

# Predisposing Factors for Access and Use of Sexual Contents on Digital Media Platforms among Undergraduates in Nigeria

Sunday Idowu<sup>1\*</sup>, Umezurike Kenneth Oluchi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Mass Communication and Media Technology, Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria

## Email Address

sundayidowu08@gmail.com (Sunday Idowu), ken.umezurike@lcu.edu.ng (Umezurike Kenneth Oluchi)

\*Correspondence: sundayidowu08@gmail.com

**Received:** 31 June 2023; **Accepted:** 23 September 2023; **Published:** 23 February 2024

## Abstract:

Easy access and use of digital media platforms and related packages have given birth to various consequences such as access to sexual contents, either posted by individual or through a site. Different factors are said to be the cause of access and use of sexual content. Digital media platforms are one of the fastest means of communication that is fast accepted for various gratifications among youngsters. This study examines predisposing factors for access and use sexual contents on digital media platforms. The study adopted observation and survey to source for data derived through observation schedule and questionnaire. The study was carried out among 401 students of Lead City University Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Technology determinism theory provided the theoretical background for the study. Responses from the completed questionnaire were collated, coded and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics of multiple linear regression. The findings revealed that the predisposing factors for accessing sexual contents is media exposure, while the prevalent predisposing factor to use of sexual content is media exposure. The study recommends that students should make good use of digital media for more productive purpose than sexual related materials, also youth should stop sharing nude, half nude or sexual materials on their digital page DP, instead they should dress appropriately to promote Nigeria culture.

## Keywords:

Digital Media Platforms, Digital Technology, Digital Media Access, Sexual Content, Youth

## 1. Introduction

Digital media is a form of technology advancement that covers the entire field of computing. Computer technologies and the associated data contents, it applies to computers, digital technology communication tools and gadgets [2]. At the same time, the technological nature of new media comprises both the software and hardware specified by the fact that these communication technologies are based on digital

numerical encoding and data processing to record information character, image, sound, action description, is, therefore, a process of transforming information into a numerical code used to transfer information. Easy access and use of digital media are one of the factors that keep undergraduates attached to their smart gadgets to view images, take multiple pictures and surf the internet through digital media platforms such as social media, sites, and blogs [2].

Contents that are uploaded on daily basis by users and sites managers are used in diverse ways by youths, nude images, erotic videos and numerous uncensored content which may trigger sexual behaviour are posted. Studies have shown that these may lead to sexual behaviour among students. Youngsters in Nigeria recently are addicted to digital media with constant use of digital media for social interactions [2].

Sexual content are erotic contents found on the internet that have been seen as factors that influence young adolescents to engage in strange emotional urge [4]. A related study revealed that, up to half of the teenage and undergraduate profiles on digital media contain nude image of the user, but little is known on why adolescents choose to showcase their nudity and erotic life on their online profiles. Therefore, this study examines the predisposing factors for access and use of sexual content on digital media platforms

### ***1.1. Statement of the problem***

Digital media platforms are communication media that are quickly accepted among the youth and everyone who wishes to make use of the new media for various interactions and dissemination of information. The recent distribution of sexual contents and parade of nudity has called for further findings on the predisposing factors for access and use of sexual contents among undergraduates.

### ***1.2. Objectives***

- a. examine the predisposing factors for accessing sexual contents on digital media platforms among undergraduates of Lead City University of Ibadan.
- b. ascertain the predisposing factors to the use of sexual content on digital media platforms among undergraduates of Lead City University of Ibadan.

## **2. Concept of Digital Media Platforms, Digital Technology, Products and Social Media**

Digital media platforms such as social media have brought about a transformation from the traditional unidirectional medium of communication to a multidirectional, real-time and interactive medium. A related study stated that digital media offers both growth and loyalty opportunities for image brands and the development of a company's ideas and productivity [6]. Apart from other functions of digital media, it has also been a source where sexual content is communicated in various ways through the internet.

Digital technology has made communication easy and fast with various smart digital products used to send and receive information at any time from the comfort of one's digital device. More specifically, smartphones are the main sources of mobile communication with the subscription of Internet data, Young adults, in particular, are estimated to spend eleven to twelve hours a day using social media [7]. A related study also stated that, there is a relatively significant influence of digital technology,

on school, sex and age on cybercrime, aggression, truancy, sex crimes and other illicit behaviours among students, however, while digital technology remained constant and significant [8].

