

**SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS INFLUENCING FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN
SPORTS**

BY

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BENIN CITY

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CERTIFICATION

We the undersigned certify and approve that this research work was carried out by **Priscillia Imuetinyan IDEMUDIA**, with matriculation number **EDU1608813** in the Department of Human Kinetics and Sport Science, Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to God Almighty for his divine mercy and grace that saw me throughout my stay and study in the University of Benin.

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With profound gratitude, the researcher acknowledges God Almighty who gave her the courage and fortitude to handle all the activities concerning the writing of this project, through many hurdles and challenges, the flawless God raised dependable succours to take her plight and helped her through.

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Abstract

The study was conducted to investigate the sociocultural factor influencing female participation in sports. To make it possible four research questions were raised to guide the study.

Descriptive survey research design was adopted to accomplish the objectives of the study. The population of the study consists of all 44,699 undergraduate student in Universities in Edo state and the sample size of 300 accessible undergraduate was used for the study. The instrument for data collection was the questionnaire developed by the researcher and was validated by the researcher's supervisor and two other experts from the Department of Human Kinetics and Sport Science. The reliability coefficient was 0.741 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha Co-efficient. The data collected were analyzed statistically using the statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) software.

The study established that participation of women in sports was influenced by several factors. Some women participate in physical sport simply because they loved the game and because they found it exciting and fun. The sampled student across universities in Edo state participated in sport because they hoped that it would improve their lives in terms of keeping healthy and fit and learning especially reproductive health. Other respondents also considered it is a platform for socialization and making new friends. Finally the study recommend that government at all levels should create enabling environment for unrestricted participation of female in sports and its management, government should encourage female participation in sport by providing scholarship and other incentives to female athletes who excel in any sporting competition and that mass media should organize enlightenment programme that will eliminate all socio-cultural biases against female participation in sporting activities.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

The importance of sports is diverse and broad, ranging from its role in individual economic value, health promotion and fitness, to peace building and community regeneration in post conflict (Brady, 1998; Butler, 2010; UNESCO, 2015). The UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (UNESCO, 2015) acknowledges that cultural diversity in physical education, physical activity and sport forms part of humanity's intangible heritage and that these includes physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games. The charter recognizes that physical education, physical activity and sport can bring a variety of individual and societal benefits, such as health, social and economic development, youth empowerment, reconciliation and peace. Recently, Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV) prevention programmes have begun to incorporate sports into efforts to adopt intervention strategies. Further, HIV prevention messages are disseminated and life skills are taught during sports (Brady, 1998). Sport is also considered as part of the local culture, linking young and old and creating opportunities for young people to realize a potential that is non-academic (Nyanjom, 2010). Sports are considered as a tool in promoting gender equity and social inclusion for girls and women (Butler, 2010). Today, sport is big business, a source of youth employment and

enjoyment, often keeping them away from negative influences and activities (Mwisukha et al, 2003).

The first women's football world cup was held in 1991, sixty one years after the first men football world cup. It is held after every five years though little is known about as (Alegi, (2010) argues that there are inexcusable delays by the organizers that make women football more difficult for fans and media to participate in the competitions. It is clear that women World cup is not as publicized as the Men's world cup a fact that shows that women football still has a long way to go. According to the FIFA women's world cup Report (2011), Germany and USA has won twice while Norway and Japan won the other matches. Nigeria and South Africa has represented Africa in the Women's world cup though with poor performances often losing the matches early (FIFA Africa Report, 2010).

In Africa, women football is not given much attention (Saavadra, 2007). Only Nigeria and South Africa seems to be leading as they have both made appearances in the FIFA women's world cup and has continually participated in African women championships. Both teams have played in several editions of the women football world cup though none has ever gone beyond the quarter finals (CAF, 2011). According to Alegi (2010), their performance is greatly attributed to the fact that Nigeria and South Africa have a more established league system although the countries are still struggling to get their women's national team to international level. According to Saavadra, (2003), other African

countries such as Senegal, Ghana, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea have participated though unsuccessfully in Africa Cup of Nations (CAF) organized by Confederation of Africa Women Football (CAWF).

In spite of the enormous contributions of women to national development in various countries in Africa, they still face a number of difficulties that limit their potentials in promoting personal and collective development. Ladan (2009) opined that, for many years, society maintained a greater degree of sports competition for boys than for girls. In recent years, there have been many changes in women's participation in sports, but the rate of changes has been found to be extremely low. Adler (2008) clarify that, today as in the past most female members of the society have fewer opportunities in life compared to their male counterparts as they are expected to run a home and bring up children. Women have less free time in their choice of leisure activities and they are more restricted than males. Over a long period of time, women have demanded changes in society to give them equal status with men. Social changes have gradually given women greater opportunities to plan their own lives. Nevertheless, the battle for equal opportunities with men is still being fought. The low rate of women involvement in sports is not due to lack of interest in sports by them. Instead, it is due to the long history of direct and indirect forms of discrimination and stereo-typing that women have to contend with (Adeyanju, 2011).

The sport for all movement started in the mid-1970s in Europe. It was a concept being adopted to achieve a long term objective by the council of Europe, it was aimed at encouraging the population at large to become more active while it also proclaimed the message that sports are not for the talented few. Almost twenty years later, participation in sports and recreation are justified on the assumption that they serve as mediums for developing desirable attitudes and behaviour that are essential for one's own wellbeing. Sports for all were an attempt to extricate sport from domination by the privilege few and to declare it as an entitlement for everybody in an egalitarian society. This means that, sports for all implies equal opportunities for participation for both males and females, irrespective of age, political affiliation, gender, race or religion. These are considered to be important but the ideal has proved difficult to achieve in reality, particularly in relation to women (Okey, 2011).

In contrast to the expectation of sport for all, women experience role conflict and this is reflected in the attitude of the general public regarding female athletic participation in Nigeria. Women's participation in sport in Nigeria has for a long time been relatively low compared with men due to differential treatment based on socio-cultural roles and expectations. Consequently, the traditional images of gender in Nigeria have often worked against women's participation in sport. This perhaps, extensively reduces already existing opportunities that are available for women in sports. An analysis of those actively involved in sports in Nigeria indicates that men constitute the greater number

either as players, coaches, or as administrators. In spite of Nigeria's ethnic, culture and religious diversity, a constant theme seems to run through the society as regards the traditional place of women; her traditional place is in the home. Her ideal role is associated with child bearing, rearing and housekeeping. Nigeria is therefore is classified as a society where cultural values predominate in all activities (Adeyanju, 2011).

Women have faced barriers that have discouraged their progress in the level of participation in sport. Amuche (2004) demonstrated that, throughout history, men have controlled sport, used it for their own purposes and shaped it to fit their abilities. Consequently, fewer numbers of women have participated in sporting activities than men. Ikhioya (1999), reported that, women in Nigeria universities were not active sport participants. According to him, these women did not regard sport as conducive to their physical wellbeing. Nigerian society still experiences significant gender inequality in sports, despite recent international class performances by women sprinters and football players in national teams. This inequality can visibly affect the opportunities for women to participate in sport, thereby limiting their sport experiences. Ikhioya (1999), further showed that in most communities in Nigeria especially rural ones, cultural beliefs and attitudes had strong influences on low participation of women in sports. Besides, organization of sporting activities in most communities is usually focused on combative sports, such as boxing, wrestling, archery and shooting. Men are major participants in such sports which tend to discriminate against women.

