

**Sexual Exploitation Industry
Research Findings Summaries
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Effects of massive exposure to pornography

Exposure to “massive pornography” (4 hours and 48 minute) leads to changes in beliefs and attitudes. For example, reduced support for the women’s liberation movement, reduced belief that pornography needs to be restricted for minors, reduced recommended jail sentences for rapists, increased callousness toward woman, and beliefs of increased frequency of pathological sex (such as sex with animals, and sex with violence).

Zillmann, D & J. Bryant. (1984). Effects of massive exposure to pornography. In Malamuth, N and Donnerstein, E. (Eds), Pornography and sexual aggression. San Diego, Academic Press.

Dissociation and abuse among multiple personality disordered patients, prostitutes and exotic dancers.

	Strippers	Prostitutes
Sexual abuse	65%	55%
Multiple personality disorder	35%	5%
Borderline Personality Disorder	55%	11%
Depression	60%	60%
Substance abuse	40%	80%

Strippers and prostitutes suffer from a number of psychiatric disorders. Childhood abuse often precedes their entry into the sexual exploitation industry.

Ross, et al (1990). Dissociation and abuse among multiple personality disordered patients, prostitutes and exotic dancers. Hospital and Community Psychiatry, 41, 3.

When words are not enough: The search for the effect of pornography on abused women.

The use of pornography (by the batterer) significantly increases a battered woman’s odds of being sexually abused. Use of pornography and alcohol increases the odds of sexual

abuse. Pornography alone increases the odds by a factor of almost 2 and the combination of pornography and alcohol increases the odds of sexual abuse by a factor of 3.

Shope, J. (2004). When words are not enough: The search for the effect of pornography on abused women. Violence Against Women, 10, 1, 56-72.

Self-reported likelihood of sexually aggressive behavior: Attitudinal versus sexual explanations

Sixty per cent of males said that there was some likelihood that if they thought they couldn't get caught, they would be willing to force a women to do something that she really didn't want to do and/or rape her.

Briere, J. & Malamuth, N. (1983). Self-reported likelihood of sexually aggressive behavior: Attitudinal versus sexual explanations. Journal of Research in Personality, 17, 315-323.

Focusing on the clients of street prostitutes: a creative approach to reducing violence against women.

Men who go to prostitutes are much more likely to have watched a pornographic movie over the last year (66%) than a national sample (33%). Men who go to prostitutes frequently are even more likely to have seen a pornographic movie (74%) than those who have gone to a prostitute only once (53%). The same pattern is seen with the use of pornographic magazines; men who go to prostitutes frequently are more likely to have seen a pornographic magazine in the last year (75%) than men who have gone to prostitutes only once (56%).

Monto, M. (1999). Focusing on the clients of street prostitutes: a creative approach to reducing violence against women. Final report for the National Institute of Justice. Available at www.ncjrs.org.

Adult Social Bonds and Use of Internet Pornography

The strongest predictors of use of cyberporn were weak ties to religion and lack of a happy marriage. However, past sexual deviance (e.g., involvement in paid sex) was also a strong predictor of cyberporn use. Persons ever having an extramarital affair were 3.18 times more apt to have used cyberporn than ones who had lacked affairs. Further, those ever having engaged in paid sex were 3.7 times more apt than those who had not to be using cyberporn. Overall the model explained 40 percent of the variance in porn use on the Internet.

Stack, S., Wasserman, I. & Kern, R. (2004). Adult Social Bonds and Use of Internet Pornography. Social Science Quarterly, 85, 75-88.

Sex in America online: An exploration of sex, marital status, and sexual identity in Internet sex seeking and its impacts

As a result of viewing pornography women reported lowered body image, partner critical of their body, increased pressure to perform acts seen in pornographic films, and less actual sex, while men reported being more critical of their partners' body and less interested in actual sex.

Albright, J. (2008). Sex in America online: An exploration of sex, marital status, and sexual identity in Internet sex seeking and its impacts. Journal of Sex Research, 45, 175–186.

