



EXPERIENCES OF NON-CONSENSUAL SEX AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RIVERS STATE

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Abstract: The study on experiences of non-consensual sex among senior secondary school students in Rivers State was conceived consequent upon the prevalence of such behaviours with little or no concern on the effects on the victims. This study investigated the experiences of non-consensual sex among students. The descriptive cross sectional survey design was adopted in this study, 3 research questions guided the study. A sample of 1,600 senior secondary school students was selected using multi-stage sampling procedure. The questionnaire titled “Experiences of Non-consensual Sex” validated by 5 experts in Reproductive Health, Statistics and Health Education, which had a reliability index of 0.89 via cronbach alpha, was used to collect data. Data collected were analysed using percentages, mean and standard deviation. The results of the study indicated that students had poorly experienced non-consensual sex, ($\bar{x} = 2.49$, $SD = 0.85$) irrespective of age experiences of non-consensual sex remained poor but with respect to gender males had more experiences of non-consensual sex than the females ($\bar{x} = 2.48$, $SD = 0.56$, $\bar{x} = 2.44$, $SD = 0.64$). Based on the findings of the study recommendations such as; curriculum review to include such experiences for related subject areas, health awareness campaigns intensification, punishment of offenders in line with the ambits of the law among others were made.

Keywords: Non-consensual Sex, Experiences, Students, Rivers State

Introduction

Non-consensual sex involves any form of sexually related advance or approach against the will or consent of the individual. Non-consensual sex implies that the individual does not want, does not consent to such sexual advances by the perpetrators. Jejeebhoy (2007) defined non-consensual sex as sexual assault, threat, intimidation, unwanted touching and rape. Similarly Ajuwon and Olaleye (2011) posited that non-consensual sex embraces a wide range of circumstances were sexual attempts and activities occurs without consent of one of the persons involved. Non-consensual sex experiences embrace a wide range of unwanted sexual attempts, or approaches on the victim, ranging from unwanted touching of erotic parts of the body such as; the

breast, the buttocks, the thighs, unwanted sexual comments, forced embrace, unwanted kissing, sweet talking, verbal insistence, threats, intimidation, withholding economic support, use of drugs, physical strength among others (Jejeebhoy & Bott, 2005) The experiences of non-consensual sex as enumerated above occur at different settings, examples are at the garage, on the road side, at home, the market and in the school.

Nicholas (2007) assessed unwanted early sexual experiences in South Africa among 1434 first year university students using the descriptive survey design of whom 409(28.5%) reported exposure to unwanted sexual experiences. The study further reported that most of the respondents knew their perpetrator (80.2%) and been exposed to unwanted sexual experience more than once (45.7%).

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The most common form of non-consensual sexual experience among this group as recorded by the study was verbal insistence 109(58%) followed by threats and intimidation (61.21.3%). The study corroborated the target of the current study which seeks to investigate the NCE experiences of secondary school students in Rivers State such as touched against will, verbal insistence, threats and intimidation, however the present study will not document perpetrators of NCS.

The Guttmacher Institute (2004) researched on non-consensual coerced first intercourse and reproductive health among adolescents in Rukai, Uganda, adopting the descriptive survey design and the questionnaire. Using simple percentage to analyse data, the following results were obtained. That 19% of young women had coerced sexual intercourse six) years and 33% had eight or more cases. 14% of all the respondents reported that their first sexual intercourse was coerced. 26% of all below 14 years had their first sexual intercourse coerced. From 15 years the prevalence fell to 10%. Overall a modest but significant difference in cumulative number of partners was evident between respondents who reported having had been coerced and those who had not. Young women whose first intercourse had been coerced were significantly more than those who had not been coerced to report having had two sexual partners (66% vs 51%). This present study seeks to document age of student at sexual debut and further investigate the experience of sexual coercion among the study group.

