





# Determining the Relationship between Financial Status and Sexual Promiscuity amongst Women

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Abstract	Article History
<p>This study explores the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The research aims to (i) identify the factors contributing to sexual promiscuity, (ii) examine how financial status influences women's attitudes toward promiscuity, and (iii) determine the significance of financial status in shaping promiscuous behavior. A survey research design was adopted due to its efficiency in assessing population characteristics. The study sampled 134 respondents from Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. Findings indicate that financial constraints are a key driver of transactional sex among women in Port Harcourt. Economic vulnerability exposes female students to gender-based violence and risky sexual behaviors, increasing their susceptibility to HIV/AIDS and unplanned pregnancies. The inability to negotiate safe sex with multiple partners further exacerbates these risks. However, the study's findings are limited by its small sample size and geographic focus. Cultural and ethnic variations may influence results if conducted in a different region or using a broader quantitative approach. Therefore, while the study provides valuable insights, its conclusions should not be generalized beyond the specific population studied.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Condoms, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Students</i></p>	<p>Received: 27 Feb 2025            Accepted: 15 Mar 2025            Published: 27 Mar 2025</p>  <p>Scan QR code to view<sup>□</sup></p> <p>License: CC BY 4.0<sup>24</sup></p>  <p>Open Access article.</p>
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## Introduction

The exchange for sex for accommodation or money to buy expensive clothes, weaves and cellphones by female women has been associated with heightened risks of acquiring human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and susceptibility to gender based violence (GBV) (McMillan K, Worth, Rawstorne 2018). Bhana, an expert in gender and adolescent sexuality from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, pointed transactional sex because of abject poverty (Bhana 2016). World Health Organization (2014) highlights that because of poverty in sub-Saharan countries, food insecurity owing to financial deficit in many families, continues to exacerbate rape and multiply health disparities such as impaired psychological well-being and chronic diseases among female women. Such a predicament for female women struggling to afford their own accommodation and have money to buy food and books often propels them to engage in premarital sexual activities

characterized by transactional sex (Adams, Meyers, Beidas, 2016).

It is comprehensible why Mavhandu- Mudzusi and Asgedom (2016) reported transactional sex among female women at Jigjiga University in Ethiopia. Scholars tend to agree that such risk and dependent sexual behaviour is incontrovertibly linked with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV transmission (Ajayi & Somefun 2019). Exchanging sex for money or gifts with multiple sexual partners by female women could be analyzed at individual, household and community level factors. At individual level, early sexual debut and low self- esteem are associated with transactional sex (Ajayi & Somefun 2019; Kheswa 2017). Although there is limited literature on female women engaging in sex change for money, in Germany, it was linked with poor psychological well-being and elevated alcohol consumption (Betzler et al. 2015).

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In the United Kingdom, approximately 5 percent from poor households agreed to be commercial sex workers (Sagar, Jones, Symons, Tyrie, Roberts, 2016). Gerrard et al. (2012) highlight that financial deficit being a stressor on its own, female women whose resilience might be low, could resort to alcohol and drug as a coping mechanism to avoid negative emotions.

The status of women started degenerating in the post-Vedic age because of the conception of purity and pollution and restrictions of inter-caste marriages. As women's status started deteriorating so is her participation in the financial matters also took a backseat. In the medieval ages further deterioration in her status could be observed. Women after independence enjoyed certain rights; they had the choice of participating in various decisions as well as practicing any profession of their choice. But the position of women in contemporary India is a sort of an irony. If on one hand she is at the highest ladder of accomplishment, on the other hand she is silently suffering the ferocity afflicted on her by her own family members. Their path is full of roadblocks; some women are even denied to practice profession of their choice, while some are still not given access to education and rights pertaining to their own life. They have to constantly face the partial attitude at home or at workplace.

At the household level, financial deficit experienced by unemployed single parents may account for female women engaging in transactional sex as an alternative means to meet their needs as opposed to their counterparts whose parents are relatively financially supportive and permanently employed (Kamndaya et al. 2016). In a community such as a university where internet exposure is vast, a significant proportion of female women have an access to sexually explicit material (Khalabajadi-Farahani et al. 2017). As such, online social networks appear to facilitate undergraduate females' dependent sexual behaviour by getting money from older men as a way to overcome their impoverished conditions (Alberts and Kheswa 2017; Nayar 2017).

