
Extraversion and Involvement in Risky Sexual Behaviour Among Students in Secondary Schools in Nyakach Sub-county Kisumu County, Kenya

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Abstract: Risky sexual behaviour is a common habit among young people in the world, but its relation with extraversion has not been explored exhaustively, especially in Kenya. The study aimed at establishing relationship between extraversion and involvement in risky sexual behaviour among students in secondary schools in Nyakach Sub-county using a Correlational research design. A multistage random sampling was used to determine a sample size of 46 schools (88%) and 390 students (22%). Data was collected using Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) and Risky Sexual Behaviour Questionnaires. The reliability of questionnaires was obtained through internal consistency, with Cronbach's constant at 0.632 while validity through experts reviews. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentages and mean) as well as inferential statistics (Pearson Correlation). The major findings of the study showed a significant relationship between extraversion and involvement in risky sexual behaviour ($r=0.786$). In conclusion the relationship is very strong and positive hence extroverts are more likely to participate in risky sex. The study recommended that categorizing and profiling the students into their most dominant personality subtypes is one way that can be used to offer strategic counseling so as to handle various students depending on their personality subtypes.

Keywords: Extraversion, Risky Sexual Behaviour, Personality and Strategic Counseling

1. Introduction

Risky sexual behaviour is a common habit among young people, and its relation with personality has not been explored exhaustively, especially in Kenya. Centre for Disease control and Prevention (CDC) [12] conducted a research on sexual risk behavior: HIV, STD and Teen Pregnancy Prevention and found that many young people engage in risky sexual behavior that can result in unintended health outcomes. For example, among USA high school students surveyed in 2013: 47% had ever had sexual intercourse, 34% had sexual intercourse during the previous three months and out of these 41% did not use a condom the last time they had sex. 15% had had sex with four or more people during their life. Only 22% of sexually experience students have ever been tested for HIV. Nearly 10,000 young people (age 13–24) were diagnosed with HIV infections in the United States in 2013. Nearly a half of the 20 million new

STDs each year were among young people, between the ages of 15 to 24 in United States [12]

Mc Ghee, Ehrler and Buck halt [34] conducted a research on the relationship between five factors personality traits and risk – taking behavior in preadolescents. The participants in the study were drawn from a public school in Georgia, USA (27males and 28 females). The result indicated that high extraversion and openness to experience and low conscientiousness were correlated with high risk – taking. The five factors personality inventory (FPI–Children) was significantly predictive of risk taking behavior and accounted for 42% of the risk taking variance based on a multiple regression analysis. The finding suggested that the same mechanisms that are associated with adult risk taking may already be present in children as young as 10 to 12 years of age.

Marina [33] conducted a research on association between personality traits risk taking on behavioral task and risky

behavior in Croatia. The five factors theory of personality was used. A sample of 92 students completed IPIP: a 300 item version of personality questionnaire used to assess five domains of personality. A composite measure of general propensity towards risky behavior was compiled of seven items. The result was as follows: extraversion and agreeableness were positively and openness was negatively correlated to risky behavior.

Jeneice [17] studied perceived susceptibility to negative consequences of risky sexual behavior among college students. The participants consisted of 170 undergraduate students enrolled in counseling psychology courses at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. The research design used was survey. The research showed that college students understand the risk associated with risky sex, but make up to close 50% of new STI cases every year. Previous research suggested that lower perceived susceptibility to negative consequences, mean while extraversion, openness and neuroticism are all related to risky sex.

Schmitt [43] on the research topic, big five related to risky sexual behavior across ten world regions: differential personality association of sexual promiscuity and relationship infidelity used 16,362 participants from 52 nations. The design used was a survey. It was found that high level of extraversion correlates to sexual promiscuity.

Ondrej and Geckova [37] conducted a research on psychological and behavioral factors associated with risky sexual behaviour among Slovak students. A sample 832 students was used in the study. The psychological factors considered in the study were self esteem, well being, extraversion, neuroticism and religiousness. Extraversion was measured using an abbreviated form of the revised Eysenck personality questionnaire. Inconsistency condom use among extroverts stood at 73.5% and among neurotic personality at 75.8%. Multiple sexual partnerships stood at 40.6% among extroverts and 29% among neurotic personality type.