Sipsma, Jose-Antonio, Cerrato and Walter (2000) studied the attitude of students in Spain towards sexual aggression. Using hypothetical via the opinionnaire cases to which students expressed their position or thought as regards sexual aggression, it was observed that acceptance of forced sex was significantly related to gender. Male's taking the lead, years of study and experience of sexual aggression. Results also revealed that 17.5% of all male students (n = 189) accepted forced sex and 33.2% of all female students (n = 223) had experienced some form of unwanted sexual activity; 7.7% of the women had experienced attempted or completed rape. Only 39% of these women victimized sought any form of help. The present study seeks to document experiences with gender, and educational level of parents which were not considered in the previous study.

Mitchelle and Willings (1998) studied anticipation and communication around first sexual intercourse through semi-

structured questionnaire and interviewed young people aged 16-19 in England. Using measures of mean they arrived at the following results: that about 60% of first intercourse were unplanned, unexpected whereas about 30% of first intercourse were coerced and that the mean age at first intercourse was 17 years. Byrne, Tilghman and Malebranche (2015) studied sexual coercion contact and psychological correlates among diverse males. The study adopted the descriptive correlational design. A sample of 284 diverse adolescents and emerging adult males in high schools and colleges were selected through random sampling in the United State of America (USA). Results showed that 4 in 10 participants (43%) experienced sexual coercion. More especially, the participants reported verbal coercion (31%, n = 86), seduction coercion 26, n = 73), physical coercion (18%, n = 52), and substance coercion (7%, n = 19). Racial differences were found such that Asian participants reported significantly lower rates of sexual coercion than Blacks, White and Latino participants. 95% of respondents reported that women were the perpetrators, participants also reported that internal obligation, seductive and peer pressure tactics in descriptions of coercion experiences. Sexual coercion tactics (i.e. verbal, insistence, seduction, physical pressure) and resulting sexual activity (i.e. fondling, attempted intercourse, and completed intercourse) were associated with psychosocial outcomes. Specifically, sexual coercion that resulted in sexual intercourse was associated with greater sexual risk taking and alcohol use. Verbal and substance coercion were associated with psychological distress, and substance coercion was associated with sexual risk taking. This present study is poised on finding out the forms of coerce sexual experiences of secondary school students in Rivers state but will not relate such experiences with psychological distress suffered victims. This study will have concentrated in experiences of NCS and gender and age, furthermore techniques adopted by the perpetrator will not be studied/

Cook and Mueheleashard (2011) researched on men's self-report of non-consensual sexual activity ranging from unwanted kissing, petting or intercourse, they had engaged in because of physical or psychological pressure or from social expectations about male sexuality. Using the descriptive survey design and questionnaire, they asked if respondents had ever engaged in non-consensual sexual activity for any of 51 reasons they postulated. The questionnaire was administered to 507 men and 486 women. More



women (97.5%) than men (93.5%) had experienced unwanted sexual activity. More men (62.7%) than women (46.3%) had experienced non-consensual intercourse. Using factor analysis, they grouped the 51 questionnaire items into 13 general reasons. Comparing percentage for men and women who had engaged in unwanted sexual activities, seven (7) different reasons were prevalent. Five (5) were more frequent for women and 2 for men. Those for men were peer pressure and popularity. The study further added that the situation was due to the double standard for male and female sexuality. The identified forms of NCS are same with the present study but concentrated in gender whereas same study will also study age and educational level of parents about NCS.

In a related study by Jaya, Michelle and Hindin (2007) reported results from a study titled “Non-consensual experience of adolescents in urban India has it that 32% of boys and 42% of girls have been touched against their will. This is a major concern of the present study the study will determine among other forms of unwanted touching against victims will. After multivariate adjustment, both boys and girls who had ever worked (odds ratio = 1.76, $P = .05$ and OR = 1.79, $P = .004$ respectively) and those who had a friend of the opposite sex (gender) OR = 3.64, $P = .0001$ and OR = 2.19, $P = .0001$ respectively) were more likely to report the experience. Most commonly reported perpetrators were female friends for boys (60%) and strangers for girls (93%), 15% of boys and 3% of girls reported that someone forcibly tried to have physical relationship with them. Boys who had ever worked (OR = 3.73, $P = .007$) were more likely to report attempted forced physical relationship (OR 3.73, $P = .0001$ and OR = 3.41, $P = .03$ respectively). The most common reported perpetrators were female friends for boys (72%) and neighbours (60%) for girls. Haven ever worked, having a friend against experiences of non-consensual sex will not be emphasized in the current study. Furthermore, the perpetrators of NCS will not be studied in the present research rather, knowledge and experiences of NCS will be investigated in this study. A major congruence with the current study is the area concerning forced sexual relationship or intercourse.