Sports participation and nonparticipation are influenced by several factors which are related to and basically hinged on socio-cultural background. The survival of any activities like sports is regarded as a function of socio-cultural characteristics which prevails in an organization. Sports therefore as an institutionalized social phenomenon depends largely for its continuing existence on the favourable support it receives from cultural and social forces. It was stated by Adeyanju (2011) that, psycho-social and cultural factors which exert pressure on women through the immediate family, community, religion, media, peer groups and other sources of socialization to reinforce expected behaviour and teaching of gender roles. Sports are an exemplary activity which focuses attention on the gender influence by allowing for the comparison of innate against learned factors. Sports, traditionally, are defined as a male domain. Excellence in sports is an attribute cherished for men while it is seen as a distraction for women rather than an element of healthy living. Ikulayo (1998) observed that, most developing countries, including Nigeria, have not experienced rapid changes in women's active participation in sports compared to their more developed counterparts. This is due to a number of socio-cultural factors such as religion, parent, culture, peer group, gender role, mass media etc. on religion aspect for example in northern Nigeria where majority are Muslims. The Islamic religion and social expectations for public behaviour influences the choice of women in this part of the country to participate actively in sport. Adeyanju (2011) observed that, religious attitude as regards the free association of men and women

and the exposure of parts of the body especially that of women is a major constraint to female participation in sports. Ikulayo (1998) stated that, most societies in the late twentieth century still believed that a woman's place was in the kitchen, in care of children and in managing domestic's chores. When women are at home, they may not have adequate space or time to fully participate in sports. Yan and Thomas (2005), reported that, cultural expectations shape children's physical activity patterns and gender differences in their motor performance. Adler (2008) indicated that parents' reactions and expectations towards their children create the messages or concepts of children's sex role stereotypes in physical activity. This report portends that sex role stereotype can affect sport experiences of women.

Statement of the Problem

Human beings live in a world where inequality reigns. This inequality manifests itself in various spheres in Nigeria and it affects the womenfolk greatly. Inequality exists in political, social, education and sports spheres; where women are being discriminated against based on their gender. Sports participation is a means of bringing people of different culture and creeds together, it serves as avenue where people of different genders, ages and religious background and political afflictions meet without any rancour. It is a social agent where people of different ages and political backgrounds meet as either producers or consumers (players and spectators). Justifying the importance of sports, Gbadamosi (2000) claimed that sports are one of the unifying instruments that

unite human beings irrespective of race, gender, class and others. He stressed further that it has emerged as a global, cultural institution that unites the world, which has however become part of human nature and transcends the manmade bias and other hindrances placed before the human race. Football is one of the leading participation and spectator sport in the world over. However, females continue to be poorly represented in football, world over including our country Nigeria. To increase the participation in football, there is need to have a sustainable system of competitions such as leagues. In most countries, the women leagues are not regular and suffer from challenges such as inadequate funding and low motivation for players.

Gender marking is a common issue women face in sport media, and this term represents the verbal and visual presentation of male athletes and men's sports as being the norm, while rendering female athletes and women's competitions as secondary. Examples of gender marking are present in many women's championships like the Women's World Cup, the Women's NCAA Final Four, and the Nigeria Women's Open Championship. When looking at the similar events for men's sporting events, one will notice that they are never qualified with a gender moniker, which sets the tone as the male event being the standard and the female event being marked as the "other" event. A study found that sport commentators often participate in gender marking for women's events but not men's events. It was found that gender marking occurred an average of 27.5 times in women's sporting events, but none in men's sports. Another issue women face in sport

media is a focus on femininity, heterosexuality, and sexism. Essentially, sport media reinforces patriarchal sovereignty by focusing on female athletes' femininity and heterosexuality, which serves to degrade their athletic accomplishments and athleticism. The most common theme of sexualisation in sport for women is in reference to their appearance, which many studies have observed that print media focus on the physical appearance of women athletes much more than their athletic skills or abilities. According to these studies, the most referenced was make-up, hair, and body shape for women, but this was rarely, if ever, focused on with men. This shows that physical appeal and aesthetic appeal highlight the idea that gender inequalities are the norm in the media.

However in spite of the importance of sports and physical activities to young girls and women, many factors seem to be hindering their participation. These include parental influence, availability of standard facilities and equipment, coping with academic stress and university policy on sports. At times many parents frown at their children's participation in sports while some encourage them.

Adeyanju (2011) further observed that the low involvement of women in sports is not due to the lack of interest in sports by women. It is due to the long history of direct and indirect forms of discrimination and stereo-typing as well as many other problems that women have to contend with. Society accepts that men's sports are dominant and therefore more interesting which mean men's sports receive more funding, better sponsorship deals, more coverage and greater ticket sale revenue. From cycling to tennis

few sports, if any, have equal pay or even prize money for men and women competitors. There is a vicious circle between the demand for women's sports, revenue and salaries. Lack of demand and low television coverage means lower revenues from marketing and sponsorship and lower salaries. As a result, the ability of the teams both financially and skill/training wise is lower and so the women's' teams cannot compete in tours so receive less coverage. In addition, the media coverage differs greatly between the genders. Male athletes are idolised for their skill and strength whereas female athletes are more likely to be judged on their appearance or personal life. This double standard devalues the achievements of women and reinforces gender stereotypes and discrimination of women. Women's participation in sports in Nigeria has for a long time been relatively low compared with men due to differential treatment attached to socio-cultural factors i.e. parent, religion, culture, gender, peer group, mass media etc. Ikhioya (1999) reported that, women in Nigerian universities were not active sport participants. According to him, women did not regard sport as conducive to their physical well -being. Changes can however be noticed following the advent of western education accompanied by exposure across culture and ethnic background.

In Nigeria, many states and institution lacks standard facilities and equipment needed for sports participation either for competition or for recreational purposes. Oyeniya (2002) submitted that facilities and equipment is the power house of sport, hence they are indispensable to competitive and recreational sports. Review of available literature

revealed that there is paucity of study on influence of social cultural factors affecting female participation in sport in Nigerian society. This study therefore, investigated social cultural factors influencing female participation in sports in Nigeria. The study was carried out to provide information on some socio-cultural factors influencing women participation in sports. It is hoped that the findings of the study would benefit sport administrator, parents, students and society at large as regards involvement of women in sports.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the conduct of the study:

- (i) Does cultural factor affect female participation in sports?
- (ii) Does parental influence affect female participation in sports?
- (iii) Does religion affect female participation in sports?

Research Hypotheses

- Cultural factors do not significantly affect female participation in sports.
- Parental factor do not will not significantly affect female participation in sports.
- Religious factor do not significantly affect female participation in sports.