Sex and violence a ripple effect.

In South Australia they liberalized the pornography laws and saw a 284% increase in rape. During the same time period in Queensland, Australia, they had conservative pornography laws and they experienced only a 23% increase in rape.

In Hawaii, pornography laws were liberalized and then became more restrictive and then were liberalized again. The rape curve followed the same pattern of increasing, then decreasing when the restriction on pornography occurred and then increasing again when the restrictions were lifted.

Court, J. (1984). Sex and violence a ripple effect. In Malamuth, N & Donnerstein, E (Eds), Pornography and sexual aggression. San Diego, Academic Press.

An empirical assessment of some feminist hypotheses about rape

One group of males saw a portrayal of a woman who was aroused by sexual violence. A second group saw control materials. Then both groups were exposed to pornography that involved rape. The first group who had seen a woman aroused by sexual violence was more likely than the second group who did not see that to say that the woman in the rape pornography suffered less, enjoyed it and that women in general enjoy rape.

Check, J. & Malamuth, N. (1985). An empirical assessment of some feminist hypotheses about rape. International Journal of Women's Studies, 8, 414-423.

Pornography: Its effects on violence against women

Males were either angered or not and then either were shown a pornographic movie in which a female was distressed throughout a sexual assault or not shown a movie. The males who were angered and saw the movie gave more electric shocks to a female than the males who were not angered and didn't see the movie.

Males were either angered or not and then either were shown a pornographic movie in which a female was portrayed as becoming sexually aroused at the end of the movie or not shown a movie. The males who saw the movie gave more electric shocks to a female whether they had been angered or not.

Donnerstein, E. (1984). Pornography: Its effects on violence against women. In N. Malamuth and E. Donnerstein (Eds) Pornography and Sexual Aggression. New York: Academic Press.

Experimentally-induced “sexual fetishism”: Replication and development.

Males can learn to get sexually aroused to the image of a woman’s boot by seeing images of nude women associated with a boot.

Rachman, S. & Hodgson, R. J. (1968). Experimentally-induced “sexual fetishism”: Replication and development. Psychological Record, 18, 25-27.

Women in Strip Clubs Speak Out

Abuse by Customers

- 91% Verbally abused
- 52% Called cunt
- 61% Called whore
- 85% Called bitch
- 88% Arm grabbed
- 73% Breast grabbed
- 91% Buttocks grabbed
- 27% Hair pulled
- 58% Pinched
- 24% Slapped
- 36% Bitten
- 76% Customers flicked cigarettes, ice, coins
- 70% Customers followed them home
- 42% Customers stalked them

Abuse by Managers or Male Staff

- 85% Verbally or physically abused
- 21% Called cunt
- 18% Called slut
- 33% Called bitch
- 12% Pinched
- 12% Slapped

Women who work in strip clubs are abused by both customers and management.

Holsopple, K. From the dressing room: Women in strip clubs speak out. *Whisper*, Vol 9, p 9. (Also at www.ccv.org.)

I never called it rape

Men who engaged in date rape rated as “very frequently” how often they read *Playboy*, *Penthouse*, *Chic*, *Club*, *Forum*, *Gallery*, *Genesis*, *Oui*, or *Hustler*.

Warshaw, R. (1988). *I never called it rape*. New York, Harper and Row.

Rape fantasies as a function of exposure to violent sexual stimuli

Males were exposed to either an arousing rape slide-audio presentation or an arousing non-rape slide-audio presentation. Later they were asked to try to reach as high a level of sexual arousal they could without any direct stimulation of the penis. Those who had been exposed to the rape presentation created more sexually violent fantasies to arouse themselves than those exposed to the non-rape presentation.

Malamuth, N. (1981). Rape fantasies as a function of exposure to violent sexual stimuli. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 10, 33-47.

The effects of viewing R-rated movie scenes that objectify women on perceptions of date rape.