Rui [39] conducted a research on the topic: Personality moderates the link between women's testosterone and relationship status-the role of extraversion and sensation seeking. 73 women participated in this study. Research showed that testosterone is lower among partnered women, but not for women with more unrestricted socio-sexuality. Results showed that there are two fundamental personality traits (extraversion and sensation seeking) which are indices of mating effort and might moderate the association between testosterone and relationship status.

Alvergne [6] reported on personality and testosterone in men from a high fertility population in northern Kenya, and suggested that extraversion, a personality dimension associated with sociability, activity and dominance, predicts a man's mating effort in various human populations. At a proximate level, individual difference in extraversion are likely to be mediated through testosterone; a strong hormonal correlate with men's reproductive effort. The result of the study showed extraversion predicts higher testosterone in men.

Shuper, Narges and Rehm [47] on the topic: Personality as a predictor of unprotected sexual behaviour among people living with HIV/ AIDS. A qualitative research approach was used (documental analysis). 26 students yielded through the systematic search, sensation seeking and sexual compulsivity were constraints most frequently examined; with few studies investigating personality apologize. Personality constructs that were more conceptually proximal to sexual act, such as sexual compulsivity and sexual related components on sensation seeking, showed relatively direct associations with unprotected sex. Extraversion predicted the likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex.

Denis [15] on the research paper 9 entitled weak states and successful elites: Extraversion strategies in Africa, reported that extrovert leaders takes more risk especially in matters related to terrorism and other serious policy issues. The research was conducted in several African states such as DR. Congo, Somalia and Chad.

Camelia and Joan [11] reported on the research article genetic determinants of financial risk taking, a study done among Arian men living in Northern Kenya, that harmful stimuli are related to personality traits such as extraversion and novelty seeking. The study used an experimental approach. Whereas the above reviewed literature focuses on the financial risk and extraversion, the element of risky sexual behaviour has been neglected. The present study filled in the gap by investigating the relationship between extraversion and involvement in risky sexual behaviour.

Kenya AIDS indicator survey [26] released recently by Health Cabinet Secretary, James Macharia at a Nairobi Hotel reported that HIV prevalence in Nyanza rose by 0.2 percent over the past five years. This despite an increase in the number of circumcised males in the region. A previous research done in 2007 estimated that HIV prevalence rate in the region was 14.9%. This revelation faults scientific finding and popular belief that circumcision help reduce HIV infection by a wider margin. Currently the HIV/AIDS prevalence in Nyanza stands at 15.1% making it the region with highest prevalence rate in Kenya. Kenya forum net [29] reported that in Kisumu County, people living with HIV are 113,000 and the number of new infections stood at 7,100 (in the year 2011). The HIV prevalence rate in Kisumu stands at 18.7%. The cumulative HIV data (children 14 years and above) from 2012 to 2014 were as follows in Nyakach: 50332 children were under cotrimoxazole therapy for HIV, 6 under WHO stage 4, 260 under WHO stage 1, 608 under prophylaxis therapy, 215 under WHO stage 2, 19 enrolled ART, 68 enrolled ART PMTCT, 34 on PEP and 581 not started on ART (KHIS data, 2014) [18].

Following the KHIS data [18] for people living with HIV/AIDS in Nyakach Sub County, it is evident that persistence in risky sexual behaviour is a major problem among the residents of Nyakach especially among young people. The causes of high prevalence of risky sexual behaviour in Nyakach may be attributed to socioeconomic, cultural, developmental and behavioral aspects of life. Review of available literature showed that the researches

have been done on effects and factors promoting involvement in risky sexual behaviour, leaving out the behavioral aspect of personality. The present study therefore filled the gap by investigating the relationship between extraversion and involvement in risky sexual behaviour among secondary School students in Nyakach Sub County, Kisumu County within the republic of Kenya. The study sought to establish the relationship between extroverted personality sub-type and involvement in risky sexual behaviour, with an ultimate intention of developing a personality centered intervention for future control of risky sexual behaviour.

