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BY

THE INFLUENCE OF PORNOGRAPHY USE, FAMILY ATTACHMENT AND
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON SEXUAL AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR AMONG
LATE MALE ADOLESCENTS IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI,

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this study was carried out by Dada Segun Oluranti (psy/12/0688) in the Department of Psychology, Federal University Oye Ekiti under my supervision.



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DATE

DEDICATION

This Project work is dedicated to: The Awesome God, maker of Heaven and Earth, giver of life and all wisdom My Parents, Most especially my Mother, to all my Aunts and to Mr Adio Adewuyi for his astonishing support in the cause of this Research.

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ABSTRACT

Issues of alcohol use, pornography use and poor family relationship among students is becoming a thing of concern to all departments in Federal University Oye -Ekiti. The present study investigated the influence of pornography use, family attachment and alcohol consumption on sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents in Federal University Oye -Ekiti.

The study adopted a survey research design. A self-report questionnaire was completed by a total number of 200 students, which were accidentally sampled. These participants were administered with Internet Sex Screening Test, Parent-Child Attachment, Drug Abuse And Alcohol Use Scale and Acceptance Of Modern Myths About Sexual Aggression Scale together with demographic information.

The independent t-test and multiple regressions were used to analyze the result. Result of the tested hypothesis showed that pornography use has no significant influence on sexual aggressive behavior of late male adolescents ($t=64; df=199; p >.05$). Family attachment has significant influence on sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents in FUYOYE ($t=2.39; df=199; p <.05$). Alcohol consumption has no significant influence on sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents in FUYOYE ($t=1.04; df=199; p >.05$). All the independent variables jointly predicted the dependent. ($f= 4.25, df=200, p <.05$).

Based on these findings, recommendations were made that physicians should be more valuable resources for parents by providing anticipatory guidance about common sexual behavior and drinking habit in their children and also that the Law enforcement agencies should put restrictions on the purchase of alcohol by adolescents.

Keywords: pornography use, alcohol consumption, family attachment, sexual aggression

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

There has been a phenomenal increase in sexual aggressive behavior, like rape, masturbation, child sexual abuse, domestic violence, multiple sexual partners and sexual harassment among late male adolescents in federal university Oye-Ekiti. Studies has shown that adolescent's aggressive behaviors towards their opposite counterpart indicate that both exposure to pornography (explicit images), alcohol consumption and family attachment may independently increase sexual aggression, because alcohol consumption, family inter-relationship and sexuality are linked in the society. It is important to understand how the three might combine co-operatively to increase even further the likelihood of male adolescents to engage in aggressive sexual behavior towards women.

Adolescence is characterized as a risky and turbulent period of life time (Bandura, 1997). Adolescents face significant amount of changes in physical, emotional and cognitive aspects as well as increasing expectation from family and society (Hazen, Schlozman, & Beresin, 2008).

There is evidence that the kind of attachments you form early in your life affect the kind of relationships you have later in your life. Compared to social cognitive theory, attachment theory emphasizes the importance of parent-adolescent relationships during adolescence. Attachment is defined as an emotional bond established between an individual and a provider of secure base which help one's to explore the environment (Bowlby, 1982). Adolescent constructs his/her internal working models of what he or she can expect about self based on their relationships with first caregiver especially parents (Bowlby, 1982). Past studies (Allen & Land, 1999; Cooper,

Shaver, & Collins, 1998; Smetana et al., 2006) shown that adolescents with good attachments to parents have better psychosocial well-being and more knowledgeable in social domain than insecure adolescents. Cooper et al. (1998) revealed that adolescent with secure attachment had more control on their emotions and better adjustment than those with insecure attachment. Secure attachment is important in the development of self and identity during adolescence (Allen & Land, 1999). Smetana, Campione-Bafr, and Metzgef (2006) emphasize that in close and warm parent-adolescent relationship, adolescent spend more direct relationship with mothers and talk more about personal issues such as dating. In positive parent-adolescent attachment, mothers provide more emotional support while fathers provide material and informational support (Steinberg & Silk, 2002). In general, research support that during adolescence, secure attachments with parents linked to high levels of self-esteem and self-efficacy (Arbona& Power, 2003; Laible, Carlo, &Roesch, 2004; Thompson, 1999).

Inter-parental conflict is related to parents' withdrawal, reduced parental physical and psychological availability and negative response of their children and adolescent needs (Cummings & Davies, 1994). Inter-parental conflict negatively effects on family environment and adolescent behavior (Grych&Fincham, 1993; Oh et al., 2011). Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1989), emphasize that adolescents within the social contexts have vicarious experience with parental conflict through their parents and parent-adolescent relationships. In social modeling, adolescent usually observe and imitate their parents' behavior to make a pattern of conflictive behavior (Bandura, 1997; Pryor & Pattison, 2007). According to attachment theory inter-parental conflict is related to child maladjustment via it's relation to insecure parent-child attachment (Davies, Harold, Goeke-Morey, & Cummings, 2002). As children grow up to adolescents this insecure attachment is expressed as anxious ambivalence, avoidance or

disorganized (Belsky, 2002). Reese-weber and Kahn, (2005) suggest that late adolescent observe how parents engaged in conflict and resolve the conflict and consequently practices similar behaviors with their siblings, partner and even parents. Research by Sergin, Taylor, and Altman (2005), Platt, Nalbone, Casanova, and Wetchleret (2008), and Collin and Dozois, (2008) showed that inter-parental conflict may be stronger predictor of adolescent negative psychosocial consequences such as depression, low self-efficacy and self-esteem (Burns & Dunlop, 2002).

Acute alcohol consumption is related to aggressive behavior, as evidenced by both correlational and experimental studies (re- viewed in Bushman & Cooper, 1990, and Chermack & Giancola, 1997). Research has shown that alcohol is involved in about 50% of violent crimes (reviewed in Murdoch, Pihl, & Ross, 1990; Pernanen, 1991). It has also been noted that it is the acute effects of alcohol, rather than its chronic effects, that have the largest impact on aggressive behavior (Chermack & Blow, 2002; Fals-Stewart, 2003).

The attention-allocation model is general in scope and has been utilized to explain a number of alcohol-related behaviors. Specifically, studies testing the model found that following an anxiety-induction manipulation, alcohol significantly decreased subjective anxiety for persons whose attention was distracted away from stressful thoughts by performing a cognitive task. However, for subjects assigned to a no-distraction condition, alcohol actually increased anxiety (Josephs & Steele, 1990; Steele & Josephs, 1988). Other studies have shown that alcohol reduces intentions to engage in risky sexual behavior in the presence of inhibitory or low-sexual-arousal cues, but increases such intentions in the presence of permissive or highly sexually arousing cues (MacDonald, Fong, Zanna, & Martineau, 2000; MacDonald, MacDonald, Zanna, & Fong, 2000). Intentions to engage in risky sexual behavior were at an intermediate level in persons given a placebo beverage instead of alcohol. Further- more, the attention-allocation model has also been

used to help explain behaviors such as disinhibited eating (Mann & Ward, 2004; Ward & Mann, 2000) and drinking and driving (Mac-Donald, Zanna, & Fong, 1995).

The sale of pornography is a multibillion dollar industry that encompasses the sale of sexually explicit movies; magazines; books; videos; and, increasingly, Internet-based media. In all, Forbes magazine recently described the “pornography industry” as a \$56 billion global enterprise that has become much more mainstream in recent years (Morias 119). The pornography industry in 1996 was estimated to have grossed more dollars than total receipts from all of Hollywood’s movies combined. Pornographic depictions are much more frequently used by male than by female participants, and most of the scientific research in this area dealt with their effects on male consumers (Malamuth, 1996).

1.2 Statement of problem

In order to expand on previous research, the aim of this study is to evaluate issues on pornography use, excessive alcohol consumption and sexual aggressive tendencies in participants with low level of pornography use versus participants with high level of pornography use. Parents want their adolescent adult to grow into socially and morally individuals, they may feel frustrated in accomplishing this. One of the problem of these research is to also examine why insecure attachment of caregivers to adolescents causes poor inter-relationship with the opposite sex and sexual aggressive tendencies.