Dilillo (2002) studied the understanding of perpetrators of nonphysical sexual coercion. Characteristics of those who cross the line, using the descriptive survey research design and structured interviews and questionnaires on college students in

Nebraska, they obtained the following results: Nonphysical tactics (e.g. verbal pressure) are utilized to gain sexual contact with unwilling partners. Sexual coercers differed from non-offenders in that they more often subscribed to rape (85%). Myths viewed inter-personal violence as more acceptable, reported greater hostility towards females (75%) and perceived male-female relationship as more inherently adversarial. In addition, sexual coercive males showed stronger indicators of promiscuity and delinquency (6.7%) this present study will concentrate on the forms experiences by students including verbal insistence. David and Boyer (1992) researched on sexual abuse as a factor in adolescent pregnancy and child maltreatment. Using survey design and the questionnaire drew a sample of 535. Two third of the sample of young women from Washington who became pregnant as adolescent had been sexually abused, 55% had been molested, 42% were reported to had been victims of attempted rape and 44% had been raped. Compared with adolescent women who became pregnant but had not been abused, sexually victimized teenagers began intercourse a year earlier, were more likely to have been hot, slapped or beaten by a partner and to have exchanged sex for money, drug or a place to stay. The study reviewed concentrated on only rape and attempted rape in relation to pregnancy whereas the present study will concentrate in other forms of NCS including rape and attempted rape however the current study will not study transactional sex.

Carlos, Barbara and Hudes (2007) researched on sexual coercion among youths and young adults in Lima. Lifetime sexual coercion and that of first sexually active young people were drawn using simple random sampling from 611 adolescents and 607 young adults adopting the descriptive survey design. The results showed that half of the young women and a quarter of the young men reported sexual coercion. In multiple logistic regression analysis, men and women who reported having been coerced at heterosexual initiation also reported a lower lifetime heterosexual partners and less sexual knowledge than men whose sexual initiation was not coerced or consensual. This present study will investigate the coercive sexual experiences of secondary school students in relation to gender. It will also study the knowledge of NCS experiences which could be either high or low in relation to gender.

Jejeebhoy and Bott (2005) researched on non-consensual sexual experiences of young people. A cross sectional study, using both



survey research and indebt interviews, conducted among 1,664 married young women in Gujirat and West Bengal, India, using descriptive data and multiple logistic regressions, they identified the prevalence and risk factors for occasional and frequent sexual intercourse. Qualitative data were analysed to examine the context in which non-consensual sexual activities takes place. Result showed that 12% of married women experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse frequently, 32% experience it occasionally. The risk of experiencing non-consensual sexual intercourse was lower among women who knew their husband fairly well at the time of marriage, regularly received support from their husband in conflict with other family members or lived in economically better-off household. Frequently non-consensual sex was associated with not yet having had a child or having become pregnant, with lower education and with agreeing norms that justify wife beating. The findings of this study are in line with the current study because this study will also document the non-consensual sex experiences of secondary school students although not with married people. Educational level of parents will be student whereas the reviewed study considered educational level of victims.