Males who viewed a sexually objectifying video felt that the victim in a date-rape condition experienced pleasure and “got what she wanted.”

Millburn, M., Mather, R. & Conrad, S. (2000). The effects of viewing R-rated movie scenes that objectify women on perceptions of date rape. *Sex Roles*, 43, 645-664.

Women’s attitudes and fantasies about rape as a function of early exposure to pornography

Women who were exposed to pornography as children were more likely to accept the rape myth and to have sexual fantasies that involved rape.

Corne, S., Briere, J. & Esses, L. (1992). Women’s attitudes and fantasies about rape as a function of early exposure to pornography. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 7, 4, 454-461.

Sexual stratification, pornography, and rape in the United States

The correlation between rape rates and circulation rates for eight pornographic magazines (*Playboy*, *Hustler*, *Oui*, *Chic*, *Club*, *Forum*, *Gallery*, And *Genesis*) in 50 States was +.64. States with higher circulation rates had higher rape rates.

Baron, L. & Straus, M. (1984). Sexual stratification, pornography, and rape in the United States. In N. Malamuth and E. Donnerstein (Eds) Pornography and Sexual Aggression. New York: Academic Press.

Pornified

At the 2003 meeting of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, a gathering of the nation's divorce lawyers, attendees documented a startling trend. Nearly two-thirds of the attorneys present had witnessed a sudden rise in divorces related to the Internet; 58% of those were the result of a spouse looking at excessive amounts of pornography online.

Paul, P. (2005). Pornified. New York: Times Books.

Pornography as a source of sex information

Men rated seven sources of sex information. The highest sources of sex information for males were (1) Friends (2) Media (3) Books and (4) Pornography. Men rated as lowest sources of information (5) School (6) Parents and (7) Church. Females rated the same seven sources of sex information. For females the highest sources of information were (1) Friends (2) Books (3) Parents and (4) School. For females, the lowest sources of information were (5) Media (6) Pornography and (7) Church.

Duncan, D. & Donnelly, J. W. (1991). Pornography as a source of sex information for students at a private northeastern university. Psychological Reports, 68, 782.

Deviant sexual behavior in children and young adolescents

In a sample of 30 juveniles who had committed sex offenses, exposure to pornographic material at a young age was common. The researchers reported that 29 of the 30 juveniles had been exposed to X-rated magazines or videos; the average age at exposure was about 7.5 years.

Wieckowski, E., Hartsoe, P., Mayer, A., and Shortz, J. 1998. Deviant sexual behavior in children and young adolescents: Frequency and patterns. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment, 10, 4, 293-304.

Is sexual erotica associated with sexual deviance in adolescent males?

Juvenile sex offenders were questioned about their use of sexually explicit material. Only 11% said they did not use sexually explicit material. Of those who used the material, 74% said it increased their sexual arousal.

Becker, J. V. & Stein, R. M. (1991). Is sexual erotica associated with sexual deviance in adolescent males? International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, 14, 85-95.

Child Pornography Offenses are a Valid Diagnostic Indicator of Pedophilia

Individuals who use child pornography and have offended against children and individuals who use child pornography and have not offended against children are more likely to be pedophiles than individuals who have offended against adults or individuals who have offended against children but do not use child pornography. Therefore, using child pornography is a better indicator of who might get the diagnosis of pedophilia than having sexually molested a child.

Seto, M., Cantor, J. & Blanchard, R. (2006). Child Pornography Offenses are a Valid Diagnostic Indicator of Pedophilia. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 115, 3, 610-615.

Shifting Preferences in Pornography Consumption

Male and female students and non students were shown videos for one hour each week for six weeks. Half of these subjects were shown pornography which was non violent and included common sexual practices. Half of the subjects were shown videos that had no pornography, no violence and were innocuous. Two weeks after they stopped seeing the videos they were all given an opportunity to watch videos in private. Those who saw the pornography were significantly more likely to pick harder core pornography which included sex with animals and sex that included violence. Those who had seen the innocuous videos were unlikely to pick the pornographic videos to watch. They were especially unlikely to pick the hardcore pornographic videos to watch.

