UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY, RELIGIOSITY, RISK-TAKING, AND COUNSELING ATTITUDES ON CYBERSEX ENGAGEMENT AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE KLANG VALLEY, MALAYSIA

SOUDABEH GHOROGHI

FPP 2016 54

INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY, RELIGIOSITY, RISK-TAKING, AND COUNSELING ATTITUDES ON CYBERSEX ENGAGEMENT AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE KLANG VALLEY, MALAYSIA

By

SOUDABEH GHOROGHI

Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

October 2016

COPYRIGHT

DEDICATION

I'd dedicate this thesis to:

My late father, Loving mother,

Supportive siblings, and

My beloved husband

INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY, RELIGIOSITY, RISK -TAKING, AND COUNSELING ATTITUDES ON CYBERSEX ENGAGEMENT AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENT IN THE KLANG VALLEY, MALAYSIA

By

SOUDABEH GHOROGHI

October 2016

Chairman : **Siti Aishah Hassan, PhD**
Faculty : **Educational Studies**

With the popularity and reach of the Internet, accessing it for sexual purposes (cybersex) has been a growing concern. Since university students use the Internet as their main communication medium, their tendency to engage in cybersex-related activities ending in addiction is the major concern of this study. There is a dearth of academic models to fully explain the underlying factors involved in the development of cybersex addiction. So, this study developed a predictive model to enhance the understanding of cybersex by: (1) discussing and assessing hypotheses on the relationships between personality traits, religiosity and cybersex engagement; (2) examining the possible mediating role of risk taking and moderating effects of counseling attitudes and gender among the constructs; and (3) strengthening the internal validity of the causal model, control variables (time spent online, time spent for cybersex, and relationship status) included in the study. Utilizing a multistage proportional sampling, 256 postgraduate students who completed an online survey sent to their email addresses were randomly selected from five Malaysian universities. Gender was relatively evenly distributed, and education-wise, 50.4% of them were master and 49.6% PhD students aged 22-51 years. Empirical testing of the collected data was done using Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), smart-PLS software version 3.0, which provided strong support for the proposed theoretical model by explaining 67% of variance in endogenous variables (47% of the variance in cybersex engagement and about 20% in risk taking). Statistically significant relationships were found to exist between personality traits (except agreeableness and conscientiousness) and religiosity with cybersex. Personality traits (except extraversion and neuroticism) and religiosity also showed statistically significant relationships with risk taking. There was a significant positive association between risk taking and cybersex engagement.

i

Further, the influence of personality traits and religiosity on cybersex engagement was almost partially mediated by risk taking. Moreover, only agreeableness confirmed the moderating effect of counseling attitudes on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement. Gender had no moderating effect on this relationship. Finally, the following were used as control variables in order to remove other possible explanations for the relationship between variables: time spent online, time spent online for cybersex, and relationship status. Only time spent online for cybersex had significant contribution to the cybersex engagement. Collectively, results of the study substantiated the notion that risk taking mediated several paths between personality traits and cybersex engagement. The results also supported some personality traits as predictor and the contention that religiosity provides a buffer against risk taking and cybersex engagement. University counselors would do well to be aware, and address the topic of cybersex and the probability of it becoming an addiction with serious life consequences for students.

PENGARUH PERSONALITI, KEAGAMAAN, SIKAP MENGAMBIL RISIKO, DAN SIKAP TERHADAP KAUNSELING TERHAPAP PENGLIBATAN DALAM SEKS ATAS TALIAN DI KALANGAN PELAJAR PASCASISWAZAH DI LEMBAH KLANG, MALAYSIA

Oleh

SOUDABEH GHOROGHI

Oktober 2016

Pengerusi : Siti Aishah Hassan, PhD
Fakulti : Pengajian Pendidikan

Dengan populariti dan capaian internet, akses kepada internet bagi tujuan siberseks telah meningkatkan kebimbangan. Memandangkan pelajar universiti menggunakan Internet sebagai medium komunikasi utama, kecenderungan mereka untuk terlibat dalam aktiviti berkaitan siber berakhir dengan ketagihan merupakan satu kebimbangan dalam kajian ini. Terdapat kekurangan model akademik untuk menjelaskan sepenuhnya faktor-faktor yang terlibat dalam pembangunan ketagihan siber. Justeru, kajian ini membangunkan model peramal untuk meningkatkan pemahaman siberseks oleh (1) membincang dan menilai hipotesis berkaitan hubungan antara tret personaliti, keagamaan dan penglibatan siber; (2) memeriksa kemungkinan peranan perantara pengambilan risiko dan kesan moderasi sikap kaunseling dan jantina antara konstruk; (3) menguatkan kesahan dalaman model kasual, pembolehubaha kawalan (tempoh masa atas talian, masa dihabiskan untuk siberseks dan status hubungan) yang terkandung dalam kajian. Dengan menggunakan persampelan berkadaran pelbagai aras, 256 pelajar pasca siswazah dipilih secara rawak daripada lima buah universiti telah mengisi soal selidik secara atas talian yang dihantar melalui email. Bilangan responden mengikut jantina agak sama rata dan taburan pengajian dengan 50.4% daripada mereka mengikuti program master dan 49.6% pelajar PhD yang berumur antara 22-51 tahun. Ujian empirikal ke atas data dikumpulkan dilakukan menggunakan analisis Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). Analisis ini dilakukan menggunakan perisian smart-PLS versi 3.0 yang menyediakan sokongan kuat kepada model yang dicadangkan oleh model teoritikal dengan menerangkan 67% varians dalam pemboleh ubah dalaman (47% merupakan pembolehubah dalam keterlibatan sibeseks dan 20% dalam pengambilan risiko. Terdapat hubungan singnifikan wujud di antara tret personaliti (kecuali *agreeableness* dan sifat berhati-hati)

dan keagamaan dengan siberseks. Tret personaliti (kecuali extraversion dan stres kerja) dan kegamaan juga menunjukkan hubungan signifikan dengan pengambilan risiko. Terdapat hubungan signifikan yang positif di antara pengambilan risiko dan keterlibatan siberseks. Seterusnya, pengaruh tret personaliti dan keagamaan terhadap keterlibatan siber hampir sebahagiannya perantara kepada pengambilan risiko. Selain itu, hanya agreeableness disahkan mempunyai kesan moderasi sikap terhadap kaunseling kepada hubungan antara tret personaliti dan keterlibatan siberseks. Gender tidak mempunyai kesan moderasi dalam hubungan ini. Akhir sekali, yang berikut digunakan sebagai pembolehubah kawalan dalam usaha untuk mengeluarkan penjelasan lain berkemungkinan terhadap hubungan antara pembolehubah: masa diperuntukan atas talian, masa diperuntukan atas talian untuk siberseks dan status hubungan. Hanya masa yang dihabiskan dalam talian untuk siberseks mempunyai sumbangan besar terhadap keterlibatan siberseks. Secara kolektif, hasil kajian itu mempunyai tanggapan berasas bahawa pengambilan berisiko merupakan perantara kepada beberapa laluan diantara tret personaliti dan keterlibatan siberseks. Dapatan kajian menyokong beberapa tret personaliti sebagai peramal dan perhujahan bahawa kegamaan sebagai penampan terhadap pengambilan risiko dan keterlibatan siberseks. kaunselor universiti perlu menyedari dan menangani akitiviti siberseks dan kebarangkalian ia menjadi ketagihan dengan memberi kesa serius dalam kehidupan pelajar.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply indebted to those people whose assistance has been vital to my success in completing this thesis. I appreciate them from the bottom of my heart.

I would like to thank my major supervisor—Dr. Siti Aishah Hassan. Since my first year at UPM, I have been privileged countless times with her supports, and encouragements. She has always challenged me to live up to my potential and nurtured ambitions for me to be an outstanding researcher. This thesis could never have been completed without her support and extremely constructive suggestions. Thank you so much Dr. Siti.

I owe a great deal to my committee member, Dr. Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Ayoub who guided me during my thesis project, helped improve my study, as well as allowed me to gain further knowledge and insight. This thesis would not have developed into its current form without his constant encouragement, criticism, and advice. Thank you Dr. Fauzi for never giving up on me or letting me give up on myself.

I would also like to express my gratitude, Dr. Maznah Baba, who was helpful at initial steps of my research project. Looking back on the first years of my study journey here in Malaysia, inspired me with a lot and was a valuable source of academic stimulation and moral support.

My Soulmate, deserves my deepest gratitude and sincerest thanks for his support. His sincere attitude toward life that strongly influenced my academic journey and everyday life. He taught me how to be more courageous than I could possibly be.

I like to express my gratitude to Dr. Mostafa Rasoolimanesh and Dr. Mahmoud Danaee who were patient to my countless questions and were helpful at various stages of my research project.

I wish also to express thanks to my friends Dr. Maryam, Taravat, and Elham for their support through ups and downs of this PhD journey. They are like my family members who always accompanied me through constant challenges.

I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 11 October 2016 to conduct the final examination of Soudabeh Ghoroghi on her thesis entitled "Influence of Personality, Religiosity, Risk-Taking and Counseling Attitudes on Cybersex Engagement among Postgraduate Students in the Klang Valley, Malaysia" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy.

Members of the Thesis Examination Committee were as follows:

Maimunah binti Ismail, PhD
Professor
Faculty of Educational Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Sidek bin Mohd Noah, PhD
Professor
Faculty of Educational Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

Tengku Aizan binti Tengku Ab Hamid, PhD
Professor
Malaysian Research Institute on Ageing
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Internal Examiner)

E. Sandra Byers, PhD
Professor
University of New Brunswick
Canada
(External Examiner)

NOR AINI AB. SHUKOR, PhD
Professor and Deputy Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 22 March 2017

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Siti Aishah Hassan, PhD
Associate Professor
Faculty of Educational Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Ahmad Fauzi Mohd Ayub, PhD
Associate Professor
Faculty of Educational Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Maznah Baba, PhD
Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Educational Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

ROBIAH BINTI YUNUS, PhD
Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date

Declaration by graduate student

I hereby confirm that:
- this thesis is my original work;
- quotations, illustrations and citations have been duly referenced;
- this thesis has not been submitted previously or concurrently for any other degree at any other institutions;
- intellectual property from the thesis and copyright of thesis are fully-owned by Universiti Putra Malaysia, as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- written permission must be obtained from supervisor and the office of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) before thesis is published (in the form of written, printed or in electronic form) including books, journals, modules, proceedings, popular writings, seminar papers, manuscripts, posters, reports, lecture notes, learning modules or any other materials as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- there is no plagiarism or data falsification/fabrication in the thesis, and scholarly integrity is upheld as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) and the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012. The thesis has undergone plagiarism detection software.

Signature: _____   Date: _____

Name and Matric No.: Soudabeh Ghoroghi, GS35064_____

Declaration by Members of Supervisory Committee

This is to confirm that:
- the research conducted and the writing of this thesis was under our supervision;
- supervision responsibilities as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) are adhered to.

Signature: _____   Signature: _____
Name of   Name of
Chairman of   Member of
Supervisory   Supervisory
Committee: _____   Committee: _____

Signature: _____
Name of
Member of
Supervisory
Committee: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF EQUATIONS

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of the Chapter

The chapter begins with the background of the study on the rapid growth of Internet use, and its alarming adverse consequences of cybersexual activities especially for university students. The idea of conducting this study is to focus on the research gaps as identified in the problem statement. Thereafter, the objectives of the study, research hypotheses, and the conceptual framework of the research are presented and discussed. Next, the significance of the study, and definitions of terms are noted. The chapter ends with a discussion and the scope and limitations of the study.

1.2 Background of the Study

The World Wide Web (WWW) has become an ever-growing open medium of communication that provides millions of people around the globe with access to vast amounts of information in cyberspace. Internet use has become increasingly integral over the past two decades, having developed at a rapid pace to become a mass medium of diverse applications affecting individuals and whole societies (Lee & Stapinski, 2012). Technological progress of the Internet has led to the emergence and rapid growth of adult entertainment such as the delivery of sexual materials ranging from text, stories, to pictures, and videos. As an integral part of modern sexuality, viewing, and rating sexuality content on the Internet have become an important element of Internet activity (Serquina-Ramiro, 2014).

Research has identified many factors which accelerate online sexuality and make it a conducive venue for sexual pursuits. "Triple A Engine" (accessibility, affordability, and anonymity) has made cybersex an influential medium (Cooper, 1998). It is a safe place to act out one's fantasies, and a filter that compensates for a lack of social skills for making a romantic relationship in the real world (Cooper, Delmonico, Griffin-Shelley, & Mathy, 2004; Schneider, 2000). The participants in online sexual activities are able to wear masks to hide their true self and identity (Rimington, 2008). However, considering the negative side of the online sexual activity, Internet can be considered as a pitfall of human behavior including - and especially - difficulties in the dark side of human sexuality (Ferree, 2003).

In briefly reviewing the literature, it can be shown that two strands warn of the adverse consequences of cybersexual activities. Feminism and post-feminist perspectives call the post-sexual objectification of girls and women in the media, as normalized and legitimate forms of female labor (e.g., Baker &

1

College, 2013; Magnet, 2007). Sex-positive feminists disagree with the radical feminists' perspective that ignores the notion of women being in control of their own sexuality and are competent to make decisions regarding the way in which it is utilized (Bleakley, 2014). Another strand of researchers is clinically biased, and relates pornography to risk and harm (e.g., Moffitt et al., 2014; Rimington, 2008; Træen & Daneback, 2013).

Cybersex involvement often damages real-life relationships, at times leaving the family members of users feeling used, betrayed, or depressed (Schneider, 2003). According to clinicians, a cybersex engagement is a considerable problem (Hertlein & Cravens, 2014). Researchers have associated fantasy, depression, social isolation, loss of boundaries and dissociation with Internet pathology and related to a range of activities such as chat rooms, and other online sexual activities (Rimington, 2008). The rapid growth in development, accessibility and use of the Internet has made specialists concerned about its adverse consequences. New terminologies such as "Cyber-disorder" and some other aspects of multidisciplinary field of research have emerged over the past two decades (Young, Pistner, O'MARA, & Buchanan, 1999).

However, this does not necessarily mean that Internet pornography use is always associated with negative consequences. Despite its potential negativity, cybersex use could be positively beneficial to some degree. Casual use appears to be related to such things as greater openness to experience and less sexual guilt (Hald & Malamuth, 2008; Weinberg, Williams, Kleiner, & Irizarry, 2010). On an individual basis, the majority see a positive effect of cybersex, in that it enriches real-life sexual liaisons as a result of greater sexual openness (Grov, Gillespie, Royce, & Lever, 2011), as well as the experience of improved sexual arousal of their sex life, acquiring sexual knowledge, an attitudinal transformation with regard to sex and life in general (Hald & Malamuth, 2008; Shaughnessy, Byers, & Thornton, 2011).