1.3 Research questions

- 1) Does explicit images affects sexual functioning in late male adolescents?
- 2) Does poor family attachment (secure and insecure attachment) causes sexual aggression in late male adolescents?
- 3) Does consuming alcohol causes sexual aggressive tendencies towards their opposite counterpart?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The main purpose of this study is to identify and assess the impact of various pornography exposure, family inter-relationship and alcohol consumption that affects the aggressive sexual behavior among late male adolescents in the society.

Specifically the research is set to:

- Test whether nude images affects male adolescents sexual functioning.
- Investigates how secure attachment and insecure attachment can affect sexual aggressive behavior.
- To find the extent to which excessive alcohol consumption determine sexual aggressive behavior in late male adolescents.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study will help youths to avoid them from using excessive explicit images and it will also reveal the addictive effects of pornography and alcohol consumption. It will also enhance how to keep a secure relationship with one's family and maintain a good drinking habit.

1.6 Scope of the study

The scientific scope of this study spans the field of developmental psychology and social psychology. The study is interdisciplinary in nature. It seeks to provide empirical evidence in its support, making use of design technique in the well-established field of both developmental and social psychology. The scope is confined to adolescents who are students in Federal University of Oye-Ekiti, Oye-Ekiti region of Ekiti state. The students in the university are exposed to various internet resources, social activities that are available in the schooling environment.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1. Theoretical and conceptual framework

2.1.1. Attachment theory

Attachment is a deep and enduring emotional bond that connects one person to another across time and space (Ainsworth, 1973; Bowlby, 1969). Attachment does not have to be reciprocal. One person may have an attachment to an individual which is not shared. Attachment is characterized by specific behaviors in children, such as seeking proximity with the attachment figure when upset or threatened (Bowlby, 1969). Attachment behavior in adults towards the child includes responding sensitively and appropriately to the child's needs. Such behavior appears universal across cultures. Attachment theory provides an explanation of how the parent-child relationship emerges and influences subsequent development. John Bowlby, working alongside James Robertson (1952) observed that children experienced intense distress when separated from their mothers. Even when such children were fed by other caregivers, this did not diminish the child's anxiety. These findings contradicted the dominant behavioral theory of attachment (Dollard and Miller, 1950) which was shown to underestimate the child's bond with their mother. The behavioral theory of attachment stated that the child becomes attached to the mother because she fed the infant.

Bowlby defined attachment as a "lasting psychological connectedness between human beings" he proposed that attachment can be understood within an evolutionary context in that the caregiver provides safety and security for the infant. Attachment is adaptive as it enhances the infant's chance of survival. This is illustrated in the work of Lorenz (1935) and Harlow (1958). According to Bowlby infants have a universal need to seek close proximity with their

caregiver when under stress or threatened (Prior & Glaser, 2006). Most researchers believe that attachment develops through a series of stages.

2.1.2 Behavioral theory

Behavior theory maintains that all human behavior – including violent behavior – is learned through interaction with the social environment. Behaviorists argue that people are not born with a violent disposition. Rather, they learn to think and act violently as a result of their day-to-day experiences (Bandura, 1977). These experiences, proponents of the behaviorist tradition maintain, might include observing friends or family being rewarded for violent behavior, or even observing the glorification of violence in the media. Studies of family life, for example, show that aggressive children often model the violent behaviors of their parents. Studies have also found that people who live in violent communities learn to model the aggressive behavior of their neighbors (Bartol, 2002).

Behavioral theorists have argued that the following four factors help produce violence: a stressful event or stimulus – like a threat, challenge or assault – that heightens arousal; Aggressive skills or techniques learned through observing others; a belief that aggression or violence will be socially rewarded (by, for example, reducing frustration, enhancing self-esteem, providing material goods or earning the praise of other people); and a value system that condones violent acts within certain social contexts. Early empirical tests of these four principles were promising (Bartol, 2002). As a result, behavioral theory directly contributed to the development of social learning theories of deviance (differential association theory, sub-cultural theory, neutralization theory, etc.).

2.1.3. Feminist theory

Although there are many forms of feminist theory, one of the more prominent focuses on the structure of gender relations and the imbalance of power between men and women. This feminist analysis assumes that the elimination of sexual violence is linked to gender equality because it is male power that enables the acceptance and perpetuation of sexual assault.

Feminists have argued that male sex offenders are no different from "normal" men but rather are conditioned within a culture that accepts, tolerates, condones, and even perpetuates sexual violence toward women and children. Perpetrators within this framework are extended to male partners and acquaintances, who cajole, pressure, harass, threaten, coerce, and/or force women into any sexual behaviour to which they do not or are unable to consent. This makes it possible to examine acts of sexual coercion that remain hidden or taken for granted as "normal" social practices within the confines of heterosexual dominance (Chung, 2005; Cossins, 2000).

2.1.4 Malamuth's confluence model

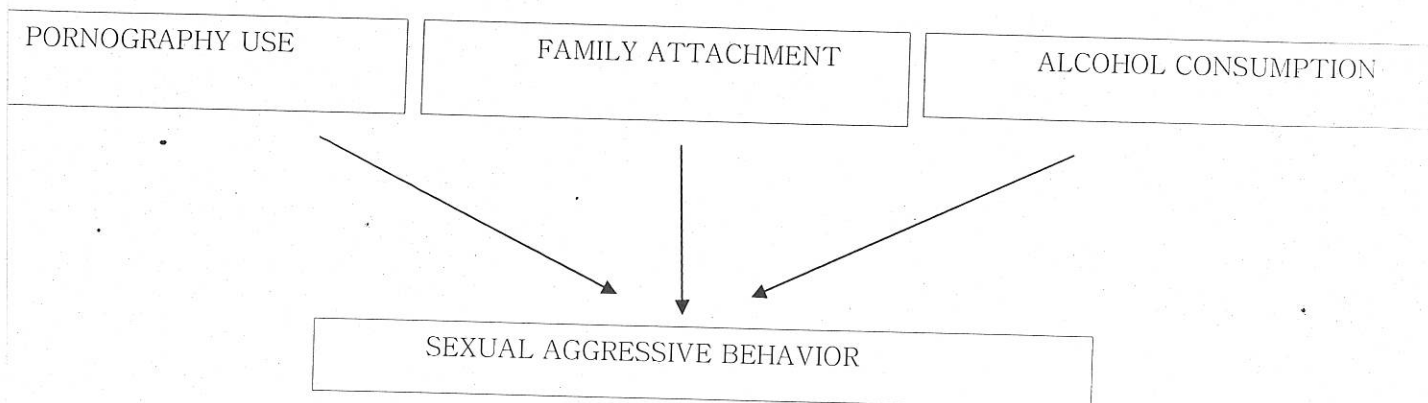
The main idea behind Malamuth's Confluence Model is that two factors—sexual promiscuity and hostile masculinity—merge to result in sexually aggressive behaviour. Sexual promiscuity is a preference for impersonal sex with many partners. A desire for intimacy through sex and the development of long-term relationships or monogamous sexual activity is lacking. The relevance of sexual promiscuity to sexually aggressive behaviour is related to evolutionary theory. In short, natural selection has created fundamentally different psychological mechanisms in the brains of women and men with regard to sex and intimacy, resulting in the male's preference for short-term over long-term mating patterns. If men are adapted for sexual performance in impersonal contexts, then a disinterested or unwilling partner may fail to inhibit

or may even entice sexual aggression.

Hostile masculinity involves dominating and controlling personality traits, particularly in regard to women. According to Malamuth's theory, it is in women's reproductive interest to withhold sex from insufficiently invested partners. Drawing on an earlier study that found that withholding sex angers men (Buss, 1998), Malamuth theorized that if a woman repeatedly withholds sex from a man, or does so at a developmentally significant time, the male may develop a chronically hostile interpersonal style. Thus, the male will be easily angered and resort to coercion and force to assert his dominance whenever he perceives that a woman is threatening his reproductive success (Malamuth, 1996).

