ISSN: 2682 - 6453

ILORIN JOURNAL OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

A Publication of:
The Department of Health Promotion And Environmental Health Education
UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, ILORIN, NIGERIA.

VOLUME 6 & 7, NO. 1 (SEPT. 2020 & 2021)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors - In - Chief

Prof. A. A. Sanusi

Editor

Prof. O. L. Olaitan

Managing Editor

Prof. O. A. Onifade

Editorial Board Members

Prof. R. A. Shehu
Prof. Bode Kayode
Prof. A. A. Adegoke
Prof. N. B. Oyedeji
Dr. S. O. Oniyangi
Dr. Ibraheem Oluyole
Prof. I. A. Durosaro

Consulting Editors

Dr. Joseph Ogah	—	Dept. of HPHER, University of Cape Coast, Ghana.
Prof. Jude	—	East African University, Kenya.
Prof. Musa A.I. Victor	—	Ambrose Ali, University, Nigeria.
Prof. Mrs. M.A. Suleiman	—	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Prof. O.O. Oyerinde	—	Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria.
Prof A.O. Moronkola	—	University of Ibadan, Nigeria.
Prof. B.O. Ogundele	—	University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

CONTENTS

Page

1. Assessment of Social Status of Women as a Predictor of Nutritional Status among Pregnant Women: A Case Study of Dekina Local Government Area of Kogi State.
— ***Omachi, Sunday*** 1

2. Perception and Practice of Testicular Self-Examination among Male Undergraduate Students in a Nigerian University
— ***Onasoga, Olayinka A., Aluko Joel O., Adecko Wuraola, & Afolayan J. A*** 9

3. Justice and National Development: Lessons from the 2014 Sovereign National Conference (SNC)
— ***Olaniyi Abiodun Jubril, Irabor Benson Peter & Sulyman Abdulganiy Aremu*** 23

4. Knowledge and Perception of Menopausal Preparedness among Women in Akinyele Local Government, Oyo State, Nigeria
— ***Aluko Joel Ojo, Adejumo, Adebayo O., Aboriogun, V. O., Adejumo Prisca Olabisi & Makanjuola, Osuolale John*** 37

5. Psychological Impact of Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System (IPPIS) on Federal Higher Institution Staff in Nigeria in the Midst of Covid'19
— ***Akorede, Seun Nurudeen (Ph.D.), Muhammed Aliyu (Ph.D.) & Ajayi, Ayodotun Edward*** 48

6. Oral Hygiene Practice Among Secondary School Students of Sabon-gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria.
— ***Akorede Seun Nurudeen, Maina Gladys, Isiaq Abdulmuhit Temitope & Sani Maryam*** 60

7. Job Satisfaction and Job Involvement among Male and Female Sports Council Coaches in South-South, Nigeria
— ***Oriakhi Akugbe Unity & Mabel O. Oyitso (Ph.D.)*** 67

8. Influence of Demographic Variables on Accidents Risk Behaviour Among Commercial Vehicle Drivers in Southwest, Nigeria
— ***Adelusi Joseph Olusegun (Ph.D.), Benjamin Edegbai (Ph.D.) & Oluwadare Seun Oyeleye (M.Ed.)*** 76

9. Prevalence and Predictors of Sexual Assault among Students of Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin, Ilorin. Nigeria
— ***Umar N. Jibril, Sanusi A. Arimiyau, Badaki L. Olusegun, Aliyu Umar, Umar, G. Aminat, Ibraheem, A. Mulikat, Rejuaro, F. Moresola, & Imam A. Abubakar*** 87

PREVALENCE AND PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AMONG STUDENTS OF KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC ILORIN, ILORIN. NIGERIA

UMAR N. JIBRIL,
Department of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin.

SANUSI A. ARIMIYAU,
Department of Health Promotion and Environment Health Education, University of Ilorin, Nigeria.

BADAKI L. OLUSEGUN,
Department of Human Kinetic and Health Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University, Dutsin-ma.

