

## Prevalence and Consequences of Paedophilia among Adults in Isoko North Local Government Area of Delta State

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### Abstract

Paedophilia is a psychological disorder in which adult or older adults experiences sexual preferences for prepubescent children. Research evidence reveals that fathers; step-fathers and uncles commit extra familial and intra familial sexual acts due to behavioural disorder and intoxicated mood. A convenient random sampling technique was used to select one hundred and twenty male adult and one hundred and thirty young adults for the study. This study examined the prevalence and consequences of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North, Delta State local government area of delta state five research questions and five research hypotheses were formulated to guide this study. Descriptive survey method was applied for the study, the random sampling techniques was used to select 250 adults from five communities in Isoko North, Delta state. A modified 4- point's liker scale questionnaire with reliability coefficient of 0.73 was used to collect data from the respondents, data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency and mean) and inferential statistics (t-test score) at 0.05 alpha level of significant was used to test stated null hypothesis. 66.7% of the respondents agree that the prevalence of paedophilia among adults is high. A high percentage of respondents revealed that children abused by paedophiles have a higher measure of trauma, depression, poor memory and lower level of education. Findings from study showed that pedophilia has significant health effect among adults' social well-being and its prevalence rate in Isoko North, Delta state local government area was high with total grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) scores of 3.49 and the consequences of pedophilia act include suicide case, death, sexual promiscuity, Sexually transmitted diseases, psychological traumas etc. Recommendations were made that female academia should be challenged to use incidental teaching methods in their lectures to enhance girl-child education against paedophiles. Adults and children should be taught to yell or scream in situations that an adult tries to molest them. Couples should be able to solve marital problems, so as not to lead to sexual starvation that could later lead to abuse of under aged adolescents. Parents should not trust individuals so much to carter for their children in their absence.

**Key words: Paedophilia, prevalence, adults, Delta State**

### Introduction

Paedophilia is a psychiatric disorder in which adult or an older adult experiences a primary or exclusive sexual attraction to prepubescent children, generally age 11 or younger. Gavin (2013) & DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 2014) define paedophilia as a psychological disorder in

which adult or older adults experience sexual preferences for prepubescent children. Many terms have been used to distinguish "true paedophiles" from non-paedophilic and non-exclusive offenders or to distinguish among types of offenders on a continuum according to the strength and exclusivity of paedophilic interest and motivation for the offenders

(WHO, 2005, Ames & Houston, 1990). Pedophilia is used for individuals with a primary or exclusive sexual interest in prepubescent children aged 13 or younger (DSM, 2014). Infantophilia is a sub-type of pedophilia; it is used to refer to a sexual preference for children under the age of 5 especially infants and toddlers (Lanning and Marshall, 2010). This is sometimes referred to as nepiophilia (from the Greek (népios) meaning "infant" or "child," which in turn derives from "ne-" and "epos" meaning "not speaking"), though this term is rarely used in academic sources. Exclusive paedophiles are sometimes referred to as "true paedophiles" they are attracted to children and children only. They show little erotic interest in adult their own age and in some cases, can only become aroused while fantasizing or being in presence of prepubescent children. Non-exclusive paedophiles may at times be referred to as non-paedophilic offenders, but the two terms are not always synonymous. Paedophiles are attracted to both children and adult and can be sexually aroused by both though a sexual preference for one over the other in this case may also exist.

The term paedophile is commonly used to describe all child sexual abuse an offender including those who do not meet the clinical diagnosis standards, which is seen as problematic by research. The word paedophilia is often applied to any sexual interest in children or the act of child sexual abuse. This use conflates the sexual attraction to prepubescent children with the act of child sexual abuse and fails to distinguish between attractions to prepubescent and pubescent or post-pubescent minors. Researchers recommend

that these imprecise uses be avoided, because although some people who commit child sexual abuse are paedophilia, child sexual abuse offenders are not paedophilia unless they have a primary or exclusive sexual interest in prepubescent children, some paedophilia do not molest children; as most distinguished child sexual abuses is paedophiles. Studies of paedophilia in child sex offenders often report that it co-occurs with other psychopathologies, such as low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, and personality problems (Lanning, 2010 & Marshall, 1997). It is not clear whether these are features of the disorder itself, artefacts of sampling bias, or consequences of being identified as a sex offender. One review of the literature concluded that research on personality correlates and psychopathology in paedophilia is rarely methodologically correct, in part owing to confusion between paedophilia and child sex offenders, as well as the difficulty of obtaining a representative, community sample of paedophilia (Okami & Goldberg, 1992).