Some are even reduced to insignificance just because of the age-old thoughts and beliefs. Women need to be aware of their rights and exercise them as and when needed. They should have a say and effective opinion in matters relating to finance and investment. Though with the help of financial inclusion and other policies women have been the decision makers if not collectively at least to their matters only. If women come ahead in the financial matters, their position and status would also be affected. However, the study tends to determine the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women.

### Statement of the Problem

Beliefs about sexual morality are a powerful cultural force in many societies. In the U.S., for example, diverging views on issues such as abortion, gay marriage, and sex education seem influenced by differing beliefs, often religion-related, about sexual morality. Research on the link between religion and sexual morality has viewed religiosity as an extension of a long-term monogamous mating strategy (Weeden, Cohen, &

Kenrick, 2018) or as an effort to promote paternity certainty (Strassman et al., 2012).

Much remains to be investigated, however, about whether particular forms of sexual morality are likely to emerge in some environments more than others, perhaps as solutions to specific adaptive problems faced by individuals in those environments. Previous researchers have attempted to explain why different types of mating systems/behaviors (e.g., monogamy versus polygyny or promiscuity) have emerged in different human societies, often with an emphasis on the role of environment and parental investment (Fortunato & Archetti, 2010; Gavrilets, 2012) and the research was, in general, complementary to these approaches. However, this work is unique in many of its predictions and in its focus on financial status and sexual promiscuity.

### Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to describe the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State

Specific objectives include;

- a. To describe the factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
- b. To examine the effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
- c. To describe the significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State

#### a. Research Questions

- 4 What are the factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State?
- 5 What is the effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State?
- 6 Is there any significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State?

### Research Hypotheses

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State

**H<sub>3</sub>:** There is no effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

### Significance of the Study

The study will be of immense benefit to women in the societies and cultures of the world have been restricted to household chores, procreation of children, and maintenance of family. It will play an important role while taking decisions related to household works and well-being of the family but were sidelined while making decisions about investment, finance. Also, it will help decisions on savings and long-term financial planning are often left to the men in their lives. At their advancement at the workplace and rising income levels,

women need to engage themselves enough in financial matters. As women are the central part of their household, they can play an equivalent role in attaining the future of their family just like their counterpart (men). They are more practical in approaching goals and therefore they should be involved in all crucial matters related to financial matters.

This study will be of immense benefit to other researchers who intend to know more on this study and can also be used by non-researchers to build more on their research work.

This study contributes to knowledge and could serve as a guide for other study.

### Scope of the Study

This study is on the determining the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

The study is carried out in the Port-Harcourt metropolis only. The study will make use of both primary and secondary data. Questionnaires will be distributed and used to find out the correlation between financial status and sexual promiscuity.

### Limitations of the study

The demanding schedule of respondents at work made it very difficult getting the respondents to participate in the survey. As a result, retrieving copies of questionnaire in timely fashion is very challenging. Also, the researcher is a student and therefore has limited time as well as resources in covering extensive literature available in conducting this research. Information provided by the researcher may not hold true for all institutions but is restricted to the selected organization used as a study in this research especially in the locality where this study is being conducted.

Financial constraint: Insufficient fund tends to impede the efficiency of the researcher in sourcing for the relevant materials, literature or information and in the process of data collection (internet, questionnaire and interview).

Time constraint: The researcher will simultaneously engage in this study with other academic work. This consequently will cut down on the time devoted for the research work.

Finally, the researcher is restricted only to the evidence provided by the participants in the research and therefore cannot determine the reliability and accuracy of the information provided.

### Definition of Terms

**Financial Status:** Financial Status means the condition (financial or otherwise), business, assets, properties or operations of the Person in question. Financial Status means profits, losses, revenue, income, earnings, indebtedness, EBITDA, corporate valuation, available cash, or cash flow.

**Sexual Promiscuity:** Promiscuity is the practice of engaging in sexual activity frequently with different partners or being indiscriminate in the choice of sexual partners. The term can carry a moral judgment if the social ideal for sexual activity is monogamous relationships.

## Methodology

This section covers the description and discussion on the various techniques and procedures used in the study to collect and analyze the data as it is deemed appropriate.

### Research Design

For this study, the survey research design was adopted. The choice of the design was informed by the objectives of the study. This research design provides a quickly efficient and accurate means of assessing information about a population of interest. It intends to study determining the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity amongst women.

### Population of the Study

The population for this study were residents in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. A total of 134 respondents were selected from the population figure out of which the sample size was determined. The reason for choosing Port Harcourt was because of its proximity to the researcher.

