Predictors of Risky Sexual Behaviour: The Role of Agreeableness and Pornography

Consumption

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PS52007D: Research Methods in Psychology

Collaborating Students:

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Abstract

Research demonstrating low agreeableness' and high pornography consumption's relationship with risky sexual behaviour is conflicting. To understand these relationships, besides the effectiveness of sex education. This study investigated not only the effect agreeableness and pornography consumption has on risky sexual behaviour. But also, if these variables interact to increase risky sexual behaviour. 119 participants (46 males, 70 females, 3 undisclosed) completed five self-report questionnaires. A 2x2 independent measures ANOVA found that neither agreeableness nor pornography consumption significantly increases risky sexual behaviour. Additionally, agreeableness and pornography consumption do not interact to significantly increase risky sexual behaviour. Since our hypotheses were not supported, and these results are inconsistent with the majority of literature. Future research which is inclusive of the older population, and controls for religion and ethnicity, is suggested.

Keywords: Agreeableness, Pornography, Risky Sexual Behaviour

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Despite sex being an important aspect of maintaining a healthy lifestyle due to its benefits within the cardiovascular system (Liu et al., 2016). Engaging in risky sex poses significant negative health outcomes (Barton et al., 2017; Public Health England, 2019, 2021; WHO, 2021).

Risky sexual behaviour (RSB) is recognised through having unprotected sexual intercourse, having sex with multiple partners, and having sex whilst intoxicated (Miller et al., 2004). These behaviours increase the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and experiencing an unplanned pregnancy (Barton et al., 2017; Public Health England, 2021). STI rates remain high in England, with 317,901 diagnoses in 2020 (Public Health England, 2021). STIs not only increase risk of cancer, but alarmingly, STIs can spread to children during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding – resulting in neonatal death and congenital deformities (WHO, 2021). Furthermore, experiencing an unintended pregnancy can significantly increase symptoms of depression and anxiety (Robertson et al., 2004). Considering these health implications, understanding what factors are driving RSB is crucial.

Agreeableness, a personality trait associated with McCrae and Costa's (1999) Big 5 Personality Model, is key to understanding RSB. Low agreeableness, or antagonism, is displayed through non-empathetic behaviour (Miller et al., 2004). Thus, antagonistic individuals overlook the emotional and physical consequences of their sexual actions (Miller et al., 2004), and consequently engage in more RSB. Whereas highly agreeable individuals demonstrate social altruism (Trobst et al., 2002), suggesting their concern for sexual health. Research supports that RSB varies depending agreeableness levels (Miller et al., 2004; Schmitt, 2004; Trobst et al., 2002; Vollrath et al., 1999). Specifically, antagonism significantly

contributes to the number of sexual partners at age 20, and being intoxicated before or during sex (Miller et al., 2004). Whilst, being highly agreeable results in less RSB (Trobst et al., 2002). Importantly though, some studies find no evidence of agreeableness influencing RSB (Lobell et al., 2016; Shimoni et al., 2018).

Pornography, content presenting nudity and explicit sexual behaviour (Wright et al, 2012), is another key aspect of RSB. Frequent pornography consumption (PC) causes users to create social scripts, which consequently increases RSB. Such idea is consistent with the social cognitive theory which states behaviour is influenced by, and built through, social observations (Bandura, 1989). Considerable evidence supports that PC increases RSB via social observations (Svedin et al., 2011; Tokunaga et al., 2020; Wright & Randall, 2012). To illustrate, an analysis of 100 pornographic videos found condoms appeared in 2% of the content (Vannier et al., 2014), which explains why greater PC increases condomless sex (Tokunaga et al., 2020). Whereas pornography involving condoms is unrelated with RSB (Tokunaga et al., 2020). However, there is evidence to suggest that PC does not increase RSB (Daneback et al., 2009; Luder et al., 2011).

The extensive research of these variables separately, highlights an opportunity to assess if these variables interact to increase RSB. The conflicting findings, although minimal, also suggests additional research is required to confirm if agreeableness and PC increase RSB. Since, establishing whether sex education should be tailored to personality traits and PC is vital.

