FACEBOOK ADDICTION AND ALCOHOL USE AS PREDICTORS OF SEXUAL RISK

BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNDERGRADUATES OF UNIVERSITIES IN EKITI STATE
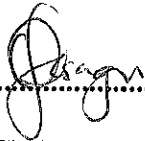
BY

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BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,   FACULTY

OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF

THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BSc) DEGREE IN

PSYCHOLOGY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work was carried out by **AKINTULA TOBILOBA EBENEZER** (PSY/14/2022) in the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University Oye Ekiti in partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree award of bachelor of science (B.Sc) in Psychology.

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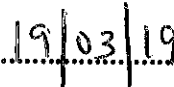DR. (MRS) O.O. OWOSENI   DATE

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FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI

I

DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to God Almighty, God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last, my shade and my keeper, my provider and my savior for his unconditional love, guidance, for his strength and abundant grace over my life who made it possible for me to complete this project work with his grace and power.

Also, to my beloved parent MR AND MRS AKINTULA, my wife (ADEYEMI), my baby, you are all vessels of inspiration, encouragement and help in various ways.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Almighty God once again, the ever loving God, the beginning and the end for the gift of life and his sufficient grace for blessing me with good health, wisdom and passion to persist in fulfillment of the requirements for degree award of bachelor of science (B.Sc) in Psychology. I praise your holy name.

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Furthermore, I appreciate my beloved parents MR AND MRS AKINTULA especially my mother, for their continuous prayers, encouragements and your contributions towards my academics and my life in general I pray you we both reap the fruit of your labour in Jesus name. Amen.

Moreover, I want to appreciate my wife, the queen of my kingdom, my body, my mother, and my everything MRS OLORUNTOLA ADEYEMI AKINTULA and together with my lovely baby MISS AYOTOMIWA BOLUWATIFE AKINTULA for being there for me at the point of my needs; I love you all. Also the family's of OLORUNTOLA"s for your prayers, your words of encouragement, gift of all kind and everything you have done for the success of this work, you are all vessels of inspiration, and help in various ways. I cannot pray for you myself but may my heavenly father pray for you and bless you to all reap the fruit of your labour in Jesus name Amen.

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Not forgetting, all my Dads and mums in Oye Ekiti such as MR OLUWAGBAMIYE DOMINIC, MR ADETULA, BRO ALABA, SMALL MAN (KEKERE), MAMA FUNKY, DAD ADEYEMI and his wife, MR JOHNSON OLAWADARE, ESE GBURUGBURU, BRAS SUNDAY and all my family in EWURE VILLA, Frank, Olunba, Sam Hero, Victor, Praise, Faith, Ezekiel, S.K, MAMA ONISU, MAMA LAGOS, and more, you all have been a source of joy and inspiration to me. I say thank you to you all and God bless you all.

Also not forgetting my family, RCCG OVERCOMER PARISH OYE EKITI especially Pastor OLUWADARE and his wife, all my Moms/Dads in the church, all my friends, brothers, sisters and all the unit I served in the church for your prayer and encouragement of all kind, may God in his mercy pray for you and be with you all

Finally, all the people in the land of OYE EKITI which I cannot mention that have helped and supported me in one way or the other may my God be with you all and bless you.

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, the number of participants that are addicted to Facebook and alcohol use has tremendously increased thus the study investigated Facebook Addiction and alcohol use as predictor of sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of Universities in Ekiti State. The study was an ex-post facto survey design in which simple random sampling technique was used to generate data from 331 university undergraduates using a battery of instrument that comprised Facebook Addiction scale, Alcohol use scale and Sexual Risk Behaviour Scale. Four hypotheses were tested with the use of simple regression, multiple regression and independent t-test. Result shows that Facebook Addiction significantly predicted sexual risk behaviour [$F_{(1, 329)} = 36.52$, $p < .001$, $R2 = .10$]. Alcohol use significantly predicted sexual risk behaviour [$F_{(1, 329)} = 247.10$, $p < .001$, $R2 = .42$]. Alcohol and Facebook Addiction jointly predicted sexual risk behaviour [$F_{(2, 328)} = 127.36$, $p < .001$, $R2 = .44$]. Difference in sexual risk behaviour scores between male (M = 10.18, SD = 5.22) and female undergraduates (M = 7.83, SD = 4.03) were statistically significant, $t_{(329)} = 4.57$, $p < .001$, $d = .50$. The study concludes that alcohol abuse and social media sites have great influence on risky sexual behaviours. And also recommends that more enlightenment campaigns should be carried out by Government and individuals on the dangers and consequences of alcohol abuse, Facebook Addiction and risky sexual behaviours.

Keywords: Facebook Addiction, alcohol use, gender, sexual risk behaviour, undergraduates, university.

Word count: 280

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

There has been an increase in recent years among participant that take part in online social media websites and this has created a new environment in which young adult of undergraduate universities may be exposed to and influenced by alcohol use which later bring about sexual risk behaviour among them. Furthermore, young people are exposed to and display some images through online portrayals of drinking on personal page as well as unregulated alcohol marketing on social media sites that may reach underage people. According to Sieving, Miller and Forehand (2008) peer group influence becomes increasingly important during adolescence. Adolescence intentions to engage in sex are strongly influenced by the social context they are exposed to and also their peers play a major role in determining normative behaviour.

Wolak, Mitchell and Finkelhor (2007) saw young undergraduates and adolescence as a critical transition period to establish a strong and healthy foundation in sexual development for a healthier adulthood. Almost most of the challenges during this period are associated with puberty. These include getting comfortable with the changes of the shape of body, adjustment of thought and feeling around these changes and coping with other responses to their maturing body. In addition, during this transition from childhood to adulthood, adolescents need to develop capacity for self-regulation and taking responsibility for their behaviour, making wise choice on their life's decision and developed capacity to maintain intimate relationship for adulthood. These periods together with both social media and alcohol use influence adolescents become sexually active and begin to explore sexuality.

