

Social media and adolescent sexuality: implications HIV/AIDS incidence in Nigeria

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Abstract

Media roles today are becoming more worrisome with raging controversies especially in the area of sexual scenes. The study examined the effect of the silent posture of Christian religion towards the preponderance of scanty dressing, pornography (and the like) on adolescents' sexual behaviour. 114 adolescents in age group 12-24 years were interviewed in Lagos State of Nigeria. The study revealed that level of "parent-child-communication" within the family is below average (32%). Over 69.3% claimed sermon/discussions/preaching ever heard excluded sexuality and about 52% that do, emphasizes only the "sinful" aspect rather than its social benefits. About 67% respondents have watched pornographic materials on TV in the last 3 months while two-third has experienced sexual intercourse. Indulgence in adult entertainment could be curtailed by provision of adequate sex education and open programmes on sexuality rather than the current clandestine-campaigning syndrome.

Key Words: Pornography, sexuality, adult entertainment, HIV/AIDS.

Introduction

The double-edged usage of social media is becoming worrisome especially among the children and adolescents. While the medium is a platform for social change and has the potential for re-energizing the HIV/AIDS-movement or revolution against most STIs, it is also the means through which sexual misdemeanour are promoted worldwide. In an era when issues of sexual reproductive health and rights have become important and sometimes threatening to human existence, it is imperative to examine the abuse of these tools and their implications for the incidence of HIV/AIDS within the context of developing countries that have become dumping ground for these technologies.

There has been astronomical expansion in the sector of information and communications (ICT) in Nigeria like other developing nations. There are currently over 500 million cell phones in Africa (ITU, 2013). In Nigeria alone, the proportion of individuals using internet increased from 0.06% to 3.6% between 2000 and 2005 and thereafter increased from 24% to 32.9 percent between 2010 and 2012. Also, mobile cellular users increased from 30,000 in 2000 to 112.8millions in 2012 (International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2013). Similar experiences were recorded for South Africa, United States and Japan, to mention but few. The numbers using mobile cellular in United States increased from 10.9million in 2000 to 203.7million and 310million in 2005 and 2012 respectively. While the proportion of individuals using internet in United States increased from 43% to 74% and 81.03 percent respectively (ITU, 2013), in Switzerland, it skyrocketed from 47.1% in the 2000 to 70.1%, 83.9% and 85.2% in 2005, 2010 and 2012 respectively. Another report indicated that access and usage of internet has increased tremendously in Nigeria. It number rose from about 100,000 internet users in 1999 to 11million in 2008 and almost up to 46million in 2011(ITU, 2013).

Among the adolescents in traditional African setting with restrictions on sexual information, social media could represent a 'gap-filler' and dependable source of the much desired information. This is made easy because the media (internet, iphones, facebook, videos and the like) are increasingly more explicit in sexual content (Shelia, 2001). It is reported that more than half (56%) of all television shows contain sexual content and they could include scenes that can possibly fuel risks of sexual activity. Social media has considerable potential for its uses in conveying messages about responsible sexual behavior. Considering the audience to this technology, knowledge relating to abstinence, effects of abortion, girl-child marriage, infant mortality, pregnancy prevention, and the like, can be effectively disseminated to the right audience through the medium.

Notwithstanding, several forms of abuses are noted to be offspring of social media. Social media images of sex and sexuality are socially negative influences on adolescents' sexual decision-making. Parts of abuses could be 'cyber-bullying', online harassment, facebook depression, sexting (i.e. sending and receiving sexually explicit messages, pornography), sexual experimentation, internet addiction and sleep deprivation, to mention but few. Other negative effects of new media include addictions to games, incursion into others' confidential information and exposure to crimes (e.g. cybercrimes). Cellphone is a vital instrument of trade for sex workers and very potent and indispensable in most illicit businesses around the world today. The evolving abuses of these technologies could be products of limited or lack of control over their uses. In addition, the susceptibility of children and adolescents to peer pressure, inadequate formal and informal sexuality education and lapses on the part of the governments could be hindering forces to sexual benevolent use of social media. This raises several boggling questions for which urgent answers are imperatives. How do we begin to maximize the use of social media technologies for responsible sexual behaviour and reduction in the menace of HIV/AIDS? Does information receive from social media endear, disenchant/repulse them to practice sex?

Objectives

The study examined the effects of social media on sexual comportment of adolescent in urban and semi-urban areas of Nigeria. It is meant to assess the likely consequences of social media on incidence of HIV/AIDS among the adolescents in the study locations.