Purpose of the Study

The broad objective of the study is to examine the socio-cultural factors affecting female participation in sport in Nigeria. The specific objectives are as follows:

- To examine the cultural factor affecting female participation in sporting activities.
- To investigate the parental influences affecting females in sport participation.
- To examine the religious belief affecting female participation in sport.

Significance of the Study

This study will create awareness of the socio-cultural influence of women participation in sports. Hopefully this will help the government plan for the improvement of women participation in sports.

This study will contain useful information which will help sports club to be aware of the various socio-cultural barriers influencing women's participation in sports and to put adequate measures that will help in nurturing women interest in sports and eventually have more Nigerian women and young adult at an international level.

The results of this study will be useful to policy makers in formulating adequate policies that will help promote women's participation in sports in Nigeria to meet international

standard. It was hoped that the research might lead to rethinking of ways of policy implementation by policy makers thus improve policy formulation and implementation processes.

Furthermore, it is hoped that this study will be used to athletes in changing their negative attitudes as regarding religious belief and family background discriminating women's participation in sports. It will be useful to sports spectators and coaches in acknowledging the socio-cultural barriers relating to women's participation in sports while helping them to eliminate the possible implication of this incidence in sports.

It is expected that the results of this study will provide vital and useful information to sports managers and administrators in sports organizations by providing techniques for sports administration and management that will value women's participation in Nigerian sports while ensuring that domination and discriminations of women do not prevail in sports especially as pertains to rewarding and motivating the female athletes.

Finally, this study will be relevant to students and lecturers in the department of Human Kinetic, Physical and Health Education and other sports related departments in institutions of higher learning in Nigeria who can embark on further research on socio-cultural influence of women participation in sports, in other setting.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviewed pertinent literature relating to the study organized under the following subheadings:

- Conceptual framework of the study
- Determinants of sport participation
- Sport infrastructure in macro-level factor
- Sociological and psychological factors
- The determinants of sport participation in general
- Determinant of participation in different sports
- Summary of reviewed literature

Conceptual framework of the study

Sport pertains to any form of competitive physical activity or game that aims to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing enjoyment to participants and, in some cases, entertainment to spectators. Sports can, through casual or organized participation, improve one's physical health. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals. In certain sports such as racing, many contestants may compete, simultaneously or consecutively, with one winner; in others, the contest (a match) is between two sides, each attempting to exceed the other. Some sports allow a "tie" or "draw", in which there is no single winner; others provide tie-breaking methods to ensure one winner and one loser. A number of contests may be arranged in a tournament producing a champion. Many sports leagues make an annual champion by arranging games in a regular sports season, followed in some cases by playoffs.

Sport is generally recognised as system of activities based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition. Other organisations, such as the Council of Europe, preclude activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The

International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as bona fide sports, and Sport Accord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Go and Xiangqi, and limits the number of mind games which can be admitted as sports. Sport is usually governed by a set of rules or customs which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first. It can also be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression. Records of performance are often kept, and for popular sports, this information may be widely announced or reported in sport news. Sport is also a major source of entertainment for non-participants with spectator sport drawing large crowds to sport venues, and reaching wider audiences through broadcasting. Sport betting is in some cases severely regulated, and in some cases is central to the sport.

Determinants of Sports Participation

Individual or Micro-Level Factors

Various studies define micro-level factors as the individual factors which directly relate to the individual person. Wicker et al. (2012) Hallmann et al.(2011) Downward et al. (2009) provide a detailed description of the micro-level factors. They also observed

several tendencies when analysing the effect of these factors on sports participation. Micro-level factors can be divided into two sections: demand-specific factors namely age, gender and migration background and household-economic factors, namely human capital, income and time.

The Household-Economic Factors –Socio-Economic Variables

Studies by Chad et al. (2005), Eberth and Smith (2010) and Humphreys and Ruseski (2006) indicate that individuals with a higher level of human capital or educational background are more conscious about the positive outcomes of sports and therefore are more likely to participate in it. The positive impact of a good educational background on sport participation is also supported by other studies in specific European countries (Breuer et al.,2011; Breuer andWicker, 2008; Downward and Rasciute, 2011; Fridberg, 2010; Hovemann andWicker, 2009; Humphreys and Ruseski, 2007; Ifedi, 2008; Scheerder et al.,2006; Scheerder and Vos, 2011; Wicker et al.,2009).

The efficiency of an individual's household production is affected by human capital. A higher educational level is understandably linked with higher income and more sports participation (Hallmann et al.,2011).Downward and Rasciute (2015) point out that higher education levels play a bigger role for females. Hallmann and Breuer (2014) reveal thought-provoking insights on the possible influences of education on sports frequency.

Their results indicate a significant negative influence most probably due to the increased time restrictions placed on individuals in higher levels of education.

Another important economic factor is income. Evidence through empirical studies indicates that higher income supports sports participation (Breuer and Wicker, 2008; Breuer et al., 2011; Downward and Rasciute, 2010; Eberth and Smith, 2010; Humphreys and Ruseski, 2007; Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2007; Scheerder and Vos, 2011; Stamm and Lamprecht, 2011; Wicker et al., 2009). Low income limits sport participation for men and women alike (Eberth and Smith, 2010). Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate (2011) insist that once individuals commit participation then such factor is no more significant in defining frequency levels. The same study classifies occupations or professional status such as self-employed, manager, clerical worker, unemployed and entrepreneur as negative determinants of sport participation.

On the other hand, sports participation frequency is not influenced (Gratton and Taylor, 2000) or negatively influenced (Downward and Riordan, 2007; Garcia et al., 2011; Humphreys and Ruseski, 2011) by the level of income of the individual. Some sporting activities can be quite expensive. Moderately to high expensive sports such as tennis are not practiced by people with lower income (Taks et al., 1994). Increased participation in sports is related with a higher level of income thus creating better access opportunities to sport (Humphreys and Ruseski, 2009; Berger et al., 2008; Ifedi, 2008; Downward, 2007). It is also necessary to take into consideration the consumer behaviour in relation to

sport expenditure since some sporting goods and services need to be consumed to take part in sport. Analysis of sport expenditure is not much extensive and there is lack of appropriate methodologies. Still, men seem more likely to spend more money on sports than women (Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2005;2007).Higher spending on sports is related to higher levels of education (Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2005). Higher income plays a statistically significant influence on sport consumption (Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2011).Garcia et al.(2011) showed that the relative demand for physical activity declines with higher hourly earnings because of the increased opportunity cost of time consumed on any leisure activity. Males enunciate this effect more.

Breuer et al (2010) concluded that consumer expenditure on sports is mainly determined by gender, education, and income level (spending decreases for females but increases with education and income). Similarly, Thibaut et al (2014) revealed that household spending behaviour was positively influenced by “family income, education of the head of the household, sports participation of the parents during their youth, sports club membership and the frequency of sports participation

A third key factor is time. The time available for sports participation is influenced by two variables: occupation and household size. In other words, it is deduced after reducing the time for competing demands such as working time and time spent caring for children and relatives. Studies by Breuer (2006) and Downward (2007) confirm that time for sports participation increases as time for work and care decreases. Individuals with more time

constraints are more likely to take part in less intensive or prolonged activities (Hallmann et al.,2011).Retired people are more likely to participate in sports than the employed(Eberth and Smith, 2010).