As a result of advancement and development of technology, social media has become one of the important sources of sex related information for adolescents and undergraduates (Haggstrom-Nordin, Tyden, Hanson & Larsson, 2009; Lo & Wei, 2005).

The rapid growth of the pornography facilitates adolescence exposure to sexually explicit materials either intentionally or accidentally (Flood, 2007). The invention of tablets computers, smart phones and other electrical devices has added ubiquity to electronic communication and the internet (Lenhart, 2010).

Lenhart (2009) work on teenagers revealed that one in three teenagers sends more than 100 text messages a day and 15% send more than 200 a day, or 6,000 a month. Also 4% of teens have sent a sexually suggestive text message, which are usually nude photographs, and 15% of this age group has received a sexually suggestive text.

According to Lenhart (2009) sex is portrayed as a pleasurable experience without any responsibility. However, this sexual value and belief contradict the local cultural norm. Adolescents and undergraduates who are curious on topic like sexual behaviour and also adopt the value readily rely on this social media to fulfill their curiosity and avoid the embarrassment of discussing the topic with adult. Yet, some information from these sources may not be accurate and are more likely to mislead adolescence understanding concerning appropriate sexuality and reproduction health.

Past researches in Psychology and other fields have shown that early alcohol use increases the risk of chronic alcohol addiction, risky sexual behaviour and other alcohol use symptoms in later life. Recent study shows that people take alcohol with intention to be high, to belong to peer group and also to perform very actively during sexual activities. In addition, alcohol is a depressant that reduces the activities of the nervous system. As a depressant, its initial effect is an apparent stimulation; it gives a feeling of well-being, reduces inhibition, and makes one to be more

out-going. The inhibitory center slow down as a result of continue drinking which in turn makes the brain not function properly.

1.2 Statement of the research problem

There have been various researches which stated different statement of problem about whether an undergraduate begins to drink alcohol and be addicted to Facebook at a young age or not. Some of these researchers focused on only the external factors such as the influence of alcohol production industry as a whole and also the advancement of technology which help them to display various alcohol context and be addicted to Facebook.

Another influence on undergraduates drinking is the media: movies and television that depict alcohol use, music that includes lyrics about alcohol misuse and advertisements for different brands of alcohol. Furthermore, research on alcohol use display on social media have shown that undergraduates who display alcohol context on social media like Facebook and alcohol use in movies are more likely to start drinking alcohol in future time. Another research studies have shown that alcohol use is often a topic explored songs that are popular among undergraduate adolescent and the lyrics of these songs often relate alcohol use to sex or form of violence.

Alcohol advertisement on social media sites have been one of the major problem facing undergraduates as the case may be. In 2009 the alcohol industry spent \$1.7billion in media advertising. Many alcohol advertisements are placed in different types of media that are popular among adolescents. In addition, undergraduates who were exposed to alcohol advertisement were more likely to say that they had a positive attitude toward alcohol use because alcohol advertisement on social media can lead undergraduates to have positive influence toward alcohol and to start drinking alcohol.

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The researcher supported the problem stated above but concluded that they are also internal factors that influence them to become addicted to Facebook and alcohol use which is parental influence ,peer group and family background . Most parent forget to look at the influence of parent to prevent media and peer group influence from influencing their children toward alcohol misuse and Facebook addiction. However, parent should reduce exposure to the kind of social media that show different pattern of alcohol misuse and pornography.

Also, Parent can outsmart their children by discussing false or misleading information. They can make use of strategy which is called media literacy in which parent discuss how social media sites or television can be use by showing the positive side of the social media site.

Finally, most undergraduates who are under the influence of both social media sites and alcohol misuse do engage in sexual risk behaviour which has resulted in high level of unwanted pregnancy among them.

This research work tried to provide answers to the following questions:

1. Do Facebook Addiction predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State?

2. Does alcohol use predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State?

3. Do Facebook Addiction and alcohol use predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State?

    1. Is there gender difference in sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State?

1.3. Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was majorly to investigate Facebook Addiction and alcohol use as predictors of sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

The research work was also conceived to:

i. Determine Facebook Addiction as predictor of sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

ii. Examine alcohol use as predictor of sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

iii. Examine whether Facebook Addiction and alcohol use interactively predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

iv. Find out gender differences on sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

1.4. Significance of study

1. The findings of this study will improve and add to the existing body of knowledge.

2. It will enable individuals to identify factors that contribute to sexual risk behaviour.

3. This study will be useful to the university management on how to prevent students from engaging in social media sites and alcohol use that lead to sexual risk behaviour.

4. It will also increase the knowledge of students on how to protect and prevent themselves from sexual risk behaviour.

5. It will be an aid to counselors in their bid to counsel individuals engaging in unhealthy alcohol use and Facebook Addiction and also risky sexual behaviour.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The following theories were used in explaining the variables under investigation

2.1.1 Social Learning Theory

Albert Bandura, (1977) develop this social learning theory. The theory is all about learning and social behaviour that proposes that new behaviours can be acquired through observing and imitating others. He argue that learning is a cognitive process that takes place in a social context and can occur purely through the process of observation or direct instruction, even in the absence of motor reproduction or direct reinforcement.

Furthermore, he explained that during observation of behaviour, learning also occurs through the observation of rewards and punishments and explain further that when a particular behaviour is rewarded regularly, it will most likely persist. Conversely if a particular behaviour is punished, it will most likely desist. Also, his theory expands on the traditional behaviour theories, in which behaviour is governed solely by reinforcements, by placing emphasis on the important roles of various internal processes in the learning individual.

In social learning theory, Albert Bandura (1977) also agrees with the view of behaviourist learning theories of classical conditioning and operant conditioning and however added two ideas that is important to his theory.

Behaviour is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning.

Mediating processes occur between stimuli and responses.

In observational learning, children observe the people around them behave in various ways. This is illustrated during the famous Booboo doll experiment (Bandura, 1961).Individuals that are observed are called models. In society, children are surrounded by many influential models, such as

parents within the family, friends within their peer group and teachers at school. These models provide examples of behaviour to observe and imitate, example are pro and anti-social etc.

