

THE INFLUENCE OF FEAR OF CHARM ON ASSERTIVENESS AND
PERSECUTORY IDEATIONS AMONG STUDENTS OF FEDERAL
UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI

BY

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Certification

This is to certify that Akpomejevwe God's Power Oghenekevwe of the department of psychology, faculty of social sciences, Federal University Oye-Ekiti carried out this project under my supervision



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Dedication

I dedicate this project to God Almighty the one who was and is and is to come the lifter of my head and also to my dear father Chaplain Akpomejevwe Sunday and to my loving sister Akpomejevwe Favour.

Table of Content

Title Of Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Chapter One	
1.1. Background Of The Study	1-4
1.2. Statement Of The Problem	4-5
1.3. Objective Of The Study	5-6
1.4. Significance Of The Study	6
Chapter Two	
2.1. Theoretical Framework	7-13
2.2. Theoretical Conceptualization	14
2.3. Related Empirical Studies	14-15
2.4. Statement Of Hypotheses	15
2.5. Operational Definition Of Terms	16
Chapter Three	
3.1. Research Design	17
3.2. Setting	17
3.3. Study Sample/Participant Size	17

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Abstract

This study assessed the influence of fear of charm on assertiveness and persecutory ideations among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. Adopting the ex-post facto research design, 318 undergraduates comprising of 159 males and 159 females with a mean age of 20.79 years (SD = 2.7) were selected using the convenience sampling method. Data were collected using structured psychological tests which include the Fear of Charm of Scale (FCS), Assertiveness Inventory (AI) and the Persecutory Ideation Questionnaire (PIQ). Data were analyzed using multiple regression and multivariate analysis of variance. The results of the study showed that fear of charm dimensions significantly predict assertiveness [$F(3, 395) = 18.04, p < .001, R^2 = .12$]. It also showed that fear of charm (full scale) significantly predict persecutory ideation [$F(3, 395) = 18.04, p < .001, R^2 = .12$]. It also showed fear of charm dimensions significantly predict assertiveness and persecutory ideation Wilks' $\Lambda = .89, F(4, 790) = 11.53, p < .001$. Results were discussed in line with previous studies. Based on study outcomes, it was chiefly recommended that clinicians should assess for fear of charm among patients diagnosed of persecutory ideation and lack of assertiveness.

Key words: Fear of charm, Assertiveness and Persecutory Ideation

Word Count: 196

17-19	3.4. Instrument
20	3.5. Procedure
20	3.6. Statistical Method
	Chapter Four
21-24	4.0. Result
	Chapter Five
25-27	5.1. Discussion
27	5.2. Conclusion
28	5.3. Implication
28	5.4. Recommendation
28	5.5. Limitations
29-32	Reference
33-52	Appendix

Assertiveness may be an essential important social skill that enhances and promotes individual personal interactions. Most of the successful men in the world, were successful as a result of being assertive, in their decision making, they take giant steps, irrespective of the outcome of their decisions. Most definitions of assertiveness emphasize and look directly at the expression of individual feelings, ones desires and the thought patterns in interpersonal situations. Alberti, & Emmons (1990) stated that "assertive behavior enhances indifference in the relationship of human, helping individuals to perform in their best interest, to defend themselves without fear of being oppressed, to express true feelings without undue stress, to exercise their free will without stepping on the toes of others. Assertiveness is a mode of personality in relation to social situations or personal behavior, which has a feature voluntarily defending your own best interesting a smooth and straight way. An assertive person stands up defend what matters to him or her while also simultaneously not been blind to see other people's opinions (Zimmerman & Luecke, 2010). Assertiveness has also been defined as the process of straight and proper and effective communication of one's desires, wants and opinions without stepping on other toes (Arrindell & Ende, 1985). It can be used as a weapon for starting and sustaining relationships that are socially supportive and hence being emotionally fulfilled (Eskin, 2003). Assertiveness was considered to be a mean of achievement of maximum personal self- development, fulfillment and assertive skills in various communication fields in conjunction with the increased demands on social competence of the individual (Ivelina & Mavrodiev, 2013).

1.1 Background of the study

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE

Assertiveness is one the most prominent and necessary social skills making a part of the extensive concept of interpersonal and behavioral skills. The simultaneous presence of low assertiveness and high anxiety in the students results in disturbed educational performance, weak learning processes, low ability and retarded talents. This would not only put the individual's mental health at risk, but would rob them of a sound health and fulfilled life. Some students are not assertive to the extent that they can't even go and meet a fellow college to assist them. Passiveness disables students when communicating with instructors, counselors, and classmates.

A particularly valuable result of the research efforts has been to procure potential insights into the development and sustenance of these delusions. On the whole, current psychological research has been based upon reasoning and perception, which are cognitive processes. The consequences of a state of negative emotions, is an important component of persecutory delusions (Freeman, 2007). However, there are still a variety of variables that are not particularly well understood. Persecutory ideas, which vary from vaguely held conceptions through to full-blown delusions, are seen both in psychiatric patients and in people who do not meet standard criteria for psychiatric disorder. They have received more attention than other kinds of abnormal beliefs, partly because they captured the interest of the early psychoanalysts (Freud, 1911/1950), and because they are very commonly observed in clinical practice. Garety, Everitt, and Hemsley (1988) suggested a simple five-way classification of delusional themes and, in a survey of 55 British psychiatric patients, found that persecutory beliefs were most common (35.2%), followed closely by abnormally negative beliefs about the self (31.5%) and abnormally positive beliefs about the self (25.9%). Less common were negative and positive delusions about the world (5.5% and 1.8%, respectively). In a similar survey of first admissions to a psychiatric hospital in Denmark, Jorgensen and Jensen (1994) found that 37 of 88 deluded patients had persecutory

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beliefs. These observations probably have some cross-cultural validity; in a survey of psychiatric in-patients from Europe, the Caribbean, India, Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East, Ndeti and Vadher (1984) reported that persecutory delusions were the most common type observed except in the Far East, where a small sample of patients more often reported sexual delusions.

More recently, Stompe, J., Friedman, A., Ortwein, G., Strobl, R., Chaudhry, H.R., Najam, N., & Chaudhry, M.R. (1999) reported a comparison between the delusions of schizophrenia patients in Austria and Pakistan, again finding persecutory delusions to be the most common in both countries. Those who are high on paranormal beliefs tend to have persecutory delusions, which lead to abnormality.