Contrarily, findings by Hallmann and Breuer (2014), Wicker et al.(2009) and Wicker et al.(2012) state that working time had a positive impact on sport participation, with the most probable motivation related to a compensation effect placed on sport in return for high working loads. Evidence exposed the role played by the household profile. Downward (2007) and Humphreys and Ruseski (2007) revealed that the household size is negatively associated with sport participation. Sport participation of females is decreased by the presence of more adults and children in the household (Downward et al.,2014; Eberth and Smith, 2010).Married couples have less time for sports participation and alternate physical activities (Humphreys and Ruseski, 2006).

The time spent caring for children and relatives was found to pose a negative influence on sport participation (Downward, 2007; Eberth and Smith, 2010; Hovemann and Wicker, 2009; Humphreys and Ruseski, 2006; Klein, 2009; Wicker et al., 2009) except for Wicker et al.(2012) who found no significant influence. Work, household, sport and leisure commitments force individuals to face daily conflicting decisions regarding the allocation of time and income which are a fundamental part of this framework. Employment can have a negative impact on sports participation, possibly attributable to

time substitution (Breuer and Wicker, 2008; Downward, 2007; Eberth and Smith, 2010; Hovemann and Wicker, 2009; Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2011).

Many times, several trade-offs take place when individuals attempt to assign time and money to the various activities they engage in on a daily basis. The days of the week and the time of the year also play their part. Weekends and spring and summer seasons increase the probability of playing sports (Garcia et al., 2011). A study by Anoyke et al.(2014) explored the association of time and money with physical activity using a nationwide dataset in England. It revealed an association between lower participation in physical activity and high travel time and money prices per occasion of physical activity. The latter resulted from parking fees, facility charges, child care and family members' fees. The study suggested positive financial incentives measures such as subsidizing the price of participation to counteract this trend.

Sports Infrastructure or Macro-Level Factors

Adequate sport infrastructure is important to sport participation, as many sports cannot be performed without having the appropriate sport facility (Hallmann et al., 2012). We define sports infrastructure as the basic facilities, services and installations serving sports organizations, sports users and other community members providing increased opportunities to all to participate in sport for leisure, training or competitive purposes. Sport infrastructure includes sports facilities (sports halls, sport pitches, playing courts and swimming pools) and sport programmes (operated by sport clubs, commercial

providers and city). Some studies also include park areas and similar recreational areas in their research (Humphreys and Ruseski, 2007; Wicker et al.,2012).Macro-level factors play a positive role on sport activity and thus can be considered as facilitators of sports participation. A positive effect on sport activity was witnessed by a larger supply of sports facilities and sport programmes (Chad et al., 2005; Haug et al.,2008; Limstrand and Rehrer, 2008).

A host of studies have further established that physical activity is positively correlated with the availability of suitable sport infrastructure (Chad et al., 2005;Haug et al, 2008; Liu et al., 2009; Wicker et al.,2012).However, Downward et al. (2011) found that “the availability of sports facilities is not statistically significant in explaining the decision to participate in sport activities”. It is sometimes difficult to compare these results as each study operationalized sports supply in different ways, in the sense that it was taken from different perspectives and included differences in the type of infrastructures as well as sizes and locations of cities.

Sport infrastructure plays an important part in anticipating sports participation, even though this is dependent on the type of sport and facility (Wicker et al., 2012; Wicker et al.,2013).More sport participation is experienced when individuals get a feeling of satisfaction with the use of facilities (Downward and Rasciute, 2011).It has also been demonstrated that the frequency of sport activities is reduced if there are less sports facilities available. Wicker et al(2009), Hallmann et al(2011) and Haug et al (2008) insist

that an important barrier to sports participation is in fact insufficient infrastructure. It also transpires that sports clubs and federations have a very important role to play. Downward et al.(2011) reveal that the frequency of sport participation is highly influenced by sports clubs' memberships and federations.

Research about the use of sports facilities shows gender differences. Boys use soccer fields and ski/snowboarding resorts whereas girls opt for beaches, skating rinks and playgrounds (Haug et al.,2008).Likewise, Downward and Rasciute (2015) reveal that males use grass pitches to play team sports, while females enjoy swimming and keep fit activities. The latter study also indicates an imbalance in favour of male sports facilities, resulting in females deriving less satisfaction with sports facilities.

Proximity of sports facilities encourages the participation of more people (Limstrand and Reher, 2008).Downward et al. (2014) claim that males consider the provision of sport infrastructure more important than females. Contrarily, “improved proximity to gyms is likely to be more important for female adolescents living in rural areas”in Germany (Reimers et al., 2014).A negative impact on sports participation could arise in large cities where the availability of entertaining facilities is greater than sport infrastructure which consequently translates into a substitution effect (Garcia et al.,2011).To counter act this, Van Tuyckom and Scheerder (2010b) found that large towns are more physically active.

Sociological and Psychological Factors

Recent studies on sports participation have enquired new research areas developing new theories based on sociological and psychological theories. These efforts highlight other significant constraints in relation to an individual's behavior (Beaton et al.,2009; Henderson, 2009).Psychological theories examine the motivations behind behaviour (Beaton et al.,2009).Social theories investigate the connection between sport and physical activity and the construction of an individual's identity (Bourdieu, 1997).

The psychological and sociological frameworks incorporate different approaches to accentuate how several factors and constraints external to the individual influence behaviour (Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2011).Three different approaches are the preventive medicine approach which highlights the part played by health motivations; the self-determination theory and the theory of participation which identifies one of the four stages of motivation: awareness, attraction, attachment and allegiance related to an individual participation.

The social network of an individual is instrumental for sport participation. Becker (1974) had referred to an individual's shared characteristics with peers as being part of a component of a commodity whereby it produces a sort of joint consumption of sport. If the network includes mostly active individuals than it is more likely, the individual is more likely to increase personal utility. As a matter of fact, peers' characteristics have also the potential to discourage sport participation if no value is placed on it. In a recent

study, Hallmann and Breuer (2014) claim that social recognition influences sport participation and sport frequency, though in different ways. They concluded that friends significantly impact one's decision to take part in sport, while the involvement of parents in sport affects sport frequency in a positive and significant way.

From a sociological standpoint, education is an important player in explaining sports participation. Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate (2011) argue that based on empirical evidence by Breuer and Wicker (2008), Downward (2007) and Humphreys and Ruseski (2007), higher education levels and ease of access to inexpensive facilities imply increased awareness of sport benefits and positive habits on the part of individuals.

From a psychological viewpoint, different studies have examined the motivations behind individuals' decisions to take up sports in the context that over a lifespan their tastes and preferences are constantly evolving. Several groups of motivational influences, such as health and fitness, enjoyment and recreation, relaxation, appearance, socialization and competition/challenge, have been identified by Fridberg (2010) and Garcia and Llopis (2011). Empirical evidence has emphasized the relevance of motives such as recreation, fitness, competition and professional development to explain sports participation (Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate, 2011).