Method and materials

The study adopted only quantitative research approach in the data gathering. Structured face-to-face interviews were conducted among 264 adolescents. They were distributed using Nigeria age-sex ratio of 51 and 49 between male and female respectively. The study locations consist of a densely populated urban area in Lagos and a suburb town. The choice of the locations was aided by high proportion of children in the areas as contained in Nigerian Census figure (NPC, 2010). One literate adolescent per a house/building was interviewed within the streets that were randomly chosen in the locations of study. Overall, 264 adolescents were covered. The data gathered was analyzed using a combination of univariate and multivariate analyses. The univariate segment provided the descriptive information about the subjects and variables of interest while the multivariate technique permitted the test of hypothesis, only one model was formulated to ascertain the influence of social media on the sexual comportment of the adolescents in the study locations.

Literature review

Social media is defined as the use of websites for social interaction including social networking sites such as face-booking, twitting, videoing, YouTube, gaming and virtual worlds like Club Penguin, Second Life and the Sims. Adoption of social media has become a blended global social fabric among the teeming population of adolescents and children. Today's world could be described as a social media world where considerable hours and money are invested on new media sources. According to a report, one out of every five minutes globally is expended on network services (Barnes & Laird, 2012). In Latin America alone, up to 8 hours a day is spend on social network services. More than 22 percent of teenagers log on to one form of social media or the order over 10 times a day (Gwenn & Kathleen, 2011). According to a Common Sense Media poll in 2009, over 75 percent of teenagers now own cell phones, iPhones is becoming appallingly high, about 25 percent use such phones for social media, more than two-third engaged them for texting and messaging while one out of every five teens have used it to send or post pornographies (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2011; Gwenn & Kathleen, 2011).

New media offer innumerable opportunities such as speedy communication, social connections, and boosting of technical skills (Gwenn & Kathleen, 2011). They are specific avenues for connecting with friends (both old and new ones), sharing of interests and, of course, business transactions. As a system, it brought immense changes to life especially among children and adolescents round the globe. As a system, it offers opportunity for people to contact with their loved ones easily notwithstanding the distance, watch television without television, buy and sell products without physical touching (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2011). As a medium, it helps children and adolescents, especially the school going, to learn and accomplish many vital tasks/assignments. The ensuing connection propels connection with friends and family, sharing pictures, exchanging ideas, community engagement (e.g. volunteering services). It also has the potential to facilitate the building of individual and collective creativity through development and sharing of artistic and musical endeavors and other novel ideas. Health-wise, new media has succeeded in breaking the jinx of traditional silence on myriads reproductive taboos and behaviours. Excellent health resources are increasingly available to youth on a variety of topics of interest such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs), contraceptives, medication adherence, meeting appointing with health official.

The relevance of social media in the quest for information especially among the children and adolescents cannot be overemphasized. Media generally are the suppliers and disseminators of information to large populations. The medium is recognized as a powerful tool that is indispensable and capable of presentation of factual and balanced information that can shape public opinions and enhance structural change in human behaviour. However, their roles today are becoming more worrisome and misunderstood especially in the area of sexuality. There exist today raging controversies surrounding the way sexuality and coverage of sexual issues are being portrayed in the media (Tiemoko, 2006). Ironically, a publication might be regarded as incomplete without featuring a sex figures or at least scantily clad girl (Suzanne *et al* (2006). The preponderance of sexual 'attractive' scenes inform of entertainment is becoming appalling and called for concern especially in this age that the younger ones are the closest to such media.

Notwithstanding, several forms of abuses are noted to be offspring of social media. Parts of abuses could be 'cyber-bullying', online harassment, facebook depression, sexting (i.e. sending and receiving sexually explicit messages, pornography), sexual experimentation, internet addiction and sleep deprivation, to mention but few. This is largely due to limited or absence of control over the system. Besides, the susceptibility of children and adolescents to peer pressure, inadequate formal and informal sexuality education and lapses on the part of the government engender offline and untoward sexual behaviours. Other negative effects of new media include addictions to games, incursion into others' confidential information and exposure to crimes (e.g. cybercrimes).