Seto (2004) points out that paedophilia that are available from a clinical setting are likely there because of distress over their sexual preference or pressure from others. This increases the likelihood that they will show psychological problems. Similarly, paedophilia recruited from a correctional setting has been convicted of a crime, making it more likely that they will show anti-social characteristics. A perpetrator of child sexual abuse is commonly assumed to be and referred to as a paedophile; however, there may be other motivation for the crime such as stress, marital problems or

unavailability of an adult partner (WHO, 2005). Paedophilia is an illness and is linked to abnormalities in the brains white matter (Cantor, 2014). Clinical psychologist Cantor James (2014) studies magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans to look at the brains of paedophiles and believe that there is a literal "cross-wiring" of a sexual response system and parental nurturing system in paedophiles brains, he also noticed that people who are sexually drawn to children are more likely to be left-handed, less intelligent and shorter than average men. According to Cantor (2014), when men find women sexually attractive, they unconsciously lower their stance, whereas, when they talk to children, their voice increases in volume. He further explained that instead of evoking the typical responses that men exhibit when seeing a child, it's as if (paedophiles) responses are "cross-wired" So that when they see a child, their brain triggers the sex responses system instead of the parental nurturing system. He notes further that paedophiles tend to be between 10 and 15 intelligent quotient (IQ) points lower than average and typically 2.5percent shorter than a typical male. Interestingly, James also discovered that while 10 to 12 percent of Canadian population is left-handed. 30 to 35% of paedophiles are left-handed; the only other groups that have similar left-handed rates are people with schizophrenic and bipolar disorder.

A behavioural analysis report by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2007), states that, a "high percentage of acquaintance and child molesters are preferential sex offenders, who have a true sexual preference for prepubescent children

and adults". The prevalence of paedophilia in the general population is not known, but estimated to be lower than 5%, based on smaller studies with prevalence rate between 3% and 9% most sex offenders against children are male, although there are female offenders, male account for 0.4% to 4% of convicted sexual offenders. A review article in the British journals of psychiatry notes the overlap between extra familial and intra familial offenders. The study found that half of the fathers and stepfathers in its sample, who were referred to committing extra familial abuse also, had been abusing their own children (Encyclopaedia, 1988). Studies have found that as many as 50% to 60 % paedophiles also have substance abuse or dependence diagnosis, but what is important is that their attraction to children is present in both sober and intoxicated state (Encyclopaedia, 1988). In general, most individual who engage in paedophilia or paraphilia are male? There was a time when it was believed that, females could not be paedophiles because of their lack of long-term urges unless they had a primary psychotic disorder. When women were studied for sexual inappropriate behaviour directed towards children, those behaviour were classified as sexual abuse or molestation" but not paedophilia. Isoko is an ethnic Nationality and well populated area and Isoko North of Delta state has been selected for this study.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Paedophilia is one of the most stigmatized mental disorders and studies revealed a high level of anger, fear and social rejection towards paedophiles who have not committed a "crime". It is a becoming a

common phenomenon to listen to radio, television, and read news paper headlines of how an adult had canal knowledge of a child. Therefore, what is the future of the children undergoing such trauma? What is the occurrence rate at which adults have abused or experienced a primary or exclusive sexual attraction to prepubescent children and what is the government and the public doing to proffer solutions that can ameliorate the problems of the children facing such trauma? Therefore, this study seeks to find out the prevalence and consequences of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North local government area of Delta State.

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose of the study was to examine the prevalence, consequences and health implications of paedophilia acts among adults in Isoko North local government area of Delta State.

**Significance of the Study:** This study will help adults and Parents to be aware of the existing problems of paedophilia in Isoko North area of Delta State. It will help adults to be familiar with the predisposing factors that are springing up these actions and the preventive measures to help in reducing or eradicating it. It will also serve as areference point and guide to other researcher who might want to venture into this area of study.

**Research Questions:**

1. Would there be knowledge of paedophilia amongst adults in Isoko North of Delta State?
2. Would there be prevalence of paedophilia amongst adults in Isoko North of Delta state?
3. Would there be predisposing factors to the prevalence of paedophilia

among Adults in Isoko North Local Government Area?

4. Would there be consequences of paedophilia amongst victims in Isoko North of Delta State?
5. What are the preventive measures against paedophilia in Isoko north local government?