Moreover children pay attention to some of these people (models) and encode their behaviour. At a later time they may imitate (i.e. copy) the behaviour they have observed. This relates to attachment to specific models that possess qualities seen as rewarding. Children will have a number of models with whom they identify. These may be people in their immediate world, such as parents or older siblings, or people in the media. The motivation to identify with a particular model is that they have a quality which the individual would like to possess. Identification occurs with another person (the model) and involves taking on (or adopting) observed behaviour, values, beliefs and attitudes of the person with whom you are identifying. The term identification as used by Social Learning Theory is similar to the Freudian term related to the Oedipus complex. For example, they both involve internalizing or adopting another person's behaviour.

Social learning theory is often described as the 'bridge' between traditional learning theory and the cognitive approach. This is because it focuses on how mental (cognitive) factors are involved in learning. Unlike Skinner, Bandura (1977) believes that humans are active information processors and think about the relationship between their behaviour and its consequences. Observational learning could not occur unless cognitive processes were at work. These mental factors mediate in the learning process to determine whether a new response is acquired.

The social learning approach takes thought processes into account and acknowledges the role that they play in deciding if a behaviour is to be imitated or not. It also provides a more comprehensive explanation of human learning by recognizing the role of meditational processes. However, although it can explain some quite complex behaviour and cannot adequately account for how we develop a whole range of behaviour including thoughts and feelings. Also we have a lot of cognitive control over our behaviour and because we have had experiences of violence does not

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mean we have to reproduce such behaviour. As a result Bandura modified the theory and renamed the theory in 1986 as Social Learning Theory. Criticisms of social learning theory arise from their commitment to the environment as the major influence on behaviour. It is limited to whether it is nature or nurture, and it is more likely that behaviour is influence due to an interaction between nature and nurture.

2.1.2 Media Practice Model

Jeann Steele and Jane Brown develop the model of media practice in 1995. The model focuses on everyday activities and routine of media consumption. This theoretical framework was develop in other to better understand what drives teenagers to pick one social media source over another, and what factors play a role in this their decision. The media practice model emphasizes the constant interaction between consumers and the media, and focuses on the dialectical aspect of this interaction, suggesting that it is the adolescent's individual characteristics, environment and daily practices that allow the media to have stronger or weaker effects on them (Steele & Brown, 1995).

According to them, selection within the media practice model is the act of choosing among media related alternatives. Selection is influenced by motivations, which in turn affects attention to the media selected. Also, teenager's motivation to attend to a certain media might be based on affective, behavioural, cognitive and instrumental needs or it could also be as a result of habituation (Steele & Brown, 1995).

In addition, Steele and Brown found that selection is also influenced by gender and race. Thus, boys were more likely to be more interested in media that dealt with sports, and this was also reflected in how their rooms were decorated. Also an African-American girl is more interested in magazines and certain types of music that reflected her ethnic heritage.

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2.1.3   Planned Behaviour Theory

Planned behaviour theory is a theory that links beliefs and behaviour. The concept was proposed by Icek Ajzen to improve on the predictive power of the theory of reasoned action by including perceived behavioural control. It is a theory explaining human behaviour. It has been applied to studies of the relations among beliefs, attitudes behavioural intentions and behaviour in various fields such as advertising, public relations, advertising campaigns and healthcare. The theory states that attitude toward behaviour, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control, together shape an individual's behavioural intentions and behaviours.

The theory of planned behaviour was proposed by Icek Ajzen in 1985 through his article "From intentions to actions: A theory of planned behaviour." The theory was developed from the theory of reasoned action, which was proposed by Martin Fishbein together with Icek Ajzen in 1980.

The theory of reasoned action was in turn grounded in various theories of attitude such as learning theories, expectancy-value theories, consistency theories (such as Heider's Balance Theory, Osgood and Tannenbaum's Congruity Theory, and Festinger's Dissonance Theory) and attribution theory.   According to the theory of reasoned action, if people evaluate the suggested behaviour as positive (attitude), and if they think their significant others want them to perform the behaviour (subjective norm), this results in a higher intention (motivations) and they are more likely to do so.

A high correlation of attitudes and subjective norms to behavioural intention, and subsequently to behaviour, has been confirmed in many studies. A counter-argument against the high relationship between behavioural intention and actual behaviour has also been proposed, as the results of some studies show that because of circumstantial limitations, behavioural intention does not always lead to actual behaviour. Namely, since behavioural intention cannot be the exclusive determinant of behaviour where an individual's control over the behaviour is incomplete, Ajzen

introduced the theory of planned behaviour by adding a new component, "perceived behavioural control." By this, he extended the theory of reasoned action to cover non-volitional behaviours for predicting behavioural intention and actual behaviour. The theory has since been improved and renamed the reasoned action approach by Azjen and his colleague Fishbein.

2.2 Related Empirical Studies

Over the decades, various empirical studies had been carried out in relation to how alcohol use and social media serve as an influence on sexual risky behaviour. This review serves as a guide in conducting the present study.

2.2.1 Related studies on sexual behaviour and predictors of condom use

The study conducted by Sabitu (2007) explains that increasing sexual networking among university students exposes them to the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS. Despite this, the level of condom use and sexual abstinence is low. The objective of the study was to describe sexual behaviour and identify predictors of condom use among students in a Nigerian university. A cross sectional survey was conducted using self-administered questionnaires among 404 students of the Federal university of Technology, Minna in Northern Nigeria.

Furthermore, a total number of 328 (81.2%) questionnaires were completed and returned. There were 230 male and 98 female respondents giving a sex ratio of 1:2.3. The respondent's ages ranged from 16 to 38 years with an overall mean of 23.53.51 years. A significantly higher proportion of males 184 (80.0%) reported being sexually experienced compared to 64 (65.0%) females (chi2 = 8.05 P < 0.05). The mean age of first sexual experience was also significantly higher among male students [18.92.1 years] compared to female students [16.41.7 years] (t = 11.36, P < 0.01).