No one can deny the fact that the Internet is playing an important role in our life. It is a major channel for education, creativity, opportunities and self-expression. Wok, Idid, and Misman (2012) state that people aged 17- 40 years always (five to seven days per week) use social media to share information, particularly personal information in Malaysia. However, when use escalates beyond casual recreational activity problems are a likely consequence.

In 2014, TopTenReviews, Inc. estimated that every second a sum of $3,075.64 (US dollars) is being spent on pornography, with 28,258 Internet users worldwide logged in to and viewing pornography sites. Simultaneously, 372 Internet users are in the process of searching for sexual proposes has not only become the prevalent quantitative subject, but is also the main concern, as there is a substantial divergence between the forms of sexuality usage on the Internet and in other contexts. As Döring (2009) states, the Internet has enabled new ways of producing, distrusting, and receiving sexual material.

2

The standard notions of the interpersonal sexual encounter have been also widened to include what has been labeled online sex or cybersex (Döring, 2009; Orsal, Orsal, Unsal, & Ozalp, 2013). Carnes, Green, and Carnes (2010) warn of the dangers of online sexually explicit interactions. This is because such liaisons are deemed to be more risky than real life liaisons that are encountered in a bar, store or work (Carnes et al., 2010).

Internet usage has become more prevalent among adults, especially for its sexual saturation (Shaughnessy, 2013). Today's university students constantly use the computer and are thus being exposed to this saturation more frequently (for review, see Dendy, 2008; Rhea, 2013; Weinstein & Lejoyeux, 2010). Dendy (2008) believes that today's university students are considered as updated students who utilize the Internet as the particular medium for communication, leading to spending more and more time online. Similarly, Widyanto and Griffiths (2006) identified students as at risk populations because of their natural inclination toward the online world. As such, they have a tendency to commit engage in high- risk sexual behaviors and addictive oriented habits (Dendy, 2008; Leung & Lee, 2012).

For new college students, moving away from home is associated with newly-found personal freedom, a lack of adult supervision and generally a period of new social encounters and relationships. With this novel autonomy, students run the risk of being involved in substance abuse, and often engage in unprotected sex even with multiple partners. Female students sometimes become pregnant, and put themselves at risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases (Dendy, 2008). Most studies show the impact of compulsive and addictive sexual behavior on adults even though their compulsive behaviors often began when they were teenagers or college students (Freeman-longo, 2000; Rhea, 2013; Schneider, 2000).

Many studies point to an increased willingness by a greater number of students than before to seek psychological counseling (Watkins, Hunt, & Eisenberg, 2012), and university counselors are in a unique position to assist students (Pheko, Chilisa, Balogun, & Kgathi, 2013). Psychologists and counselors are just beginning to address the challenge of the effects that the Internet is currently having on our society. In light of this situation, there is an urgent need for more research in the field of counseling to address how the Internet influences people's psychological well-being (Dendy, 2008). Yet, on a yearly basis, two thirds of those who are mentally ill do not go for professional help (Bathje & Pryor, 2011).

Malaysia is strongly committed to being globally competitive in the field of higher education with the aim of becoming a recognized regional education hub. The country has explicitly declared its intention to draw more students from other countries to study in Malaysia and at the same time offer a wider range of educational options for its own people (Cheng, Mahmood, & Yeap,

3

2013; Knight & Morshidi, 2011; Mok, 2011; Morshidi, 2005). All these have resulted in a substantial rise in the number of foreign students in Malaysia. Consequently it has brought greater attention to the counseling needs of students and there is a call to ensure the psychological well-being of these students (Ghoroghi, Hassan, Baba, & Kalantarkousheh, 2012).

Researchers have recently begun to examine the psychological effect of individual's use of technology platforms (Moore & McElroy, 2012). However, people's use of this communication medium has alerted the mental health sector which has paid much attention to the problem of Internet addiction and in particular, cybersex addiction. In this regard, the studies show that engagement in cybersex is varied based on several predictor variables such as personality traits and religiosity. A number of studies focusing on different populations have also investigated the association of several demographic variables such as gender, age, relationship status, and sexual orientation, with the degree of engagement in cybersex (Beaussart & Kaufman, 2013; Bridges et al., 2010; Bridges, Wosnitzer, Scharrer, Sun, & Liberman, 2010; Döring, 2010; Rhea, 2013). Besides, time spent online directly correlates to dependence and loss of control (Rimington, 2008). As a factor, time spent online separates problematic from non-problematic Internet use (Caplan, 2002; Thatcher, Wretschko, & Fridjhon, 2008).

Focusing on one element of personal characteristics, some studies have shown a connection between Internet user personality and how the user behaves online (e.g., Amichai-Hamburger & Vinitzky, 2010; Moore & McElroy, 2012; Ross et al., 2009). Amichai-Hamburger and Vinitzky (2010) state that personality is key to understanding the reasons for people's Internet behavior. The nature of the Internet is such that human interaction powers it and as such, understanding how it works is impossible without being aware of the personalities of its users (Amichai-Hamburger & Vinitzky, 2010).

Another significant factor is religion, which has an impact on various societal consumption patterns. A large number of empirical studies have examined the effect of religion on users' subjective perceptions of media credibility (Brown, 2007; Campbell, 2013; Hackney & Sanders, 2003; Hesapçı Sanaktekın et al., 2012)

As a cultural system, religion requires an essential consideration in the context of technology adoption and Internet consumption habits, since it can easily be overlooked by researchers for being an obvious variable that penetrates almost all domains of life with its related practices (Hesapçı Sanaktekın, Aslanbay, & Gorgulu, 2012).

Furthermore, risk taking could act to mediate Internet behavior and this could be the explanation for the relationship between personality and cybersex

engagement. Studies demonstrate a connection between adolescent risk taking behavior and online sexual activities (Greene, Krcmar, Walters, Rubin, & Hale, 2000). This current study utilizes Zuckerman and Kuhlman's (2000) model to conceptualize the proposed relationships. There have been several investigations focused on the risk taking behavior of university students and it has been found that those with profiles on social networking websites are more likely to have higher risk taking attitudes compared to those who do not (Fogel & Nehmad, 2009).

This study considers the counseling attitudes as a possible influence on the relationships between personality traits, religiosity and cybersex engagement. Those with a help-seeking attitude are individuals who tend to look for support from available help or support services from the university or college counseling unit (Slone, Meir, & Tarrasch, 2013). Given the negative impacts of cybersex engagement on psychological well-being, it is necessary to explore students' attitude toward help-seeking and their search for assistance. Therefore, it is important to have a single model to recognize and address the underlying causes that develop and maintain addictive behavior in using the Internet, especially for sexual purposes.

Moreover, among many theories and approaches of online sexuality, Flow Theory as espoused by Csikszentmihalyi (1977) seems to be the most prominent and relevant theory to help explain students' cybersex engagement. Flow, as a state of being fully absorbed in a pleasurable activity, can initiate a willingness to invest time and effort (Delle Fave, Massimini, & Bassi, 2011). With the university students' effortless absorption in cyberspace, they may attain a state where their mind and action merge and their physical world fades away as they engage in the activity and this condition may then be transformed into an addictive behavior (Dendy, 2008).

As a significant role in personality development, this study is guided by Freud's (1856- 1939) psychosexual theory that considers sexual urge as a basic motive and explains five stages of psychosexual development of the personality characteristics. The study also guided by the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) developed by Ajzen (2005). TPB assumes that the best predictor of a certain behavior is an individual's subjective intention to engage in a specific behavior. This model includes three determinants of the intent to perform a certain behavior including, attitudes toward the behavior, subjective normative notions about performing the behavior, and perception of behavioral control to perform the behavior.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

With cybersex use increasing among university students, some university mental health services have considered counseling programs to address

5

cybersex engagement (Dendy, 2008). While there has been a rise in the number of individuals seeing counselors for problems associated with online sexual behaviors (Rimington, 2008), studies in this regard have received scant attention.

The Malaysian Communication and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) estimates the number of Internet users in Malaysia to be 18.6 million (63.6% of the population), with 72.1% of them on the younger side of 35 years with an average age of 29.65 years (MCMC, 2014). Hedgcoth (2011) approximated that 20 - 33% of Malaysian Internet users engage in online sexual activities, such as viewing pornography, sexchatting, or reading erotica. Sexually-related materials are abundant and easy to access on the Web, and it is estimated that individuals searching for and viewing sexually explicit material constitute 30% of all Internet traffic (Didymus, 2012). In general, the terms porn and sex have been the most common search terms from the onset of the WWW with its easy availability (Bell, Blythe, & Sengers, 2005).

While it is true that most Internet users use it for recreational or utilitarian purposes, there are individuals who develop an addiction to cybersex (Döring, 2010). It has been postulated that cybersex engagement is a potentially highly risky Internet activity (Laier et al., 2013), that can prevail over an individual's life, thoughts and feelings (Yarber, Sayad, & Strong, 2013). Consequently, there are individuals who develop an addiction to cybersex (Döring, 2010). Cybersex addicts lose self-control in stopping behavior which leads to clinically significant personal anxiety and stress, and brings adverse effects on health, family, education and employment (Hentsch-Cowles & Brock, 2013).

In the present study, this problem may be explained by Freud's (1856- 1939) Psychosexual Theory (PT). The theory argues how sexual urge explains different stages of psychosexual development and personality. Another theory that undergird this study is Flow Theory (FT). It explains how a person may be so highly addicted as to lose all sense of time (Csikszentmihalyi, 1997). Finally, Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) by Ajzen (2005) addresses intention to perform given behaviors, specifically, intention to seek psychological help and the risk taking.

Since university students use the Internet as their main communication medium and spend more time online these days, which means they are more exposed to cybersex and sexual saturation online (Dendy, 2008; Rhea, 2013). Some studies show most compulsive sexual behaviors have been rooted in the college-age years that will be a basis for sexual compulsive and addicted behaviors (e.g., Orsal et al., 2013; Rhea, 2013; Schneider, 2000). Pornography and other forms of online sexual activities are known to be rampant as reported in the media (Low, 2009) and especially among university students in Malaysia (Zakaria & Baharuddin, 2011).

6

Despite the growth of research in this area regarding the obvious importance for the psychological well-being of university students (Dir, Cyders, & Coskunpinar, 2013; Kim, LaRose, & Peng, 2009; McGeeney, 2009; Rhea, 2013; Rimington, 2008; Rimington, 2008), relatively little research has been done in Malaysia on cybersex (for review, see Baharudin & Zakaria, 2012; Ismail, 2003; Zakaria & Baharuddin, 2011). Although there are considerable research studies conducted on university students' addiction to Facebook and the problematic use of the Internet in Malaysia (e.g., Kapahi, Ling, Ramadass, & Abdullah, 2013; Ling, Ramadass, Altaher, & Arjuman, 2011; Zaremohzzabieh, Samah, Omar, Bolong, & Kamarudin, 2014), the literature yields very few studies on students' cybersex engagement. This may be because sexuality has generally been mythicized as a taboo due to various reasons – social, cultural, religious - in varying degrees (Vargas, 2014).

In spite of the Internet's widespread use, and considering the negative consequences of engagement in online sexual activities, little is known about at-risk and compulsive users and more specifically about university students in Malaysia. Besides, variables used in the study such as personal characteristics have been a comparatively neglected area of research in the field of cybersexual studies (Shaughnessy, 2013). As a result, exploring the possibility that students with certain personal characteristics are more likely to be excessive cybersex users might help us to better predict and intervene prior to the development of addictive behaviors. In view of that, students' risk taking, counseling attitudes, and gender are highlighted as possible influencers for the relationship between personality traits, religiosity and cybersex engagement.

Therefore, due to the non-existence of empirical models on which counselors can rely for adequately explaining underlying factors involved in cybersex engagement, a gap exists which needs to be filled. This study contributes theoretically and methodologically to the cybersex literature. It may help fill the gaps in the understanding of engagement in cybersex and thus has practical and theoretical implications for developing a counseling framework for dealing with the issue of cybersex engagement. Such a framework can help counselors enhance their knowledge, develop appropriate interventions for prevention as well as treatment plans for students who are at risk. A positive outcome can be a step in helping improve counseling services as a result of counselors' increased awareness and competence in addressing problems associated with student online sexual activities.

1.4   Objectives and Research Questions

In view of the Problem Statement elucidated above, the following are the objectives of this study:

1. To determine if the hypothesized Counseling Model on Cybersex Engagement (CMCE) is supported by model-fit-data indices.

2. To investigate the influence of personality traits on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

3. To investigate the influence of religiosity on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

4. To investigate the influence of personality traits on risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

5. To investigate the influence of religiosity on risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

6. To investigate the influence of risk taking on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

7. To investigate the mediating effect of risk taking on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

8. To investigate the mediating effect of risk taking on the relationship between religiosity and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

9. To investigate the moderating effect of counseling attitudes on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

10. To investigate the moderating effect of gender on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

In order to achieve the above stated objectives, the following research questions have been formulated:

1. Is the hypothesized Counseling Model on Cybersex Engagement (CMCE) supported by model-fit-data indices?

2. Is there any significant influence of personality traits on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

3. Is there any significant influence of religiosity on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

4. Is there any significant influence of personality traits on risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

5. Is there any significant influence of religiosity on risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

6. Is there any significant influence of risk taking on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

7. Does risk taking have any mediating effect on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

8. Does risk taking have any mediating effect on the relationship between religiosity and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

9. Do counseling attitudes have any moderating effect on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

10. Does gender have any moderating effect on the relationship between personality traits and cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia?

1.5   Research Hypotheses

Answers to these questions and hypotheses contribute to the conclusions drawn in Chapter 4. The findings of this study, together with the research design, have both theoretical and practical implications which are discussed in Chapter 5.

H_1. The proposed Counseling Model on Cybersex Engagement (CMCE) is supported by model-fit-data indices.