The fear of charm may be a phobia for magical object or situation. Individual who fear magical object, that got affected, will go to great lengths to avoid, typically disproportional to the actual danger posed. If the feared object or situation cannot be avoided entirely, the affected person will endure it with marked distress and significant interference in social or occupational activities. Though in Africa setting, we believe so much about the havoc charms can do to us, because the belief of charms keep ringing in their head, not to offend the supernatural beings that are placed little lower than the Almighty God, as the belief of the smaller gods rule on earth and can have a course over their life in a positive or negative way, which these occurrence can happen. The belief of those who offend the gods are punished, also those who do what they are expected to do to the gods, live well.

The fear of charm could reduce level of assertiveness and they could be predisposed to exhibit schizophrenia from persecutory beliefs. For example, in a work place, those who possess charm are given much respect and nothing negative would be said about them to dent their image, this

reduces the level of assertiveness and also having paranormal beliefs on conspiracy as a result of fear of bewitchment from ones home, could predispose one to be classified as a schizophrenic patient.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Today's students are tomorrow's leaders and this naturally calls for the shaping of their behavior. Many students find it difficult to express themselves effectively in social situations. This undermines their significant role in the development of our world and also in improving and strengthening the society. They are the pillars of a nation and play an important role in contributing much to its social development. So it is important for students to be assertive, because being assertive can help them in many ways. It helps them in improving self confidence, self-esteem and also helps them to stand up for their rights without being aggressive and without violating the rights of others. Studies in assertiveness among gender have reported contradictory findings like; (Eskin, 2003; Qadir & Sugumar, 2013; Uzaina & Parveen, 2015; Rathee, 2015, & Applebaum, 1976) did not find sex differences in assertiveness among adolescents. While (Prakash & Devi, 2015; Hersen et al, 1973) reported that males were more assertive. Other findings like (Chandler et al, 1978) found that women were significantly more assertive than men in some specific situations.

Persecutory ideation is an irrational belief of a conspiracy against one's aim and objective. It predisposes one to having mental disorder like schizophrenia and the likes. Having persecutory ideation, does not add any value to human mental and physical health, but rather give rise to the prevalence of psychological disorders.

Persecutory ideation is an essential area of research, which focus seems to have been inspired by the awareness of its high prevalence. For instance, Sartorius, Jablensky, Korten, Ernberg, Anker, Cooper & Day (1986) tell us in a prospective study that 50% of individuals with symptoms of

schizophrenia making first contact with services experienced persecutory delusions and that this was their most common symptom. Delusionary ideation has also been identified in other disorders including in 15% of cases of depression (Johnson, Horwath & Weissman, 1991), 28% of cases of bipolar disorder, occurring in manic episodes (Goodwin & Jamison, 1990) and in 30% of cases of post traumatic stress disorder (Hamner, Freuch, Ulmer & Arana, 1999). Furthermore, approximately 1–3% of the non-clinical population has been found to have persecutory delusions of a severity comparable to clinical cases. A further 5–6% of the non-clinical population has a delusion of less severity and 10-15% has some degree of paranoid thinking (Freeman, 2006). This would be helpful to further reduce the prevalence rate as it seems to be an issue which could lead to abnormal behavior, if not dealt with.

Anyone who fear generally, could exhibit less assertiveness in ones daily interaction. For example among students example the fear of public speaking, reduces ones assertiveness. Also anecdotal evidence have been found that those who fear are predispose to exhibit persecutory ideation, which is one of the symptoms of schizophrenia.

Various studies have been carried out on assertiveness and persecutory ideation. But researches have not been carried out on the influence of the fear of charm on assertiveness and persecutory ideation, which is gap in previous studies. This research is aimed at that gap.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to examine whether fear of charm predicts assertiveness and persecutory ideation among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. These are the specific objectives:

- i. To investigate whether the dimensions of fear of charm will predict assertiveness among students.
- ii. To examine whether the dimension of fear of charm will predict persecutory ideation among students.
- iii. To evaluate whether the fear of charm will predict assertiveness and persecutory ideation among students.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study contributes to knowledge about the fear of charm as a possible predictor of assertiveness and persecutory ideation. In other words, this study contributes to the existing body of knowledge on how fear of charm could influence assertiveness and persecutory ideation.

Also, the outcome of this work will inform psychotherapists of the need to assess for fear of charm in patients who have presenting problems associated with persecutory ideation and low level of assertiveness.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theories of Paranormal Beliefs

The beliefs in charms are paranormal in nature because paranormal beliefs are beliefs that are pertaining to events or perceptions occurring without scientific explanation, as clairvoyance or extrasensory perception. To understand this concept, this study made use of theories on paranormal beliefs to best explain and describe it. They include:

- Telepathy Theory of Paranormal Belief
- Ghost as Energy theory
- **2.1.1 Telepathy Theory of Paranormal Belief**

Telepathy is derived from two Greek words, “tele” meaning distant and “pathos” meaning thought. Telepathy is the belief of information being transmitted from an individual to another person without any permeable membrane or rather is a belief that there is a communication between an individual and another individual who are not close without the use of any device that could serve as a means of communication which the natural man could use, but rather transmit information on the bases of no device. The concept of telepathy was brought up by the classical scholar (Frederic W.H, 1882) who is a founder of the society for physical research.

There is no scientific back up to assert the fact that telepathy is real or the phenomenon exists. This body of empirical studies that explains the phenomenon of telepathy pose that

individual with schizotypal personality disorder are likely to have delusions of telepathy, with empirical findings from psychiatrists and clinicians.

- **2.1.2 Ghost as Energy Theory**

The belief in ghost, which is the returning of someone who is dead, to finish an assignment is yet undone while still alive on the surface of the earth. A ghost is believed not to be seen by anyone except it had gathered a lot of energy to appear to those they feel like appearing to. It comes in the appearance of the shadow of the death or deceased in spirit or soul. From the context of Africa, sometimes ghost is seen as evil spirits, which have come to be the punisher of those who have committed a great sin, which the ghost is believed that the one who it has come to punish, is the one who had murdered or who planned the murder of the one the ghost is hunting. There is no proof of whether ghost really is for real, just as the world of sciences, only support what can be seen and touched as what is scientific. Though, many ghost hunters believe that strong support for the existence of ghosts can be found in modern physics. Specifically, that Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955), one of the greatest scientific minds of all time, offered a scientific basis for the reality of ghosts. Einstein proved that all the energy of the universe is constant and that it can neither be created nor destroyed. So what then happens to that energy when we die if it cannot be destroyed, it must then according to Einstein be transformed into another form of energy. This new energy might be called a ghost.

It's is revealed mystery, that ghost make use of energy, to do mystical things, by moving things around and having interactions with those who are still alive.

