC/BA	75	51.0
post graduate	9	6.1
Total	147	100.0
<b>Father Highest Education</b>	Frequency	Valid Percent
school cert	12	8.3
OND/NCE	24	16.7
HND/BSC/BA	72	50.0
post graduate	36	25.0
Total	144	100.0

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The percentage distribution of respondents parent's highest level of education revealed that most of their mothers had HND/BSC/BA (51.0%) followed by OND/NCE (27.95%) while school Cert were (8.3%) and post graduates (6.1%). Also, the father's level of education revealed that most of them were HND/BSC/BA (50.0%) followed by Postgraduate (25.0%) while OND/NCE

were (16.3%) and School Cert (8.3%). This signifies that most of the respondent's parents are having at least university education.

**Table 8: Percentage of respondents by types of residence**

Types of residence	Frequency	Percentages
rented/family owned	31	20.8
one room apartment	8	5.4
room and parlour	5	3.4
one wing/2 bedroom	7	4.7
3 bedroom	33	22.1
flat owned	37	24.8
bungalow		
Duplex	28	18.8
Total	149	100.0

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The percentage distribution of respondents types of residence disclosed that most of them lived in flat owned bungalow (24.8%) followed by 3 Bedroom Flat (22.1%), rented/Family owned house (20.8%), Duplex (18.8%), while room and palour (3.4%) one room apartment (5.4%)



**Table 9: Percentage Distribution of respondents on factors contributing to sex work as a survival strategy**

Factors that lead to sex work	almost never/never true	not very true	sometimes true	often true	always/often true	Total
Having bad friend can lure a female to sex work	33(22%)	18(12%)	44(29.3%)	12(12%)	37(24.7%)	150(100%)
To avoid social rejection, students always abide by group norm	16(10.7%)	53(35.3%)	39(26%)	25(16.7%)	14(9.3%)	150(100%)
If my friends are aristos ladies, I can always manage to engage in sex work	62(41.3%)	37(24.7%)	30(20%)	11(7.3%)	8(5.3%)	150(100%)
Friends can predispose female undergraduates to sex work	31(20.9%)	26(17.4%)	40(27.7%)	35(24.3%)	16(10.7%)	148(100%)
Friends are powerful agent of risky behaviour such as sex work	17(11.3%)	23(15.3%)	52(34.7%)	30(20.0%)	28(18.7%)	150(100%)

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The Percentage Distribution of respondents opinion on factors contributing to sex work as a survival strategy showed that most of the respondents posited that Having bad friend can lure a female to sex work is sometimes true (29.3%) followed by those who said always true (24.7%) while those who said it is never true were 22.0% and 12% not very true. Also to avoid social rejection, students always abide by group norms was upheld by most of the respondents as not very

true (35.3%), followed by (26%) sometimes true while 16.7% said often true, 10.7% said almost never true and 9.3% always often true.

The opinion that if my friends are aristos ladies, I can always manage to engage in sex work was disregarded as never true as most of the respondents said it is never always true (41.3%), followed by (24.7%) not very true while those who said sometimes true (20%), often true (7.3%) and (5.3%) always often true.

The opinion that Friends can predispose female undergraduates to sex work was found to be often true as most of the respondents disclosed that it is sometimes true (27.7%), followed by (24.0%) often true, 20.9% never true, not often true and (10.7%) always true.

Finally, the opinion that Friends are powerful agent of risky behaviour such as sex work was taken to be true as most of the respondent posited that it is sometimes true (34.7%), followed by (20%) often true, (18.7%) always often true while (15.3%) said it is not very true, and (11.3%) said always never true.

**Table 10a: Respondents perception toward sex work**

<b>when I have no cash</b>	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	106	70.7
disagree	29	19.3
undecided	5	3.3
Agree	3	2.0
strongly agree	7	4.7
Total	150	100.0
<b>having sex with men</b>	Frequency	Valid Percent

strong disagree	94	63.9
Disagree	20	13.6
Undecided	16	10.9
Agree	12	8.2
strongly agree	5	3.4
Total	147	100.0
<b>as a female undergraduate</b>	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	89	59.7
Disagree	31	20.8
Undecided	14	9.4
Agree	14	9.4
strongly agree	1	.7
Total	149	100
<b>sex work</b>	Frequency	Percent
strongly disagree	47	31.3
disagree	35	23.3
undecided	17	11.3
Agree	38	25.3
strongly agree	13	8.7
<b>Financial Difficulty</b>		
strongly disagree	39	26.0
Disagree	21	14.0
Undecided	31	20.7
Agree	41	27.3
strongly agree	18	12.0
Total	150	100