Dean and Malamuth (1997) introduced a third component to the confluence model—the influence of a high-dominance, low-nurturance interested motives and goals, a lack of compassion or insensitivity, and little concern for potential harm to others (Malamuth, 1998). Malamuth suggested that the level of dominance or nurturance traits develops as a result of early childhood socialization and the incorporation of familial and cultural messages. Malamuth also believed the development of a dominant personality style was due in part to evolutionary processes (Dean & Malamuth, 1997; Malamuth, 1998).

2.2. Theoretical framework



The diagram above shows that pornography consumption, family attachment and alcohol consumption influences sexual aggressive behavior.

2.3. Related studies

2.3.1. Pornography and violence behaviors

Sexual violence attitudes lead to an increased likelihood of violent sexual behavior. Some studies have looked at likelihood measures while other studies have looked at actual (self-reported) behaviors. Pornography can start to cross the line between thought and behavior in the kinds of fantasies that can produce an erection. One study exposed males to an arousing rape or non-rape presentation and then asked them to try to reach as high a level of sexual arousal as they could without any direct stimulation of the penis. In doing so, those who had been exposed

to the rape presentation created more sexually violent fantasies than those exposed to the non-rape presentation. For these males, rape fantasies were now part of their sexual template (Malamuth 1981). Another study examined measures of the likelihood of future sexually violent behavior as well as past actual sexually violent behaviors. It found that all types of pornography (soft core, hard core, violent, and rape) are correlated with using verbal coercion, drugs, and alcohol to sexually coerce women. The likelihood of forcing a woman sexually was correlated with the use of hard core, violent, and rape pornography. The likelihood of raping a woman was correlated with the use of all types of pornography, including soft-core pornography. All types of pornography other than soft core were correlated with actual rape. Those reporting higher exposure to violent pornography are six times more likely to report having raped than those reporting low exposure (Boeringer 1994).

Similarly, men who engaged in date rape reported that they "very frequently" read Playboy, Penthouse, Chic, Club, Forum, Gallery, Genesis, Oui, or Hustler (Warshaw 1988). The correlation between rape rates and circulation rates for eight pornographic magazines (the same magazines minus Hustler) indicated that states with higher circulation rates had higher rape rates (Baron & Straus 1984). Adolescent boys who read pornographic material were more likely to be involved in active sexual violence (Bonino, Ciairano, Rabaglietti & Cattelino 2006). Juvenile sex offenders (juvenile rapists and child molesters) were more likely to have been exposed to pornography (42% had been exposed) than juveniles who were not sex offenders (29%) and also to have been exposed at an early age (five to eight years old), while juvenile child molesters had been more frequently exposed to pornography than those who did not molest children (Ford & Linney 1995). Another study reported that 29 of the 30 juveniles studied had been exposed to X-rated magazines or videos, and the average age of first exposure was about 7.5 years

(Wieckowski, Hartsoe, Mayer & Shortz 1998). Only 11% of juvenile sex offenders said they did not use sexually explicit material (Becker & Stein 1991). Ironically, given these figures, exposing adults to pornography decreases the number who believes that pornography needs to be restricted from children (Zillmann & Bryant, 1984). Similarly, adult sex offenders showed a high rate of using hard-core pornography: child molesters (67%), incest offenders (53%), rapists (83%) were significantly higher in use than non-offenders (29%). Child molesters (37%) and rapists (35%) were more likely to use pornography as an instigator to offending than were incest offenders (13%) (Marshall 1988). It is an interesting finding that while these offenders used rape and child pornography to instigate their offenses, they did not exclusively do so, they often used adult and consensual pornography. Even adult consensual pornography can be used to instigate these offenses.

Pornography's effect depends not just what you are exposed to but also how often. The more frequently men used pornography and the more violent the pornography they used, the more likely they were to coerce others into sex, including to use of physical coercion (i.e., rape) (Koss & Oros 1982). Pornography's effect also depends upon individuals' characteristics as well as their use of pornography. Males who were high in hostile masculinity and sexual promiscuity and who used pornography frequently were significantly more likely to have physically and sexually aggressed than males who were low in these factors (Malamuth, Addison & Koss 2000). (This study was unable to determine if those individual characteristics, hostile masculinity and promiscuity, might have been produced by pornography use at an earlier point in life.)

Much of the research has focused on the males who perpetrate the behaviors. However, there are studies that have focused on the female victims. One questioned 100 women who presented to a rape crisis center. Twenty-eight percent said that their abuser used pornography; 58% did not

know if he used pornography or not. Of those whose abuser used pornography, 40% said the pornography was part of the abuse, being used either during the abuse or just prior to it, and 43% said that it affected the nature of the abuse. None of them thought it decreased the frequency of the abuse, but 21% thought it increased the frequency, and 14% believed it increased the level of violence. In fact, 18% thought their abuser became more sadistic with the use of pornography. Of the total, 12% said the abuser imitated the pornography and 14% said someone had tried to force them to do something he had seen in pornography(Bergen &Bogle (2000) .

Another study found that 24% of women surveyed indicated that they had been upset by someone trying to get them to do something they had seen in pornography. Those who said this were more likely to have been victims of threatened or actual sexual assault(Senn (1993) .A meta-analysis of thirty-three studies (meta-analyses examine findings across a large number of studies) revealed that exposure to either violent or nonviolent pornography increase behavioral aggression(Allen, D'Alessio&Brezgel, 1995).These studies taken as a whole indicate that many types of pornography and frequent use of pornography are connected to negative behaviors—both violent fantasies or actual violent assaults—with violent pornography having the strongest negative effect. These patterns are seen in adults and in minors, and are found in studies focused on perpetrators and victims.

2.3.2. Attachment predicts ongoing and later aggression

A majority of attachment-related studies adopt the classification method developed by Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters and Wall (1978). For children before preschool age, the Strange Situation (Ainsworth et al., 1978), or its modifications, is mostly used to assess attachment security, whereas for older children the assessment procedure varies,

though in most cases questionnaires based on the strange situation are used. Child attachment types are categorized into a secure and two insecure ones: anxious-avoidant and anxious-resistant (also named anxious-ambivalent). The latter two insecure types are collapsed in some reports. This classification system is primarily based upon the infant's response towards the caregiver on the reunions that follow the separations as described below. Secure attachment is characterized by active attempts to regain proximity, to seek and maintain physical contact with the caregiver, and being comforted by the caregiver after distress. Anxious-avoidant attachment is reflected by avoidance of the caregiver and by remaining occupied with toys. Anxious-resistant attachment is manifested by anger and difficulty in being settled by the caregiver on reunion, despite apparent attempts by the child to seek proximity and contact.

More recently some studies included a fourth category of attachment, named "disorganized/disoriented" by Main and Solomon (1986). This category is characterized by inconsistent or self-contradictory behaviors on reunion, e.g., "approaching parent with head averted" (Main & Cassidy, 1988). Many studies have found that a history or presence of avoidant attachment style accounts for aggressive behaviors in toddlerhood, childhood and adolescence. By studying same-gender dyads of children, Troy and Sroufe (1987) were some of the first to empirically reveal the relationship between attachment history in toddlerhood and verbal and physical bullying behavior at preschool age. They first assessed mother-child attachment at 12 and 18 months of age, and coded it as anxious-avoidant, secure or anxious-resistant. Then when the children were 4 to 5 years old, the experimenters observed the playing behaviors of the dyads in lab settings. Three findings delineated a clear pattern of predictive relationship. First, a child who had an

anxious-avoidant attachment would victimize the partner if and only if the partner had experienced an insecure (avoidant or resistant) attachment. Second, a child with an anxious-resistant attachment history would not victimize the other but would be victimized by one who had an anxious-avoidant attachment. Third, one who had a secure attachment with her or his mother would neither victimize the other nor become victimized during playing. These findings suggested that secure attachment not only prevented the emergence of aggression but also served as a protective factor against being victimized. Additionally, the study has its unique significance in terms of methodology because it was one of the few extant studies so far during which experimenters directly observed and coded child aggressive behavior associated with attachment history. The major drawbacks of this study were that the sample size was small, only categorical data were collected, and only non-parametric tests were used. Many researchers have used different methods and expanded the findings to various ages and on different measures of aggression. Some studies measured aggressive behaviors quantitatively and conducted group comparison.