Adolescence is conceptualized (in this context), as the onset of physical/sexual maturation and reproductive capacity. These populations have numerous needs and their rights to know about their bodies, to be educated and informed about their sexual health must be protected. As expected, they face myriads of social, emotional, psychological and cultural challenges (Dehart *et al*, 2004) especially in receiving and gaining access to the right information about sexuality. Traditionally, sex is not a subject of open discussion in Nigeria like several African nations. Besides, the girls are limited or untrained in making decision regarding sexuality. In this part of the world, most girls are not empowered socially or economically to refuse sex especially from the older male.

In the same vein, sexual health in concept and conception is amagama of healthy physical, social regarded as an essential part of good overall health and well-being. Sexuality is thus intertwined with life and human development. Good sexual health connotes not only the absence of disease but the ability to understand and weigh the risks, responsibilities, outcomes, and impacts of sexual actions. It means to be knowledgeable in securing the comfort of one's body and that of others free of exploitation and coercion. However, since sexual information through social media are mostly uncensored, it is no doubt therefore that ill-informed adolescents especially in the areas of procreativity could be inimical to sustaining development and post millennium development goals. Thus, this research is hoped to break the circle of misinformation and misperceptions regarding social media in our society. It could spur policy to curtail inappropriate exposure of young people to wrong sexual information and help in enhancing responsible use of social media technologies.

Adolescents in Nigeria constitute over 22 percent of the total population out of which 48 percent are girls (National Population Commission, NPC, 2010). While they could be adjudged as having potential to become fathers and mothers, it is unequivocal that they are not matured enough to become responsible father or mother of responsible children. It is therefore exigency that sexuality education is popularized among them. In the world where the adolescents are more technologically connected and sexual pollution, it is **unavoidable not to monitor adolescents usage of the social media.**

Papini, et al, 1998

Cultivation theory

The theory is premised upon cultivation theory which suggests that frequent viewing (termed here as exposure) increases the likelihood of the adoption of expressed values and beliefs that will ultimately alter actual behavior (Gerbner *et al*, 1986; Brown, 1993; Walsh-Childers *et al*,

1993; Grube & Wallack, 1994; Brown *et al.*, 1995). Adapting this theory to adolescents, it implies that the frequency or degree of exposure (watching, talking, and handling) to social media could possibly mediate changes in adolescent's values, beliefs and resulting behaviors. The theory invariably supports the premise that constant exposure of adolescents to sexuality content in social media would eventually lead to their adoption/cultivation of such practices as habits. This may spur sexual misdemeanor, juvenile delinquencies and other vices such like rape, masturbation, prostitution, to mention but few.

Results and Discussions

This section focuses on discussions of the results from the data analysis. Several cross-examinations were also made among the identified factors responsible for adolescents' motivation in indulging in adult entertainment.

Demographic characteristics of respondents

The study revealed that an overwhelming proportion (72%) of respondent's parents are living together as at the time of survey (82%) while about 10% were from divorced homes (table 1). This implies that majority of respondents are from stable homes adjudged capable of providing information on sexuality. The level of rapport within the family is below average (32%), about 11% relates at distant with their parents while about 48% held close tie to parents just because of financial needs. The "Parent-Child-Rapport" is quite below average in the study area. This could be influenced by the working nature in the environment where several parent will have to leave home early and come back very late in the night. This situation does not however appear conducive for close parental care or relationship except on holidays. Also the study area belong to high social classes where most childcare are entrusted into the hands of nanny, house girl / boy or in some cases the grannies.

Sexuality communication is relatively absent in Nigeria or perhaps below expectation especially among the respondents studied. It is expected that highly educated parent would always be able to communicate adequately with their children on such a matter but the study revealed the contrary. Only a quarter of respondents have ever received sexuality information from their parents. About the same number (25%) have it on a continuous basis while only 28% have never discussed it with their parents (table 1). Among those who have ever received such enlightenment, only 14.9% of the total respondents enjoy freedom of discussing any sensitive issue at home with their parents. Majority of respondents are not permitted nor have the freedom to chat on sexual issues with those they are staying with or their parents. However, about 48 (i.e. 42.1%) out of the whole respondents are currently in an intimate sexual relationship. About 18 (15.8%) have experienced broken relationship at their tender ages (table 1).

Adolescents, media and adult entertainment

Despite the fact that information about sexuality is lacking in most homes, several parents have consented to ('permission by impression') sexual relationship between their boys and girls and other girls and boys respectively. This represents the parent that directly or indirectly approved social relationship between their girls / boys and other boys and girls. About 35.1% of the respondents answered 'Yes' to the question: Are your parents aware about your relationship with your boy friend (s)/ girl friend (s)? About 11% will never dare allowing their parents to know of such relationship (table 2).