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The perception of respondents on sex work as a survival strategy revealed that most of them do not see sex work as survival strategy as disagreed with opinion “When I have no enough cash I can always exchange sex from money” as (70.1%) strongly disagree and (19.3%) disagree , while few support the opinion

which were (4.7%) strongly agree (2.0) agree and undecided (3.3%). It was also found that most of the respondent disagree that having sex with men in exchange for money is normal as (63.9%) strongly disagree and (13.6%) disagree , while few support the opinion which were (3.4%) strongly agree (8.2%) agree and undecided (10.9%).

It was also established that most of the respondent disagree with the opinion that as a female undergraduates engaging in aristo is one of the way to make a living as (59.7%) strongly disagree and (20.8%) disagree , while few that support the opinion were (0.7%) strongly agree (9.4%) agree and undecided (9.4%).

It was also established that most of the respondent disagree with the opinion that sex work is one of the strategy for female undergraduates in higher institution as (31.3%) strongly disagree and (23.3%) disagree , while few that support the opinion were (8.7%) strongly agree (25.3%) agree and undecided (11.3%).

It was also established that most of the respondent agree with the opinion that financial problem is related to sex work among female undergraduate as (27.3%) agree and (12.0%) strongly agree , while few that disagreed with the

opinion were (26.0%) strongly disagree (14.0%) disagree and undecided (20.7%).

<b>Financial Difficulty</b>		
strongly disagree	39	26.0
Disagree	21	14.0
Undecided	31	20.7
Agree	41	27.3
strongly agree	18	12.0
Total	150	100

**Source: Data survey 2015**

#### **4.3 TEST ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECT ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

This study further validate the relationship between the socio-demographic variables (such as department, age, level, religion income) and dependents variable (sex work is a survival strategy which was recoded from agree/strongly agree =Yes and strongly disagree/disagree/undecided=No)

**TABLE: Bivariate Analysis on Socio-Demographic Characteristics and Sex work among Undergraduates**

Department	SEX WORK IS SURVIVAL STRATEGY		Total	Pearson Chi-Square
	No	Yes		
Zoology/biochemistry/chemistry	27	1	28	X <sup>2</sup> =3.418
	96.4%	3.6%	100.0%	Degree of Freedom= 4
Plant science/geology/microbiology	25	1	26	p=0.490
	96.2%	3.8%	100.0%	
Economics/sociology	11	2	13	
	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%	
Accounting/ business education	28	1	29	
	96.6%	3.4%	100.0%	
Others	49	5	54	
	90.7%	9.3%	100.0%	
Total	140	10	150	
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%	
<b>Age group</b>				
15-19	49	3	52	X <sup>2</sup> =1.542
	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%	2
20-24	74	7	81	p=0.46
	91.4%	8.6%	100.0%	
25-29	14	0	14	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total	137	10	147	
	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%	
<b>Religion of respondents</b>				
Christian	113	7	120	X <sup>2</sup> =.406
	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%	2
Islam	21	2	23	.816
	91.3%	8.7%	100.0%	
Traditional	2	0	2	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total	136	9	145	
	93.8%	6.2%	100.0%	
<b>Level of Respondents</b>				
100	60	2	62	X <sup>2</sup> =8.165 <sup>a</sup>

	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%	3
200	37	3	40	p=0.042
	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%	
300	23	5	28	
	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%	
400	19	0	19	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	139	10	149	
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%	
<b>Income of respondents</b>				
below 10,000	62	7	69	2.870 <sup>a</sup>
	89.9%	10.1%	100.0%	5
10,000-20,000	54	3	57	.720
	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%	
21,000-30,000	10	0	10	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
31,000-40,000	2	0	2	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
40,000-50,000	1	0	1	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
50,000 above	7	0	7	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total	136	10	146	
	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%	

