

“Sex Education: Level of Knowledge and Its Effects on Sexual Behavior and Opinions Among the Government Senior High School Students of Vigan City”

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Abstract

The Philippines, being a Christian country, finds Sex Education a sensitive topic to discuss with. But, with the increasing cases of pregnancies, sexually-transmitted diseases and other forms of sexually-related violence, the Philippine government raised their vote to integrate and teach sex education in the curriculum. After recognizing the vital role of education on the rising incidences of early pregnancy, sexual violence and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among youth, a DepEd Order was passed to include sexuality education in order to mandate the provision of an age appropriate reproductive health education for adolescents. The main objective is to elicit the baseline information of students on Sex Education and to give a background on their current sexual knowledge, behaviors and opinions. This study used quantitative method specifically, non-experimental descriptive-correlational research design. A questionnaire that underwent validation and reliability testing was utilized as a form of instrumentation. Out of the 846 respondents, 19.15% already tried engaging in sexual intercourse, most of which having 1-2 sexual partners (10.99%), with the usual age of 16 years old (6.74%). Respondents prefer masturbation over vaginal, oral or anal sex and those who had sexual experience are embarrassed buying contraceptives. The extent of Cumulative Sexual Education information gained by the students is generally “low” and their Sexual Knowledge and Sexual Opinion are at “average” level. The extent of Sexual Behaviors of those who don’t have sexual experience is “low” but “average” among those who already had experience. However, gender orientation shows significant difference in their sexual behavior.

Keywords: Sex Education, Sexual Behavior, Sexual Opinion, Sexual Knowledge

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Introduction

The Philippines, being a Christian country, finds Sex Education a sensitive topic for discussion. However, with the increasing cases of early pregnancies, sexually-transmitted diseases and varied forms of sexually-related violence, the Philippine government mandated the integration of sex education in the curriculum.

However, the Catholic Bishop's Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) disagrees strongly with this action saying that "sexuality courses will only expose the youth to a culture of contraception, leading them to become more promiscuous in handling relationships".¹ In addition, the CBCP committee believes that the task of educating the children about sex and relationships should be up to the parents, not the teachers.

Regardless of the church's opposition to include sex education in the curriculum, the Philippine passed the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012 or informally known as Reproductive Health Law or RH Law. This law guarantees universal access to methods of contraception, fertility control, sexual education and maternal care.

Alongside the RH Law, the Department of Education, after recognizing the role of education on the rising incidences of early pregnancy, sexual violence and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among the youth, issued the DepEd Order No. 31, series of 2018 the Implementation of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) —to include sexuality education in order to mandate the provision of an age appropriate reproductive health education for adolescents.²

Engaging with premarital sex with no idea of its repercussions may put teenagers at risk with unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, the number of registered live births in Region 1 (Ilocos Region) during the fourth quarter of 2017 summed up to 25,967, which is 8.6% higher than the same period in 2016 with a daily birth occurrence of 12 babies per hour. The month of November was observed to have the highest number of registered live births at 34.9%. San Carlos City, Pangasinan ranked first among the top ten cities/municipalities in Region 1 that registered the highest number of live births with 3,074. On the other hand, municipalities of Sigay and Banayoyo, Ilocos Sur and Dumalneg, Ilocos Norte, had the lowest number of registered live births.

Furthermore, the number of HIV inflicted people rose as well from 22 HIV cases per day in 2015 to 32 HIV cases per day as of February 2018. There are 40,663 cases from January 2013 to February 2018 in which 38,869 cases are male and 21,215 cases are from ages 25 to 34, followed by 11,847 cases from 15 to 24 years old.³

The province of Ilocos Sur is also alarmed by the increasing number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in the recent years. In 2016 alone, there were twenty-four (24) new cases, 22 of which are men while 2 are women, and the most common mode of transmission is the male-to-male sex.⁴

Since the discussion of sex and sexuality is considered taboo to some, many adolescents are left vulnerable. Such vulnerability results to unguided sexual activities which increases the exposure to sexually transmitted infections; and for girls, the additional risk of untimely pregnancies.