2. Methodology

The following hypotheses were tested: H_A : There is statistically significant relationship between extroverted personality subtype and involvement in risky sexual behaviour. H_O : There is no statistically significant relationship between extroverted personality subtype and involvement in risky sexual behaviour. A correlational research design was used to study extraversion and involvement in risky sexual behaviour considering the target population of 15,678 students in 54 secondary schools in Nyakach. A multistage random sampling was done at divisional level, school and class room level. This sampling was done in three stages as follows *stage 1*; involved sampling of three divisions in Nyakach Sub County which includes Lower, Upper and West Nyakach. Using Slovin's Sample size formula

Where:

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

N is population Size

n is sample size

e is margin of error i.e. Social Science 0.05

Source: Guilford & Frucher: Fundamental statistics in psychology and education.

Hence the three divisions Lower, Upper and West are considered in the sample size because n is 3.

Stage 2 involves sampling of schools:

$$n = \frac{52}{1 + 52(0.05)^2} = 46 \text{ Sample proportion is } \frac{46}{52} \times 100 = 88\%$$

Since there are 4 pure girls, 3 pure boys and 45 mixed secondary school:

$$\text{Pure girls school } \left(\frac{4}{52} \times 46\right) = 3 \text{ sample proportion } \frac{3}{52} \times 100 = 58\%$$

$$\text{Mixed sec Schools } \left(\frac{45}{52} \times 46\right) = 41 \text{ Sample Proportions } \left(\frac{41}{52} \times 100\right) = 79\%$$

$$\text{Pure boys schools } (3/52 \times 46) = 2 \text{ sample proportion } (2/52 \times 100) = 38\%$$

Stage 3 involves sampling of students:

$$n = \frac{15,678}{1 + (5678)(0.05)^2} = 390 \text{ Students}$$

Pure Girls

$$\frac{4}{52} \times 100 = 7.69\% \frac{7.69}{100} \times 390 = 30 \text{ students}$$

Pure boys

$$\frac{3}{52} \times 100 = 5.79\% \frac{5.79}{100} \times 390 = 23 \text{ students}$$

Mixed

$$\frac{45}{52} \times 100 = 86.5\% \frac{86.5}{100} \times 390 = 337 \text{ Students}$$

A sample size of 46 schools (88%) and 390 students (22%) was obtained. The following are sampling matrices

Table 1. Sampling matrix for respondents.

Sample units	Sampling method	Target population	Sample size	Percentage
Schools	Simple random	52	46	88%
Students	Simple random	15,678	390	22%
Division	Simple random	3	3	100%

Table 2. Sampling matrix for schools.

School type	Sampling method	Target population	Sample size	Percentage
Boys	Simple random	3	2	67%
Girls	Simple random	4	3	75%
Mixed	Simple random	45	41	91%
Total		52	46	88%

Table 3. Sampling matrix for classes.

Class	Sampling method	Sample size	Percentage
Form one	Simple random	97	0.62%
Form two	Simple random	98	0.625%
Form three	Simple random	98	0.625%
Form four	Simple random	97	0.62%
Total		390	2.49%

The Eysenck's personality questionnaire (EPQ) and risky sexual behaviour questionnaire were administered to the sampled participants. Once the research permits from university or NACOSTI had been granted, letters of transmittal were prepared and personally delivered to prospective and respective participant to seek their willingness and consent to participate in the study. Two days were used to get and fix appointments dates. On the dates of data collection, the Researcher supervised the administering of the instruments personally. Accuracy in data recording was emphasized by confirming key issues with respondents before closing the session. The exercise of data collection took a week; each respondent was given at least 20 minutes

to fill questionnaires. The quantitative data collected from the study was analyzed in different ways using the version 19 of SPSS. The data measured at interval scale was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics: frequency distribution, percentages and Pearson correlation. The hypotheses were tested at 95% level of confidence with a margin error of 5% $\alpha = 0.05$. During the study, a number of ethical considerations was maintained. The potential research participants were provided with information which enabled them to make an informed decision as to whether they want to participate in the research study or not. The informed consent was obtained from respective school heads and students, who were the informant. The confidentiality was upheld at all cost by ensuring there were no details in the questionnaire which could reveal the identity of the participants. The reliability of questionnaires was obtained through internal consistency with Cronbach's constant at 0.632 while validity through experts reviews.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Questionnaires Return Rate