Social media has emerged as a major tool where citizens can talk about the issues of the day to day life and also of national importance. In the 21st century, social media platforms are not just innovations in the internet world but are fast emerging as influencers and content creators though, it has been observed that many of these platforms are now used to create, act and post erotic content for various purposes [5]. Social media has become a fact and part of life for individuals, involving many actors and regular citizens, activists, non-governmental organizations, telecommunications firms, software providers, and government agencies and governments at large [6].

### ***2.1. Accessibility and Use of Digital Media***

Over 1.2 billion adolescents across various countries are now free to access and digital media for different purposes [8]. This indicates that students gain freedom while attending higher institutions, they also have freedom to access digital media at any time, as parents cannot checkmate their children and what they do on media sites, this has given many students privilege to use nude pictures as digital pictures (DP) and also upload several sexual contents while interacting on various platforms [7].

Digital media has made it easy for its users to have unlimited and anonymous access to sexual erotic content, at any time, as long as there is a platform to access the materials. Therefore, the massive amount of sexual content permits individual unlimited chances to increase their pornography consumption [10].

The expansion of the Internet has made pornography accessible and cheap to anyone interested in watching and using the content, the majority of erotic materials are distributed through various sites and individuals. It is observed that many undergraduates might have access to sexual content which might either pop up or have been sent to their phones but might not be used, which means the student can decide to ignore them, but there is a need for this study to reveal the use of digital media and sexual contents seen on it [10].

### ***2.2. Concept of Sexual Content***

Contemporary sexual content is categorized as professionally produced erotic materials or individual user displayed materials that are uploaded on various digital platforms through the Internet which portrays sexual activities [9].

Sexual content on the contrary was perceived to be of great benefit to viewers. In fact a related review explained that pornography consumption reduces sexual anxiety and urge but encourages sexual expression and satisfaction.

### ***2.3. Prevalent Predisposing Factors to Access and Use of Sexual Contents***

Digital media platforms have been accessed and used for diverse activities related to sexually motivated behaviour through searching of sexually-related content for educational use, buying or selling of sexually related materials making descriptions of online virtual sex shops.

African youth and students are likely to engage in certain rebellious activities that are harmful to their personal, academic and societal development as there is an obvious correlation between an increase in media expositions of antisocial behaviour

such as sex, erotic dances and an increase in imitation of those acts [11]. African adolescents are learning and reproducing erotic dances through Digital Media. In Nigeria urban cities like Lagos and Port Harcourt, studies have revealed that, undergraduates abandon schools to become full-time erotic dancers which they post on their digital media handles on daily bases.

### **3. Concept of Media Exposure**

Accessibility, availability of uncontrolled exposure to internet facilities and sexual content have constituted a gateway to sexual behaviours which have led many students to diverse sexual expression or sexual masochism [12]. Media exposure is a factor that changes behaviours of young adult because most people use digital media to learn about sexuality that may be too uncomfortable to talk about, in today's society, by paying attention to their digital screen [15].

#### ***3.1. Family Restrictions and Liberalities***

Family restrictions and liberalities to access and use digital media increase the chances of some students and children to learn right from childhood in their homes, either from their parents, brothers, sisters and other family members who should have become sources of inspiration and role models [11]. A related study explained the link between young people's sexual behaviour and levels of proper parental monitoring who are expected to check what the children are doing at the particular time, there by enhancing, parent and child communication, and parental discipline among youth and undergraduates living in high poverty settings such as urban areas [5]. A clear understanding of the role of family support and living with both parents on protective sexual behaviour is vital which must be done at the appropriate time.

#### ***3.2. Peer Pressure***

Peer pressure was commonly identified as a reason for various sexual engagements. Many have proven that they were influenced by their friends who initiated sex to show the maturity level of an individual and catching up with what friends were doing [16]. Studies have revealed that peer pressure is one of the predominant factors to access and use of digital media, the study further explained that youth are influenced through peer sharing and update of unsafe information among each other which causes early exposure to risky acts [5].

#### ***3.3. Socio-economic***

Accessibility, affordability, and anonymity of the internet have made digital media more relevant amongst students, low and affordable cost of internet subscription and maintenance has made various content readily available for every one [9].

Low cost of the internet package and products have increased internet users, both young children and the elderly can now access the internet freely as it is called freedom of expression.

#### ***3.4. Alcohol Consumption***

Intake of alcohol is regarded as one major determinants of usage and sexual behaviour, Students use digital media more when they are intoxicated and this has led them into various sexual acts, engaging non-judicious sex partners and having sex

immediately after watching pornography [13]. Studies revealed that, the male gender mostly have sex, or even forceful sex, when they take alcohol and other drugs.