This study aims to explore if the discussed factors, separately and collaboratively, increase RSB. Considering the previous literature, we hypothesised that low agreeableness would significantly increase RSB (one-tailed). Secondly, high PC would significantly increase

RSB (one-tailed). Finally, agreeableness and PC would interact to significantly increase RSB (two-tailed).

Method

Design

This study adopted a 2x2 independent measures design. The dependent variable being measured was risky sexual behaviour via a self-report questionnaire (Miller et al., 2004). One independent variable being measured was agreeableness. The other independent variable was pornography consumption. Both IVs had high and low levels. Participants were allocated to an IV level following questionnaire completion.

Participants

A sample of 219 was initially recruited. However, 100 participants were excluded for not providing answers (n = 68), and not responding to both IVs and DV (n = 32). Therefore, a total sample of 119 was analysed. The participants age ranged from 18-56 years old ($M = 22.43$, $SD = 5.94$), with 46 males, 70 females, and 3 undisclosed. Participants were recruited via social media platforms, Instagram, Snapchat, WhatsApp, and a 'Student Association of Psychology' Facebook group. Goldsmiths, University of London students from a 1st year undergraduate psychology lab class were also invited to participate. Participants were required to have a history of sexual activity. To achieve a medium effect size of 0.3, with 80% power and at least 0.05 significance level, a sample of 90 was recommended.

Measures

Background Information

Participants gender (Male, Female, Non-Binary), age (free text entry) and previous engagement in sexual activities (Yes, No) was collected (Supplementary Materials A).

Participants without a sexual history were excluded because this is necessary to measure RSB. Participants who responded 'Prefer not to say' were coded as missing values.

Agreeableness

The Big 5 Short Inventory (B5S) (Chamorro-Premuzic, 2008) measured agreeableness using ten, 5-point Likert scale items. Each personality dimension included two items. Participants indicated their level of agreement (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree), with several statements. The second item for each dimension was reverse scored (5 = strongly disagree, 1 = strongly agree) (Supplementary Materials B). A median split allocated participants to the high or low group. This agreeableness measure was poorly reliable ($\alpha = .14$).

Lie Scale

Truthfulness was measured using a 9 item self-report questionnaire (Feldman, 2019). Participants responded to statements using a 2-point Likert scale (1 = Yes, 2 = No). Three items were reverse scored (2 = Yes, 1 = No). Three items were excluded from the original 12 item measure (Supplementary Materials C). Truthfulness scores were not an exclusion criterion. This measure had poor reliability ($\alpha = .22$).

Pornography Consumption

PC was measured using a 34 item self-report questionnaire (Hatch et al., 2020). To compose this measure, 14 questions with the same scale length were analysed. We added a question asking participants if they had ever viewed pornography. If participants responded yes, their accidental and purposeful consumption of seven pornography types was calculated. All questions used a 2 point Likert scale (1 = Yes, 0 = No) (Supplementary Materials D). Participants who responded 'Prefer not to say' were coded as missing values. A median split allocated participants to the high or low group. This measure had acceptable reliability ($\alpha = .71$).

Risky Sexual Behaviour

RSB was measured using an 8 item self-report questionnaire (Miller et al., 2004). To compose this measure, 4 questions with the same scale length were examined. Participants were asked about their use of alcohol, recreational drugs, and condoms, before or during sexual activities, using a 5 point Likert scale (1 = Never, 5 = Always). The final question asked participants about their total number of sexual partners, indicated using a 5 point Likert scale (1 = 1 partner, 5 = 21 or more partners) (Supplementary Materials E). Participants who responded 'Prefer not to say' were coded as missing values. This measure had adequate reliability (α = .50).

Procedure

Following ethical approval granted by Goldsmiths Research Ethics Committee, the study's Qualtrics link (Supplementary Materials F) was shared on social media platforms, Instagram, Snapchat, WhatsApp, and a 'Student Association of Psychology' Facebook group. Researchers also attended a Goldsmiths, University of London 1st year undergraduate psychology lab class, to invite students to participate. By following the link, participants were informed about details of the study (Appendix A). Next, a GDPR sheet discussed participants data protection rights (Appendix B). Participants then completed a consent form (Appendix C). Next, participants provided background information. Following this, participants created a unique identification code used to withdraw their data if required.