**Methodology:** This study focused on the "prevalence, consequences of paedophilia and its health implications among adults in Isoko North of Delta state. The method used for this study was the descriptive survey method and convenient random sampling technique was used to select a sample size of 250 Respondents from five communities in Isoko North, Delta state. The structured questionnaire was the instrument for data collection from the respondents. The questionnaire was validated by two principal lecturers with the researcher in the department for content validation of the instrument. After the validation of the instrument, the researcher subjected the instrument to a test re-test method for accuracy. This was done by distributing 20 copies of the questionnaire to respondents outside the study area. This was being repeated after two weeks interval. The two results were compared and a reliability of 0.79 was gotten. Copies of a structured questionnaire were administered directly to the respondents by the researcher. Frequency, mean and percentage were used to analyze the formulated research questions

**Results and Discussion of Findings**

**Research Question 1:** Would there be knowledge of paedophilia amongst adults in Isoko North of Delta State?

**Table 1: Knowledge of paedophilia among adults in Warri**

S/N	Questions	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Total weight	Item(x)
1.	Paedophilia as a psychological disorder in which adult or older adults experiences sexual preferences for prepubescent children	140(560) 56%	53(15) 21%	38(76) 15.4%	19(19) 7.6%	814	3.25
2.	Adults who are sexually attracted to children and enjoy watching their nakedness are paedophiles.	184(736) 73.6%	15(45) 6%	26(52) 10.4%	25(25) 10%	858	3.43
3.	Paedophilia is an illness and is linked to abnormalities in the brains	134(536) 53.6%	68(204) 27.2%	18(36) 7.2%	30(30) 12)	806	3.22
4.	Paedophiles like rubbing their private part against children or Adults body	108(432) 43.2%	93(27) 37.2%	38(76) 15.2%	11(11) 4.4%	798	3.19
5.	Most paedophiles usually have abused their own family or relative sexually	203(812) 81.2%	18(54) 7.2%	17(34) 6.8%	12(12) 4.8%	912	3.64
$\Sigma(\bar{x})$							16.99
Grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ )							3.49
Criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ )							2.5

Table one above shows the extent to which adults are aware of paedophilia in Isoko North, local government area of Delta state, from the table, item 1 shows that 56% (560) 140 strongly agree that Paedophilia is a psychological disorder in which adult or older adults experiences sexual preferences for prepubescent children, 21% (15) 53 agreed, 15.2% (76) 38 strongly disagreed and 7.6% (19) 19 disagreed to the view. The second item showed that 73.6% (736) 184 strongly agreed that adult who are sexually attracted to children and enjoy watching children's nakedness. 6% (45) 15 agreed that adult who are sexually attracted to children enjoy watching children nakedness are paedophilia, while 10.4% (52) 26 strongly disagreed that adult who are sexually attracted to children enjoy watching children nakedness and 10% (25) 25 disagreed to that adult who are sexually attracted to children enjoy watching children nakedness are not paedophilia. The third item showed that 53.6% (536) 134 strongly agreed that paedophiles usually masturbate and is linked to abnormalities in the brain, while 27.2% 68(204) agreed, 7.2% (36) 18 strongly disagreed that paedophiles usually masturbate and 12% (30) 30 disagreed to the

view. The fourth item also showed that 43.2% (423) 108 strongly agreed that paedophiles like rubbing their private part against children body, while 15.2% (76) 38 strongly disagreed that paedophiles like rubbing their private part against children's body and 4.4% (11) 11 disagreed to that view. The fifth showed that 81.2% (812) 203 strongly agreed that most paedophiles have abused their own relatives sexually and 7.2% (54) 18 agreed that most paedophiles have abused their own relatives sexually. While 6.8% (34) 17 strongly disagreed that most paedophiles have abused their own relatives sexually and 4.8% (12) 12 disagreed to the view. Therefore the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) analysis above, a total grand means ( $\bar{x}$ ) 3.49 was observed against criterion mean( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.5 which show that the knowledge level of adults about paedophilia is high, since the grand mean( $\bar{x}$ ) is greater than the criterion mean. The table shows the knowledge level of paedophiles among adults in Isoko North of Delta State.

**Research Question 2:** Would there be prevalence of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North of Delta state?

**Table 2: Prevalence of Paedophilia among adults**

S/ N	Statement:	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Total weight	Item (x)
1.	Daily How often are cases of Adults or children being sexually abused by older persons in your area:	42(168) 16.8%	64(192) 25.6%	100(200) 40%	44(44) 17.6%	604	2.42
2.	Weekly	82(328)	44(132)	98(196)	26(26)	608	2.72