An early study by Lewis, Feiring, McGuffog and Jaskir (1984) found that boys at age 6 who were avoidantly attached to their mothers at age 1 had higher scores on aggression than securely attached peers. In an older sample, Roelofs, Meesters, terHuurne, Bamelis, and Muris (2006) observed high scores of aggression in children of mid to late elementary school age who were insecurely attached to their mothers and fathers in the mean time, compared to those with secure parental attachment. Some other studies also created scores on attachment, instead of using categorical classification.. Lyons-Ruth, Alpern and Repacholi (1993) indicated a high possibility that children classified as

disorganized in mother-child attachment at 18 months were later reported to be hostile to peers in preschool. Using a continuous measure of aggression, Lyons-Ruth and others also reported that a comparable sample 7 with a history of disorganized attachment had higher teacher- and mother-reported scores on aggression later at age 7 than control groups with a record of secure or avoidant attachment (Lyons-Ruth, Easterbrooks&Cibelli, 1997).

In a clinical sample of preschoolers with oppositional defiant disorder (OCD) and a non-clinical control group, Greenberg, Speltz, DeKlyen and Endriga (1991) found a similar but concurrent relationship that oppositional children were more likely to show a disorganized pattern of attachment. Shaw, Owens, Vondra and Keenan (1996) reported that children at age 5 who had disorganized attachment at 12 months were the most likely to display disruptive behaviors also at home. Slightly different from the dynamics of aggression associated with avoidant attachment, the relationship between disorganized attachment and the manifestation of aggressive behavior may become established only by the late preschool period. In a longitudinal study from 24 to 54 months of age, Keller, Spieker and Gilchrist (2005) reported that in home settings, avoidant attachment is significantly associated with greater likelihood of highly disruptive problem trajectory, but as opposed to prediction, the likelihood of a problem trajectory in children with disorganized attachment was actually similar to that of the whole sample. To explain this inconsistency, they proposed that patterns of disruptive behavior associated with avoidant and disorganized attachment might have different origins. Despite the lack of influence of disorganized attachment on aggressive behavior described above, it remains possible that disorganized attachment, like avoidant type, is associated with a measurable bias to

interpreting others' intentions as hostile or the tendency to choose an aggressive method as early as toddlerhood. 8 Although these findings contribute to understanding the nature of disorganized attachment and its role in the development of aggression, as well as to designing prevention and intervention programs, they should be interpreted with caution. First, disorganized attachment is usually observed in high-risk families, such as those with low income or including an adolescent mother; therefore, other risk factors may be confounded or correlated with attachment in the prediction of aggression. Second, to date, no study has used a parametric or regression method to study disorganized attachment. Thus, the role of disorganized attachment would be illustrated in greater depth by comparing disorganized sample with other groups on a continuous measure of aggression, or regressing a score of aggression to the score of attachment disorganization. These results on child-parent attachment are consistent with Bowlby's (1973) theory of internal working models. Early interactive experience, especially parent-child interaction, provides the basis for one to form and moderate core expectations about the worthiness and likability of oneself and the responsiveness and support of significant others. These models of self and others work as guidance for further interactive behaviors in family and in other situations. In this way, a child will extrapolate early experience with parents to estimate the availability and friendliness of other people, to interpret the intentions (particularly if they are ambiguous) of them, and to select the way he or she reacts. As a result, one who has been securely attached to the primary caregiver will assume that the environment is safe, that he or she is beloved and competent and that others are attentive and friendly. Subsequently, he or she is predicted to respond in a nonaggressive, pro-social way.

2.3.3. Pornography consumption attitudes towards sexual aggression

Ybarra and Mitchell (2005) used data from the Youth Internet Safety Survey to examine the pornographic seeking behavior of adolescents (N = 1,501) for cross sectional linkages in the use of sexually explicit material and psychosocial characteristics. Their findings suggest that, for the majority of males, frequent exposure to sexually explicit material cannot be linked to increased levels of sexual aggression. However, among males “who have ‘predisposing risk levels’ towards aggressive sexual behavior, those who frequently consume pornography have more than four times greater levels of sexual aggression compared to their peers who infrequently seek out pornography” .

A 2005 study by Malamuth and Huppin also focused on sexually explicit material and its relationship to sexual aggression. They found that a male adolescent who “possesses certain combinations of risk factors determines how likely he is to be sexually aggressive following pornography exposure” . Focusing directly on violent sexually explicit material, Malamuth and Huppin (2005) suggest that, not only are these higher risk adolescent males “more likely to be exposed to such media but when they are exposed, they are likely to be changed by such exposure, such as changes in attitudes about the acceptance of violence against women” .

A similar study was conducted by Alexy et al. in 2009. These authors studied 160 sexually reactive children and adolescents (SRCA) and their associations between sexually explicit material and sexually aggressive behavior. “The SRCA population consists of high-risk individuals, specifically, young individuals with a predisposition for aggression”. Using a descriptive, exploratory design, this study found that SRCAs who used sexually explicit material

were more likely “to engage in coerced vaginal penetration and forced sexual acts such as oral or digital penetration, to express sexually aggressive remarks (obscenities), and to engage in sex with animals” than those who did not.

Brown and L’Engle (2009) conducted a longitudinal study of adolescents (N = 967) regarding sexual harassment as a manifestation of sexual aggression. Seventy-six percent of the adolescent male respondents acknowledged having committed some form of sexual harassment and having used some type of sexually explicit material. This study also found that males who were exposed to sexually explicit material in early adolescence were more likely to engage in sexual harassment in middle adolescence. Using path analysis on data collected from adolescent males with a history of physical sexual offenses (N = 256), Hunter et al. (2010) found childhood exposure to sexually explicit material may contribute “to antagonistic and psychopathic attitudes, likely the depiction of distorted views of human sexuality and glorification of promiscuity”. Moreover, these authors argued that because adolescents do not always have the opportunity to counterbalance “real-life experiences with sexual partners.... they are especially susceptible to internalization of distorted pornographic images of human sexuality and may act accordingly”. The most recent study concerning sexually aggressive behavior was a longitudinal study by Ybarra, Mitchell, Hamburger, Diener-West, and Leaf (2011). Using data from the Growing up with Media Survey, the authors examined longitudinal link-ages between exposure to sexually explicit material and sexually aggressive behavior. Data were collected over a span of 36 months and collected in three waves. This study suggests that adolescents who are intentionally exposed to violent sexually explicit material were six times more likely to be sexually aggressive than those who were not exposed. In contrast, adolescents who were exposed to nonviolent sexually explicit material “are statistically equally likely to report sexually aggressive behavior compared

to those who report no consumption of nonviolent” sexually explicit material.