Theories of Assertiveness

According to Gass and Seiter (2003), "Assertive people are not afraid to speak up, express their feelings, or take initiative" (p. 115). Assertive people are viewed as more socially influencing (Cialdini, 2001). In the clinical community, assertive people are sometimes defined by the amount of directiveness utilized in therapy. Kottler and Brown (2000) explain that directiveness involves one's ability to influence an individual or family in such a way that they are motivated to make positive changes one goal at a time. They state that by taking initiative, setting limits, structuring sessions, and defending their suggestions.

For proper communication with patients, families, and colleagues, assertiveness is considered very essential hallmark for being a professional nurse. Furthermore, assertiveness is the essence of nursing activities, enabling them to be more independent and make prudent decisions. Assertiveness is considered as an essential behavior in nursing since it entails good results, such as equipping leadership skills, increasing job satisfaction, achieving real independence, professional accomplishment, power and determination, avoiding negligence and overlook during the care giving, decreased job stress, and increased efficiency during the changes in condition. The ability of giving proper assertive response to the critical or potentially risky situations is a vital and life-saving skill. Through an assertive behavior, it is possible to enhance prudent interaction also supporting patients' rights without harming the suitable professional relationships. To understand the concept of assertiveness, this study made use of a personality theory to best explain and describe it. They include:

- Self efficacy theory

2.1.3. Self Efficacy Theory

Self-efficacy, also referred as personal efficacy, is confidence in one's own ability to achieve intended results. Psychologists have studied self-efficacy from several perspectives, noting various paths in the development of self-efficacy; the dynamics of self-efficacy, and lack thereof, in many different settings; interactions between self-efficacy and self concept and habits of attribution that contribute to, or detract from, self-efficacy.

Self-efficacy affects every area of human endeavor. By determining the beliefs a person holds regarding his or her power to affect situations, it strongly influences both the power a person actually has to face challenges competently and the choices a person is most likely to make. These effects are particularly apparent, and compelling, with regard to behaviors affecting health.

Psychologist Albert Bandura has defined self-efficacy as one's belief in one's ability to succeed in specific situations or accomplish a task. One's sense of self-efficacy can play a major role in how one approaches goals, tasks, and challenges. The theory of self-efficacy lies at the center of Bandura's social cognitive theory, which emphasizes the role of observational learning and social experience in the development of personality. The main concept in social cognitive theory is that an individual's actions and reactions, including social behaviors and cognitive processes, in almost every situation are influenced by the actions that individual has observed in others. Because self-efficacy is developed from external experiences and self-perception and is influential in determining the outcome of many events, it is an important aspect of social cognitive theory. Self-efficacy represents the personal perception of external social factors. According to Bandura's theory, people with high self-efficacy—that is, those who believe they

can perform well are more likely to view difficult tasks as something to be mastered rather than something to be avoided.

Theories of Persecutory Ideations

According to as Strauss (1969) has pointed out, much of the confusion about the distinction between delusions and ordinary beliefs can be resolved by locating them along a continuum. Consistent with this suggestion, phenomenological studies show that delusional beliefs, like ordinary beliefs and attitudes, vary across a number of dimensions such as their bizarreness, the conviction with which they are held, the extent to which the patient is preoccupied by them, and the extent to which they lead to distress (Garety et al., 1988; Garety&Hemsley, 1987; Kendler, Glazer, & Morgenstern, 1983). Over short periods of time, the conviction with which delusional beliefs are held may vary considerably (Brett-Jones, Garety, & Hemsley, 1987; Garety, 1985), so that beliefs that are held to be absolutely true on one day may be described as possibly true only on the next. In the long term, however, the delusions of psychotic patients often persist for many years (Harrow, MacDonald, Sands, & Silverstein, 1995; Harrow, Rattenbury, & Stoll, 1988). To understand the concept of persecutory ideations, this study made use of paranormal beliefs and psychological theory to best explain and describe it. They include:

- Conspiracy Theory of Paranormal Belief

2.1.4 Conspiracy theory of paranormal belief

Conspiracy theory is a theory that enacts a preposition that non- conformist, groups of no interest or organizations have planned a setback, through occult planning and purposeful doings, a wrongful occurrence or excruciating sceneries to be experienced. What this means is that

persecutory ideations are as a result of some persons are planning something evil, just to bring you down, hiding the truth about some situations, events that are harmful or illegal through means that are intentional. Few scholars says that people formulate conspiracy theories to explain persecutory ideations, for instance those who are in the helms of power in social groups do have perceived existence of being planned for to fail in their administration from the oppositions, it has been concluded that conspiracy theories on persecutory ideation have holistic psychological or socio-political origins. The psychological origins are proposition that people attribute intentional setback of self to another called the conspirator.

Conspiracy theories of persecutory ideation are sometimes proven correct such as the theory of abnormal beliefs that have a persecutory theme. Perhaps the most famous is the case of Daniel Schreber (1903/1955), a German judge who wrote an autobiographical account of his psychotic illness. Schreber's beliefs are not easily summarized, but began with the conviction that his physician, Flechsig, was transforming him into a woman in order to submit him to sexual abuse. They later evolved into a complex theological system, in which "rays" from God, attracted by the highly excited nerves in his brain, were believed to bring about a series of "miracles" that would feminize his body. These included the "miracles of heat and cold" during which Schreber believed that blood was being pushed into different parts of his body, and "the head compressing machine" into which he believed that he was being forced by "little devils."

Autobiographical accounts by modern patients record beliefs that, although perhaps less bizarre, similarly appear to defy rational analysis. For example David(1981), a young psychology student, has written a vivid account of his discovery that he was a Messiah, and his subsequent fear that the CIA wished to prosecute him for treason. Peter(1992), another psychologist who suffered a paranoid illness, first became ill when he developed the conviction that he could

achieve a transcendental "borderline" state of exceptional creativity. On discovering that he was unable to attain such a state, he felt tormented by supernatural forces that provoked him to attempt suicide. "Alison," another patient described in Chadwick's book, developed an infatuation for a doctor who rejected her overtures, believed that the doctor was following her around, and later became convinced that strangers on the street were trying to kill her. It is clear from these descriptions that persecutory delusions are variable in content and are often the end point of a complex series of difficulties. The imagined persecutors may be individuals known to the patient, ethnic or political groups such as Catholics or communists, or organizations such as the Freemasons or (as in Zelt's case) intelligence services.

This theory states that as humans, we have a way of interpreting persecutory ideations situations that happen around us, i.e., we believe that occurrences have reasons behind them, so there needs to be an explanation for them. We give our own explanations of these events which are against the actual true story or reason for the occurrence of the event.