Statement of the Problem

Students are supposed to be free from all forms of unwanted touching of erotic parts of the body, sex intimidation and threats, forced to viewing pornography, drugged into sex, sexually related threats and intimidation among others. However, the fate of secondary school students in Rivers State is that of increase in non-consensual sex ranging from repeated sex related intimidations and threats, verbal insistence, pingping (fast messages on social media platform), introduction to pornography, use of coercion, and drugs to gain sexual pleasure by perpetrators. However, when non-consensual sex ends in rape the victim stands the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS, rejection, guilt, unintended and unplanned pregnancies that in most cases ends in criminal abortion and consequent death. Cases abound were victims of non-consensual sex attempted suicide, or completed suicide. This research sort answer to the following question: what are the non-consensual sex experiences of secondary school students in Rivers State?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the experiences of non-consensual sex among senior secondary school students in Rivers State

Research Question and Hypotheses

Research Question 1 What are the non-consensual sex experiences of senior secondary school students in Rivers State?

Null Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the non-consensual sex experiences scores of senior secondary school students in Rivers State based on their age.

Null Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in non-consensual sex experience score of senior secondary school students in Rivers State based on their gender using mean scores.

Significance of the Study

This study has so many significant dimensions to it. The findings of this study are of great importance to students, guidance counsellors in schools, health educators, school administrators, researchers, the mass media among others.

METHODOLOGY

Study Design. This study adopted the descriptive cross sectional survey research design. The researcher collected data on the experiences of non-consensual sex among the respondents and analysed data without manipulating any variable in the study

Population of the Study. The population of the study consisted of 118,903 senior secondary school students in Rivers State spread across the 247 government schools in the 23 Local Government Areas in Rivers State.

Sample and Sampling Techniques. The sample size for the study consisted of 1,600 senior secondary school students. Multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted in the study thus, stratification based on senatorial district, proportionate stratified and simple random sampling were adopted in the study.

Instrument for Data Collection. The instrument for data collection was the questionnaire titled “Experiences of non-consensual Sex” made of two sections. “A” emphasized socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and “B” listed out the various forms of non-consensual sex on a polychotomous response options.

Validation of the Instrument The instrument was validated by 5 research experts in Public Health, Health Education, Sex Psychology, Statistics and Reproductive Health.



Reliability of the Instrument The reliability of the instrument was tested using cronbach alpha on data obtained from a group of students in the a study area which were not part of the sample size. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.89 which is high enough and was used for the study.

Method of Data Analysis Percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyse data.

Results of the Study

Research Question 1: What are the non-consensual sex experiences scores of senior secondary school students in Rivers State?

Table 1: Range of Scores on Senior Secondary School Students’ Experiences of Nonconsensual Sex

Response	Range of Scores	N	%	Remarks
No	8-19	1546	96.9	Poor experience
Yes	20-32	49	3.1	Good experience

In table 1, it was observed that 49(3.1%) of the students with the scores ranging from 20 to 32 had good experiences of non-consensual sex, while 1546(96.9%) of the students who scored between 8 and 19 had poor experiences of non-consensual sex.

Null Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the non-consensual sex experiences scores of senior secondary school students in Rivers State based on their age.

Table 2: ANOVA on the Mean Scores of Secondary School Students on Their Non-consensual Sex Experiences Based on their Age

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	Cal.F	Crit.F	P	Remark
Between groups	1893.280	2	946.640				
Within groups	16625.760	1592	10.443	90.65	3.00	0.00	S
Total	18519.041	1594					

Table 2 indicates that at 0.05 level of significance 2df numerator and 1592df denominator, the calculated F 90.65 is greater than the critical F of 3.00($p \leq 0.05$), the first null hypothesis is therefore rejected. There is significant difference in the mean scores of secondary school students on their knowledge of non-consensual sex experience based on their age.

Null Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in non-consensual sex experience score of senior secondary school students in Rivers State based on their gender using mean scores.

Table 3: Z-test on the Mean Scores of Secondary School Students on their Non-consensual Sex Experiences Based on Gender

Gender	N	\bar{x}	SD	Df	Cal.Z	Crit.Z	P	Remarks
Male	800	13.03	3.65					
Female	785	11.71	3.01	1593	7.85	1.96	0.00	S

Table 3 shows that at 0.05 level of significance and 1593df the calculated z 7.85 is greater than the critical z 1.96 (< 0.05), the

second null hypothesis is therefore rejected. Then, there is significant difference in the mean scores of male and female



students' non-consensual sex experiences with male having more experiences than the female students.