Watching pornographic videos increases the interest in watching pornographic videos that are more hardcore and contain unusual and/or pathological sexual behaviors.

Zillmann, D. & Bryant, J. (1986). Shifting preferences in pornography consumption. Communication Research, 13, 4, 560-578.

Generation XXX: Pornography acceptance and use among emerging adults

Almost two thirds (67%) of young adult males find pornography use acceptable while 49% of young adult females find it acceptable. More young adult males use pornography (87%) than young adult females (31%). While 31% of males use pornography never or less than once a month about 5% of males use pornography daily or almost daily. Young adult females use pornography infrequently; 69 % never use it, 21% use it less than once a month and only .2% use it daily or almost every day. For males, more pornography use is correlated with more sex partners, more alcohol use, more binge drinking, greater acceptance of sex outside of marriage for married individuals, greater acceptance of sex before marriage and less child centeredness during marriage.

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

Linking male use of the sex industry to controlling behaviors in violent relationships

Males who are involved with interpersonal violence in their relationships and who use pornography and go to strip clubs use more controlling behaviors with their partners. These males engage in more sexual abuse, stalking and marital rape than abusers who do not use pornography and go to strip clubs.

Simmons, C. A., Lehmann, P. & Collier-Tenison, S. (2008). Linking male use of the sex industry to controlling behaviors in violent relationships: An exploratory analysis. *Violence Against Women*, 14, 406-417.

Exhibitionistic and voyeuristic behavior in a Swedish national population survey

In a Swedish survey, 3% reported at least one incident of exhibitionistic behavior; 8% reported at least one incident of voyeuristic behavior. Both exhibitionism and voyeurism were correlated to increased pornography use. Both exhibitionists and voyeurs had an increased likelihood of engaging in other atypical sexual behaviors such as sadomasochism or cross-dressing. Exhibitionists and voyeurs showed increased sexual fantasies that mirrored their behavior but also showed an increase in sexual fantasies in other atypical sexual behaviors as well. While exhibitionists had more exhibitionistic sexual fantasies than voyeurs or normals, they also had more voyeuristic sexual fantasies than normals. Voyeurs had more voyeuristic sexual fantasies than exhibitionists or normals but they also had more exhibitionist sexual fantasies than normals.

Langstrom, N. & Seto, M. (2006). Exhibitionistic and voyeuristic behavior in a Swedish national population survey. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 35, 427-435.

Transvestic fetishism in the general population :Prevalence and correlates

In a Swedish survey, 3% reported having at least one incident of transvestic fetishism. Transvestic fetishism was found to correlate with increased pornography use. Transvestic fetishism was strongly related to experiences of sexual arousal from using pain, spying on others having sex and exposing one's genital to a stranger.

Langstrom, N. & Zucker, K. (2005). Transvestic fetishism in the general population: Prevalence and correlates. *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy*, 31, 87-95.

Exploring the connection between pornography and sexual violence

Subjects were 100 women who presented to a rape crisis center. Twenty-eight percent said that their abuser used pornography; 58% did not know if he used pornography or not. Of those whose abuser used pornography, 40% said the pornography was part of the abuse incident being used either during the abuse or just prior to it and 43% said that it affected the nature of the abuse. None of them thought it decreased the frequency of the abuse; 21% thought it increased the frequency of the abuse and 14% believed it

increased the level of violence. In fact, 18% thought their abuser became more sadistic with the use of pornography.

Of the total sample, 12% said the abuser imitated the pornography and 14% said someone had tried to force them to do something they had seen in pornography.

Bergen, R. & Bogle, K. (2000). Exploring the connection between pornography and sexual violence. Violence and Victims, 15, 3, 227-234.

The research on women and pornography: The many faces of harm

Twenty-four percent of women surveyed indicated that they were upset by someone trying to get them to do something they had seen in pornography. Those who answered "yes" were more likely to have been victims of threatened or actual sexual assault.

