

**INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOSITY, SEXUAL COMPULSIVITY AND PARENTS'
MARITAL STATUS ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT EXPERIENCE AMONG
FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI**

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**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
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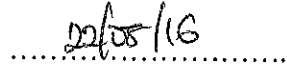
CERTIFICATION

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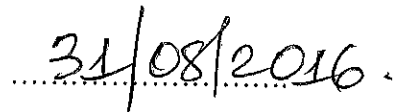


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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty for His goodness, mercy, favor and protection throughout the course of this research and for seeing me through it successfully.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A sincere gratitude to God Almighty for the love, protection throughout the period of this project, a big thank you to my ever loving, ever wonderful parents Mr. & Mrs. Ola, my sibling Abiodun Ola and Oluwagbeminiyi Ola for their support and encouragement.

To my ever supporting supervisor Dr. Abiodun Lawal for his constant assistance and guidance throughout the period of this project, always sparing time and effort just to make sure I do a good job, I say thank you sir. To my other lecturers for their occasional inputs thank you so much.

To my friends and classmates for their moral, spiritual support; I say thank you, I pray that God see you through in all areas of your lives.

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ABSTRACT

Issue of sexual harassment toward female students in Universities continues to attract attention of researchers in order to suggest possible ways of controlling the immorality. This study examined influence of religiosity, sexual compulsivity and parent's marital status on sexual harassment experience of female undergraduates in Federal University Oye Ekiti. Ex-post facto research design was used in the study. With the use of accidental sampling method, questionnaires that comprised of demographics and reliable scales measuring religiosity, sexual compulsivity and sexual harassment experience were administered to 193 female undergraduates at both campuses of the university. Hypotheses were tested using t-test for independent samples and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Results revealed a significant influence of sexual compulsivity on sexual harassment experience and a non-significant influence of religiosity on sexual harassment experience of female students. Also, a non-significant influence of parents' marital status on their sexual harassment experience was recorded. It can be concluded that sexual compulsivity is vital to sexual harassment experience among female students. These findings were discussed and practical implications and recommendations were made.

Keywords: Sexual harassment experience, religiosity, sexual compulsivity, female undergraduates

Word Count: 174

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY.

Unobtrusively, a lot of ladies are confronted with a daunting struggle at home, at work and on school grounds. The struggle is sexual harassment. The numbers are indeed amazing. Consistently, a huge number of ladies are sexually harassed, in developing nations due to culture or other factors women are afraid to speak out making the problem not so noticeable. Sexual harassment unlike rape and domestic violence have only recently been articulated and recognized as a social problem. Despite the fact that up to 47.3% of the workforce is now female, sexual harassment is still not recognized as a serious issue, it is frequently downplayed and treated as a joke (Gomez, 2009 & Zariana, 2003). Every day, women experience various kinds of demeaning sexual comments, insults and threatening talks, a lot of women are confronted with some form of sexual harassment in the workplace, at home and at some point during their career or study. As shocking and humiliating as it is to be sexually harassed by someone, a lot of women find themselves being doubly victimized through the reactions of judgmental friends, co-workers who might think the victim didn't do enough to stop the sexual harassment from occurring, some even go as far as to say the victim somehow "asked for it" depending on how they handled or responded to the situation.

Sexual harassment can occur in different forms, it could be in form of unwanted sexual gestures, talks, physical touch or rape, rape is the most common form of sexual harassment, sexual harassment could occur without physical contact or injury, any sexual gesture that is unwanted and not welcomed can be referred to as sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can happen to anybody

be it a male or a female, the most common being harassment of females although more males than female could be victims in some forms of sexual harassment. For example, 37% of the male students claimed that they were called homosexual, whereas only 13% of the female students faced this type of verbal harassment (Young et al., 2008). Sexual harassment is different from flirting, playing around, or other types of behavior that you enjoy or welcome. Know your rights guide (2013) stated that sexual harassment is more common than we might think because many students are too scared or too embarrassed to report it.

Sexual harassment in school can be referred to as unwanted and unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature that interferes with the right to receive an equal educational opportunity, students, lecturers or even other staff member of schools harass students be it male or female, some are even threatened to be failed if they refuse the harassers advancements and are forced to cave in or accept the advances, females at home or in school get approached with all sorts of inappropriate comments and remarks. Inappropriate behavior like sexual harassment is a part of daily life in middle and high schools. 48% of the students surveyed in a research by Hill & Kearn (2011) reported having experienced some form of sexual harassment in the 2010–11 school year, and 87% of those students reported that their sexual harassment experience had a negative effect on them. Sexual harassment by electronic means affected about 30% of the students and interestingly many of the students harassed online were also harassed in person.

Sexual harassment threaten students' safety and also inhibits learning, it is a widespread problem that adversely affects students' emotional and educational development. Although some people may argue that men also get sexually harassed. That fact is not being disputed but most of the time women get sexually harassed than men probably because they are not as strong physically as men to protect themselves or because they feel more victimized and stigmatized than men when

the act occurs. Gibbs and Balthrope (1982) noted that male harassment of female is the most common type of sexual harassment because in most academic settings the majority of the bosses or professors are men. Again and again this negative emotional effects' takes a toll on females educational training, bringing about diminished productivity and increased truancy from school (Cheshire, 2004) cited in American Association Of University Women (2011). Adedayo (1988) identified nine ways by which men harass women sexually as when men: (i) Make suggestive remarks on woman's clothes/looks (ii) Make unnecessary contact with woman (iii) Lean on women (iv) Pinch women in certain places (v) Call women pet names e.g. darl, sugar, honey, etc; vi) Crack crude jokes (vii) Verbally abuse women (viii) Unduly overburden women with load of work and (ix) Talk to women rudely or belittle them.

Certain parental background and psychological factors are likely to predispose female students to experiencing sexual harassment on campus. Parental background of females such as marital status of their parents might help guide against or predispose a female to being sexually harassed. Also, extent at which a female worships her God might affect the way she portrays herself; which might guide or predispose her towards being harassed sexually. Another relevant predisposing factor to being sexually harassed could be high degree of urge for sex in a female. In view of this, the researcher examined how parents' marital status, religiosity and sexual compulsivity influence sexual harassment among female undergraduates.

Religiosity is a complex and difficult construct to define because of its diversity, religiosity to one might not mean the same to another for example a theologian will define religiosity from a stand point of faith and a religious educator will focus on orthodoxy and belief (Groome & Corso,1999). Religiosity simply put refers to the extent of one's relationship with God and ones feelings about God. A growing body of research proposes that religious engagement may

encourage or shield adolescents from contribution in peaceful and un-peaceful conduct, in any case, in spite of demographic proof recommending that religion might be especially essential among youths, African American ladies research on religiosity as a hopeful protective component for this important subpopulation is inadequate. Salas-Wright, Lombe, Nebbitt, said ‘ ‘ A deeper understanding of the role of religiosity in the lives of young African American women can potentially shed light on conceptual debates on the topic of religiosity and serve to promote youth development efforts aimed at integrating religious or spiritual themes into the prevention of antisocial behavior’. Antisocial behavior is understood as the absence of sympathy toward the essential privileges of others and social standards or guidelines, for example, property obliteration, robbery, and hostility toward others. According to Salas-Wright, Tirmazi, Lombe, and Nebbitt’s research on religiosity and anti-social behavior, religiosity is inversely associated with nonviolent antisocial behaviors across a wide spectrum of severity. The findings propose that religiosity is an essential defensive element against antisocial behavior in the lives of young African American, but the defensive impact varies in terms of the nature of the violent or nonviolent behavior in question, apart from religiosity sexual compulsivity can also influence sexual harassment experience among university undergraduates.

Sex is a natural part of life, it facilitates procreation and can enhance closeness between romantic partners, be that as it may, it can hurt a man's wellbeing and prosperity when taken to an extreme. Sexual compulsivity can also be referred to as sexual addiction, it is a condition where a man builds up an unfortunate obsession with engaging in sexual relations. This condition likewise includes hyper sexuality, where the individual experiences frequent or increased sexual urges or activity. According to Delmonico, 2004; Giugliano, 2004; Goodman, 1993; Price, 2004; Quadland & Shattls, 1987; Schwartz & Masters, 1983), compulsive masturbation, extreme utilization of

pornography, online sexual talk and dating services, sexual relationships with multiple partners who can sometimes be anonymous, and obsessive sexual related thoughts are typically patterns and symptoms of sexual addiction. According to PsychGuides there are different types of sexual addiction and they include addiction to the following; Pornography; Prostitution; Masturbation or fantasy; Sadistic or masochistic behavior; Exhibition/Voyeurism; and Other excessive sexual pursuits, sexual compulsivity in one factor that can and may influence sexual harassment experience among female students. Sex addicts engage in multiple behaviours that can get them into even more trouble like sexual harassment. A sex addict could give a sex harasser the impression that he or she wants to be sexually engaged with him or her(the harasser) with how he or she (addict) behaves, the addict might just be acting in the way he or she pleases but may not directly or indirectly request to be harassed.