In another study, Davey et al.(2009) applied the “Self-Determination Theory” framework to categorize various extrinsic or intrinsic motivations into five groups, namely appearance, competition/challenge, enjoyment, health and fitness and social.

In a qualitative study investigating the determinants of sports participation among recently retired people, Sport England (2006) identified physical benefits, weight control, independence and social, mental and emotional benefits as the main internal motivators. External motivators included media and families emphasizing the benefits of sports participation. There were no big differences in motivators between genders.

Lim *et al* (2011) explains that different factors motivate the participation of youths and adults in sport. Physical competence, skill development, enjoyment, challenge and social acceptance motivate young people to continue their involvement in sport.

In contrast, barriers or reasons for drop outs in youths include amongst others, lack of playing time, lack of fun, expense, coach conflicts, travel and adult support. In contrast, motivations, experiences and constraints related to sport participation of adults vary over the course of a life time. Changes in age and choice of activity and differences in gender affect the motivations of adults. Constraints vary from lack of time in mid-life to less physical ability in later life.

A study on adolescent swimmers' sport participation aimed to understand their training patterns and the roles of parents, coaches, peers and siblings concluded that the inevitable requirement of suitably structured programmes and the instability of adolescent athletes' relationships with others (Fraser-Thomas *et al.*, 2008). Digging deeper into the study, some new elements emerge. Sport programmes should not simply focus on the development of the performing athlete but also emphasize the physical and psychosocial

development. The philosophy behind such programmes should be communicated to coaches, athletes and parents. Sport participation is affected by the quality of the coaches, their supporting and caring behaviour in addition to excellent communication skills and technical expertise. Dropouts spoke, of coach favouritism and less attention to weaker swimmers. Parents keep an open communication with their children while their expectations should not be too high or inflexible. A supportive group of peers and siblings is vital to the continued involvement in sport during adolescence.

The Determinants of Sport Participation in General

Most of the studies have mainly investigated the determinants of general sports participation. The levels of physical activity of 10 to 18 years Portuguese adolescents were analysed by Seabra et al.(2007). Age, gender, mother and sibling physical activity, peer influence and socioeconomic status were the main demographic and socio-cultural correlates that were significantly associated with physical activity. Perhaps unexpectedly, physical education teachers were found as having no influence. Downward and Riordan (2007) explored the determinants of both the decision to take part in sport and the frequency of participation in the United Kingdom. Findings were consistent with other analysis and indicated the important role of social and personal capital. Berger et al. (2008) examined sport participation of Canadian adolescents aged between 15 to 19 years. Gender, self-perceptions, household and community contexts and competing behaviours were identified as the main drivers.

In their study, Hallman et al (2011) identified differences relating to the influence of micro and macro level factors on sports participation in medium-sized and metropolitan municipalities. Some of their findings contrast with some of the literature. Young people in medium-sized municipalities with a high level of human capital, no migration background and caring for children and relatives for longer time periods were more likely to be physically active. In metropolis, people were more likely to practice sport if they had a high weekly workload. Differences at the macro level include a larger supply of facilities in medium-sized municipalities. Swimming pools play a significant role on sports participation in the metropolis while sport fields are more essential in medium-sized municipalities. Time constraints and family structure were the two economic factors examined in more detail by Ruseski et al.(2011). The study was carried out among residents of Rheinberg, Germany using a unique primary data source and focused on the decisions to participate and for how long. Results are essentially consistent with findings in prior research. The decisions made by individuals to take part in sports and the time spent participating are influenced by the presence of children in the household and time spent caring for children and relatives.

The Determinants of Participation in Different Sports

In a study which investigated data from the United Kingdom General Household Survey held in 1996, Downward (2004) found that males' participation was strongly associated with cycling, football, rugby, running, squash and weight training while females were

more oriented towards participation in keep fit, horse riding, netball and swimming. In general, participation increased when children were absent from households except for football, netball and swimming.

Leslie et al (2004) determined that while on one hand younger women prefer aerobics, basketball, cycling and netball, older ones' favour cycling and swimming. Men are more active in cycling, jogging and swimming. In a study examining 40 different sports and recreational activities, Lera-López and Rapún-Gárate (2011) identified several motivational factors including competitiveness, professional, recreational, slimness and fitness in addition to age and number of sporting activities as positive determinants which enhance the frequency of sports participation. In contrast, several employment and occupational status categories such as self-employed, manager and unemployed are key negative determinants.

Humphreys and Ruseski (2007) investigated participation in physical activity in the United States by means of a nationally representative sample collected between 1998 and 2000. Walking was the most common form of exercise. Running and working out at home or club was also very popular while outdoor recreation and group sports are comparatively low. A heterogeneous relationship was experienced between participation and various factors like gender, education, marital status and education.

Ifedi (2008) studied the level and type of Canadian sports participation in 2005. The study was based on the General Social Survey and 19,597 Canadians were interviewed

through a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Results revealed that all age groups in Canada experienced a decrease in sports participation. It established that women's favourite participating sports are football, golf, skiing, swimming and volleyball while men are more active in baseball, basketball, football, golf and ice hockey. This study confirmed previous trends in this field of research. Men were more active than women.

Summary of reviewed literature

Sports participation increases with higher educational background and income level. Native Canadians were more likely to be active than immigrants.

By means of the demographic-economic model, which had been applied earlier by Breuer and Wicker (2008) to investigate general sport participation, Breuer et al.(2011) depicted the profiles of German sports participants in different sports. They were able to predict participation across ten different sports in Germany. Each sport was influenced by different variables of the demographic-income model. Individual and non-organized sport such as cycling, running and swimming were the most popular activities. The most frequently practiced team sport was football which was positively influenced by being male, young, less-educated and of foreign nationality. Being male, well-educated, native and high income made the typical profile for tennis. Being female and medium aged positively influenced participation in walking/hiking while being male, medium-aged, well-educated and native of the country were key characteristics of swimming

participants. Breuer et al (2011) suggest the integration of motivational questions for participation and environmental factors in the form of sports supply and effects of infrastructure into a multi-level analysis.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with method and procedure used in the study. It was emphasized under the following subheadings:

- Research design
- Population of the study
- Sampling, and sampling techniques
- Instrument data collection
- Method of data collection
- Validity of instrument
- Reliability of instrument
- Method of Data analysis

Research Design

The research design used for this study is the survey design. The reason this design was adopted was because the researcher will make use of the primary data obtained through the structured questionnaire.

Population of the Study

According to Uma (2007), population is referred to as the totality of items or object which the researcher is interested in. It can also be total number of people of an area of study. Hence, the population of this study comprised of all the female undergraduates students of public and private universities located in Edo State, Nigeria. The population for this study consist of 44,699 undergraduate student from University of Benin, Benin City, Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma; Edo University, Uzaire; Igbinedion University, Okada; Benson Idahosa University, Ugbor; Agboyega University, Oguwa; and Westspring University, Irhirhi.