Thus, before the full implementation of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education in the Philippine curriculum, this study will seek to give background on the knowledge of sexual education and how it affects the behaviors and opinions of the said-to-be most vulnerable population —the adolescents.

Statement of the Problem

The main objective of the study is to elicit baseline information of senior high school students on Sex Education and to provide a background of the current sexual knowledge, behaviors and opinions before the full implementation of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education in the Philippine curriculum.

Research Design

This study used the quantitative method of research. More specifically, the researchers used the non-experimental descriptive-correlational research design to explain, describe and establish relationships about sexual knowledge, behavior and opinions among the public senior high school students of Vigan City.

Population and Sampling Technique

The study was conducted among the public senior high school students of Vigan City with 846 respondents who voluntarily participated using quota sampling.

The study did not strictly require an equal number of participants according to their age, gender orientation, relationship status and place of residency. However, respondents should be officially enrolled as senior high school (grade 11 or grade 12) of academic year 2018-2019 at Ilocos Sur National High School, Vigan National High School - East and Vigan National High School - West. Students who were absent and those who were not willing to participate were not forced.

Instrumentation

The researchers utilized questionnaires to gather the data in order to answer the problems set forth in the study. Part of the questionnaire was an explanatory letter stating the purpose of the study and a written informed consent that was distributed to the respondents. The respondents were reminded that their participation in the study is voluntary. The researchers dealt with the information gathered professionally and confidentially. The respondents were asked to answer the questionnaires completely according to which best applies to them.

The questionnaire went through content validity and reliability testing prior to data collection. The questionnaire is composed of five (5) parts which includes:

a. General Questions and Demographics which includes the respondent's age, gender orientation, relationship status and place of residency. Number of sexual partners and age of first sexual intercourse were also included.

- b. Cumulative Sex Education which includes how much information the respondents had acquired about basic forms of contraception, its advantages and disadvantages, and some sexual related issues and beliefs.
- c. Sexual Knowledge which evaluated the knowledge of the respondents about sex and related topics
- d. Sexual Behaviors
- e. Sexual Opinions

The response to the questions were given corresponding values from which the respondents choose which best applies to them.

Results and Discussions

Discussions of results are presented according to the statement of the problems.

1. Demographic Profile of the Senior High School Students of Vigan City

There are 846 respondents of this study coming from the three different public senior high schools in Vigan City, namely, Ilocos Sur National High School, Vigan National High School-East, and Vigan National High School-West.

Table 1a. Age Profile of the Respondents

Age	<i>f</i>	%
15	2	0.2
16	177	20.9
17	374	44.2
18	257	30.4
19	32	3.8
20	4	0.5
Total	846	100.0

As shown in Table 1a, the respondents are grouped according to their actual age. Most of the students are age 17 and 18 at 374 (44.21%) and 257 (30.38%) respectively. The youngest are 15 years old with 2 respondents (0.24%), while the oldest are age 20 years old with 4 respondents (0.47%).

Table 1b. Gender Orientation Profile of the Respondents

Gender Orientation	<i>f</i>	%
Male (Straight Male)	286	33.81
Female (Straight Female)	480	56.74
Bisexual Male	13	1.54
Bisexual Female	29	3.43
Gay	35	4.14
Lesbian	3	0.35
Total	846	100.0

The distribution of the gender orientation of the respondents is shown in Table 1b. Straight females are the most numbered at 480 (56.74%), followed by straight males with 286 (33.81%).

Bisexual male and female are 13 (1.54%) and 29 (3.43%) respectively. There are 35 respondents who claim to belong to the gay population with 4.14%, and the least number are the lesbians with 3 (0.35%) of the respondents.