Sex addiction can cause a person to exhibit uncharacteristic behaviour and make poor decisions, sex addict pass on mixed signals with their behavior which may bring about harassment from another individual. Also sexual compulsivity can be a cause of sexual harassment on the part of the harasser, an individual who is overly sexually active and can't control his or her urges to have sex is most likely to forcefully engage in sexual act with a non-consenting individual. (*The Society for the Advancement of Sexual Health*). This study examined influence of religiosity, sexual compulsivity and parents' marital status on sexual harassment experience among female undergraduates of Federal University Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The researcher generally observed from various point of views that female students of higher institutions experience some form of sexual harassment during their period of study. Often than usual, female students and parents have complained about the decline in academic performance, increasing absenteeism and loss of interest in attending lectures and doing school work (Chesire, 2004). Female students complain about experiencing some form of sexual harassment in the hands of their lecturers, fellow students and even nonacademic staffs. According to Hostile Hallways (2001), 83% of the girls and 60% of the boys reported experiencing sexual harassment in school. Lecturers have been neck deep in academic corruption without anybody challenging them, they act like the lords of the manor as they take advantage of young undergraduates that look up to them for academic direction and imparting knowledge in them (Ocheyenor, 2015).

A lot of news have been reported on many social media platforms about disgraceful acts by lecturers trying to force female students into engaging in certain sexual activities with them else they will be failed. Female students get scared of going to class and have lost interest in their school works because of their lecturers or because of fear of being molested by a fellow student. In Nigeria the issue of sexual harassment has been purposely neglected by authorities (Ibekwe, 2015). Also as reported by students approached by premium times newspaper (2015) many lecturers caught in the act were merely told to “go and sin no more” without proper punishment being meted out to them. According to a survey published in premium times newspaper (2015), many students confessed that they were neither aware of where to go or whom to approach when lecturers or male students harassed them, they expressed absence of confidence in the capacity or the ability of the university authority to provide justice in cases of sexual harassment or sexual

assault, most of them dreaded being exploited or victimized in the event that they reported (Ibekwe, 2015).

Education is very important but if students lack faith in the educational system then a solution needs to be found to this problem, students need to be able to attend lecture without fear or tension so they can learn properly and gain from being in school. A lecture at the University of Benin, Dr. Daniel Ekharefo in an article published by Vanguard newspaper blamed the lecturers, female students and school authorities. He said ' I wonder the level of perversion in the individuals in such cases. Young people should avoid shortcuts to success as many lecturers, who sleep with students ride on the promise to give them good grades but eventually just take advantage of them' (Vanguard news; rape, sexual harassment in Nigeria ivory towers). The lack of willingness of universities to vigorously tackle sexual harassment and other inappropriate behavior such as sex-for-marks coupled with a lack of confidence in the system to impartially dispense justice, have seen some students resort to taking the law into their hands, some lecturers have been set up, stripped, beaten and humiliated by students desperate for revenge (Premium times, March 2015).

In the course of this research, the following research questions will be provided answers

1. Does religiosity influence sexual harassment experience among female students in Federal University Oye-Ekiti?
2. Does sexual compulsivity influence sexual harassment experience among female students in Federal University Oye-Ekiti?
3. Does parental marital status influence sexual harassment experience among female students in Federal University Oye Ekiti?

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of the study is to examine the influence of religiosity, sexual compulsivity and parents' marital status on sexual harassment experience among female undergraduates in Federal University Oye Ekiti

The specific objectives of this study are to investigate:

1. The influence of religiosity on sexual harassment experience among female students in Federal University Oye-Ekiti
2. The influence of sexual compulsivity on sexual harassment experience among female students in Federal University Oye-Ekiti.
3. The influence of parents' marital status on sexual harassment experience among female undergraduates in Federal University Oye-Ekiti.

1.4. RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study would help students identify the causes of sexual harassment on campus and educate them on how to comport themselves on campus in order to avoid being sexually harassed. Identifying the level of religiosity that can help students overcome or avoid sexual harassment experience can help students make wise decisions about their religiosity. More so findings from this study will educate school authorities on how to help sex addicts that are either students or staff and how to avoid sexual harassment, students who are sex addict will be provided behavior change processes to help them get rid of their problem and also lecturers or staff who are sexually compulsive will be educated on how to control their libido in order to prevent them from sexually harassing people of the opposite sex. Also, the findings of the research will help educate parents on how their marital and sex life affects their children and their sexual behaviour, it will

also help them to be more aware of and understand their children sexual behavior and also educate them on how to help their troubled children.

Findings from this research will make the government more aware of the menace 'sexual harassment' and how to curb its occurrence and also assist individuals who have in one way or another been victim of the act by establishing programs to protect them and/or establishing programs to prevents its occurrence, it will also help them provide protection from sex offenders in schools so that they can focus on their education and benefit the entire society at large.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 FISHBEIN AND AJZEN THEORY OF REASONED ACTION

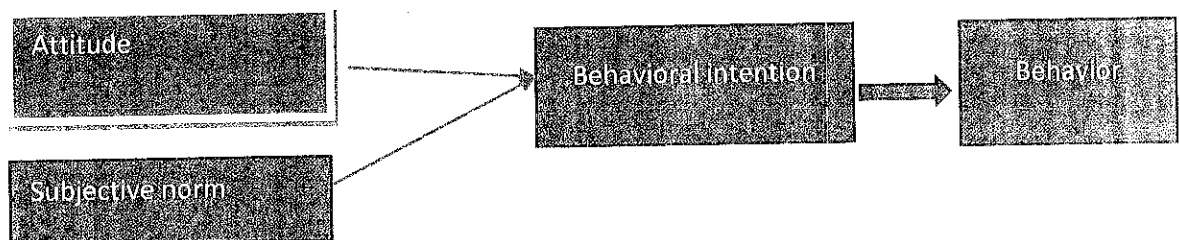
To better understand people's attitude Martin Fishbein and Icek Ajzen proposed a theory in 1975 based on previous research to explain the relationship between attitudes and behavior within human action and it is used to predicts how individuals will behave based on their pre-existing attitudes and behavioral intentions, an individual's decision to engage in a particular behavior is based on the outcomes the individual expects will come as a result of performing the behavior. The theory of reasoned action sets to understand individual's voluntary behavior, according to the theory, behavior is determined by ones behavioral intention to perform the behavior, an intention is a plan or likelihood that a person will behave in a particular way in a specific situation, one's attitude and subjective norm.

Attitude can be referred to as one's positive or negative predisposition to a particular phenomenon, person or issue. Our attitudes determine what course of actions we will take, attitudes are influenced by past experience, subjective norm is the society's expectations of us (for example is this act supported by societal norms and values?), subjective norms are influenced by our perceptions of the beliefs of those around us: parents, colleagues, partners etc., also the strength of our intentions determines if we will engage in a particular act or not, an individual's intention can be strong or weak. The strength of our intentions go a long way in predicting whether or not we will act in a certain way, when we have strong intentions we are most likely to exert more effort in performing a particular behavior, for example an addict trying to stop smoking will say to himself 'the society frowns at smoking as its risky to one's health'(subjective norm), 'smoking is

actually bad, it damages one's health and does not make someone look responsible'(attitude: negative), but " I do not feel like stopping in fact I do not want to stop"(intention), with this self-conversation it can be deduced that the society frowns at smoking so one should not smoke, and the speaker also understands the dangers of smoking, but his intention is weak, normally with his understanding of the societies position on smoking and understanding about the negative effects of smoking he will be expected to stop smoking, but with that kind of weak intention he might not stop smoking.

It is called the theory of reasoned action because of its accentuation on understanding reasons for an action, by focusing on attitudes and norms, theory of reasoned action because it provides a structure to distinguishing and measuring the basic explanations behind a person's intent to behave in a certain way. The more we understand the attitudes and norms that influence people's intent, the more accurately we will be able to predict their behavior and help avoid occurrence of anti-social behavior like sexual harassment. The health education implications of this theory allow us to identify how and where to target strategies for changing behavior (Morisky 2002).

Figure 1: Theory of reasoned action model



IMPLICATIONS FOR SEXUAL HARASSING BEHAVIOR

If the theory of reasoned action holds, males who harass females already have strong intentions to regardless of what she wears, how compulsive she is to sex or how religious she is. Following this theory a male who believes he is going to achieve some kind of sexual gratification from harassing a female rather than thinking of how wrong it is, is likely to engage in sexual harassment or if he feels having forced sex with a woman or harassing a lady in public will increase his morale and the respect of his friends for him then he is most likely to engage in such acts, unlike a man who thinks about the act and how wrong it is. A man who reasons about the right and wrong of an act before performing it is most likely to do what's right than what's wrong. In order to avoid incessant occurrence of sexual harassment, we must ensure that individuals understand the negative subjective norm attached to the act and also ensure that people develop negative attitudes towards it, by punishing past offenders so others learn from them.

2.1.2 THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR

The theory of planned behavior (TPB), a modification of the theory of reasoned action, was based on the assumption that human beings are usually quite rational and make systematic use of the information available to them (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). The theory was formulated through Ajzen's article: From intention to action: A theory of planned behaviour. The theory of reasoned action was formulated as regards voluntary behaviour, but then he realized all behaviours are not voluntary 100% and under control, so they added perceived behavioural control. Perceived behavioural control is determined by the total set of accessible control beliefs, i.e., beliefs about the presence of factors that may facilitate or impede performance of the behaviour. The theory of

reasoned action only stipulated attitude and subjective norm as the base of intentions and intentions as the determinant of behaviors but the theory of planned behavior included perceived behavioral control i.e an individual's perceived ability to perform a behaviour together with his or her attitudes towards the behaviour and subjective norms will determine his or her intentions. The variance in intention is composed of three global constructs: (a) attitude toward the behaviour, (b) subjective norms, and (c) control.