ALIYU UMAR,
Department of Nursing Services, National Hospital, Abuja Federal Capital Territory

UMAR, G. AMINAT,
Department of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin.

IBRAHEEM, A. MULIKAT,
Department of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin.

REJUARO, F. MORESOLA,
Department of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin.
&

IMAM A. ABUBAKAR
Department of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin.
Umar N. Jibril, RN. Ph.D, The Corresponding Author,
Department of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, University of Ilorin Nigeria.umaribna@gmail.com.

Abstract

This study is a descriptive cross sectional design that examined Prevalence and Predictors of Sexual Assault among Students of Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin. The study population of 204 students was selected using simple random of fish-bowl sampling method. Researchers' designed questionnaire was used for data collection, face and content validity of the instrument was ascertained and reliability of the instrument was established through a pilot study on 25 students from a similar tertiary institution located 150 Kilo meter away from the study setting. The result analyzed using Statistical Product Service Solution version 22 with reliability coefficient of 0.85, indicating the reliability of the instrument. Institutional ethical approval and students'

informed consent granted for the study. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics for research questions and inferential statistics of Chi-square to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings shows sexual assault prevalence rate of 32%, unwanted touching, and raped were forms of assaults. Factors predicting sexual assaults are attractiveness to opposite sex, financial constraints, Intellectual/physically challenged respectively. This study concludes that there is significant difference between Ethnicity (0.001), Education (0.011) and Religion (0.002) with P value< 0.05 and prevalence of sexual assault among students, but showed no significant association between sex with P value (0.302) > 0.05 and prevalence of sexual assault among students of the Polytechnic respectively. Authors recommended that school should encourage victims of sexual assault to report early and stringent punishment be melted on the perpetrators of sexual assault on campuses.

Keywords: Prevalence, Sexual assault, Kwara State Polytechnic

Introduction

Sexual assault is any form of sexual act performed by one person on another that may result from the use of force, threat, or from the victim's inability or refusal to give consent as the victims do not entice their assailants; (Bates, 2019). Sexual assaults have been in the increase in our societies in recent time especially in tertiary institutions and has constitute a public health issue (Mellins, Walsh, Sarvet, Wali, Gilbert, et al; 2018).World Health Organization Reports (2019), shows that one in every five women is a victim of sexual assault and universally, 35% of women have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. The reported cases are often underestimated as most cases of sexual assault are not usually reported by the victims because of the related stigma.

In Nigeria, only 2 out of 40 cases of rape are reported, as a result of this, it is difficult to collate legal requirements needed to prove the cases. The reported incidence of sexual assault in Nigeria ranged from 13.8% among students in Maiduguri to 15% among young females in Ibadan (Oliver, Zaidat., Agatha., Agatha, Titilola; 2016). More than 20% of females and 11% of males in undergraduate programs are victims of sexual assault annually. Sexual assault can significantly impact survivors' of academic performance and progress as it may result into a dropping out of school syndrome. Despite many support services available on most campuses, more than 90% of sexual assault incidents are unreported.

The prevalence of sexual assaults has been reported in different Countries in USA with 8.6%, Democratic Republic of Congo 16%, Ethiopia 14.3%, and South Africa 24.9%. while in Nigeria the prevalence rates in various cities were 0.06% in Zaria, 0.76% in Lagos, 2.1% in Calabar, 5.2% in Ife, 5.6% in Jos, 2.1% in Oshogbo and 0.2% in Minna have been reported (Utoo, 2019). And in a similar study on prevalence of sexual harassment of female students of tertiary education in Taraba State North East, Nigeria by Onoyase (2019) revealed a grand mean

of 2.94 for universities, 2.87 for polytechnics and 2.89 for Colleges of Education. On various forms of sexual assaults perpetrated at higher institutions, study in South Africa by Oni, Tshitangano and Akinsola (2019) observed, that 17.3% of male and 25.5% of the female students (P = 0.047) had personally experienced unwanted touching, 1.3% male and 2.7% female students admitted that they have been raped. While, 10.8% of the males and 10.2% females had been coerced to comply with a sexual relationship on campus and concluded that both male and female students experiences different forms of sexual harassment on campus.