H_2. Personality traits influence cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H_{2a}. Extraversion positively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H_{2b}. Agreeableness negatively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H_{2c}. Conscientiousness negatively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H_{2d}. Openness positively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H_{2e}. Neuroticism positively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H3. Religiosity negatively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H4. Personality traits influence risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H4a. Extraversion positively influences risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H4b. Agreeableness negatively influences risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H4c. Conscientiousness negatively influences risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H4d. Openness positively influences risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H4e. Neuroticism positively influences risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H5. Religiosity negatively influences risk taking among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H6. Risk taking positively influences cybersex engagement among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H7. Risk taking mediates the personality traits and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H7a. Risk taking mediates the extraversion and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H7b. Risk taking mediates agreeableness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H7c. Risk taking mediates the conscientiousness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H7d. Risk taking mediates the openness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

    H7e. Risk taking mediates the neuroticism and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H8. Risk taking mediates the religiosity and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H9. Counseling attitudes moderates the personality traits and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{9a}$. Counseling attitudes moderate the extraversion and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{9b}$. Counseling attitudes moderate the agreeableness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{9c}$. Counseling attitudes moderate the conscientiousness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{9d}$. Counseling attitudes moderate the openness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{9e}$. Counseling attitudes moderate the neuroticism and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{10}$. Gender moderates the personality traits and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{10a}$. Gender moderates the extraversion and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{10b}$. Gender moderates the agreeableness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{10c}$. Gender moderates the conscientiousness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{10d}$. Gender moderates the openness and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

H$_{10e}$. Gender moderates the neuroticism and cybersex engagement relationship among postgraduate students in Malaysia.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Online sexual activities and cybersex engagement have become a focus for researchers and academicians. Counselors and mental health professionals paid close attention to the understanding, prevention and treatment of the behavior in recent years. In developed countries many individuals who are addicted to or compulsive about engaging in cybersex, turn to seek help from counselors and psychologists to address their issues and save their study, life, family and job. Even though some individuals use cybersex for recreation, yet it is significant and controversial, because compulsion and addiction are personal and private. Furthermore, a large number of people access cybersex sites and cybersexual activities are widely prevalent, driven by the easy availability and accessibility made possible by modern Internet technology. Cybersex engagement is a serious issue because it may mask existing

relational problems and may affect the students' academic performance and psychological well-being in very significant ways.

The results of this study may provide counselors, educators, academicians, and mental health practitioners with knowledge of how cybersex activities are developed and maintained and the adverse effects on the respondents. This current study is important in the field, as it increases understanding of links to personality traits, and religiosity of participants, their risk taking, counseling attitudes, and gender as proposed predictors of the phenomena. Through teaching and training programs the dangers and negative outcomes of cybersex compulsivity or addiction, can be identified and correctly addressed in order to bring about the entire psychological well-being of students. This holds potential for reducing students' depression and stress and enhances their academic achievement.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Cybersex Engagement

Conceptual: "Cybersex" is simply defined as "The use of the Internet for sex" (Rimington, 2008, p. 4) and comprises engagement on diverse sexually motivated behaviors on interactive or solitary form including; viewing text, pictures, videos, sexchats, using webcam, specific information search about sexual issues, establishing sexually-biased contacts online, etc. (Döring, 2009; Short, Black, Smith, Wetterneck, & Wells, 2012; Valkyrie, 2011). Cybersex engagement refers to the degree that an individual gets involved in the activity ranging from non-pathological to pathological use (Delmonico & Griffin, 2008).

Operational: In this study, the Internet Sex Screening Test (ISST; Delmonico & Miller, 2003) is used as a self-administered, screening instrument to assist individuals establish if their Internet sexual behavior is indeed a clinical problem. Using this instrument, involvement in cybersex falls into three categories including: low risk (recreational, range = up to 40), at risk (range = 40 to 90), and high risk (compulsive/ addictive, range = 90+) users.

Personality traits

Conceptual: "Personality" is ''the enduring emotional, interpersonal, experiential, attitudinal and motivational style that explains individual's behavior in different situations'' (Rose, Ramalu, Uli, & Kumar, 2010; John and Srivastava 1999). The consistent patterns that construct individuals' behavior, feeling and thoughts, are labeled as personality traits (John, Robins, & Pervin, 2008).

Operational: Personality traits will be operationally defined through the total scores of Big Five Inventory, which consists of 44 items (BFI-44) created by John and Srivastava (1999) to assess the Big Five personality facets: openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism using a 5-point-Likert scale (1 = ''strongly disagree" to 4 = ''strongly'agree").

Religiosity

Conceptual: Religiosity is the level of an individual's consciousness of God (Krauss, Fazilah, Azimi , 2007) that is reflected in the extent to which various aspects of religion play a role in an individual's life (Ahrold, Farmer, Trapnell, & Meston, 2011) while adhering to faith-based religious values, beliefs, and practices (Lindholm, 2010).

Operational: Religiosity in this study incorporates a variety of questions that tap aspects of religiosity based on general concept of religion for a diversity of university student population. So, the questions are adapted and rewritten to avoid bias toward any special affiliation to assess religiosity from the following scales:

i.   Muslim Religiosity - Personality Inventory (MRPI; Krauss & Hamzah, 2011);
ii. Hoge's Intrinsic Religiosity Scale (IRS; Hoge, 1972),
iii. Duke University Religion Index (DUREL; Koenig et al., 1997), and
iv. Age Universal I/E-Revised Scales (I/E-R; Gorsuch & McPherson, 1989).

Risk Taking

Conceptual: An individual's tendency to perceive or interpret potentially risky situations is defined as risk-taking (Blais & Weber, 2006).

Operational: The scores were obtained from adjusted and enhanced Domain-Specific Risk-Taking Scale (DOSPERT; Blais & Weber, 2006). The risk-taking responses of the DOSPERT Scale provide an evaluation of behavioral intentions - or the likelihood of respondents who might engage in risky activities/behaviors - derived from three domains of life (ethical, health/safety, and social risks), using a 7-point rating scale ranging from 1 (Extremely Unlikely) to 7 (Extremely Likely).

Counseling Attitudes

Conceptual: Attitude is conceptualized as referring to individuals' overall evaluations, whether positive or negative, the carrying out of a given behavior (Baker & White, 2010; Fischer & Farina, 1995). Counseling attitudes are a classic approach to or avoidance of conflict behavior (Vogel, Wester, &

13

Larson, 2007). An individual's degree of distress and the wish to minimize that distress heightens the probability of the individual seeking counseling services. However, avoidance factors, such as the risk of being viewed as crazy, reduce the possibility of an individual seeking such assistance (Vogel et al., 2007).

Operational: Operationally, counseling attitudes are measured by a 10-item Professional Psychological Help Seeking Scale (ATSPPHS, Fischer & Farina, 1995) with 4-point Likert scale responses.

Gender: Gender in the physical sense, divides people into two main categories, i.e. men and women. A third considered item for gender in this study is transgender.

Time spent online: In this study time spent on line is measured based on hours online per day.

Time spent online for cybersex: Time spent on line is measured based on hours online for cybersex based on number of hours a week.

Sexual orientation: In this study sexual orientation will be measured by asking the question, ''what do you consider to be your sexual orientation?'' The response alternatives were 1 = heterosexual (sexual attraction between persons of opposite sex), 2 = homosexual (sexual attraction toward members of same sex) 3 = bisexual (sexual attraction toward both men and women) 4= I am uncertain about my sexual orientation

Relationship Status

Conceptual: The interactions, liaisons, or feelings that are present between two people (Collins, 2000).

Operational: Relationship status is measured according to given alternative questions: 1=legally married, 2= Single, 3= Separated, 4= Divorced, 5= Widow/er, 6= Cohabiting (to live together in a sexual relationship, especially when not legally married).

1.8 Scope and Limitations of Study

This study has many limitations which should be noted. Data collected using the research instruments in this study are confined to self-report measures and are thus confined to the direct experience of each participant. However,

cybersex engagement research to date has relied on self-report data and the anonymity and sometimes covert nature inherent in some cyber behaviors may mean that self-report data is necessary to examine and understand this construct. Self-selection bias may also impact the results, which should be analyzed and interpreted with these constraints considered.

The research instruments in this study have inherent limitations in that there remain additional behaviors or dimensions that could be unearthed in respect to cybersex. This study utilized questionnaires to collect the data and was based on the assumption that the respondents would answer the survey questions truthfully and accurately based on their personal experiences and impressions. However, there is a possibility that there may have been under or over reporting of symptoms or behaviors by the respondents for reasons of social desirability (Lee & Woodliffe, 2010). With regard to this survey, some of the limitations noted concern underestimation in self-monitoring, and fear of stigmatization.

Accessing potential participants' emails to be involved in an online survey has its advantages and disadvantages. A disadvantage though is that potential participants may find this approach rude or distasteful (Hudson & Bruckman, 2004), or they may perceive such online posting as "spam" (Andrews, Nonnecke, & Preece, 2003; Wright, 2005). An unwanted email could be considered an invasion of privacy. An email receiver may delete the unwanted post, or the researcher may be inundated with emails from irate members of the community.

REFERENCES

Abell, J. W., Steenbergh, T. A., & Boivin, M. J. (2006). Cyberporn use in the context of religiosity. *Journal of Psychology & Theology, 34*(2), 165-171.

Abelson, R. P. (1981). Psychological status of the script concept. *American Psychologist, 36*(7), 715-729.

Abolfathi Momtaz, Y., Hamid, T., Ibrahim, R., Yahaya, N., & Tyng Chai, S. (2010). Moderating effect of religiosity on the relationship between social isolation and psychological well-being. *Mental Health, Religion & Culture, 14*(2), 141-156. doi:10.1080/13674676.2010.497963

Ahrold, T., Farmer, M., Trapnell, P., & Meston, C. (2011). The relationship among sexual attitudes, sexual fantasy, and religiosity. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 40*(3) doi:10.1007/s10508-010-9621-4

Ajzen, I. (1985). From intentions to actions: A theory of planned behavior. In J. Kuhl, & J. Beckmann (Eds.), *Action control* (pp. 11-39). Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-69746-3_2

Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 50*(2), 179-211. doi:10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T

Ajzen, I. (2005). *Attitudes, personality, and behavior* (2nd ed.). England: McGraw-Hill International.

Ajzen, I. (2011). The theory of planned behaviour: Reactions and reflections. *Psychology & Health, 26*(9), 1113-1127. doi:10.1080/08870446.2011.613995

Alhakami, A. S., & Slovic, P. (1994). A psychological study of the inverse relationship between perceived risk and perceived benefit. *Risk Analysis, 14*(6), 1085-1096. doi:10.1111/j.1539-6924.1994.tb00080.x

Al-Ghazali, A. H. M. (2010). *The message from on high* (M. Smith Trans.). Kuala Lumpur: Islamic Book Trust. (Original work published 1924).

Almadhoun, N. M., Dominic, D., Dhanapal, P., & Woon, L. F. (2011). Perceived security, privacy, and trust concerns within social networking sites: The role of information sharing and relationships development in the Malaysian higher education institutions' marketing. *Conference on Control System, Computing and Engineering,* Penang, Malaysia.

Amichai-Hamburger, Y., & Vinitzky, G. (2010). Social network use and personality. *Computers in Human Behavior, 26*(6), 1289-1295. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2010.03.018

APA. (2000). *American psychiatric association. Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th Ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.

APA. (2013). *American psychiatric association: Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th Ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing.

Atik, G., & Yalçin, Y. (2011). Help-seeking attitudes of university students: The role of personality traits and demographic factors. *South African Journal of Psychology, 41*(3), 328-338. doi:10.1177/008124631104100307

Bagozzi, R. P., & Yi, Y. (1988). On the evaluation of structural equation models. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 16*(1), 74-94. doi:10.1007/BF02723327

Baharudin, D. F., & Zakaria, M. Z. (2012). Adolescents and internet sex addiction. *The International Conference on Applied Psychology: Asian Perspective,* Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya.

Baker, C. N., & College, S. (2013). Moving beyond "slaves, sinners, and saviors": An intersectional feminist analysis of us sex trafficking discourses, law and policy. *Journal of Feminist Scholarship, 4*, 1-23.

Baker, R. K., & White, K. M. (2010). Predicting adolescents' use of social networking sites from an extended theory of planned behaviour perspective. *Computers in Human Behavior, 26*(6), 1591-1597. doi:10.1016/j.chb.2010.06.006

Ballester-Arnal, R., Castro-Calvo, J., Gil-Llario, M. D., & Giménez-García, C. (2013). Relationship status as an influence on cybersex activity: Cybersex, youth, and steady partner. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 40*(5), 444-456. doi:10.1080/0092623X.2013.772549

Baltazar, A., Helm, H. W., McBride, D., Hopkins, G., & Stevens, J. J. (2010). Internet pornography use in the context of external and internal religiosity. *Journal of Psychology & Theology, 38*(1), 32-40.

Bancroft, J., & Vukadinovic, Z. (2004). Sexual addiction, sexual compulsivity, sexual impulsivity or what? Toward a theoretical model. *The Journal of Sex Research, 41*(3), 225-234. doi:10.2307/4423780

Barlow, David H.; Durand, V. Mark (2011). *Abnormal Psychology, an Integrative Approach (*6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Barnes, S. J., & Pressey, A. D. (2013). Caught in the web? Addictive behavior in cyberspace and the role of goal-orientation. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change,* (0) doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2013.08.024

Baron, R. M., & Kenny, D. A. (1986). The moderator–mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 51*(6), 1173. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.51.6.1173

Bass, B. M., Avolio, B. J., Jung, D. I., & Berson, Y. (2003). Predicting unit performance by assessing transformational and transactional leadership. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 88*(2), 207.

Bathje, G. J., Kim, E., Rau, E., Bassiouny, M. A., & Kim, T. (2014). Attitudes toward face-to-face and online counseling: Roles of self-concealment, openness to experience, loss of face, stigma, and disclosure expectations among korean college students. *International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling, 36*(4), 408-442. doi:10.1007/s10447-014-9215-2

Bathje, G. J., & Pryor, J. B. (2011). The relationships of public and self-stigma to seeking mental health services. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling, 33*(2), 161-176.

Bartlett, J. E., Kotrlik, J. W., & Higgin, C. C. (2001). Organizational Research: Determining Appropriate Sample Size in Survey Research. *Information Technology, Learning, and Performance Journal, 19*(1), 43-50.