2.2 THEORETICAL CONCEPTUALIZATION

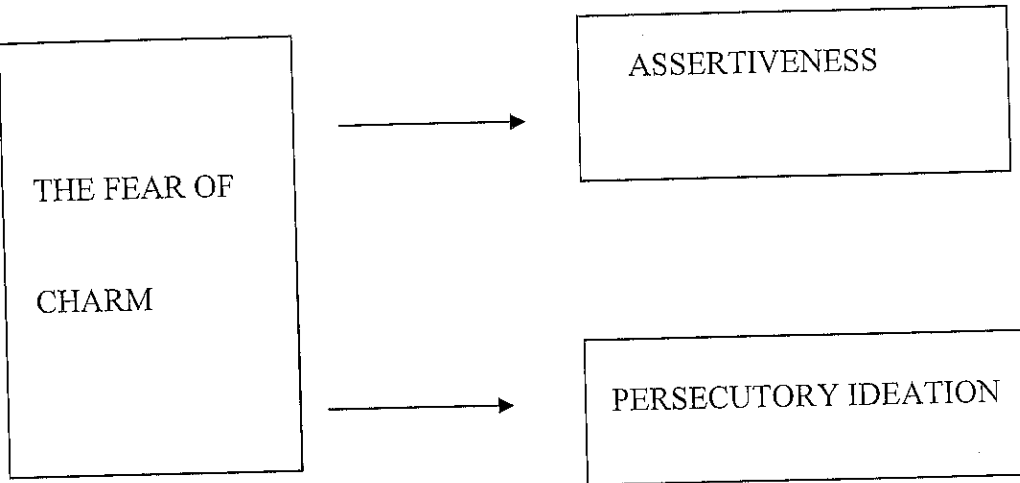


Fig.1 Indicates the influence of the fear of charm on assertiveness and persecutory ideations and among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti.

2.3 RELATED EMPIRICAL STUDIES

2.3.1 Relationship between fear of Charm and assertiveness

According to Maltby (2007) individuals who score highly on extraversion are very sociable, energetic, optimistic, friendly and assertive and are labeled extraverts. However, individuals with low scores are labeled introverts, often described as reserved and independent. Some of the evidence does not support a relationship between extraversion and paranormal belief (i.e. Williams 2007); however, a number of studies have found a correlation between extraversion and ESP performance (i.e. Lawrence, 2001). The reason why extraversion is not as obvious predictor of belief in paranormal phenomena may be limited reliability of this psychological trait (Tam & Shiah, 2004). Meanwhile, the association of extraversion with belief in paranormal

phenomena remains to some extent uncertain therefore more scientific research has to be conducted.

2.3.2 Relationship between fear of Charm and persecutory ideations

With the relative prevalence of different kinds of delusional beliefs, it was assessed in the general population employed by Peters Delusions Inventory (Peters, Joseph, & Garety, 1999), a self-report measure (Verdoux et al., 1998). Thirty-one family doctors in the Aquitaine region of Southwest France approached 1,053 patients (of whom only 11.5% had attended their doctor because of psychiatric difficulties) and asked them to complete the questionnaire. Approximately three-quarters responded. The most common ideas reported were that people were not who they seemed to be (69.3% of those with no history of psychiatric disorder) that the individual had experienced telepathic communication (46.9%); that seemingly innocuous events had double meanings (42.2%); that the individual was being persecuted in some way (25.5%); and that occult forces were at work (23.4%). Although the use of a questionnaire measure clearly limits the inferences that can be made from this study, the findings confirm that persecutory beliefs are quite widely held.

2.4 Statement of Hypotheses

- i. The fear of charm dimensions will significantly predict assertiveness among students and staffs of Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State.
- ii The fear of charm dimensions will significantly predict persecutory ideation among students and staffs of Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State.

2.5 Operational Definition of Terms

- i. Assertiveness: Is defined as being confident in one daily interaction with others. It is measured by the Assertiveness inventory developed by Robert E., Alberti., & Michael L. . High scores on the scale indicate high level of assertiveness.
- ii. Persecutory ideations: Is defined as having a feeling of being conspired against. It is measured by the Persecutory Ideation Questionnaire developed Ryan M., Robyn L., & Max C. High scores on the scale indicate high level of persecutory ideation.
- iii. The fear of Charm: Is defined as an anxious feeling towards magical power. It is measured by the Charmophobia scale developed by Olawa, Cecelia, Umeh, & Arinze (2016). High score on the scale indicates high level of fear of char

CHAPTER THREE

METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The study made use of an ex-post facto research design. This implies that the independent variable was not manipulated on the dependent variable. The independent variable is the fear of charm, while the dependent variables are assertiveness and persecutory ideation.

3.2 Setting

The study was conducted in Federal University Oye-Ekiti, on the two campuses (Oye and Ikole). The setting is conducive for the research because it is a student environment.

3.3 Study Sample

The sample size for this study was three hundred and eighteen (318) participants who were students of the university. They were sampled using convenience sampling method. Of those who reported their gender, 159 (50%) were female and 159 (50%) male. According to religious affiliation 260(81.8%) were Christians, 38(11.9%) were Muslims and 20(6.3%) were not affiliated to any religion. 237(74.5%) were Yoruba, 22 (6.9%) were Igbo, 10 (3.1%) were Hausa, other ethnicity 20(6.3%), while 29 (9.1%) people didn't report their ethnicity.

3.4 Instruments

The instruments for this study were divided into five sections. They are:

3.4.1 Section A: Demographic Information

This comprises of items measuring the demographic feature of participants, such as age, gender, religion and ethnicity. Actual age was given, gender was reported as male and female, religion was given as Christianity, Islamic, and traditionalist, and ethnicity was given as Yoruba, Igbo, and Hausa.

3.4.2 Section B: Fear of Charm Scale (FCS)

The Fear of charm scale was developed by Olawa, Ceceia, Umeh, & Arinze (2016). The scale has 16 items, which were measured on a 6-point Likert scale format ranging from disagree very strongly (1) to agree very strongly (6). It is divided into three dimensions, which are General charm fear (e.g. *I might not want to see my kinsmen in the village because of fear of being harmed with charm*), charm proximity (e.g. *I would not like to have someone who uses charm as a neighbor because of fear of bewitchment*) and charm object fear (*the mere sight of charm may arouse fear in me and make me nervous*) and other likes. For the full scale, the internal consistency coefficient yielded .89 while coefficient values of .83, .79 and .82 were obtained respectively for individual subscales. Olawa et al obtained a convergent validity coefficient of .31 between the FCS and the Revised Paranormal Belief scale developed by Tobaczk (2004). Higher score on the FCS reflects higher levels of anxiety towards charm.