The study shows that about 57.9% watch television for about 2-5 hours per day, followed by 28.9% watchers for between 6-8 hours, while only 7.9% claimed they watch television for up

to 9 and 12 hours daily. Others that watch above this hour were completely ignored purposively. This finding is in line with American experience where an average teenager is observed to be watching three hours of television a day and that most events they watch contains heavy doses of sexual content, ranging from touching, kissing, jokes, and innuendo to conversations about sexual activity and portrayals of intercourse (Collins, et al, 2004). Virtually all respondents have access to internet facility and about 84.2% surf internet for an average of 2-5 hours per day (table 2). While majority would not want to do so in the presence of their parents, about 26% would not mind even browsing while father or mum is present.

Adolescents' exposure to adult entertainment and sexual behaviour

While there are various media through which adolescents get exposed to them, the most common source is therefore TV as confirmed by the study. Over 75% encounter such on TV programs. About 65% get in contact with pornography via videos while print media and internet offer 40% and 35% of pornography shows respectively, thus affirming the generalization that majority of adolescents view or get exposed to adult entertainment through watching television and seeing movies. About 2/3 of the respondents have ever experienced sexual intercourse and almost half of this figure (48.8%) were exposure so adult entertainment while about 51.2% have not (table 3). Also, the report shows that 10 out of 32 respondents who have not experienced sexual intercourse claimed they have never been exposed to adult entertainment at all.

Adolescents' opinion about adult entertainment

Table 4 shows that 45.6% of the respondents strongly agreed to the fact that adult entertainment gingers instinct to have sexual intercourse while 20.4% of the total respondents disagreed. About 0.9% could not make up their minds while 28.1 % only agreed that the habit can influence sexual desire. Overall, 82 respondents out of a total of 114 respondents admitted that viewing or indulging in adult entertainment could result in adversely affecting the sexuality of adolescents. Three hypotheses were formulated viz: (1) that adult entertainment has an adverse effect on young adolescents' sexuality (2) that the parenting lifestyle encourage young adolescents to go into adult entertainment and (3) that sex education can serve as a substitute to adult entertainment in the sex lives of adolescents. The results are indicated in table 5, 6 and 7 respectively. These were tested using statistical method of Chi- square (X^2). This was calculated using SPSS.

The proposition that adult entertainment could have negative effect on adolescent's sexual behaviour was confirmed (table 5). At 5% level of significance, X^2 tab is far less than the X^2_{cal} (100.56). Therefore one can assert following the observation of Walsh-Childers & Brown (1993) that greater exposure will culminate in adoption and manifestation of such illicit sexual behaviour. A child that is exposed to sexual content will tend to behave along the scene he / she viewed.

Table 5 revealed that the style of parenting in Nigeria encourages their adolescents to go into adult entertainment ($X^2_{cal} = 29.86$). This finding is supported by Tschann & Adler (1997) who observed that in some homes, sexual matters are cloaked with secrecy and discussions of sexual concerns are infrequent or absent entirely. Many adolescents are simply uncomfortable discussing their sexuality and most of them do not receive any information about reproduction or contraception from their parents. However, the likelihood that adolescents will talk to their parents depends on the degree of the relationship existing between them (Papini, Farmer, Clark & Snell; 1998) as well as their levels of self esteem and individuation. This implies that young adolescents will not bring their sexual concerns to their parents because they are still in the early stages of the process of individuation and thus resorted to other sources. This confirmed that sex

education can serve as substitute to adult entertainment at 5% level of significance and with X^2_{tab} (9.49) < than X^2_{cal} (72.02) as indicated in Table 5.

Religion and nudity

There is no law that approves pornography in Nigeria and nudity is still a foreign practice or custom in the cultural context of Nigeria in general. However, some cultural rites permit exposure of some part of the body during festival especially but not absolute nudity as being encouraged by today's media under watchful eyes of religious bodies. Nudity permissiveness is becoming a serious concern to well-meaning moralists and dedicated disciplined individuals especially because of the way bodies are being revealed sanctioned by the free use of some body-exposed dressings in public places and even at the sacred places like churches or religious centres.

Conclusion and recommendations

This study confirmed that most parents do not usually engage their children in sex education and neither do the children feel free to discuss sexually-related issues with their parents, a major gap in the families that adolescents are striving hard to fill through any available source and at all costs. Amongst the interesting observations revealed in this study is that many adolescents feel at ease watching television with their parents around them but they are not always comfortable surfing the internet with their parents or adult around. Privacy is in most cases extremely limited in TV watching whereas adolescent would prefer exploring the privacy inherent in internet (cyber-café for example) and watch whatever he / she wants.