The main questionnaire began by participants selecting their level of agreement with statements surrounding Big 5 personality traits. Next, participants answered questions measuring their truthfulness. Following this, participants responded to items regarding their RSB. Lastly, participants completed a questionnaire concerning their PC.

Following completion of the study, participants were thanked for their participation and were debriefed regarding the study's aims. Participants were provided with contact details for each researcher and relevant staff members at Goldsmiths, University of London. Participants were also given contact details of suitable organisations who could support negative reactions (Appendix D).

<div align="center">**Results**</div>

Data Screening

Before analysing the data, tests of normality found RSB was normally distributed for the 'Low Agreeableness' group, as assessed by Shapiro-Wilk's test (Low Agreeableness $W(56)$ = .965, p = .107). However, RSB was not normally distributed for the 'High Agreeableness' Group, as assessed by Shapiro-Wilk's test (High Agreeableness $W(63)$ = .961, p = .046). Furthermore, RSB was normally distributed for both the 'High PC' group and 'Low PC' group, as assessed by Shapiro-Wilk's test (High PC $W(54)$ = .965, p = .111, Low PC $W(65)$ = .966, p = .070) (Appendix E). No outliers were observed for the DV as determined by inspection of box plots (Appendix F). The Levene's Test of Equality was non-significant (p = .80) (Appendix G).

Descriptive Statistics

The raw data included participants allocation to the IV levels and their RSB score (see Open Data). Mean RSB scores for the IV levels and IV interaction were obtained (Table 1).

Table 1

Means and Standard Deviations of Agreeableness and Pornography Consumption

Measure	Low Agreeableness		High Agreeableness		Total	
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*
Low Pornography Consumption	11.38	0.71	11.44	0.63	11.42	3.70
High Pornography Consumption	11.70	0.73	11.22	0.73	11.46	3.88
Total	11.54	3.77	11.35	3.79		

To assess if the hypotheses were significant, a 2x2 independent measures ANOVA, examining the influence of agreeableness and PC on RSB, was conducted (Appendix H). The ANOVA revealed the main effect of agreeableness was not significant, $F (1, 115) = .088$, $p = .768$, as signified by the minimal difference between the low agreeableness group ($M = 11.54$, $SD = 3.77$) and the high agreeableness group ($M = 11.35$, $SD = 3.79$). The main effect of PC was also non-significant, $F (1, 115) = .005$, $p = .942$, as demonstrated by the small difference between the low PC group ($M = 11.42$, $SD = 3.70$) and the high PC group ($M = 11.46$, $SD = 3.88$). Finally, the agreeableness x PC interaction was not significant, $F (1, 115) = .151$, $p = .698$.

Discussion

This study aimed to confirm if agreeableness and PC influences RSB, attain whether an interaction is present, and determine sex education's effectiveness.

The results from the 2x2 independent measures ANOVA indicated that neither the level of agreeableness nor the amount of pornography viewed, increases RSB. Furthermore, agreeableness and PC do not interact to increase RSB. Thus, demonstrating no support for our hypotheses. Ultimately, the null hypothesis should be accepted.

In regard to agreeableness and RSB, the non-significant relationship observed is consistent with literature (Lobell et al., 2016; Shimoni et al., 2018), in which authors highlighted their study's limitations since evidence largely suggests a real effect. Similarly, the indication that PC does not increase RSB, is consistent with Luder's et al (2011) findings. They reasoned that adequate sexual health education reduces how pornography influences behaviour, which also suggests pornography is not used to create social scripts. Alternatively, condoms could be considered as birth control rather than STI protection, thus increasing condom use whilst reducing RSB. Overall, our results suggest that sex education sufficiently addresses PC, and social cognitive theory does not apply to PC. However, compared to the number of studies finding significant relationships (Miller et al., 2004; Tokunaga et al., 2020; Trobst et al., 2002; Wright & Randall, 2012), our results are inconsistent. It could be that the sensitive content prevented honest answers. But more importantly, this study's limitations are highlighted.