### Sample and Sampling Techniques

The researcher used Taro Yamane's formula to determine the sample size from the population.

Taro Yamane's formula is given as;

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where N = Population of study (134)

n = Sample size (?)

e = Level of significance at 5% (0.05)

1 = Constant

$$\therefore n = \frac{134}{1 + 134(0.05)^2} = \frac{134}{1+134(0.0025)} = \frac{134}{1+0.335}$$

$$n = \frac{134}{1.335} = \underline{100}$$

The sample size therefore is 100 respondents.

### Research Instrument and Instrumentation

Data for this study was collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data collected was mainly the use of a structured questionnaire which was designed to elicit information on determining the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity amongst women. The secondary source of data collections were textbooks, journals and scholarly materials.

### Validity of Instrument

The instrument of this study was subjected to face validation. Face validation tests the appropriateness of the questionnaire items. This is because face validation is often used to indicate whether an instrument on the face of it appears to measure what it contains. Face validations therefore aims at determining the extent to which the questionnaire is relevant to the objectives of the study. In subjecting the instrument for face validation, copies of the initial draft of the questionnaire will be validated by supervisor. The supervisor is expected to critically examine the items of the instrument with specific objectives of the study and make useful suggestions to improve the quality of the instrument. Based on his recommendations

the instrument will be adjusted and re-adjusted before being administered for the study.

**Reliability of Instrument**

The coefficient of 0.81 was considered a reliability coefficient because according to Etuk (1990), a test-retest coefficient of 0.5 will be enough to justify the use of a research instrument.

**Method of Data Collection**

This study is based on the two possible sources of data which are the primary and secondary source.

- a. **Primary Source of Data:** The primary data for this study consist of raw data generated from responses to questionnaires and interview by the respondents.
- b. **Secondary Source of Data:** The secondary data includes information obtained through the review of literature that is journals, monographs, textbooks and other periodicals.

**Method of Data Analysis**

Data collected will be analyzed using frequency table, percentage and mean score analysis while the nonparametric statistical test (Chi- square) was used to test the formulated hypothesis using SPSS (statistical package for social sciences).

Haven gathered the data through the administration of questionnaire, the collected data will be coded, tabulated and analyzed using SPSS statistical software according to the research question and hypothesis. In order to effectively analyze the data collected for easy management and accuracy, the chi square method will be used for test of independence. Chi square is given as

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (o-e)^2}{e}$$

Where  
 X<sup>2</sup> = chi square  
 o = observed frequency  
 e = expected frequency

Level of confidence / degree of freedom

When employing the chi – square test, a certain level of confidence or margin of error has to be assumed. More also, the degree of freedom in the table has to be determined in simple variable, row and column distribution, degree of freedom is: df = (r-1) (c-1)

Where; df = degree of freedom  
 r = number of rows  
 c = number of columns.

In determining the critical chi \_ square value, the value of confidence is assumed to be at 95% or 0.95. a margin of 5% or 0.05 is allowed for judgment error.

**Results**

This sections deals with the presentation and analysis of the result obtained from questionnaires. The data gathered were presented according to the order in which they were arranged in the research questions and simple percentage were used to analyze the demographic information of the respondents while the chi square test was adopted to test the research hypothesis.

**1. Analysis of Demographic Data of Respondents**

**Table 1: Gender of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	65	65.0	65.0
Female	35	35.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 1 above shows the gender distribution of the respondents used for this study. Out of the total number of 100 respondents, 65respondents which represent 65.0percent of the population are male. 35 which represent 35.0 percent of the population are female.

**Table 2: Age range of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 20-30years	15	15.0	15.0
31-40years	10	10.0	25.0
41-50years	25	25.0	50.0
51-60years	20	20.0	70.0
above 60years	30	30.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 2 above shows the age grade of the respondents used for this study. Out of the total number of 100 respondents, 15 respondents which represent 15.0percent of the population are between 20-30years. 10respondents which represent 10.0percent of the population are between 31-40years. 25respondents which represent 25.0percent of the population are between 41-50years. 20respondents which represent 20.0percent of the population are between 51-60years. 30respondents which represent 30.0percent of the population are above 60years.