Pornography is the most common form of adult entertainment that adolescents are exposed to in Nigeria and erotic dancing, prostitution, sex shows and stripping were not popular. While the most common medium through which they access this is television, more males view adult entertainment than females. Many adolescents can comfortably watch TV with their parents, while they would not want to watch other media while older adult or parents are around. Several agreed that what they watch can encourage them to have sexual experience and relationship. But while the study confirmed that adult entertainment could have adverse effect on adolescent sexual behaviour, adequate sex education would serve as a substitute to adult entertainment in the sex lives of adolescents.

The mass media and technological advancement of the 21st century has played a major role in the spread of adult entertainment as adolescents can obtain easily, such information from the internet and by watching movies on television. Most adolescents in Nigerian are greatly exposed to adult entertainment. It is however evident that lack of adequate sex education in homes by parents / guardians and at schools by teachers is largely responsible for the desperate adventure on the part of the adolescent to "satisfy the missing link at all cost". This unmet need at home necessitates the scrambling for it from other sources, which in most cases, is usually satisfied by peers, with its subsequent misdemeanors. Where cultivation theory applies: adoption of expressed values and beliefs follow and behaviour becomes altered. This will push them into the experimentation of what they have been exposed to, in the form of sexual relations.

It is believed, based on the findings in this study, that adolescents' sexuality can be re-molded to generated sustainable, responsible, well-informed and well-equipped future generation of mature adults and successful parents. The findings here are meant to direct stakeholders' action in overhauling (where necessary) the wobbling image of a society that has virtually lost its moral values of good behaviour in the area of sexuality. Therefore it is on this the paper submit that the high rate of adolescent indulgence in adult entertainment could be curbed by provision of

adequate sex education for adolescents in normal open settings like schools, seminars, religious houses, rather than the current clandestine campaigning syndrome. Sexuality programme / courses should be developed and integrated into the curriculum of academic institutions especially at secondary and tertiary levels. A high degree of Parent-Child Closeness (PCC) should be made a major priority in every home because this ultimately translates to the child feeling free to discuss sensitive matters, even those involving sexuality, with the parents. Restrictions should also be placed on the mass media by the government; scrutinizing and stiff censorship should be placed on media coverage of sexuality matters. The mass media should then be made to provide alternative forms of entertainment for adolescents, which would educate them academically in matters concerning their age.

APPENDIX I

Table 1: Demographic characteristics and exposure to Adult entertainment

Demographic characteristics of respondents	Social Media, Adolescents	Adolescents	Sexuality & HIV/AIDS.	Adolescents and medium of adult entertainment	Number	%
	Number	%			Number	%

Table

Sex			Parent's awareness of child's Relationship		
Male	51	44.7	Yes	40	35.1
Female	63	55.3	No	33	28.9
Total	114	100.0	Never been in a relationship	41	36.0
Age group			Hours of watching television / cinema		
9- 14	6	5.3	2- 5 hrs	66	57.9
15- 19	75	65.8	6- 8 hrs	33	28.9
20- 24	33	28.9	9- 12 hrs	9	7.9
Total	114	100.0	13 hrs & above	6	5.3
Living status of parents			Surfing Internet		
Both living together	93	81.6	2- 5 hrs	96	84.2
Separated	6	5.3	6- 8 hrs	9	7.9
Divorced	1	.9	9- 12 hrs	6	5.3
Single	14	12.3	13 hrs & above	3	2.6
Total	114	100.0	Watching TV with Parent / Elderly		
Closeness to parents			Yes	58	50.9
Very close	36	31.6	No	56	49.1
Close	55	48.2	Surf Internet with Adult Around		
Undecided	10	8.8	Yes	44	38.6
Quite distant	10	8.8	No	70	61.4
Very distant	3	2.6	Exposure to sex shows		
			Yes (Exposed)	39	34.2
Regularity of discussion of sexual matters with Parents			Not Exposed	75	65.8
Very frequently	8	7.0	Exposure to erotic materials		
Frequently	18	15.8	Yes	50	43.9
Often	16	14.0	No	64	56.1
Less frequently	40	35.1	Exposure to stripping		
Never	32	28.1	Yes	38	33.3
			No	76	66.7
Sensitive discussion with Parents			Contact with sex workers		
Very frequent	17	14.9	Yes	13	11.4
Not at all	36	31.6	No	101	88.6
Sometimes	28	24.6	Sex inclusion in Sermon / Teaching in Churches		
Rarely	33	28.9	Ever Heard	35	30.7
Total	114	100.0	Never Heard it	79	69.3
Respondent in relationship			Parent's Religion		