Baumgartner, S. E., Valkenburg, P. M., & Peter, J. (2010a). Assessing causality in the relationship between adolescents' risky sexual online behavior and their perceptions of this behavior. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 39*(10), 1226-1239. doi:10.1007/s10964-010-9512-y

Baumgartner, S. E., Valkenburg, P. M., & Peter, J. (2010b). Unwanted online sexual solicitation and risky sexual online behavior across the lifespan. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 31*(6), 439-447. doi:10.1016/j.appdev.2010.07.005

Beard, K. W., & Wolf, E. M. (2001). Modification in the proposed diagnostic criteria for internet addiction. *CyberPsychology & Behavior, 4*(3), 377-383. doi:10.1089/109493101300210286

Becker, J., Klein, K., & Wetzels, M. (2012). Hierarchical latent variable models in PLS-SEM: Guidelines for using reflective-formative type models. *Long Range Planning, 45*(5–6), 359-394. doi:10.1016/j.lrp.2012.10.001

Becker, J.-M., Rai, A., Ringle, C.M., Völckner, F., 2013. Discovering unobserved heterogeneity in structural equation models to avert validity threats. *MIS Quarterly 37* (3), 665–694.doi: http://hdl.handle.net/1959.13/1058268

Beebe, K. R., Pell, R. J., & Seasholtz, M. B. (1998). *Chemometrics: A practical guide.* New York: John Wiley.

Bell, G., Blythe, M., & Sengers, P. (2005). Making by making strange: Defamiliarization and the design of domestic technologies. *ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI), 12*(2), 149-173. doi:10.1145/1067860.1067862

Benson, P. L., Roehlkepartain, E. C., & Rude, S. P. (2003). Spiritual development in childhood and adolescence: Toward a field of inquiry. *Applied Developmental Science, 7*(3), 205-213. doi:10.1207/S1532480XADS0703_12

Best, J. W., & Kahn, J. V. (2006). *Research in education* (10th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education.

Blais, A. R., & Weber, E. U. (2006). Domain-specific risk-taking (DOSPERT) scale for adult populations. *Judgment and Decision Making, 1*, 33-47.

Bleakley, P. (2014). "500 tokens to go private": Camgirls, cybersex and feminist entrepreneurship. *Sexuality & Culture,* 1-19. doi:10.1007/s12119-014-9228-3

Block, J. (2008). Issues for DSM-V: Internet addiction. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 165*(3), 306-307.

Boies, S. C. (2002). University students' uses of and reactions to online sexual information and entertainment: Links to online and offline sexual behaviour. *Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality, 11*(2), 77

Brand, M., Laier, C., Pawlikowski, M., Schächtle, U., Schöler, T., & Altstötter-Gleich, C. (2011). Watching pornographic pictures on the internet: Role of sexual arousal ratings and psychological-psychiatric symptoms for using internet sex sites excessively. *CyberPsychology, Behavior & Social Networking, 14*(6), 371-377. doi:10.1089/cyber.2010.0222

Brandtzaeg, P. B., & Heim, J. (2011). A typology of social networking sites users. *International Journal of Web Based Communities, 7*(1), 28-51. doi:10.1504/IJWBC.2011.038124

Brewer, J. A., & Potenza, M. N. (2008). The neurobiology and genetics of impulse control disorders: Relationships to drug addictions. *Biochemical Pharmacology, 75*(1), 63-75. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2007.06.043

Brown, G. K. (2007). Making ethnic citizens: The politics and practice of education in Malaysia. *International Journal of Educational Development, 27*(3), 318-330. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2006.12.002

Buelow, M. T., & Brunell, A. B. (2014). Facets of grandiose narcissism predict involvement in health-risk behaviors. *Personality and Individual Differences, 69*(0), 193-198. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.05.031

Buffardi, L. E., & Campbell, W. K. (2008). Narcissism and social networking web sites. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 34*(10), 1303-1314. doi:10.1177/0146167208320061

Burrick, A. J. (2014). *Responding to trauma: Help-seeking behavior and posttraumatic growth in a college sample* (Honors Scholar Theses). Paper 373. Retrieved from: http://digitalcommons.uconn.edu/srhonors_theses/373

Byrne, B. M. (2010). *Structural equation modeling with AMOS: Basic concepts, applications, and programming* (2th ed.). New York, London: Taylor and Francis Group.

Campbell, H. A. (2005). *Exploring religious community online: We are one in the network*. New York: Peter Lang.

Campbell, H. A. (2013). Religion and the internet: A microcosm for studying internet trends and implications. *New Media & Society, 15*(5), 680-694. doi:10.1177/1461444812462848

Caplan, S. E. (2002). Problematic internet use and psychosocial well-being: Development of a theory-based cognitive–behavioral measurement instrument. *Computers in Human Behavior, 18*(5), 553-575. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0747-5632(02)00004-3

Carnes, P., Green, B., & Carnes, S. (2010). The same yet different: Refocusing the sexual addiction screening test (SAST) to reflect orientation and gender. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 17*(1), 7-30. doi:10.1080/10720161003604087

Carper, M., McHugh, R. K., Murray, H., & Barlow, D. (2014). Psychometric analysis of the perceptions of computerized therapy questionnaire-patient version (PCTQ-P). *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, 41*(1), 104-113. doi:10.1007/s10488-012-0440-x

Carlson, N. R., Heth, D., Miller, H., Donahoe, J., & Martin, G. N. (2009). *Psychology: the science of behavior*. Pearson.

Carroll, J. S., Padilla-Walker, L. M., Nelson, L. J., Olson, C. D., McNamara Barry, C., & Madsen, S. D. (2008). Generation XXX: Pornography acceptance and use among emerging adults. *Journal of Adolescent Research, 23*(1), 6-30. doi:10.1177/0743558407306348

Carvalheira, A., & Gomes, F. A. (2003). Cybersex in portuguese chatrooms: A study of sexual behaviors related to online sex. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 29*(5), 345-360. doi:10.1080/00926230390224729

Chaney, M. P., & Blalock, A. C. (2006). Boredom proneness, social connectedness, and sexual addiction among men who have sex with male internet users. *Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, 26*(2), 111-122. doi:10.1002/j.2161-1874.2006.tb00012.x

Chapa-Cantu, T. (2010). *Cross-cultural appraisal of the attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help scale.* The University of Oklahoma (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text. (UMI No. 3404604). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.proquest.com/34/04/3404604.html

Charlton, J. P., & Danforth, I. D. W. (2007). Distinguishing addiction and high engagement in the context of online game playing. *Computers in Human Behavior, 23*(3), 1531-1548. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2005.07.002

Charlton, J. P., Soh, P. C. H., Ang, P. H., & Chew, K. (2012). Religiosity, Adolescent Internet Usage Motives and Addiction. *Information, Communication & Society, 16*(10), 1619-1638. doi:10.1080/1369118X.2012.735251

Chen, H. (2006). Flow on the net–detecting web users' positive effects and their flow states. *Computers in Human Behavior, 22*(2), 221-233. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2004.07.001

Cheng, M. Y., Mahmood, A., & Yeap, P. F. (2013). Malaysia as a regional education hub: A demand-side analysis. *Journal of Higher Education Policy & Management, 35*(5), 523-536. doi:10.1080/1360080X.2013.825412

Chin, W. W. (1998). The partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling. In G. A. Marcoulides (Ed.), *Modern business research methods* (pp. 295-336). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Chin, W. W. (2010a). Bootstrap cross-validation indices for PLS path model assessment. In V. Esposito Vinzi, W. W. Chin, J. Henseler & H. Wang (Eds.), *Handbook of partial least squares; concepts, methods and applications* (pp. 83-97). Verlag Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-32827-8

Chin, W. W. (2010b). How to write up and report PLS analyses. In *handbook of partial least squares*. In V. Esposito Vinzi, W. W. Chin, J. Henseler & H. Wang (Eds.), *Handbook of partial least squares; concepts, methods and applications* (pp. 655-690). Verlag Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-32827-8

Chin, W. W., Marcolin, B. L., & Newsted, P. R. (2003). A partial least squares latent variable modeling approach for measuring interaction effects: Results from a monte carlo simulation study and an electronic-mail emotion/adoption study. *Information Systems Research, 14*(2), 189-217. doi:doi:10.1287/isre.14.2.189.16018

Cochran, W. G. (1977). *Sampling techniques* (3rd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Cohen, J. (1988). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*. Hillsdale, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Cohen, J., Cohen, P., West, S. G., & Aiken, L. S. (2003). *Applied multiple regression/correlation analysis for the behavioral sciences* (3rd ed.). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Cohen, J. (1992). A power primer. *Quantitative Methods in Psychology, 1*, 155-159.

Collins online dictionary (2000). (5th ed.) HarperCollins Publishers.

Collins, E., Freeman, J., & Chamarro-Premuzic, T. (2012). Personality traits associated with problematic and non-problematic massively multiplayer online role playing game use. *Personality and Individual Differences, 52*(2), 133-138. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2011.09.015

Cooper, A. (1998). Sexuality and the internet: Surfing into the new millennium. *CyberPsychology & Behavior, 1*, 187-193.

Cooper, A., Delmonico, D. L., & Burg, R. (2000). Cybersex users, abusers, and compulsives: New findings and implications. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 7*(1-2), 5-29. doi:10.1080/10720160008400205

Cooper, A., Delmonico, D. L., Griffin-Shelley, E., & Mathy, R. M. (2004). Online sexual activity:An examination of potentially problematic behaviors. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 11*(3), 129-143. doi:10.1080/10720160490882642

Cooper, A., Putnam, D. E., Planchon, L. A., & Boies, S. C. (1999). Online sexual compulsivity: Getting tangled in the net. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 6*(2), 79-104. doi:10.1080/10720169908400182

Cooper, A., Scherer, C. R., Boies, S. C., & Gordon, B. L. (1999). Sexuality on the internet: From sexual exploration to pathological expression. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 30*(2), 154.

Costa Jr, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (1992). Four ways five factors are basic. *Personality and Individual Differences, 13*(6), 653-665. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0191-8869(92)90236-I

Costa, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (2003). *Personality in adulthood: A five-factor personality perspective,* (2nd ed.), New York: Guilford Press.

Costa, P. T., & McCrae, R. R. (1992). *Revised NEO personality inventory (NEO PI-R™) and NEO five-factor inventory (NEO-FFI) professional manual* Odessa, FL: Psychological assessment resources.

Craft, A. (2012). Love 2.0: A quantitative exploration of sex and relationships in the virtual world second life. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 41*(4), 939-947. doi:10.1007/s10508-012-9933-7

Cravens, J. D. (2014). A review of "The couple and family technology framework: Intimate partners in a digital age". *Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy, 13*(2), 173-174. doi:10.1080/15332691.2014.895269

Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research; planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research* (4rd ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.

Cronbach, L. J. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. *Psychometrika, 16*(3), 297-334.

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1993). *The evolving self*. New York: Harper Collins.

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1975). *Beyond boredom and anxiety: Experiencing flow in work and play*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1990). *The psychology of optimal experience*. New York: Harper & Row.

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1997). *Finding flow: The psychology of engagement with everyday life*. NewYork: Basic Books.

Csikszentmihalyi, M., & Csikzentmihalyi, I. S. (1998). *Optimal experience: Psychological studies of flow in consensuses*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Daneback, K., Cooper, A., & Månsson, S. (2005). An internet study of cybersex participants. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 34*(3), 321-328. doi:10.1007/s10508-005-3120-z

Delevi, R., & Weisskirch, R. S. (2013). Personality factors as predictors of sexting. *Computers in Human Behavior, 29*(6), 2589-2594. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.06.003

Dell'Osso, B., Altamura, A. C., Allen, A., Marazziti, D., & Hollander, E. (2006). Epidemiologic and clinical updates on impulse control disorders: A critical review. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, 256*(8), 464-475. doi:10.1007/s00406-006-0668-0

Delle Fave, A., Massimini, F., & Bassi, M. (2011). Psychological selection and optimal experience. *Psychological selection and optimal experience across cultures* (pp. 39-58; 3) Springer Netherlands. doi:10.1007/978-90-481-9876-4_3

Delmonico, D. L. (1997). Internet sex screening test. Retrieved from Retrieved May 15, 2003, from http://www.sexhelp.com

Delmonico, D. L., & Griffin, E. J. (2008). Cybersex and the E-teen: What marriage and family therapists should know. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 34*(4), 431-444. doi:10.1111/j.1752-0606.2008.00086.x

Delmonico, D. L., & Miller, J. (2003). The internet sex screening test: A comparison of sexual compulsives versus non-sexual compulsives. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 18*(3), 261-276. doi:10.1080/1468199031000153900

Dendy, A. M. (2008). *Exploring cybersex and alcohol addiction in college students* (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text. (UMI No. 304515312). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.umi.com/32/97/3297783.html

Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2014). Population by states and ethnic group. Retrieved from http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=471&lang=en&Itemid=0

Diamantopoulos, A. (2006). The error term in formative measurement models: Interpretation and modeling implications. *Journal of Modelling in Management, 1*(1), 7-17. doi:10.1108/17465660610667775

Diamantopoulos, A., & Siguaw, J. A. (2006). Formative versus reflective indicators in organizational measure development: A comparison and empirical illustration. *British Journal of Management, 17*(4), 263-282. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8551.2006.00500.x

Didymus, J. (2012). Pornography: 'everybody' is watching it, statistics say., March, 2014. *Retrieved on May, 22,* 2012. http://www.digitaljournal.com/article/322668

Dir, A. L., Cyders, M. A., & Coskunpinar, A. (2013). From the bar to the bed via mobile phone: A first test of the role of problematic alcohol use, sexting, and impulsivity-related traits in sexual hookups. *Computers in Human Behavior, 29*(4), 1664-1670. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.01.039

Döring, N. M. (2009). The internetet's impact on sexuality: A critical review of 15 years of research. *Computers in Human Behavior, 25*(5), 1089-1101. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2009.04.003

Döring, N. M. (2010). Internet sexualities. In J. Hunsinger, L. Klastrup & M. Allen (Eds.), *International handbook of internet research* (pp. 171-185; 10) Springer Netherlands. doi:10.1007/978-1-4020-9789-8_10

Duffy, B., Smith, K., Terhanian, G., & Bremer, J. (2005). Comparing data from online and face-to-face surveys. *International Journal of Market Research, 47*(6), 615-639.

Dumanig, F. P., David, M. K., Hussin, H., & Jubilado, R. (2012). Attribution resulting in miscommunication between Malaysian employers and Filipino domestic helpers. *SEARCH: The Journal of the South East Asia Research Centre for Communication and Humanities, 2*(4), 1-20.

Egan, V., & Parmar, R. (2013). Dirty habits? Online pornography use, personality, obsessionality, and compulsivity. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 39*(5), 394-409. doi:10.1080/0092623X.2012.710182

Eisenberg, D., Downs, M. F., Golberstein, E., & Zivin, K. (2009). Stigma and help seeking for mental health among college students. *Medical Care Research and Review, 66*(5), 522-541. doi:10.1177/1077558709335173

Eisenberg, D., Golberstein, E., & Whitlock, J. L. (2014). Peer effects on risky behaviors: New evidence from college roommate assignments. *Journal of Health Economics, 33*(0), 126-138. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhealeco.2013.11.006

el-Guebaly, N., Mudry, T., Zohar, J., Tavares, H., & Potenza, M. N. (2012). Compulsive features in behavioural addictions: The case of pathological gambling. *Addiction, 107*(10), 1726-1734. doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.2011.03546.x

Elhai, J. D., Schweinle, W., & Anderson, S. M. (2008). Reliability and validity of the attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help scale-short form. *Psychiatry Research, 159*(3), 320-329. doi:10.1016/j.psychres.2007.04.020

Fabrigar, L. R., & Wegener, D. T. (2011). *Exploratory factor analysis* Oxford University Press.