Similarly, a significantly higher proportion (56.2%) of sexually active males had multiple partners compared to females (38.1%) (chi2 = 11.9, P = 0.001). In addition, the mean number of

lifetime sexual partners was significantly higher (5.3) for males compared to females (2.6) [t = 12.0, P < 0.001]. Condom was consistently used by 38.3% (n=95) of sexually active students in both genders. A higher proportion (44.6%) (n=82) of male students reported regular use of condoms compared to (20.3%) (n=13) of (partners of) sexually active female students (chi2 = 11.8 P = 0.001). Significant predictors of regular condom use include (male) gender, (higher) level of study and (single) marital status. The study concluded that most students were sexually active and many practiced unsafe sex. This indicates the need for youth friendly reproductive health programmes targeting these students.

2.2.2   Related studies on alcohol use and risky sexual behaviour

A study conducted by Cooper (2014) to evaluate the empirical associations between alcohol use and risky sex at two levels of analysis. The study attempted to find out whether individuals who engage in some behaviour are more likely to engage in the others, whereas event-specific associations test whether the likelihood of engaging in some behaviour on a given occasion varies as a function of engaging in the other on that same occasion.

Findings were generally consistent across levels of analysis, but differed across types of risky behaviours. Drinking was strongly related to the decision to have sex and to indiscriminate forms of risky sex (e.g., having multiple or casual sex partners), but was inconsistently related to protective behaviours (e.g., condom use). Moreover, the links among alcohol use, the decision to have sex and indiscriminate behaviours were found in both between-persons and within-persons analyses, suggesting that these relationships cannot be adequately explained by stable individual differences between people who do and do not drink.

Analysis of event characteristics showed that drinking was more strongly associated with decreased protective behaviours among younger individuals, on first intercourse experiences and for events that occurred on average longer ago. Future efforts aimed at reducing alcohol use in

potentially sexual situations may decrease some forms of risky sex, but are less likely to affect protective behaviours directly.

Extant data suggest that negative consequences associated with sexual risk taking are common on college campuses. According to results of a recent nationwide survey, example, 15% of college students have been pregnant or gotten a partner pregnant (Douglas et al., 1997). State-wide studies conducted in California (Patrick et al., 1997) and Texas (Wiley et al., 1996) found similar overall rates (14% and 22%, respectively). Moreover, across all studies, women reported higher rates than men (from 20% to 40%).

A nationwide study of Canadian college freshmen found that nearly 6% of sexually experienced students had been diagnosed by a doctor with an STD at least once (MacDonald et al., 1990). Rates among U.S. college students range from 12% of sexually experienced students in California (Patrick et al., 1997) to nearly 25% on a mid western campus (Reinisch et al., 1995). The higher rates found in U.S. studies may reflect cultural, geographic or methodological differences, but at least partly reflect the younger age of students in the Canadian sample. Across all studies, rates of STDs were higher (in some cases, nearly twice as high) among women than men. Finally, estimates of HIV infection rates (from seroprevalence studies) range from 0.0% to 1.0% on individual campuses, with an average rate across 19 U.S. campuses of 0.2% (Gayle et al., 1990; see also Kotloff et al., 1991). In sum, these data suggest that although aggregate rates of HIV infection are low among college students, the rates on some campuses are alarmingly high: as high as 1 in 100 students. Moreover, the experience of pregnancies and other STDs appears relatively common on college campuses, particularly among women. Considered together, these data indicate that a substantial minority of college students suffer one or more adverse consequences associated with sexual risk taking and support the need to identify factors, particularly modifiable ones like alcohol use, which might contribute to sexual risk taking in this population.

Studies examining the link between alcohol and risky sex at the global level typically ask participants about their overall involvement in some high-risk behaviour and their overall frequency and quantity of alcohol use. Studies using this approach have generally found strong relationships between alcohol use and indiscriminate behaviours, but inconsistent ones between alcohol use and protective behaviours.

A national survey of more than 17,000 collegiate youth, for example, found that drinkers were nearly three times as likely to have had multiple sex partners in the past month than were non drinkers (Wechsler et al., 1995).Similarly, a national study of more than 4,000 sexually experienced youth ages 14 to 21 years (Santelli et al., 1998) found that adjusted proportions of young men who had multiple partners in the past month rose from 23% to 61% as the number of alcohol-related behaviours increased, whereas the proportions among young women rose from 8% to 48%.

The above research supports a number of conclusions about the link between alcohol use and risky sexual behaviour among college students and more generally among adolescents and young adults. First, existing research indicates that alcohol use and certain types of sexual behaviour covary. Not only does the likelihood that an individual has ever drunk alcohol predict the likelihood he or she has ever had sex, but level of alcohol involvement also predicts level of sexual involvement. Equally strong evidence suggests that drinking in a potentially sexual situation (e.g., on a date) is associated with an increased probability of intercourse on that occasion and that drinking prior to intercourse is associated with risky partner choice as well as with decreased risk discussion on that occasion.

Each of these relationships has been observed using within-persons designs, thus ruling out the possibility that strictly between-person differences can account for the data. These effects, however, may be qualified by relationship status and, in the case of intercourse probability, perhaps by gender as well.

2.2.3 Related studies on harmful effects of alcohol on sexual behaviour

Cashell-Smith (2007) study explains that the prevalence of hazardous drinking among university students in New Zealand is very high, but the impacts on sexual behaviour are largely unknown. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence and correlates of alcohol-related risky and unwanted sexual experiences. A web-based survey of a random sample of university students, asking about specific experiences resulting from their own drinking or the drinking of others, and some beliefs about drinking was used.

A total number of 1564 students responded (82%) and the following were reported as the result of drinking, by women and men respectively, in the last 3 months: unprotected sex 11% and 15%; sex they were not happy with at the time 6% and 7%; sex later regretted 16% and 19%. Also, 34% of women and 25% of men reported unwanted sexual advances in the past 4 weeks as a result of other people's drinking. These experiences were all associated positively with Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) scores of the respondents, certain types of living arrangements and specific attitudes to drinking. In addition, 1% of women and 0.5% of men reported sexual assault in the past 4 weeks. The study concluded that iinterventions to reduce alcohol-related risky sexual behaviours should target both male and female drinkers and identifiable subgroups at higher risk. Prevention policy should also address the high levels of availability and promotion of alcohol in the campus environment.