**Table 3:** Educational Background of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid FSLC	20	20.0	20.0
WASSCE/GCE/NECO	25	25.0	45.0
OND/HND/BSC	35	35.0	80.0
MSC/PGD/PHD	15	15.0	95.0
OTHERS	5	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 3 above shows the educational background of the respondents used for this study. Out of the total number of 100 respondents, 20 respondents which represent 20.0percent of the population are FSLC holders. 25 which represent 25.0percent of the population are SSCE/GCE/WASSCE holders. 35 which represent 35.0percent of the population are OND/HND/BSC holders. 15 which represent 15.0percent of the population are MSC/PGD/PHD holders. 5 which represent 5.0percent of the population had other type of educational qualifications.

**Table 4:** Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single	30	30.0	30.0
Married	55	55.0	85.0
Divorced	5	5.0	90.0
Widowed	10	10.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 4 above shows the marital status of the respondents used for this study. 30 which represent 30.0percent of the population are single. 55 which represent 55.0percent of the population are married. 5 which represent 5.0percent of the population are divorced. 10 which represent 10.0percent of the population are widowed.

**Table 5:** Category of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Civil servant	25	25.0	25.0
Self-employed	15	15.0	40.0
Students	25	25.0	65.0
Unemployed	35	35.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

Table 5 shows the category of respondents used for the study. 25 respondents representing 25.0percent of the population under study are civil servants. 15 respondents representing 15.0percent of the population under study are self-employed. 25 respondents representing 25.0percent of the population under study are students while 35 respondents representing 35.0percent of the population under study are unemployed.

## 2. Analysis of Psychographic Data

**Table 6:** There are factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	30	30.0	30.0
Agree	42	42.0	72.0
Undecided	10	10.0	82.0
Disagree	10	10.0	92.0
Strongly disagree	8	8.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 6 shows the responses of respondents if there are factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women. 30 respondents representing 30.0percent strongly agreed that there are factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women. 42 respondents representing 42.0percent agreed that there are factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women. 10 respondents representing 10.0 percent were undecided. 10 respondents representing 10.0percent disagreed that there are factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women. 8 respondents representing 8.0percent strongly disagreed that there are factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women.

**Table 7:** Education and religion have an effect on the level of sexual promiscuity among women

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	10	10.0	10.0
Agree	15	15.0	25.0
Undecided	5	5.0	30.0
Disagree	40	40.0	70.0
Strongly disagree	30	30.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 7 show the responses of respondents if education and religion have an effect on the level of sexual promiscuity among women. 10 of the respondents representing 10.0percent strongly agree that education and religion have

an effect on the level of sexual promiscuity among women. 15 of the respondents representing 15.0percent agree that education and religion have an effect on the level of sexual promiscuity among women. 5 of them representing 5.0percent were undecided. 40 of the respondents representing 40.0percent disagree that education and religion have an effect on the level of sexual promiscuity among women. 30 of the respondents representing 30.0percent strongly disagree that education and religion have an effect on the level of sexual promiscuity among women.

**Table 8:** Sexual promiscuity is rampant among female undergraduates

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	60	60.0	60.0
Agree	25	25.0	85.0
Undecided	10	10.0	95.0
Disagree	5	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 8 show the responses of respondents if sexual promiscuity is rampant among female undergraduates. 60 of the respondents representing 60.0percent strongly agree that sexual promiscuity is rampant among female undergraduates. 25 of the respondents representing 25.0percent agree that sexual promiscuity is rampant among female undergraduates. 10 of them representing 10.0percent were undecided. 5 of the respondents representing 5.0percent disagree that sexual promiscuity is rampant among female undergraduates.

**Table 9:** Peer pressure and poverty causes sexual promiscuity among women

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	25	25.0	25.0
Agree	32	32.0	57.0
Undecided	13	13.0	70.0
Disagree	15	15.0	85.0
Strongly disagree	15	15.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 9 shows the responses of respondents if peer pressure and poverty cause sexual promiscuity among women. 25 of the respondents representing 25.0percent strongly agree that peer pressure and poverty causes sexual promiscuity among women. 32 of the respondents representing 32.0percent agree that peer pressure and poverty causes sexual promiscuity among women. 13 of the respondents

representing 13.0percent were undecided. 15 of the respondents representing 15.0percent disagree that peer pressure and poverty causes sexual promiscuity among women. 15 of the respondents representing 15.0percent strongly disagree that peer pressure and poverty causes sexual promiscuity among women.