Discussions

Non-consensual Sex Experiences of Secondary School

Students in Rivers State

The result indicates that Majority of the students 1546(96.9%) have poor experiences of non-consensual sex. This indicates that the non-consensual sexual experiences score of secondary school students in Rivers State is low. Hence, they have poor experiences of non-consensual sex. That is to say that all the forms of non-consensual sex identified by the researcher were poorly experiences by the respondents. The result that secondary school students in Rivers State have poor (low) experiences of non-consensual sex is not surprising due to the recent increase in the jingles by various organizations such as the federated union of female lawyers, Nigerian medical association, the media and many other nongovernmental organization condemning all forms of violence on women and children and even creating platforms for victims to seek redress. Another reason for the low experience could be the efforts of the law enforcement and the judiciary in recent times, several convictions have been made in the recent past in Rivers State. Perpetrators of different forms of non-consensual sex have been made to face the consequences of their actions in the last 2 to 3 years. This may have served as a deterrent to would be perpetrators, hence the low experiences by the secondary school students in Rivers state. The low (poor) experience could also be due to ignorance on the part of the respondents'. majority of the students as shown by the findings on knowledge of non-consensual sex do not know/understand what constitutes non-consensual sex and so simply see such experiences as normal.

The findings of this study are in congruence with research findings by Nicholas (2007) who reported 28.5% of non-consensual experiences among South American students. The Guttmacher Institute (2004) who also reported values as low as 19% of coerced sexual experiences among young adults. Sipsma, Jose, Antonio, Cerrato and Walter (2000) reported 17.7% of all forms of non-consensual sexual experiences among students in Spain. Furthermore, studies in consonant with the present study were those of Wellings and Michhelle (1998) who reported 30% of non-consensual sex experiences in their study among secondary school students in England and Dickson, Paul, Peter

and Silver reported values as low as 0.2% for men and 7% for women overall (7.2%) experiences of non-consensual sex among students in New Zealand.

Conversely, studies by Byrna, Tilghman and Malebranche (2015) reported values of non-consensual sexual experiences as high as 73% among high school students in the United States of America. Cook and Muchileashard (2011) reported extremely high level of experiences of unwanted kissing, petting, actual sexual intercourse, psychological pressure among others of 97.5% among males and female in India. Jaya et al! (2007) reported 74% experiences of non-consensual sex among secondary school adolescents in Urban India.

Dillilo (2002) also reported result contrary to the findings of the present study in their study among student in Nebraska. Their result showed very high percent of rape (85%) hostility method (75%). Very similar results were obtained by Carlos Barbara and Hudes (2007) thus, half of the girls and a quarter of the boys which translates to about 76% non-consensual sexual experiences level in Lima and Hendrik (2008) reported that the level of non-consensual sexual experiences of secondary school Adolescents in Australia was as high as 60% and above.

The result with high experiences of non-consensual sex could be due to the use of sophisticated data collecting method adopted by the researchers, such as computer based interview method which was not employed in the present study. Another reason could be due to the fact that majority of the studies that recorded high rate of non-consensual sex experiences are countries where power supply and inter-net facilities are free for adolescents, hence they can communicate secretly with perpetrators. Such open internet, free for young adults creates assess to pornographic sites which may have aided the increase in non-consensual sexual experiences of students in such areas. Finally, studies with high report seem to be better developed and would naturally aid adolescents and students to be outspoken compared to the locale for the present study that shroud matters of sex in religion and culture, hence, victims would not indicate their experiences.

Non-Consensual Sex Experiences Based on Age

The results of the study showed that students irrespective of their age brackets have poor experiences of non-consensual sex. However, students age between 18 and 21 years have more but poor experiences of non-consensual sex. The study further showed that there existed a significant difference in the mean



scores of secondary school students on their non-consensual sex experience based on their age. The results above indicate that, the higher the age the more the experiences of non-consensual sex and that means that there exists a significant difference in the mean scores of secondary school students' experiences of non-consensual sex based on age. Thus when age is put into consideration experience of non-consensual sex among secondary school students differ.