**Source: Data survey 2015**

The test of relationships between respondents' background characteristics and sex work as a survival strategy revealed that most of the background characteristics such as department, age, religion and income except level do not have a significant relationship with sex work as a survival strategy. The chi-square statistics for department and sex work ( $X^2=3.418$ ,  $P=0.49$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, we therefore conclude that department of respondents; do not necessarily determine undergraduate engagement in sex

work. The chi-square statistics for age and sex work ( $X^2=1.542$ ,  $P=0.46$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, we therefore conclude that age of respondents, do not necessarily determine their engagement in sex work. More so, the chi-square statistics for religion and sex work ( $X^2=0.406$ ,  $P=0.816$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, we therefore conclude that religion of respondents; do not necessarily determine their engagement in sex work. More so, the chi-square statistics for level respondents and sex work ( $X^2=8.165$ ,  $P=0.042$ ) revealed that there is a significant relationship, we therefore conclude that the level of respondents determine their engagement in sex work. Also, the chi-square statistics for monthly income and sex work ( $X^2=2.870$ ,  $P=0.720$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, we therefore conclude that monthly income of respondents, do not necessarily determine their engagement in sex work

**Table: Sex work perception Scale**

Father's financial status	SEX WORK		Total	Pearson Chi-Square
	No	Yes		
Poor	4	0	4	$X^2=.494$
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4
below average	24	2	26	$p=0.974$
	92.3%	7.7%	100.0%	
above average	53	3	56	
	94.6%	5.4%	100.0%	



Rich	40	3	43	
	93.0%	7.0%	100.0%	
very rich	17	1	18	
	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%	
Total	138	9	147	
	93.9%	6.1%	100.0%	
mother's financial status				
Poor	1	0	1	1.639 <sup>a</sup>
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4
below average	18	2	20	p=0.801
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%	
above average	64	4	68	
	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%	
Rich	44	4	48	
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%	
very rich	13	0	13	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total	140	10	150	
	93.3%	6.7%	100.0%	
Sponsor financial status				
Poor	1	0	1	p=3.023
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	4
below average	10	1	11	p=0.55
	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%	
above average	32	5	37	
	86.5%	13.5%	100.0%	
Rich	47	3	50	
	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%	
very rich	13	0	13	
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total	103	9	112	
	92.0%	8.0%	100.0%	

Source: Data survey 2015

The test of relationships between father financial standing and sex work revealed that there is no significant relationship between them as chi-square ( $X^2=0.49$ ,  $P=0.97$ ). We therefore conclude that father's financial status do not necessarily determine sex work among undergraduates. More so, the test of relationships between mother's financial standing and sex work revealed that there is no significant relationship between them as chi-square ( $X^2=1.639$ ,  $P=0.801$ ). We therefore conclude that mother's financial status do not necessarily determine sex work among undergraduates. The test of relationships between sponsor's financial standing and sex work revealed that there is no significant relationship between them as chi-square ( $X^2=3.023$ ,  $P=0.55$ ). We therefore conclude that sponsor's financial status do not necessarily determine sex work among undergraduates.

The implication of these results is that most of the sampled respondents do not practiced sex work or they are not ready to come out openly what actually influence their involvement in sex work. We therefore preceded to in-depth interview with five (5) participants who are actually involved this activity. From their response, it was found that sex work is fun and it is the only way to get money to survive the challenges of campus life

*Some do it for the fun of it and some do it to get money to fill among, wear the best of clothes to etc.*

***IDI/participant/Female one***

*It is very rampant because there is no other surviving ways, it is also common, very easy and for the presence of nearby hotels where you go out and have your money in no wasted time*

***IDI/participant/Female five***

*It's a normal thing it is what people do to actually, some do it for the fun of it and for other reasons*

***IDI/participant/Female two***

The participant actually revealed sex work is not a legal business but some lecturers and other menace of life push some students into it thereby making sex work alternative means of livelihood:

*I have a lot of financial constraint, why I engage in this basically is to sought for a living*

***IDI/participant/Female Two***

*It is not but the lecturers push some students to it because you must offer something to boost your mark.*

***IDI/participant/Female Four***

*It is very rampant and common, not EKSU alone but also in other institutions, I have been in a polytechnic before, and I find that it is also there too.*

***IDI/participant/Female One***

*If I should not deceive you, it is not too good but you just have to hustle and fill among. All hands are not equal and since it's already rampant, there is no big deal in doing it and there is no offence but generally and sincerely, we can say that it should not be encouraged*

***IDI/participant/Female Two***

It was also found that many go into sex work because of pressure from Lecturers.