Fagan, P. J., Wise, T. N., Schmidt Jr, C. W., Ponticas, Y., Marshall, R. D., & Costa Jr, P. T. (1991). A comparison of five-factor personality dimensions in males with sexual dysfunction and males with paraphilia. *Journal of Personality Assessment, 57*(3), 434-448. doi:10.1207/s15327752jpa5703_4

Fan, W., & Yan, Z. (2010). Factors affecting response rates of the web survey: A systematic review. *Computers in Human Behavior, 26*(2), 132-139. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2009.10.015

Ferree, M. (2003). Women and the web: Cybersex activity and implications. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 18*(3), 385-393. doi:10.1080/1468199031000153973

Figner, B., & Weber, E. U. (2011). Who takes risks when and why?: Determinants of risk taking. *Current Directions in Psychological Science, 20*(4), 211-216. doi:10.1177/0963721411415790

Fink, A. (2002). *The survey handbook (2nd ed)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Fischer, E.,H., & Farina, A. (1995). Attitudes toward seeking professional psychologial help: A shortened form and considerations for research. *Ournal of College Student Development, 36*(4), 368-373.

Fisher, G. L., & Roget, N. A. (2009). *Encyclopedia of substance abuse prevention, treatment, & recovery. SAGE publications, inc.* Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412964500

Fogel, J., & Nehmad, E. (2009). Internet social network communities: Risk taking, trust, and privacy concerns. *Computers in Human Behavior, 25*(1), 153-160. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2008.08.006

Fornell, C., & Cha, J. (1994). Partial least squares. In R. P. Bagozzi (Ed.), *Advanced methods of marketing research* (pp. 52-78). England: Blackwell: Cambridge.

Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Evaluating structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error. *Journal of Marketing Research, 18*(1), 39-50. doi:10.2307/3151312

Fouché, P., & Holz, T. (2015). Roald Dahl: A psychosexual developmental trajectory study illustrated within psychobiography. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, *25*(5), 403-413.

Frascella, J., Potenza, M. N., Brown, L. L., & Childress, A. R. (2010). Shared brain vulnerabilities open the way for nonsubstance addictions: Carving addiction at a new joint? *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1187*(1), 294-315. doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.2009.05420.x

Freeman-longo, R. E. (2000). Children, teens, and sex on the internet. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 7*(1-2), 75-90. doi:10.1080/10720160008400208

Freud, S. (1905). *Three essays of the theory of sexuality*. Standard Edition 7: 123–243.

Freud, S. (1910). *Leonardo da Vinci. A memory of his childhood*. London: Routledge.

Freud, S. (1920). *Beyond the pleasure principle*. SE, 18: 1-64.

Freud, S. (1920). *Three contributions to the theory of sex* (2nd ed.). New York: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing.

Freud, S. (1921). *Letter from Sigmund Freud to George Groddeck*, April 17, 1921. The International Psycho-Analytical Library*, 105*, 58–59.

Freud, S. (1923). *The ego and the id*. SE, 19: 1-66.

Freud, S. (1938). *An outline of psychoanalysis*. London: Hogarth Press.

Freud, S. (1940). *The development of the sexual function*. Standard edition, 23, 152-156.

Freud, S. (1955). The standard edition of the complete works of Sigmund Freud.: *Vol. XVII. (1917–1919). An infantile neurosis and other works*. London: The Hogarth Press and the Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Freud, S. (2005). *The essentials of psycho-analysis*. London: Vintage Books.

Freud, S. (2009). *Three contributions to the theory of sex*. New York: Cosimo. (Original work published 1910).

Rochlen, A. B. (Ed.). (2008). *Applying Counseling Theories: An Online Case-based Approach*. Prentice Hall.

Gagnon, J. H., & Simon, W. (2011). *Sexual conduct: The social sources of human sexuality* (2nd ed.). United State of America: Transaction Publishers.

Gao, L., & Bai, X. (2014). An empirical study on continuance intention of mobile social networking services: Integrating the IS success model, network externalities and flow theory. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics, 26*(2), 168-189. doi:10.1108/APJML-07-2013-0086

Ghoroghi, S., Hassan, S. A., Baba, M., & Kalantarkousheh, S. M. (2012). Moderating effect of gender on the association between autonomy and intimacy of Iranian married students. *Journal of Applied Sciences Research, 8*(1), 441-447.

Gibson, E., & Fedorenko, E. (2010). The need for quantitative methods in syntax and semantics research. *Language and Cognitive Processes, 28*(1-2), 88-124. doi:10.1080/01690965.2010.515080

Gladding, S. T. (2012). *Counseling: A comprehensive profession*. (7th ed.). Pearson Higher Ed.

Gold, A. H., & Arvind Malhotra, Albert H Segars. (2001). Knowledge management: An organizational capabilities perspective. *Journal of Management Information Systems, 18*(1), 185-214.

Goldberg, L. R. (1992). The development of markers for the big-five factor structure. *Psychological Assessment, 4*(1), 26.

Goldberg, P. D., Peterson, B. D., Rosen, K. H., & Sara, M. L. (2008). Cybersex: The impact of a contemporary problem on the practices of marriage and family therapists. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 34*(4), 469-480. doi:10.1111/j.1752-0606.2008.00089.x

Goodhue, D. L., Lewis, W., & Thompson, R. (2012). Comparing PLS to regression and LISREL: A response to marcoulides, chin, and saunders. *MIS Quarterly, 36*(3), 703-716.

Gorsuch, R. L., & McPherson, S. E. (1989). Intrinsic/extrinsic measurement: I/E-revised and single-item scales. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 28*, 348-354.

Gosling, S. D., Rentfrow, P. J., & Swann Jr, W. B. (2003). A very brief measure of the big-five personality domains. *Journal of Research in Personality, 37*(6), 504-528. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0092-6566(03)00046-1

Grant, J. E., & Potenza, M. N. (2006). Compulsive aspects of impulse-control disorders, *Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 29*(2), 539-551. doi:10.1016/j.psc.2006.02.002

Greene, K., Krcmar, M., Walters, L. H., Rubin, D. L., & Hale, L. (2000). Targeting adolescent risk-taking behaviors: The contributions of egocentrism and sensation-seeking. *Journal of Adolescence, 23*(4), 439±461. doi:10.1006/jado.2000.0330

Griffiths, M. D. (2000). Excessive internet use: Implications for sexual behavior. *CyberPsychology & Behavior, 3*(4), 537-552.

Griffiths, M. D. (2010). The use of online methodologies in data collection for gambling and gaming addictions. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, 8*(1), 8-20. doi:10.1007/s11469-009-9209-1

Griffiths, M. D., Kuss, D. J., & L. King, D. (2012). Video game addiction: Past, present and future. *Current Psychiatry Reviews, 8*(4), 308-318. doi:10.2174/157340012803520414

Grov, C., Gillespie, B., Royce, T., & Lever, J. (2011). Perceived consequences of casual online sexual activities on heterosexual relationships: A U.S. online survey. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 40*(2), 429-439. doi:10.1007/s10508-010-9598-z

Grubbs, J., Exline, J., Pargament, K., Hook, J., & Carlisle, R. (2014). Transgression as addiction: Religiosity and moral disapproval as predictors of perceived addiction to pornography. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 44*(1):125-36, doi:10.1007/s10508-013-0257-z

Grubbs, J., Sessoms, J., Wheeler, D. M., & Volk, F. (2010). The cyber-pornography use inventory: The development of a new assessment instrument. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 17*(2), 106-126. doi:10.1080/10720161003776166

Grubbs, J., Volk, F., Exline, J. J., & Pargament, K. I. (2013). Internet pornography use: Perceived addiction, psychological distress, and the validation of a brief measure. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 41*(1), 83-106, doi:10.1080/0092623X.2013.842192

Guadagno, R. E., Okdie, B. M., & Eno, C. A. (2008). Who blogs? Personality predictors of blogging. *Computers in Human Behavior, 24*(5), 1993-2004. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2007.09.001

Gunn, G. A. (2011). *Attachment, shame, and childhood sexual abuse and the acquisition of sexual addiction,* Seattle Pacific University (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 3432396). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.umi.com/34/32/3432396.html

Hackney, C. H., & Sanders, G. S. (2003). Religiosity and mental health: A meta-analysis of recent studies. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 42*(1), 43-56. doi:10.2307/1387984

Haenlein, M., & Kaplan, A. M. (2004). A beginner's guide to partial least squares analysis. *Understanding Statistics, 3*(4), 283-297. doi:10.1207/s15328031us0304_4

Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate data analysis* (7th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2014). *A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Hair, J. F., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2011). PLS-SEM: Indeed a silver bullet. *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice, 19*(2), 139-152. doi:10.2753/MTP1069-6679190202

Hair, J. F., Sarstedt, M., Hopkins, L., & Kuppelwieser, V. G. (2014). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). *European Business Review, 26*(2), 106-121. doi:10.1108/EBR-10-2013-0128

Hair, J. F., Sarstedt, M., Pieper, T. M., & Ringle, C. M. (2012). The use of partial least squares structural equation modeling in strategic management research: A review of past practices and recommendations for future applications. *Long Range Planning, 45*(5), 320-340.

Hair, J. F., Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., & Mena, J. (2012). An assessment of the use of partial least squares structural equation modeling in marketing research. *Journal of the academy of marketing science,40* (3), 414-433. doi:10.1007/s11747-011-0261-6

Hair, J. F., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2013). Editorial-partial least squares structural equation modeling: Rigorous applications, better results and higher acceptance. *Long Range Planning, 46*(1-2), 1-12.

Hald, G. M., Malamuth, N. N., & Lange, T. (2013). Pornography and sexist attitudes among heterosexuals. *Journal of Communication, 63*(4), 638-660. doi:10.1111/jcom.12037

Hald, G., & Malamuth, N. (2008). Self-perceived effects of pornography consumption. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 37*(4), 614-625. doi:10.1007/s10508-007-9212-1

Hall, C. S. (1999). A primer of Freudian psychology. Meridian

Hamidi, E. (2014). *Using the Theory of Planned Behavior to Predict International Students' Help-Seeking Intentions and Behaviors, (Doctoral dissertation, Virginia Tech).* Retrieved from https://vtechworks.lib.vt.edu/bitstream/handle/10919/48593/Hamidi_E_T_2014.pdf?sequence=1

Hammer, J. H., & Vogel, D. L. (2010). Men's help seeking for depression: The efficacy of a male-sensitive brochure about counseling. *The Counseling Psychologist, 38*(2), 296-313. doi:10.1177/0011000009351937

Hanoch, Y., Johnson, J. G., & Wilke, A. (2006). Domain specificity in experimental measures and participant recruitment: An application to risk-taking behavior. *Psychological Science, 17*(4), 300-304. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2006.01702.x

Hardy, S. A., Steelman, M. A., Coyne, S. M., & Ridge, R. D. (2013). Adolescent religiousness as a protective factor against pornography use. *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, 34*(3), 131-139. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.appdev.2012.12.002

Hassan, S. A. (2015). Islamic Transcendental Wellbeing Model for Malaysian Muslim Women: Implication on Counseling. *Asian Social Science*, *11*(21), 331-341. doi: 10.5539/ass.v11n21p331

Hayes, A. F., Preacher, K. J., & Myers, T. A. (2011). Mediation and the estimation of indirect effects in political communication research. In E. P. Bucy, & R. L. Holbert (Eds.), *Sourcebook for political communication research: Methods, measures, and analytical technique* (pp. 434-465) New York: Routledge.

Hedgcoth Jr, C. H. (2011). *A phenomenological examination of sexual addiction and social isolation comorbidity* (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations and Theses database. (UMI No. 3439670). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.umi.com/34/39/3439670.html

Helm, S., Eggert, A., & Garnefeld, I. (2010). Modelling the impact of corporate reputation on customer satisfaction and loyalty using PLS. In V. Esposito Vinzi, W. W. Chin, J. Henseler & H. Wang (Eds.), *Handbook of partial least squares; concepts, methods and applications* (pp. 515-534). Verlag Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-32827-8

Henseler, J. (2010). On the convergence of the partial least squares path modeling algorithm. *Computational Statistics, 25*(1), 107-120. doi:10.1007/s00180-009-0164-x

Henseler, J., & Chin, W. W. (2010). A comparison of approaches for the analysis of interaction effects between latent variables using partial least squares path modeling. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal, 17*(1), 82-109. doi:10.1080/10705510903439003

Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2015a). A new criterion for assessing discriminant validity in variance-based structural equation modeling. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 1*(21), 115-135. doi:10.1007/s11747-014-0403-8

Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2016). Testing measurement invariance of composites using partial least squares. *International Marketing Review, 33* (3), pp.405 – 431, doi:10.1108/IMR-09-2014-0304

Henseler, J., Ringle, C. M., & Sinkovics, R. R. (2009). The use of partial least squares path modeling in international marketing. *Advances in International Marketing (AIM), 20*, 277-320. doi:10.1108/S1474-7979(2009)0000020014

Henseler, J., Dijkstra, T. K., Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., Diamantopoulos, A., Straub, D. W. Calantone, R. J. (2014). Common beliefs and reality about PLS comments on rönkkö and evermann (2013). *Organizational Research Methods, 17,* 82-209. doi:DOI: 10.1177/1094428114526928

Hentsch-Cowles, G., & Brock, L. J. (2013). A systemic review of the literature on the role of the partner of the sex addict, treatment models, and a call for research for systems theory model in treating the partner. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 20*(4), 323-335. doi:10.1080/10720162.2013.845864

Hertlein, K. M., & Cravens, J. D. (2014). Assessment and treatment of internet sexuality issues. *Current Sexual Health Reports, 6*(1), 56-63. doi:10.1007/s11930-013-0011-5

Hesapçı Sanaktekın, O., Aslanbay, Y., & Gorgulu, V. (2012). The effects of religiosity on internet consumption. *Information, Communication & Society, 16*(10), 1553-1573. doi:10.1080/1369118X.2012.722663

Hoge, R. (1972). A validated intrinsic religious motivation scale. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion,* (11), 369-376.