The result that students older have more experiences is not surprising because the higher the age of secondary school students and adolescents the more the physical maturity and the appearance of secondary sexual characteristics. One would expect that those groups of students who are having developed features such as the chest, breast, genital, buttocks would attract perpetrators hence the higher experiences compared to their counterparts of lower ages. Another reason for such a result could be that students of lower age have less of friends of the opposite sex, since a lot of studies have affirmed that perpetrators of non-consensual sex are most of the time known to their victims, especially those of the opposite sex. The results of this study are in agreement with studies by Vikran, Andrew and Kamat (2001), who reported that 96% of students aged 16 had experienced non-consensual sex, whereas just 4% of the study group were reported not to have experienced it. Similar results were obtained by David and Boyer (1992) who reported 55% sexual molestation and 44% rape among young women in the United States of America. Further related results were obtained by Keller and Tillman (2009) who reported significant relationship between age and non-consensual sex emphasizing that younger ages between 6-15 years had less risky sexual behaviours including non-consensual sex, as against those above 15 years (18 years specifically). Other studies with similar results were Willings and Michelle (1998) reported 60% among students in England aged 16-19 years. Ramiro (2005) reported higher rates of non-consensual sex among student aged 15 years and above in Philippines as high as 15% and 96.9% for male and female respectively. Sipsma et al (2000) further confirms the findings of this study in their report of over 60% of non-consensual sex experiences among Australian adolescents aged 14-19 years of which 82% were reported to have been pregnant and 88% were at sexual debut. Agardth (2011) reported that there exists a significant relationship between age and non-consensual sex among students in Uganda (or 1.6, 95%

cl; 1.1-2.3) and debut (or 2.4, 95%, cl; 1.5-3.7). Ajuwon et al (2002) further corroborates the findings of the present study with the report that 53% of adolescent apprentice above 15 years had experienced non-consensual sex, of which 21% were in exchange for gifts and 4% were complete rape.

However, some studies arrived at result converse to the findings of the present study. Rakhi, Muralidhar and Talmar (2014) reported that there was no significant relationship between age and experiences of non-consensual sex among adolescent girls aged 17-32 years in Delhi, India. Studies by Sarah and Burry (2010) reported no significant relationship between non-consensual sexual intercourse and female students aged 15 years in Wales. Guttmacher Institute in their study of school adolescents in Rukai, Uganda reported that 19% of students especially women aged 14 years and below had 26% of non-consensual sex and those aged 15 and above had 10% of non-consensual sex, indicating higher experiences for those below 15 years and lower for those above. Hence, non-consensual sex progresses in descending order with increasing age. Ajuwon et al (2006) reported 13% non-consensual experiences among students in North-Eastern State secondary schools in Nigeria. Studies by Singh and Dunah (1999) among American adolescent women reported that those aged 15-19 years had 40% coercive sexual experiences and that non-consensual sex reduce with increasing age, that is, that those aged below 15 had outrageous report of non-consensual sex experiences. Studies by the Family Health International and the Youth Net (2010) are at dis-concordance with the findings of the study with the results of 20%, 15% for male and female aged 15 and above. Similar results were obtained by Barbara, Renate and Steffen (2003), Palmer Mac Mahoon, Bruce and Ball (2009). The results disagreeing with the findings of the present study could be attributed to the method adopted for data collection. Most of the studies dis-concordant with present findings adopted the interview method for the collection of data, in which most times yields to faking and shyness on the respondents to disclose issues of sex especially in developing nations. Other reasons for the difference in results could be adduced to the sample size used for the study which were smaller compared to that of the present study.