		32.8%	) 17.6%	39.2%	10.4%		
3.	Monthly	108(132) 43.2%	93(279) 37.2%	38(76) 15.2%	11(11) 4.4%	798	3.19
4.	Quarterly	100(400) 40%	38(114) 15.2%	79(158) 31.6%	33(33) 13.2%	705	2.82
5.	Yearly	94(376) 37.6%	28(84) 11.2%	68(136) 27.2%	60(60) 24%	656	2.62
6.	Paedophilia cases has occurred in my family	24(96) 9.6%	45(135) 18%	19(38) 7.6%	162(162) 64.8%	431	1.72
7.	My community always judge cases of paedophilia	57(228) 22.8%	44(132) 17.6%	88(176) 35.2%	61(61) 24.4%	597	2.38
8.	There is hardly a family without a case of paedophilia in my community	68(272) 27.2%	74(222) 29.6%	103(206) 41.2%	05(05) 2%	705	2.82
9.	Most adults in my community have been victim of paedophilia	144(576) 57.6%	84(102) 13.6%	27(54) 10.8%	45(45) 18%	777	3.10
	$\sum (\bar{x})$						22.87
	Grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ )						2.5
	Criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ )						2.5

The table two above shows the prevalence of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North. From mean X) analysis above, a total means (X) of 2.5 was observed against criterion mean (X) of 2.5 therefore the prevalence rates of paedophilia among adults Isoko North is termed high since the grand means is greater than the criterion mean. From the table, the first item shows that 16.8% (168) 42 strongly agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area daily and 25.6%

(192) 64 agreed that they often heard of cases being sexually abused by older person in their area daily, while, 40% (200) 100 strongly disagreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their life daily and 17.6% (132) 44 agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area weekly, while 39.2% (196) 98 strongly agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area weekly

and 10.4% (26) 26 disagreed to the view, the third of the sixth item showed that 43.2% (132) 108 strongly agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area monthly and 37.2% (279) 93 agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area monthly while, 15.2% (76) 36 strongly disagreed that they often heard of cases of Adults sexually abused by older person in their area monthly and 4.4% (11) 11 disagreed to the view, the fourth of sixth item showed that 40% (400) 100 strongly agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults sexually abused by older person in their area quarterly and 15.2% (114) 38 agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults sexually abused by older person in their area quarterly , while 31.6% (158) 79 strongly disagreed that they often heard of cases of Adults sexually abused by older person in their area quarterly and 13.2% (33) 33 disagreed to the view, the fifth of sixth item showed that 37.6% (376) 94 strongly agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area yearly and 11.2% (84) 28 agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area yearly, while 27.2% (136) 68 strongly agreed that they often heard of cases of Adults being sexually abused by older person in their area yearly and 24% (60) 60 disagreed to the view. The seventh item showed that 9.6% (96) 24 strongly agreed that paedophilia cases has occurred in my family and 18% (135) 45 agreed that paedophilia cases has occurred in my family, while 7.6% (38) 19 strongly

disagreed that paedophilia cases has occurred in my family and 64.8% (162) 162 disagreed to the view. Item eight showed that 22.8% (228) 57 strongly agreed that their community always judge cases of paedophilia and 17.6% (132) 44 agreed that their community always judge cases of paedophilia, while 35.2% (176) 88 strongly disagreed that their community always judge cases of paedophilia and 24.4% (61) 61 disagreed to the view. The ninth item showed that 27.2% (272) 68 strongly agreed that there is hardly a family without a case of paedophilia in their community, while 41.2% (206) 103 strongly disagreed that there is hardly a family without a cause of paedophilia in their community and 2% (05) 05 disagreed to the view. The tenth item showed that 57.6% (576) 144 strongly agreed that most Adults in their community have been victims of paedophilia and 13.6% (102) 34 agreed that most Adults in their community have been victims of paedophilia, while 10.8% (54) 27 strongly disagreed that most Adults in their community have been victims of paedophilia and 18% (45) 45 disagreed to the view. From the above mean ( $\bar{x}$ )analysis, a total grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ )of 2.5 was observed against the criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ )of 2.5, therefore the prevalence rate of paedophilia among Adults in Isoko North Local Government Area is termed low, since the grand mean( $\bar{x}$ )is equal to the criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ ).

**Research Question 3:** Would there be predisposing factors to the prevalence of paedophilia among Adults in Isoko North Local Government Area?



