Knowledge of Unwanted Sex Among Couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
This study investigated knowledge of unwanted sex among couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. Unwanted sex in marriage relationship exists with little or no attention. Five research questions were formulated and three hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted the descriptive survey design. (Four Hundred) 400 couples were selected for the study using multi-stage sampling procedure. The instrument for data collection was a standardized questionnaire adapted from Samuel (2018) titled, “knowledge of unwanted sex”. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.86. Data was analyzed using frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation and ANOVA. The results of the study were that; the mean and standard deviation on the knowledge of couples concerning unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State was 1.46, SD=0.25. The result further showed no significant difference in the knowledge of couples concerning unwanted sex based on age (F=1.38, p>.05) and based on gender (F=0.63, p>.05). Whereas is a significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex based on level of education (F=8.14, p<.05) and State based on religion (F=3.21, p<0.05). Based on the findings of the study some recommendations were made, which included the national orientation agency (NOA) and social workers should organize programmes and campaign to convey supportive messages which explicitly acknowledge the context and pervasiveness of unwanted sex. Religious organizations should enlighten their members on the existence of unwanted sex in marriage relationships and admonish members to desist from the practice.

Keywords: Knowledge, Unwanted Sex, Couples, Ikwerre, Rivers State

INTRODUCTION
Various forms of unwanted sex have become a part of everyday living, and while it seems harmless on the surface, it actually lays the cultural foundation for rape. When the society believe that women are obligated to have sex, even when they do not actively want to, it adulterates consent. Unwanted sex refers to increasing degrees of incentive, pressure, or threat used by one partner to obtain sex that is unwanted by the other partner. Unwanted sex, especially in more extreme forms of sexual coercion or rape, is associated with harm to mental and physical health. Unwanted sexual behaviours include verbal and nonverbal behaviours that are unreciprocated and considered offensive to the person who is receiving the attention (Kelley & Parson, 2000).

Knowledge of unwanted sex
Imaledo, Peter-Kio and Asuquo (2012) studied knowledge, perception and experience of non-consensual sex among undergraduate students of the University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was adopted. In the study, 300 students were selected using purposive sampling; pretested self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi square at 95% significant level. The mean age at first sexual intercourse was 5-9 years. Less than a quarter (16.3%) knew that their father had been beating their mothers. More than (32.9%) of
the respondents were of the view that it is not proper for a man to report if he was forced to have sex by his girlfriend. 23.1% were of the view that non-consensual sex is part of relationship so it should be tolerated. Overall, majority had good knowledge of non-consensual sex with a mean knowledge score of 2.9 ± 1.7, more female (58.6%) than male (41.4%) have positive perception about non-consensual sex. 22% of respondents agreed that their first sexual experience was non-consensual with 9.0% having their first experience with boyfriend/girlfriend. This study finding addresses virtually all the aspects the researcher is poised on investigating ranging from knowledge, experiences and perception to non-consensual sex but differs in just two independent variables which are educational level of parents and the age of student. Another major difference is on the settings the current study will be done among secondary school students in Rivers state whereas the former was done in the university.

Oshiname, Ogunwale and Ajuwon. (2013) carried out a study on knowledge and perceptions of date rape among female Undergraduates of a Nigerian University. The research design adopted for the study was a descriptive cross-sectional survey. The study population constituted unmarried female students in their second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth year academic programmes who were officially accommodated in the halls of residence. Consequently proportionate sampling was used to determine a sample of 651. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. 610 copies of the questionnaires with valid and consistent responses were coded and fed into the computer using the SPSS version 15 software. The statistical tools used for the analysis were descriptive statistics and chi-square. The result showed that (56.9%) of the respondents were date rape survivors. The findings revealed that mention of sexually transmitted infections constituted the highest proportion (38.0) of the physical effects of date rape, followed by unwanted pregnancy (27.5%) and body/vaginal injuries (13.6%). Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) accounted for the highest proportion (30.9%) of psychological effects, followed by depression (25.6%) and low self-esteem (11.6%). Stigmatization (23.2%) topped the list of the mentioned social effects of date rape followed by isolation (20.5%) and poor social relationships (16.3%). Ladies/girls who wear seductive dresses (87.7%) topped the list, followed by ladies/girls who love to demand material things from men and yet do not want to have sex in return (79.3%) and ladies who love to attend parties (66.9%). Male strangers (29.5%), followed by boyfriends (24.8%) were perceived as common perpetrators of rape. It was recommended that Campus-based educational programme have potentials for addressing the phenomenon.