Several studies have reported the association of the intention-behavior relationship (Ajzen, 2001; Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980); Conner & Armitage 1988). Because some of the variance in intentions remains unexplained by attitude, subjective norms, and control, differentiated components were identified that were able to explain the variance within attitudes, subjective norms, and control. (Armitage, Ajzen, Conner, Hagger, Rhodes & Courneya 2003). Differentiated components of attitude include affective attitude (the degree to which a behaviour is thought to be enjoyable) and instrumental attitude (the degree to which a behaviour is thought to be beneficial). Differentiated components of subjective norms include descriptive norms (whether one believes the behaviour is performed by important others) and injunctive norms (whether one believes the behaviour is approved by significant others). The differentiated components of control variables include perceived controllability (whether one believes he or she has the resources to carry out a specific behaviour) and self-efficacy (the situation-specific belief that one has the confidence to carry out a specific behaviour), all these factors predict an individual's behaviour.

2.1.3 COGNITIVE DISSONANCE THEORY

Cognitive dissonance theory was proposed by Festinger (1957). It was developed based on the concept of homeostasis, which is maintaining equilibrium within an organism (or within a person, in this case) (Neel, 1977). The theory of cognitive dissonance asserts that the presence of incompatible cognitions is tension-inducing; as with any tension, a person will seek ways of reducing it" (Dember & Jenkins, 1970), the theory suggests that we have an inner drive to hold all our attitudes and beliefs in harmony and avoid disharmony (dissonance) because we find this dissonance unpleasant. For cognitive dissonance to truly take effect, a person must feel that they freely choose to participate in the counter- attitudinal behaviour (Franzoi, 2000).

Cognitive dissonance refers to a situation involving clashing states of mind, convictions or practices, leading to a change in one of the dispositions, convictions or practices to diminish the uneasiness and reestablish harmony. The focus of this theory is the principle of consistency; this theory posit that as humans we seek consistency in our beliefs and attitude. According to Leon Festinger, we hold much cognition about the world and ourselves; when they clash, a discrepancy is evoked, resulting in a state of tension known as cognitive dissonance also the amount of dissonance people experience can depend on a few different factors, including how highly we value a particular belief and the degree to which our beliefs are inconsistent. The overall strength of the dissonance can be influenced by several factors. Cognitions that are more personal, such as beliefs about the self, tend to result in greater dissonance. The importance of the cognitions also plays a role. Things that involve highly valued typically result in stronger dissonance. The ratio between dissonant thoughts and consonant thoughts can also play a role in how strong the feelings of dissonance are. The greater the strength of the dissonance, the more pressure there is to relieve the feelings of discomfort.

According to the theory, we all recognize, at some level, when we are acting in a way that is inconsistent with our beliefs/attitudes/opinions. In effect, there is a built in alarm that goes off when we notice such an inconsistency, whether we like it or not, humans are sensitive to inconsistencies between actions and beliefs.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Festinger proposed that a powerful motive to maintain cognitive consistency can give rise to irrational and sometimes maladaptive behavior. When we try to justify the inconsistency we have in our beliefs or cognitions we may exhibit maladaptive behaviour because we are trying to justify certain actions. For example a man is trying to woo a woman and she refuses but she keeps tempting him by wearing skimpy dresses and every time she comes around him he attempts to win her over, such a man can say to himself “she comes here I don’t call her, but she keeps tempting me, if I rape her nobody will blame me because she has been tempting me for a very long time”, such thought can make a man sexually molest a woman which is absolutely wrong.

2.1.4 THEORIES OF SELF CONTROL

Theories of self-control or self-control theory was propounded by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) it is a criminological theory about the lack of individual self-control as the main factor behind criminal behaviour. Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) tried to perform various objectives when they formulated their theory of self-control and crime, they intended to create a theory on the basis of what was known from research about criminal events and criminals instead of to repeat observationally unclear sociological speculations. Finally they looked to build up a theory that would explain crime generally, that is, across times, persons, and circumstances.

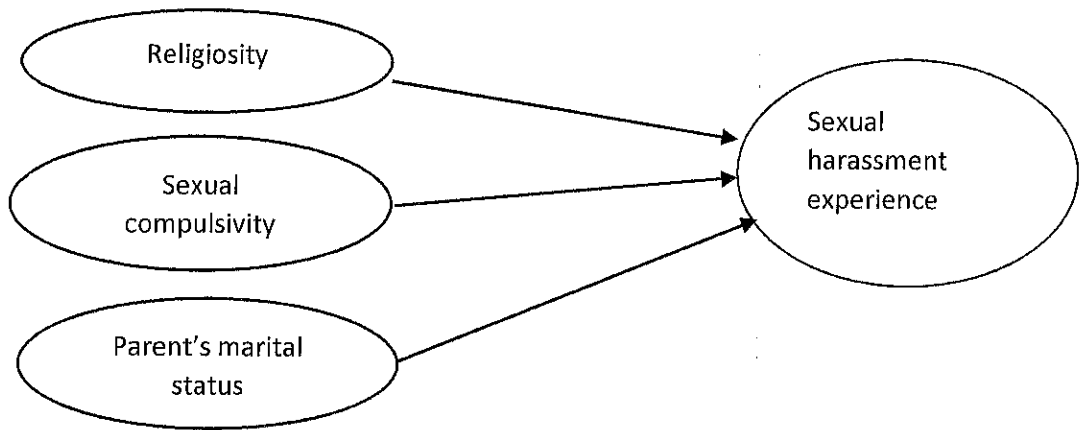
In developing their theory, Gottfredson and Hirschi started by looking at what criminologists know about crime and criminals. Their research revealed that criminal events are generally based on immediate gratification or removal of an irritant, they are easy, and are varied. Similarly, they found that criminals displayed characteristics similar to crime events: Criminals were found among individuals seeking immediate and easy gratification and whose behaviour included numerous types of crime and other deviant behaviors. Gottfredson and Hirschi therefore claimed that the crime and the criminal were contiguous elements. At the heart of criminal events and criminals was one stable construct: low self-control. This, Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) claimed, explained criminal acts and behaviour across time, gender, ethnicity, and crime types. Beyond crime, low self-control was further evident in behaviour analogous to criminal acts, such as antisocial (but not illegal), deviant, and risk-taking behaviour (e.g., smoking, excessive drinking, riding a bike without a helmet, skydiving). This, according to Gottfredson and Hirschi, constituted a general theory of crime: Low self-control was the general, antecedent cause of forceful/fraudulent acts “undertaken in pursuit of self-interest” .

Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) contended that, ultimately, one does not develop low self-control or low self-restraint, instead, possessing low self-control is more a matter of having not developed self-control as a young child, and acquiring self-control is a matter of socialization. Gottfredson and Hirschi placed the onus of this socialization primarily on parents, A child with low self-control then becomes the product of “ineffective childrearing”, low self-control manifests itself in the “absence of nurturance, discipline, or training”. The self-control theory of crime suggests that people who were insufficiently parented before the age of eight grow less self-control than people of around the same age who were raised with better child parenting, research has also found that low levels of self-control are correlated with criminal and impulsive conduct.

Low self-control manifests in a variety of ways, individuals with low self-restraint cannot postpone satisfaction, for they are centered around the present, they need it now thus, low restraint individuals act incautiously, without much thought and taking into account what they are feeling right now. This makes them risk takers; they don't consider the consequences of their behavior mostly before acting, low self-control is associated with minimal tolerance thresholds and a self-centered, indifferent attitude, which allows criminals to remove themselves from the harm they do to their victims and gives them the justifications for committing crimes (i.e., in an effort to remove frustrations and pains).

Sex addicts can in many ways avoid being sexually harassed if they care to think of the consequences of their behaviours but they do not, they engage in a lot of behaviours that can get them in trouble without thinking, and individual can read wrong meanings to the behaviour of a sex addict and harass the individual thinking "she wants it" if not she will not be acting this way. Also when an individual cannot control his impulsive desire to have sex he or she will go to any length to satisfy his or her immediate urge which may include harassing someone else sexually.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



The study seeks to find out if one's level of religiosity can influence one's sexual harassment experience and if one's level of sexual compulsivity can influence one's sexual harassment experience and if one's parent's marital status can influence one's level of sexual harassment experience i. e are religious individual more prone to sexual harassment that non-religious people and are sexual compulsive individuals more prone to sexual harassment than non-sexual compulsive individuals and also does an individual's parents marital status influence her level of sexual harassment experience.

Females get coerced into engaging in sexual inappropriate acts by various individuals including their boss at work, their lecturer at school or even friends and family. The issue of sexual harassment and the associated impact on the target has been examined in a number of studies (Fitzgerald, 1998; Murrell, 1995). For example, Fitzgerald (1998) and Murrell (1995) produced data revealing that when sexual harassment is experienced as intense and frequent, the victim reported feeling depressed, anxious, and exhibited physical problems.