Sexual assault can have devastating and long-term effects on its victims and this issue had been addressed in tertiary institutions in most developed countries of the world through specific policies and mechanisms of enforcement (Castellanos & Huyler, 2018). However, it remains a taboo topic in African tertiary institutions particularly in Nigeria (Balogun, Ahmed, Iyekolo & Ayorinde, 2013). Harper, Maskaly, Kirkner, and Lorenz, (2017), observed that mishandling of sexual assault cases and mistreatment of victims has produced a culture barrier in tertiary institutions that discourage students from disclosing sexual assault incidents which can result in long term victimization. The effects of sexual victimization are manifested in high rates of psychological and physical health concerns of victims such as genital tract traumas leading to bleeding, fistulas; abnormal vaginal discharges, sexually transmitted infections including HIV/ AIDS, unwanted pregnancies leading to unsafe abortions and their complications as well as sexual disorders and mental illnesses just to mention a few. This form of assaults was documented that only about 28% of cases have been reported to the law enforcement agents in Nigeria for arrest and subsequent prosecution of offenders (Utoo, 2019).

Educational system is designed to provide training and model learners in both academic and character. Educational institutions are unique examples in eliminating inequalities and anomalies among all segments of the academia. Sadly, the issue related to sexual assault in Nigerian higher educational system presents an ugly trend. Just recently, Nseyen (2018) reported the sacking of a senior lecturer by a University, in Nigeria for demanding sex for upgrade on examination evaluation. This trend is disturbing more so that it is happening in an environment that is often considered to be a molding and filtering ground for raising virile leaders and intellectuals that will assume the role of leadership tomorrow (Egbegi, Friday, Okorie-Ajah & Onyejebu, 2018).

In Kwara State Polytechnic we often received reports from students and people living in the surrounding communities of the school as well as from the school authority on the incidences of sexual assault against and amongst students within the school premises. Surprisingly, no legal action was taken or the legal processes as regards such cruel act were delayed and cumbersome that nothing was done eventually. The case of inaction and none reporting of the incidents has caused psychological disorders to the victims such as depression, academic setbacks, and unplanned pregnancy. It is against this background that this study aimed at assessing the prevalent of sexual assaults among students in Kwara State Polytechnic.

Research Questions

The following questions were raised to guide the study;

1. What is the prevalence rate of sexual assaults among students in Kwara State Polytechnic?
2. What are the predicting factors to sexual assaults among students in Kwara State Polytechnic?
3. What are the effects of sexual abuse on the health status of students in Kwara State Polytechnic?
4. What are measures taken by schools/students to reduce the incidence of sexual assault in Kwara State Polytechnic?

Hypothesis

The following hypotheses was formulated for the study;

H_0**1:** there is no significant association between socio-demographic characteristics and religion on the prevalence of sexual assault among students in Kwara State Polytechnic.

Methodology

This research was conducted among students of Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Nigeria. Descriptive cross sectional survey design was used to assess the prevalence of sexual assault among students in the Polytechnic. A simple random sampling technique of fish-bowl method was used to select 204 samples from 216 students' population for the study. The instrument for data collection was researchers - designed questionnaire that consists five sections; Section A; designed to elicit socio-demographic data, Section B; assess the prevalence and forms of sexual assault, Section C; identify the determinants of sexual assaults and Section D identify the effects of sexual assaults on the health of the students while Section E elicit measures taken to safeguard the incidence of sexual assaults among students in Kwara State Polytechnic. The face and content validity of the instrument was ascertained by experts in Nursing and Health Education Departments in University of Ilorin. The reliability of the instruments was established by conducting a pilot study with twenty students from Kwara State College of Education Oro, a similar tertiary institution located at about 150 Kilo meter away from Ilorin. The results was analyzed using Statistical Product Service Solution (SPSS) with a reliability coefficient of 0.85 obtained, indicating the reliability of the instrument.