Olamide, Olore and Johnson (2012) conducted a study on date Rape Experiences and Help-seeking Behaviour among Female University Students in Ibadan. The cross-sectional survey design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consisted of the 3,751 female undergraduate students who were accommodated in the four halls of residence in the school. A four-stage sampling technique procedure was used in selecting 651 female students. A self-administered semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square and logistic regression were used for data analysis. The result showed that overall, 11.8% respondents had ever experienced date rape while and 39.1% has attempted cases of date rape. The commonest form of date rape was forced vaginal sex (80.3%) followed by forced insertion of fingers into the vagina (32.9%), forced oral sex (15.8%) and forced anal sex (10.5%). Majority (73.6%) of the date rape survivors had the rape experience after being admitted into the University. Only 8.5% of the respondents who had experienced date rape had ever sought at least one form of help. A majority (93.1%) of date rape survivors did not seek medical assistance. Of this, 53.0% stated that they did not seek for medical care because they did not sustain any physical injuries. None of the victims of date rape sought for legal assistance and the adduced reasons included love for the perpetrators (21.4%) and the perception that seeking for legal assistance would be a futile exercise (42.9%). A majority (91.7%) of date rape survivors never sought counseling services; of this 57.3% felt such counseling services were not necessary. It was concluded that, date rape is a reality at the University and majority of the victims were adolescents. Most victims did not seek help, a development that can compound effective rehabilitation. It was recommended that, campus-based educational activities aimed at promoting the sexual rights of female undergraduates, social support for survivors, and provision of survivors with rape prevention skills are needed for addressing the problem.
Knowledge and age

Martin and Mark (2013) studied college students’ sexual knowledge and attitude at the Marshall University of the United States of America, the descriptive survey design was used for the study. Using the ANOVA and percentage method to analyze data collected via the use of self-administered questionnaire on a sample of 201 students. The study had the following results. Student sources of sexual knowledge were obtained from friends (39.8%). Experience (38.3%) school education 23.9%) parents (14.4%) and from other source or magazines. Students’ percentage of sexual knowledge was very poor, 1.5% as poor, 29.9% as average, 51.2% as good and 61.4% as excellent. Results on attitude showed that there was no significant difference in attitude towards sex with respect to age groups and that female student (M=40.19) were significantly more progressive/open-minded than male (M=59.81). That is, attitude was poor generally, with the male having a poorer attitude compared to the female students

Afolake, Adedayo and Philip (2016) carried out a study on the experiences and disclosures of sexual assault among Nigerian Undergraduates in a Tertiary Institution. The objective of this study was to assess and compare the experiences and disclosures of sexual assault among male and female undergraduates. A cross-sectional study of 1538 undergraduates who were selected using a multistage sampling technique was conducted. A pretested and self-administered questionnaire on the experience and disclosure of sexual assault was used in data collection. Chi-square test was used to assess associations between categorical variables, and the predictors of experience and disclosure of sexual assault were determined using logistic regression at a level of significance of 5%. The result of the study showed that the prevalence of sexual assault one year preceding the study were 9.4% and 14.6% among male and female respondents respectively. About 36.7% of male and 44.3% of female victims shared their experiences of sexual assault with someone, mainly with informal support providers such as friends and family members. Majority (90.1%) did not disclose their experiences of sexual assault to a formal support system. Significantly, higher proportions of female respondents and those with any previous history of sexual intercourse experienced sexual assault one year preceding the study. However, age, marital status, and sexual orientation were not significantly associated with the experience or disclosure of sexual assault.

Odu and Olusegun (2012) carried out a study on the determinant of Sexual Coercion among University Female Students in South-West Nigeria. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The sample consisted of 1,200 sexually coerced female students, selected from nine Universities drawn from South West using purposive sampling technique, simple random and stratified random sampling techniques. An instrument titled Sexual Coercion Questionnaire was used. Analysis was done using frequency, percentage and t-test at 0.05 alpha level. The result showed that (17.3%) of the respondents experienced high level of unwanted sexual gesture, while 175(18.2%) experienced low level of unwanted sexual gesture. 238 (19.8%) of the respondents never experience unwanted sexual gesture. The tested hypothesis showed that marital status of female undergraduate will not significantly influence their experience of sexual coercion (t-cal (0.59) < (1.96) at 0.05). The result also showed that there is no significant difference in the rate of sexual coercion experienced by different ages of respondents (F-cal (2.41) < F-table (2.60). Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded that respondents were sexually coerced by different categories of people in the University Community irrespective of their age and marital status. It was recommended that Counselors should clamour for more effective security in Nigeria Universities to curb maladjustment behaviour among students.