Senn, C. (1993). The research on women and pornography: The many faces of harm. In D. E. H. Russell (Ed.), Making violence sexy. New York: Teachers College Press.

Pornography and abuse of women

Forty percent of abused women indicated that their partner used violent pornography. Of those whose partners used pornography, 53% of the women indicated that they had been asked or forced to enact scenes that they had been shown. Forty percent of the abused women had been raped and of these, 73% stated that their partners had used pornography. Twenty-six percent of the women had been reminded of pornography during the abuse.

Cramer, E. & McFarlane, J. (1994). Pornography and abuse of women. Public Health Nursing, 11, 4, 268-272.

An empirical investigation of the role of pornography in the verbal and physical abuse of women

Battered women experienced significantly more sexual violence than non battered controls. In addition, 39% of the battered women indicated that their partners had tried to get them to act out pornographic scenes they had been shown as compared to 3% of the controls.

Sommers, E. K. & Check, J. V. P. (1987). An empirical investigation of the role of pornography in the verbal and physical abuse of women. Violence and Victims, 2, 1, 189-209.

Effects of Internet pornography and individual differences on men's attitudes toward women

The likelihood of sexual harassment is significantly correlated with volume of past exposure of sexually explicit materials.

Barak, A., Fisher, W.A., Belfry, S., & Lashambe, D. R. (1999). Sex, guys, and cyberspace: Effects of internet pornography and individual differences on men's attitudes toward women. Journal of Psychological and Human Sexuality, 11, 63-92.

Pornography and rape myth acceptance

There was an increase in attitudes supporting sexual violence following pornography exposure. Violent pornography increased these attitudes even more than non violent pornography.

Allen, M., Emmers, T. M., Gebhardt, L., & Giery, M. (1995). Pornography and rape myth acceptance. Journal of Communication, 45, 5-26.

A meta-analysis summarizing the effects of pornography II: Aggression after exposure

A meta-analysis of 33 studies revealed that exposure to either violent or nonviolent pornography increased behavioral aggression.

Allen, M., D'Allesio, D., & Brezgel, K. (1995). A meta-analysis summarizing the effects of pornography II: Aggression after exposure. Human Communication Research, 22, 258-283.

Pornography and attitudes supporting violence against women: revisiting the relationship in non experimental studies

A meta-analysis shows a significant overall relationship between pornography consumption and attitudes supporting violence against women in nonexperimental studies. This relationship was found to be significantly stronger for violent pornography than for nonviolent pornography, although both types of pornography showed significant positive associations with attitudes supporting violence against women.

Hald, G., Malamuth, N. & Yuen, C. (2010). Pornography and attitudes supporting violence against women: revisiting the relationship in non experimental studies. Aggressive Behavior, 36, 14-20.

Date rape and sexual aggression by college males: Incidence and the involvement of impulsivity, anger, hostility, psychopathology, peer influence and pornography use.

The more frequently men used pornography and the more violent the pornography they used, the more likely they were to be involved in various types of coercive sex including physical coercion. In addition, the results indicate that males who use pornography and experience more pressure from their peers are disproportionately involved in sexual aggression and date rape.

Crossman, L. (1995). Date rape and sexual aggression by college males: Incidence and the involvement of impulsivity, anger, hostility, psychopathology, peer influence and pornography use. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 55, 4640

Inferring sexually deviant behavior from corresponding fantasies: The role of personality and pornography consumption

Undergraduate males reported their deviant sexual fantasies, deviant sexual behaviors, pornography use and were evaluated for psychopathy. Deviant sexual fantasies were significantly correlated with deviant sexual behaviors. Current pornography users had higher deviant sexual fantasy scores and higher deviant sexual behavior scores than non users. The influence of deviant sexual fantasies on behavior was stronger for individuals high in psychopathy.