In relationship	48	42.1	Christianity	114	100.0
Not In relationship	48	42.1			
Broken relationship	18	15.8			
Total	114	100.0			

Table 3: Exposure to adult entertainment and sexual behaviour

Exposure to Pornography	Exposed		Not Exposed		Total
	Yes	%	No	%	
Medium					
TV	85	74.6	29	25.4	114
Video	74	64.9	40	35.1	114
Cinema	14	12.3	100	87.7	114
Print media magazine	46	40.4	68	59.6	114
Radio	10	8.8	104	91.2	114
Internet	40	35.1	74	64.9	114
Club Houses	27	23.7	87	76.3	114
	Exposed		Not Exposed		Total
	Yes	%	No	%	
Sexual behaviour					
Ever experienced intercourse	40	48.8	42	51.2	82
Never experienced intercourse	10	31.3	22	68.8	32
Have intercourse very frequently	8	50.0	8	50.0	16
Have intercourse frequently	12	46.2	14	53.8	26
Have intercourse less often	20	50.0	20	50.0	40
Exposure by Sex					
Male	41	80.4	10	19.6	51
Female	26	41.3	37	58.7	63

Tables 4: Adolescents' opinion about adult entertainment

Issues	Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
It encourage drive for sex	52 (45.6%)	32 (28.1)	1 (0.9%)	20 (17.5%)	9 (2.9)	114
Adolescents are greatly exposed to it	82 (71.9%)	29 (25.4%)	0	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.8%)	114
Parent's life style induces Adult Entertainment	30 (26.3%)	41 (36.0%)	17 (14.9%)	19 (16.7%)	7 (6.1)	114
Formal sex education is a substitute	51 (44.7%)	37 (32.5%)	13 (11.4%)	11 (9.6%)	2 (1.8%)	114
It has negative effect of adolescent's sexuality	61 (53.5%)	31 (27.2%)	13 (11.4%)	5 (4.4%)	4 (3.5%)	114

Table 5: Adult entertainment, style of parenting and sex education effect on Adolescents Sexuality

Adult entertainment has a negative effect on Adolescent Sexuality					
Opinion	Observed (o_i)	Expected (e_i)	Residual ($o_i - e_i$)	$(o_i - e_i)^2$	$(o_i - e_i)^2 / e_i$
Strongly agree	61	22.8	38.2	1459.24	64.00
Agree	31	22.8	8.2	67.24	2.95
Undecided	13	22.8	-9.8	96.04	4.21
Disagree	5	22.8	-17.8	316.84	13.90
Strongly disagree	4	22.8	-18.8	353.44	15.50
Total	114				100.56
Style of parenting in Nigeria is responsible for indulgence in Adult Entertainment					
Opinion	Observed (o_i)	Expected (e_i)	Residual ($o_i - e_i$)	$(o_i - e_i)^2$	$(o_i - e_i)^2 / e_i$
Strongly agree	30	22.8	7.2	51.84	2.27
Agree	41	22.8	18.2	331.24	14.53
Undecided	19	22.8	-3.8	14.44	0.63
Disagree	17	22.8	-5.8	33.64	1.48
Strongly disagree	7	22.8	-15.8	249.64	10.95
Total	114				29.86
Sex education will reduce spread of Adult entertainment amongst adolescents					
Opinion	Observed (o_i)	Expected (e_i)	Residual ($o_i - e_i$)	$(o_i - e_i)^2$	$(o_i - e_i)^2 / e_i$
Strongly agree	51	22.8	28.2	795.24	34.88
Agree	37	22.8	14.2	201.64	8.84
Undecided	13	22.8	-9.8	96.04	4.21
Disagree	11	22.8	-11.8	139.24	6.11
Strongly disagree	2	22.8	-20.8	432.64	18.98
Total	114				72.02

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Conclusion

Therefore, social media could therefore be used to **The medium can be tailored towards the education of people, empowerment of people especially the youth who constitutes the bulk of employment statistics.**

Sex is often a challenging and difficult issue for both youths and adults to discuss. The consequences of not talking about sex can however be grievous.