### **3.5. Unrestrained Curiosity/ Nature**

Sexuality is a healthy and normal part of everybody's life, it is biologically related to nature due to emotional drive which has to do with human sexual behaviour among genders. Nature produces certain percentage of sexual drive which in many cases is safer sex practices and pleasure that relates with masturbation, love, lust and relationships through interpersonal communication [19]. Some sexual practices are beyond just satisfaction but are triggered by natural emotions. Traditional norms in most Nigerian cultures demand premarital sexual abstinence until entry into marital unions, a practice that has been cut off because of the influence of recent innovations such as electronic gadgets. Nevertheless, this act decreases the value of culture and also worsens the level of sexual abstinence among undergraduates.

## **4. Theoretical Framework**

### **4.1. Technological Determinism Theory**

This study derives theoretical underpinnings from the Technological Determinism theory which maintains that at some point in some societies, digital technology and its aftermath development would drive economic, political, historical and socio-cultural transformation cum change [17].

Technological determinism considers technology as part of a larger spectrum of human activity, technological determinism sees technology as the basis for all human activity.

The theory also makes an assumption that technology by nature is non-aligned which means some ethical standard is not put into consideration. The importance of this theory simply expresses the significance embedded in the way people access or uses various technologies

### **4.2. Methodology**

The design for this study is survey method, the instrument is structured questionnaire, which were distributed randomly among study 401 students of Lead City University Ibadan Oyo State Nigeria, the data were gathered, coded and interpreted using SPSS data application.

### **4.3. Demographic Information of the Respondents**

*Table 1. Respondents According to Gender.*

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Male   | 223       | 60.38%     |
| Female | 147       | 39.7%      |
| Total  | 370       | 100%       |

**Source: Field Study, 2021**

The gender of the respondents is presented in the table above. The Table 1 shows that, out of 370 respondents sampled for the study, 223 (60.38%) respondents are male while 147 (39.78) are female.

**Table 2.** Respondents According to Age.

| Age of Respondents               | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 16-20 years                      | 117       | 31.6%      |
| 21-25 years                      | 169       | 45.7%      |
| 26-30 years                      | 57        | 15.4%      |
| 31 and above years               | 27        | 7.3%       |
| Total                            | 370       | 100%       |
| <b>Source: Field Study, 2021</b> |           |            |

The Table 2 presents the age group of the respondents, it reveals that 117 respondents, that is 31.6% were between the ages 16-20 years, 160 (45.7%) were between ages 21-25, 57(15.4%) were 26-30 years, while 27 (7.3%) were 31 and above

**Table 3.** Respondents Who Are Exposed to Sexual Contents on Digital Media Platforms.

| Gender                           | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes                              | 370       | 100        |
| No                               | 00        | 00         |
| Total                            | 370       | 100        |
| <b>Source: Field Study, 2021</b> |           |            |

The Table 3 presents the respondents who are exposed to sexual content on digital media, it reveals that 370 respondents given as 100% were exposed to sexual contents on digital media. This was achieved because the questionnaires were only given to those that have seen sexual content on digital media in order to get more valid response.

**Table 4.** Predisposing Factors for Accessing Sexual Contents.

| S/No | Items                                                                                                    | SA             | A              | D             | SD             | Mean | St.D  |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------|-------|
| 1.   | Media exposure is one of the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media          | 202<br>(54.6%) | 127<br>(34.3%) | 17<br>(4.6%)  | 24<br>(6.5%)   | 3.37 | .846  |
| 2.   | Family is the predisposing one of the factor to access of sexual contents on digital media               | 72<br>(19.5%)  | 101<br>(27.3%) | 87<br>(23.5%) | 110<br>(29.7%) | 2.36 | 1.104 |
| 3.   | Peer pressure is the predisposing one of the factor to access of sexual contents on digital media        | 131<br>(35.4%) | 124<br>(33.5%) | 47<br>(12.7%) | 68<br>(18.4%)  | 2.86 | 1.095 |
| 4.   | Social economic is one of the predisposing factor to access of sexual content on digital media           | 99<br>(26.8%)  | 120<br>(32.4%) | 80<br>(21.6%) | 71<br>(19.2%)  | 2.67 | 1.129 |
| 5.   | Alcohol is one the predisposing factor to access of sexual contents on digital media                     | 125<br>(33.8%) | 106<br>(28.6%) | 63<br>(17.0%) | 76<br>(20.5%)  | 2.76 | 1.129 |
| 6.   | Drug abuse is one of the predisposing factor to access of sexual content on digital media                | 123<br>(33.2%) | 116<br>(31.4%) | 48<br>(13.0%) | 83<br>(22.4%)  | 2.75 | 1.141 |
| 7.   | Unrestrained curiosity is one of the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media. | 171<br>(46.2%) | 123<br>(33.2%) | 34<br>(9.2%)  | 42<br>(11.4%)  | 3.14 | .995  |
| 8.   | School assignment is one of the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital             | 52<br>(14.1%)  | 126<br>(34.1%) | 82<br>(22.2%) | 110<br>(29.7%) | 2.32 | 1.048 |