2.3 Statement of Hypotheses

1. Facebook Addiction will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

2. Alcohol use will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

3. Facebook Addiction and alcohol use will interactively predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

4. Gender differences will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

2.4 Operational Definition of Terms

Social Media: The tendency of a collective online communications channels dedicated for interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. It is also a tendency of an interactive media that provides new risks and opportunities for undergraduates.

Facebook: The tendency of users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. It was measured with Facebook Scale by Cecilie Schou Andraessen, (2012). High score indicates higher level of facebook use, while low score indicates lower level of facebook use.

Alcohol Use: The act of drinking drinks that contains alcohol, a depressant which in low doses causes reduced anxiety and sociability and in higher doses causes intoxication, and unconsciousness. It was measured with alcohol use scale by Piccinelli, (1997). High score indicates higher level of alcohol use, while low score indicates lower level of alcohol use.

Risky Sexual Behaviours: The tendency to engage in sex with an increased risk of a negative outcome, which can be those with increase in the chance of contracting or transmitting disease, or increase the chance of the occurrence of unwanted pregnancy. It was measured with Sexual Risk

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Behaviour Scale by Lawal, (2013). High score indicates higher level of sexual risk behaviour, while low score indicates lower level of sexual risk behaviour

Gender: The act of being a male or female.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted an ex-post facto research design to examine Facebook Addiction and alcohol use as predictors of sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of Universities in Ekiti State. This design was adopted because no active manipulation was done on the variables.

3.2 Setting

This study was carried out in two universities in Ekiti State: Federal University Oye Ekiti (FUOYE) and Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti (EKSU). These settings are conducive for this research because undergraduates could easily be contacted and research instruments readily administered to them.

3.3 Sampling Technique

This study employed a multistage sampling method. First random sampling method was used to select the faculty and department that participated in the study after which a convenience sampling method was employed. Convenience sampling method was used because participants participated based on availability and convenience.

3.4 Participant / Sample

A total number of 331 undergraduates participated in this study. Total number of 154 (46.5%) participants from EKSU and 177 (53.5%) from FUOYE. Christian were 290 (87.6%), Muslims were 38 (11.5%), while Traditional Worshipers were 3 (.9%). Furthermore 176 (53.2) were male and 155

(46.8) were female also from the two universities 234 (70.7%) stay with their parent and 97 (29.3%) do not stay with their parent.

3.5 Instrument

For the purpose of this study, self-report instrument were used to gather in relevant data from participants. This battery of instrument comprise of socio-demographic information and three psychological test instrument, in four sections.

Section A: Socio–Demographic Variables

This section consists of items measuring socio-demographic information of the participants, such as sex, age, marital status, educational level, religious affiliation, and school. Gender was reported as (male and female). Actual age was reported by undergraduates. Religious affiliation was reported as (Christianity, Islam and Traditional); level of study was also reported by undergraduates and the school was also reported by the student.

Section B: Facebook Scale

Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (BFAS), a six-item questionnaire developed by Cecilie Schou Andreassen,and colleagues (Ashraf Atta Torsheim , Nasser . S .Brunborg, & Almenaye Pallesen, 2012). The scale measure the six criteria of Facebook addiction (i.e., salience, mood modification, tolerance, withdrawal, conflict and relapse).The reliability coefficient for the scale is (alpha=.814). High score indicates higher level of Facebook Addiction, while low score indicates lower level of Facebook Addiction.

Scoring: The six Item scale is scored on a 5 point likert scale format and the scoring includes VR= Very rarely 1, R= Rarely 2, S= Sometimes 3 , O= Often 4, and VO= Very often 5. Cecilie Schou Andreassen, and colleagues suggest that scoring "often" or "very often" on at least four of

the six items may suggest the respondent is addicted to Facebook. They also found that high scores on the BFAS were linked to going to bed very late and getting up very late.

Section C: Alcohol Use Scale

Alcohol Use Scale, a five-item questionnaire developed by Piccinelli, Tessari, Bortolomasi, Piasere, Semenzin, Garzotto and Tansella (1997).

The questionnaire covers:

- Frequency of alcohol consumption (question 1)

- Number of drinks consumed in a typical day (question 2)

- Ability to control drinking (question 3)

- Failure to carry out expected tasks as consequence of the effects of alcohol (question 4)

- Whether others are concerned about the individuals drinking (question 5)

High score indicates higher level of alcohol use, while low score indicates lower level of alcohol use. The Alpha coefficient for the scale is .910.

Scoring: The six Item is scored on a 5 point likert scale format and the scoring includes;Never 0, Monthly or less 1 , Two to four times   a week 2, Two or three times a week 3, and Four or more times a week 4. They is no reverse scoring

Section D: Sexual Risk Behaviour Scale

Sexual risk behaviour scale: is a six-item questionnaire developed by Lawal (2013).
High score indicates higher level of Sexual risk behaviour, while low score indicates lower level of Sexual risk behaviour. The reliability coefficient for the scale is (alpha=.924)

Scoring: The six Item is scored on a 5 point likert scale format and the scoring includes Always (AL) 3, Sometimes (SM) 2 , Occasionally (OC), 1 or Never (NV) 0. In the scoring of this scale they are no reverse scoring.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

The purpose and process of the study were explained to the participants and written consent was obtained from those who agreed to participate in the study. Respondents were assured of confidentiality and privacy for the information provided.

3.7 Procedure

The research was conducted using undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State that included the student of Federal University Oye Ekiti (FUOYE) and Ekiti State University (EKSU). The researcher sought for permission from the student head of each faculty followed by the permission from the student head of each department and later the students of each class in general. The researcher made use of multistage sampling method where random selection was done to determine faculties and departments after which convenience sample was used to select participants.

