



CAUSES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG HEARING IMPAIRED LEARNERS AT FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (SP) OYO

ADEDAYO ADESOKAN(Ph.D)
Department of Special Education
Kwara State University, Malete
adedayo.adesokan@kwasu.edu.ng

OLUBUKOLA CHRISTIANAH DADA(Ph.D)
Department of Special Education
Kwara State University, Malete

COMFORT OLUKEMI ADEAGBO
Directorate of Sign Language Interpreting
Federal College of Education (sp), Oyo.
fajinmicomfortolukemi@gmail.com

Abstract

Man is rational. It is only an insane that will behave without having any reason behind his/her behavior. Sexual satisfaction is one of the basic needs of a complete man. This is being triggered by man's sexual urge in particular. Hearing impaired learners are also human beings with sexual urge. It is believed that the urge to satisfy sexual desire is prevalent among the group of learners identified at Federal College of Education (Sp) Oyo. Satisfaction of sexual desire involves the two genders. Men crave for sex the same way women crave for sex. Learners in higher institutions are said to be matured. Hence, they engage in sexual relationship not minding the consequences. As a result of this background phenomenal which underscores the prevalence of risky sexual behavior among hearing impaired learners, this paper tries to examine the causes of the unruly practice of sexual behavior among the hearing impaired learners. The research relied on the results obtained from the reaction of the learners identified for this work. The perception of the stakeholders were equally sought through structured questionnaires. The research discovered that hearing impaired learners opt for risky sexual behavior for monetary gain and for sexual satisfaction among others. The paper therefore recommended that the parents and other stakeholders attend to the needs of the hearing impaired learners as one of the possible solutions. Sexual education was also recommended to stall this undesirable practice among hearing impaired learners.

Key Words: Causes, Hearing Impaired, Perception, Prevalence, Risky Sexual Behaviour

Introduction

One of the attributes of man and animal is the ability to procreate. This is only possible through sexual intercourse. While animal have sex in order to procreate, human beings engage in sexual intercourse for the purpose of sexual satisfaction. This is one of the reasons man gets married. Marriage is a legal union through which man and woman come together to have sex legally. Today, youths engage in sexual behavior without getting married to each other. As a result of this, the youths are exposed to risky sexual behavior.

As one of the man's psychological needs, human beings experience sexuality as a fundamental aspect of their lives from infancy to old age. Lucas and Fox (2022) opined that human Sexuality is one of the fundamental drives behind everyone's feelings, thoughts, and behaviours and that human sexuality defines the means of biological reproduction, describes psychological and sociological representations of self, and orients a person's attraction to others. This means that human sexuality starts from uterus and it will last with human existence, and that it is a milestone that is innate; it is processed in the brain and thoughts and exhibited in actions especially among students with hearing impairment. It has to be stressed that, hearing impaired learners have the ability to process their thoughts and exhibit their actions like every other human being. They have sexual urge and they also process their thoughts to satisfy their urge. The group sexual impaired learners identified for this research comprises of young learners who may be careless about their sexual activities. This may expose them to sexually transmitted diseases like gonorrhea, syphilis, human immune virus (HIV) or even Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Schissel (2021) explained that students with hearing impairment are learners who cannot hear at all nor has very little hearing ability while hard of hearing students are learners who can usually hear some level of sound but may struggle to hear certain volumes, pitches or frequency. This means that students with hearing impairment are learners whose hearing levels fall below 20 decibel (db) which makes hearing level to be mild, moderate or profound. The density of the hearing makes these students with hearing impairment not to hear any meaning sounds or hear faintly. These students are human being that experience same innate tendencies and can engage in risky sexual behaviour (Schissel, 2021). This research work aims at investigating the stakeholders' causes of sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in FCEs Oyo, Oyo state in order to proffer possible solutions.

Statement of the Problem

The undue desire to satisfy sexual urge among youths especially among hearing impaired learners at Federal College of Education (Sp) Oyo, is the major problem identified in this research work. This has been leading to indiscriminate sexual practices among them. This practices have adverse effects on their present and future lives. Youths and adults engage in risky sexual behaviour freely not minding the consequences of their actions. This unsafe practices is common among students. This study intends to investigate the stakeholders' perceptions, prevalence and causes of risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in FCES Oyo, Oyo State.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to examine the causes and proffer possible solutions to risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in FCES Oyo, Oyo State by:

- i. investigating the causes of risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender
- ii. proffering possible solutions to risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender

Research questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. What are the perceived causes of risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in Federal college of Education (special) Oyo, Oyo State?
2. What are the possible solutions to risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in Federal college of Education (special) Oyo, Oyo State?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated for this study and were tested at 0.05 level of significance

1. Ho1. There is no significant difference in the perception of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal college of Education (special) Oyo, Oyo State based on gender.