Table 1c. Relationship Status of the Respondents

Relationship Status	<i>f</i>	%
Single	712	84.16
In a Relationship (Unmarried)	134	15.84
Total	846	100.0

Table 1c presents the respondent's profile in terms of Relationship Status. Seven hundred twelve (712) of the respondents are single representing the majority of the population at 84%. The remaining 16% are all in a relationship, but still unmarried.

Table 1d. Place of Residency of the Respondents

Place of Residency	<i>f</i>	%
Staying with Parents/Guardian	831	98.23
Dormitory/Apartment	15	1.77
Total	846	100.0

Place of Residency is presented in Table 1d. Most of the respondents are staying with their parents or guardians (98.23%), while the remaining 1.77% are staying in the dormitories or apartments.

2. Usual age of first sexual intercourse among the public Senior High School Students of Vigan City

Table 2a. Number of Senior High School Students who Tried Engaging in Sexual Intercourse by Gender Orientation - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Gender Orientation	n	YES	%
Male (Straight Male)	286	109	38.11
Female (Straight Female)	480	33	6.88
Bisexual Male	13	3	23.08
Bisexual Female	29	4	13.79
Gay	35	11	31.43
Lesbian	3	2	66.67
Grand Total	846	162	19.15

Table 2a presents the number of senior high school students who tried engaging in sexual intercourse by gender orientation. Result shows that majority of the respondents do not engage in sexual intercourse. Result also presents that out of 846 respondents, there are 162 (19.15%) senior high school students who already engaged in sexual intercourse. Lesbian respondents have the highest percentage at 66.67%, followed by straight male with 38.11% and gays at 31.43%. Straight female has the lowest percentage at 6.88%.

Table 2b. Usual Age of First Sexual Experience among Senior High School Students - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Age of First Sexual Experience	f	%
7	1	0.12
8	1	0.12
9	1	0.12
10	1	0.12
12	2	0.24
13	4	0.47
14	14	1.65
15	45	5.32
16	57	6.74
17	31	3.66
18	4	0.47
19	1	0.12
No Sexual Experiences	684	80.85
Total	846	100.0

The table presents the usual age of first sexual experience among senior high school students. The result shows that most of the respondents started having sexual experience at the age of 16 with the highest frequency of 57 (6.74%) among the 846 students. This has been followed by the ages 15 and 17 with a frequency of 45 (5.32%) and 31 (3.66%), respectively. There are also 14 students (1.65%) who admitted that they had first experienced it at the age of 14 while 4 (0.47%) at ages 12 and 18 and ages 8, 9, 10 and 19 have the least frequency of 1 (0.12%).

Most significantly, this table reveals that majority of the students (684 out of 846) with a mean percentage of 80.85 have no sexual experiences during their Senior High School.

Table 2c. Total Number of Sexual Partners among the Senior High School Students - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Number of Sexual Partners	f	%
None	684	80.85
1-2	93	10.99
3-5	45	5.32
More than 5	24	2.84
Total	846	100.0

Table 2c shows the total number of sexual partners of the senior high school Students. This presents that majority of the senior high school students have no sexual partners with a frequency of 684 out of 846 and a mean percentage of 80.85.

Moreover, there are 93 (10%) respondents who had 1-2 sexual partners followed by 45 (5.32%) who had 3-5 and lastly 24 (2.84%) who had more than 5 sexual partners.

3. What is the extent of the Cumulative Sexual Education information gained by the public senior high schools students of Vigan City?

Table 3a. Cumulative Sexual Education Information gained by the Respondents - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Item	Mean	DR
Forms of Contraception		
A. Condoms	2.28	L
B. Pills	1.97	L
C. IUDs (Intrauterine Devices)	1.23	VL
D. Rhythm Method/Withdrawal	1.33	VL
E. Depo Provera (Injectable)	1.35	VL
F. Advantages of the various contraceptive methods	1.65	VL
G. Disadvantages of the various contraceptive methods	1.61	VL
Overall	1.62	Very Low

Norm:

Range	Item DR	Overall DR
3.26 – 4.00	a lot	High (H)
2.51 – 3.25	some	Average (A)
1.76 – 2.50	a little	Low (L)
1.00 – 1.75	none	Very Low (VL)

This table shows the cumulative sexual education information gained by the selected public senior high school students of Vigan City regarding the different forms of contraception gauged through the questionnaires distributed to them. Result shows in general that the said students have a “*very low*” knowledge about different forms of contraception with an overall percentage of 1.62.