Williams, K. M., Cooper, B. S., Howell, T. M., Yuille, J. C. and Paulhus, D. L. (2009). Inferring sexually deviant behavior from corresponding fantasies : The role of personality and pornography consumption. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 36, 198-222.

Pornography and sexual aggression: Associations of violent and nonviolent depictions with rape and rape proclivity

All types of pornography (soft core, hard core, violent and rape) were correlated with using verbal coercion and using drugs and alcohol to sexually coerce women. All types of pornography other than soft core were correlated with rape. Those reporting higher exposure to violent pornography use were 6 times more likely to report having raped than those in the low exposure group.

Likelihood of forcing a woman sexually was correlated with hard core, violent and rape pornography use but not soft core pornography use. Likelihood of rape was correlated with all types of pornography use.

Boeringer, S.B. (1994). Pornography and sexual aggression: Associations of violent and nonviolent depictions with rape and rape proclivity. Deviant Behavior, 15, 289-304.

The effects of exposure to filmed sexual violence on attitudes toward rape

Males who viewed sexual violence obtained higher scores on scales measuring acceptance of interpersonal violence and rape myth acceptance when compared to males who viewed either a physically violent film or a neutral film.

Weisz, M.G., & Earls, C. M. (1995). The effects of exposure to filmed sexual violence on attitudes toward rape. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 10, 71-84.

The effects of repeated exposure to sexually violent pornography, nonviolent dehumanizing pornography, and erotica

High pornography users were higher in rape myth acceptance, acceptance of violence against women, adversarial sex beliefs, reported likelihood of rape, reported likelihood of forced sex acts and sex callousness than low pornography users.

High pornography users who were shown nonviolent dehumanizing pornography showed higher scores in reported likelihood of rape, sex callousness and sexually aggressive behaviors than high pornography users who weren't shown pornography.

Check, J. V. P., & Guloien, T. H. (1989). The effects of repeated exposure to sexually violent pornography, nonviolent dehumanizing pornography, and erotica. In D. Zillmann & J. Bryan (Eds.), Pornography: Recent research, interpretations, and policy considerations (pp. 159-184). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Pornography and sexual aggression: Are there reliable effects and can we understand them?

Males who were high in hostile masculinity, sexual promiscuity and who used pornography frequently were significantly more likely to have physically and sexually aggressed (7.78) than males who were low in these factors (.4).

Malamuth, N., Addison, T. & Koss, M. (2000). Pornography and sexual aggression: Are there reliable effects and can we understand them? Annual Review of Sex Research, 11, 26-68.

Risk factors for male sexual aggression on college campuses

Participants were 99 undergraduate men with an average age of 20 years. Sexual aggression measured by the Sexual Experiences Survey was correlated with higher scores on the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, the Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence scale, the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs scale, the Sex-Role Stereotyping scale, the Sexual Conservatism scale, the Hostility Toward Women scale, pornography use and alcohol use. Regression analyses indicated that these gender attitudes, pornography use, and alcohol abuse were significant predictors of perpetration of sexual violence.

Carr, J. & VanDeusen, K. (2004). Risk factors for male sexual aggression on college campuses. Journal of Family Violence, 19, 279-289.

Predicting sexual aggression: The role of pornography in the context of general and specific risk factors

College males responded to questionnaires assessing their general risk factor (general hostility), two specific risk factors (hostile masculinity and impersonal sex) and their use of pornographic magazines as they relate to sexual aggression. It was found that among men who scored high on both general and specific risk characteristics, frequent pornography consumption increased the risk for sexual aggression.

Vega, V & Malamuth, N. (2007). Predicting sexual aggression: The role of pornography

in the context of general and specific risk factors. Aggressive Behavior, 33, 104–117.

Comparative analysis of juvenile sexual offenders, violent nonsexual offenders and status

Juvenile sex offenders (juvenile rapists and juvenile child molesters) were more likely to have been exposed to pornography (42%) than juvenile non-sex offenders (29%). Juvenile sex offenders were also exposed at an early age (5-8 years old). Juvenile child molesters had been more frequently exposed to pornography.