3.4.3 Section C: Assertiveness Inventory

The assertive inventory scale was developed by Robert, & Michael (2008). The scale has 35 items, which is to measured on a 6-point Likert scale format ranging from disagree very strongly (1) to agree very strongly (6). Some of its items are *When a person is highly unfair, do you call it to attention, Do you find it difficult to make decision?, Do you speak in protest when someone*

takes your place in line? And other likes. This study was used to carry out its reliability, the study involved of 318 students to give response to how assertive they are. All were from the Federal University Oye-Ekiti. A reliability of 0.71 was obtained for assertiveness. High scores on the scale indicate high level of assertiveness.

3.4.4 Section D: Persecutory Ideation Questionnaire

Ryan, Robyn, & Max (2007) developed the PIQ, designed to measure Persecutory ideation. Firstly, more general paranoia-related items from the following scales were pooled: the Paranoia/Suspiciousness Questionnaire (PSSQ; Rawlings and Freeman, 1996), the PS (Fenigstein and Venable, 1992), the 21-item Peters et al. Delusions Inventory (Peters et al., 1996), and the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire (Raine, 1991). Given that there was a degree of overlap between these scales, any redundant (i.e., identical or virtually identical) items were eliminated. Next, all paranoia-related items were rendered in a single generic statement format with a 5-point Likert scale response format (0 = very untrue; 1 = mostly untrue; 2 = true half the time; 3 = mostly true; 4 = very true). A number of potential persecutory ideation items were subsequently rewritten so as to conform more fully to criteria set out by Freeman and Garey (2000). For example, the item "Some people have tried to steal my ideas and take credit for them" was subtly rewritten as "Some people try to steal my ideas and take credit for them" so that it would pertain not merely to the past. Some extra items were created specially, also in accordance with the Freeman and Garey (2000) criteria: for example, "I sometimes feel that people are plotting against me" and "Some people harass me persistently." From this study, the internal consistency was reported at .88. High scores on the scale indicate high level of persecutory ideation.

Psychological instruments were used to collect data from the participants in the study. Informed consent was sought from participants and confidentiality of response was assured. Instruments were administered to participants while the participants and they were guided on how to respond to the instrument. The instrument was administered to student in the lecture room, when they were less busy. The instrument was collected immediately after they were through responding to the instrument. A total of four hundred and fifty (450) questionnaires were administered and three hundred and eighteen (318) that were properly completed were used for data analysis.

3:6 Statistical Analyses

The data collected from the participants were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The socio-demographic information of the participants was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, percentage, standard deviation, and frequency distribution. Hypotheses one and two were tested using Multiple Regression analyses while the third hypothesis was analyzed using Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA).

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

The data collected were scored and analysed. The following are the results:

Table 1: Distribution of Social-demographics

N = 399	n	%	N = 399	n	%
Sex			Ethnic group		
Male	192	48	Yoruba	292	73
Female	207	52	Igbo	30	8
Age			Hausa	13	3
15-19yrs	108	27	Others	27	7
20-24yrs	191	48	No indication	37	9
25-29yrs	34	9	Status		
35yrs & above	66	16	Student	318	80
Religion			Academic staff	33	8
Christianity	334	84	Non academic staff	48	12
Islam	43	11			
No indication	22	5			

Table 2: Mean score and standard deviations of study variables

Variables	M	SD	Range
Age	23.85	7.50	15-53
General charm fear (GCF)	22.63	8.09	7-42
Charm proximity fear (CPF)	12.26	4.03	3-18
Charm object fear (COF)	20.30	6.33	5-30
Fear of charm (full scale)	55.20	15.77	15-90
Paranoid ideation	36.30	9.09	10-60
Assertiveness	93.9	11.12	46-126

Table 3: correlations among study variable

Variables	A	1	2	3	4	5
N = 399						
1. GCF	.84	-				
2. CPF	.82	.59**	-			
3. COF	.84	.62**	.52**	-		
4. Fear of charm (FS)	.91	.91**	.77**	.85**	-	
5. Paranoid ideation	.88	.34**	.18**	.14**	.27**	-
6. Assertiveness	.71	-.14**	.05	.07	-.03	-.10*

* $p < 0.05$ (2-tailed) ** $p < 0.001$ (2-tailed)

GCF = General Charm fear; CPF = Charm proximity fear; COF = Charm object fear; FS = Full scale

^aCrobach alpha

The result of correlation analyses are presented in table 3. Fear of charm (full scale) was positively related with paranoid ideation [$r(398) = .27, p < .001$]. However, fear of charm (full scale) was not significantly related to assertiveness [$r(398) = -.03, p = .53$]. General charm fear is positively related with paranoid ideation [$r(398) = .34, p < .001$] while negatively associated assertiveness [$r(398) = -.14, p = .01$]. Charm proximity fear is positively related with paranoid ideation [$r(398) = .18, p < .001$] but not assertiveness [$r(398) = -.05, p = .33$]. Charm object fear is also positively related with paranoid ideation [$r(398) = .14, p < .005$] but not related with assertiveness [$r(398) = .07, p = .18$].

Hypothesis 1

Fear of charm dimensions will significantly predict assertiveness.

Table 5: Regression analysis- fear of charm dimensions on assertiveness

Variable	β	T	R	R^2	F
General charm fear	-.35**	-5.25	.26	.07	9.87**
Charm proximity fear	.14*	2.31			
Charm object fear	.21*	3.24			

Dependent variable: Assertiveness

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Table 5 showed that all dimensions of fear of charm interactively predict assertiveness [$F(3, 395) = 18.04, p < .001, R^2 = .12$]. Independently, general charm [$\beta = -.35, p < .001$], charm proximity fear [$\beta = -.14, p = .02$] and charm object fear [$\beta = .21, p = .001$] had significant independent influences on assertiveness.

Therefore, hypothesis one is supported.

Hypothesis 2

Fear of charm dimensions will significantly predict paranoid ideation.

Table 4: Regression analysis- fear of charm dimensions on paranoid ideation

Variable	β	T	R	R^2	F
General charm fear	.41**	6.23			
Charm proximity fear	-.01	-.09	.35	.12	18.04**
Charm object fear	-.11	-1.73			

Dependent variable: Paranoid ideation

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$

Table 4 showed that all dimensions of fear of charm interactively predict persecutory ideation [$F(3, 395) = 18.04, p < .001, R^2 = .12$]. However, only the general charm fear subscale [$\beta = .41, p < .001$] had significant independent influence on persecutory ideation while charm proximity fear [$\beta = -.01, p = .93$] and charm object fear [$\beta = -.11, p = .08$] did not.