**Table 10:** Poor counseling services in schools and society influence sexual promiscuity among women

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	65	65.0	65.0
Agree	30	30.0	95.0
Disagree	3	3.0	98.0
Strongly disagree	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 10 show the responses of respondents if poor counseling services in schools and society influence sexual promiscuity among women. 65 of the respondents representing 65.0percent strongly agree that poor counseling services in schools and society influence sexual promiscuity among women. 30 of the respondents representing 30.0percent agree that poor counseling services in schools and society influence sexual promiscuity among women. 3 respondents representing 3.0percent were undecided. 3 of the respondents representing 3.0percent disagree that poor counseling services in schools and society influence sexual promiscuity among women. 2 of the respondents representing 2.0percent strongly disagree that poor counseling services in schools and society influence sexual promiscuity among women.

**Table 11:** Poor parental upbringing is a major facilitator of sexual promiscuity among women

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	30	30.0	30.0
Agree	42	42.0	72.0
Undecided	10	10.0	82.0
Disagree	10	10.0	92.0
Strongly disagree	8	8.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 11 shows the responses of respondents if poor parental upbringing is a major facilitator of sexual promiscuity among women. 30 respondents representing 30.0percent strongly agreed that poor parental upbringing is a major facilitator of sexual promiscuity among women. 42 respondents representing 42.0percent agreed that poor

parental upbringing is a major facilitator of sexual promiscuity among women. 10 respondents representing 10.0 percent were undecided. 10 respondents representing 10.0percent disagreed that poor parental upbringing is a major facilitator of sexual promiscuity among women. 8 respondents representing 8.0percent strongly disagreed that poor parental upbringing is a major facilitator of sexual promiscuity among women.

**Table 12:** There is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	10	10.0	10.0
Agree	15	15.0	25.0
Undecided	5	5.0	30.0
Disagree	40	40.0	70.0
Strongly disagree	30	30.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 12 show the responses of respondents if there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity. 10 of the respondents representing 10.0percent strongly agree that there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity. 15 of the respondents representing 15.0percent agree that there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity. 5 of them representing 5.0percent were undecided. 40 of the respondents representing 40.0percent disagree that there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity. 30 of the respondents representing 30.0percent strongly disagree that there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity.

**Table 13:** The level of promiscuity depends on the financial strength of the woman

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	60	60.0	60.0
Agree	25	25.0	85.0
Undecided	10	10.0	95.0
Disagree	5	5.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 13 show the responses of respondents if the level of promiscuity depends on the financial strength of the woman. 60 of the respondents representing 60.0percent strongly agree that the level of promiscuity depends on the financial strength of the woman. 25 of the respondents representing

25.0percent agree that the level of promiscuity depends on the financial strength of the woman. 10 of them representing 10.0percent were undecided. 5 of the respondents representing 5.0percent disagree that the level of promiscuity depends on the financial strength of the woman.

**Table 14:** Wealthy women indulge in sexual promiscuity

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	25	25.0	25.0
Agree	32	32.0	57.0
Undecided	13	13.0	70.0
Disagree	15	15.0	85.0
Strongly disagree	15	15.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 14 shows the responses of respondents if wealthy women indulge in sexual promiscuity. 25 of the respondents representing 25.0percent strongly agree that wealthy women indulge in sexual promiscuity. 32 of the respondents representing 32.0percent agree that wealthy women indulge in sexual promiscuity. 13 of the respondents representing 13.0percent were undecided. 15 of the respondents representing 15.0percent disagree that wealthy women indulge in sexual promiscuity. 15 of the respondents representing 15.0percent strongly disagree that wealthy women indulge in sexual promiscuity.

**Table 15:** There is a relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	65	65.0	65.0
Agree	30	30.0	95.0
Disagree	3	3.0	98.0
Strongly disagree	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

Table 15 show the responses of respondents if there is a relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity. 65 of the respondents representing 65.0percent strongly agree that there is a relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity. 30 of the respondents representing 30.0percent agree that there is a relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity. 3 respondents representing 3.0percent were undecided. 3 of the respondents representing 3.0percent disagree that there is a relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity. 2 of the respondents representing 2.0percent strongly disagree that

there is a relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity.

### 3. Test of Hypothesis

#### Hypothesis I

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**H<sub>i</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**Level of significance:** 0.05

**Decision rule:** reject the null hypothesis H<sub>0</sub> if the p value is less than the level of significance. Accept the null hypothesis if otherwise.

**Table 16:** Test Statistics

	There is a significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
Chi-Square	105.520 <sup>a</sup>
Df	3
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 25.0.

Conclusions based on decision rule:

Since the p-value= 0.000 is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

#### Hypothesis II

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**H<sub>i</sub>:** There are significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**Level of significance:** 0.05

**Decision rule:** reject the null hypothesis H<sub>0</sub> if the p value is less than the level of significance. Accept the null hypothesis if otherwise.