Majority of the respondents have heard and gained a little information either in school, through internet or friends about condoms as a form of contraception with the mean score of 2.28. Similarly, the selected senior high school students have a little knowledge about pills as a form of contraception with a mean percentage of 1.97.

Also, the selected senior high school students have no knowledge regarding the different advantages of the various contraception methods (x=1.65) and the disadvantages of the various contraceptive methods (x=1.61). Most of them also have not heard and have no knowledge about Depo Provera or injectable (x=1.35), rhythm method/withdrawal (x=1.33) and IUDs/intrauterine devices (x=1.23) as a form of contraception.

Table 3b. Cumulative Sexual Education Information gained by the Respondents - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Item	Mean	DR
General Information		
A. Parts and functions of reproductive system	2.62	A
B. Process of Contraception and Fertility	2.21	L
C. Consequences of Unprotected Sexual Intercourse such as Early Pregnancy, Sexually Transmitted Infections, etc.	2.39	L
D. Alternatives to Sexual Intercourse	1.88	L
E. HIV/AIDS	2.46	L

F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	2.05	L
G. Different Sexual Orientations and Choices	1.87	L
H. Gender (such as transgender issues)	2.29	L
I. Waiting until marriage to have sex	2.69	A
J. Taking an Abstinence Pledge	1.71	VL
Overall	2.21	Low
As a whole	1.90	Low

Norm:

Range	Item DR	Overall DR
3.26 – 4.00	a lot	High (H)
2.51 – 3.25	some	Average (A)
1.76 – 2.50	a little	Low (L)
1.00 – 1.75	none	Very Low (VL)

The above table shows the cumulative sexual education information of the selected public senior high school students of Vigan City regarding the general information related to the reproductive system, sexual practices and knowledge. The students from the different public senior high schools of Vigan City have a low ($x=2.21$) general information regarding sexual education. Most of the students ($x=2.69$) wait until marriage to have sex. Most have also acquired some ($x=2.62$) knowledge regarding the different parts and functions of the reproductive system. Most of them have little ($x=2.46$) knowledge or have heard about human immunodeficiency virus or the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. With regard to the different consequences of unprotected sexual intercourse such as early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, etc., the respondents have little ($x=2.39$) knowledge regarding those consequences. In addition, it is shown that they have little knowledge regarding gender issues ($x=2.29$), the process of contraception and fertility ($x=2.21$), other sexually transmitted diseases ($x=2.05$), alternatives to sexual intercourse (1.88) and different sexual orientations and choices ($x=1.87$). In addition, most of the senior high school respondents have no knowledge regarding taking an abstinence pledge ($x=1.71$).

4. Level of Sexual of Knowledge of the Public Senior High School Students of Vigan City

Table 4. Level of Sexual Knowledge of the Respondents - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Items	<i>f</i>	%
1. Which of the following vaginal discharges is considered NORMAL?	492	58.20
2. How can you get pregnant?	718	84.90
3. HIV/AIDS is curable.	548	64.80
4. Which of the following contraceptives is considered most effective?	134	15.80
5. Which of the following contraceptives protects you from sexually transmitted infections?	583	68.90
6. When does Oral Contraceptive Pills become effective, if started on the first day of menstruation?	142	16.80

7. You can get HIV/AIDS in _____.	318	37.60
8. Who is allowed to take contraceptives?	252	29.80
9. Angela claimed that it was her first sexual intercourse, however, you noticed as her partner that she didn't bleed. Thus, you concluded that Angela is _____.	347	41.00
10. Which of the following is considered best and absolute way to avoid sexually transmitted diseases?	128	15.10
Mean Percentage		43.29
DR		Average
		e