There was 100% response rate for schools since the questionnaires were administered to students in all the sampled 46 schools in Nyakach Sub-County. This was achieved because the researcher made sure he visited all the sampled schools during data collection. However, there was 99.7% return rate of questionnaires for students (Table 4) in which all the questions in the questionnaires were answered. The high questionnaire return rate was achieved because the researcher made call backs and administered the instruments to each respondent in person to ensure that each and every respondent took part in the study. However, one of the student respondents did not fully complete the questionnaire having filled in most of the answers but failed to answer some parts. This led to the less than 100% return rate. Table 4 shows the comprehensive questionnaire return rate for different categories of respondents and sample target.

Table 4. Questionnaire Return Rate.

Respondent category	Number targeted for response	Number who responded	Percentage response rate
Boys Schools	2	2	100%
Girls Schools	3	3	100%
Mixed Schools	41	41	100%
Students	390	389	99.7%

Source: Researcher's data

3.2. Respondents Demographic Characteristics Student Respondents' Sex

The respondent's sex was very important in this study and

the findings are presented in table 5

Table 5. Student Respondents sex.

Respondent Category	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Boys Schools	22	100%	-	-
Girls' schools	-	-	30	100%
Mixed Schools	169	50.1%	168	49.9%
Overall	191	49.1%	198	50.9%

Source: Researcher's data

Considering the response by sex, majority of the student respondents were girls (58.3%) with boys making only 41.7%. this could be attributed to the fact that more girls schools (3) than Boys Schools (2) were sampled. However, in the mixed schools, there were 53.2% boys respondents to 46.8% girls' respondents. A previous study by Annette, Elizabeth and Ostergren, [2] found that female students are more at risk or susceptible to risky sexual behavior. Therefore, the sex distribution in this study was evenly distributed about the average with males and females balancing out about the 50% average.

3.3. Extroversive Personality Sub-types and Involvement in Risky Sexual Behaviour

In the second objective, the study sought to find out the relationship between extroversive personality subtype and involvement in risky sexual behaviour. The society in general links risky sexual behaviour to excessive interaction and carelessness. Consequently, other studies have also been done to determine vulnerability to risk by people showing extroversive personality traits. The personality of a person determines, to a greater extent, what he/she is likely to do and which risks he/she is more likely to take. According to Schmitt and Todd [42] in their research on the influence of personality subtype on temporary mating, they found that extroversion show a tendency to take risk and involve in temporary mating.

3.4. Classifying the Respondents as Having Extroversive Personality Sub-type

From the respondents provided by students (n=389) regarding statements on the extroversive scale, students scoring highly on the scale were considered to belong to the Extroversive Personality Subtype. Their responses were given on a scale of strongly agree to strongly disagree. For the purposes of this study, statements with strong indication (inclination) towards the extroversive personality were selected and used in the analysis. The response of the students on the extroversive scale is shown in the table 6.

Table 6. Responses on the Extroversive Scale.

NO.	Extroversive Scale		SD	D	U	A	SA	Total
1	I Dislike Time Alone	Frequency	83	56	74	54	122	389
		%	(21.3%)	(14.4%)	(19.0%)	(13.9%)	(31.4%)	(100%)
2	I always adapt quickly to new situations and people	Frequency	78	67	68	94	82	389
		%	(20.1%)	(17.2%)	(17.5%)	(24.2%)	(21.1%)	(100%)
3	Am quick to Respond to questions	Frequency	83	56	74	127	49	389
		%	(21.3%)	(14.4%)	(19.0%)	(32.6%)	(12.6%)	(100%)
4	I have many friends	Frequency	68	42	103	97	79	389
		%	(17.5%)	(10.8%)	(26.5%)	(24.9%)	(20.3%)	(100%)
5	I Like to Interact with many People	Frequency	68	89	54	120	58	389
		%	(17.5%)	(22.9%)	(13.9%)	(30.8%)	(14.9%)	(100%)
6	I am Always Outspoken in Large Groups	Frequency	78	53	84	75	99	389
		%	(20.1%)	(13.6%)	(21.6%)	(19.3%)	(25.4%)	(100%)
7	I Always Make Decisions Quickly	Frequency	99	42	71	110	67	389
		%	(25.4%)	(10.8%)	(18.3%)	(28.3%)	(17.2%)	(100%)
8	I Always Enjoy Parties	Frequency	80	40	93	74	102	389
		%	(20.6%)	(10.3%)	(23.9%)	(19.0%)	(26.2%)	(100%)
9	I Enjoy Many Social activities	Frequency	82	47	84	78	98	389
		%	(21.1%)	(12.1%)	(21.6%)	(20.1%)	(25.2%)	(100%)
	Average	Frequency	80	55	78	92	84	389
		%	(20.5%)	(14.1%)	(20.1%)	(23.7%)	(21.6%)	(100%)