**Table 3: Predisposing factors of paedophilia among Adults**

S/N	These could be causes of paedophilia among adolescents: Constant watching of pornographic films/materials	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Strongly disagreed	Disagreed	Total weight	Items (x)
I	Constant watching of pornography films and material	152(608) 60.8%	43(129) 17.2%	45(90) 18%	10(10) 4%	837	3.34
ii.	Alcoholism	92(368) 36.8%	84(252) 33.6%	42(84) 16.8%	32(32) 12.2%	736	2.94
iii.	Abnormalities of the brain	45(180) 18%	63(189) 25.2%	100(200) 40%	42(42) 16.8%	611	2.44
iv.	Parents trusting paedophiles unconsciously over their children	93(372) 37.2%	77(231) 30.8%	30(60) 12%	50(50) 20%	713	2.85
v.	Hereditary	141(564) 56.4%	58(174) 23.6%	28(56) 11.2%	23(23) 9.2%	817	3.38
vi.	Marital problems	63(252) 25.2%	84(252) 33.6%	56(117) 22.4%	47(47) 18.8%	663	2.65
$\sum \bar{x}$							20.53
Grand means ( $\bar{x}$ )							2.9
Criterion means ( $\bar{x}$ )							2.5

Table 3 above, shows the predisposing factors of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North Local Government Area, The table above showed from the eleventh of one item 60.8% (608) 152 strongly agreed that constant watching of pornographic films/materials is a predisposing factor of paedophilia and 17.2% (129) 43 agreed that constant watching of pornographic films/material is a predisposing factor of paedophilia, while 18% (90) 45 strongly disagreed that constant watching of pornographic films/materials are not

predisposing factor of paedophilia and 4% (10) 10 disagreed to the view. The second of eleventh items showed that 36.8% (368) 92 strongly agreed that alcoholism is a predisposing factors of paedophilia and 33.6% (252) 84 agreed that alcoholism is a predisposing factor of paedophilia and 12.2% (32) 32 disagreed to this option. The third of eleventh item showed that 18% (180) 45 strongly agreed that abnormalities of the brain is a predisposing factor to paedophilia and 25.2% (189) 63 agreed that abnormalities of the brain is a predisposing

factor to paedophilia, while 40% (200) 100 strongly disagreed that abnormalities of the brain is not predisposing factor to paedophilia and 16.8% (42) 42 disagreed to the option. The fourth of eleventh item showed that 37.2% (372) 93 strongly agreed parents strutting paedophilia unconsciously over the children is a predisposing factor towards paedophilia and 30.8% (231) 77 agreed that parents trusting paedophilia unconsciously over their children is not predisposing factor towards paedophilia and 23.2% (174) 58 agreed hereditary is a predisposing factor to paedophilia and 9.2% (23) 23 disagreed to the option. The sixth of eleventh item showed that 25.2% (252) 63 strongly agreed that marital problems is a predisposing factor to paedophilia and 33.6% (252) 84 agreed that marital problem is a predisposing factor to paedophilia, while

22.4 % (17) 56 strongly disagreed that marital problem is not a predisposing factor to paedophilia and the 18.8 % (47) 47 disagreed to the review. The seventh of eleventh item showed that 44.4% (444) 111 strongly agreed that inability to get adult sexual partner is a predisposing factor to paedophilia, while 29.2% (146) 73 strongly disagreed that inability paedophilia and 10.8% (27) 27 disagreed to the view. From the mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) analysis above, the total grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.9 was observed against a criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.5, this showed that the predisposing factors towards paedophilia is termed high since the grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) 2.9 is higher than the criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) 2.5.

**Research Question 4:** Would there be consequences of paedophilia amongst victims in Isoko North of Delta State?

**Table 4: Consequences of paedophilia amongst victims**

S/N	QUESTIONS	SA	A	SD	D	Tw	Item X
1.	Suicide case	63(252) 25.2%	89(267) 35.6%	36(72) 14.4%	62(62) 24.8%	653	2.61
2.	Contraction of sexually transmitted diseases	148(592) 59.2%	54(162) 21.6%	36(72) 14.4%	12(12) 4.8%	838	3.35
3.	Psychological trauma	55(220) 22%	87(261) 34.8%	49(98) 19.6%	59(59) 23.6%	638	2.55
4.	Obesity	31(124) 12.4%	15(45) 6%	106(212) 22.4%	44(44) 17.6%	732	2.92
5.	Death	126(504) 50.4%	24(72) 9.6%	56(112) 22.4%	44(44) 17.6%	732	2.92
6.	Emotional disturbance throughout life	77(308) 30.8%	41(123) 16.4%	64(129) 125.6%	68(68) 27.2%	627	2.50
7.	Behavioural problem such as smoking, sexual promiscuity	110(440) 44%	76(228) 30.4%	36(72) 14.45	28(28) 11.2%	768	2.70
8.	Social stigma such as withdrawal ,	81(324)	48(144)	71(142)	50(50)	660	2.64

hatred for opposite sex, self condemnation etc.	32.4%	19.2%	28.4%	20%		
$\sum (\bar{x})$						21.5
Grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ )						2.6
Criterion mean( $\bar{x}$ )						2.5