Donald & Percival (1989) investigated the description of female and male students' experiences of sexual harassment at a small university. Two hundred and fifteen undergraduates were surveyed, 36.1% of those surveyed, returned a questionnaire that included 34 incidents grouped into four categories of experience: in class, with faculty, with staff, and with students. 89% of women and 85.1% of men reported at least one incident of harassment, with most incidents occurring in class or with other students. Most students experienced a number of these incidents ($M=6.22$ for women, $M=5.60$ for men).

Loveraine (1980) adopted a descriptive survey method in his study-*Sexual Harassment in Higher Education: A perceptual Study of Academic Women in a State University System*. The study assessed the nature, incidence and consequence of the perceptions of selected academic women concerning their experiences with sexual harassment in the higher education work setting. The research identified those interactions which would be considered sexual harassing in the work place, their dynamics, and the career effects of such experiences on the professional likes of selected women employed in a State University System.

A study by the American Association of University Women (2011), for example, found that 83% of female and 79% of male students in grades 8 through 11 had been sexually harassed at school in ways that interfered with their lives. One third of the surveyed students—20% of boys and 44% of girls—said that they fear being sexually harassed during the school day. Students who experience sexual harassment are likely to react by talking less in class, not wanting to go to school, and finding it hard to pay attention in school. Nikita Prakash (2011) stated that a study released in 2010 in India, of 600 female employees working in IT and BPO industries it was found that 88%

of women were subject to sexual harassment in their workplace, with supervisors often in over 70% of cases being to blame.

Sexual harassment can take place in person or through electronic means such as text messages and social media. School staff can be harassers, but student peer-to-peer sexual harassment makes up the bulk of sexual harassment at middle and high schools (Eckes, 2006). Students who sexually harass other students are likely to have been sexually harassed themselves (Fineran & Bolen, 2006). It is estimated that over 50% of all women have experienced sexual harassment in workplaces, and 20-30% of female students have been sexually harassed (Gervasio & Ruckdeschel, 1992). A new study co-authored by the University of Utah's Kristina A. Diekmann, a professor in the David Eccles School of Business, illustrates how "passive" victims of sexual harassment in the workplace—women who don't aggressively and directly respond to a harassment situation, or even report it afterward—are often unfairly condemned by coworkers, to the point where their peers wouldn't recommend them for a job or want to collaborate with them on projects in the workplace. Diekmann said. "While most people predict they would take immediate action against a harasser—report them, walk out, tell them to stop—most victims of sexual harassment don't take any action and remain passive. As a consequence, because people mis-predict that they would take action against the harasser, they condemn the victim who remains passive and socially distance themselves from that victim. So, sexual harassment victims are double-victimized, once by their harasser, and twice by their colleagues who condemn them for remaining passive. Such double-victimization is clearly bad for the victim involved, victims of sexual harassment suffer from reduction in interest in school work and meeting people especially people of the opposite sex or reduction in job satisfaction if it is a work place sexual harassment.

The Nigerian legal system provides little respite for victims of sexual harassment unlike developed countries where the legal system is more effective (Gregorio, 2002).

Both the Federal courts and the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the United States Department of Education (ED) recognize two forms of unlawful sexual harassment in education. The first form is quid pro quo harassment as defined by the guidance in the "Federal Register," issued on March 13, 1997, by the OCR (ED, 1997). Quid pro quo harassment occurs when a school employee (lecturer or other staff) explicitly or implicitly conditions a student's participation in an education program or activity or bases an educational decision on the student's submission to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Quid pro quo harassment is equally unlawful whether the student resists and suffers the threatened harm or submits and thus avoids the threatened harm (ED, 1997). The second recognized form of sexual harassment in schools is hostile-environment harassment. Hostile-environment harassment includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature by an employee, another student, or a third party. This form of harassment requires that the harassing behavior be sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive so as to limit a student's ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program or activity, or to create a hostile or abusive educational environment (ED, 1997). The effect of sexual harassment can be profound and can range from uncomfortable to devastating; they may last a short time or a long period of time and can generate negative symptoms in the place of work, school or environment of occurrence.

Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, Martin (2007) examined the prevalence, nature, and reporting of various types of sexual assault experienced by university students in an effort to inform the development of targeted intervention strategies, they worked with two large, public

universities on the CSA (campus sexual assault) Study. Data were collected using a Web-based survey from over 6,800 undergraduate students (5,466 women and 1,375 men). Data indicated that 13.7% of undergraduate women had been victims of at least one completed sexual assault since entering college: 4.7% were victims of physically forced sexual assault; 7.8% of women were sexually assaulted when they were incapacitated after voluntarily consuming drugs and/or alcohol (i.e., they were victims of alcohol and/or other drug- [AOD] enabled sexual assault); 0.6% were sexually assaulted when they were incapacitated after having been given a drug without their knowledge (i.e., they were certain they had been victims of drug-facilitated sexual assault [DFSA]).

2.3 REVIEW OF RELATED EMPIRICAL STUDIES

2.3.1 RELIGIOSITY AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT EXPERIENCE

Religion is a personal and institutional reality in the lives of the majority of people, it provides purpose and meaning in life and has therefore been hypothesized to be related to positive psychological functioning(Wink & Dillon, 2003).Through texts, traditions, teachings, and doctrine, religious communities and institutions religion conveys values and belief systems to their members. Rules and norms are principal components of religions, each and every religion contains an arrangement of thoughts and tenets about how life ought to be lived. The standards are not limited to the family (or the individual) but rather cover likewise the social dimension that is, the manner by which to behave in the society. These social standards keep people from offense inside the general public ("Thou shalt not kill, not commit adultery, not take, not hold up under false observer against thy neighbour," , Ten Commandments) and consequently limit hostile to social

conduct, . Likewise, individuals often have direct support or counselling relationships with religious leaders who may provide guidance or instruction.

Various research have depicted changes in religious functioning after experiencing some form of sexual harassment for example (Chmiel, 2007) reported that females who experience childhood sexual abuse reported a higher level of religious functioning than women who never experienced childhood sexual abuse while (Conner, Davidson, & Lee, 2003) reported that individuals who experience child abuse as children had lower level of religious functioning than those who were never abused as children, individuals who experience sexual harassment could have a change of view towards religion either positively or negatively, as religious participation influence sexual harassment experience so does sexual harassment experience influence religion. A growing body of literature suggests that religious engagement may protect youths from involvement in nonviolent and violent antisocial behaviour, although sometimes religion can be misused to excuse or condone abusive behaviour. There is a diversity of convictions, teachings, and conventions that exist among the numerous religions of the world. Within pluralistic societies such as North America there are diverse religions of Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, Orthodox Christian, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, Native American or First Nations convictions and practices, and in addition numerous others. Furthermore, within any one specific religion, there may exist different sections, developments or customs, with their own unmistakable organizations, societies and teachings, but regardless of the religion and its culture or practices no religion whatsoever supports violence against both men and women or supports sexual harassment.

According to most different religion sexual harassment abusive behaviour at home constitute sin- the physical, mental, and spiritual infringement of one individual by another. As

such it violates the bodily integrity of the victim and shatters the possibility of right relationship between the victim and abuser. Any form of personal violence destroys trust in the other person (when perpetrated by an acquaintance or family member) and trust in the basic security of one's world (when perpetrated either by a stranger or a person one knows) (Fortune, 2011).

Bottoms (2003) compared victims' retrospective reports of religion-related child physical abuse to other reported cases of child physical abuse and described in statistical details the nature and circumstances of the abuse, characteristics of victims and perpetrators, and the spiritual and psychological impact of the abuse. Results showed that in spite of the fact that the fundamental qualities of religion-related physical abuse are like non-religion-related physical abuse, religion-related abuse has altogether more negative effects for its victims' long term mental well being

Brañas-Garza, Espín, Neuman (2013) studied the effect of several personal religion-related variables on social behaviour., three dimensions of religiosity were examined: (i) religious denomination; (ii) the intensity of religiosity, measured by active participation at church services; and (iii) converting out into a different denomination than the one raised in, the result was: people with "no religion" settled for choices closer to rational selfish behaviour. (ii) among Catholics, intensity of religiosity is the key variable that influences social conduct seeing that religiously-active individuals are generally more pro-social than non-active ones (iii) the religion raised in seems to have no effect on pro-sociality.

Stolz, Olsen, Teri M, Henke and Barber (2013) surveyed 11 national ethnic groups using 9300 youths to assess the relationship between youth religiosity and youth social outcomes (antisocial behaviour) and psychological outcomes (self-esteem) considering the roles of religious custom, national ethnic groups and gender orientation. They found out that youths reports of anti-

social behaviour were predicted by between group religiosity rather than within group religiosity. Following previous research, it can be said that involvement in religious activities can to a certain extent curb people's involvement in anti-social behaviour like sexual harassment, both on the part of the harasser and the harassed. If people engage in religious activity they are taught not to engage in anti-social behaviour as it is an offense against humanity so they are not likely to think about forcefully engaging someone in sexual act also if people are viewed as religious they are most likely not to be approached by sexual harassers.