Zewude and Ashine (2016) studied students’ attitude towards sexual harassment. The case of Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia. Using a sample of 377 students, the self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. The result showed that age, gender and level of schooling have significant relationship with attitude towards sexual harassment at 5% significant alpha using the chi-square cross tabulation. Thus, the lower the age, the more the significance and that males have poorer attitude (40.84%) as against (49.16%) female had contributed to the significance on gender.

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Williams, Clear and Coker (2014) carried out a study on sexual coercion and sexual violence at first intercourse associated with sexually transmitted infections. The descriptive survey design was used for the study. The study used a nationally representative data from the 2006–2010 National Survey of Family Growth, and analyzed data from female respondents ages 18–44 (n=9,466) using logistic regression analyses. The result of the study showed that, overall, 18.1% of women were categorized as experiencing sexual coercion. It was concluded that, Understanding that women who reported a variety of coercive sexual experiences are more likely to have contracted an STI may indicate a need to focus on the broader continuum of sexual violence to fully understand the impact of even subtle forms of violence on women’s health.

Ybarra, Bull, Kiwanuka, Bangsberg and Korchmaros (2012) conducted a study on the prevalence rates of sexual coercion victimization and perpetration among Uganda adolescents. The longitudinal study design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consisted of all the senior secondary school students in Mbarara. 1,738 students were randomly selected to participate in the study. Data were collected between September and October, 2008 and March and April, 2009. The result of the study showed that, respondents were on average, 15.5 years of age. Females were more likely to report involvement in coercive sex in some way compared to males (66% vs. 56% respectively). Factors such as maternal education, and worries about not having enough money for school fees did not significantly contribute to the model ($\chi^2(30) = 18.09$, p=0.96). It was concluded that there is the need for more work to be done to help youth plan for a healthy and wanted first sexual experience.

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Knowledge and education

Pilgrim, Ahmed, Sekasanvu, Lutalo, Fnalugoda, Serwadda and Wawer (2013) carried out a study on sexual coercion among adolescent women in Rakai, Uganda. It was a longitudinal study. The population of the study consisted of all the adolescent women in Rakai Community. The sample size consisted of 1,985 sexually active adolescent girls. The structured questionnaire was used for data collection and analysed using simple percentage and frequency. The result of the study showed that, approximately 11%
of the respondents reported experiencing physical sexual coercion. Ever-married girls were two times more likely to experience sexual coercion than never-married girls (15% vs. 7%). Ever-married girls reported husbands (45%), consensual partners (52%) and boyfriends (5%) as the perpetrators of sexual coercion while never-married girls reported boyfriends (85%), casual friends (10%), other non-relatives (4%) and rapists (1%). In the adjusted analyses, the risk of coercion was significantly increased among girls who had a primary level of education compared to secondary (RR: 1.6). It was concluded that, marriage was not protective against sexual coercion. It was recommended that, programs are needed that will address sexual coercion and violence among adolescents, especially those who are married.

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Zewude and Ashine (2016) studied student attitude towards sexual harassment. The case of Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia. Using a sample of 377 students, the self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. The result showed that age, gender and level of schooling have significant relationship with attitude towards sexual harassment at 5% significant alpha using the chi-square cross tabulation. Thus, the lower the age, the more the significance and that males have poorer attitude (40.84%) as against (49.16%) female had contributed to the significance on gender.

Sarah, Kreager and Barry (2010) studied partner age difference education context and female sexual activity using data from Wale (1995) and (1996) of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, sexual occurrence within adolescent heterosexual romantic relationships. Logistics regression analysis were used to examine the predictors of sexual intercourse among 4,266 romantically involved female students aged 12-18. Results showed that female students with male partners three or more years their senior had higher odds of engaging in non-consensual sexual intercourse than female students with partner close to their age (odd ratio 1.5). However, the association between having an older partner and the risk of non-consensual sexual intercourse was not significant for females older than 15 years. That when male partners’ school status was taken into account, the relationship was no longer significant. Female relationship was no longer significant. Female students with partners who had elevated odds of having had intercourse compared with females who dated partners in the same school (1.8), the study further opined that the association between education and non-consensual sexual risk overrides the association between partner age and non-consensual sexual risk.