Therefore, hypothesis two is supported.

Hypothesis 3

The fear of charm (full scale) will significantly predict persecutory ideation and assertiveness

Table 8: Means and standard deviations for the dependent variables by fear of charm

Variables	Paranoid ideation	Assertiveness
Fear of charm	M (SD)	M (D)
Low	33.71 (9.67)	96.10 (11.45)
Moderate	35.05 (7.56)	91.99 (91.99)
High	39.97 (9.14)	94.54 (94.54)

Table 8.1: One-way MANOVA- fear of charm on the dependent variables

Variable	Wilks' Lambda	F	df	Error df	P	η^2
Fear of charm	.89	11.53	4	790	< .001	.06

Table 8.1 presents a one-way MANOVA testing the influence of fear of charm on paranoid ideation and assertiveness. Result indicated that fear of charm significantly influence the combined dependent variable, Wilks' $\Lambda = .89, F(4, 790) = 11.53, p < .001$.

Table 8.2: ANOVA summary- fear of charm on the dependent variables

Source	Dependent Variable	SS	df	MS	F	Sig.	η^2
Fear of charm	Persecutory ideation	2775.67	2	1387.84	18.24	<.001	.08
	Assertiveness	1159.21	2	579.60	4.78	.009	.02
Error	Persecutory ideation	30123.84	396	76.07			
	Assertiveness	48040.70	396	121.32			

ANOVA summary (table 8.2) indicated that persecutory ideation [$F(2, 396) = 18.24, p < .001$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$] and assertiveness [$F(2, 396) = 4.78, p = .009$, partial $\eta^2 = .02$] were significantly influenced by fear of charm. Post hoc comparisons using LSD showed that participants with high fear of charm ($M = 39.97$) had significantly high scores on paranoid ideation than those with low fear of charm ($M = 33.71$). Also, participants who have low scores on fear of charm ($M = 96.10$) were more assertive than those with moderate fear of charm ($M = 91.99$). Therefore hypothesis three is supported.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, RECOMMENDATION, AND LIMITATION

5.1 DISCUSSION

The study examined the influence of fear of charm on assertiveness and persecutory ideation among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. Three hypotheses were tested

It was hypothesized that the Fear of charm dimensions will significantly predict assertiveness. Results reflect that the fear of charm did predict assertiveness among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. This implies that students who scored low on charm fear were less assertive. Only general charm scale had significantly influence assertiveness. The reason being that, students were aware of the havoc charm has brought to those that were affected by charm before. This information about charm is either gotten from the media or stories they were told by close relations. Students would do anything to avoid getting involved in activities related to charm, either charm stories are true or not. Also charm proximity scale and charm object scale had no significant influence on assertiveness, because students were not close to where charm is being used and also had no idea how charm object looks like. Unless they are told that what they are close to, is an object charm. Therefore, this finding does not agree with previous researches of this nature that have provided evidence that there is a link between paranormal beliefs and assertiveness. For example According to Maltby (2007) individuals who score highly on extraversion are very sociable, energetic, optimistic, friendly and assertive and are labeled extraverts. However, individuals with low scores are labeled introverts, often described as reserved and independent. Some of the evidence does not support a relationship between

extraversion and paranormal belief (i.e. Williams 2007); however, a number of studies have found a correlation between extraversion and ESP performance (i.e. Lawrence, 2001). The reason why extraversion is not as obvious predictor of belief in paranormal phenomena may be limited reliability of this psychological trait (Tam & Shiah, 2004).

It was also hypothesized the Fear of charm dimensions will significantly predict persecutory ideation. Results reflect that the fear of charm did predict persecutory ideation among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. This implies that students who scored high on charm fear were high on persecutory ideation less. Only general charm fear scale had significantly influence on persecutory ideation. The reason being that, students were aware of the havoc charm has brought to those that were affected by charm before. This information about charm is either gotten from media reports or stories they were told by close relations. Students would do anything to avoid getting involved in activities related to charm, either charm stories are true or not. Also charm proximity scale and charm object scale had no significant influence on persecutory ideation, because students were not close to where charm is being used and also had no idea how charm object looks like. Therefore, this finding agrees with previous researches of this nature that have provided evidence that there is a link between paranormal beliefs and persecutory ideation. For example, a study has shown Strauss (1969) has pointed out, much of the confusion about the distinction between delusions and ordinary beliefs can be resolved by locating them along a continuum. Consistent with this suggestion, phenomenological studies show that delusional beliefs, like ordinary beliefs and attitudes, vary across a number of dimensions such as their bizarreness, the conviction with which they are held, the extent to which the patient is preoccupied by them, and the extent to which they lead to distress (Garety et al., 1988; Garety&Hemsley, 1987; Ken9dler, Glazer, & Morgenstern, 1983).

It was finally hypothesized that the fear of charm (full scale) will significantly predict assertiveness and persecutory ideation. Results reflect that the fear of charm did predict assertiveness and persecutory ideation among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti. This implies that students who have low scores on fear of charm were more assertive than those with moderate fear of charm who scored low on charm fear were less assertive. The reason for the outcome of these result is that, some student did not respond properly to the instrument administered to them. Also, students with high fear of charm had significantly high scores on persecutory ideation than those with low fear of charm. The reason being that, the students are aware of the misfortune charm can bring to individual whoever it affects.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn as a result of the findings of this study:

1. General charm fear significantly influenced assertiveness among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti.
2. General charm fear significantly influenced persecutory ideation among students of Federal University Oye-Ekiti.
3. Students who have low scores on fear of charm were more assertive than those with moderate fear of charm who scored low on charm fear were less assertive.
4. Students with high fear of charm had significantly high scores on persecutory ideation than those with low fear of charm.

5.3 IMPLICATION

Based on the findings of the research, the implication of this study is:

1. Students who fear charm would be less assertive and would be predisposed to persecutory ideation.

5.4 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the research, the recommendations suggested based on these findings are:

1. Clinicians should assess for fear of charm among patients diagnosed of persecutory ideation and lack of assertiveness.
2. Clinician should develop a therapeutic technique that would reduce the fear of charm of patient that are diagnosed with persecutory ideation, so as to increase the assertiveness and reduce persecutory ideation of patients.