2.3.2 SEXUAL COMPULSIVITY AND SEXUAL HARASMENT EXPERIENCE

Sex has become part of mainstream culture as reflected through the explicit coverage of sexual behaviours in the media, movies, newspapers, and magazines. From various perspectives, sexual expression has turned into a type of acknowledged entertainment like betting, attending sporting events, or watching movies. Internet pornography has become a billion-dollar industry, extending the limit points of the creative ability. Digital media offers transportability, access, and explicit depictions of sexual acts in top notch that leave nothing to imagination, these social changes have expanded the availability and accessibility of sexual rewards, for some though this increase in accessibility has revealed a powerlessness or inability to control sexual urges bringing about continuous engagement in these sexual practices in spite of negative outcomes—also called sexual addiction or sexual compulsivity. Compulsive sexual behaviour can be divided into paraphilic and non-paraphilic subtypes. Paraphilic behaviours refer to behaviours that are thought to be outside of the ordinary scope of sexual practices while non-paraphilic behaviours represent engagement in commonly accessible sexual practices, for example, going to strip clubs, compulsive masturbation, paying for sex through prostitution, excessive utilization of pornography, and repeated engagement in extramarital affairs.

Compulsive sexual thoughts and behaviour lead to increasingly serious consequences, both in the mind of the addict and in his or her life. Sexual compulsive individuals are most likely to engage in risky sexual behaviour and engage in other anti-social behaviours like sexual harassment, drug abuse and gambling. According to Departmental Management of the USDA, about 38% men and 45% of women with sex addictions have a venereal disease a result of their behaviour. Sex addiction can be caused by different biological, psychological factors and social factors. For example rejection in relationships can lead people to other, less healthy and risky ways to find sexual gratification and ones the individual gets used to or addicted to this ways he goes all the way to satisfy himself like sexual harassing another person, also social learning has been implicated in sexual harassment, watching others perform a behaviour is one way to learn something new and dangerous, especially when we like or identify with that person. The media has taken over almost everything in our lives today people see things on TV and the internet and imitate, for e. g as a sex addict, you see a movie about a sex addict who rapes people and in the movie every time he does this he is always very satisfied, you may decide to imitate the person since you are alike and want to enjoy the type of sexual gratification he enjoys whenever he rapes people.

Lijster, Felten, Kok, Kocken (2015) evaluated the effectiveness of a peer-performed play and school lessons on preventing sexual harassment behaviour, they used a cluster-randomized controlled design to assign schools to an experimental condition which involved (14 schools, 431 students 51% females and a controlled condition which involved (11 schools, 384 students 51% females after the exposure of the students to the play and lessons students in the experimental group reported a diminished intention to commit sexual harassment behaviour and higher self-efficacy in rejecting it.

Hueppelshuser (1997) in their bid to understand factors that influence incest offenders to engage in their criminal behaviour examined a various avenues such as feelings of powerlessness, repressed anger, unresolved conflicts, and a variety of others. In their study, a sample of 132 self-confessed incest offenders completed the Sexual Addictions Screening Test (SAST) and the Self-Assessment Survey (SAS). Results from both tests suggested that sexual addiction may be a significant factor that drives incestuous behaviour, sex addicts were liable to engage in different behaviours like harassment, pornography and masturbation.

Bancroft and Vukadinovic (2004) reviewed the concepts of sexual addiction, sexual compulsivity, and sexual impulsivity and discussed their theoretical bases, a sample of 31 self-defined sex addicts were assessed by means of interview and questionnaires and compared with a large age-matched control group. A tendency to experience increased sexual interest in states of depression or anxiety was strongly characteristic of the sex addict group, other factors that influenced sexual compulsivity included dissociative experiences and obsessive compulsive issues. The result suggested that out of control sexual behaviour results from a variety of mechanisms.

In order to increase health in the society and in the lives of others Amber Fuller (2012) wrote a paper on causes and effects of sexual addiction on mental health, physical health, spiritual health, and social health of the addicted individual based on her husband's disclosure of his sexual addiction, because it is important and critical to be aware of and educated about sexual addiction so that there can be a better quality of life for individuals, couples, and the nation. . Amber discussed the effect of sexual addiction on each part of one's life and their partner's life furthermore

how to build general wellbeing in a man, woman, and their relationship after the divulgence of a sexual addiction.

2.3.3 PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS AND SEXUAL HARRASSMENT EXPERIENCE

Parents' marital status as well as parents' approval and disapproval of issues, and discussion with teens about the standards of behavior and the social and moral consequence of teen sexual activity as well as parental monitoring all appear to impact teens' decisions to engage in sexual activity. The more parents' speak with their kids about the social and moral outcomes of sexual activity, the less likely adolescents were to engage in sexual intercourse or risky sexual behaviours. When parents separate from each other, another sort of separation occurs between the parents and their children (Fagan & Churchill, 2012). The essential impact of separation (and of the parental clash that occurs before the separation) is a decrease in the relationship between parents' and their kids. Promptly after a divorce, most parents have two sets of problems: their adjustment to their own intra-psyche conflicts and to their role as a divorced parent, the stress of divorce damages the parent-child relationship in most cases. When parents are not together and available to monitor and communicate with their children, in some cases those children don't get the exposure they need on sexual matters either in involvement in sex or on how to avoid being sexual harassed or what sexual behaviour is right and appropriate and what sexual behaviour is not. The support children from intact homes receive is rated much higher than of children from divorced homes, these negative evaluations turn out to be more purported when adolescents are in secondary school and college. Children in divorced families receive less emotional support as well (Fagan & Churchill, 2012).

Report made by Heritage Foundation (2016) indicated that teenage girls are less likely to be sexually active if their parents were married at the time of their birth and teenage boys whose

mothers date more often and more quickly after a divorce are more likely to be sexually active. Kaye (2008) took an extensive look at relationship attributes within married-parent families that is, the parent marital relationship, the youth-parent relationship, and the interaction of the two to identify the family context that might influence adolescents sexual activity, the result of the study demonstrated that nature of parents' marital relationship and the adolescents relationship with their parents' both affected the young people sexual practices.

Mandara and Murray (2000) examined the effects of marital status, family income, and family functioning on African American adolescents' self-esteem. 116 adolescents participated, 64% of whom were female. Compared with boys with non-married parents, boys with married parents had higher overall self-esteem, even when family income and family functioning were controlled. Parental marital status had no effect on girls' self-esteem. Family functioning was a very strong predictor of self-esteem for both sexes. However, family relational factors were more important to girls' self-esteem, whereas structural and growth factors were more important for boys. It was concluded that African American adolescent boys with non-married parents are at risk for developing low self-esteem compared with other African American adolescents, but a more controlled and structured environment may buffer the effects of having non-married parents.

Fagan (2012) investigated the effect of divorce on children and reported that when parents separate, their children's attitudes about sexual behaviour change. Children's endorsement of premarital sex, living together, and separation rises drastically, furthermore, kids from separated families have a before sexual introduction than children from intact families. American and British studies repeatedly show that girls of separated parents' will probably approve of premarital sex and teen sexual activity and to engage in early sexual intercourse. In addition to an increased

likelihood of being sexually active, girls from divorced families will probably participate in risky sexual behaviour, to have more frequent sexual intercourse, and to have more sexual partners, this in turn can make them sexually compulsive and prone to sexual harassment by individuals who read wrong signals in their behaviours. The psychological factors in this study are religiosity and sexual compulsivity, the study seeks to find out if ones level of religiosity can predict ones sexual harassment experience and if ones level of sexual compulsivity can predict ones sexual harassment experience i. e are religious individual more prone to be sexual harassment than non-religious people and are sexual compulsive individuals more prone to sexual harassment than non-sexual compulsive individuals.

2.4 STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESIS

1. Female undergraduates who are high in religiosity will significantly report lower sexual harassment experience than those who are low in religiosity.
2. Female undergraduates who are low in sexual compulsivity will significantly report lower sexual harassment experience than those who are high in sexual compulsivity.
3. Female undergraduates whose both parents are intact will significantly report lower sexual harassment experience than those whose parents are single, divorced or widow.

2.5 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Religiosity: in this study religiosity is defined as ones relationship with God and ones feelings about God. It was measured with a 12 item 4 point likert scale developed by Gorsuch & Venable, (1983). High score on the scale indicate high level of religiosity.

Sexual Compulsivity: Sexual compulsivity is defined in this study as an individual's pre occupation towards sexual activities and sexual thoughts. Sexual compulsivity was measured with a 10 item 4 point format scale developed by Seth Kalichman (Kalichman et al., 1994). High score on the scale indicate high level of sexual compulsivity.

Sexual Harassment Experience: is defined as experience of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that tends to create an offensive environment. High score on the scale indicate high level of sexual harassment experience. Sexual harassment experience was measured using Fitzgerald's (1988) 35 item 4 point format ranging from never (1), once (2), a few times (3), very frequently (4), higher scores will indicate higher sexual harassment experience while lower scores will indicate lower sexual harassment experience.

Parents' Marital Status: is defined in this study as ones parents' marital status. This was measured as whether respondents; parents are married to each other, single, divorced, or widowe

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 DESIGN

Ex post facto research design was used in this study. This design was chosen because the researcher did not manipulate any of the independent variables in the study. The independent variables are religiosity and sexual compulsivity, while the dependent variable is sexual harassment experience.