|                                  | media                                                                                                |               |                |               |                |      |       |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------|-------|
| 9.                               | Gender norms and value is one of the predisposing factors to access sexual contents on digital media | 79<br>(21.4%) | 133<br>(35.9%) | 68<br>(18.4%) | 90<br>(24.3%)  | 2.54 | 1.048 |
| 10                               | Email is one of the predisposing factors to access sexual contents on digital media                  | 66<br>(17.8%) | 89<br>(24.1%)  | 92<br>(24.9%) | 123<br>(33.2%) | 2.26 | 1.104 |
| <b>Source: Field Study, 2021</b> |                                                                                                      |               |                |               |                |      |       |

*Keys: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree, M= Mean, Std.D= Standard Deviation, WM= Weighted Mean*

The Table 4 revealed that 202 respondents (54.6%) strongly agreed that media exposure is one of the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 127(34.3%) respondents agreed, 17(4.6%) disagreed, while 24(6.5%) strongly disagreed, the mean is 3.37. Study also shows that 72 (19.5%) strongly agree that Family is one of the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 101(27.3%) agreed, 87(23.4%) disagreed, while 110 (29.7%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.36. Study also revealed that 131(35.4) strongly agree that Peer pressure is one the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 124(33.4) agreed, 47(12.7%) disagreed, while 68(18.4%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.86. The table also revealed that 99 respondents (26.8%) strongly agree that social economic factors are one of the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 120 (32.4%) agreed, 80 (21.6%) disagreed, while 71 (19.2%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.67. The table further revealed that 125 respondents (33.8%) strongly agree that alcohol is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 106 (28.6%) agreed, 63(17.0%) disagreed, while 76 (20.5%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.76. The table also stated that 123 respondents (33.2%) strongly agree that drug abuse is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 116 (31.4%) agreed, 48(13.0%) disagreed, while 83 (22.4) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.75. The table further shows that 171 respondents (46.2%) strongly agree that Unrestrained curiosity is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 123 (33.2%) agreed, 34 (9.2%) disagreed, while 42 (11.4%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 3.14. The table also stated that 52 respondents (14.1%) strongly agree that School assignment is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 126 (34.1%) agreed, 82(22.2%) disagreed, while 110 (29.7%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.32. The table also revealed that, 79 respondents (21.4%) strongly agree that Gender norms and value is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 133 (35.9%) agreed, 68 (18.4%) disagreed, while 90 (24.3%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.54. The table stated revealed that, 66 respondents (17.8%) strongly agree that Gender norms and value is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 89 (24.1%) agreed, 92 (24.9) disagreed, while 123 (33.2%) strongly disagreed.

Based on the highest mean score in the table 4.6 which is 3.37 here by deduced that the prevalent predisposing factors for accessing sexual contents is media exposure.