3. 5.5 LIMITATIONS

The study was faced with some limitations. These are:

1. The students did not give a true response of what the instrument require of them.
2. The sample size for the study is relatively small, also the study involved students, which can't be generalized to the entire population. Other researchers, who would love to research on this area, should increase the sample size for generalization of this study.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI, EKITI STATE

I am a final year student of the Department of Psychology, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, conducting a research in the area of "Psychology and Behaviour".

Please give immediate impression about the question on the survey. There is no right or wrong answer. Your response would be treated with utmost confidentiality. AKPOMEJEVWE GOD'S POWER OGHENEKEVWE. Please express interest to participate by ticking "Yes or No".

I agree to participate: Yes () No ()

SECTION A

SKIP ITEM V, IF YOU ARE NOT A STUDENT AND ITEM VI, IF YOU ARE NOT A STAFF.

- i. MALE () FEMALE ()
- ii. AGE:..... (AS AT LAST BIRTHDAY)
- iii. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION:.....CHRISTIANITY() ISLAMIC() TRADITIONAL()
- iv. ETHNICITY
- v. LEVEL: 100 () 200 () 300 () 400 () 500 ()
- vi. STATUS: ACADEMIC STAFF () NON ACADEMIC STAFF()

SECTION B

Using the scale below, please rate your level of agreements or disagreements with the following statements as it applies to you.

AVS = Agree Very Strongly, AS = Agree Strongly, A= Agree, D=Disagree, DS = Disagree Strongly, DVS = Disagree Very Strongly.

S/N	ITEMS	AVS	AS	A	D	DS	DVS
1	I would not like to have someone who uses charms as a neighbor because of fear of bewitchment						
2	I would be afraid of picking up and throwing away charms placed on my personal property						
3	I might be afraid to transact business with someone who possesses magical power						
4	The mere sight of a charm may arouse fear in me and me nervous						
5	I would be reluctant to take legal actions against someone (with occultic powers) who has infringed on my right because of the fear of being bewitched.						
6	I might pay more respect to someone who possesses charms so that he/she does not cast a spell on me						
7	I am not afraid to have a charm using-person as a friend						
8	I would be afraid to step into an office or environment that has been infected with charm						
9	I might feel nervous if I pass beside a charm placed on the road						
10	I will never expose the evil deeds of someone who possess a charm so that the person will not cast a spell on me						

11	I might not want to visit my kinsmen in the village because of fear of being harmed with charm						
12	I might not accept gifts from unfamiliar individuals because such gifts could contain charms that could negatively affect me						
13	I am afraid to pass through the front of a building where a native doctor resides because of the fear of being charmed						
14	I might not sit close to someone who is known to possess magical powers because of the fear of being charmed.						
15	I am not afraid to shake hands with someone who is known to possess charms						
16	I am not afraid to dine with someone who possesses charms						
17	As an employer, I might not employ someone who is known to possess charms because of fear of spiritual attack.						
18	As an employee, I might not work for someone who is known to possess charms because of spiritual attack						
19	I might be afraid to rent a house in which someone who was known to possess charms lived because of spiritual attack.						
20	If I have a land dispute with someone who threatens to harm me with charms, I will not hesitate to relinquish my ownership of such landed property.						
21	I might not criticize the views of someone who possess charms at a meeting because of the fear of being spiritually attacked.						

SECTION C

SKIP ITEM 7, IF YOU ARE UNMARRIED OR IF YOU ARE A STUDENT

Using the scale below, please rate your level of agreements or disagreements with the following statements as it applies to you.

AVS = Agree Very Strongly, AS = Agree Strongly, A= Agree, D=Disagree, DS = Disagree Strongly, DVS = Disagree Very Strongly.

S/N	ITEMS	AVS	AS	A	D	DS	DVS
1	When a person is highly unfair, do you call it to attention						
2	Do you find it difficult to make decisions?						
3	Are you openly critical of others' ideas, opinions and behavior?						
4	Do you speak out in protest when someone takes your place in line?						
5	Do you often avoid people or situations for fear of embarrassment?						
6	Do you usually have confidence in your own judgment?						
7	Do you insist that your spouse or roommate take on a fair share of household chores?						
8	Are you prone to losing your temper suddenly?						
9	When a salesperson makes an effort, do you find it hard to say "No"						
10	when a latecomer is attended to before you are, do you call attention to the situation?						
11	Are you reluctant to speak up in a discussion or debate?						
12	If a person has borrow money or a book,						

	garment, thing of value) and is overdue in returning it, do you mention it?						
13	Do you continue to pursue an agreement after the other person has and had enough?						
14	Do you generally express what you feel?						
15	Are you disturbed if someone watches you at work?						
16	If someone keeps kicking or bumping your chair in a movie or a lecture do you ask the person to stop?						
17	Do you find it difficult to keep eyes contact when talking to another person?						
18	In a good restaurant when your meal is improperly prepared or served, do you ask the waiter or waitress to correct the situation?						
19	When you discover merchandise is faulty, do you return it for an adjustment?						
20	Do you show your anger by name-calling or obscenities?						
21	Are you shy in social gathering or situation?						
22	Do you insist that your proper manager (machine, repair man etc). make a repairs, adjustments or replacements which are he/her responsibility?						
23	Do you often step in a making decision to others?						
24	Are you able to express love and affection openly?						
25	Are you able to ask your friends for a small favour or help?						
26	Do you think you always have a right answer?						
27	When you differ with a person you respect, are you able to speak up for your own view point?						

28	Are you able to refuse unreasonable request make by friend?						
29	Do you have difficulty complimenting or praising other?						
30	If you are disturbed by someone smoking near you can you say so?						
31	Do you shout or using bullying tactics to get other to do as you wish?						
32	Do you get into physical fight with others especially with strangers?						
33	At family meal, do you control your conversation?						
34	When you meet a stranger are you the first to introduce yourself and begin a conversation?						

SECTION D

Using the scale below, please rate your level of agreements or disagreements with the following statements as it applies to you.

AVS = Agree Very Strongly, AS = Agree Strongly, A= Agree, D=Disagree, DS = Disagree Strongly, DVS = Disagree Very Strongly.