3.2 PARTICIPANTS

A total number of 193 students of Federal University Oye Ekiti were sampled in the study. The sampling technique used for selecting the employees was accidental sampling technique. The accidental sampling technique was found appropriate in the study because the researcher could not have access to all students of the university so those she approached and who volunteered to participate in the study actually completed the questionnaires. The participants comprised of only female participants because the study focused on measuring females' sexual harassment experience. Twelve (6.2%) of the sample were married, 178(92.2%) were single and 3(1.6%) were divorced.

Regarding parents marital status 24(12.4%) had single parents, 157(81.3%) has married parents, 7(3.6%) had divorced parents, 5(2.6%) had widowed parents. Faculty of participants showed that 23(11.9%) were from Arts & Humanities faculty, 63(32.6%) were from The Social sciences faculty, 30(15.5%) were from Science faculty, 72(37.3%) were from Agricultural science faculty, and 5(2.6%) were from Engineering faculty.

3.3 INSTRUMENT

Self-report instrument were used as an instrument to collect data in the study. The questionnaire used was divided into four sections. This is as follows:

3.3.1 SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Section A includes participants' characteristics such as age, marital status, parents marital status, religious affiliation, faculty, mothers occupation, fathers occupation, number of siblings and position in the family.

3.3.2 SECTION B: RELIGIOSITY SCALE

Section B comprises of religiosity scale; which was measured with a 12 item Religiosity scale developed by Gorsuch and Venable (1983). The scale has five point Likert response format of strongly disagree (scored 1) to strongly agree (scored 5). High score on the scale indicate high level of religiosity. The author's reported a reliability co efficient of .83. In this study, the researcher obtained a Cronbach alpha co efficient of .73.

3.3.3 SECTION C: SEXUAL COMPULSIVITY SCALE

Section C comprises of sexual compulsivity scale; which was measured with a 10 item Sexual Compulsivity scale developed by Seth Kalichman (Kalichman et al., 1994). The scale has response format as Not at All like Me (scored 1) to Very Much Like Me (scored 5). High score on the scale indicates high level of sexual compulsivity. The alpha coefficient for the present study was .85.

3.3.4 SECTION D: SEXUAL HARASSMENT SCALE

Sexual harassment experience scale was measured using Fitzgerald's 35 item 4 point format ranging from never (1), once (2), a few times (3), very frequently (4), higher scores will indicate higher sexual harassment experience while lower scores will indicate lower sexual harassment experience. The cronbach alpha for the present study was .934.

3.4 PROCEDURE

Self-report instrument were used to collect data from participants of the study. The researcher sought the consent of the students themselves before giving them the questionnaires to fill. The researcher personally distributed the questionnaires to students that were close at hand and some friends also helped distribute questionnaires for filling around campus. Participants were accidentally sampled across all faculties on campus and participation was voluntary and not forced, students who were willing to participate were giving questionnaires and those who were reluctant were not given. Participates were encouraged to fill the questionnaires as honestly as possible. The administration and collection of questionnaires took three weeks. The questionnaires were direct and easy to comprehend. It took each participant about 15 minutes to complete. A total of 222 questionnaires were distributed and 213 were retrieved. Of the total number of questionnaires retrieved, 193 were properly completed and these were used for data analysis.

3.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The data collected were subjected to analysis using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Demographic variables were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and variance. Hypotheses stated were tested using inferential statistics. Hypotheses 1 and 2 were tested using t-test for independent samples in order to determine group difference. Hypothesis 3 was tested using One-way Analysis of Variance in order to determine the significant mean differences among the various marital statuses of parents of participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

The results presented in this chapter were based on the analyses of one hundred and ninety three (N=193) questionnaires collected as data mainly from female students in Federal University Oye Ekiti to examine the influence of religiosity and sexual compulsivity on sexual harassment experience. Hypotheses one stated that female undergraduates who were high in religiosity would significantly report lower sexual harassment experience than those who were low in religiosity. The hypothesis was tested with t-test for independent samples. The result is presented below in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: t-test Summary Table of showing influence of religiosity on sexual harassment experience among female students

	Religiosity	N	Mean	SD	df	t	P
Sex. Harassment	High	112	60.66	19.46	191	-0.02	>.05
	Low	81	60.70	18.90			

From Table 4.1, the result shows that female students with low level of religiosity ($\bar{X} = 60.70$) were not significantly different in sexual harassment experience from those who were high in religiosity ($\bar{X} = 60.66$). It means that religiosity has no significant influence on sexual harassment experience ($t(191) = -0.02; p > .05$). Therefore, hypothesis one was rejected.

Hypotheses two stated that female undergraduates who were low in sexual compulsivity would significantly report lower sexual harassment experience than those who were high in sexual

compulsivity. The hypothesis was tested using with t-test for independent groups. The result is presented in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: T test summary table showing the influence of sexual compulsivity on sexual harassment experience among students

Sexual Compulsivity		N	M	SD	df	t	P
Sexual harassment scale	High	54	68.24	18.25	191	3.515	< .05
	Low	139	57.74	18.77			

From Table 4.2, the result shows that students with low sexual compulsivity ($M= 57.74$, $SD = 18.77$) significantly reported low sexual harassment experience than those with high sexual compulsivity ($M= 68.24$, $SD = 18.25$). The result implies that sexual compulsivity has a significant influence on sexual harassment experience ($t (191) = 3.515$; $p<.05$). Therefore, hypotheses two was accepted.

Hypotheses three stated that female undergraduates whose both parents are intact would significantly report lower sexual harassment experience than those, whose parents are single, divorced or widow. The hypothesis was tested with One-way ANOVA. The result is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 One-way Analysis of Variance table showing the influence of parents' marital status on sexual harassment experience among students

Source	SS	df	MS	F	P
Between Groups	1028.40	2	342.80		
Within Groups	69547.79	189	367.98	0.93	>.05
Total	70576.19	192			

From Table 4.3, the result shows that female students whose both parents are intact ($M = 60.27, SD = 19.08$) were not significantly different in sexual harassment experience from those whose parents are single ($M = 62.92, SD = 16.17$), divorced parents ($M = 68.71, SD = 28.32$) and widowed ($M = 51.40, SD = 22.14$). The result implies that parents' marital status has no influence on sexual harassment experience of female students ($t(191) = 0.932; p > .05$). Therefore, hypotheses three was rejected.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 DISCUSSION

The study was about the influence of religiosity, sexual compulsivity and parents' marital status on sexual harassment experience of female students in Federal University Oye Ekiti. Three hypotheses were tested out of which one was accepted while the other two were rejected.

Hypothesis one examined the influence of religiosity on sexual harassment experience i.e the extent to which those who are low in religiosity will significantly report higher level of sexual harassment experience than those who are high in religiosity. The result derived from a t-test analysis revealed that religiosity does not significantly influence sexual harassment experience amongst female students in federal university Oye Ekiti. The findings of this study contrasts Fagan (2006), who wrote an article on the benefits of religion stating how regular attendance at religious services is linked to healthy, stable family life, strong marriages, and well-behaved children and also how the practice of religion leads to a reduction in the incidence of domestic abuse, crime, substance abuse, and addiction. The reason for this contrast could be as a result of individual definitions of what religion entails, some see religion as just going to church on a daily or weekly basis, for example a person who goes to church every Sunday or goes to mosque every friday may consider himself or herself religious while a person who goes to church or mosque at least 3 times a week will consider the first person not religious enough. People who think religiosity just means going to church on Sundays or mosque might not pay so much attention to what is being taught in the church or mosque, to them they are religious as long as they attend church services or go to

mosque every Sunday or Friday such people will not be able to make use of teachings in church or mosque that will protect them from antisocial behaviors like sexual harassment.

Hypothesis two examined the influence of sexual compulsivity on sexual harassment experience of female undergraduates in Federal University Oye Ekiti i. e the extent to which individuals who are high on sexual compulsivity will report higher levels of sexual harassment experience than those who are low in sexual compulsivity. The result derived from a t test analysis revealed that individual's sexual compulsivity significantly influences sexual harassment experience among female undergraduates in Federal University Oye Ekiti. The findings of this study supports that of Carnes(1991) list of losses reported by sex addicts which includes rape, loss of partner, severe marital problems, legal risks from nuisance, loss of career opportunities, abortions, suicide obsession etc. Carnes listed these losses reported by sex addicts in his book 'Don't call it love' published in 1991. Carnes in his book 'Out of the shadows' wrote that like an alcoholic unable to stop drinking, sexual addicts are unable to stop their self-destructive sexual behavior. Family breakups, financial disaster, loss of jobs, and risk to life are the painful themes of their stories', this self-destructive behavior (sexual compulsivity) can cause an individual to experience some negative life changing events like breakups e.t.c as stated by Carnes and require intervention for them to live normal lives. The researcher feels that sex addicts are prone to dangerous situations like being sexually harassed because people are likely to read different signals to their behavior and they may be taken advantage of.

Hypothesis three stated that parents' marital status will have significant influence on sexual harassment experience of female undergraduates in Federal University i. e females with intact families will report low sexual harassment experience than females from un-intact families, the result revealed by a One Way ANOVA analysis shows no significant influence of parents marital

status on sexual harassment experience of students. The findings of this study contrast Fagan and Churchill (2012) who stated that divorce damages the society, weakens the family and the relationship between children and parents. This contrast may be because the world is rapidly evolving and becoming more global, for example social media has taken over so many things being done today, the rate at which social media is being used in 2016 is different from the rate at which it was used in 2010, children are influenced by so many things these days, the type and extent at which parents influence their children's behavior has changed rapidly in the last couple of years, families used to be really intimate, means of socialization were limited to mostly the people we see physically but with the advent of internet people socialize with people they have not seen before, they learn so many things from them and see the world in a variety of ways.