Table four above shows the consequences of paedophiles to health and well-being in Isoko North of Delta State. From the mean (X) analysis, total grand mean (X) 2.6 was observed against a criterion mean (X) of 2.5 thus the consequences of paedophilia to adults health and well being in Isoko North, is termed height since the grand mean greater than the criterion mean (X). There is no significant difference in the knowledge level of paedophilia between adults male and female in Isoko North of Delta state. It was revealed that from the first items, 25.2% (252) 63 strongly agreed that suicide case is a consequence, of paedophilia to Adults health and social well being and 35.6% (267) 89 agreed that suicide case is a consequence of paedophilia to Adults health and social well being and 24.8% (62) 62 disagreed to the view. The second item showed that 59.2% (592) 148 strongly agreed that contraction of sexually transmitted disease is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being and 21.6% (162) 54 agreed that contraction of sexually transmitted diseases is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being while 14.4% (72) 36 strongly disagreed that contraction of sexually transmitted disease is not a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well-being and 4.8% (12) 12 disagreed to the

view. The third item showed that 22% (220) 55 strongly agreed that psychological traumas is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well-being and 34.8% (261) 87 agreed that psychological traumas is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and 23.6% (59) 59 disagreed to the view. The fourth item showed that 12.4% (124) 31 strongly agreed that obesity is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and 6% (45) 15 agreed that obesity is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being, while 42.4% (21) 106 strongly disagreed that obesity is not consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being and 39.2% (98) 98 disagreed to the view. The fifth item showed that 50.4% (504) 126 strongly agreed that death is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being and 9.6% (72) 24 agreed that death is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being while 22.4% (112) 56 strongly that death is not a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health social well being and 17.6% (44) 44 disagreed to the view. The sixth item showed that 30.8% (308) 77 strongly agreed emotional disturbance throughout life is not a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being , while 25.6% (129) 64 strongly agreed that emotional

disturbance throughout life is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent well being and 27.2% (68) 68 disagreed to the view. The seventh item showed that 44% (440) 110 strongly agreed that behavioural problem such a smoking, sexual promiscuity is a consequence of paedophilia, while 14.4% (72) 36 strongly disagreed that behavioural problem such as smoking, sexual promiscuity is not a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health social well being and 11.2% (28) 28 disagreed two the view. The eighth item showed 32.4% (324) 81 strongly agreed that social stigma such a withdrawal from opposite sex, sadness is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent

health and social well being and 19.2% (144) 48 agreed that social stigma such as withdrawal from the opposite sex, and social well being, while 28.4% strongly disagreed and 20% disagreed to the view. The above mean analysis shows grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.6 and criterion ( $\bar{x}$ ) mean of 2.5. Thus the consequences of paedophilia to adolescent's health and social wellbeing in Isoko north is high since the grand mean is higher than the criterion mean.

**Research question 5:** What are the preventive measures against paedophilia in Isoko north local government?

**Table 5: Preventive measures against paedophilia**

S/N	Questions	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Strongly disagreed	Disagreed	Total weight	Items (x)
13.	Non – paedophiles joining true paedophiles club to discourage their actions	82(328) 32.8%	14(42) 5.6%	100(200) 40%	54(54) 21.6%	624	2.49
14.	Parents should not allow children's contact with adult privately	113(452) 45.2%	83(249) 33.2%	28(56) 11.2%	26(26) 10.4%	783	3.13
15.	Health education and cognitive behavioural therapy	102(408) 40.8%	48(144) 19.2%	62(124) 24.8%	38(38) 15.2%	714	2.85
16.	Children should always scream in such situation	83(332) 33.2%	72(216) 28.8%	62(124) 24.8%	33(33) 13.2%	672	2.82
17.	Sexuality education both at home, church and school	49(196) 19.6%	97(291) 38.8%	86(172) 34.4%	18(18) 7.2%	677	2.70
$\sum \bar{x}$							13.99
Grand means ( $\bar{x}$ )							2.7
Criterion means ( $\bar{x}$ )							2.5