Data collection procedure

A proposal for this study was submitted to the Ethical review committee of Kwara State Polytechnic and permission granted for the study. An informed consent was obtained from the students and their privacy and confidentiality was assured. The questionnaire was distributed to students from various institutions of the Polytechnics. The students' representatives were approached for time and venue of meeting. Data was collected at scheduled place at lecture

halls at the end of each lecture for a period of one week.

Analysis of Data

The data collected were sorted and analyzed using Statistical Product Service Solution (SPSS) version 20 and results presented in a descriptive statistics tables, frequency/ percentages, pie charts, while the hypotheses were tested using inferential statistics of Chi - square at 0.05 level of significance.

Results

Out of 216 questionnaires administered, 204 were accurately completed given a response rate of 94.4%

Table 1: The Socio-demographic profile of students (n= 204)

Students characteristics		Frequency	Percentage
Age Range	15-20	78	38.2
	21-25	102	50.0
	26-30	22	10.8
	31-35	2	1.0
Sex	Male	46	22.5
	Female	158	77.5
Religion	Christianity	77	37.7
	Islam	125	61.3
	Traditional	2	1.0
Marital status	Single	191	93.6
	Married	13	6.4
Ethnicity	Yoruba	185	90.7
	Hausa	11	5.4
	Igbo	2	1.0
	Others	4	2.0

Table 1 revealed the majority of students (77.5%) were females within mean age of 25years. Majority (90.7%) were Yoruba by tribe while 61.3% were Muslims with only 6.4% were married respectively.

Research Question 1: What is the prevalence rate of sexual assaults among students in Kwara State Polytechnic?

Table 2: The prevalence of sexual assault among students (n=204)

Variables	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Have you ever being sexually assaulted?	Yes	66	2.4
	No	138	67.6
Was the assault more than once?	Yes	21	10.3
	No	183	89.7
Forms of Assaults			
Unwanted touching?	Yes	42	20.6
	No	162	79.4
Penetrated sex (rape)?	Yes	14	6.9
	No	190	93.1
Attempted penetrated sex?	Yes	15	7.4
	No	189	92.6
Unwanted sexual gestures?	Yes	25	12.3
	No	179	87.7
Threats to implicate or punish on refusal?	Yes	23	11.3
	No	181	88.7

Table 2 shows that majority (67.6%) of students have never been sexually assaulted compare to rest 32.4% who have been sexually assaulted as 10.3% claimed to have been assaulted more than once. On the form of assaults, 20.6% had experienced unwanted touching, (6.9%) experienced penetrated sex (rape), as7.4% experienced attempted rape, 12.3% had experienced unwanted sexual gestures while, 11.3% were threatened to be implicated or punished on refusal.

Research Question 2: What are the predicting factors to sexual assaults among students in Kwara State Polytechnic?

Table 3: The predicting factors to Sexual assaults among Students (n= 204)

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Physically disabled	Agree	50	24.5
	Strongly agree	22	10.8
	Disagree	94	46.1
	Strongly disagree	38	18.6
Previous experience of sexual assault	Agree	60	29.4
	Strongly agree	37	18.1
	Disagree	73	35.8
	Strongly disagree	34	16.7
Intellectual disability	Agree	74	36.3
	Strongly agree	22	10.8
	Disagree	78	38.2
	Strongly disagree	30	14.7
Financial constraints	Agree	78	38.2
	Strongly agree	38	18.6
	Disagree	68	33.3
	Strongly disagree	20	9.8
Attractiveness to opposite sex	Agree	105	51.5
	Strongly agree	48	23.5
	Disagree	37	18.1
	Strongly disagree	14	6.9
To please opposite sex	Agree	90	44.1
	Strongly agree	17	8.3
	Disagree	59	28.9
	Strongly disagree	38	18.6

Table 3 revealed various determinants of sexual assaults in Kwara State Poly-technique, Ilorin. Prominent among the factors are financial constraints (57.2%) of the victims, attractiveness to opposite sex (75%) and pleasing the opposite sex (52.4%) respectively as a determinant of sexual assault against others.