Ho2. There is no significant difference on the prevalence of the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender

Ho3. There is no significant difference on the causes of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender.

Significance of the Study

This study is of social and long-term significance. It is socially geared towards raising an awareness on overlooked issues of prevalence, perception and causes of sexual behavior among learners of hearing impaired at Federal College of Education (Sp) Oyo. If the result is applied, it would improve the social well-being of the learners as a whole and hearing impaired students in particular. It would help the parents, the teachers and the students to understand their various roles in solving problems of risky sexual behaviours among hearing impaired learners. The long-term significance hinges on the fact that the findings can be replicated in other context i.e. findings and solutions could be adapted to solve similar problems among other categories of learners.

Research Design

This research is exploratory in nature. It relies on the use of questionnaires which are typically experimental to test cause-and-effect relationships. The questionnaires are used to gather preliminary data from the respondents. The research was given the direction through the formulation of three null hypotheses which were later rejected or accepted after each analysis which was guided by the t-test.

Data Analysis and Results

Data Analysis

Table 1: Distribution of respondents based on gender.

SN	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD	MEAN	STD
1	It is acceptable to have unprotected sex with a partner if they seem healthy.	51(51.0)	41(41.0)	2(2.0)	6(6.0)	3.4	0.79
2	Engaging in sexual activities under the influence of alcohol is not risky.	23(23.0)	23(23.0)	34(34.0)	20(20.0)	2.5	1.06
3	It is normal to have casual sex with multiple partners during college years.	34(34.0)	34(34.0)	13(13.0)	19(19.0)	2.8	1.10
4	Using condoms during sex is not always necessary.	58(58.0)	32(32.0)	8(8.0)	10(10.0)	3.2	0.97
5	It is fine to have sex with someone you just met	46(46.0)	36(36.0)	14(14.0)	4(4.0)	3.4	0.84
6	Having sex without knowing your partners sexual history is not a big deal.	18(18.0)	17(17.0)	35(35.0)	30(30.0)	2.2	1.0
7	It is safe to rely on the morning after pill as regular contraceptive	16(16.0)	8(8.0)	28(28.0)	48(48.0)	1.9	1.10
8	Sex with someone who has had multiple partners is not risky if they look clean.	15(15.0)	23(23.0)	25(25.0)	37(37.0)	2.2	1.09
9	It is ok to skip STI testing if you use condoms most of time	34(34.0)	39(39.0)	19(19.0)	8(8.0)	3.0	0.93
10	Exchanging sex for favour or gift is acceptable in college	48(48.0)	37(37.0)	9(9.0)	6(6.0)	3.3	0.86
Weighted mean is 2.8							

Note: The figures in parentheses are in percentages

Table 1 shows that : It is acceptable to have unprotected sex with a partner if they seem healthy (3.4), Engaging in sexual activities under the influence of alcohol is not risky (2.4), It is normal to have casual sex with multiple partners during college years (2.8), Using condoms during sex is not always necessary (3.2), It is fine to have sex with someone you just met (3.4), having sex without knowing your partners sexual history is not a big deal (2.2), It is safe to rely on the morning after pill as regular contraceptive (1.9), Sex with someone who has had multiple partners is not risky if they look clean (2.2), It is ok to skip STI testing if you use condoms most of time (3.0) and exchanging sex for favour or gift is acceptable in college (3.3). The weighted average was 2.8 which is greater than 2.50, this shows the stakeholders' perception on risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo is high. The weighted average was 2.8 which is greater

than 2.50, this shows that the stakeholders' perception on risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo is positive.

Research Question 2: What are the possible solutions to risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in Federal college of Education (special) Oyo, Oyo State?

Table 2: Table showing the percentage and mean distribution of prevalence risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in federal college of education (special) Oyo, Oyo state.

SN	Item	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	Mean	STD
1	I engage in sexual activities without discussing STI status with my partner	19(19.0)	35(35.0)	29(29.0)	17(17.0)	2.6	0.99
2	I have sex without using contraception	18(18.0)	17(17.0)	40(40.0)	25(25.0)	2.3	1.04
3	I have sex with someone who is already in a relationship with another person	17(17.0)	25(25.0)	38(38.0)	20(20.0)	2.4	0.99
4	I have experience unwanted sexual advance while under the influence of substance	49(49.0)	44(44.0)	4(4.0)	3(3.0)	3.4	0.71
5	I have sex with someone who is under legal age of consent	44(44.0)	46(46.0)	6(6.0)	4(4.0)	3.3	0.76
6	I engage in sexual activities while being emotional or mentally distress	53(53.00)	35(35.00)	6(6.0)	6(6.0)	3.4	0.85
7	I have sex with someone whose name I do not know	51(51.0)	36(36.0)	3(3.0)	10(10.0)	3.3	0.93
8	I experience pressure to engage in sexual activities from peers or partner	12(12.0)	13(13.0)	35(35.0)	40(40.0)	2.0	1.00
9	I have experience regret after engaging in sexual activities	47(47.0)	35(35.00)	11(11.0)	7(7.0)	3.2	0.91
10	I have sexually active why being underage	44(44.0)	25(25.0)	19(19.0)	12(12.0)	3.0	1.05
Weighted mean 2.9							