Sexual harassment is a complex problem, making it almost impossible to pin point just one predicting or influencing factor, it is a problem that can be influenced and caused by a lot of factors such as mode of dressing, mental state, sexual compulsivity, one's exposure to sex, ones understanding of sex and one's attitude towards sex. Reilly, Carpenter, Dull and Bartlett (1982) stressed that identifying an incident as an instance of sexual harassment may require some special combination of variables because people differ in their perception of the concept. Ismail, Chee and Bee (2007) predicted a four-factor model highlighting the fact that sexual harassment is a complex problem which is influenced by many and different factors.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

This study focused on the influence of religiosity, sexual compulsivity and parent's marital status on sexual harassment experience among female undergraduates in Federal University Oye Ekiti. Three hypotheses were stated, two of which was rejected and the other one was accepted.

Based on these findings, the following conclusions are made:

- Religiosity does not influence sexual harassment experience of students
- Sexual compulsivity does influence sexual harassment experience of students
- Parent's marital status does not influence sexual harassment experience of students.

5.3 IMPLICATIONS

Given that this study is constrained in scope, solid recommendation in light of a strong comprehension of the dynamics of sexual harassment will need to anticipate further research. This study however gives starting data to experts about factors identified with sexual harassment experience, helping them understand what type of individuals are most likely to have high sexual harassment experience than others.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this research the following recommendations were made:

1. Individuals from time to time should assess themselves, whether they are sexually compulsive or not and if they think they are sexually compulsive they should try and seek medical or psychological help before it gets out of hand like experiencing sexual harassment because of their condition, regardless of being sexually compulsive sexual harassment experience can cause a lot of adverse effects which can be hard to manage in the long run.
2. Government should establish standing policies to punish sex offenders' in order to reduce its rate of occurrence, because with little or no punishment for sex offenders, barely any one is safe from their (sex offenders) grasp and they do not worry about how much pain they are causing the victims.

3. Parents should also pay attention to their children's behaviour, if they notice any change in the behaviour of their children they should try talking to them and help them seek medical or psychological attention when needed and as soon as possible.

5.5 LIMITATIONS

The researcher acknowledges a very important limitation to the current study. This particular research is limited in scope due to the number of schools and participants used in order to appropriately predict factors that can influence sexual harassment experience of female undergraduates the researcher suggests the need for further studies and suggests the researcher uses more than one school and a good number of participants in his research to accurately predict factors that can influence sexual harassment experience of female undergraduate as the area is a very sensitive one that affects one and all.

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SPSS OUTPUT

Frequencies

Statistics

		sex	MaritalStatus	ParentMaritalStatus	Religion	Faculty
N	Valid	193	193	193	193	193
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Female	193	100.0	100.0	100.0

MaritalStatus

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Married	12	6.2	6.2	6.2
Valid Single	178	92.2	92.2	98.4
Valid Divorced	3	1.6	1.6	100.0
Valid Total	193	100.0	100.0	

ParentMaritalStatus

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Single Parent	24	12.4	12.4	12.4
Valid Both Intact	157	81.3	81.3	93.8
Valid Divorced	7	3.6	3.6	97.4

Widowed	5	2.6	2.6	100.0
Total	193	100.0	100.0	

Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Christianity	157	81.3	81.3	81.3
Valid Islam	30	15.5	15.5	96.9
Traditional	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	193	100.0	100.0	

Faculty

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Arts	23	11.9	11.9	11.9
Social Sciences	63	32.6	32.6	44.6
Valid Sciences	30	15.5	15.5	60.1
Agriculture	72	37.3	37.3	97.4
Engineering	5	2.6	2.6	100.0
Total	193	100.0	100.0	

Reliability for Religiosity Scale

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	193	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	193	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.728	12

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Religiosity	3.66	.658	193
V11	3.40	.798	193
V12	3.97	1.030	193
V13	3.64	.693	193
V14	2.60	1.017	193
V15	3.18	.896	193

V16	4.10	1.085	193
V17	3.38	.905	193
V18	3.45	.796	193
V19	3.29	.877	193
V20	2.93	1.080	193
V21	4.51	.896	193

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Religiosity	38.45	25.863	.486	.701
V11	38.71	25.967	.362	.711
V12	38.14	24.402	.401	.705
V13	38.47	25.240	.549	.693
V14	39.51	32.147	-.315	.799
V15	38.93	24.896	.430	.702
V16	38.01	22.932	.523	.685
V17	38.73	24.021	.530	.688
V18	38.66	24.881	.508	.694
V19	38.82	24.712	.466	.697
V20	39.18	23.240	.493	.691
V21	37.60	26.971	.190	.732

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
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42.11	29.545	5.436	12
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Reliability for Sexual Compulsivity Scale

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	193	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	193	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.851	10

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
SexCompulsivity	1.30	.724	193

V23	1.26	.617	193
V24	1.25	.687	193
V25	1.26	.642	193
V26	1.23	.637	193
V27	1.24	.660	193
V28	1.33	.792	193
V29	1.41	.832	193
V30	1.36	.751	193
V31	1.48	.902	193

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
SexCompulsivity	11.82	19.083	.498	.842
V23	11.87	19.253	.577	.836
V24	11.87	18.061	.723	.823
V25	11.87	18.711	.654	.830
V26	11.90	18.614	.679	.828
V27	11.88	18.210	.730	.823
V28	11.80	18.652	.508	.842
V29	11.71	17.676	.627	.830
V30	11.77	19.180	.458	.846
V31	11.64	19.929	.250	.870

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
13.12	22.755	4.770	10

Reliability of Experience of Sexual Harassment Scale Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	192	99.5
Cases Excluded ^a	1	.5
Total	193	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.934	35

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
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SexualHarrs s	1.99	1.081	192
V33	2.48	1.198	192
V34	1.84	1.147	192
V35	2.03	1.139	192
V36	2.51	1.171	192
V37	2.05	1.150	192
V38	1.57	1.000	192
V39	1.77	.977	192
V40	1.93	1.076	192
V41	1.76	1.037	192
V42	1.91	1.069	192
V43	1.68	1.012	192
V44	1.85	1.040	192
V45	1.93	1.117	192
V46	1.76	1.052	192
V47	1.53	.903	192
V48	1.46	.920	192
V49	1.81	.970	192
V50	2.03	1.166	192
V51	1.95	1.127	192
V52	1.92	1.136	192
V53	1.60	.949	192
V54	2.22	1.191	192
V55	1.78	1.052	192
V56	1.54	.903	192
V57	1.25	.663	192
V58	1.29	.708	192
V59	1.26	.599	192
V60	1.28	.650	192

V61	1.31	.699	192
V62	1.74	.967	192
V63	1.28	.718	192
V64	1.57	.924	192
V65	1.62	.963	192
V66	1.22	.634	192

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
SexualHarrs s	58.71	357.799	.255	.935
V33	58.22	350.101	.398	.934
V34	58.86	343.881	.569	.931
V35	58.67	350.431	.414	.933
V36	58.20	351.270	.382	.934
V37	58.66	343.326	.581	.931
V38	59.13	351.486	.451	.933
V39	58.94	348.551	.545	.932
V40	58.78	346.761	.536	.932
V41	58.95	346.730	.559	.932
V42	58.80	346.278	.552	.932
V43	59.02	345.068	.620	.931
V44	58.85	345.204	.598	.931
V45	58.77	340.848	.662	.930
V46	58.95	341.044	.701	.930
V47	59.18	349.235	.573	.931
V48	59.24	351.984	.480	.932
V49	58.90	346.073	.620	.931
V50	58.67	339.845	.656	.930
V51	58.75	339.455	.690	.930
V52	58.79	340.462	.659	.930
V53	59.10	351.664	.473	.932
V54	58.48	344.136	.540	.932
V55	58.93	345.953	.571	.931
V56	59.16	349.099	.577	.931

V57	59.45	359.767	.365	.933
V58	59.41	357.542	.424	.933
V59	59.45	360.018	.397	.933
V60	59.42	360.402	.347	.933
V61	59.39	359.025	.373	.933
V62	58.96	348.721	.547	.932
V63	59.43	357.461	.421	.933
V64	59.13	348.480	.582	.931

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
V65	59.08	348.360	.559	.932
V66	59.48	357.822	.466	.933

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
60.70	369.393	19.220	35

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
NoOfSiblings	193	0	30	5.40	5.350
PositiinFamily	193	1	24	2.98	2.879

Age	166	16	38	20.06	2.689
Valid (listwise)	N 166				

Correlations

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Age	20.06	2.689	166
NoOfSiblings	5.40	5.350	193
PositiinFamily	2.98	2.879	193
ReligiosityScale	42.1088	5.43557	193
SexualCompulsivityScale	13.1244	4.77025	193
SexualHarrasmentScale	60.6788	19.17247	193

Correlations

		Age	NoOfSiblings	PositiinFamily
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	-.027	-.029
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.728	.715
	N	166	166	166
NoOfSiblings	Pearson Correlation	-.027	1	.576**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.728		.000
	N	166	193	193