Research Question 3: What are the effects of sexual abuse on the health status of students in Kwara State Polytechnic?

Table 4. The Effects of Sexual Assault on the Health Status of the Students (n= 204)

Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Bruising	Yes	8	3.9
	No	196	96.1
Bleeding	Yes	16	7.8
	No	188	92.2
Broken or dislocated bones	Yes	10	4.9
	No	194	95.1
Pregnancy	Yes	12	5.9
	No	192	94.1
Post-traumatic stress disorder	Yes	26	12.7
	No	178	87.3
Depression	Yes	33	16.2
	No	171	83.8
Dissociation from society	Yes	19	9.3
	No	185	90.7
Academic setbacks	Yes	26	12.7
	No	176	86.3

Table 4 shows the students opinion on the effect of the assaults on their health as minimal as 3.9% experienced bruising, 7.8% genital bleeding while 4.9% had broken or dislocated bones, and 5.9% claimed pregnancy was one of the health effect encountered as against majority who opined that sexual assault has no effects on their health.

Research Question 4: What are measures taken to reduce the incidence of sexual assault in Kwara State Polytechnic?

Table 5. The measures taken to reduce the prevalence of Sexual assault (n= 204)

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
I reported the incidence to the school authority	Yes	34	16.7
	No	170	83:3
The perpetrator was suspended	Yes	24	11.8
	No	180	88.2
The perpetrator was expelled	Yes	22	10.8
	No	182	89.2
The perpetrator was handed to the police	Yes	20	9.8
	No	184	90.2
There is an active dress code committee within the school	Yes	77	37.7
	No	127	62.3
I have learnt and identified the indicators of sexual assault	Yes	63	30.9
	No	141	69.1

Table 5 shows 16.7% of the victims reported the incidence to the school authority, 88.2% claimed that perpetrator were neither suspended expelled from school. The students said that only 9.8% of perpetrator was handed over to the law enforcement agents despite the fact that 37.7% claimed that there is an active dress code committee within the school the students moved around the campus with dresses not acceptable by the school.

H_o: there is no significant association between socio-demographic characteristics and religion on the prevalence of sexual assault among students in Kwara State Polytechnic.

Table 6. Chi-square test showing association between Socio-demographics of students of Kwara State Polytechnic and Prevalence of Sexual assault among Students (n= 204)

Ethnicity	Prevalence of sexual assault among students			Pearson chi-square	p-value	Df	Result
	High	Low	Total	X^2			
Yoruba	132	53	185	19.165	0.001	4	There is Significant relationship
Hausa	2	9	11				
Igbo	0	2	2				
Others	2	2	4				
Total	138	66	204				

Chi-square test showing association between educational level and prevalence of sexual assault among students (n= 204)

Educational level	High	Low	Total	X^2	P-value	Df	Result
ND1	32	22	54	11.232	0.011	3	There is significant association
ND2	40	18	58				
ND3	64	20	84				
ND4	2	6	8				
Total	138	66	204				

Chi-square test showing association between religion and prevalence of sexual assault among students (n= 204).

Religion	High	Low	Total	X^2	P-value	Df	Result
Christianity	62	15	77	12.689	0.002	2	There is significant association
Islam	76	49	125				
Traditional	0	2	2				
Total	138	66	204				

Chi-square showing the association between sex of students and prevalence of sexual assault among students (n= 204)

Sex	High	Low	Total	X^2	P-value	Df	Result
Male	34	12	46				No Signifi-
Female	104	54	158	1.065	0.302	1	cant Asso-
Total	138	66	204				ciation

Table 6 shows significant association between ethnicity with P value (0.001) <0.05, education with P value (0.011) < 0-05, religion with P = 0.011 and prevalence of sexual assault among students with P value (0.002) < 0.05 thereby rejecting the null hypotheses respectively. While the table shows no significant association exist between sex and prevalence of sexual assault among students with P value (0.302) > 0.05, thereby accepting the null hypothesis thus: X2 (1, N = 204) = 1.065, P = 0.302.