Hook, J. N., Hook, J. P., Davis, D. E., Worthington, E. L., & Penberthy, J. K. (2010). Measuring sexual addiction and compulsivity: A critical review of instruments. *Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, 36*(3), 227-260. doi:10.1080/00926231003719673

Hsu, S. H., Wen, M., & Wu, M. (2009). Exploring user experiences as predictors of MMORPG addiction. *Computers & Education, 53*(3), 990-999. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2009.05.016

Huff, T. E. (2001). Globalization and the internet: Comparing the Middle Eastern and Malaysian experiences. *The Middle East Journal,* , 439-458.

International telecommunications union. (2014). Retrieved from http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2013-e.pdf

Ismail, S. A. B. (2003). *The influence and impact of cybersex activity among Malaysian internet users*. Universiti Putra Malaysia, (Master Dissertation). Retrieved from: https://core.ac.uk/download/files/452/12229067.pdf

Israelashvili, M., Kim, T., & Bukobza, G. (2012). Adolescents' over-use of the cyber world – internet addiction or identity exploration? *Journal of Adolescence, 35*(2), 417-424. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.07.015

Jae Woong, S., Seungwhan, L., & Paul, B. (2007). Who responds to unsolicited sexually explicit materials on the internet?: The role of individual differences. *CyberPsychology & Behavior, 10*(1), 71-79. doi:10.1089/cpb.2006.9990

Jarvis, C. B., MacKenzie, S. B., & Podsakoff, P. M. (2003). A critical review of construct indicators and measurement model misspecification in marketing and consumer research. *Journal of Consumer Research, 30*(2), 199-218.

John, O. P., & Srivastava, S. (1999). The big five trait taxonomy: History, measurement, and theoretical perspectives. In L. A. Pervin, & O. P. John (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research* (pp. 102-138). New York: Guilford Press.

161

John, O. P., Robins, R. W., & Pervin, L. A. (2008). *Personality: Theory and research* (3rd ed.). New Yourk: Guiford Press.

Johnson, T. J., Kaye, B. K., Bichard, S. L., & Wong, W. J. (2007). Every blog has its day: Politically-interested internet users? Perceptions of blog credibility. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 13*(1), 100-122. doi:10.1111/j.1083-6101.2007.00388.x

Kafka, M. P. (2010). Hypersexual disorder: A proposed diagnosis for DSM-V. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 39*(2), 377-400. doi:10.1007/s10508-009-9574-7

Kaim, Z., & Romi, S. (2015). Adolescents at risk and their willingness to seek help from youth care workers. *Children and Youth Services Review, 53*, 17-23. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2015.03.002

Kapahi, A., Ling, C., Ramadass, S., & Abdullah, N. (2013). Internet addiction in Malaysia causes and effects. *IBusiness, 5*(2), 72-76. doi:10.4236/ib.2013.52009

Karim, N. S. A., Zamzuri, N. H. A., & Nor, Y. M. (2009). Exploring the relationship between internet ethics in university students and the big five model of personality. *Computers & Education, 53*(1), 86-93. doi:10.1016/j.compedu.2009.01.001

Kessler, E., Agines, S., & Bowen, C. E. (2014). Attitudes towards seeking mental health services among older adults: Personal and contextual correlates. *Aging & Mental Health*, 1-10. doi:10.1080/13607863.2014.920300

Khang, H., Kim, J. K., & Kim, Y. (2013). Self-traits and motivations as antecedents of digital media flow and addiction: The internet, mobile phones, and video games. *Computers in Human Behavior, 29*(6), 2416-2424. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.05.027

Kheswa, J., & Notole, M. (2014). The impact of pornography on adolescent males' sexual behaviour in the eastern cape, South Africa. A qualitative study. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 5*(20), 2831-2840. doi:10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n20p2831

Kim, E. J., Namkoong, K., Ku, T., & Kim, S. J. (2008). The relationship between online game addiction and aggression, self-control and narcissistic personality traits. *European Psychiatry, 23*(3), 212-218. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2007.10.010

Kim, J., LaRose, R., & Peng, W. (2009). Loneliness as the cause and the effect of problematic internet use: The relationship between internet use and psychological well-being. *CyberPsychology & Behavior, 12*(4) doi:10.1089/cpb.2008.0327

King, D. L., Haagsma, M. C., Delfabbro, P. H., Gradisar, M., & Griffiths, M. D. (2013). Toward a consensus definition of pathological video-gaming: A systematic review of psychometric assessment tools. *Clinical Psychology Review, 33*(3), 331-342. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2013.01.002

Kirkpatrick, L. A. (2015). Religiosity. In V. Zeigler-Hill, L. L. Welling & T. K. Shackelford (Eds.), *Evolutionary perspectives on social psychology* (1st ed., pp. 69-80). Michigan, USA: Springer.

Kline, R. B. (2015). *Principles and practice of structural equation modeling* (4rd ed.). New York NY: Guildford Press.

Kluver, R., & Cheong, P. H. (2007). Technological modernization, the internet, and religion in Singapore. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 12*(3), 1122-1142. doi:10.1111/j.1083-6101.2007.00366.x

Knight, J., & Morshidi, S. (2011). The complexities and challenges of regional education hubs: Focus on Malaysia. *Higher Education, 62*(5), 593-606. doi:10.1007/s10734-011-9467-2

Ko, C., Yen, J., Chen, S., Yang, M., Lin, H., & Yen, C. (2009). Proposed diagnostic criteria and the screening and diagnosing tool of internet addiction in college students. *Comprehensive Psychiatry, 50*(4), 378-384. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsych.2007.05.019

Kock, N. (2011). Using WarpPLS in e-collaboration studies: Mediating effects, control and second order variables, and algorithm choices. *International Journal of e-Collaboration, 7*, 1-13.

Kreiser, P. M., Marino, L. D., Dickson, P., & Weaver, K. M. (2010). Cultural influences on entrepreneurial orientation: The impact of national culture on risk taking and proactiveness in SMEs. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 34*(5), 959-983. doi:10.1111/j.1540-6520.2010.00396.x

Kristensen, K., & Eskildsen, J. (2010). Design of PLS-based satisfaction studies. In V. Esposito Vinzi, W. W. Chin, J. Henseler & H. Wang (Eds.), *Handbook of partial least squares; concepts, methods and applications* (pp. 247-278). Verlag Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-32827-8

Kuss, D. J., & Griffiths, M. D. (2011). Online social networking and addiction; A review of the psychological literature. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 8*(9), 3528-3552. doi:10.3390/ijerph8093528

Laier, C., Pawlikowski, M., Pekal, J., Schulte, F., & Brand, M. (2013). Cybersex addiction: Experienced sexual arousal when watching pornography and not real-life sexual contacts makes the difference. *Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 2*(2), 100-107. doi:10.1556/JBA.2.2013.002

Landau, J., Garrett, J., & Webb, R. (2008). Assisting A concerned person to motivate someone experiencing cybersex into treatment. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 34*(4), 498-511. doi:10.1111/j.1752-0606.2008.00091.x

Landers, R. N., & Lounsbury, J. W. (2006). An investigation of big five and narrow personality traits in relation to internet usage. *Computers in Human Behavior, 22*(2), 283-293. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2004.06.001

Lee, B. W., & Stapinski, L. A. (2012). Seeking safety on the internet: Relationship between social anxiety and problematic internet use. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 26*(1), 197-205. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2011.11.001

Lee, H., Park, N., & Hwang, Y. (2014). A new dimension of the digital divide: Exploring the relationship between broadband connection, smartphone use and communication competence. *Telematics and Informatics,* (0) doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2014.02.001

Leiblum, S. R. (1997). Sex and the net: Clinical implications. *Journal of Sex Education and Therapy, 22*(1), 21-27.

Leung, L., & Lee, P. S. N. (2012). The influences of information literacy, internet addiction and parenting styles on internet risks. *New Media & Society, 14*(1), 117-136. doi:10.1177/1461444811410406

Ley, D., Prause, N., & Finn, P. (2014). The emperor has no clothes: A review of the 'Pornography addiction' model. *Current Sexual Health Reports*, 1-12. doi:10.1007/s11930-014-0016-8

Lindholm, J. A. (2010). *Cultivating the spirit: How college can enhance students' inner lives* John Wiley & Sons.

Ling, C. S., Ramadass, S., Altaher, A., & Arjuman, N. C. (2011). Malaysian internet surfing addiction (MISA): Factors affecting the internet use and its consequences. *Computer Applications and Industrial Electronics (ICCAIE),* Penang, Malaysia. 585-590. doi:10.1109/ICCAIE.2011.6162202

Livingstone, S., & Görzig, A. (2014). When adolescents receive sexual messages on the internet: Explaining experiences of risk and harm. *Computers in Human Behavior, 33*(0), 8-15. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.12.021

Low, W. Y. (2009). Malaysian youth sexuality: Issues and challenges. *Journal of the University of Malaya Medical Centre (JUMMEC), 12*(1), 3-14.

Luder, M., Pittet, I., Berchtold, A., Akré, C., Michaud, P., & Surís, J. (2011). Associations between online pornography and sexual behavior among adolescents: Myth or reality? *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 40*(5), 1027-1035. doi:10.1007/s10508-010-9714-0

Macapagal, K., Janssen, E., Fridberg, D., Finn, P., & Heiman, J. (2011). The effects of impulsivity, sexual arousability, and abstract intellectual ability on Men's and Women's Go/No-go task performance. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 40*(5), 995-1006. doi:10.1007/s10508-010-9676-2

Magnet, S. (2007). Feminist sexualities, race and the internet: An investigation of suicidegirls.com. *New Media & Society, 9*(4), 577-602. doi:10.1177/1461444807080326

Malatesta, J. M. (2008). *Exploring the effects of the internet environment on online sexual* deviance (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (UMI No. 3311709).

Malaysian communication and multimedia commission (MCMC). (2012). Retrieved from http://www.skmm.gov.my/skmmgovmy/media/General/pdf/InternetUsers Survey2012.pdf

Malaysian communications and multimedia authority (MCMC). (2014). Retrieved from http://www.skmm.gov.my/Resources/Statistics/Communications-and-Multimedia-Pocket-Book-of-Stati.aspx

Malhotra, N. K. (2010). *Marketing research: An applied orientation* (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J., [etc.]: Pearson.

Marques, O. (2014). *Women's use of sexually explicit materials: Making meaning, negotiating contradictions and framing resistance* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Ottawa). Retrieved from http://137.122.14.44/bitstream/10393/30721/1/Marques_Olga_2014_the sis.pdf.

Mateos-Aparicio, G. (2011). Partial least squares (PLS) methods: Origins, evolution, and application to social sciences. *Communications in Statistics- Theory and Methods, 40*(13), 2305-2317. doi:10.1080/03610921003778225

Matthews, A. K., Corrigan, P. W., Smith, B. M., & Aranda, F. (2006). A qualitative exploration of African-Americans' attitudes toward mental illness and mental illness treatment seeking. *Rehabilitation Education, 20*(4), 253-268. doi:10.1891/088970106805065331

McCrae, R. R. (2005). Personality structure . In V. Derlega, B. Winstead & W. H. Jones (Eds.), *Contemporary theory and research* (3rd ed.,). Canada: Thomson-Wadsworth.

McCrae, R. R., & John, O. P. (1992). An introduction to the five-factor model and its applications. *Journal of Personality, 60*(2), 175-215.

McCullough, M. E., & Willoughby, B. L. (2009). Religion, self-regulation, and self-control: Associations, explanations, and implications. *Psychological Bulletin, 135*(1), 69. doi:10.1037/a0014213

McGeeney, R. (2009). *Internet pornography and its effects on the sexual attitudes and behaviors of college students.* University Of Kansas (Master of Science Dissertation) Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text. (UMI No. 1472870). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.umi.com/14/72/1472870.html

Meyers, David G. (2007). "*Module 44 The Psychoanalytic perspective*". Psychology, eighth edition in modules. Worth Publishers.

Ministry of education (MOE). (2014). Retrieved from http://jpt.moe.gov.my/eng/index.php?page=index%20kanan2.php

Ministry of federal territories (MFT). (2014). Retrieved from http://app.kwpkb.gov.my/greaterklkv/home/

Mitchell, S. L., Greenwood, A. K., & Guglielmi, M. C. (2007). Utilization of counseling services: Comparing international and U.S. college students. *Journal of College Counseling, 10*(2), 117-129. doi:10.1002/j.2161-1882.2007.tb00012.x

Moffitt, L. B., Garcia-Williams, A., Berg, J. P., Calderon, M. E., Haas, A. P., & Kaslow, N. J. (2014). Reaching graduate students at risk for suicidal behavior through the interactive screening program. *Journal of College Student Psychotherapy, 28*(1), 23-34. doi:10.1080/87568225.2014.854675

Mohamad, Z., & Ab Rahman, A. H. (2011). Counseling practitioners in Malaysia: Socio-demographic profile and theoretical approaches in counseling process. International Journal of Business and Social Science, 2(22).

Mok, K. H. (2007). The search for new governance: Corporatisation and privatisation of public universities in Malaysia and Thailand. *Asia Pacific Journal of Education, 27*(3), 271-290. doi:10.1080/02188790701591535

Mok, K. H. (2011). The quest for regional hub of education: Growing heterarchies, organizational hybridization, and new governance in Singapore and Malaysia. *Journal of Education Policy, 26*(1), 61-81. doi:10.1080/02680939.2010.498900

Moore, K., & McElroy, J. C. (2012). The influence of personality on Facebook usage, wall postings, and regret. *Computers in Human Behavior, 28*(1), 267-274. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2011.09.009

Morris, A. (2011). A web of distortion: How internet use is related to cognitive distortion, personality traits, and relationship dissatisfaction. *PCOM Psychology Dissertations, Paper 191*. Retrieved from: http://digitalcommons.pcom.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1184&context=psychology_dissertations

Morshidi, S. (2005). *Transnational higher education in Malaysia: Balancing benefits and concerns through regulations*. Penang, Malaysia: National Higher Education Research Institute: IPPTN.