Norm:

Range	DR
81 – 100	Very High (VH)
61 – 80	High (H)
41 – 60	Average (A)
21 – 40	Low (L)
1 – 20	Very Low (VL)

The Table 4 shows the level of sexual of knowledge of the public senior high schools students of Vigan City base on questions regarding reproductive health. In general, result shows that majority of the selected senior high school students have an average knowledge as shown by the mean percentage of 43.29%.

Majority (718 or 84.90%) of the selected senior high school students are very highly knowledgeable that pregnancy results from sexual intercourse only. As regards, 68.90% (583) of the respondents know that the use of condoms can protect them from acquiring STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections); and 64.80% (548) of the respondents recognize very well that HIV/AIDS is not curable. Moreover, the selected senior high school students have an average knowledge about normal vaginal discharge and the relationship of bleeding during first intercourse and virginity with a mean percentage of 58.20% (492) and 41.00% (347) respectively.

On the contrary, senior high school students have a very low knowledge about ligation and/or vasectomy (15.80%) as the most effective contraceptive method. Most of them do not know also that abstinence is still the absolute way to avoid STDs (Sexually Transmitted Disease).

Because of the diversified culture around the world, knowledge on sexual and reproductive health is affected and portrays at different levels from low to average up to high knowledge.

5. The extent of Sexual Behaviors of the public senior high school students of Vigan City

**Table 5a. Extent of Sexual Behaviors among the Senior High School Students -
Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)**

Item	Mean	DR
1. I practice vaginal sex.	2.32	L
2. I practice oral sex.	2.28	L
3. I practice anal sex.	2.16	L
4. I enjoy masturbating.	2.52	A
5. Talking to my parents about sexual topics is uncomfortable.	2.95	A
6. Discussing sex and related sexual topics with other people is embarrassing.	3.06	A
Overall	2.45	Low

Norm:

Range	Item DR	Overall DR
3.26 – 4.00	Always (A)	High (H)
2.51 – 3.25	Often (O)	Average (A)
1.76 – 2.50	Sometimes (S)	Low (L)
1.00 – 1.75	Never (N)	Very Low (VL)

Table 5a presents the extent of sexual behaviors among senior high school students that includes their practices of having vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, masturbation, their comfort in talking with their parents about sexual topics, and if discussing sex and related sexual topics with other people is embarrassing for them. Results show that students prefer masturbation ($x=2.52$) over vaginal ($x=2.32$), oral ($x=2.28$) or anal ($x=2.16$) sex. Their comfort in talking with their parents about sexual topics has a mean score of 2.95 while discussing sex related topics with other people has a mean score of 3.06.

**Table 5b. Extent of Sexual Behaviors among the Senior High School Students who
have Sexual Experience - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)**

Item	Mean	DR
1. I refuse to use any contraceptives such as condom or pills during sexual intercourse.	3.23	A
2. I feel embarrassed buying contraceptives such as condom or pills.	3.8	H
3. I find myself having contact with another person even if I don't want to.	2.91	A
4. I have sexual experience with another person when I am pressured to do it.	2.98	A
5. I have sexual experience with another person while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.	3.03	A
6. I have sexual contact with another person even if s/he said no.	2.79	A
Overall	3.12	Average

Norm:

Range	Item DR	Overall DR
3.26 – 4.00	Always (A)	High (H)
2.51 – 3.25	Often (O)	Average (A)
1.76 – 2.50	Sometimes (S)	Low (L)
1.00 – 1.75	Never (N)	Very Low (VL)

Table 5b presents the extent of sexual behaviors among the senior high school students who already had sexual experience. It shows that most of the students are embarrassed in buying contraceptives such as condom or pills before sexual intercourse with a mean score of 3.8. It is also revealed that some students refused to use any contraceptives such as condom or pills with a mean score of 3.23. Some students had sexual experience with another person while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and even had sex with another person when pressured to do it with mean score of 3.03 and 2.98, consecutively. Other students experienced having contact with another person even if they don't want to and have sexual contact with another person even if they said no with a mean score of 2.91 and 2.79, respectively.