**Table 17:** Test Statistics

	There are significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
Chi-Square	70.347 <sup>a</sup>
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 25.0.

Conclusions based on decision rule:

Since the p-value= 0.000 is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there are significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

#### Hypothesis III

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**H<sub>i</sub>:** There is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**Table 18:** Test Statistics

	There is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
Chi-Square	95.347 <sup>a</sup>
Df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 25.0.

Conclusions based on decision rule:

Since the p-value= 0.000 is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State of acceptance and the use of condoms as a method of preventing syphilis amongst males and females in River State University. The standard deviation shows the homogeneity of the respondents.

### Discussion

The study is on the relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women. Three hypotheses were formed to test that there is no significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State, also that there are no significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State, lastly that there is no

effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

Findings from the study revealed that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that

- a. there is a significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State

**Decision Rule:** The null hypothesis is rejected.

- b. there is a significant factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State

**Decision Rule:** The null hypothesis is rejected.

- c. there is an effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

**Decision Rule:** The null hypothesis is rejected.

### Summary of Findings

This project work titled the “relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women” with the specific objectives of the study were to;

- a. To describe the factors responsible for sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
- b. To examine the effect of financial status on the attitudes of women towards promiscuity in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State
- c. To describe the significant relationship between financial status and sexual promiscuity among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State.

Literature was also reviewed to support the claims made at the beginning of the study, the historical background of the study area was comprehensively captured as well and the historical overview of financial status and sexual promiscuity among women. Sex Standard Theory by Buss and Schmitt (1993) distinguished and measured two ways in which one can be promiscuous: One facet assessed how soon participants would have sex with someone attractive. The second facet assessed how many individuals one would want to have sex with. The distinction was also evident in work by Simpson and Gangestad (1991). They noted that sexually promiscuous (referred to as sociosexually unrestricted) individuals did indeed have sex sooner and with more partners compared to those not sexually promiscuous. Therefore, I anticipate that the factor structure of EP will reveal a similar distinction.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, financial deficit remains an underlying factor of transactional sex among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State. For this reason, gender-based violence and risk sexual behaviour experienced by female students drive HIV/AIDS and unplanned parenthood because such vulnerable students become submissive to negotiate safe sex with their multiple sexual partners. Regarding the limitations of the study, it should be borne in mind that although the objectives of this study have been achieved, the sample was small and the study involved participants among women in Port-Harcourt, Rivers

State. Therefore, the findings should not be generalized to the entire population as the race, ethnic group and cultural factors might be different had the studied been conducted in another province, using a quantitative approach.

### Recommendations

To curb transactional sex at the universities, the government should ensure that students have food bursaries. At the River State, there is “No Women Hungry” campaign to meet the needs of the women without sex business. But the question is: “How many students are aware of such schemes because during orientation not many students get such information?” Furthermore, there is a need for the government to establish programs which will create jobs for parents to alleviate poverty.

Recommendations were made based on the findings. This study can possibly be used as a foundational study to conduct further research.

Finally, moral regeneration lessons from the church leaders and government agencies are needed to protect young people from HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy.

### Limitations of the study

The researcher is a student and therefore has limited time as well as resources in covering extensive literature available in conducting this research. The demanding schedule of respondents at work made it very difficult getting the respondents to participate in the survey. As a result, retrieving copies of questionnaire in timely fashion was very challenging. Information provided by the researcher may not hold true for all businesses or organizations but is restricted to the selected organization used as a study in this research especially in the locality where this study is being conducted.

**Financial constraint:** Insufficient fund tends to impede the efficiency of the researcher in sourcing for the relevant materials, literature or information and in the process of data collection (internet, questionnaire and interview).

**Time constraint:** The researcher will simultaneously engage in this study with other academic work. This consequently will cut down on the time devoted for the research work.

Finally, the researcher is restricted only to the evidence provided by the participants in the research and therefore cannot determine the reliability and accuracy of the information provided.

### Suggestions for Further Studies

The following are suggestions:

- a. Further studies should be carried out on the way forward or solutions to this social menace.
- b. The study should at least cover the whole local government area within the state and the country at large.

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### FEATURED PUBLICATIONS

#### Antioxidant and Dietary Fibre Content of Noodles Produced From Wheat and Banana Peel Flour

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54117/ijph.v2i2.24>

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