Source: Researcher’s data (n=389)

From the statements on the extroversive scale, majority of the respondents scored highly. On average, 90 (23.7%) of the student respondents agreed that the statements apply to them with a further 84 (21.6%) who strongly agreed. For example, majority of the student respondents at 122 representing 31.4% strongly agreed that they dislike time alone while another 54 (13.9%) agree with the same statement. This provides a combined total of 176 (45.3%) who agree to disliking time alone. This is consistent with the report of Harbaugh [23] that extroverts and introverts are predominant in human population. On interaction, 97 (24.9%) of the students agree to having many friends with another 79 (20.3%) who strongly agreed. On the same note, 120 (30.8%) of the students agreed to the statement ‘I Like to Interact with many People’ while another 58 (14.9%) strongly agreed. Interaction involves parties and social activities. On this particular issues, majority of the student respondents (26.2%) strongly agreed to enjoying parties while another 74 (19.0%) agreed. Similarly, 78 (20.1%) agreed with the statement ‘I enjoy many social activities’ with another 98 (25.2%) who strongly agreed. These results are consistent with the findings of Alvergne [6] who reported that extroversion is associated with sociability, activity and dominance. On the concept of reaction response and decision making, a majority of the

student respondents agreed or strongly agreed with statements in this category. A combined majority of 176 (45.3%) either strongly agreed or agreed that they always adapt quickly to new situations and people. Youths showing high levels of extroversion exhibits unnecessary urgency and are thus susceptible to making hasty decisions (Soboka and Gemedu, 2015) [45]. On the statement of speed in decision making, a combined majority 177 (45.5%) of the student respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they always make decisions quickly with a similar number of 176 (45.2%) who either agreed or strongly agreed that they are quick to respond to questions. This is confirmed by the findings of Camelia and Joan [11] who reported that extroverts make quick decisions on matters of risks. From the responses on the extroversive scale, the study found that an average of 176 (45.3%) of student respondents scored highly on the extroversive scale. Consequently the study considered this proportion for analysis on extroversive traits regarding the research questions. However, it should be noted that although these student respondents scored highly on the extroversive scale, they still exhibited elements of other personality subtypes as shown in table 7. (EPQ used in data collection measures 4 personality sub-types).

Table 7. Score on various personality subtype scale by highly extroversive students.

Frequency (N)	Average score on various personality subtype scale				Total	Dominant Subtype
	Introversive	Extroversive	Neurotic	Psychotic		
176	29%	43%	26%	2%	100%	Extroversive

Source: Researcher’s Analysis, 2015 (n=176)

3.5. Extroversive Personality Sub-type and Risky Sexual Behaviour

As defined in the second objective, the study sought to find out the relationship between extroversive personality subtype and involvement in risky sexual behaviour. In order

to establish this, the research assessed the opinion of student respondents who scored highly on the extroversive scale regarding risky sexual behaviour. Subsequently, the views of the 176 student respondents showing strong extroversive personality traits were analyzed based on their responses on

the risky sexual behaviour scale. Some of the high level risky sexual behaviour is presented in the table 8.

Table 8. Performance on the Sexual Risk Scale by Extroversive Subtype.