2.3.4 Pornography and the adolescent’s brain

Studies examining the impact of pornography consumption in the cortical substrates in the brains of healthy control adolescent subjects are non-existent at this time. However, neuroscience research has advanced several findings in the literature that have potential implications for work with adolescents who are regularly exposed to sexually explicit material, and who may be at risk for abnormal developmental trajectories. Some perspectives on adolescent neuro-cortical vulnerability to pornography consumption are drawn from the work of researchers in medicine and pathological gambling, and from neuroscientists studying developmental psychology (Casey et al., 2008; Chambers et al., 2003); these may be limited in their application to adolescent consumption of pornography. Nevertheless, these perspectives can provide a basis for hypothesis generation and avenues for future research in the area of adolescent use of pornography. A constellation of significant change occurs during adolescence and many of these changes are influenced by rewards (Somerville et al., 2010). For adolescents, reward-seeking behaviors commonly occur in the pursuit of money, novelty, excitement, and social connection, including peer-group acceptance, sexual activity, and substance use (Steinberg, 2008). Developmentally, risk-taking and reward-seeking decision-making behaviors promote growth and learning for a majority of adolescents. However, evidence from the field of neuroscience suggests that these tendencies may also be associated with a vulnerability to excess in high risk behaviors (Casey & Jones, 2010; Chambers et al., 2003; Doremus-Fitzwater, Varlinskaya, & Spear, 2010). Differences in neurobiology between adolescent and adult brain systems have been well documented (e.g., Asato, Terwilliger, Woo, & Luna, 2010; Gogtay, et al.,

2004). Although cortical dimensions of brain size in 6- year-old children have reached approximately 90% of those found in adults (Casey, Galvan, & Hare, 2005), changes continue to emerge for gray and white matter substrates during adolescence and continue well into young adulthood (Giedd, 2004; Gogtay et al., 2004; Sowell et al., 2003). For example, significant neuroanatomical differences emerge between adults and adolescents in the frontal cortices and in the striatum (Sowell et al., 1999), the regions generally presumed to be associated with executive control and affect regulation (Alvarez & Emory, 2006; Costafreda, Brammer, David, & Fu, 2008; Yurgelun-Todd, 2007). These differences, often measured through functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), have also been the impetus for explanations about how adolescents may process reward stimuli in the brain as compared to adults (e.g., Casey et al., 2008; Ernst, Romeo, & Andersen, 2009). Research suggests that deficits in cognitive control and delayed maturation in the prefrontal cortex of adolescents is responsible for poor decision making, impulsivity, and affective challenges during teenage years (Yurgelun-Todd, 2007). However, such models are incomplete and lack convincing explanatory power related to high-risk adolescent behavior, especially given that most adolescents are capable of reasoning and understand the risks associated with their behaviors (Reyna & Farley, 2006).

2.3.5 Alcohol's effect on men's willingness to behave aggressively

If a man feels that he has been led on or teased by his date he may feel justified forcing sex when sober (McAuslan et al., 1998). However, research consistently indicates that alcohol increases the likelihood that individuals will behave aggressively, especially if they feel as if they have been threatened or harmed. Experimental studies demonstrate that intoxicated men retaliate strongly if they feel threatened or provoked (Taylor and Chermack, 1993). Furthermore,

once they begin behaving aggressively, it is difficult to make intoxicated men stop unless nonviolent cues are extremely salient. In the case of sexual assault, a man may feel his aggressiveness is justified if he believes his partner encouraged his sexual interest and that once led on a man has a right to sex. Intoxication limits one's ability to consider the long-term negative consequences of behavior because it limits one's focus to short-term immediate cues. Thus an intoxicated man is likely to focus on his sexual arousal and sense of entitlement rather than the potential pain and suffering of his victim or the possibility that he will be punished. An alcohol-induced sense of dis-inhibition and reduction in anxiety and self-appraisal makes it easier for men to use physical force to obtain sex (Ito et al., 1996).

2.3.6. Alcohol's effects on perceptions of responsibility

Alcohol consumption is sometimes used as a justification for men's socially inappropriate behaviors (Berglas, 1987). Of the college date rapists interviewed by Kanin (1984), 62% felt that they had committed rape because of their alcohol consumption. These men believed that their intoxicated condition caused them to initially misperceive their partner's degree of sexual interest and later allowed them to feel comfortable using force when the women's lack of consent finally became clear to them. These date rapists did not see themselves as "real" criminals because real criminals used weapons to assault strangers. Figure 1 (first box) includes a feedback loop between feeling that alcohol justifies aggressive behavior and preexisting beliefs about alcohol's effects. Once a man has used intoxication to justify forced sex, he is more likely to believe that alcohol causes this type of behavior and to use this as an excuse in the future.

2.3.7 Peer environment that encourage heavy drinking and assault

For some drinkers, alcohol provides a justification for engaging in behaviors that are usually considered inappropriate. This excuse-giving function is only effective if one's peer group shares the same beliefs. The peer group norms in some college social environments, including many sororities and fraternities, accept getting drunk as a justification for engaging in behaviors that would usually be embarrassing. The peer norms for most fraternity parties are to drink heavily, to act in an uninhibited manner and to engage in casual sex (Martin and Hummer, 1989; Norris et al., 1996). Although researchers have focused on Greek organizations, heavy episodic drinking and forced sex are not condoned by all fraternities or all members of fraternities. Other types of formal (e.g., athletic groups) and informal college peer networks can encourage drunken excess and inappropriate behavior. Martin and Hummer (1989) argued that many fraternities create a social environment in which sexual coercion is normalized because women are perceived as commodities available to meet men's sexual needs. Alcohol is used to encourage reluctant women to have sex. One fraternity man stated that at parties, "We provide them [Little Sisters] with 'hunch punch' and things get wild. We get them drunk and most of the guys end up with one". With no remorse or guilt, this fraternity man described his plans to get one particular woman drunk by serving her punch without letting her know it was spiked for the challenge of having sex with a "prim and proper sorority girl".

2.4. Hypothesis

- There will be a significance difference between adolescents with high pornography use than those with low pornography use on sexual aggression.
- Those with secure family attachment will exhibit lower level of sexual aggressive behavior than those with insecure family attachment.
- It was hypothesized that adolescents with excessive alcohol consumption will exhibit higher sexual aggressive behavior than those with non-excessive alcohol consumption.
- Pornography consumption, family attachment and alcohol consumption will jointly predict sexual aggressive behavior.

2.5. Operational definition of terms

Pornography use: pornography use involves the use of explicit, erotic, and nude images, graphics and videos to satisfy sexual urges. High score indicates higher pornography use while low score indicates lower pornography use.

Secure attachment: Secure attachment is classified by children who show some distress when their caregiver leaves but are able to compose themselves and do something knowing that their caregiver will return. Children with secure attachment feel protected by their caregivers, and they know that they can depend on them to return. Low scores indicate secure attachment.

Insecure attachment: Insecure ambivalent attached infants are associated with inconsistent

primary care. Sometimes the child's needs are ignored by the mother / father. Insecure avoidant infants are associated with unresponsive primary care. Higher scores indicate insecure attachment.

Explicit images: They are detailed images that might be deemed to be offensive or graphic.

Alcohol consumption: It involves the intake of intoxicating substances like depressant. High score indicates excessive alcohol consumption while low score indicates lower alcohol consumption.

Family attachment: It's the affectional tie between families. It begins with the bond between the infant and mother. This bond then represents how the child's life relationship will be formed.

Sexual aggression: They are set of behaviors that occur frequently, which are initiated by aggression, hatred and coercion.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS

3.1. Research design

This study adopted a survey research design. These designs are aimed at extracting specific data from a particular group of people and analyze their behaviors. This research made use of questionnaires; this questionnaire is characterized by close ended questions and on a Likert scale format.

3.2. Setting

This study was carried out at Federal University Oye- Ekiti. The both campuses (Oye and Ikole) were used for the study.

3.3. Study sample

The sample size for the study was two hundred (200) participants from both Oye and Ikole campus and they were majorly male participants.

3.4. Instruments

The first questionnaire is the internet screening test

The internet sex screening test is a true 25 true –false item. It was established by Delmonico in 1997. It measures the level of pornography use. High scores on these scale indicates higher consumption of pornography. The author reported cronbach's alpha coefficients of 0.85. in this present study, the Cronbach's Alpha is .553

The second questionnaire is the drug and alcohol use scale

This questionnaire was adapted from Farrell, Kung, White & Valois, 2000 and Kandel 1975 and it was used as a prevention program. These items measure self-reported frequency of drug abuse and alcohol use. Respondents are asked to indicate how often in the past month they have smoked cigarettes, used marijuana, or drink beer, wine or other liquor. High scores on these scales indicate higher consumption of alcohol. The authors of these scales reported a Cronbach's Alpha of .84. In this present study, the Cronbach's alpha is .079.