Limitations and Future Directions

Firstly, the B5S (Chamorro-Premuzic, 2008), has only been validated once (Ahmetoglu et al., 2010). Despite finding high correlations between this measure and the equivalent traits in the International Personality Item Pool (Ahmetoglu et al., 2010). Our results raise concerns

regarding the efficacy of the B5S to classify individuals into personality traits. Especially since studies finding significant associations between agreeableness and RSB (Miller et al., 2004; Trobst et al., 2002), used the Revised NEO Personality Inventory, which has consistently shown high internal consistency (Costa et al., 2005; Miller et al., 2004). Therefore, future research should prioritise critically evaluating Big 5 personality questionnaires.

Furthermore, participants religion and ethnicity were not requested and subsequently controlled. Therefore, it is possible our sample was largely white, which Brown and L'Engle (2009) attribute to lower PC and engagement in sex. Similarly, our participants religion is unknown. Although disclosure of religious beliefs may have raised feelings of guilt. MacInnis and Hodson (2016) illustrate that highly religious individuals report viewing less sexual content, due to holding more negative beliefs about pornography. Wright and Randall (2012) support, that by controlling ethnicity and religion, significant associations between PC and RSB are observed. Shimoni et al (2018) add that a large religious bias could explain non-significant results between agreeableness and RSB. Thus, future research which ensures demographic data on ethnicity and religion is crucial.

Finally, our participants were mostly 18-22 years old. Though analysing a sample who are beginning their sexual experiences, allows for identifying RSB early. Brown and L'Engle (2000) argue that older individuals view pornography more frequently, which is illustrated by Wright and Randall (2012) who found PC significantly increases RSB in older participants. Trobst et al (2002) add that an older sample may contribute to finding a significant relationship between low agreeableness and RSB. Ultimately, suggesting young people engage in less RSB due to infrequent PC and being highly agreeable. Nevertheless, future research which is representative of the older population is essential.

Another interesting avenue for future research, involves assessing the relationship between facets of agreeableness and RSB, in order to confirm sex education's competence to address agreeableness. Moreover, measuring attitudes towards pornography could clarify the role of social cognitive theory.

Conclusions

Our results reflect some previous studies, but they are largely inconsistent with research demonstrating significant relationships – indicating further research is necessary. Importantly though, our results indicate sex education adequately addresses PC and agreeableness. Likewise, it seems pornography does not influence the creation of social scripts. Ultimately, this study signifies the first step towards combining agreeableness and PC, that, to our knowledge, has not been researched.

2499 words.

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Reflective Account

The initial thought of independently running a study felt unachievable, so working as a team felt like a relief. However, the group dynamic quickly changed. Some group members did not attend lab sessions for many consecutive weeks, nor were they communicating with the group. This became very frustrating because it was unknown whether they would return and contribute to our study. Despite this, the remaining group members formed a tight working bond and we met internal deadlines for the project. This experience signified the importance of ensuring future research projects involve active communication between group members, in order to minimise researcher conflict.

At first, the data analysis felt extremely overwhelming, but surprisingly, it became one of the most exciting aspects of this project. Initially, seeing the exported data from Qualtrics to SPSS felt like an impossible task to understand. But I felt a real sense of achievement once I had actually understood all the numbers. That sense of achievement quickly deflated by the realisation that, due to the measures we had chosen, my results were wrong. I became very overwhelmed with feeling that I am not good enough to run research. I was also frustrated that I had not evaluated the questionnaires other group members had chosen. But without this experience, I would not have developed new SPSS and research skills, e.g., composing measures, computing new variables, and running reliability tests. These additional skills and difficult data analysis built my confidence regarding future research projects because it confirmed that I am actually capable of independently analysing data. Perhaps most importantly, however, this process highlighted that I should be more confident to challenge my peers opinions if I think differently.

Finally, I believe that designing and running my own research enhanced my critical thinking skills because I realised how common it is for research to have design flaws, such as poor measures and demographic biases. I now recognise that these common flaws in turn affect

how results should be interpreted. Similarly, I now understand that nothing in psychological research is certain, since we are only inferring relationships from numbers – which can easily be manipulated.

Ultimately, the mini-dissertation has made me feel more confident about tackling the final year dissertation in terms of being creative with the design, meticulously choosing measures, not being scared to analyse large datasets, and enjoying getting to know a topic in depth.

Appendices

Appendix A: Information Sheet

Predictors of Sexual Behaviour

You are being invited to take part in an online research study being run as part of a Second Year Research Methods in Psychology Mini-Dissertation.