Table 5 above shows the preventive measures against paedophilia among adolescent in Isoko North Local Government Area. The thirteen item from the table, showed that 32.8% (328) 82 strongly agreed that Non-paedophilia club to discourage their actions is a preventive measure to paedophilia and 5.6% (42) 14 agreed that non-paedophilia joining true paedophilia club to disagreed their actions is a preventive measure to paedophilia, while 40% (2000) 100 strongly disagreed to view that non-paedophiles joining true paedophilia club to discourage their actions is not a preventive measure towards paedophilia and 33.2% (249) 83 agreed that parents restricting children's contact with adult privately is not a preventive measure towards paedophilia and 10.4% (26) 26 disagreed to view. The fifteenth item showed that 40.8% (408) 102 strongly agreed that health education and cognitive behavioural therapy is a preventive measure towards paedophilia acts and 19.2% (144) 48 agreed that health education and cognitive behavioural therapy is not preventive measures toward paedophilia acts while 24.8% (124) 62 strong disagreed that health education and cognitive behavioural therapy is not preventive measures toward paedophilia acts and 15.2% (38) 38 disagreed to the view. The sixteenth item showed that 33.2% (332) 83 strongly agreed that children should scream in such situation is a preventive measure towards paedophilia and 28.8% (216) 72 agreed that if children should scream in such situation is a preventive measure towards paedophilia, while 24.8% (124) 62 strongly disagreed that if children should scream in such situation is not a preventive measure to paedophilia and

13.2% (33) disagreed to the view. The seventeenth item showed that 19.6% (196) 49 strongly agreed that sexuality education both at home, church and school is a preventive measure towards paedophilia, while 34.4% (172) 86 strongly disagreed to the fact that sexuality education both at home, church and school is not a preventive measure towards paedophilia and 7.2% (18) 18 disagreed to the view. From the mean analysis shows the grand mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.7 and a criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 2.5, thus, the preventive measure against paedophilia is high since the grand mean is higher than the criterion mean ( $\bar{x}$ ).

### Discussion of Findings

This study examines the knowledge, prevalence and consequences of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North of Delta State. Finding from this study shows that the knowledge level of paedophilia among adults in Isoko North is high. This shows that a high percentage of the respondents have knowledge of the concept of paedophilia. It was revealed that female adults have high knowledge level with the means ( $\bar{x}$ ) of 3.3.4 while male adults have a lower knowledge level of 2.93 about paedophilia. It was revealed that 64.8% disagree that paedophilia cases have not occurred in their families and 37.6% agreed that it yearly children are sexually abused by adults in their communities. The prevalence of pedophilia in the general population in most community is not known, but is estimated to be lower than 5% among adult men (Seto, 2008). Less is known about the prevalence of pedophilia in women, but there are case reports of women with strong sexual

fantasies and urges towards children. Most sexual offenders against children are male. Females may account for 0.4% to 4% of convicted sexual offenders, and one study estimates a 10 to 1 ratio of male-to-female child molesters (Cohen & Igor, 2009). The true number of female child molesters may be underrepresented by available estimates, for reasons including a "societal tendency to dismiss the negative impact of sexual relationships between young boys and adult women, as well as women's greater access to very young children who cannot report their abuse", among other explanations.

There is a high percentage of true paedophilia that may never act on their impulses or may never be arrested, forensic samples of sex offenders against minors clearly do not represent the population of "paedophilia", and many such persons apparently do not even belong to the population of "paedophilia". There is a strong relationship between the numbers of adverse expression and self reports, of cigarette smoking, obesity depression, suicide, sexual promiscuity and sexually transmitted disease to paedophilia. The findings of this study is in line with Okami & Goldberg (1992) who found that children abused by paedophiles have higher measure of trauma, depression, neurosis on stewed psychometric testing and that sexually abused children have lower level of education and higher frequency of unemployment. 60.8% (608) 152 strongly agreed that constant watching of pornographic films/materials is a predisposing factor of paedophilia and 17.2% (129) 43 agreed that constant watching of pornographic films/material is a predisposing factor of paedophilia, while

18% (90) 45 strongly disagreed that constant watching of pornographic films/materials are not predisposing factor of paedophilia and 4% (10) 10 disagreed to the view. The study showed that 36.8% (368) 92 strongly agreed that alcoholism is a predisposing factors of paedophilia and 33.6% (252) 84 agreed that alcoholism is a predisposing factor of paedophilia and 12.2% (32) 32 disagreed to this option. Also, 18% (180) 45 strongly agreed that abnormalities of the brain is a predisposing factor to paedophilia and 25.2% (189) 63 agreed that abnormalities of the brain is a predisposing factor to paedophilia, while 40% (200) 100 strongly disagreed that abnormalities of the brain is not predisposing factor to paedophilia and 16.8% (42) 42 disagreed to the option. 37.2% (372) 93 respondents strongly agreed parents strutting paedophilia unconsciously over the children is a predisposing factor towards paedophilia and 30.8% (231) 77 agreed that parents trusting paedophilia unconsciously over their children is not predisposing factor towards paedophilia and 23.2% (174) 58 agreed hereditary is a predisposing factor to paedophilia and 9.2% (23) 23 disagreed to the option. 22% (220) 55 strongly agreed that psychological traumas is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well-being and 34.8% (261) 87 agreed that psychological traumas is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and 23.6% (59) 59 disagreed to the view. The study showed that 12.4% (124) 31 strongly agreed that obesity is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and 6% (45) 15 agreed that obesity is a consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being, while 42.4% (21) 106 strongly

disagreed that obesity is not consequence of paedophilia to adolescent health and social well being and 39.2% (98) 98 disagreed to the view.