Note: The figures in parentheses are in percentages

Table 3 shows the level of prevalence risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in federal college of education (special) Oyo, Oyo. The following shows the level of prevalence risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in federal college of education (special) Oyo, Oyo as follows: they engage in sexual activities without discussing STI status with my partner (2.6), they disagree that they have sex without using contraception (2.3), have sex with someone who is already in a relationship with another person (2.4), they have experienced unwanted sexual advance while under the influence of substance (3.4), they have sex with someone who is under legal age of consent (3.3), they engage in sexual activities while being emotional or mentally distress (3.4), they have sex with someone whose name they do not know (3.2), they experience pressure to engage in

sexual activities from peers or partner (2.2), they have experienced regret after engaging in sexual activities (3.2), and they have sexually active why being underage (3.0). The weighted average was 2.9 which is greater than 2.50, this shows the prevalence risky sexual behavior among students with hearing impairment in federal college of education (special) Oyo, Oyo is high.

Research Question 3: what are the perceive causes of risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State.

Table 4: Table showing the percentage and mean distribution of perceive causes of risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State.

SN	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Rank
1	Inconsistent condom use.	39(39.0)	43(43.0)	13(13.0)	5(5.00)	3.2	1 st
2	Alcohol use.	22(22.0)	40(40.0)	16(16.0)	22(22.0)	2.6	6 th
3	Poly substance abuse.	31(31.0)	31(31.0)	17(17.0)	21(21.0)	2.7	5 th
4	Residing with a partner.	38(38.0)	37(37.0)	11(11.0)	14(14.0)	3.0	3 rd
5	Childhood sexual abuse	36(36.0)	40(40.0)	13(13.0)	11(11.0)	3.0	3 rd
6	Exposure to intimate partner violence	25(25.0)	23(23.0)	18(18.0)	34(34.0)	2.3	8 th
7	Depression	24(24.0)	4(4.0)	20(20.0)	52(52.0)	2.0	9 th
8	Lack of social support.	13(13.0)	13(13.0)	29(29.0)	45(45.0)	1.9	10 th
9	Recent incarceration	15(15.0)	39(39.0)	25(25.0)	21(21.0)	2.5	7 th
10	Monetary gain	35(35.0)	45(45.0)	13(13.0)	7(7.0)	3.1	2 nd

Note: The figures in parentheses are in percentages

Table 4 shows the perceived causes of risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State. The following shows the perceived causes of risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State as follows: they agreed that inconsistent condom use causes risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Oyo, Oyo State (3.2), alcohol use (2.6), poly substance abuse (2.7), residing with a partner (3.0), childhood sexual abuse (3.0), they disagree that exposure to inmate partner causes risky sexual behaviour (2.3), they also disagree that depression causes risky sexual behaviour (2.0), they disagree that lack of social support causes risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment (1.9), they agree that recent incarceration (2.5), and they agreed that monetary gains causes risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State. This table reveals that the use of condom, monetary reason, consumption of alcohol and poly substance, residing with a partner, sexual abuse are practices that underscore risky sexual behavior.

Research Hypothesis One: there is no significant difference in the perception of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender.

Table 5: T-test showing the significant difference in the perception of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std Deviation	T	F	Df	Sig	Decision
Perception	Male	44	25.95	3.22					
	Female	56	27.86	4.63	-2.32	4.38	98	0.039	Sig

Table 5 showed the summary of t-test results showing the significant difference in the perception of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender. It was revealed that male had mean score 25.95 and standard deviation 3.22 while female had mean score 27.86 and standard deviation 4.63, the t was -2.32, degree of freedom 98, F was 4.38 and significant level of 0.039 ($P < 0.05$). This implies that there was significant difference in the perception of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender. Therefore, the null hypothesis that states that there is no significant difference in the perception of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender was rejected. Female hearing impaired learners engage more in risky sexual behavior.