Before you decide to take part, it is important for you to understand why the research is being carried out and what it will involve. Please take time to read the following information carefully and decide whether you wish to participate. If anything is unclear, please contact the researchers or the Lab Tutor for clarification.

Researchers:

Lab Tutor:

Thank you for reading this.

What is the purpose of the study?
This study aims to examine the relationship between personality traits, gender, pornography consumption, and sexual behaviour.

Why have I been invited to take part?
Participants will be selected through social media platforms. We hope to recruit approximately 90 participants. You must be 18 years old or older to participate. You also need to have previously engaged in sexual activities. If you do not confirm you are at least 18 years old or you have not engaged in sexual activities, you will be directed to the end of the survey.

What do I have to do?

You will be asked to complete several questionnaires about your personality traits, pornography consumption and sexual behaviour. The study has 3 parts, each taking around 5 minutes to complete. In one questionnaire you will be asked to state how strongly you agree or disagree about statements regarding your personality characteristics. This questionnaire links to another questionnaire which asks you to answer 'Yes' or 'No' to several statements which surround your behavioural tendencies. A further questionnaire will involve describing your sexual experience history. For instance, 'In the past three months, how often have you used recreational drugs before or during sexual activities?', which uses a scale ranging from 'Never' to 'Always'. The third questionnaire will ask you about your level of pornography consumption. For example, 'how often have you viewed pornography in the past year?', which will use a scale ranging from 'Once in the past year' to 'I have not viewed pornography in the past year'.

The study will take around 10 minutes in total to complete and can be completed in a quiet place on your phone or computer.

Do I have to take part?

As participation is entirely voluntary, it is up to you to decide whether or not to take part. If you do decide to take part, you will be asked to give your informed consent. If you decide to take part, you are still free to withdraw at any time and without giving a reason by simply closing the browser window. To withdraw your data after completing the survey, you can email the unique code you are asked to create to one of the researchers or the supervisor. Withdrawal at any time will in no way adversely influence any participant.

What are the possible disadvantages and risks of taking part?

Since you will be asked about your personal attitudes and behaviours surrounding sensitive topics: level of pornography consumption, personal recreational drug use, and your sexual experience history, it is possible that you may feel some discomfort. If there are particular questions you feel uncomfortable answering, you are free to move onto the next question without answering or select the "prefer not to say" option. If you feel uncomfortable at any time during the study, you are free to withdraw by simply closing the browser window. If you do complete the study, there will be information about helplines and people you can contact if you feel any discomfort after finishing the study.

What are the possible benefits of taking part?

There are no anticipated benefits to taking part in this study.

What if something goes wrong?

If you wish to complain about the experience you have had, please contact the Lab Tutor, Dr. Teemu Toivainen <t.toivainen@gold.ac.uk> or the Chair of the Research Ethics Committee, Yulia Kovas <y.kovas@gold.ac.uk>

Will my taking part in this study be kept confidential?

All information which is collected about you during the course of the research will be kept strictly confidential via a unique code you will be asked to create if you consent to participate.

What will happen to the results of the research study?

The results of the research will be written up as part of an undergraduate Mini-Dissertation. The data will not be attached to you or identifiable in any way. You are free to withdraw your data from our results by contacting one of the researchers or the supervisor and providing them with your unique code that you are asked to create if you consent to participate.

Who has reviewed the study?

The study has been reviewed by the Research Ethics Committee at Goldsmiths, University of London.

Research Integrity

Goldsmiths, University of London, is committed to compliance with the Universities UK Research Integrity Concordat. You are entitled to expect the highest level of integrity from our researchers during the course of their research.

Contact for Further Information and Complaints

Experimenters:

Lab Tutor:

Module Coordinator for PS52007D Research Methods in Psychology:

Dr. Gordon Wright (g.wright@gold.ac.uk)

Appendix B: GDPR Sheet

The General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR] and Goldsmiths Research: guidelines for participants

Please note that this document does not constitute, and should not be construed as, legal advice. These guidelines are designed to help participants understand their rights under GDPR which came into force on 25 May 2018.

Your rights as a participant (data subject) in this study

The updated data protection regulation is a series of conditions designed to protect an individual's personal data. Not all data collected for research is personal data.