Ford, M. & Linney, J. A. (1995). Comparative analysis of juvenile sexual offenders, violent nonsexual offenders and status offenders. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 10, 1, 56-70.

Pornography use as a risk marker for an aggressive pattern of behavior among sexually reactive children and adolescents

Sexually reactive children and adolescents (SRCAs), sometimes referred to as juvenile sexual offenders who used pornography compared to those who did not use pornography were more likely to engage in a prominent pattern of lying, a persistent pattern of theft/stealing, to be truant, to frequently con/manipulate others, to engage in arson/firesetting behaviors, to engage in coerced vaginal penetration and forced sexual acts such as oral or digital penetration, to express sexually aggressive remarks (obscurities), and to engage in sex with animals.

Alexy, E., Burgess, A. & Prentky, R. (2009). Pornography use as a risk marker for an aggressive pattern of behavior among sexually reactive children and adolescents. Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association, 14, 442-453.

Exposure to X-rated movies and adolescents' sexual and contraceptive related attitudes and behaviors

Black females 14 to 18 years old were questioned about their exposure to X-rated movies. Exposure to X-rated movies was associated with being more likely to have negative attitudes toward using condoms, to have multiple sex partners, to have sex more frequently, to have not used contraception during the last intercourse, to have not used contraception in the past 6 months, to have a strong desire to conceive, and to test positive for chlamydia .

Wingood, G., DiClemente, R., Harrington, K., Davies, S., Hook, E., & Kim, M. (2001). Exposure to X-rated movies and adolescents' sexual and contraceptive related attitudes and behaviors. Pediatrics, 107, 5, 1116-1119.

Adolescents' Exposure to Sexually Explicit Online Material and Recreational Attitudes Toward Sex

For Dutch adolescents aged 13-18, the use of sexually explicit material related to an increase in recreational attitudes toward sex if they thought the sexually explicit material was realistic. Males used more sexually explicit material, thought it was more realistic and had a more recreational attitude toward sex than females.

Peter, J. & Valkenburg, P. (2006). Adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit online material and recreational attitudes toward sex. Journal of Communication, 56, 639-660.

Exposure to Sexually Explicit Web Sites and Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors

Adolescents exposed to sexually explicit websites (SEWs) were more likely to have multiple lifetime sexual partners, to have had more than one sexual partner in the last 3 months, to have used alcohol or other substances at last sexual encounter, and to have engaged in anal sex. Adolescents who visit SEWs display higher sexual permissiveness scores compared with those who have never been exposed, indicating a more permissive attitude.

Braun-Courville, D. & Rojas, M. (2009). Exposure to sexually explicit web sites and adolescent sexual attitudes and behaviors. Journal of Adolescent Health, 45, 156-162.

The mass media are an important context for adolescents' sexual behavior

The media that teenagers watch has a high level of sexual content. The majority of sexual content in the media depicts risk-free, recreational sexual behavior between non married people. Adolescents who are exposed to more sexual content in the media, and who perceive greater support from the media for teen sexual behavior, report greater intentions to engage in sexual intercourse and more sexual activity.

L'Engle, K. L., Brown, J. & Kenneavy, K. (2006). The mass media are an important context for adolescents' sexual behavior. Journal of Adolescent Health, 38, 4, 186-192.

X-Rated Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors Associated With U.S. Early Adolescents' Exposure to Sexually Explicit Media

Correlates of use and subsequent sexual attitudes and behaviors predicted by exposure to sexually explicit content (i.e., pornography and erotica) in adult magazines, X-rated movies, and the Internet were examined in a prospective survey of a diverse sample of early adolescents (average age at baseline = 13.6 years; $N = 967$). Longitudinal analyses showed that early exposure for males predicted less progressive gender role attitudes, more permissive sexual norms, more sexual harassment perpetration, and having oral sex and sexual intercourse two years later. Early exposure for females predicted subsequently less progressive gender role attitudes, and having oral sex and sexual intercourse.