Morton, D. (1995). Birth of the cyberqueer. *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America (PMLA), 110*(3), 369-381. doi:10.2307/462933

Moser, C. (2013). Hypersexual disorder: Searching for clarity. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 20*(1-2), 48-58. doi:10.1080/10720162.2013.775631

Mowery, D. C., & Simcoe, T. (2002). Is the internet a US invention?—an economic and technological history of computer networking. *Research Policy, 31*(8–9), 1369-1387. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0048-7333(02)00069-0

Neto, A. C. d. A., Eyland, S., Ware, J., Galouzis, J., & Kevin, M. (2011). Internet sexual offending: Overview of potential contributing factors and intervention strategies. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, 20*(2), 168-181. doi:10.1080/13218719.2011.633328

Nicholson, N., Soane, E., Fenton-O'Creevy, M., & Willman, P. (2005). Personality and domain-specific risk taking. *Journal of Risk Research, 8*(2), 157-176. doi:10.1080/1366987032000123856

Novak, T. P., Hoffman, D. L., & Duhachek, A. (2003). The influence of globaldirected and experiential activities on online flow experiences. *Journal of Consumer Psychology, 13*(1& 2), 3-16.

Orsal, O., Orsal, O., Unsal, A., & Ozalp, S. S. (2013). Evaluation of internet addiction and depression among university students. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 82*(0), 445-454. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.06.291

Pace, S. (2004). A grounded theory of the flow experiences of web users. *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies, 60*(3), 327-363. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhcs.2003.08.005

Parker, R. (2010). Reinventing sexual scripts: Sexuality and social change in the twenty-first century (the 2008 john H. Gagnon distinguished lecture on sexuality, modernity and change). *Sexuality Research and Social Policy, 7*(1), 58-66. doi:10.1007/s13178-010-0004-3

Parks-Leduc, L., Feldman, G., & Bardi, A. (2014). Personality traits and personal values: A meta-analysis. *Personality and Social Psychology Review,* doi:10.1177/1088868314538548

Parsons, J. T., Siegel, A. W., & Cousins, J. H. (1997). Late adolescent risk-taking: Effects of perceived benefits and perceived risks on behavioral intentions and behavioral change. *Journal of Adolescence, 20*(4), 381-392. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jado.1997.0094

Perkins, K., & Nakamura, J. (2013). Flow and leisure. In T. Freire (Ed.), *Positive leisure science* (pp. 141-157; 8) Springer Netherlands. doi:10.1007/978-94-007-5058-6_8

Petry, N. M., & O'Brien, C. P. (2013). Internet gaming disorder and the DSM-5. *Addiction, 108*(7), 1186-1187. doi:10.1111/add.12162

Petry, N. M., Rehbein, F., Gentile, D. A., Lemmens, J. S., Rumpf, H., Mößle, T., O'Brien, C. P. (2014). An international consensus for assessing internet gaming disorder using the new DSM-5 approach. *Addiction,* , n/a-n/a. doi:10.1111/add.12457

Pheko, M. M., Chilisa, R., Balogun, S. K., & Kgathi, C. (2013). Predicting intentions to seek psychological help among Botswana university students: The role of stigma and help-seeking attitudes. *SAGE Open, 3*(3) doi:10.1177/2158244013494655

Philaretou, A. G., Mahfouz, A. Y., & Allen, K. R. (2005). Use of internet pornography and men's well-being. *International Journal of Men's Health, 4*(2), 149-169.

Pompeo, A. (2014). *College students' perceived and personal mental health stigma: The influence on help-seeking attitudes and intentions* (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (UMI No. 1525999386). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.umi.com/36/16/3616243.html

Potenza, M. N., Koran, L. M., & Pallanti, S. (2009). The relationship between impulse-control disorders and obsessive–compulsive disorder: A current understanding and future research directions. *Psychiatry Research, 170*(1), 22-31. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2008.06.036

Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2004). SPSS and SAS procedures for estimating indirect effects in simple mediation models. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 36*(4), 717-731.

Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2008). Asymptotic and resampling strategies for assessing and comparing indirect effects in simple and multiple mediator models. *Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers, 40*, 879-891. doi:10.3758/BRM.40.3.879

Purcell, A. B. (2011). *A comparison of the online sexual behavior scores of persons with a sexual addiction, in comparison to persons wondering if they have a sexual addiction as measured by the online sexual addiction questionnaire (OSA-Q)* (Doctoral dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (UMI No. 882331150).

Reay, B., Attwood, N., & Gooder, C. (2013). Inventing sex: The short history of sex addiction. *Sexuality & Culture, 17*(1), 1-19. doi:10.1007/s12119-012-9136-3

Regnerus, M. D., & Uecker, J. E. (2006). Finding faith, losing faith: The prevalence and context of religious transformations during adolescence. *Review of Religious Research,* (47), 217-237.

Reinartz, W., Haenlein, M., & Henseler, J. (2009). An empirical comparison of the efficacy of covariance-based and variance-based SEM. *International Journal of Research in Marketing, 26*(4), 332-344. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijresmar.2009.08.001

Reyna, V. F., & Farley, F. (2006). Risk and rationality in adolescent decision making: Implications for theory, practice, and public policy. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest, 7*(1), 1-44. doi:10.1111/j.1529-1006.2006.00026.x

Rhea, R. (2013). *An exploration of the relationship of identity formation, agency, and religiosity with respect to the acceptance and use of pornography in Christian undergraduate emerging adults*

Riemersma, J., & Sytsma, M. (2013). A new generation of sexual addiction. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 20*(4), 306-322. doi:10.1080/10720162.2013.843067

Rimington, D. D. (2008). *Examining the perceived benefits for engaging in cybersex behavior among college students* (Master dissertation). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Full Text. (UMI No. 304470557). Retrieved from: http://gradworks.umi.com/14/56/1456799.html

Ringle, C. M., Sarstedt, M., & Mooi, E. A. (2010). Response-based segmentation using finite mixture partial least squares: Theoretical foundations and an application to American customer satisfaction index data. In R. Stahlbock, S.F. Crone & S. Lessmann (Eds.), *Data mining: Special issue in annals of information systems* (pp. 19-49). USA: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-1-4419-1280-0

Ringle, C. M., Sarstedt, M., Schlittgen, R., & Taylor, C. R. (2013). PLS path modeling and evolutionary segmentation. *Journal of Business Research, 66*(9), 1318-1324. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2012.02.031

Ringle, C. M., Sarstedt, M., & Straub, D. W. (2012). Editor's comments: A critical look at the use of PLS-SEM in MIS quarterly. *MIS Quarterly, 36*(1), iii-xiv.

Ringle, C. M., Sarstedt, M., & Zimmermann, L. (2011). Customer satisfaction with commercial airlines: The role of perceived safety and purpose of travel. *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice, 19*(4), 459-472. doi:10.2753/MTP1069-6679190407

Ringle, C. M., Wende, S., and Becker, J.-M. 2015. "SmartPLS 3." Boenningstedt: SmartPLS GmbH, http://www.smartpls.com.

Ritter, B. A. (2014). Deviant behavior in computer-mediated communication: Development and validation of a measure of cybersexual harassment. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 19*(2), 197-214. doi:10.1111/jcc4.12039

Roccas, S., Sagiv, L., Schwartz, S. H., & Knafo, A. (2002). The big five personality factors and personal values. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 28*(6), 789-801. doi:10.1177/0146167202289008

Roldan-Bau, A. (2013). *Seeking help for psychological distress: The role of acculturation, family relationships, coping, and stigma among latin americans in Canada*

Ropelato, J. (2014). *Internet pornography statistics* http://internet-filter-review.toptenreviews.com/internet-pornography-statistics.html.

Rose, R. C., Ramalu, S. S., Uli, J., & Kumar, N. (2010). Expatriate performance in overseas assignments: The role of big five personality. *Asian Social Science, 6*(9)

Ross, C., Orr, E. S., Sisic, M., Arseneault, J. M., Simmering, M. G., & Orr, R. R. (2009). Personality and motivations associated with Facebook use. *Computers in Human Behavior, 25*(2), 578-586. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2008.12.024

Rougier, C. (2011). *Cultural values religiosity and spirituality as predictors of professional psychological help-seeking behavior of black adults in the United States. (*Doctoral desertation*).* Available from ProQuest Central. (902966598). (UMI No: 3478897). Retrieved from Http://search.Proquest.com/docview/902966598?accountid=27932*,*

Salkind, N. J. (2009). *Exploring research* (7th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall

Sarstedt, M., Henseler, J., & Ringle, C. M. (2011). Multigroup analysis in partial least squares (PLS) path modeling: Alternative methods and empirical results. *Advances in International Marketing, 22*(1), 195-218.

Sarstedt, M., & Mooi, E. A. (2014). *A concise guide to market research: The process, data, and methods using IBM SPSS statistics*. Berlin: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-53965-7

Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., Henseler, J., & Hair, J. F., Jr. (2014). On the emancipation of PLS-SEM: A commentary on rigdon (2012). *Long Range Planning, 47*(3), 154-160. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lrp.2014.02.007

Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., Smith, D., Reams, R., & Hair, J. F. (2014). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM): A useful tool for family business researchers. *Journal of Family Business Strategy, 5*(1), 105-115. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2014.01.002

Schmitt, D. P., Allik, J., McCrae, R. R., & Benet-Martínez, V. (2007). The geographic distribution of big five personality traits: Patterns and profiles of human self-description across 56 nations. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, 38*(2), 173-212. doi:10.1177/0022022106297299

Schneider, J. P. (2000). A qualitative study of cybersex participants: Gender differences, recovery issues, and implications for therapists. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 7*(4), 249-278. doi:10.1080/10720160008403700

Schneider, J. P. (2003). The impact of compulsive cybersex behaviours on the family. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 18*(3), 329-354. doi:10.1080/1468199903100153946

Schüler, J., & Nakamura, J. (2013). Does flow experience lead to risk? How and for whom. *Applied Psychology: Health and Wellbeing, 5*(3), 311-331. doi:10.1111/aphw.12012

Schwartz, S., & Abramowitz, J. (2005). Contrasting nonparaphilic sexual addictions and OCD. In J. Abramowitz, & A. Houts (Eds.), *Concepts and controversies in obsessive-compulsive disorder* (pp. 177-184; 9) Springer US. doi:10.1007/0-387-23370-9_9

See, C. M., & Ng, K. M. (2010). Counseling in Malaysia: History, current status, and future trends. *Journal of Counseling & Development, 88*(1), 18-22. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6678.2010.tb00144.x

Sejud, L. R. (2013). *The differential role of impulsivity, neuroticism, and negative affect within and across scores on measures of behavioral addiction and substance abuse*

Serquina-Ramiro, L. (2014). Adolescent pregnancy in the Philippines. In A. L. Cherry, & M. E. Dillon (Eds.), *International handbook of adolescent pregnancy* (pp. 505-522; 27) Springer US. doi:10.1007/978-1-4899-8026-7_27

Servidio, R. (2014). Exploring the effects of demographic factors, internet usage and personality traits on internet addiction in a sample of Italian university students. *Computers in Human Behavior, 35*(0), 85-92. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2014.02.024

Shapira, N. A., Lessig, M. C., Goldsmith, T. D., Szabo, S. T., Lazoritz, M., Gold, M. S., & Stein, D. J. (2003). Problematic internet use: Proposed classification and diagnostic criteria. *Depression and Anxiety, 17*(4), 207-216. doi:10.1002/da.10094

Shaughnessy, K. (2013). *Measuring and contextualizing heterosexual Men's and Women's cybersex experiences in three types of relationships*

Shaughnessy, K., Byers, E. S., Clowater, S., & Kalinowski, A. (2013). Self-appraisals of arousal-oriented online sexual activities in university and community samples. *Archives of Sexual Behavior,* 1-11. doi:10.1007/s10508-013-0115-z

Shaughnessy, K., Byers, S., & Thornton, S. J. (2011). What is cybersex? Heterosexual students' definitions. *International Journal of Sexual Health, 23*(2), 79-89. doi:10.1080/19317611.2010.546945

Shrout, P. E., & Bolger, N. (2002). Mediation in experimental and nonexperimental studies: New procedures and recommendations. *Psychological Methods, 7*(4), 422. doi:10.1037//1082-989X.7.4.422

Simms, D. C., & Byers, E. S. (2013). Heterosexual daters' sexual initiation behaviors: Use of the theory of planned behavior. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 42*(1), 105-116. doi: 10.1007/s10508-012-9994-7

Simon, W., & Gagnon, J. (2003). Sexual scripts: Origins, influences and changes. *Qualitative Sociology, 26*(4), 491-497. doi:10.1023/B:QUAS.0000005053.99846.e5

Simon, W., & Gagnon, J. (1986). Sexual scripts: Permanence and change. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 15*(2), 97-120. doi:10.1007/BF01542219

Skadberg, Y. X., & Kimmel, J. R. (2004). Visitors' flow experience while browsing a web site: Its measurement, contributing factors and consequences. *Computers in Human Behavior, 20*(3), 403-422. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0747-5632(03)00050-5

Slone, M., Meir, Y., & Tarrasch, R. (2013). Individual differences in referral for help for severe emotional difficulties in adolescence. *Children and Youth Services Review,* (0) doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2013.08.011

Smith, A. ‘., King, M., Butow, P., & Olver, I. (2013). A comparison of data quality and practicality of online versus postal questionnaires in a sample of testicular cancer survivors. *Psycho-Oncology, 22*(1), 233-237. doi:10.1002/pon.2052

Sosik, J. J., Kahai, S. S., & Piovoso, M. J. (2009). Silver bullet or voodoo statistics?: A primer for using the partial least squares data analytic technique in group and organization research. *Group & Organization Management, 34*(1), 5-36. doi:10.1177/1059601108329198

Spenhoff, M., Kruger, T. H. C., Hartmann, U., & Kobs, J. (2013). Hypersexual behavior in an online sample of males: Associations with personal distress and functional impairment. *The Journal of Sexual Medicine, 10*(12), 2996-3005. doi:10.1111/jsm.12160

Snyder, C. R., Lopez, S. J., & Pedrotti, J. T. (2010). *Positive psychology: The scientific and practical explorations of human strengths*. Sage Publications.

Srivastava, S., John, O. P., Gosling, S. D., & Potter, J. (2003). Development of personality in early and middle adulthood: Set like plaster or persistent change? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 84*(5), 1041. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.84.5.1041

Steinberg, L. (2005). Cognitive and affective development in adolescence. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 9*(2), 69-74. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2004.12.005

Stevens, J. P. (Ed.). (2009). *Applied multivariate statistics for the social sciences* (5th ed.). New York: Rutledge.

Stewart, H., & Fedoroff, J. P. (2014). Assessment and treatment of sexual people with complaints of hypersexuality. *Current Sexual Health Reports,* , 1-9. doi:10.1007/s11930-014-0017-7

Sussman, S., Lisha, N., & Griffiths, M. D. (2011). Prevalence of the addictions: A problem of the majority or the minority? *Evaluation & the Health Professions, 34*(1), 3-56. doi:10.1177/0163278710380124

Szrek, H., Chao, L., Ramlagan, S., & Peltzer, K. (2012). Predicting (un) healthy behavior: A comparison of risk-taking propensity measures. *Judgment and Decision Making, 7*(6), 716.