Personal data is data such that a living individual can be identified; collection of personal data is sometimes essential in conducting research and GDPR sets out that data subjects should be treated in a lawful and fair manner and that information about the data processing should be explained clearly and transparently. Some data we might ask to collect falls under the heading of **special categories data**. This type of information includes data about an individual's race; ethnic origin; politics; religion; trade union membership; genetics; biometrics (where used for ID purposes); health; sex life; or sexual orientation. This data requires particular care.

Under GDPR you have the following rights over your personal data[1]:

- *The right to be informed*. You must be informed if your personal data is being used.
- *The right of access*. You can ask for a copy of your data by making a 'subject access request'.
- *The right to rectification.* You can ask for your data held to be corrected.
- *The right to erasure*. You can ask for your data to be deleted.
- *The right to restrict processing*. You shall have the right to obtain from the controller restriction of processing of your data under certain circumstances (e.g., where accuracy of the personal data is contested; see Art. 18 GDPR)
- *The right to data portability*. You have the right to get your personal data from an organisation in a way that is accessible and machine-readable. You also have the right to ask an organisation to transfer your data to another organisation.
- *The right to object*. You have the right to object to the use of your personal data in some circumstances. You have an absolute right to object to an organisation using your data for direct marketing.
- *How your data is processed using automated decision making and profiling*. You have the right not to be subject to a decision that is based solely on automated processing if the decision affects your legal rights or other equally important matters; to understand the reasons behind decisions made about you by automated processing and the possible consequences of the decisions, and to object to profiling in certain situations, including for direct marketing purposes.

Please note that these rights are not absolute and only apply in certain circumstances. You should also be informed how long your data will be retained and who it might be shared with.

How does Goldsmiths treat my contribution to this study?

Your participation in this research is very valuable and any personal data you provide will be treated in confidence using the best technical means available to us. The university's legal basis for processing your data[2] as part of our research findings is a "task carried out in the public interest". This means that our research is designed to improve the health, happiness and well-being of society and to help us better understand the world we live in. It is not going to be used for marketing or commercial purposes.

In addition to our legal basis under Article 6 (as described above), for **special categories data** as defined under Article 9 of GDPR, our condition for processing is that it is "necessary for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes".[3]

If your data contributes to data from a group then your ability to remove data may be limited as the project progresses, when removal of your data may cause damage to the dataset.

You should also know that you may contact any of the following people if you are unhappy about the way your data or your participation in this study are being treated:

- Goldsmiths Data Protection Officer – dp@gold.ac.uk (concerning your rights to control personal data).
- Chair, Goldsmiths Research Ethics and Integrity Sub-Committee - via reisc@gold.ac.uk, REISC Secretary (for any other element of the study).
- You also have the right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office at https://ico.org.uk/make-a-complaint/

This information has been provided by the Research Ethics and Integrity Sub-Committee with advice from the Research Services and Governance and Legal Teams.

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[1] https://ico.org.uk/your-data-matters/

[2] GDPR Article 6; the six lawful bases for processing data are explained here: https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/lawful-basis-for-processing/

[3] Article 9 of the GDPR requires this type of data to be treated with great care because of the more significant risks to a person's fundamental rights and freedoms that mishandling might cause, eg, by putting them at risk of unlawful discrimination.

Appendix C: Consent Form

Tick the boxes below to confirm you give your informed consent to take part.
If you don't tick all the boxes, the survey will close and you will be considered to have withdrawn your participation.

☐ I confirm I am at least 18 years old.

☐ I consent to take part

☐ I understand my participation is voluntary and can withdraw at any point without an explanation

☐ I understand data collected will be entirely confidential and participants will not be identifiable.

☐ I have read and understood the information in the consent form and GDPR guidelines

☐ I have read and understood that the survey involves being asked sensitive questions about my personal recreational drug use, my level of pornography consumption, and my sexual behaviour history.

Appendix D: Debrief

END OF STUDY: DEBRIEF
We would like to take the opportunity to say THANK YOU for taking the time to participate in this research study.