The third questionnaire is the parent-child attachment-Rochester youth development study

Thornberry, Lizott et al developed this scale. These items measure the degree of warmth and lack of hostility in the parent-child relationship. Respondents are asked to indicate the extent to which each statement is true to them. High score on this scale indicates insecure attachment. The author reported a Cronbach's alpha of .87. In this present study the Cronbach alpha is -.175.

The fourth questionnaire is acceptance of modern myths about sexual aggression scale.

Gerger et al developed this scale in 2004 and this scale measures attitudes about sexual aggression. There were a total of 30 questions. The researcher used a five-point Likert Scale with anchors from strongly disagree to strongly agree to measure attitudes toward sexual assault. High scores on these scales indicate high sexual aggression. Cronbach's alpha .93. In this present study, the researcher reported a Cronbach's alpha of .369.

3.5 Procedures

The motivation behind the study was disclosed to the participants. Moral issues of affirmations were given on the bases of secrecy and capacity to choose in the study. Participants were made to comprehend that cooperation will help them to address an essential issue. Course on the best way to finish the questionnaire was given and the participants were guided in appropriate fruition of the survey. The researcher assured the participants that their questionnaire will not be personally identified. Researcher distributed two hundred and fifteen (215) questionnaires to the participants but two hundred and one (201) questionnaires were given back or retrieved by the researcher, also two hundred and one (201) questionnaires was used for data analyses. At long last, those participants willing to take an interest in this study were urged to fill the survey with earnest heart.

3.6 Statistical Method

The data collected were subjected to analyses using Statistical Package in Social Science (SPSS). The demographic information of the participants was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, frequency, percentages and standard deviation. Hypotheses stated were tested using inferential statistics. Hypotheses one to three stated in the study were tested using independent sample t-test to determine group difference while hypothesis four was tested using multiple regression.

CHAPTER FOUR

Results

The results presented in this chapter were based on the analyses of two hundred (200) questionnaires collected as a data mainly from the respondent to investigate the influence of pornography consumption, family attachment and alcohol use on sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescence in Federal university Oye-Ekiti.

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

Table 1: Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Correlations among the Study Variables

Variable	M (SD)	A	1	2	3	4
N=201						
1. Age	20.49 (1.42)	-	-			
2. Pornographic use	14.36 (8.12)	.53	.08	-		
3. Alcohol consumption	15.30 (8.90)	.08	.13	-.06	-	
4. Family attachment	29.05 (4.79)	-.18	.01	.07	-.06	-
5. Sexual aggressiveness	128.27 (30.79)	.37	-.06	-.40	-.04	-.24**

^aCronbach alpha

** $p < .01$ (2-tailed)

The result of correlation analyses between study variables are presented in table 1. There is a negative relationship between sexual aggressiveness and family attachment [$r = -.24$, $p = .001$]. However, sexual aggressiveness is not related with pornographic use [$r = -.04$, $p = .57$], and

alcohol use [$r = -.04, p = .001$].

Hypothesis One

There will be a significant difference between adolescents with high and low pornography use on sexual aggressiveness behaviour.

Table 2: Comparison of mean scores on sexual aggressiveness between high and low pornography use

Variable	Low pornography use		High pornography use		t ₍₁₀₉₎	95% CI
	M	SD	M	SD		
Sexual aggressiveness	164.67	9.81	163.49	9.01	.64	[-2.48, 4.84]

The result in table 2 above shows that difference in sexual aggressiveness scores between participants with low pornography use ($n = 39, M = 164.67, SD = 9.81$) and high pornography use ($n = 72, M = 163.49, SD = 9.01$) were not statistically significant, $t(109) = .64, p = .52, 95\%$ CI [-2.48, 4.84]. This means that participants with low and high pornography use do not differ on levels of sexual aggressiveness. Therefore, hypothesis one is not supported.

Hypothesis Two

Participants with secure family attachment will exhibit lower level of sexual aggressiveness behavior than those with insecure family attachment.

Table 3: Comparison of mean scores on sexual aggressiveness between insecure and secure family attachments

Variable	Insecure family attachment		Secure family attachment		t ₍₈₄₎	95% CI	Cohen's <i>d</i>
	M	SD	M	SD			
Sexual aggressiveness	165.59	8.59	161.10	8.68	2.39*	[.75, 8.24]	.53

* $p < .05$ (2-tailed)

The result in table 3 shows that difference in sexual aggressiveness scores between insecure ($n = 39$, $M = 165.59$, $SD = 8.59$) and secure family attachments ($n = 49$, $M = 161.10$, $SD = 8.68$) were statistically significant, $t(84) = 2.39$, $p = .02$, $d = .53$, 95% CI [.75, 8.24]. This means that participants who are securely attached have lower sexual aggressiveness scores than those insecurely attached with a moderate effect size. Therefore, hypothesis two is supported.

Hypothesis Three

Participants with excessive alcohol use will exhibit higher sexual aggressive behaviour than those with non-excessive alcohol use.

Table 4: Comparison of mean scores on sexual aggressiveness between low and high alcohol use

Variable	Low alcohol use		High alcohol use		t ₍₉₄₎	95%CI
	M	SD	M	SD		
Sexual aggressiveness	164.70	8.32	162.92	8.45	1.04	[-1.63, 5.20]

The result in table 4 shows that difference in sexual aggressiveness scores between low (n = 44, M = 164.70, SD = 8.32) and high alcohol use (n = 52, M = 162.92, SD = 8.45) were not statistically significant, $t(94) = 1.04$, $p = .30$, 95% CI [-1.63, 5.20]. This means that participants with high and low alcohol use do not differ on levels of sexual aggressiveness. Therefore, hypothesis three is not supported.

Hypothesis four

Family attachment, pornography and alcohol use will jointly predict sexual aggressive behaviour.

Table 5: Regression analysis testing the influence of family attachment, pornography and alcohol use on sexual aggressiveness

Parental styles	β	T	R	R^2	F
Pornography use	-.03	-.38	.25	.06	4.25**
Alcohol use	-.06	-.81			
Family attachment	-.24**	-3.47			
Dependent variable: Sexual aggressiveness					

** $p < .01$

Table 5 shows that family attachment, pornography and alcohol use jointly predict sexual aggressiveness [$F(3, 197) = 4.25, p = .006, R^2 = .06$]. However, only family attachment has independent influence on sexual aggressiveness [$\beta = -.24, p = .001$] while the influences of pornography [$\beta = -.03, p = .71$] and alcohol use [$\beta = -.06, p = .32$] were not significant. This means that an increase in family attachment predicts decrease in sexual aggressiveness.

Therefore, hypothesis four is supported.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Discussion

The study was about the influence of pornography use, family attachment and alcohol consumption on sexual aggressive among late male adolescents in Federal University Oye -Ekiti. Four hypotheses were tested out of which two was accepted while the other two were rejected. The discussion of the findings is as follows:

Hypothesis one examines that there will be a significant difference between adolescents with high and low pornography use on sexual aggressive behaviour. The result shows that Difference in sexual aggressiveness scores between participants with low pornography and high pornography use were not statistically significant.

The findings is inconsistent to Ybarra and Mitchell (2005),their findings suggest that those who have predisposing risk levels towards aggressive sexual behavior, those who frequently consume pornography have more than four times greater levels of sexual aggression compared to their peers who infrequently seek out pornography. The findings is also inconsistent to A 2005 study by Malamuth and Huppim, they found that a male adolescent who “possesses certain combinations of risk factors determines how likely he is to be sexually aggressive following pornography exposure”. In explanation to the present finding, that there is no significance difference between participants with low pornography use, these may be due to the

sample size and gender(male) of the participants but other previous studies made use of wide populations and both sex(male and female).

Hypothesis two stated participants with secure family attachment will exhibit lower level of sexual aggressiveness behavior than those with insecure family attachment. The result shows that difference in sexual aggressiveness scores between insecure and secure family attachments were statistically significant.