A total number of 200 research instrument was distributed in Ekiti State University (EKSU) and 154 (46.5%) questionnaires was retrieved back while 46 was discarded. Furthermore in Federal University Oye Ekiti (FUOYE), a total number of 200 research instrument were distributed too and 177 (53.5%) questionnaire was retrieved back while 23 was discarded because they were nnnot properly filled.

In addition, each faculty in Ekiti State University (EKSU) was given 40 questionnaire and the faculties include: Faculty of sciences, Art, Social Sciences, Education and Agriculture which makes it five faculties in the school. Moreover, under each faculty two departments were picked randomly. The percentages were as follow: in Faculties of Social Sciences 34 were retrieved back (22%), Art 33 (21%), Sciences 36(23%), Education 27 (17%), and Agriculture 27 (17%).

Also in Federal University Oye Ekiti, (FUOYE), a total number 50 questionnaires were given to each faculties and the faculties include: Faculty of Art, Social Sciences, Sciences and Engineering.

The percentage is as follow; in Faculty of Art 49 were retrieved back (28%), Social Sciences 47 (26%), Sciences 44 (25%), and Engineering 38 (21%). Among all the participants in general 290 were Christians (87.6%), 38 (11.5%) were Muslims and 3(9%) were traditional believers. Also those living with their parents were 234 (70.7%) and those that were not living with their parents were 97 (29.3%).

3.8 Statistical Method

For the purpose of this study, the socio demographic information of the participant was analyzed using descriptive statistic such as mean, mode and median. Hypotheses 1 and 2 were tested using simple regression, hypotheses 3 was tested with multiple regression while hypotheses 4 was tested with independent sample t-test.

Table 1: Distribution of Social-demographics

N = 331	n	%
Sex		
Male	176	53.2
Female	155	46.8
Level		
100	113	34.1
200	107	32.3
300	38	11.5
400	71	21.5
500	2	.6
Tertiary Institution		
EKSU	154	46.5
FUOYE	177	53.5
Religious Affiliation		
Christian	290	87.6
Islam	38	11.5
Traditional	3	.9
Living with Parents?		
Yes	234	70.7
No	97	29.3

Table 2: Means (M), Standard Deviations (SD) and Correlations among the Study Variables

Variable	M (SD)	α	1	2	3
1. Age	21.62 (2.76)				
2. Facebook Addiction	13.97 (5.31)	.81	.25*		
3. Alcohol use	2.84 (4.53)	.91	.33*	.35*	
4. Sexual risk behaviour	52.05 (6.18)	.92	.25*	.66*	.32*

$^{\alpha}$ Cronbach alpha

$^{**}p < .01$ *(2-tailed)*

The result of correlation analyses among study variables are presented in table 1. Age was positively related with Facebook Addiction [r (326) = .25, p < .001], alcohol use [r (326) = .33, p < .001] and sexual risk behaviour [r (326) = .25, p < .001]. Alcohol use was positively related with Facebook

Addiction [r (329) = .35, p < .001] and sexual risk behaviour [r (329) = .66, p < .001]. Facebook

Addiction and sexual risk behaviour were also positively related [r (329) = .32, p < .001].

Hypothesis 1

Facebook Addiction will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of

Universities in Ekiti State.

Table 3: Simple regression analysis- Facebook Addiction on sexual risk behaviour

Variable	β	t	R^2	F
Facebook Addiction	.10**	6.04	.10	36.52**
Dependent variable: Sexual risk behaviour				
**p < .001				

Table 3 shows that Facebook Addiction significantly predict sexual risk behaviour [F (1, 329) =

36.52, p < .001, R^2 = .10]. This means that an increase in social media site use predicts an increase

in risky sexual behaviour. Therefore, hypothesis one is supported.

Hypothesis 2

Alcohol use will significant predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of Universities in

Ekiti State.

Table 4: Simple regression analysis- alcohol use on sexual risk behaviour

Variable	β	t	R^2	F
Alcohol use	.66**	15.72	.42	247.10**
Dependent variable: Sexual risk behaviour				
**p < .001				

Table 4 shows that alcohol use significantly predict sexual risk behaviour [F (1, 329) = 247.10, p <

.001, R^2 = .42]. This means that an increase in alcohol use predicts an increase in risky sexual

behaviour. Therefore, hypothesis two is supported.

Hypothesis 3

Facebook Addiction and alcohol use will interactively predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of Universities in Ekiti State.

Table 5: Multiple Regression analysis- Facebook Addiction and alcohol use on sexual risk behaviour

Variable	β	t	R^2	F
Alcohol use	.62**	14.02		
Facebook Addiction	.10*	2.19	.44	127.36**

Dependent variable: Sexual risk behaviour
*$p <$ .05
**$p < .01$

Table 5 showed that alcohol use and Facebook Addiction jointly predict sexual risk behaviour [F (2, 328) = 127.36, p < .001, R^2 = .44]. Independently, alcohol use [β= .62, p < .001] and Facebook Addiction [β = .10, p = .03] predict sexual risk behaviour. Therefore, hypothesis three is supported.

Hypothesis 4

Gender differences will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of Universities in Ekiti State.

Table 6: Independent sample t-test – gender on risky sexual behaviour

	Male		Female				
Variable	M	SD	M	SD	t $_{(129)}$	95%CI	Cohen's d
Sexual risk behaviour	10.18	5.22	7.82	4.03	4.57*	[1.34, 3.38]	.50

*$p < .05$

An independent sample t-test (table 6) showed that the difference in sexual risk behaviour scores between male (M = 10.18, SD = 5.22) and female undergraduates (M = 7.83, SD = 4.03) were statistically significant, t (329) = 4.57, p < .001, d = .50. This means that male participants had significant higher scores on sexual risk behaviour than female students. Therefore, hypothesis four is supported

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the results of the study are discussed based on the data analysis made in chapter four, interpreted and inference drawn from them. Conclusions, implications and recommendations for further studies are made.