6. The extent of Sexual Opinions of the Senior High School Students of Vigan City

Table 6. Extent of Sexual Opinions among the Senior High School Students - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Item	Mean	DR
1. I think it would be entertaining and sexually arousing to look at pornographic (sexually explicit books, movies)	2.84	A
2. Swimming in the nude with a member of the opposite sex would be an exciting experience.	3.14	A
3. Engaging in group sex is an entertaining idea.	3.36	H
4. I personally find that thinking about engaging in sexual intercourse is arousing.	2.88	A
5. It is embarrassing to buy contraceptives such as condom or pills.	2.41	L
6. It would be exciting for me to see someone exposing themselves in public.	3.29	H
7. The idea of engaging in unusual sexual practices (such as anal sex, threesome/group sex, use of sex toys) is highly arousing.	3.19	A
8. The idea of having long term sexual relationship with someone who had more than one sex partner in the past (such as marrying someone who had past sexual relationships) is disgusting to me.	3.06	A
9. Getting tested for sexually transmitted infections is not important.	3.23	A
10. Learning sex and other sexual topics is not beneficial.	3.07	A
Overall	3.07	Average

Norm:

Range	Item DR	Overall DR
3.26 – 4.00	Strongly Agree (SA)	High (H)
2.51 – 3.25	Agree (A)	Average (A)
1.76 – 2.50	Disagree (D)	Low (L)
1.00 – 1.75	Strongly Disagree (SD)	Very Low (VL)

Participants were asked to complete the Sexual Opinion Questions to assess how comfortable they felt with sexual topics (e.g., viewing sexually explicit material, attitude toward engaging in sexual practices, and attitude toward learning about sexual topics). For each of the 10 items, participants rated their opinions on a 4-point scale. They were asked to indicate whether they strongly agree (SA=1), agree (A=2), disagree (D=3) or strongly disagree (SD=4) with certain statements as shown in Table 6. Response means were used to create a sexual opinion index which in Table 6 shows an overall mean score of 3.07.

In the table, a mean score range of 3.26 – 4.00 indicates a high overall DR in which the respondents strongly agree on a statement. A mean score of 3.36 of the respondents strongly agreed on the statement that engaging in group sex is an entertaining idea. Also, with a high overall DR, students strongly agreed that it would be exciting to see someone exposing themselves in public (3.29).

Most of the statements on Table 6 has a mean score that ranges between 2.51-3.25 which indicates an average overall DR. A mean score of 2.84 of the respondents agreed that it would be entertaining and sexually arousing to look at pornographic pictures (sexually explicit books, movies, etc.). Also, with an average rate, some of them agreed that swimming in the nude with a member of the opposite sex would be an exciting experience ($x=3.14$).

Moreover, those who personally find that thinking about engaging in sexual intercourse is arousing has a mean score of 2.88 and the idea of engaging in unusual sexual practices (such as anal sex, threesome/group sex, use of sex toys) is highly arousing ($x=3.19$) while ($x=3.06$) find it disgusting to have a long term sexual relationship with someone who had more than one sex partner in the past (such as marrying someone who had past sexual relationships).

It is also shown in the table that 3.23 of the respondents agreed that getting tested for sexually transmitted infections is not important. Also, agreeable to them is the statement that learning sex and other sexual topics is not beneficial (3.07).