Mansor, A. T. (2010). Cultural influences and mandated counseling in Malaysia. *Asian Culture and History January, 2010, 2*(1), 28-33. doi:10.5539/ach.v2n1p28

Tan, W., & Yang, C. (2014). Internet applications use and personality. *Telematics and Informatics, 31*(1), 27-38. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2013.02.006

Testa, M., Livingston, J. A., & VanZile-Tamsen, C. (2011). Advancing the study of violence against women using mixed methods: Integrating qualitative methods into a quantitative research program. *Violence against women, 17*(2), 236-250. doi:10.1177/1077801210397744

Thatcher, A., Wretschko, G., & Fridjhon, P. (2008). Online flow experiences, problematic internet use and internet procrastination. *Including the Special Issue: Internet Empowerment, 24*(5), 2236-2254. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2007.10.008

Thomas, J. N. (2013). Outsourcing moral authority: The internal secularization of evangelicals' anti-pornography narratives. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 52*(3), 457-475. doi:10.1111/jssr.12052

Thurstone, L. L. (1934). The vectors of mind. *Psychological Review, 41*(1), 1.

Træen, B., & Daneback, K. (2013). The use of pornography and sexual behaviour among Norwegian men and women of differing sexual orientation. *Sexologies, 22*(2), e41-e48. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sexol.2012.03.001

Tsai, H. F., Cheng, S. H., Yeh, T. L., Shih, C., Chen, K. C., Yang, Y. C., & Yang, Y. K. (2009). The risk factors of internet addiction—A survey of university freshmen. *Psychiatry Research, 167*(3), 294-299. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2008.01.015

Tsan, J. Y., & Day, S. X. (2007). Personality and gender as predictors of online counseling use. *Journal of Technology in Human Services, 25*(3), 39-55. doi:10.1300/J017v25n03_03

Tung, W. (2011). Acculturative stress and help-seeking behaviors among international students. *Home Health Care Management & Practice, 23*(5), 383-385. doi:10.1177/1084822311405454

Valkyrie, Z. C. (2011). Cybersexuality in MMORPGs: Virtual sexual revolution untapped. *Men and Masculinities, 14*(1), 76-96. doi:10.1177/1097184x10363256

Vargas, P. (2014). Sex, porn and computers: Gender, sexuality and the need for discussion in the technology fields. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/0000000.0000000

Velezmoro, R., Negy, C., & Livia, J. (2012). Online sexual activity: Cross-national comparison between United States and Peruvian college students. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 41*(4), 1015-1025. doi:10.1007/s10508-011-9862-x

Vinzi, V. M., Trinchera, L., & Amato, S. (2010). PLS path modeling: From foundations to recent developments and open issues for model assessment and improvement. In V. Esposito Vinzi, W. W. Chin, J. Henseler & H. Wang (Eds.), *Handbook of partial least squares; concepts, methods and applications* (pp. 47-82). Verlag Berlin Heidelberg: Springer. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-32827-8

Vogel, D. L., Wester, S. R., Wei, M., & Boysen, G. A. (2005). The role of outcome expectations and attitudes on decisions to seek professional help. *Journal of Counseling Psychology, 52*(4), 459-470.

Vogel, D. L., Wester, S. R., & Larson, L. M. (2007). Avoidance of counseling: Psychological factors that inhibit seeking help. *Journal of Counseling & Development, 85*(4), 410-422. doi:10.1002/j.1556-6678.2007.tb00609.x

Walters, G., Knight, R., & Långström, N. (2011). Is hypersexuality dimensional? Evidence for the DSM-5 from general population and clinical samples. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 40*(6), 1309-1321. doi:10.1007/s10508-010-9719-8

Watkins, D. C., Hunt, J. B., & Eisenberg, D. (2012). Increased demand for mental health services on college campuses: Perspectives from administrators. *Qualitative Social Work, 11*(3), 319-337. doi:10.1177/1473325011401468

Watts, J., Cockcroft, K., & Duncan, N. (2009). *Developmental Psychology* (2nd ed.). Cape Town: UCT Press.

Wetzels, M., Odekerken-Schröder, G., & Van Oppen, C. (2009). Using PLS path modeling for assessing hierarchical construct models: Guidelines and empirical illustration. *MIS Quarterly, 33*(1), 177-195.

Weber, E. U., Blais, A., & Betz, N. E. (2002). A domain-specific risk-attitude scale: Measuring risk perceptions and risk behaviors. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making, 15*(4), 263-290. doi:10.1002/bdm.414

Webster, J., Trevino, L. K., & Ryan, L. (1993). The dimensionality and correlates of flow in human-computer interactions. *Computers in Human Behavior, 9*(4), 411-426. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0747-5632(93)90032-N

Weinberg, M., Williams, C., Kleiner, S., & Irizarry, Y. (2010). Pornography, normalization, and empowerment. *Archives of Sexual Behavior, 39*(6), 1389-1401. doi:10.1007/s10508-009-9592-5

Weinstein, A., & Lejoyeux, M. (2010). Internet addiction or excessive internet use. *The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, 36*(5), 277-283. doi:doi:10.3109/00952990.2010.491880

Widyanto, L., & Griffiths, M. D. (2006). 'Internet addiction': A critical review. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, 4*(1), 31-51. doi:10.1007/s11469-006-9009-9

Wiederman, M. W. (2005). The gendered nature of sexual scripts. *The Family Journal, 13*(4), 496-502. doi:10.1177/1066480705278729

Willaby, H. W., Costa, D. S., Burns, B. D., MacCann, C., & Roberts, R. D. (2015). Testing complex models with small sample sizes: A historical overview and empirical demonstration of what partial least squares (PLS) can offer differential psychology. *Personality and Individual Differences, 84*, 73-78. doi:10.1016/j.paid.2014.09.008

Willis, P. (2012). Talking sexuality online – technical, methodological and ethical considerations of online research with sexual minority youth. *Qualitative Social Work, 11*(2), 141-155. doi:10.1177/1473325011400488

Wilson, B., & Henseler, J. (2007). Modeling reflective higher-order constructs using three approaches with PLS path modeling: A Monte Carlo comparison. *Australian and New Zealand Marketing Academy Conference,* Otago, Australia. 791-880.

Wok, S., Idid, S. A., & Misman, N. (2012). Social media use for information-sharing activities among youth in Malaysia. *Journalism and Mass Communication, 2*(12)

Womack, S. D., Hook, J. N., Ramos, M., Davis, D. E., & Penberthy, J. K. (2013). Measuring hypersexual behavior. *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, 20*(1-2), 65-78. doi:10.1080/10720162.2013.768126

Wong, S. J. (2011). *Comparisons of psychological help seeking between Asian American and Caucasian college students*. (Master dissertation*).* Available from ProQuest Central. *(*UMI Number: 3405519) Retrieved from Http://search.Proquest.com/docview/305438715?accountid=27932*,*

World Health Organization. (1992). *ICD-10: The ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders: Clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines. Geneva, world health organization* Geneva, World Health Organization.

Wright, K. B. (2005). Researching internet-based populations: Advantages and disadvantages of online survey research, online questionnaire authoring software packages, and web survey services. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 10*(3), 00-00. doi:10.1111/j.1083-6101.2005.tb00259.x

Wright, P. J., Tokunaga, R. S., & Bae, S. (2014). Pornography consumption and US adults' attitudes toward gay individuals' civil liberties, moral judgments of homosexuality, and support for same-sex marriage: Mediating and moderating factors. *Communication Monographs, 81*(1), 79-107. doi:10.1080/03637751.2013.871048; M3: doi: 10.1080/03637751.2013.871048; 28 10.1080/03637751.2013.871048

Wu, K., Politis, M., O'Sullivan, S. S., Lawrence, A. D., Warsi, S., Lees, A., & Piccini, P. (2014). Problematic internet use in parkinson's disease. *Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, 20*(5), 482-487. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.parkreldis.2014.01.019

Wu, T., Scott, D., & Yang, C. (2013). Advanced or addicted? Exploring the relationship of recreation specialization to flow experiences and online game addiction. *Leisure Sciences, 35*(3), 203-217. doi:10.1080/01490400.2013.780497

Wysocki, D., & Childers, C. (2011). "Let my fingers do the talking": Sexting and infidelity in cyberspace. *Sexuality & Culture, 15*(3), 217-239. doi:10.1007/s12119-011-9091-4

Yang, S. C., & Tung, C. (2007). Comparison of internet addicts and non-addicts in Taiwanese high school. *Computers in Human Behavior, 23*(1), 79-96. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2004.03.037

Yarber, W. L., Sayad, B. W., & Strong, B. (2013). *Human sexuality: Diversity in contemporary America* McGraw-Hill.

Yonker, J. E., Schnabelrauch, C. A., & DeHaan, L. G. (2012). The relationship between spirituality and religiosity on psychological outcomes in adolescents and emerging adults: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Adolescence, 35*(2), 299-314. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.08.010

Young, K. S. (2008). Internet sex addiction: Risk factors, stages of development, and treatment. *American Behavioral Scientist, 52*(1), 21-37. doi:10.1177/0002764208321339

Young, K. S. (2010). Internet addiction over the decade: A personal look back. *World Psychiatry, 9*(2), 91-91. doi:10.1002/j.2051-5545.2010.tb00279.x

Young, K. S., Pistner, M., O'MARA, J., & Buchanan, J. (1999). Cyber disorders: The mental health concern for the new millennium. *Cyber Psychology & Behavior, 2*(5), 475-479.

Yu, J. J., Kim, H., & Hay, I. (2013). Understanding adolescents' problematic internet use from a social/cognitive and addiction research framework. *Computers in Human Behavior, 29*(6), 2682-2689. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.06.045

Zakaria, M. Z. b., & Baharuddin, D. F. b. (2011). Cybersex addiction treatment: A Malaysian perspective on the needs for counselors' training. *PERKAMA International Conference,* Bandung, Indonesia.

Zaremohzzabieh, Z., Samah, B. A., Omar, S. Z., Bolong, J., & Kamarudin, N. A. (2014). Addictive Facebook use among university students. *Asian Social Science, 10*(6), p107.

Zhong, B., Hardin, M., & Sun, T. (2011). Less effortful thinking leads to more social networking? The associations between the use of social network sites and personality traits. *Computers in Human Behavior, 27*(3), 1265-1271. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2011.01.008

Zhou, R., Fong, P., & Tan, P. (2014). Internet use and its impact on engagement in leisure activities in china. *PLoS ONE, 9*(2) doi:doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0089598

Zuckerman, M., & Kuhlman, D. M. (2000). Personality and risk-taking: Common biosocial factors. Journal of Personality. *Journal of Personality. Special Issue: Personality Perspectives on Problem Behavior, 68*(6), 999-1029.

BIODATA OF STUDENT

Soudabeh Ghoroghi holds diploma of experimental and human sciences and a bachelor of clinical psychology at University of Tehran, Iran. Prior to pursuing her Master of Guidance and Counseling at Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) she has been Senior Expert of Social Work & Counseling in Foundation of Veterans Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran since 1994. Her main research interest is family and marital related issues, behavioral addiction and more specifically cybersex addiction.

Contact Information:
E-mail: sudygh@yahoo.com

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Ghoroghi, S., Hassan, S.A. & Ayob, A. F. M., (2017). The influence of religiosity and risk taking on cybersex engagement among postgraduate students: A study in Malaysian universities. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity, 7*(3), pp.143-152.

Ghoroghi, S., Hassan, S.A. & Ayob, A. F. M., (2017). An online study on student's caual cybersex activities in Malaysia. Journal of Qualitative Research in Psychology, submitted.

Ghoroghi, S., Hassan, S. A., & Baba, M. (2015). Marital Adjustment and Duration of Marriage among Postgraduate Iranian Students in Malaysia. International Education Studies, 8(2), p50.

Conference Presentations

Ghoroghi, S., Hassan, S.A. & Ayob, A. F. M., (2016). *The Influence of Religiosity and Risk Taking on Cybersex Engagement among Postgraduate Students*: A Study in Malaysian Universities. 4th International Conference on Behaviours, Education and Psychology (ICBEP 2016), San Francisco, United States of America.

Hassan, Ayob, A. F. M., Hawafi, Ghoroghi, (2015). *Who engaged more online sexual activities, younger or older adult*? Implication for marital, couple and family counseling. 3rd International Conference on Educational Research and Practice 2015 (ICERP), Everly Hotel, Putrajaya.

Awards

Gold Medal for a team project titled: "*Islamic Psycho-sexual Interventional Model for Cybersex User, Mental Health and Marital Satisfaction*". Project leader: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Siti Aishah Hassan. Invention, Research and Innovation Exhibition (PRPI) 2016, Faculty of Educational Studies, University Putra Malaysia.

UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

STATUS CONFIRMATION FOR THESIS / PROJECT REPORT AND COPYRIGHT

ACADEMIC SESSION : _____

TITLE OF THESIS / PROJECT REPORT :

INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY, RELIGIOSITY, RISK-TAKING, AND COUNSELING

ATTITUDES ON CYBERSEX ENGAGEMENT AMONG POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN

THE KLANG VALLEY, MALAYSIA

NAME OF STUDENT: SOUDABEH GHOROGHI

I acknowledge that the copyright and other intellectual property in the thesis/project report belonged to Universiti Putra Malaysia and I agree to allow this thesis/project report to be placed at the library under the following terms:

1. This thesis/project report is the property of Universiti Putra Malaysia.

2. The library of Universiti Putra Malaysia has the right to make copies for educational purposes only.

3. The library of Universiti Putra Malaysia is allowed to make copies of this thesis for academic exchange.

I declare that this thesis is classified as :

*Please tick (√)

☐	**CONFIDENTIAL**	(Contain confidential information under Official Secret Act 1972).
☐	**RESTRICTED**	(Contains restricted information as specified by the organization/institution where research was done).
☐	**OPEN ACCESS**	I agree that my thesis/project report to be published as hard copy or online open access.

This thesis is submitted for :

☐ **PATENT** Embargo from_____ until _____
                        (date)   (date)

Approved by:

_____   _____
(Signature of Student)   (Signature of Chairman of Supervisory Committee)
New IC No/ Passport No.:   Name:

Date :   ·   Date :

[Note : If the thesis is CONFIDENTIAL or RESTRICTED, please attach with the letter from the organization/institution with period and reasons for confidentially or restricted.]