What was the aim of the study?
This research project is undertaken as part of an undergraduate Research Methods module and may lead to future research or publication. It will help to gain an understanding of how personality, gender and pornography consumption could affect engagement in risky sexual behaviours. You have volunteered to take part in this study due to your interest in psychological research. Previous research has found that gender and certain personality features might explain people's behaviour in sexual relationships (Miller et al, 2004). Traits such as high extraversion, low openness, and low agreeableness in particular have been found to predict significant risky sexual behaviour. Similarly, high levels of pornography consumption have been linked to engagement in risky sexual behaviours (Wright and Randall, 2012).

Please be assured all data collected will be treated in the strictest confidence. You are free to withdraw your data from the research at any time by contacting ███ To identify your data we will need the code you generated, in the format of the last 3 letters of your mother's maiden name and the month of your birth (1-12). Please include this in your email to facilitate deletion of your data.

If you were unduly or unexpectedly affected by taking part in the study, please feel free to feed it back to the researcher. If you feel unable for whatever reason to talk with the researcher, please either contact the Lab Tutor, █████████████████████████ the Module Coordinator for Research Methods in Psychology, Dr. Gordon Wright (g.wright@gold.ac.uk) or the Heads of the Psychology Department, Jan de Fockert and Dr. José van Velzen (HoD.Psych@gold.ac.uk).

The following services are available for you to contact if you were unduly or unexpectedly affected by taking part in the study:

National Rape Crisis Helpline: 0808 802 9999
National Sexual Health Helpline: 0300 123 7123
Alchohol Concern Helpline: 020 566 9800 or www.alcoholconcern.org.uk
National Drugs Helpline: 0800 77 66 00 or www.talktofrank.com

Appendix E: Tests of Normality

Agreeableness x Risky Sexual Behaviour

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Agreeableness	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Risky Sexual Behaviour	Low	.098	56	.200*	.965	56	.107
	High	.097	63	.200*	.961	63	.046

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

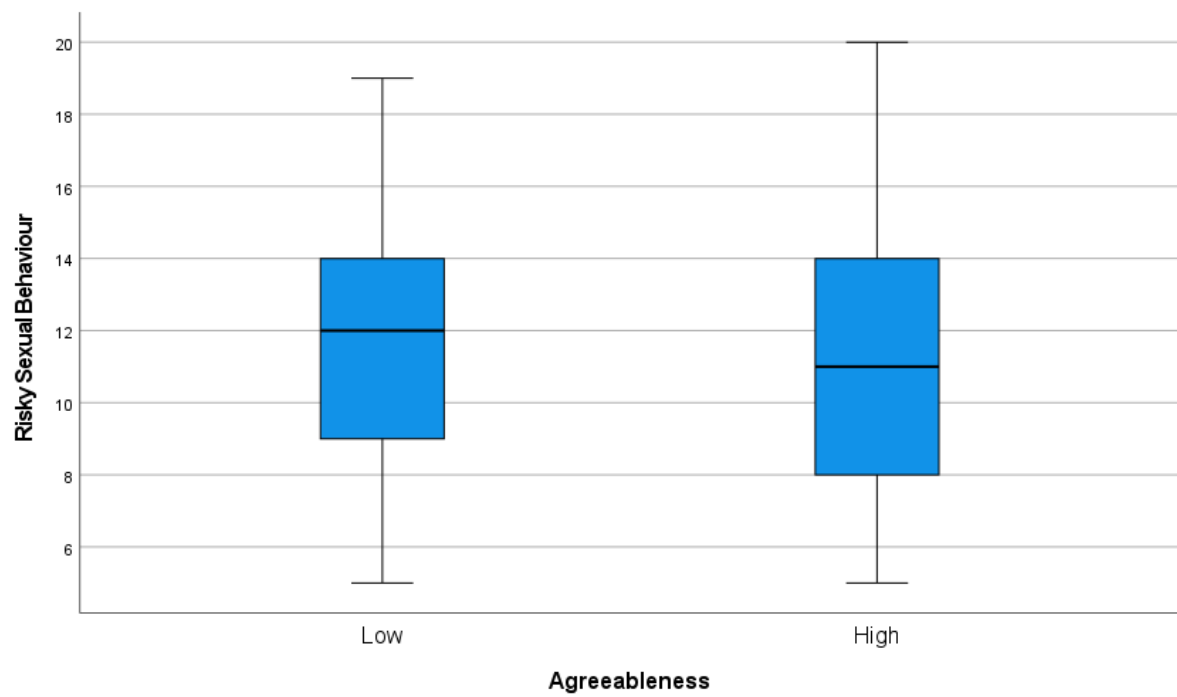Pornography Consumption x Risky Sexual Behaviour