PositiinFamily	Pearson Correlation	-.029	.576**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.715	.000	
	N	166	193	193
ReligiosityScale	Pearson Correlation	-.019	-.469**	-.243**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.812	.000	.001
	N	166	193	193
SexualCompulsivityScale	Pearson Correlation	.101	.060	.033
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.197	.403	.647
	N	166	193	193
SexualHarrasmentScale	Pearson Correlation	.136	-.076	-.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.081	.297	.655
	N	166	193	193

Correlations

		ReligiosityScale	SexualCompulsivityScale	SexualHarrasmentScale
Age	Pearson Correlation	-.019	.101	.136
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.812	.197	.081
	N	166	166	166
NoOfSiblings	Pearson Correlation	-.469	.060	-.076**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.403	.297
	N	193	193	193
PositiinFamily	Pearson Correlation	-.243	.033**	-.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.647	.655

	N	193	193	193
ReligiosityScale	Pearson Correlation	1	-.152**	-.016**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.035	.829
	N	193	193	193
SexualCompulsivityScale	Pearson Correlation	-.152	1	.298
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035		.000
	N	193	193	193
SexualHarrasmentScale	Pearson Correlation	-.016	.298	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.829	.000	
	N	193	193	193

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

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

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	SexualCompulsivityScale, ReligiosityScale ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: SexualHarrasmentScale

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.299 ^a	.089	.080	18.39048

a. Predictors: (Constant), SexualCompulsivityScale, ReligiosityScale

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6316.212	2	3158.106	9.338	.000 ^b
	Residual	64259.871	190	338.210		
	Total	70576.083	192			

a. Dependent Variable: SexualHarrasmentScale

b. Predictors: (Constant), SexualCompulsivityScale, ReligiosityScale

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	40.230	11.632		3.459
	ReligiosityScale	.107	.247	.030	.433
	SexualCompulsivityScale	1.215	.281	.302	4.316

Coefficients^a

Model		Sig.
1	(Constant)	.001
	ReligiosityScale	.665
	SexualCompulsivityScale	.000

a. Dependent Variable: SexualHarrasmentScale

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	PositiinFamily, Age, NoOfSiblings ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: SexualHarrasmentScale

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.142 ^a	.020	.003	19.34130

a. Predictors: (Constant), PositiinFamily, Age, NoOfSiblings

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1281.691	3	427.230	1.142	.334 ^b
	Residual	62472.321	167	374.086		
	Total	63754.012	170			

a. Dependent Variable: SexualHarrasmentScale

b. Predictors: (Constant), PositiinFamily, Age, NoOfSiblings

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	59.277	4.451		13.318	.000
	Age	.168	.208	.063	.811	.418
	NoOfSiblings	-.037	.260	-.020	-.141	.888
	PositiinFamily	-.231	.268	-.121	-.861	.390

a. Dependent Variable: SexualHarrasmentScale

T-Test for Hypothesis One

Group Statistics

	ReligiosityScale	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
SexualHarassmentScale	High	112	60.6607	19.45499	1.83832
	Low	81	60.7037	18.89540	2.09949

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means
		F	Sig.	t
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	.160	.690	-.015
	Equal variances not assumed			-.015

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		
		df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	191	.988	-.04299
	Equal variances not assumed	175.391	.988	-.04299

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means	
		Std. Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	2.80375	Lower
			-5.57328

Equal variances assumed	not	2.79057	-5.55041
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Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
		Upper
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	5.48730
	Equal variances not assumed	5.46443

T-Test for Hypothesis Two

Group Statistics

	SexualCompulsivityScale	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
SexualHarrasmentScale	High	54	68.2407	18.24977
	Low	139	57.7410	18.77338

Group Statistics

	SexualCompulsivityScale	Std. Error Mean
SexualHarrasmentScale	High	2.48348
	Low	1.59234

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means
		F	Sig.	t
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	.041	.839	3.515
	Equal variances not assumed			3.559

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		
		df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	191	.001	10.49973
	Equal variances not assumed	99.102	.001	10.49973

Independent Samples Test

	t-test for Equality of Means

		Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
			Lower
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	2.98729	4.60742
	Equal variances not assumed	2.95012	4.64613

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means
		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
		Upper
SexualHarrasmentScale	Equal variances assumed	16.39204
	Equal variances not assumed	16.35334

Oneway ANOVA for Hypothesis Three

Descriptives

SexualHarrasmentScale

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Single Parent	24	62.9167	16.16469	3.29960	56.0909	69.7424
Both Intact	157	60.2739	19.07563	1.52240	57.2667	63.2811
Divorced	7	68.7143	28.31792	10.70317	42.5246	94.9040

Widowed	5	51.4000	22.14272	9.90252	23.9062	78.8938
Total	193	60.6788	19.17247	1.38006	57.9567	63.4008

Descriptives

SexualHarrasmentScale

	Minimum	Maximum
Single Parent	40.00	93.00
Both Intact	35.00	128.00
Divorced	36.00	100.00
Widowed	35.00	90.00
Total	35.00	128.00

ANOVA

SexualHarrasmentScale

	Sum Squares	of df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1028.398	3	342.799	.932	.427
Within Groups	69547.685	189	367.977		
Total	70576.083	192			

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information on questions raised. As part of this exercise, you have been chosen to participate in this study. Therefore, your honest and correct responses are essential for this exercise to be successful. The information you give is strictly for research purpose only, and therefore, whatever information you give will be given utmost confidentiality.

Thank you.

Demographic information

Sex: Male () Female ()

Age: (As at last birthday)

Marital status: Married () Single () Separated () Divorced () others (Please Specify)

Parent's marital status: single (), married (), divorced (), widowed ()

Religious Affiliation: Christian () Muslim () Traditional ()

Faculty: H(), SS(), S(), A(), E()

Mother's occupation.....

Father's occupation.....

Number of siblings.....

Position in the family.....

Dress style: provocative (), conservative ()

SECTION B

Instructions: Below is a list of statements dealing with your religious experience. If you strongly agree, tick SA. If you agree with the statement tick A. If you disagree, tick D. If you strongly disagree tick SD.

S/ N	Items	SA	A	D	SD
1.	I experience an awareness of God's love				
2.	I pray privately in places other than church				
3.	I experience feelings of anger or resentment toward God				
4.	I ask God to forgive my sins				
5.	I am afraid that God is going to punish me in some way				
6.	When I have decisions to make in my everyday life, I try to find out what God wants me to do.				
7.	I experience the feeling that God is so big and important, He doesn't have time for my personal problems				
8.	I feel very close to God in prayer, during public worship or at important moments in my life.				
9.	I experience awareness of God's influence in my daily life				
10.	When I pray to God, I feel like I'm having a conversation with a close friend.				
11.	My relationship to God is characterized by close fellowship				

12.	I find myself doubting that God really exists.				
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SECTION C

This section is aimed at measuring your sexual compulsivity as an individual, please answer all questions as truthfully as possible, and your name is not needed so your identity is secured. Choose from the options below to represent how much you agree or disagree with each statement.

S/N	Items	Not at all like me	Slightly like me	Mainly like me	Very much like me
1	My sexual appetite has gotten in the way of my relationships.				
2	My sexual thoughts and behaviours are causing problems in my life.				
3	My desires to have sex has disrupted my daily life.				
4	I sometimes fail to meet my commitments and responsibilities because of my sexual behaviours				
5	I sometimes get so horny I could lose control				
6	I find myself thinking about sex while at work.				
7	I feel that sexual thoughts and feelings are stronger than I am.				
8	I have to struggle to control my sexual thoughts and behaviour.				
9	I think about sex more than I would like to				
10	It has been difficult for me to find sex partners who desire having sex as much as I want to.				

SECTION D

Using the scale below please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the questions below by choosing the option that best represents your opinion.

S/N	Items	never	once	A few times	Very frequently
	Your boss/ co-worker/ subordinate.....				
1	Told a dirty joke to you				
2	Appreciated your figure				

3	Stared at you from head to toe with dirty looks				
4	Tried to make you sit with him on some lame excuses				
5	Admired your dress or make up				
6	Invited you for outing or going to a restaurant with him to eat.				
7	Tried to show you a magazine containing pornographic materials.				
8	Tried to flirt with you				
9	Offered you a lift in his car				
10	Hummed filthy songs in your presence				
11	Tried to give you a card				
12	Withheld(delayed) your work so that you might go to him again and again regarding your work				
13	Made obnoxious calls to you on the telephone.				
14	Took interest in your personal life with the intention that you might start responding favorable to him				
15	Tried to talk about your or his sexual life				
16	Tried to probe your sexual frustration and deprivations, and pretended to be a sympathizer.				
17	Assured you of a promotion in the job or some other benefit if you could fulfill his immoral (bad) demands.				
18	Collided with you while passing				
19	Tried to touch your hand while giving you something				
20	Called you 'darling' 'sweetheart' etc.				
21	Put his hand on your shoulder or back while working				
22	Tried to give you a love letter.				
23	Admired your face or hair				
24	Tried to have body touch with you while sitting for some work				
25	Tried to talk with you about some vulgar movie or a television program				
26	Threatened you to be fired(turnout if the job) if you did not develop romantic with him				
27	Have made you face some loss in your job for not meeting his immoral(bad)demands				