Sampling and sampling technique

The sampling procedure for this study is the simple random sampling. The basis for the selection of sample in hinged on the fact that the whole population cannot be understudied and that it will contain a fair representation of the population. The sample size consist of 300 undergraduate female student purposively and randomly selected from state and federal universities that resides in the Halls of Residence

Method of data collection

The use of questionnaire formed the major instrument used in the data collection. The questionnaires were structured to allow respondents select the responses they considered

most appropriate. The question is divided into two sections. Section A contains the Bio data of the respondents, while section B is made up of the research question. In all 20 items made up of the content of the research instrument. These items are divided into four sections representing the four research questions in the study. The research instrument was validated by the supervisor at face and content level

Instrumentation

In order to retrieve the instrument used for collecting the data needed for this research work, the researcher personally distributed the questionnaire to the respondents to collect the requisite data.

Validity of the instrument

This is said to be the judgment regarding the degree to which the components of the research reflect theory, concept, or variable under study (Streiner and Norman, 1996). The instrument was given to the supervisor and some experts as regards the content measured, in the Department of Human Kinetic Education, University of Benin, for validation.

Reliability of the instrument

The test re-test reliability study was adopted to establish the reliability of the instrument. The test-retest reliability method is one of the simplest ways of testing the stability and reliability of an instrument over time. Test-retest approach was adopted by the researcher in establishing the reliability of the instrument. In doing this 50 copies of the questionnaire were administered on 50 selected respondents. After two weeks another 50 copies of the same questionnaire were re-administered on the same group. Their responses on the two occasions were correlated using Pearsons Product Moment Correlation was aimed at establishing reliability coefficient. To ensure it face validity, the research instrument was scrutinized and judge by the supervisor for appropriateness of each item of the instrument. The comment of the supervisor was used to obtain the final items which were further subjected to content validity to ensure that the content of the instruments was representative of the area which the instruments are intended to cover

Method of Data Analysis

Consequent upon collecting and sorting appropriately valid questionnaire, the data collected were analysed using the simple percentage. The reasons for the use of the simple percentage is to present and interpret the responses from respondents while hypotheses were tested using the Chi-Square. The purpose of using the Chi-Square is

based on the fact that it enables the research to compare observed and expected frequencies objectively, since it is not always possible to tell just by looking at them whether they are different enough to be considered statistically significant.

Limitation of the Study

The difficulty experienced in the course of this study had to do with complaints from respondents over the bulky nature of the questionnaire coupled with the short period required to fill it. Considering the fact that most student are busy with their academic work and other academic demands, sparing time to attend to questionnaire appears to them as a waste of valuable time.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

This chapter presents computation and analysis of data gathered through the use of the questionnaire distributed to the respondents. It also has the discussion of findings.

Descriptive research design of survey type was adopted for the study. The population of the study was some female undergraduates of universities located in Edo state, Nigeria. The sample for the study consisted of 300 female undergraduates purposively and randomly selected from state, private and federal universities.

A self-designed questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. The reliability of the instrument was carried out through the use of Cronbach alpha statistics and an r of 0.741 was obtained. Data collection was done through the help of research assistants. The data were analysed with the use of frequency counts, mean scores, percentages and chi-square

Presentation of Results

Table 1: Does cultural factor affect female participation in sports?

SN	ITEM	SA		SD	%	X ²
1	Cultural practices does not permit female students from participating in school sports	128	43.76	161	58.43	30.5
2	Some culture sees female doing sport as a taboo as it exposes sensitive parts of their body	110	40	190	65	
3	Female should not engage in sport with men for reason of cultural demands	196	64.67	105	32.33	
4	Some culture forbids men watching female participating in sport	213	67.44	98	32.88	

Critical value = 3.73 at 1 df

From the table, items 1-4 are on cultural factors influencing female sports participation in Universities in Edo state. The mean score showed that SA had 81.45(34.67%) while SD had 25.89 (56.33%). The calculated chi-square gave a value of 1.62 which is less than the critical value of 3.84 at 0.05 alpha level. With the result the hypothesis that stated that parental influence is not a significant inhibiting factor to female sports participation in universities in Edo state was not rejected.

Table 2: Does religion affect female participation in sports?

SN	Item	SA	SD	%	X ²	
1	Religious practice forbids female from participating in sports in schools	162	53.45	137	46.33	30.1
2	Participating in sports reveals perceptive parts of female students which is against religious doctrine	238	77.67	70	46.33	
3	Female participation in sport results in religious sacrilege	324	88.23	80	12.67	

Critical value = 3.73 at 1 df

In table 2, Items 1-3 reveal the influence of religious factors on female sport participation in universities in Edo state. The mean score showed that SA had 167(59%) while SD had 128 (47%). The calculated chi-square of 9.82 obtained is greater than the table value of 1.66 at 0.05 level of significance. The hypothesis that religious factors influences female participation in sport in universities in Edo state is not significant was rejected.

Table 3: Does parental influence affect female participation in sports?

SN	Item	SA	SD	%	X ²	
1	Parents frowns at female's participation in sport	98	32.67	204	77.34	
2	Female sport participation is against the moral philosophy of parents	50	13.45	267	86.76	32.2
3	Parent sees female participation in sport as detraction to their educational aspirations	68	12.67	265	87.33	
4	Parent presume that female participation in sport intensifies class struggle between gender	67	21	243	81	

Critical value = 3.73 at 1 df

In table 3, Items 1-4 are on parental influence as inhibiting factor to female sports participation in Nigerian Universities. The mean score showed that Yes had 126 (42%) while No had 174 (58%). The calculated chi-square of 7.68 obtained is greater than the table value of 3.84 at 0.05 alpha levels. Therefore, the hypothesis that parental influence is not a significant inhibiting factor to female participation in sports was rejected.

Discussion on Findings

The table revealed that, cultural belief had chi-square value of 30.5 that was higher than the critical value of 21.03. This means that majority of the respondents agreed that cultural beliefs of respondents had significant influence on female participation in sports. This finding is in agreement with the findings of Adeyanju (2011) who pointed

out that physiological myths is strong, in which many people still believe that physical exercise by women has a detrimental effect on their reproductive organs and women lose their womanliness through active participation in sports. Ikhioya (1999) also showed that, in most communities in Nigeria, particularly in the rural areas, cultural beliefs and attitudes had strong influences on low participation of women in sports. The findings of the study also revealed that parental influence had significant impact on female participation in sports. This was in harmony with Adler (2008) who indicated that parents' reactions and expectations towards their children create the concepts of children's sex role stereotypes in physical activity. This notion can affect sport experiences of women. Hums (2008) had also reported that, parents respond negatively to females than the male's participation in sport. This shows that while parents tend to permit males, they object to female's participation in sport for sex stereotypic reasons. Similarly, males are more encouraged to participate in active pursuits of sports outside the home while female are reinforced for engaging in activities within the confines at home. The study also finds that religion had significant influence on female participation in sports. This is in alignment with the finding of Money (2002) who pointed out that, in France and many other countries, the Catholic and Protestant Churches opposed women's participation in sports. Similarly, it is a common belief by Nigerians that Islam discouraged adherents of Islamic religion from sport participation because of the specific types of dress that are prescribed for the participants. The results indicated that gender

had significant influence on female participation in sports. This finding conforms the finding of Gunwa (1993) who observed that the female gender in the modern Nigerian society had been valued so much for her succulent, dedicated body and good looks which are assumed to be incompatible to the physical vigour, strength and force supposedly required for sport competition. It is not surprising to find out that males are channelled into sports, while female are not. Moreover, anytime women participate in sports, it is usually limited to a few sports out of the total ranges of sports that open to men.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The summary of finding made in this study, conclusion reached and recommendations made are presented under this chapter

Summary

The study focused on social cultural factors influencing female participation in sports. To guild the study three research questions and purpose of study was raise to answer the major purpose which the study is been undertaken.