Research Hypothesis two: there is no significant difference on the prevalence of the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender

Table 6: T-test showing the significant difference in the prevalence risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std Deviation	T	F	Df	Sig	Decision
Prevalence	Male	44	28.61	3.41					
	Female	56	30.18	3.84	-2.13	2.78	98	0.099	Not Sig

Table 6 showed the summary of t-test results showing the significant difference in the prevalence of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender. It was revealed that male had mean score 28.61 and standard deviation 3.41 while female had mean score 30.18 and standard deviation 3.84, the t was -2.13, degree of freedom 98, F was 2.78 and significant level of 0.099 ($P > 0.05$). This implies that there was no significant difference in the prevalence of the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender. Therefore, the null hypothesis that states that there is no significant difference in the prevalence of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender was not rejected.

Research Hypothesis three: there is no significant difference on the causes of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender.

Table 7: T-test showing the significant difference on the causes of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std Deviation	T	F	Df	Sig	Decision
Causes	Male	44	29.41	4.62					
	Female	56	26.89	3.99	3.09	3.69	98	0.003	Sig

Table 5 showed the summary of t-test results showing the significant difference on the causes of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender. It was revealed that male had mean score 29.41 and standard deviation 4.62 while female had mean score 26.89 and standard deviation 3.99, the t was 3.09, degree of freedom 98, F was 3.69 and significant level of 0.003 ($P < 0.05$). This implies that there was significant difference on the causes of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender. Therefore, the null hypothesis that states that there is the significant difference on the causes of stakeholders about the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment based on gender was rejected.

Discussion of the findings

It was established that there is abnormal engagement in sex and sexual activities among hearing impaired learners at Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo. For clarity of expression, the findings would be discussed under three main sub-topics as identifiable in the research:

Perception: the research carried out revealed that there is significance difference between male and female hearing impaired learners engagement in risky sexual behavior. The reason is that the female genders have the tendency to raise money through sex while in most cases the act is being paid for by the male genders. This is the reason the null hypothesis was rejected.

Prevalence: the findings revealed that the act is prevalent among the male and female genders. There was no significance difference between the two genders at the level of prevalence. This underscores the saying that both sexes see risky and unruly sexual behavior as a means of satisfying their sexual satisfaction even though not legally married.

Causes: it was discovered that inconsistent condom use, alcohol consumption, poly substance abuse, residing with opposite sex, while in school, childhood sexual abuse, monetary gains underscore the risky sexual behaviour among students with hearing impairment in Federal College of Education (Special) Oyo, Oyo State.

Conclusion

Sexual activity is an inborn tendencies in all human, students with hearing impairment inclusive, students with hearing impairment are active sexually and they engage in different types of risky sexual behaviours without cautions. The study concludes that risky sexual behaviors are caused by the level of ignorance of the hearing impaired learners.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

- **Comprehensive Sexual Education should be** implemented at all level of education. This would help learners to understand the consequences of risky sexual behavior.
- **Government should** come out with strict punishment for adult that are taking the advantage of these poor learners. This would also stop female learners from having sex for money.
- **Parents should** always try to provide for the needs of their hearing impaired children. By this, they will not have any reason to sell their bodies for money.

References

- Abdulrahman I.J. Opirite, B. & Peter-kio, EOA. (2012). Pattern of risky Sexual behaviour and associated factors among undergraduate students of the university of Port Harcourt, River State, Nigeria, Pan Afr. Med J. 97(9), 15-26 doi. 11.1002/jclp.33931
- Barell A. (2022, June 20). What counts as high risk sexual behaviour and how to have the risk. <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/risky-sex>. URL
- Bhargava D. (2022, February 10). Definitions, Identifications and Profes Journals. <https://www.trinity.edu/sites/stUdents-vision-hearing-loss/h/-definitions>. URL
- Blahd W.H, & O'Connor H.M. (2015). High-Risk Sexual Behaviour in the context of substance. The Journal of Psychosexual health 1(1), 23-39. doi: jclp.12.2001
- Chime O.H, Orji C.J, Aneke, C. J., & Nweke I.N. (2021). Prevalence pattern and predictors of child sexual and predictors of child sexual abuse among senior secondary school students in Enugu Metropolis Malays Journal Med (Sci.) 28 (4) doi: jclp.10.2001
- Idiong U. (2021, July 25). Sexual and reproductive health. <https://ibommedicaljournal.org/index.php/imyhome/article/view48/839>.URL
- Lucas, B., & Fox, R. (2022). Human Sexuality: A Fundamental Drive. Journal of Sex Research, 59(1), 1-12. doi: 10.1080/00224499.2021.2011904. URL
- Schissel D.D (2021). Students who are Deaf or Hard of hearing. <https://study.com/academy/lesson/student>. URL