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Pornography Consumption	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Risky Sexual Behaviour	Low	.086	65	.200*	.966	65	.070
	High	.097	54	.200*	.965	54	.111

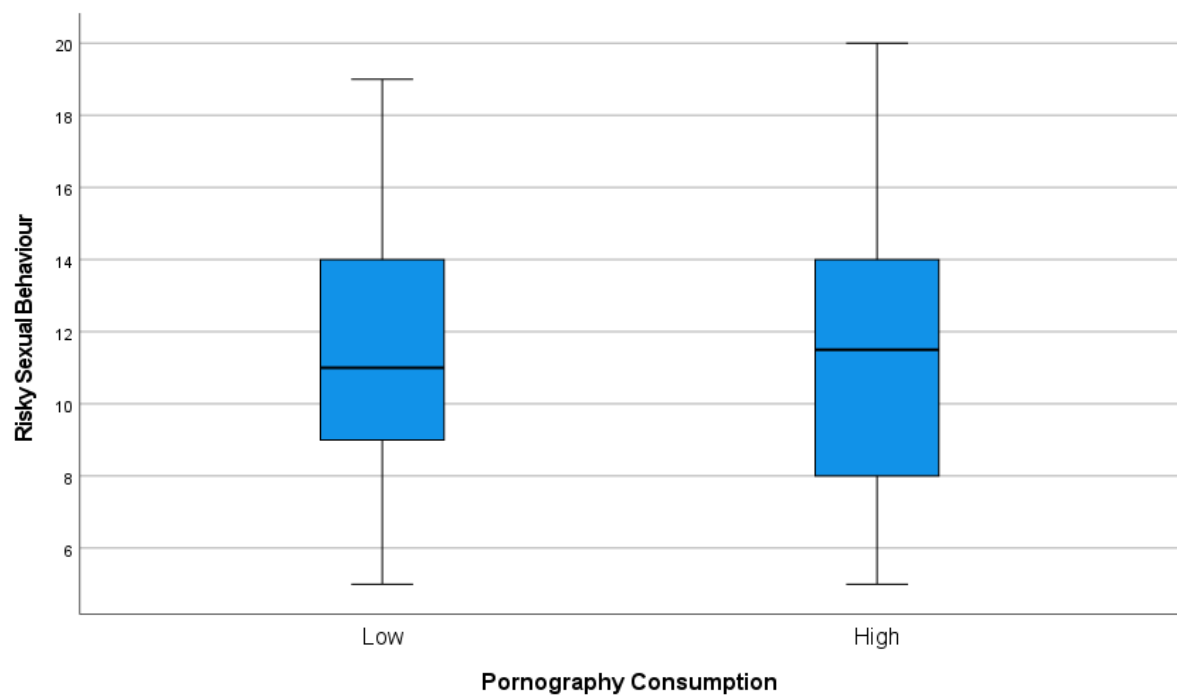*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Appendix F: Box Plots

Agreeableness x Risky Sexual Behaviour

Pornography Consumption x Risky Sexual Behaviour

Appendix G: Levene's Test of Equality

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances[a,b]

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Risky Sexual Behaviour	Based on Mean	.335	3	115	.800
	Based on Median	.325	3	115	.807
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.325	3	114.596	.807
	Based on trimmed mean	.313	3	115	.816

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Dependent variable: Risky Sexual Behaviour

b. Design: Intercept + PornGroups + AgreeGroups + PornGroups * AgreeGroups

Appendix H: ANOVA Output

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: Risky Sexual Behaviour

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	3.265[a]	3	1.088	.075	.973
Intercept	15352.179	1	15352.179	1058.445	.000
PornGroups	.077	1	.077	.005	.942
AgreeGroups	1.271	1	1.271	.088	.768
PornGroups * AgreeGroups	2.192	1	2.192	.151	.698
Error	1668.013	115	14.504		
Total	17237.000	119			
Corrected Total	1671.277	118			

a. R Squared = .002 (Adjusted R Squared = -.024)