Questionnaires were used as the research instrument in conducting the research while the information was collected from three hundred (300) accessible respondent respondents from selected female undergraduate in Edo state. The data collected was analyzed using simple percentage, means, standard deviation. Several journal and books by different authors were used in the review of literature pertaining to social cultural factors influencing female participation in sports.

Findings

The study established that participation of women in sports was influenced by several factors. Some women participate in physical sport simply because they loved the game and because they found it exciting and fun. The sampled student across universities in Edo state participated in sport because they hoped that it would improve their lives in

terms of keeping healthy and fit and learning especially reproductive health. Other respondents also considered it is a platform for socialization and making new friends.

Conclusion

The outcome of this study has identified some of the socio-cultural factors that influence female participation in sports such as culture, parent, religion, and gender. The results have laid credence to Adeyanju (2001) who submitted that, the low involvement of women in sports is not due to the lack of interest in sports by women. It is due to the long history of direct and indirect forms of discrimination and stereotyping as well as many other problems that women have to contend with.

Most of these factors are not empirically proved as impediments as such should be disregarded for more progress to be made in terms of females' participation in competitive sport in Nigeria

Recommendations

Arising from findings of this study, the following are recommended:

- Government at all levels should create enabling environment for unrestricted participation of female in sports and its management.
- Government should encourage female participation in sport by providing scholarship and other incentives to female athletes who excel in any sporting competition.
- Mass media should organize enlightenment programme that will eliminate all socio-cultural biases against female participation in sporting activities
- The private organizations and individuals in the society should support the government at all levels to provide and improve sports facilities and equipment in schools so as to enable more participation in sports by both sexes
- Also, university authorities should always designate evening as lecture free period so that students can participate in sporting programs, to reduce stress. University policies on sports should always be reviewed and updated in order to encourage female sports participants.

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Appendix

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error
Age	20	18.00	25.00	21.4500	2.30503	-1.155	.992
SCFAFPS1	20	1.00	4.00	2.0500	1.46808	-1.719	.992
SCFAFPS3	20	1.00	4.00	2.3500	1.53125	-2.183	.992
SCFAFPS5	20	1.00	4.00	1.9000	1.20961	-.621	.992
SCFAFPS7	20	1.00	4.00	2.4500	1.35627	-1.914	.992
SCFAFPS8	20	1.00	4.03	2.6015	1.35501	-1.934	.992
SCFAFPS9	20	1.00	4.00	1.7500	1.33278	-.497	.992
SCFAFPS10	20	1.00	4.00	2.0500	1.31689	-1.442	.992
SCFAFPS11	20	1.00	4.00	2.2000	1.50787	-2.018	.992
SCFAFPS12	20	1.00	4.00	1.7500	1.33278	-.497	.992
SCFAFPS13	20	1.00	4.00	2.3500	1.53125	-2.183	.992
SCFAFPS14	20	1.00	4.00	2.3500	1.53125	-2.183	.992
SCFAFPS15	20	1.00	4.00	2.5000	1.53897	-2.235	.992
SCFAFPS16	20	1.00	4.00	2.8000	1.50787	-2.018	.992
Valid N (listwise)	20						