Discussion of Findings

This study revealed socio-demographic profile of the students who were with mean age of 23 years being the age group mostly found in tertiary institutions. Quite a large number of the students were females and most of them were Muslims dominated by Yoruba speaking dialect. The prevalence rate of sexual assault in this study was 32% which is seen to be low but highly significant due to it public health importance and it impact on the academic and health status of the victims in tertiary institutions. This result agreed with the study by Wood, Hoefer and Kerwick (2018) which showed a prevalence rate of 30% among sexually assaulted undergraduate students. This result also confirmed reports from various quarters especially the surrounding communities of the Polytechnic on the incidences and prevalence of sexual assault (rape) among students of the Polytechnic campuses in Kwara State. The findings from this study further indicated that 21 out of 66 are sexually assaulted more than once which could be due to the fact that measures were not taken against the perpetrators in the first instance it happened or probably due to victim refusal to identify the perpetrators of sexual assault.

In this study, students experienced different forms of sexual assault such as unwanted touching, attempted rape and a few were eventually raped. The Oni, Tshitangano and Akinsola (2019) study supported this study findings that majority of the students (42.8%) experienced unwanted touching as a form of sexual assaults. This study further identified several predicting factors as determinants of sexual assaults among students. Majority of students claimed that attractiveness to opposite sex, physical features of opposite sex in terms of completion, body shape, mode of dressing etc. while other determinants of sexual assault were caring to opposite sex, Financial constraints, Intellectual and physically challenged and previous experience of sexual assault. This finding corroborate result of the study conducted in South Africa by Oni, Tshitangano and Akinsola (2019), who observed that 17.3% of male and 25.5% of the female students (P = 0.047) had personally experienced unwanted touching, 1.3% male and 2.7%

female students admitted that they have been raped respectively. This implies that sexual assault occurs among male and female students but more prevalence among female students on campuses.

The effects of sexual assault on the academic performance and health status of the students in this study cannot be over emphasized, it was found in this study that victims of assaults experiences depression which result into several emotional reactions such as anger, fear, anxiety, guilt, humiliation, embarrassment, self-blame, and mood swings especially among victims of rape. Consistent flashbacks of the assault, phobias, and nightmares were also found to be contributed to post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by the victims. This finding on health impact of the victims was supported Other effects of sexual assault experienced by the victims include; Academic setbacks, Dissociation from the society, Bruising/Bleeding which could lead to infection, Pregnancy and possibly broken or dislocated bones resulting from struggle for self defense.

The measures taken to safeguard the occurrence of sexual assaults on campus, this study showed that many cases of sexual assaults are rarely reported and those reported to the school authority does not received immediate intervention as the perpetrators were not given commiserate punishment to the offense committed. This current study position corroborated study by Harper, Maskaly, Kirkner, and Lorenz, (2017), whose opinion were that mishandling of sexual assault cases and mistreatment of victims has produced a culture barrier in tertiary institutions that discourage students from disclosing sexual assault incidents which can result in long term victimization.

On the measures to ameliorate the prevalence of sexual assault on campuses, the students suggested early reporting of the incidence to the school authorities and stringent punishment should be melted on the perpetrators either by suspension of study or hand over to the law enforcement agencies for prosecution. The study also showed that the dressing code committee of the institution which is inactive should be made active so as to curb various forms of sexual assaults to further reduce the prevalence rate of sexual assault on campuses. This study suggested that students should learn how to identify the indicators of sexual assault such as unnecessary gestures and report such to school authority for necessary action. In the event of assaults, the school authority or groups should encourage students to speak out without fear of humiliation or stigmatization.

Implications for Nursing and Health education Practices

The result of this study revealed that most victims of sexual assault experienced depression which could be a precession to suicide attempt or accomplished suicide. This should encourage nursing and health education practitioners to intensify strategies on awareness campaign in the prevention of sexual assaults and embark on the measures to identify and prevent depression among the victims through prompt counseling, psychotherapy, social therapy and other psychological support. Adequate follow up of the sexually assaulted individuals should

also be encouraged. Also, it improves the nursing profession as it opens the floor for more research to be carried out among students.