*I go for sex work because my lecturers are after me and I just have to offer it to pass especially my core courses. This also makes people to actually do it for money. but in another way it cuts through two lines because they have been trying to eradicate it but I don't think it is effective because Nigeria on its own is corrupt and if they don't take it from the scratch, they can't reach any meaningful end like reasons why they do it etc.*

***IDI/participant/Female One***

The study also investigated the influence of peer group in engaging in sex work, it was revealed that

*I am product of peer group influence because I told you before it were group influence that influenced me to this and my friends thought I can't continue living in poverty and they advised me in going out with them. Though, I was not forced.*

***IDI/participant/Female Two***

*Yes, Friends serves as the major influence, they helped in influencing the decision to engage in the practice*

***IDI/participant/Female Three***

It was revealed by participant that prostitution is the only survival means in EKSU regular students, unlike the part-time students who have time to run a business.

*Not really, but for me, I think it is more easier and sometimes less demanding in terms of the finance to start a business with because it's only part time students of EKSU that go for other means considering the availability of time and money. But this is easier and there is fun in it you know.*

***IDI/participant/Female Four***

The question whether sex work has negative effects on student's wellbeing revealed that;

*It depends on whether the person seeks medical attention periodically for check-ups and medical treatment*

***IDI/participant/Female Four***

This findings therefore, nullify the results from the questionnaires that the chi-square statistics for department and sex work ( $X^2=3.418$ ,  $P=0.49$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, the chi-square statistics for age and sex work ( $X^2=1.542$ ,  $P=0.46$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, also age of respondents, do not necessarily determine their engagement in sex work. More so, the chi-square statistics for religion and sex work ( $X^2=0.406$ ,  $P=0.816$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship, thus religion do not necessarily determine their engagement in sex work. More so, the chi-square statistics for level respondents and sex work ( $X^2=8.165$ ,  $P=0.042$ ) revealed that there is a significant relationship. Also, the chi-square statistics for monthly income and sex work ( $X^2=2.870$ ,  $P=0.720$ ) revealed that there is no significant relationship,

we therefore conclude that monthly income of respondents do not necessarily determine their engagement in sex work.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is devoted to the presentation of the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations drawn from the analysis of the research study sex work as a survival strategy among undergraduate students using Ekiti-State University as the case study.

#### 5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major findings from the study disclosed that the percentage distribution of respondents' background characteristics disclosed that more respondents are from Christian religion, followed by Islamic (15.9%) and Traditional religion (1.4%).

Also the percentage distribution of respondents by monthly income/allowance disclosed that most of the undergraduates get below 10,000 per month (47.3%), followed by (39%) while those who received more such as (21,000-30,000), (31,000-40,000) (41,000-50,000) and (Above 50,000) were just (6.8%), (1.4%), (0.7%) and (4.8%) respectively

The financial standing of parents and Sponsors of the respondents revealed that most of the fathers were above average (38.1%), those who were rich were just (29.3%) while those categorized as poor or below average were (2.7% or

17.7%). The mother financial status showed that most mothers above average (45.3%) and those who were rich were (32.0%) while those categorized as below average or poor were (0.7% or 13.3%). Those respondents that has sponsors disclosed that most of their sponsors were rich (44.6%), (11.6%) very rich and (33.0%) above average but those who were below average are (9.8%) and (0.9%) poor.

The percentage distribution of respondents parent's highest level of education revealed that most of their mothers had HND/BSC/BA (51.0%) followed by OND/NCE (27.95%) while school Cert were (8.3%) and post graduates (6.1%). Also, the father's level of education revealed that most of them were HND/BSC/BA (50.0%) followed by Postgraduate (25.0%) while OND/NCE were (16.3%) and School Cert (8.3%).

The percentage distribution of respondents opinion on factors contributing to sex work as a survival strategy disclosed that most of the respondents posited that Having bad friend can lure a female to sex work is sometimes true (29.3%) followed by those who said always true (24.7%) while those who said it is never true were 22.0% and 12% not very true. Also to avoid social rejection, students always abide by group norms was upheld by most of the respondents as not very true (35.3%), followed by (26%) sometimes true while 16.7% said often true, 10.7% said almost never true and 9.3% always often true.



The opinion that if my friends are aristos ladies, I can always manage to engage in sex work was disregarded as never true as most of the respondents said it is never always true (41.3%), followed by (24.7%) not very true while those who said sometimes true (20%), often true (7.3%) and (5.3%) always often true.

The opinion that Friends can predispose female undergraduates to sex work was finding to be often true as most of the respondents disclosed that it is sometimes true (27.7%), followed by (24.0%) often true, 20.9% Never true, not often true and (10.7%) always true.