**Statement of the problem**

Marriage does not inherently make sex safe, voluntary or pleasurable. Indeed, most married couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area consummate by force with limited knowledge of such as being unwanted. However, evidence remains sparse on the patterns and dynamics of sexual coercion within marriage. This is so because it is seen as a primary cultural rite for couples to have sexual intercourse without a spouse complaining because all traditional rituals have been met and miscommunication within sexual scripts. And as such when a spouse is compelled to have unwanted sexual intercourse there could be legal implication. Women who have been battered and raped by their husbands may suffer other physical consequences including broken bones, black eyes, bloody noses, and knife wounds that occur during the sexual violence. Despite the prevalence of unwanted sex in marriage, this form of violence against women has received relatively little attention from social scientists, medical practitioners, the criminal justice system, among others (Bergen, 2005). This exposes the women folk to more unwanted sexual experiences and with little or no knowledge seeing it as a crime against them, whereas men see it as
exercising their right in marriage. Sexual activity, be it in marriage or dating is supposed to be enjoyed with consent from both persons so as not to result into a problem on any partner. Therefore the researcher deems it necessary to investigate the knowledge of unwanted sex among couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State.

**Research Questions**

The following research questions were asked to guide the study

1. What is the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State?
2. What is the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on age?
3. What is the level of knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State students based on gender?
4. What is the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on level of education?

**Research Hypotheses**

The following null hypothesis were formulated and tested

1. There is no significant difference in the knowledge of unwanted sex among couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on age
2. There is no significant difference in the level of knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State students based on gender
3. There is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on level of education

**Significance of the Study**

1. The findings of this study could be of importance to the following group of persons, couples, marriage counsellors, health educators, Religious leaders, researchers and policy makers.

**METHODOLOGY**

The design for this study was a descriptive survey design. The population for this study consisted of all married couple presently living in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State. The sample size for the study consisted of 400 couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State, using Yaro Yamane’s method. The instrument for data collection was the questionnaire designed by the researcher tagged “knowledge of unwanted sex” (KUS). Comments, suggestions and observations from validators were affected during the final construction of the instrument. The test-re-test method was carried out among 30 couples in Obio/Akpor Local Government Area of Rivers State. Cronbach’s alpha was used to arrive at a reliability coefficient of 0.85. The questionnaire was self-administered to four hundred (400) couples in the selected areas in Ikwerre Local Government Area with the help of four research assistants.
## RESULTS

**Research Question 1:** What is the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State?

### Table 1.1: Mean and standard deviation on the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex</th>
<th>N=400</th>
<th>Ys</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Rmk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NCS is when your spouse has sexual intercourse with you against your will</td>
<td></td>
<td>305</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NCS include being forced to view pornography, (blue film and pictures)</td>
<td></td>
<td>227</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NCS include the use of drugs to make your spouse have sexual intercourse against with you</td>
<td></td>
<td>238</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NCS include begging and pleading seriously for sex from your spouse against your will</td>
<td></td>
<td>229</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NCS include texting, pining, and the like, asking for sex from someone's spouse even when it is declined</td>
<td></td>
<td>241</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NCS include showering gifts by your spouse and asking for sex in return</td>
<td></td>
<td>267</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NCS include punishing your spouse for refusing sex</td>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NCS include beating your spouse for refusing sex</td>
<td></td>
<td>173</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>NCS include accepting sex for fear of hardship or economic support from your spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>244</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NCS include touching of sensitive parts of the body such as buttocks, breast thighs, and forced kissing by your spouse against your will</td>
<td></td>
<td>216</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NCS include threatening or intimidating your spouse for sexual reason</td>
<td></td>
<td>219</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NCS include withdrawing financial responsibility for refusing sexual intercourse by your spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>226</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NCS include forcing your spouse with weapons e.g Gun/knife and having sexual intercourse with them</td>
<td></td>
<td>207</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NCS include withdrawing financial responsibility for refusing sexual intercourse with your wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>214</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The man/woman could beat up his/her spouse for refusing sexual advances</td>
<td></td>
<td>165</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>There is nothing wrong if a woman/man drugs his/her spouse in order to have sexual intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Is it proper for spouse to accept sex for fear of losing their relationship?</td>
<td></td>
<td>209</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Do you consider unwanted sex in marriage as a crime</td>
<td></td>
<td>201</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Are you aware of the laws provided under the domestic violence act for marital rape persecution</td>
<td></td>
<td>231</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Should NCS culprits/offenders be sentence to imprisonment?</td>
<td></td>
<td>217</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: *= Accepted, **= Rejected, Criterion Cut off mean=1.5
Table 1.1 shows that the mean and standard deviation on the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State was 1.46, SD=0.25. The key knowledge of couple towards unwanted sex was that there is nothing wrong if a woman/man drugs his/her spouse in order to have sexual intercourse (M=1.62, SD=0.49) and was followed by the man/woman could beat up his/her spouse for refusing sexual advances (M=1.59, SD=0.49) while the least was that they consider unwanted sex in marriage as a crime (M=1.50, SD=0.50).