**Table 5. Predisposing Factors to Use of Sexual Content.**

| S/No                             | Statement                                                                                  | SA             | A              | D             | SD             | Mean | St.D  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------|-------|
| 1.                               | Media exposure is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media          | 194<br>(52.4%) | 113<br>(30.5%) | 26<br>(7.0%)  | 37<br>(10.0%)  | 3.25 | .966  |
| 2.                               | Family is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media                  | 72<br>(19.5%)  | 115<br>(31.1%) | 75<br>(20.3%) | 108<br>(29.2%) | 2.82 | 1.104 |
| 3.                               | Peer pressure is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media           | 132<br>(35.7%) | 122<br>(33.0%) | 33<br>(22.4%) | 83<br>(22.4%)  | 2.82 | 1.146 |
| 4.                               | Social economic is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media         | 103<br>(27.8%) | 112<br>(30.3%) | 71<br>(19.2%) | 84<br>(22.7%)  | 2.63 | 1.117 |
| 5.                               | Alcohol is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media                 | 113<br>(30.5%) | 114<br>(30.8%) | 61<br>(16.5%) | 82<br>(22.2%)  | 2.70 | 1.126 |
| 6.                               | Drug abuse is the predisposing factors to use of sexual content on digital media           | 132<br>(35.7%) | 112<br>(33.0%) | 43<br>(11.6%) | 83<br>(22.4%)  | 2.79 | 1.153 |
| 7.                               | Unrestrained curiosity is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media. | 125<br>(33.8%) | 135<br>(36.5%) | 31<br>(8.4%)  | 79<br>(21.4%)  | 2.83 | 1.118 |
| 8.                               | School assignment is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media       | 77<br>(20.8%)  | 83<br>(22.4%)  | 98<br>(26.5%) | 112<br>(30.3%) | 2.34 | 1.117 |
| 9.                               | Gender norms and value is the predisposing factors to use sexual content on digital media  | 80<br>(21.6%)  | 124<br>(33.5%) | 67<br>(18.1%) | 99<br>(26.8%)  | 2.50 | 1.105 |
| 10                               | Email is the predisposing factors to use of sexual content on digital media                | 76<br>(20.5%)  | 82<br>(22.2%)  | 88<br>(23.8%) | 124<br>(33.5%) | 2.30 | 1.137 |
| <b>Source: Field Study, 2021</b> |                                                                                            |                |                |               |                |      |       |

Keys: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, D = Disagree, SD = Strongly Disagree, M= Mean, Std.D= Standard Deviation, WM= Weighted Mean

The Table 5 revealed that 194 respondents (52.4) strongly agreed that media exposure is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 113 (3.25%) respondents agreed, 26 (7.0%) disagreed, while 37 (10.0%) strongly disagreed, the mean is 3.37. Study also shows that 72 (19.5%) strongly agree that Family is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 115 (31.1%) agreed, 75 (20.3%) disagreed, while 108 (29.2%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.82. Study also revealed that 132 (35.7%) strongly agree that Peer pressure is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 122 (33.0%) agreed, 33 (9.4%) disagreed, while 83 (22.4%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.82. The table also revealed that 103 respondents (27.8%) strongly agree that social economic is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 112 (30.3%) agreed, 71 (19.2%) disagreed, while 84 (22.7%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.63. The table further revealed that 121 respondents (30.5%) strongly agree that alcohol is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 114 (30.8%) agreed, 61 (16.5%) disagreed, while 82 (22.2%) strongly disagreed. The

mean is 2.76. The table also stated that 132 respondents (35.7%) strongly agree that drug abuse is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 112 (33.0%) agreed, 83 (11.6%) disagreed, while 83 (22.4%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.79. The table further shows that 125 respondents (33.8%) strongly agree that Unrestrained curiosity is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 135 (36.5%) agreed, 31 (8.4%) disagreed, while 79 (21.4%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.83. The table also stated that 77 respondents (20.8%) strongly agree that School assignment is the predisposing factors to use of sexual contents on digital media, 86 (22.4%) agreed, 98(26.5) disagreed, while 112 (30.3%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.34. The table also revealed that, 80 respondents (21.6%) strongly agree that Gender norms and value is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 124 (33.5%) agreed, 67 (18.1%) disagreed, while 99 (26.8%) strongly disagreed. The mean is 2.50. The table stated revealed that, 76 respondents (20.5) strongly agree that Gender norms and value is the predisposing factors to access of sexual contents on digital media, 82 (23.2%) agreed, 88 (23.8%) disagreed, while 124 (33.5%) strongly disagreed.

The prevalent predisposing factor to use of sexual content is media exposure. This is based on the mean score of the item on media exposure which attributed a mean score of 3.25 on a 4 point score.

## 5. Conclusions

Based on the highest mean score in the table 4.6 which is 3.37, it is hereby deduced that the prevalent predisposing factor for accessing sexual contents is media exposure.

The prevalent predisposing factor to the use of sexual content is media exposure. This is based on the mean score of the item on media exposure which attributed a mean score of 3.25 on a 4 point score.

## 6. Recommendation

Students are advised to be a good examples to others by making good use of digital media for more productive purpose than sexual related materials, students should stop sharing nude, half nude or sexual materials on their DP, instead they can dress well to the promote Nigeria culture.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

## Funding

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

## References

- [1] Seetharaman, S.; Pitchandi, B. Smart Phone, Internet and Social Media Usage of College Students: A Cyber Psychology Study. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 2020, 29(8), 941-949.