S/N	ITEMS	AVS	AS	A	D	DS	DVS
1	I sometimes feel as if there is a conspiracy against me						
2	I feel at times that I am deliberately ill-treated by other						
3	I often feel that other have it in for me						
4	People mean to do and say things to annoy me						
5	I sometimes feel that people are plotting against						

	me						
	I sometimes feel that people are laughing at me behind by back						
7	Some people try to steal my ideas and take credit for them						
8	I sometimes feel that I am being persecuted in some ways						
9	I often pick up hidden threats or put-down from what people say or do						
10	Some people harass me persistently						

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=SEX Age1 RA ET L

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

Frequencies

Statistics

		SEX	Age1	RA	ET	L
N	Valid	318	318	318	318	318
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

SEX

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	159	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Female	159	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

Age1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-19yrs	107	33.6	33.6	33.6
	20-24yrs	184	57.9	57.9	91.5
	25-29yrs	24	7.5	7.5	99.1
	30yrs & above	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

RA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christianity	260	81.8	81.8	81.8
	Islam	38	11.9	11.9	93.7
	No indication	20	6.3	6.3	100.0
	Total	318	100.0	100.0	

ET

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yoruba	237	74.5	74.5	74.5
Igbo	22	6.9	6.9	81.4
Hausa	10	3.1	3.1	84.6
Others	20	6.3	6.3	90.9
No indication	29	9.1	9.1	100.0
Total	318	100.0	100.0	

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
AGE	318	15	32	20.79	2.712
GCF	318	7	42	22.70	8.238
CPF	318	3	18	12.42	4.150
COF	318	5	30	20.55	6.194
FCS	318	15	90	55.68	15.993
Paranoia	318	10	60	36.97	9.045
Assertiveness	318	46	126	93.94	11.352
Valid N (listwise)	318				

REGRESSION

/MISSING LISTWISE

/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

/NOORIGIN

/DEPENDENT Paranoia

/METHOD=ENTER GCF CPF COF.

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	COF, CPF, GCF ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Paranoia

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.378 ^a	.143	.135	8.414

a. Predictors: (Constant), COF, CPF, GCF

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3702.064	3	1234.021	17.430	.000 ^b
	Residual	22230.682	314	70.798		
	Total	25932.745	317			

a. Dependent Variable: Paranoia

b. Predictors: (Constant), COF, CPF, GCF

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	29.771	1.780		16.723	.000
	GCF	.488	.080	.444	6.065	.000
	CPF	.004	.148	.002	.029	.977
	COF	-.191	.101	-.131	-1.894	.059

a. Dependent Variable: Paranoia

REGRESSION

/MISSING LISTWISE

/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

/NOORIGIN

/DEPENDENT Assertiveness

/METHOD=ENTER GCF CPF COF.

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	COF, CPF, GCF ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Assertiveness

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.250 ^a	.062	.053	11.044

a. Predictors: (Constant), COF, CPF, GCF

ANOVA^a

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2551.144	3	850.381	6.972	.000 ^b
Residual	38296.721	314	121.964		

Correlations

	GCF	CPF	COF	FCS	Paranoia	Assertiveness
Pearson Correlation	1	.604**	.623**	.913**	.364**	-.152**
Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.006
N	318	318	318	318	318	318
Pearson Correlation	.604**	1	.534**	.777**	.200**	.011
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.842
N	318	318	318	318	318	318
Pearson Correlation	.623**	.534**	1	.847**	.147**	.044
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.009	.434
N	318	318	318	318	318	318
Pearson Correlation	.913**	.777**	.847**	1	.296**	-.059
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.298
N	318	318	318	318	318	318
Pearson Correlation	.364**	.200**	.147**	.296**	1	-.114*
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.009	.000		.043
N	318	318	318	318	318	318
Pearson Correlation	-.152**	.011	.044	-.059	-.114*	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.842	.434	.298	.043	
N	318	318	318	318	318	318
Total	40847.865		317			

a. Dependent Variable: Assertiveness

b. Predictors: (Constant), COF, CPF, GCF

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	93.406	2.337		39.976	.000
	GCF	-.474	.106	-.344	-4.494	.000
	CPF	.309	.194	.113	1.596	.111
	COF	.363	.132	.198	2.742	.006

a. Dependent Variable: Assertiveness

CORRELATIONS

/VARIABLES=GCF CPF COF FCS Paranoia Assertiveness

/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

Correlations

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

GLM Paranoia Assertiveness BY FCSCAT

/METHOD=SSTYPE(3)

/INTERCEPT=INCLUDE

/POSTHOC=FCSCAT(LSD)

/PRINT=DESCRIPTIVE ETASQ HOMOGENEITY

/CRITERIA=ALPHA(.05)

/DESIGN= FCSCAT.

General Linear Model

Between-Subjects Factors

		Value Label	N
FCSCAT	1.00	Low	84
	2.00	Moderate	122
	3.00	High	112

Descriptive Statistics

	FCSCAT	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Paranoia	Low	33.99	10.135	84
	Moderate	35.83	7.005	122
	High	40.46	9.106	112
	Total	36.97	9.045	318
Assertiveness	Low	96.61	11.484	84
	Moderate	92.38	11.157	122
	High	93.64	11.205	112
	Total	93.94	11.352	318

Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices^a

Box's M	16.300
F	2.691
df1	6
df2	1404275.963
Sig.	.013

Tests the null hypothesis that the observed covariance matrices of the dependent variables are equal across groups.^a

a. Design: Intercept + FCSCAT

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared		
Model	Paranoia	2266.595 ^a	2	1133.298	15.084	.000	.087	
	Assertiveness	905.459 ^b	2	452.730	3.570	.029	.022	
	Paranoia	418868.116	1	418868.116	5575.197	.000	.947	
	Assertiveness	2751563.850	1	2751563.850	21699.810	.000	.986	
	Paranoia	2266.595	2	1133.298	15.084	.000	.087	
	Assertiveness	905.459	2	452.730	3.570	.029	.022	
	Paranoia	23666.150	315	75.131				
	Assertiveness	39942.406	315	126.801				
	Paranoia	460609.000	318					
	Assertiveness	2847125.000	318					
	Total	Paranoia	25932.745	317				
		Assertiveness	40847.865	317				

Multivariate Tests^a

Effect	Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared	
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.990	14867.341 ^b	2.000	314.000	.000	.990
	Wilks' Lambda	.010	14867.341 ^b	2.000	314.000	.000	.990
	Hotelling's Trace	94.696	14867.341 ^b	2.000	314.000	.000	.990
	Roy's Largest Root	94.696	14867.341 ^b	2.000	314.000	.000	.990
FCSCAT	Pillai's Trace	.107	8.902	4.000	630.000	.000	.053
	Wilks' Lambda	.895	8.986 ^b	4.000	628.000	.000	.054
	Hotelling's Trace	.116	9.068	4.000	626.000	.000	.055
	Roy's Largest Root	.097	15.240 ^c	2.000	315.000	.000	.088

a. Design: Intercept + FCSCAT

b. Exact statistic

c. The statistic is an upper bound on F that yields a lower bound on the significance level.