5.1   Discussion of the findings

This study investigated Facebook Addiction and alcohol use as predictors of sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of Universities in Ekiti State. Four hypotheses were tested and all were confirmed.

Hypothesis one stated that Facebook Addiction will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State. The result showed that Facebook Addiction significantly predict sexual risk behaviour. This means that an increase in social media site predicts an increase in risky sexual behaviour. Therefore, hypothesis one is supported. This finding supports the work of Young and Jordan (2007) study on social media photos influence on college student's sexual health behaviour.   They found that facebook use in particular viewing peer photos influence college student's perceptions of sexual health behaviour norms among their peers.

Hypothesis two stated that Alcohol use will significant predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State. The result showed that alcohol use significantly predicts sexual risk behaviour. This means that an increase in alcohol use predicts an increase in risky sexual behaviour. Therefore, hypothesis two is supported. This present study lends credence to the work of Cooper (2002) which investigated Alcohol use and risky sexual behaviour among college students and youth and found that alcohol use and certain types of sexual behaviour co-vary and predict the likelihood that he or she has ever had sex. Also the level of alcohol involvement also

predicts level of sexual involvement. Equally strong evidence suggests that drinking in a potentially sexual situation (e.g., on a date) is associated with an increased probability of intercourse on that occasion and that drinking prior to intercourse is associated with risky partner choice as well as with decreased risk discussion on that occasion.

Hypothesis three stated that Facebook Addiction and alcohol use will interactively predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State. The findings indicate that alcohol and Facebook Addiction jointly predict sexual risk behaviour. Therefore, hypothesis three was supported.

Hypothesis four stated that Gender differences will significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State. The result showed that the difference in sexual risk behaviour scores between male and female undergraduates were statistically significant. Male participants had significant higher scores on sexual risk behaviour than female students. Therefore, hypothesis four is supported. Though previous studies have suggested the gender is more likely to exert negative influence among secondary school students resulting in alcohol abuse. It all depends on individual motive, peer group, family background e.t.c

5.2. Conclusion

Base on the findings, the following are the conclusion drawn:

1. Facebook Addiction significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

2. Alcohol use significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

3. Facebook Addiction and alcohol use interactively predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

4. Gender differences significantly predict sexual risk behaviour among undergraduates of universities in Ekiti State.

5.3. Implications of the findings

The result of this study implies that the more individuals are exposed to alcohol use and in appropriate use of social media site such as Facebook, the more the danger of them involving in risky sexual behaviour which will in turn have adverse effect on the society as a whole.

5.4. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made.

1. Parent should talk to their children regularly about what they see or hear and what they open on the social media sites which can be related to alcohol use images. Parent can outsmart their children by discussing false or misleading information. They can make use of strategy which is called media literacy in which parent discuss how social media sites or television can be use by showing the positive side of the social media site.

2. Government should educate the populace on the use of alcohol, the risk and dangers of alcohol and Facebook Addiction, it effect in the brain and on the body as a whole so as to have an insight about the use and the dangers behind it.

3. Also, government and individual persons should introduce seminar to encourage student and educate them on the risk of alcohol use and the harm it cause to the body system.

5.5. Limitations to the study

The study has several limitations which include:

1. First, the most important factor for the result of this study was cause by small number of participants used in the study because of this the result of the study is not representative.

2. Data were collected using self -report instrument. There was no way to ascertain the authenticity of the responses given by the participants.

3. Since sample for the research was drawn from only two universities, caution should be exercised while generalizing the result of the study.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNIARE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI

SECTION A

Sex: .... Male (   )   Female (   ) **Age:** .... (As at last birthday)

Level:.. **Name of School:**

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

Are you living with your parents?   Yes (   )   No   (   )

SECTION B

Using the scale below, please indicate the level of your agreement with the following items by choosing the option that best represents your views. **VR= Very rarely, R= Rarely, S= Sometimes, O= Often, and VO= Very often.**

SN	ITEMS	VR	R	S	O	VO
1	You spend a lot of time thinking about Facebook or planning how to use it.					
2	You feel an urge to use Facebook more and more.					
3	You use Facebook in order to forget about personal problems.					
4	You have tried to cut down on the use of Facebook without success.					
5	You become restless or troubled if you are prohibited from using Facebook.					
6	You use Facebook so much that it has had a negative impact on your job/studies.					

SECTION C: Using the scale below, please indicate the level of your agreement with the following items by choosing the option that best represents your views. *Please answer as honestly as you can and be sure to answer all the questions.*

SN	ITEMS	Never	Monthly or less	Two to four times a week	Two or three times a week	Four or more times a week
1	How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?					
2	How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?					

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3	How often during the past year have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?					
4	How often during the past year have you failed to do what was normally expected of you because of drinking?					
5	Has a relative or friend, doctor or other health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?					

SECTION D: Please answer the following questions by ticking on any of the following responses: **Always (AL), Sometimes (SM), Occasionally (OC), or Never (NV)** beside each of the question. Please answer as honestly as you can and be sure to answer all the questions.

SN	ITEMS	AL	SM	OC	NV
1	I have taken alcohol heavily before having sex in the last 3 months.				
2	I have engaged in sexual activity with commercial sex worker in the last 3 months.				
3	I have had sex with a casual friend I met for the first time in the last 3 months.				
4	I have had sex with someone more than one time apart from my primary partner without condoms in the last 3 months.				
5	I did not use condom at my last sex in the last 3 months.				
6	I have had sex with a partner with intravenous drug use (i.e. syringe) or on heavy alcohol use in the last 3 months.				