Finally, the opinion that Friends are powerful agent of risky behaviour such as sex work was taken to be true as most of the respondent posited that it is sometimes true (34.7%), followed by (20%) often true, (18.7%) always often true while (15.3%) said it is not very true, and (11.3%) said always never true.

The perception of respondents on sex work as a survival strategy revealed that most of them do not see sex work as survival strategy as disagreed with opinion “When I have no enough cash I can always exchange sex from money” as (70.1%) strongly disagree and (19.3%) disagree, while few support the opinion which were (4.7%) strongly agree (2.0) agree and undecided (3.3%). It was also found that most of the respondent disagree that having sex with men in exchange for money is normal as (63.9%) strongly disagree and (13.6%) disagree , while few support the opinion which were (3.4%) strongly agree (8.2%) agree and undecided (10.9%).

It was also established that most of the respondent agree with the opinion that financial problem is related to sex work among female undergraduate as (27.3%) agree and (12.0%) strongly agree , while few that disagreed with the opinion were (26.0%) strongly disagree (14.0%) disagree and undecided (20.7%).

The test of relationships between father financial standing and sex work revealed that there is no significant relationship between them as chi-square ( $X^2=0.49$ ,  $P=0.97$ ). We therefore conclude that father's financial status do not necessarily determine sex work among undergraduates. More so, the test of relationships between mother's financial standing and sex work revealed that there is no significant relationship between them as chi-square ( $X^2=1.639$ ,  $P=0.801$ ). We therefore conclude that mother's financial status do not necessarily determine sex work among undergraduates. The test of relationships between sponsor's financial standing and sex work revealed that there is no significant relationship between them as chi-square ( $X^2=3.023$ ,  $P=0.55$ ). We therefore conclude that sponsor's financial status do not necessarily determine sex work among undergraduates.

The implication of these results is that most of the sampled respondents do not practiced sex work or they are not ready to come out openly what actually influence their involvement in sex work. We therefore preceded to in-depth interview with five (5) participants who are actually involved this activity. From

their response, it was found that sex work is fun and it is the only way to get money to survive the challenges of campus life, the participant actually revealed sex work is not a legal business but some lecturers and other menace of life push some students into it thereby making sex work alternative means of livelihood:

The study also investigated the influence of peer group in engaging in sex work, it was revealed that peer group influence and friends on campus thought them this way of life so as not to continue living in poverty and they advised in going out with them, although, not by force.

## 5.2 CONCLUSION

In Nigeria today, sex work business is a very common means of survival especially among female undergraduates in our various higher institutions of learning. Sex work business serves as a means of survival and escape route from poverty, unemployment, and it is usually regarded as a means of getting financial support to finance academic expenses especially among female undergraduates. Sex work is a morally wrong act. Sex work is an expression of lust, spreading diseases that threaten the collective health of a society either through students or every perpetrator of the act in the society". This is as a result of its effect in the society. Hence, because of the high HIV infection rates and large number of sexual partners, student sex workers (including non-students) have been considered a core group for the transmission of HIV/AIDS

and other sexually transmitted diseases. Sex work is a universal phenomenon with morals, social, psychosocial and medial implications. Many of those who engaged in sex work were attempting to earn money to escape poverty. But this negativity is not enough reason for people to indulge in this act of sexual immorality.

Finally, sex work is a menace in the society and thus, should not be legalized especially in the case of undergraduate students whose' aim is to acquire degree and obtain universal knowledge to be important in life. Sex work may not be eliminated completely so far as the urge for sex by both customers and sex workers are concerned. The more restrictive a society is, the greater the pressures for sex work to provide outlets for those who are not married.

Thus far this study has done justice to the objective of the study and has identified that sex work is common among EKSU undergraduates, it has also identified financial constraint and societal influence on the practice of sex work among female students.

Hence, the following recommendations to this research work will contribute in reducing the problem of sex work to a tolerable level and even eradicate it finally in the case of undergraduates who serve as the future of the nation, if fully implemented.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are suggested to combat sex work among female undergraduates in Ekiti State University.

The university management should ensure disciplines among their staff and remove bad eggs among academia which are been encouraging the menace.

More research should be carried out to identify the appropriate methods of sanitizing the public on sex work and the various effects on the health.

The government should provide employment since unemployment and poverty are some of the causes of commercial sex work in our society today.