Sexual Risks Scale (Extroversive)	SD	D	U	A	SA	Total
If my partner wanted me to have unprotected sex, I would probably give in	6 (3.4%)	18 (10.2%)	49 (27.8%)	64 (36.4%)	39 (22.2%)	176 (100%)
If I were going to have sex, I would take precautions to reduce my risk of HIV/AIDS	3 (1.7%)	20 (11.4%)	29 (16.5%)	58 (33.0%)	66 (37.5%)	176 (100%)
Condoms ruin the natural sex act	7 (4.0%)	25 (14.2%)	27 (15.3%)	65 (36.9%)	52 (29.5%)	176 (100%)
I would try to use a condom when I had sex	41 (23.3%)	32 (18.2%)	78 (44.3%)	17 (9.7%)	8 (4.5%)	176 (100%)
Generally, I am in favour of using condoms	38 (21.6%)	62 (35.2%)	59 (33.5%)	13 (7.4%)	4 (2.3%)	176 (100%)
I would avoid using condoms if at all possible	1 (0.6%)	10 (5.7%)	30 (17.0%)	76 (43.2%)	59 (33.5%)	176 (100%)
If I had a date, I would probably not drink alcohol or use drugs	46 (26.1%)	66 (37.5%)	12 (6.8%)	35 (19.9%)	17 (9.7%)	176 (100%)
The idea of using a condom doesn't appeal to me	7 (4.0%)	25 (14.2%)	24 (13.6%)	69 (39.2%)	51 (29.0%)	176 (100%)
With condoms, you can't really give yourself over to your partner	4 (2.3%)	15 (8.5%)	28 (15.9%)	57 (32.4%)	72 (40.9%)	176 (100%)
My sexual experiences do not put me at risk of HIV/AIDS	1 (0.6%)	20 (11.4%)	81 (46.0%)	44 (25.0%)	30 (17.0%)	176 (100%)
When I socialize, I usually drink alcohol or use drugs	12 (6.8%)	29 (16.5%)	22 (12.5%)	74 (42.0%)	39 (22.2%)	176 (100%)
If I were going to have sex in the next year, I would use condoms	0 (0.0%)	16 (9.1%)	78 (44.3%)	44 (25.0%)	38 (21.6%)	176 (100%)
If a sexual partner didn't want to use condoms, we would have sex without using condoms	2 (1.1%)	9 (5.1%)	37 (21.0%)	82 (46.6%)	46 (26.1%)	176 (100%)
People can get the same pleasure from safer sex as from unprotected sex	38 (21.6%)	59 (33.5%)	44 (25.0%)	29 (16.5%)	6 (3.4%)	176 (100%)

Source: Researcher's Data 2015 (n=176)

The study found that students exhibiting strong extroversive personality subtype traits are most likely to be swayed into engaging in unprotected sex than those showing introversive personality subtype. Out of the 176 respondents who scored highly on the extroversive scale, 64 (36.4%) agreed that if their partner wanted them to have unprotected sex, they would probably give in with another significant 39 (22.2%) strongly agreeing. This is consistent with findings of Jeneice [17] who found that extroversive personality is more susceptible to negative consequences of risky sex due to their risk taking nature and carelessness. The study also reveals that more than a half (58.6%) of the extroversive population is likely to be persuaded into having unprotected sex. Similarly, a very high majority of 82 (46.6%) students who scored highly on the extroversive scale agreed that if a sexual partner didn't want to use condoms, then they would have sex without using condoms followed by 46 (26.1%) of the students who strongly agreed. These results are confirmed with those of Shuper, Narges and Rehm [47] who reported that extroversion predicted the likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex. The study also found that most of the students scoring highly on the extroversive scale engage in sexual activities that put them at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and STIs. With this regard, 44 (25.0%) of the extroversive students agreed that their sexual experiences do not put me at risk of HIV/AIDS with another 30 (17.0%) who strongly agreed. However, the majority of them (46%) are undecided on this issue. On a similar note, Gemedu and