- [2] Ivan, F.; Husnjak, S.; Ivan, C.; Ivan, J. Determinants of Mobile Phone Owners in Nigeria. *Telecommunication Policy Journal*, 2019, 43(7), 101812.
- [3] Vaidya, A.; Pathak, V.; Vaidya, A. Mobile Phone Usage among Youth. *International Journal of Applied Research and Studies*, 2016, V(3), 1-17.
- [4] Zilka, G.C. Advantages and Disadvantages of Regularly Using a Laptop Computer in Class, in Primary and Secondary Schools and in Higher Education from the Point of View of Preservice Teachers. *International Journal of Information and Learning Technology*, 2021, 38(4), 364-380.
- [5] Owan, V.; Ekpe, M.; Eneje, S. Undergraduate's Utilization of Social Networking Media and Sexual Behaviours in Higher Education. *Pedagogical Research Journal*, 2020, 5(2), 1-8.
- [6] Ighomereho, O.S.; Ofunre, I.C. E-Marketing in Nigeria: Benefits, Challenges and Strategies. *Journal of Asian Business Strategy*, 2019, 9(2), 220-234.
- [7] Duarte, J. The Effect of Social Media on Sexual Cognitions and Behaviours among Undergraduate, University of Central Florida STARS UCF Theses and Dissertation. Available online: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/honorstheses/136> (accessed on 18 August 2023).
- [8] Ihuoma, I.H.; Egbe-Okpenge, E.G.; Awopetu, R. Influence of Information and Communication Technology on Behaviour Problems of Nigerian Youths. *Journals of Sagepub, Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 2013, 3(84), 97-106.
- [9] Sei Yon.; S. Philippa; R.; Wildridge, B.; Kalk N.; Carter, B. Correction to Prevalence of Problematic Smartphone Usage and Associated Mental Health Outcomes amongst Children and Young People. *A Systematic Review, Meta-Analysis and Grade of the Evidence*, 2021, DOI:10.1186/s12888-020-02986-2.
- [10] Scott, W.B. Examining the Effects of Pornography on the Individual and the Family, The Graduate School, Eastern Illinois University, Masters Theses, 2016. Available online: <https://thekeep.eiu.edu/theses/2460> (accessed on 18 August 2023).
- [11] Vahedi, Z.; Zannella, L.; Stephen, C.W. Students' Use of Information and Communication Technologies in the Classroom: Uses, Restriction, and Integration. *Active Learning in Higher Education*, 2019, 22(3), 1-14.
- [12] Milková, E.; Ambrožová, P. Internet Use and Abuse: Connection with Internet Addiction. *Journal on Efficiency and Responsibility in Education and Science*, 2018, 11(2), 22-28.
- [13] Nwachukwu, C.; Onyenakeya, K. Use of Smartphones among College Students in Nigeria: Revelations and Reflection. *Journal of Communication*, 2017, 8(2), 171-182.
- [14] Collins, R.; Strasburger, V. Sexual Media and Childhood Well-being and Health. *Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics*, 2017, 140 (2), 162.
- [15] Lanari, D.; Mangiavacchi, L.; Pasqualini, M. Adolescent Sexual Behaviour and Academic Performance of Italian Students. *Genus Journal of Population Science*, 76(21) 2020, 1.

- [16] Sunmola, A.; Mayungbo, O.; Fayehun, O.; Opayemi, R.; Morakinyo, L. Is Women's Tendency to Negotiate Safer Sex another Opportunity for Intimate Partner Violence in Nigeria. *Journal of interpersonal Violence*, 2021, 36, 7-8.
- [17] Agi, W.C.; Ayeowueke, P.E. Sexual Coercion among University Female Students in South-South Nigeria. *International Journal of Innovative Education Research*, 2018, 6(3), , 92-99.
- [18] Can, R.; Aksoy, Y.E.; Yılmaz, S.D. Assessment of Sexual Attitude and Self-Consciousness Situations of Midwifery Students. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 2018, 15(2), 1338-1347.
- [19] Guttmacher Institute. A Definition of Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Informational Hand-outs on Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Youth-Friendly Services, Gender Issues and Sexual Rights, Demystifying Data Toolkit Comprehensive Sexuality Education, 2021, Available online: <https://www.guttmacher/> reviewed (accessed on 18 August 2023).



© 2024 by the author(s); licensee International Technology and Science Publications (ITS), this work for open access publication is under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0). (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)