In support of the present finding Roelofs, Meesters, et al (2006) observed high scores of aggression in children of mid to late elementary school age who were insecurely attached to their parents in the mean time were aggressive, compared to those with secure parental attachment.

Hypothesis three stated that Participants with excessive alcohol use will exhibit higher sexual aggressive behavior than those with non-excessive alcohol use. The result shows that difference in sexual aggressiveness scores between low and high alcohol use was statistically significant. In contrast to the above study, Kanin (1984) suggested that men believed that their intoxicated condition caused them to initially misperceive their partner's degree of sexual interest and later allowed them to feel comfortable using force when the women's lack of consent finally became clear to them. These present study is also in contrast to Martin and Hummer (1989) were their findings suggested that peer norms for most fraternity parties are to drink heavily, to act in an uninhibited manner and to engage in casual sex. In explaining this present finding, the insignificant difference may be due to the purchasing power of alcohol by students and effects of alcohol on their behavior. And this study was specific about using late male adolescents only. Other studies used older participants and environment where there unlimited availability of alcohol.

Hypothesis four stated that Family attachment, pornography and alcohol use will jointly

predict sexual aggressive behaviour. However, only family attachment has independent influence on sexual aggressiveness while the influences of pornography and alcohol use were not significant. This means that an increase in family attachment predicts decrease in sexual aggressiveness. Participants that are securely attached rarely display sexual aggressive behaviour.

5.2. CONCLUSION

The study investigated the influence of pornography use, family attachment and alcohol consumption among undergraduates. Four hypotheses were generated from this study; two hypotheses were accepted while another two hypothesis was rejected. Based on these findings, the following are the conclusion drawn:

- Pornography consumption does not influence sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents in the institution.
- Family attachment influences sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents in institution.
- Alcohol consumption does not influence sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents in institution.
- Pornography use, family attachment and alcohol consumption jointly predicts sexual aggressive behavior among late male adolescents. Family attachment independently predicts sexual aggressive behavior.

5.3 Implications of findings

Initially, It was hypothesized in these current study that pornographic use, family attachment and alcohol consumption influences sexual aggressive behavior in late male adolescents.

The implication of these study suggests that adolescents who use pornography, especially those they found on the Internet, have lower degrees of social integration, increases in conduct problems, higher levels of delinquent behavior, higher incidence of depressive symptoms, and decreased emotional bonding with caregivers. Excessive alcohol use is a major social and health problem that requires urgent attention among students in Federal University Oye; it causes depression and abnormal sexual functioning. Poor family attachment leads to insecurity, causing delinquent behaviors in adolescents.

5.4. Recommendations

Researcher recommended that young people be educated (awareness, advertisement on the mass media) about the effects of pornography, issues on the effects on the brain should be deliberated and unrealistic sexual values and beliefs; explicit images can cause. policy makers, health professionals and law enforcement should help in fostering and supporting the healthy development of youth by raising the drinking age and the age at which alcohol may be purchased to adolescents and further restriction on the advertising of alcohol. The researcher also recommends that government carry out greater investment in treatment for young people with significant alcohol related problems.

Parents should be educated on good parenting behaviors; A parent-child relation that reflects patience, responsiveness and respect towards the child is associated with optimal outcomes in social behavior and enhances secure attachment.

5.5. Limitations of the study

Several limitations of the study should be mentioned. Which include the following: First, the cause-effect relationships could not be determined from the accidental sampling design data. Data were collected using self-reporting questionnaires, which caused bias to the study. Also, the participants of this study were limited to the population of student in Oye and Ikole campus.

Another limitation was that, the participants sampled for this study were just one university. Furthermore, there was inconsistency in response due to numbers of items on the questionnaires, it discouraged the participants. Reason for this limitation may be that not all late male adolescents in the institution consume alcohol, use pornography and feel insecure with their parents.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE-EKITI

I am an undergraduate student of the department of psychology, federal university oye-ekiti, conducting a research on 'psychology and behavior' as my final year project. Kindly note that your identity is not required in participating in this survey and the information provided will be taken confidential. Please give your immediate impressions about the questions in this survey. There is no Right or Wrong answers.

DADA SEGUN OLURANTI

MATRIC NO: PSY/12/0688

Please express your interest to participate in this survey by ticking either "yes" or "no"

SECTION A

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Age: (18-20) or (21-24)

Religious affiliation: Christianity () MUSLIM () traditional ()

Ethnicity: _____

SECTION B

Directions: Read each statement carefully. If the statement is mostly TRUE, place a check mark on the blank next to the item number. If the statement is mostly false, skip the item and place nothing next to the item number.

- ___ 1. I have some sexual sites bookmarked.
- ___ 2. I spend more than 5 hours per week using my computer for sexual pursuits.
- ___ 3. I have joined sexual sites to gain access to online sexual material.
- ___ 4. I have purchased sexual products online.
- ___ 5. I have searched for sexual material through an Internet search tool.
- ___ 6. I have spent more money for online sexual material than I planned.
- ___ 7. Internet sex has sometimes interfered with my certain aspects of my life.
- ___ 8. I have participated in sexually related chats.
- ___ 9. I have a sexualized username or nickname that I use on the Internet.
- ___ 10 I have masturbated while on the Internet.
- ___ 11 I have accessed sexual sites from other computers besides my home.
- ___ 12 No one knows I use my computer for sexual purposes.
- ___ 13 I have tried to hide what is on my computer or monitor so others cannot see it.
- ___ 14 I have stayed up after midnight to access sexual material online.
- ___ 15 I use the Internet to experiment with different aspects of sexuality (e.g., bondage, homosexuality, anal sex, etc.)
- ___ 16 I have my own website which contains some sexual material.
- ___ 17 I have made promises to myself to stop using the Internet for sexual purposes.
- ___ 18 I sometimes use cybersex as a reward for accomplishing something. (e.g., finishing a project, stressful day, etc.)
- ___ 19 When I am unable to access sexual information online, I feel anxious, angry, or disappointed.
- ___ 20 I have increased the risks I take online (give out name and phone number, meet people offline, etc.)
- ___ 21 I have punished myself when I use the Internet for sexual purposes (e.g., time-out from computer, cancel Internet subscription, etc.)
- ___ 22 I have met face to face with someone I met online for romantic purposes.
- ___ 23 I use sexual humor and innuendo with others while online.
- ___ 24 I have run across illegal sexual material while on the Internet.
- ___ 25 I believe I am an Internet sex addict.
- ___ 26 I repeatedly attempt to stop certain sexual behaviors and fail.
- ___ 27 I continue my sexual behavior despite it having caused me problems.
- ___ 28 Before my sexual behavior, I want it, but afterwards I regret it.
- ___ 29 I have lied often to conceal my sexual behavior.
- ___ 30 I believe I am a sex addict.
- ___ 31 I worry about people finding out about my sexual behavior.
- ___ 32 I have made an effort to quit a certain

type of
sexual activity and have failed.
___33 I hide some of my sexual behavior
from
others.

___34 When I have sex, I feel depressed
afterwards

SECTION C- please look at the following items and circle an option that is most true of you.

In the last 30 days, how many times have you ...

	Number of times					
1. Drunk beer (more than a sip or taste)?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
2. Drunk wine or wine coolers (more than a sip or taste)?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
3. Smoked cigarettes?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
4. Been drunk?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more
5. Drunk liquor (like whiskey or gin)?	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20 or more

SECTION D- kindly tick the following list and decide the relationship between you and your parents.

How often would you say that ...