Worku [22] in their study on Risky Sexual Behaviour for STI / HIV infection reported that the youth especially students engage in various activities which put them at risk of contracting various STIs. This indicates that they are not sure with how serious or dangerous their sexual behaviour is. These findings are also consistent with those of Ondrej and Geckova [37] who reported that inconsistency in condom use among extroverts stood at 73.5%. On being careful and taking necessary precautions to avoid risky sexual behaviour, the study found that students showing high extroversive levels are more careless and are not keen on taking precautions. Of the 176 students in this category, 20 (11.4%) disagreed with the statement to the effect that if they were going to have sex, they would take precautions to reduce their risk of HIV/AIDS with another significant majority of 29 (16.5%) being undecided or neutral to the statement. This finding is significant since it reveals that the students showing high levels of extroversive personality subtype are less careful and concerned about the risk they face. These findings are consistent with those of Rui [39] who reported extroversion as a strong index of mating effort. To validate this, a combined majority of 112 (63.6%) students in the extroversive personality subtype category either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that if they had a date, they would probably not drink alcohol or use drugs. According to Fritz [21], the use of alcohol and other substances increases the risk and tendency of engaging in risky sex. This statement implies that they are most likely to

drink alcohol or use drugs while on a date making them to be more vulnerable to risky sexual behaviours. In fact, a similar proportion of 113 (64.2%) students scoring highly on the extroversive scale either agreed or strongly agreed to the statement that when they socialize, they usually drink alcohol or use drugs. Students scoring highly on the extroversive scale show varied opinion and attitude towards condoms and its use. Of the students categorized to be having strong extroversive characteristics, 69 (39.2%) agreed to the statement to the effect that the idea of using a condom doesn't appeal to them with another 51 (29%) who strongly agreed. Similarly, a combined 100 (56.8%) disagreed or strongly disagreed to being in favour of using condoms. Consequently, a combined majority of 129 (73.3%) of extroversive students believe that with condoms, you can't really give yourself over to your partner as they either agreed or strongly agreed. Similar proportions of extroversive students of 135 (76.7%) agreed or strongly agreed that they would avoid using condoms if at all possible. These findings are consistent with those of Ondrej and Geckova [37] who reported inconsistency in condom use among extroverts to be high.

3.6. Correlation Between Extroversive and Risky Sexual Behaviour

A two tailed bivariate Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to establish whether a relationship exists between extroversive personality sub-type and involvement in risky sexual behaviour. The results are shown in the table 9:

Table 9. Correlation - Extroversive and Involvement in Risky Sexual Behaviour.

Personality subtype	Statistic	Risky Sexual Behaviour
	Pearson Correlation	.786**
Extroversive	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	176

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)
Source: Researcher's Analysis

The results indicate a strong positive relationship of $r = 0.786$ between the extroversive personality sub-type and the tendency to involve in risky sexual behaviour. An increase in extroversive characteristics will enhance the tendency to involve in risky sexual behaviour by an individual. These findings are corroborated by Schmitt [43] who reported high level of extroversion correlated to sexual promiscuity; Marina [33] who found out that extroversion positively correlates to risky behaviour and Mc Ghee *et al.*, [34] who reported that high extroversion correlate highly with risk taking. This statistic is very significant (since our two tailed significance level is 0.000 at $p < 0.01$). Considering significance level at 0.000 less than common alpha 0.05 we reject H_0 : There is no statistically significant relationship between extroversive personality subtype and involvement in risky sexual behaviour hence accept H_A : There is a statistically significant relationship between extroversive personality subtype and involvement in risky sexual behaviour.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion the study found that students exhibiting strong extroversive personality subtype traits are most likely to be swayed into engaging in unprotected sex. Students scoring highly on the extroversive scale engage in sexual activities that put them at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and STIs. Students showing high extroversive levels are more careless and are not keen on taking precautions. Students scoring highly on the extroversive scale show varied opinion and attitude towards condoms and its use. There is a strong positive correlation between the extroversive personality subtype and the tendency to involve in risky sexual behaviour which is statistically significant at $p = 0.01$. It was therefore recommended that categorizing and profiling the students into their most dominant personality subtypes by teacher counselors will be one way that can be used to offer strategic counseling so as to handle various students depending on their personality subtypes.

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