7. Relationship between Sexual Knowledge and the following: Sex Education, Sexual Behaviors and Sexual Opinions

Table 7. Correlation Coefficients Showing the relationship between Sexual Knowledge and the different Sexual Indicators - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Indicators	r-value	Significance	Decision
Sex Education	0.341 ^{**}	$p < 0.05$	Reject Ho
Sexual Opinions	0.106 ^{**}	$p < 0.05$	Reject Ho
Sexual Behaviors	0.003	$p > 0.05$	Do Not Reject Ho
Sexual Experience	-0.009	$p > 0.05$	Do Not Reject Ho

Table 7 presents the summary of the correlational of Sexual Knowledge and the different indicators namely, Sex Education, Sexual Opinions, Sexual Behaviors and Sexual Experience. Hypothesis of the problem states that there is no significant relationship between sexual knowledge and the different indicators.

The table shows that there is no significant relationship between Sexual Knowledge and Sexual Behavior ($p>0.05$). There is also no significant relationship between Sexual Knowledge and Sexual Experience. Thus, the level of knowledge does not affect the sexual behaviors of the respondents and whether they already had sexual experience or not.

However, the table shows that there is significant relationship between sexual knowledge and sex education and between sexual knowledge and sexual opinion.

8. Difference on Sexual Behaviors among the Selected Public Senior High School Students considering the Age, Gender Orientation, Relationship Status and Place of Residency

Table 8. Results of the Multiple Regression Analysis of the Personal Profile of the Respondents and their Sexual Behaviors - Vigan City, Ilocos Sur. February 2019 (n=846)

Variables	Beta	t-value	t-prob	Interpretation
Personal Factors				
Age	0.000	-0.007	$p>.05$	Not Significant
Gender Orientation	0.064	2.301	$p<.05$	Significant
Relationship Status	-0.040	-1.425	$p>.05$	Not Significant
Place of Residency	0.022	0.795	$p>.05$	Not Significant

Mult. R: .600 F-ratio: 78.300
R²: .036 F-prob: .008

Table 8 presents the difference between Sexual Behaviors and the different personal profile of the respondents such as age, gender orientation, relationship status and place of residency. The results show that there is no significant difference in the sexual behaviors of the senior high school students if age ($p>.05$), relationship status ($p>.05$) and place of residency ($p>.05$) are considered. However, the gender orientation of the said respondents shows significant difference in their sexual behaviors.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the researchers found that from the 846 respondents, 19.15% already tried engaging in sexual intercourse, most of which having 1-2 sexual partners with the usual age of 16 years old at first sexual intercourse that put the students into high risk of teenage pregnancy.

The extent of Cumulative Sexual Education information gained by the selected public senior high school students of Vigan City is generally “low”. Thus, there is really a need for the integration of sexual education in the curriculum.

The extent of Sexual Knowledge of the selected public senior high school students of Vigan City is at “average” level. Therefore, sexual knowledge of senior high school students still needs improvement especially about permanent contraceptive method and STDs.

The extent of Sexual Behaviors of the selected government senior high school students who do not have sexual experience is “low”. However, it is “average” among those who already have sexual experience. Therefore, sexual experience affects the sexual behaviour of the students. It is therefore concluded that sexual behaviour of respondents is not about what they know but it is about what they had experienced.

The extent of Sexual Opinions among the respondents is at an “average” level. The respondents strongly agree that engaging in group sex is entertaining and seeing someone exposing themselves in public is exciting. This implies that adolescents nowadays have more aggressive and liberated thinking.

The research also shows that there is no significant relationship between Sexual Knowledge and Sexual Behavior. There is also no significant relationship between Sexual Knowledge and those with Sexual Experience. Thus, the level of knowledge does not affect the sexual behaviors of the respondents, whether they already had sexual experience or not. However, the cumulative sexual education information gained by the respondents affects their sexual knowledge. The sexual knowledge also affects the sexual opinions expressed by the respondents.

The results shows that there is no significant difference in the sexual behaviors of the senior high school students if age, relationship status and place of residency are considered except gender orientation which shows significant difference in their sexual behaviors.

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To our respondents, cooperation during the conduct of the study.

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