\( H_{01} \): There is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on age.

Table 1.2: Mean and standard deviation and one way ANOVA on the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand mean</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.2 shows that the result of the one way ANOVA shows that there is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on age (F=1.38, p>.05). The null hypothesis was retained at 0.05 alpha level.

\( H_{02} \): There is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on gender.

Table 1.3: Mean and standard deviation and one way ANOVA on the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand mean</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.3 shows that the result of the one way ANOVA showed that there is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on gender (F=0.63, p>.05). The null hypothesis was retained at 0.05 alpha level.

\( H_{03} \): There is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on level of education.

Table 1.4: Mean and standard deviation and one way ANOVA on the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on level of education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand mean</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.4 shows that the result of the one way ANOVA showed that there is no significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on level of education (F=8.14, p<.05). The null hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 alpha level.
From table 1.4, the result of the one way ANOVA shows that there is a significant difference in the knowledge of couples towards unwanted sex in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State based on level of education (F=8.14, p<.05). The null hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 alpha level.

**DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

Data on table 2 shows that both young and old couples have a similar view about unwanted sex. The findings of this study is in line with Odu and Olusegun (2012) findings, which reported a non-significant difference in knowledge of unwanted sex by different ages of respondents (f-cal (2.41)F-table (2-60). However, studies of Kaundaya et al (2015) disagreed with the findings. They disclosed that older age of respondents were associated with low knowledge of coercive sex. They reported that lower knowledge of unwanted sex. The differences in results among studies maybe due to sample, location of study and philosophy surrounding sexual intercourse among couples.

Data in table 3 shows that gender do not determine unwanted sex knowledge among the couples. This implies that being male or female do not differentiate knowledge of unwanted sex. The finding agrees with the position of Williams Clear and Coker (2014) which recorded a non-significant difference in knowledge sexual coercion among respondents based on gender. However studies of Ybarra et al (2012) are at variance with the findings, which reported that, female had a better knowledge of sexual harassment than men (40% vs. 13%, p 0.001).

Data on table 4 shows that education attainment influences knowledge of unwanted sex among couples. however, the analysis showed that holders of tertiary had a better knowledge than non-formal education, FLSC and SSCE education. The findings are in concordance with that of Pilgrim et al (2013) findings which reported lower educational status contributes to poor knowledge of coercive sex and experiences. But it contradicted the findings of Ybarra et al (2012) which showed that educational level did not significantly contribute to poor knowledge of unwanted sex. The difference in studies may be due to environmental differences and context at which unwanted sex takes place, and the complex nature of unwanted sex and people’s view of the concept.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that; Knowledge of couples in Ikwerre Local Government Area of Rivers State concerning unwanted sex is poor. There exists no significant difference in knowledge of unwanted sex as regards to age and gender. However, there is a significant difference in knowledge of unwanted sex among couples with respect to level of education.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. The national orientation agency (NOA) and social workers should organize programmes and campaign to convey supportive messages which explicitly acknowledge the context and pervasiveness of unwanted sex among couples
2. Religious organizations should enlighten their members on the existence of unwanted sex in marriage relationships and admonish members to desist from the practice.
3. Compulsory education to all, especially women to at least secondary school certificate should be enacted by the government as a pre-requisite for entering any marriage relationship. This would enable all getting into marriage relationship to be mature and protect their rights even in marriage.

**REFERENCES**