Conclusion

Sexual assault in tertiary institutions is of public health concern revealed to be strong determinants of health and wellbeing of female students. This study concluded that socio-demographic factors play a significant role in the prevalence of sexual assaults on campuses of Kwara State polytechnic Ilorin especially significant association between ethnicity with P value (0.001) < 0.05, student's levels of education with p value (0.011) < 0.05, and religion with p value (0.002) < 0.05. This study further concluded that there is no significant association between sex and prevalence of sexual assault among students with p value (0.302) > 0.05 respectively

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion of this study, the following recommendations were made;

- Tertiary institutions should introduce rape crisis centers in health institutions and prepare a standardized treatment for the victims such as STDs, including antiretroviral prophylaxis, emergency contraception, and counseling to alleviate psychological problems of students.
- It is also necessary to health educate students on early identification of indicators of sexual assault and be able to differentiate between friendly teasing and bullying.
- Tertiary institutions administrators should as a matter of necessity, set up independent panels to which victims of sexual assault may report incidences of such assault and punish the perpetrators of the sexual assaults on campuses.
- Tertiary institutions administrators should establish whistle-blower policies that should involve protection of the victim who comes forward to expose incidents of assault.
- An active dress code committee should be established to curb indecent dressings among students.

References

Balogun, A. O., Ahmed S. Iyekolo A. O., & Ayorinde A. S. (2013). Lecturers' perception of causes and consequences of sexual assault in tertiary institutions of Kwara state, Nigeria.

Bates, C. K. (2019). Evaluation and management of adult and adolescent sexual assault victims. Retrieved fromhttps://www.uptodate.com/contents/evaluation-and-management-of-adult-and-adolescent-sexual-assault-victims.

Castellanos, J., & Huyler, D. (2018). Sexual assault in higher education. Retrieved from https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED590263.

Egbegi, F., Benjamin, O., & Onyejebu, D. (2019). Eradicating sexual assault in Nigerian university system; the role of investigative journalism. *Annals of Journalism and Mass Communication* 1, (1), 2019, pp 1-6.

Harper, S., Maskaly, J., Kirkner, A., & Lorenz, K. (2017). Enhancing Title IX due process standards in campus sexual assault adjudication: considering the roles of distributive, procedural and restorative justice: Journal of School Violence v16n3p302-316. Retrieved from https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1147685.

Mellins, C. A., Walsh, K., Sarvet, A. L., Wall M., Gilbert, L. Santelli, J. S., Thompson, M, et al. (2018). Sexual assault incidents among college undergraduates: prevalence and factors associated with risks.PLoSOne.2017;12(11):e0186471. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0186471 https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0186471

Oliver, C. E., Zaidat, A. M., Agatha, N. D., Agatha, E. W., Titilola, A. G., Ifeoma, E. I., et al. (2016). The Pan African Medical Journal. 24:261. doi:10.11604/pamj.2016.24.261.9172.

Onoyase, A. (2019). Prevalence of sexual harassment of female students of tertiary education in Taraba State, north east Nigeria: Implications for Counselling. *International Journal of Higher Education.* 8,(1); https://doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v8n1p77

Helen Oni, T., Takalani Tshitangano, G., & Henry Akinsola, A. (2019). Sexual harassment and victimization of students: A case study of a higher education institution in South Africa. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332581040

Utoo, B. T. (2019). Sexual assault reported at a law enforcement health facility in Makurdi, North-central Nigeria. *Journal of Pregnancy Reprod* 1: DOI: 10.15761/JPR.1000157

Wood, L., Hoefer, S., & Kerwick, M. (2018). Sexual Harassment at Institutions of Higher Education: Prevalence, Risk, and Extent. Journal of Interpersonal Violence.https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518791228