	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
1. You get along well with your parent?	4	3	2	1
2. You feel that you can really trust your parent?	4	3	2	1
3. Your parent does not understand you?	4	3	2	1

4. Your parent is too demanding?	4	3	2	1
5. You really enjoy your parent?	4	3	2	1
6. You have a lot of respect for your parent?	4	3	2	1
7. Your parent interferes with your activities?	4	3	2	1
8. You think your parent is terrific?	4	3	2	1
9. You feel very angry toward your parent?	4	3	2	1
10. You feel violent toward your parent?	4	3	2	1
11. You feel proud of your parent?	4	3	2	1

SECTION E-

3. Please read each statement carefully and then circle that number from 1 to 7 that you feel best represents your opinion. The points on the scale have the following meaning:

1 = completely disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = disagree somewhat, 4 = neutral, 5 = agree somewhat, 6 = agree, 7 = completely agree

ITEMS	CD	D	DS	N	AS	A	CA
1. When it comes to sexual contacts, women expect men to take the lead							
2. Once a man and a woman have started "making out", a woman's misgivings against sex will automatically disappear.							
3. A lot of women strongly complain about sexual infringements for no real reason, just to appear emancipated.							
4. To get custody for their children, women often falsely accuse their ex-husband of a tendency towards sexual violence							

5. Interpreting harmless gestures as "sexual harassment" is a popular weapon in the battle of the sexes.							
6. It is a biological necessity for men to release sexual pressure from time to time. completely disagree							
7. After a rape, women nowadays receive ample support							
8. Nowadays, a large proportion of rapes is partly caused by the depiction of sexuality in the media as this raises the sex drive of potential perpetrators							
9. If a woman invites a man to her home for a cup of coffee after a night out this means that she wants to have sex							
10. As long as they don't go too far, suggestive remarks and allusions simply tell a woman that she is attractive							
11. Any woman who is careless enough to walk through "dark alleys" at night is partly to be blamed if she is raped							
12. When a woman starts a relationship with a man, she must be aware that the man will assert his right to have sex.							
13. Most women prefer to be praised for their looks rather than their intelligence.							
14. Because the fascination caused by sex is disproportionately large, our society's sensitivity to crimes in this area is disproportionate as well							
15. Women like to play coy. This does not mean that they do not want sex. completely disagree							
16. Many women tend to exaggerate the problem of male violence.							
17. When a man urges his female partner to have sex, this cannot be called rape.							
18. When a single woman invites a single man to her flat she signals that she is not averse to having sex.							
19. When politicians deal with the topic of rape, they do so mainly because this topic is likely to attract the attention of the media.							
20. When defining "marital rape", there is no clear-cut distinction between normal conjugal intercourse and rape							
21. A man's sexuality functions like a steam							

to "let off steam"							
22. Women often accuse their husbands of marital rape just to retaliate for a failed relationship							
23. The discussion about sexual harassment on the job has mainly resulted in many a harmless behavior being misinterpreted as harassment.							

SPSS OUTPUT

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=RA ETH
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

Frequencies

Statistics

		RA	ETH
N	Valid	201	201
	Missing	0	0

Frequency Table

RA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christianity	149	74.1	74.1	74.1
	Islam	37	18.4	18.4	92.5
	Traditional	15	7.5	7.5	100.0
	Total	201	100.0	100.0	

ETH

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yoruba	115	57.2	57.2	57.2
	Igbo	48	23.9	23.9	81.1
	Hausa	34	16.9	16.9	98.0
	No indication	4	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	201	100.0	100.0	

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=AGE PU AU FA SAB
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
AGE	201	2	23	20.39	1.926
Pornographic use	201	28	37	32.59	2.160
Alcohol consumption	201	20	35	27.65	2.751
Family attachment	201	24	40	33.70	2.704
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	201	140	184	164.39	8.621
Valid N (listwise)	201				

T-TEST GROUPS=PU1(1 2)
 /MISSING=ANALYSIS
 /VARIABLES=SAB
 /CRITERIA=CI(.95).

T-Test

Group Statistics

Pornographic use		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Low pornographic use	39	164.67	9.810	1.571
	High pornographic use	72	163.49	9.012	1.062

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Equal variances assumed	.200	.656	.639	109	.524	1.181
	Equal variances not assumed			.623	72.567	.535	1.181

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means			
		Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
			Lower	Upper	
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Equal variances assumed	1.849	-2.483	4.844	
	Equal variances not assumed	1.896	-2.599	4.960	

T-TEST GROUPS=AUI(1 2)
 /MISSING=ANALYSIS
 /VARIABLES=SAB
 /CRITERIA=CI(.95).

T-Test

Group Statistics

Alcohol consumption		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Low alcohol use	44	164.70	8.321	1.254
	High alcohol use	52	162.92	8.453	1.172

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Equal variances assumed	.000	.984	1.036	94	.303	
	Equal variances not assumed			1.038	91.839	.302	

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		
		Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
			Lower	Upper
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Equal variances assumed	1.719	-1.632	
	Equal variances not assumed	1.717	-1.628	

/MISSING=ANALYSIS
/VARIABLES=SAB
/CRITERIA=CI(.95).

T-Test

Group Statistics

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Family attachment				
	Insecure family attachment	37	165.59	8.594	1.413
	Secure family attachment	49	161.10	8.682	1.240

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Equal variances assumed	.004	.950	2.386	84	.019	4.493
	Equal variances not assumed			2.390	78.087	.019	4.493

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		
		Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
			Lower	Upper
Sexual aggressiveness behaviour	Equal variances assumed	1.883	.748	8.237
	Equal variances not assumed	1.880	.750	8.235

REGRESSION
 /MISSING LISTWISE
 /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
 /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
 /NOORIGIN
 /DEPENDENT SAB
 /METHOD=ENTER PU AU FA.

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Family attachment, Alcohol consumption, Pornographic use ^b		Enter

- a. Dependent Variable: Sexual aggressiveness behaviour
 b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.247 ^a	.061	.047	8.418

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Family attachment, Alcohol consumption, Pornographic use

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	904.491	3	301.497	4.254	.006 ^b
	Residual	13961.459	197	70.870		
	Total	14865.950	200			

- a. Dependent Variable: Sexual aggressiveness behaviour
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Family attachment, Alcohol consumption, Pornographic use

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	198.487	13.219		15.015	.000
	Pornographic use	-.105	.277	-.026	-.378	.706
	Alcohol consumption	-.176	.217	-.056	-.810	.419
	Family attachment	-.766	.221	-.240	-3.468	.001

- a. Dependent Variable: Sexual aggressiveness behaviour

RELIABILITY

/VARIABLES=ISST1 ISST2 ISST3 ISST4 ISST31 ISST34 ISST33 ISST32 ISST19 ISST30 ISST27 ISST29 ISST28
ISST26 ISST25 ISST24 ISST20 ISST23 ISST22 ISST21 ISST16 ISST18 ISST17 ISST10 ISST15 ISST13 ISST14 ISST11
ISST12 ISST5 ISST6 ISST9 ISST7 ISST8
/SCALE('PORNOGRAPHY USE') ALL
/MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: PORNOGRAPHY USE

		N	%
Cases	Valid	199	99.0
	Excluded ^a	2	1.0
	Total	201	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.553	34

RELIABILITY

/VARIABLES=DA1 DA2 DA3 DA4 DA5 DA6
/SCALE('Alcohol use') ALL
/MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: Alcohol use

		N	%
Cases	Valid	201	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	201	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.079	6

RELIABILITY

/VARIABLES=PCA1 PCA2 PCA3 PCA4 PCA5 PCA11 PCA8 PCA10 PCA9 PCA6 PCA7
/SCALE('Family Attachment') ALL
/MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: Family Attachment

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	201	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	201	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha ^a	N of Items
-.176	11

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

RELIABILITY

/VARIABLES=AMMSA1 AMMSA2 AMMSA3 AMMSA4 AMMSA5 AMMSA28 AMMSA29 AMMSA30 AMMSA26 AMMSA27
AMMSA25 AMMSA23 AMMSA24 AMMSA22 AMMSA21 AMMSA20 AMMSA17 AMMSA19 AMMSA18 AMMSA16
AMMSA15 AMMSA13 AMMSA14 AMMSA6 AMMSA11 AMMSA12 AMMSA10 AMMSA9 AMMSA7 AMMSA8
/SCALE('Sexual Aggressiveness') ALL
/MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: Sexual Aggressiveness

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	200	99.5
	Excluded ^a	1	.5
	Total	201	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.369	30