The findings of this study is in line with Cohen, McGeoch, Watras-, Acker, Poznansky, Cullen, Itskovich, & Galynker (2002) who in his research found that a 7 years old child died from complications and infections got from herpaedophilia father. This result is in line with the view of Erumi(2010) that “uncontrolled desire” of many adults, lack of knowledge of paedophilia activities, lack of sexuality education in homes, schools and community is the reason for the prevalence of paedophilia. There are many paedophiles who engage in wide ranges of sexual acts with children such as undressing a child, looking at naked children and masturbating in their presence, and to move intrusive contact such as rubbing genitals around and among children. The findings of this study also showed that the prevalence rate of paedophilia among male and female adults in Isoko North, Delta state Local Government Area is high with mean of 2.7 and 2.4 respectively. It is of his view that paedophilia is prevalent even among families. Thirdly, the findings from this study is also in line with Cantor (2014) who students Magnetic Resonance Imaging scans to look at the brain of paedophiles and believes that there is a literal “cross-wiring” of sexual response system and parental nurturing in paedophiles brains. From diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorder (DSM-5-2013) stated they may be other motivations for the crime (such as stress, marital problems or unavailability of

adult partner. Researcher Seto (2008) suggests that pedophiles who commit child sexual abuse do so because of other anti-social traits in addition to their sexual attraction. He states that pedophiles who are "reflective, sensitive to the feelings of others, averse to risk, abstain from alcohol or drug use, and endorse attitudes and beliefs supportive of norms and the laws" may be unlikely to abuse children. A 2015 study indicates that pedophiles that molested children are neurologically distinct from non-offending pedophiles. The pedophilic molesters had neurological deficits suggestive of disruptions in inhibitory regions of the brain, while non-offending pedophiles had no such deficits (Kärgel, Massau, Weiß., Walter, Kruger, & Schiffer, 2015).

According to Abel, Mittleman, and Becker (1985) there are generally large distinctions between the characteristics of pedophilic and non-pedophilic molesters. They state that non-pedophilic offenders tend to offend at times of stress; have a later onset of offending; and have fewer, often familial, victims, while pedophilic offenders often start offending at an early age; often have a larger number of victims who are frequently extra familial; are more inwardly driven to offend; and have values or beliefs that strongly support an offense lifestyle. One study found that pedophilic molesters had a median of 1.3 victims for those with girl victims and 4.4 for those with boy victims (Schaefer, Mundt, Feelgood, Hupp, Neutze, Ahlers, Goecker, & Beier, 2010).

Child molesters, pedophilic or not, employ a variety of methods to gain sexual access to children. Some groom their victims into

compliance with attention and gifts, while others use threats, alcohol or drugs, or physical force (Seto, 2008)

**Conclusion** The prevalence of paedophilia is high and its health implication among adults in Isoko North is also high from the findings of this study. The analysis shows that adults have high level of knowledge towards paedophilia and its prevalence rate can be traced, yearly in different communities and among families, with the consequences of suicide case, death sexual promiscuity, STDS, and psychological traumas. It is hereby concluded that paedophilia has significant effect on adults.

**Recommendations** Based on the findings and conclusion drawn the research made the following recommendations, which are as follows:

1. Guidance and counselling unit in the community should be engaged to meet up the challenges of the individuals in questions and answer form.
2. Parents should be adequately informed about child sexual abuse and molestation.
3. There is need for Parents to ensure that their children do not fall victim, while the media should continue to be a major source of communication of advocating against paedophilia in the society.
4. Female academia should be challenged to use incidental teaching methods in their lectures to enhance girl-child education against paedophiles.
5. Adults and children should be taught to yell or scream in situations that an adult tries to molest them.
6. Couples should be able to solve marital problems, so as not to lead to sexual starvation that could later lead to abuse of under aged adolescents.
7. Parents should not trust individuals so much to carter for their children in their absence.
8. Parents should create time to teach their children about sexuality education.
9. Sexuality education should not only be included in the curriculum especially those designed for junior secondary and senior secondary schools but be enforced and effective in inculcating health education values for positive behavioural changes in individuals across all ages and gender.
10. Finally, Government should not relent in only passing a bill against sexual harassments, rape etc but should encourage community health education by employing health educators to organize seminars and focus group discussion to educate the general public of this behaviour.

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