The government should promulgate laws to regulate sex work. These laws will consider sex work as a criminal activity and also give a strong disapproval of it, this will definitely reduce the total dependence on sex work as a profession.

All hands should be on desk to tackle this social problem by exposing and tracking down the people behind the shameful business of sex work.

Students should be encouraged not to engage in any illegal activities that can jeopardize their career.

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## RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is intended to collect data for my B.Sc honours project, an important requirement for the award of a B.Sc(sociology) Degree. As a colleague, u are expected to help in filling the questionnaire. Honest response to each of the question would be greatly appreciated, and whatever response or information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality, the instrument will be used for academic work only. Thank you

### Section A

Instructions: the items below seek pertinent information about you to enable me describe you as a respondents in the study, please fill in the blank spaces or tick the options that best describe you

- (a) Sex: Male(  ), Female(  )
- (b) Age as at last birthday.....(yr)
- (c) Department.....
- (d) Level/part: .....
- (e) Religious Affiliation: Christianity (  ) Islam(  ), Traditional (  ) Other (  )
- (f) Monthly Stipend.....(N)
- (g) How would you describe your parent/sponsor financially?
- (h) Father
  - a. Poor (  )
  - b. Below Average (  )
  - c. Above average (  )
  - d. Rich (  )

e. Very Rich ( )

(i) Mother

a- Poor ( )

b- Below Average ( )

c- Above average ( )

d- Rich ( )

e- Very Rich ( )

(j) Sponsor

a- Poor ( )

b- Below Average ( )

c- Above average ( )

d- Rich ( )

e- Very Rich ( )

(k) Parent highest educational qualification

(l) Mother's highest

a- School Cert ( )

b- OND/NCE ( )

c- HND/B.S.C,B.A ( )

d- Post-Graduate M.S.C MA.PhD. ( )

(m) Father's highest

a. School Cert ( )

b. OND/NCE ( )

c. HND/B.S.C,B.A ( )

d. Post-Graduate M.S.C MA.PhD. ( )

(n) Type of residence:

- a- Rented ( ) and Family owned( )
- b- One-room apartment ( )
- c- Room and Parlour ( )
- d- One Wing/2 Bedroom ( )
- e- 3 Bedroom ( )
- f- Flat Owned Bungalow ( )
- g- Duplex ( )

**SECTION B**

**Instructions:** This section seek to know your level of peer relation, you are therefore required to provide answers indicating your view on statement provided below .Please tick only one of the opinions and rate your response to the scale. note 1= **Almost never or never true**, 2= **Not very true**, 3=**Sometimes true**, 4=**Often true**, 5=**Almost always or always true**

S/N	Items	Almost never or never true	Not very true	Sometimes True	Often true	Almost always or always true
1	Having bad friend can lure a female to sex work					
2	To avoid social rejection, students always abide by group norm					

3	If my friends are aristos ladies, I can always manage to engage in sex work					
4	Friends can predispose female undergraduates to sex work					
5	Friends are powerful agent of risky behaviour such as sex work					

### Section C: Sex work perception Scale

This section seek to know your perception of premarital sex you are therefore required to provide answers indicating your view on statement provided below .

**1=strongly disagree (SD),2=Disagree(D),3=Undecided(UD),4=Agree(A), 5=Strongly Agree(SA)**

Please tick only one of the opinions and rate your response to the scale of 1-5 as provided below.

S/N	Items	SD	D	UD	A	SA
1	When I have no enough cash I can always exchange sex from money					
2	Lack of financial capacity predisposes female undergraduates to sex work practice.					

3	Having sex with men in return for money is normal					
4	As a female undergraduates engage in aristos is one way to make a living					
5	Sex work is one of the surviving strategies for female undergraduates in higher institution.					
6	Financial difficulty problem is related to sex work among female undergraduates					

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Can you identify yourself please?
2. What is your understanding of sex work in Ekiti State University?
3. What did you know about the prevalence of sex work in Ekiti State University?
4. Do you think sex work is encouraged in the university environment?
5. If yes/no why?
6. How can you describe your financial strength?
7. How well do you subscribe to group ideas?
8. How well do you subscribe to group influence?
9. Why do you think undergraduate ladies engage in sex work?
10. Do you think prostitution is the only survival means?
11. Do you think that lack of financial capacity predisposes female undergraduates to sex work practices?
12. Do you think friends can predispose female undergraduates to sex work?
13. Does sex work have negative effects on student's wellbeing?