Non-Consensual Sex Experiences Based on Gender

Results of the study showed that students irrespective of their age brackets have poor experiences of non-consensual sex. However,



students aged between 18 and 21 years have more but poor experiences of non-consensual sex and that, there is a significant difference in the mean scores of secondary school students on their non-consensual sex experience based on their gender. The results above indicated that male students have more non-consensual sexual experiences than their female counterparts. This goes to explain that there exists a significant difference in the mean scores of non-consensual sexual experiences of secondary school students in Rivers State based on their age. The result that non-consensual sexual experiences has a significant difference with respect to gender is not surprising but that male students have more experiences than their female counterparts is surprising because ordinarily one will expect that females are recipient of unwanted sexual experiences while the males are labelled perpetrators. Amidst the cultural, religious and erroneous opinion held by many that male cannot be victims of non-consensual sex. However, the results of this study prove it that males can be victims of non-consensual sex just like females in other settings. The findings of this study are in line with the findings of Vikran et al (2001) who reported that more boys than girls reported to have experienced non-consensual sex in a study constructed among adolescents in schools in Goa, India. Similar results were obtained by Jaya and Hindin (2008) who posited that coercive sexual experience among males was (28%) than females (20%) students in the United States of America. Ajuwon et al (2006) had higher experiences among males (19%) than females (6%) among secondary school students in North Eastern Nigeria. Further corroborating the results of this study were the findings of Cook and Mucheleashard (2011) who reported higher levels of non-consensual sex experiences among males (62.7%) than females (46.3%) had experienced non-consensual sexual intercourse. Similar results were obtained by Olaleye and Ajuwon (2011) research report which showed that non-consensual sexual experiences of secondary school students in Ibadan was 58% and 56% unwanted sex at sex debut for male and female students respectively.

The findings of this study runs contrary to study findings of previous researches, such as; Jaya, Michelle and Hindin (2007) who reported that more girls 42% than boys 32% have experienced non-consensual sex of which the commonest was touch against will among adolescents in urban India. In a related development Jewkes (2000) published the Epidemiology of rape

in South Africa as being 240 incidences per 100, 000 women as against per 100, 000 in the United States of America and that such results far out ways what is obtainable for men. Dillilo (2004) in his study of perpetrators of sexual coercion among students in Nebraska reported 75% hostility against female in relationship including various forms of non-consensual sex. He further concluded that females were more victims and males the perpetrators of virtually all forms of non-consensual sex including rape. Against the finding of the present were that of Carlos, Barbara and Hudes (2001) who reported that a quarter (25%) of males as against half (50%) of females for a sample size of 611 adolescents in Lima reported to have experienced non-consensual sex. Furthermore, studies by Ramiro (2005), has it that 51% males against 96.9% of females were reported to have had experiences of sexual coercion among adolescent students in Philippines. Results from a study by the Youth Net and Family Health International (2010) indicated that girls in Thailand had twice sexual coercive experiences than boys. Similarly, Duwung (2000) reported that 70% of girls in Bangladesh have experience non-consensual sex and that the males were the perpetrators and Erukar (2004) who related that 21% of females and 11% males in Kenya have experiences sexual coercion of which the perpetrators were basically person known to them.

The studies with result converse to findings of the present study could be due to poor statistical tools used for measurement, the place or locale of the study, the level of enlightenment. Facts, in recent times indicate that males are now opening up to unwanted sexual attempts at them as against the previous assumptions that males cannot be sexually harassed. Some other reasons could be due to sample size used for the study, the present study used a larger sample size.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study; the following recommendations were made:

1. Instituting special units in schools and hospitals to take care of victims of non-consensual sex experiences by way of providing medical and psychological services for victims to cope, like the medicines sans theories.
2. Health educators and non-governmental organizations should intensify health awareness campaigns among students, adolescents and all others to equip them with the requisite technologies adopted by perpetrators.



3. The laws concerning non-consensual sex should be emphasized, intensified and enforced to serve as deterrent to would-be perpetrators of non-consensual sex experiences.
4. The mass media should design programmes to feature professionals who will educate the masses on the various forms of non-consensual sex and the consequences on both perpetrators and victims.
5. The curriculum for the secondary school level should feature non-consensual sex in all related subject area like equip students with the knowledge of such experiences and the various forms it exists.

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