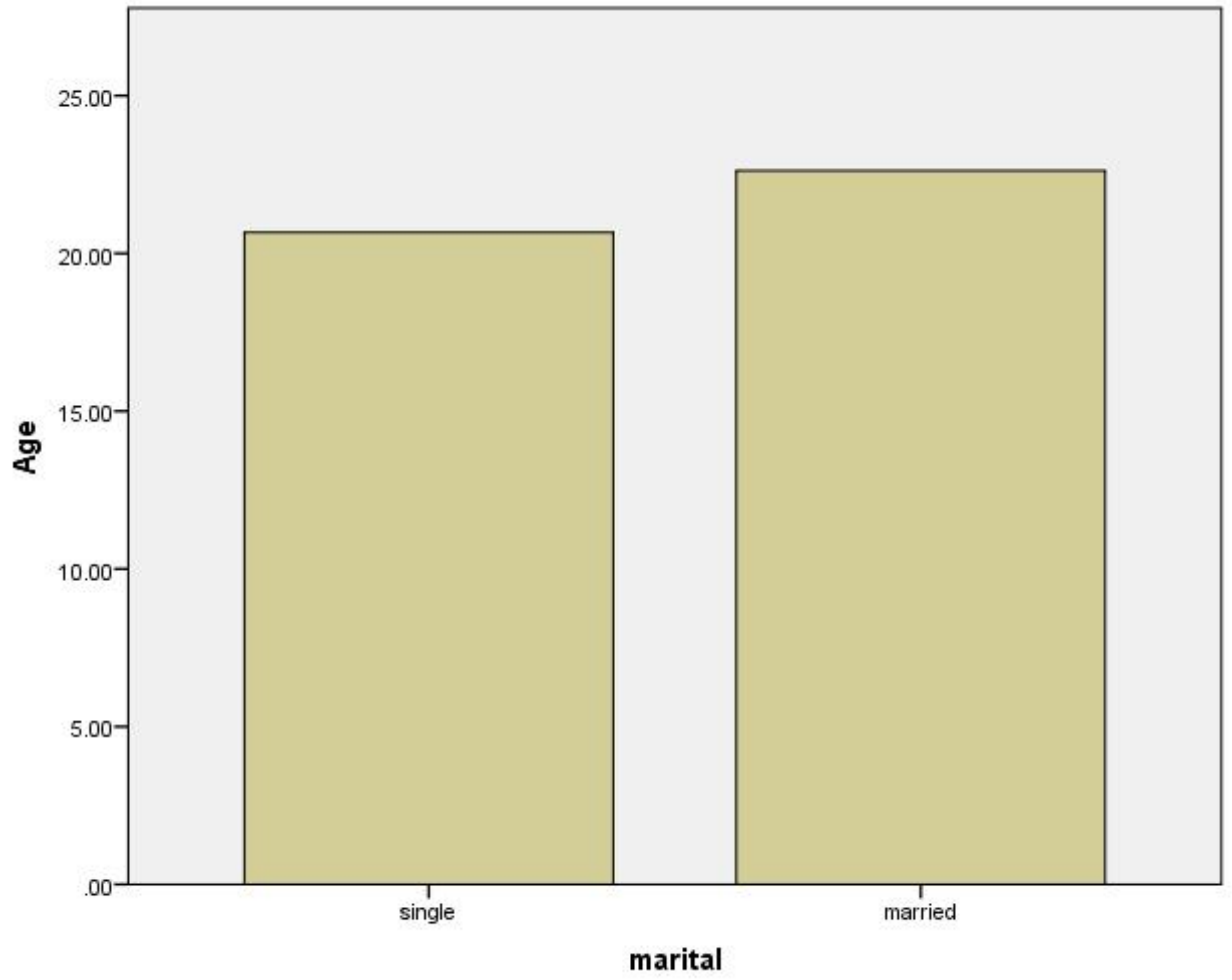
STATS REGRESS

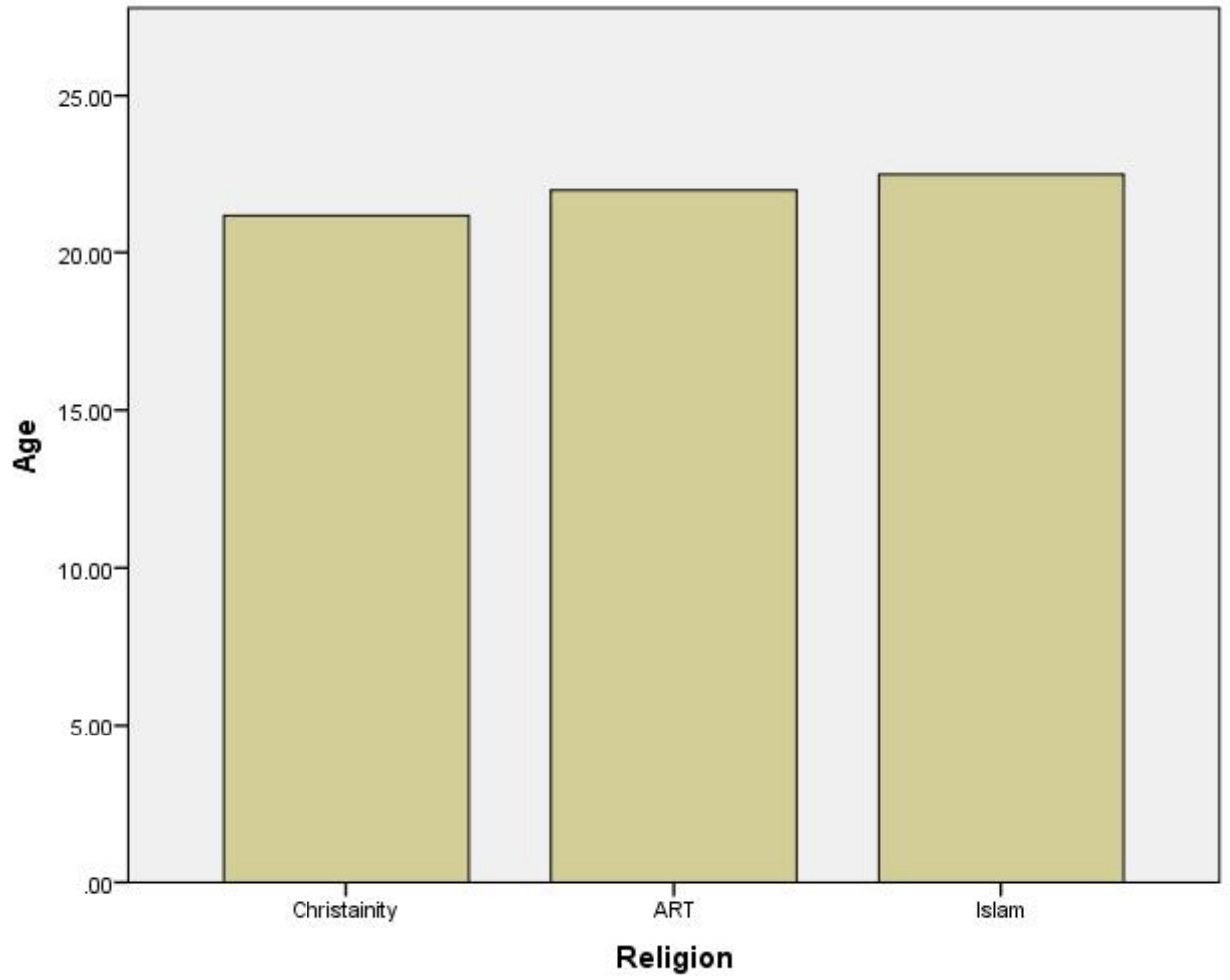
Chart Legend Information

Settings	Value
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Label by	---
Fit Lines	---

Legend Settings for the charts that follow. Some settings do not apply to categorical charts.

GGraph





**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN KINETICS AND SPORT SCIENCE
FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN
CITY**

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

My name is **Idemudia Priscillia Imuetinyan**. I am an undergraduate student of the Department of Human Kinetics, Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City; conducting a research as part of the requirements for the partial fulfillment of my project for the award of B.Sc. Human kinetics and Sports Science on the topic: **Socio-Cultural Factors Affecting Female Participation in Sport In Nigeria**. I assured that this research is purely an academic exercise and information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Please fill the blank spaces and tick the appropriated answer from the options provided for each question.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Idemudia Priscillia Imuetinyan

INSTRUCTION: Please Tick (√) the column appropriate to indicate your choice.

A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

Sex Male { } Female { }

Age 16-20 { } 21-25 { } 26-30 { } 31-35 { } 35 and above { }

Marital Status Single { } Married { } Divorced { } Widow { } Separated { }

Religion Christianity { } ATR { } Islam { }

SECTION B: SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

**Instruction; Please tick [√] the column appropriate to indicate your choice:
SA=Strongly agree; A=AGREED; D=DISAGREED; SD=STRONGLY DISAGREED**

RQ1	Does cultural factors affect female participation in sports?	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Cultural practices does not permit female students from participating in school sports				
2.	Some culture sees female doing sport as a taboo as it exposes sensitive parts of their body				
3.	Female should not engage in sport with men for reason of cultural demands				
4.	Some culture forbids men watching participating in sport				
5.	Some culture forbids the type of clothes which are appropriate for sports participation?				
RQ2	Does religion affects female participation in sports?				
6.	Religious practice forbids female from participating in sports in schools				
7.	Participating in sports reveals perceptive parts of female students which is against religious doctrine				
8.	Female participation in sport results in religious sacrilege				
9.	Sport greatly hinders the development of Godly				

	biblical, feminine character				
10.	Religions time of worship and ritual, may affect time of participation in sport				
RQ3	Does parental influence affect female participation in sports?				
11	Parents frowns at female's participation in sport				
12	Female sport participation is against the moral philosophy of parents				
13	Parent sees female participation in sport as detraction to their educational aspirations				
14	Parent presume that female participation in sport intensifies class struggle between gender				
15	Negative attitudes of parents towards their female children participation in sports affects their performance in sport				