APPENDIX II

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=Sex Level Sch Dept RA LWP MIP
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

Frequencies

Statistics

		Sex	Level	Sch	Dept	RA	Living with parents	Most influential person
N	Valid	331	331	331	331	331	331	331
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Frequency Table

Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	176	53.2	53.2	53.2
	Female	155	46.8	46.8	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	100L	113	34.1	34.1	34.1
	200L	107	32.3	32.3	66.5
	300L	38	11.5	11.5	77.9
	400L	71	21.5	21.5	99.4
	500L	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

Sch

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	EKSU	154	46.5	46.5	46.5
	FUOYE	177	53.5	53.5	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

Dept

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sociology	39	11.8	11.8	11.8
	Chemistry	19	5.7	5.7	17.5
	ELS	34	10.3	10.3	27.8
	Linguistic	42	12.7	12.7	40.5
	ACC EDU	10	3.0	3.0	43.5
	Zoology	20	6.0	6.0	49.5
	ABE	11	3.3	3.3	52.9
	Agric. Eng	6	1.8	1.8	54.7
	MCB	19	5.7	5.7	60.4
	Civil Eng	21	6.3	6.3	66.8
	ECO EDU	41	12.4	12.4	79.2
	Pol Sc.	19	5.7	5.7	84.9
	APH	16	4.8	4.8	89.7
	AEE	11	3.3	3.3	93.1
	Biochem	22	6.6	6.6	99.7
	Chem Edu	1	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

RA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Christian	290	87.6	87.6	87.6
	Muslim	38	11.5	11.5	99.1
	Traditional	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

Living with parents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	234	70.7	70.7	70.7
	No	97	29.3	29.3	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

Most influential person

36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sister	18	5.4	5.4	5.4
	Boyfriend/Girlfriend	12	3.6	3.6	9.1
	Friend	17	5.1	5.1	14.2
	Father	57	17.2	17.2	31.4
	Myself	18	5.4	5.4	36.9
	Mother	100	30.2	30.2	67.1
	Sugar daddy	1	.3	.3	67.4
	Parent	47	14.2	14.2	81.6
	Brother	13	3.9	3.9	85.5
	Friend	11	3.3	3.3	88.8
	Pastor	6	1.8	1.8	90.6
	Cousin	1	.3	.3	90.9
	God	13	3.9	3.9	94.9
	Uncle	2	.6	.6	95.5
	Mentor	11	3.3	3.3	98.8
	Uncle	3	.9	.9	99.7
	Husband	1	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	331	100.0	100.0	

RELIABILITY
/VARIABLES=F1 F2 F3 F4 F5 F6
/SCALE('Facebook Addiction Scale') ALL
/MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: Facebook Addiction Scale

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	331	100.0
	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	331	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items

.814	6

RELIABILITY
   /VARIABLES=A1 A2 A3 A4 A5
   /SCALE('Alcohol Use Scale') ALL
   /MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: Alcohol Use Scale

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
	Valid	331	100.0
Cases	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	331	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.910	5

RELIABILITY
   /VARIABLES=S1 S2 S3 S4 S5 S6
   /SCALE('Risky Sexual Behaviour Scale') ALL
   /MODEL=ALPHA.

Reliability

Scale: Risky Sexual Behaviour Scale

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
	Valid	331	100.0
Cases	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	331	100.0

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

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.924	6

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DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=Age SM AU SRB
  /STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

Descriptive

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	328	16	34	21.62	2.761
Facebook Addiction	331	6	30	13.97	5.314
Alcohol use	331	0	20	2.84	4.527
Sexual risk behaviour	331	6	24	9.08	4.838
Valid N (listwise)	328				

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

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed

Mode 1	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Facebook Addiction, Alcohol use	.	Enter

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

Model Summary

Mode 1	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.661[a]	.437	.434	3.641

a. Predictors: (Constant), Facebook Addiction, Alcohol use

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3375.949	2	1687.975	127.360	.000[b]

Residual	4347.162	328	13.254
Total	7723.112	330	

a. Dependent Variable: Sexual risk behaviour
b. Predictors: (Constant), Facebook Addiction, Alcohol use

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.960	.567		10.508	.000
	Alcohol use	.663	.047	.621	14.018	.000
	Facebook Addiction	.088	.040	.097	2.187	.029

a. Dependent Variable: Sexual risk behaviour

T-TEST GROUPS=Sex(1 2)
   /MISSING=ANALYSIS
   /VARIABLES=SRB
   /CRITERIA=CI(.95).
T-Test

Group Statistics

	Sex	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sexual risk behaviour	Male	176	10.18	5.218	.393
	Female	155	7.82	4.028	.324

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
									Lower	Upper	
Sexual risk behaviour	Equal variances assumed	28.364	.000	4.565	329	.000	2.362	.518	1.344	3.381	
	Equal variances not assumed			4.639	323.600	.000	2.362	.509	1.361	3.364	

Correlations

Correlations

		Age	Alcohol use	Facebook Addiction	Sexual risk behaviour
Age	Pearson Correlation	1	.334**	.252**	.248**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	328	328	328	328
Alcohol use	Pearson Correlation	.334**	1	.353**	.655**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	328	331	331	331
Facebook Addiction	Pearson Correlation	.252**	.353**	1	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	328	331	331	331
Sexual risk behaviour	Pearson Correlation	.248**	.655**	.316**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	328	331	331	331

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

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed

Mode 1	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Facebook Addiction	.	Enter

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

Model Summary

Mode 1	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.316[a]	.100	.097	4.597

a. Predictors: (Constant), Facebook Addiction

ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

1	Regression	771.679	1	771.679	36.522	.000[b]
	Residual	6951.433	329	21.129		
	Total	7723.112	330			

a. Dependent Variable: Sexual risk behaviour
b. Predictors: (Constant), Facebook Addiction

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.056	.712		7.105	.000
	Facebook Addiction	.288	.048	.316	6.043	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sexual risk behaviour

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

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed

Mode 1	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Alcohol use	.	Enter

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

Model Summary

Mode 1	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.655[a]	.429	.427	3.661

a. Predictors: (Constant), Alcohol use

ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

	Regression	3312.573	1	3312.573	247.098	.000^b
1	Residual	4410.539	329	13.406		
	Total	7723.112	330			

a. Dependent Variable: Sexual risk behaviour
b. Predictors: (Constant), Alcohol use

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.088	.238		29.822	.000
	Alcohol use	.700	.045	.655	15.719	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sexual risk behaviour