Brown, J. & L'Engle, K. (2009). X-Rated: Sexual attitudes and behaviors associated with U.S. early adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit media. *Communication Research*, 36, 129-151.

Sexy media matter: Exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television, and magazines predicts black and white adolescents' sexual behavior

Teens were interviewed at baseline when he or she was 12 to 14 years old and again 2 years later. A sexual media diet (SMD) was constructed by weighting the frequency of use of 4 media by the frequency of sexual content in each television show, movie, music album, and magazine the teen used regularly. White adolescents in the top quintile of sexual media diet when 12 to 14 years old were 2.2 times more likely to have had sexual intercourse when 14 to 16 years old than those who were in the lowest SMD quintile.

Brown, J., L'Engle, K., Pardun, C., Guo, G., Kenneavy, K., & Jackson, C. (2006). Sexy media matter: Exposure to sexual content in music, movies, television, and magazines predicts black and white adolescents' sexual behavior. *Pediatrics*, 117, 1018-1027.

Does television exposure affect emerging adults' attitudes and assumptions about sexual relationships? Correlational and experimental confirmation

A multiethnic sample of 259 undergraduates aged 18–22 was assigned to view a set of clips depicting either 1 of 3 sexual stereotypes or neutral, nonsexual content. The sexual stereotypes included (1) dating is a game or recreational sport; (2) women are sexual objects whose value is based on their physical appearance; and (3) men are sex-driven creatures who have trouble being faithful. Media exposure was expected to be associated both with stronger endorsement of these sexual stereotypes and with higher expectations of peer sexual activity (i.e., a stronger sense that “everyone is doing it”). Participants then completed measures assessing their attitudes about sexual roles and relationships, their assumptions about the sexual experiences of their peers, and their regular viewing habits. Both correlational and experimental connections emerged between TV viewing and students' sexual attitudes and assumptions. Results indicated that for each theme, women who viewed more hours of music videos and prime-time programming, who watched TV intently either for entertainment or for learning purposes,

and who identified more strongly with TV's popular female characters were also more likely to support these notions about sexual relationships. For men, viewing amounts appeared to be a stronger force than viewer involvement, with much of the contribution carried by music video consumption. Here, the more hours of music videos men watched, the more strongly they endorsed each of the gender and sexual stereotypes examined.

Ward, L. M. (2002). Does television exposure affect emerging adults' attitudes and assumptions about sexual relationships? Correlational and experimental confirmation. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 31, 1–15.

Watching sex on television predicts adolescent initiation of sexual behavior.

Youth 12-17 in the 90th percentile of TV sex viewing had a predicted probability of intercourse initiation in the next year that was approximately double that of youth in the 10th percentile. Exposure to TV showing the risks of sex was related to not moving forward toward sexual behaviors in the following year.

Collins, R., Elliott, M., Berry, S., Kanouse, D., Kunkel, D., Hunter, S. & Miu, A. (2004). Watching sex on television predicts adolescent initiation of sexual behavior. *Pediatrics*, 114, 3, e280-e289.

Does watching sex on television predict teen pregnancy? Findings from a national longitudinal survey of youth

Teens who were exposed to high levels of television sexual content (90th percentile) were twice as likely to experience pregnancy in the subsequent 3 years, compared to those with lower levels of exposure (10th percentile). Teen's base rate of media consumption was measured when they were 12-17 years old and the outcome measures were taken when they were 15-20 years old.

Chandra, A., Martino, S., Collins, R., Elliott, M., Berry, S., Kanouse, D. & Miu, A. (2008). Does watching sex on television predict teen pregnancy? Findings from a national longitudinal survey of youth. *Pediatrics*, 122, 1047-1054.

Adolescents' exposure to a sexualized media environment and their notions of women as sex objects

Exposure to sexually explicit online movies was significantly related to beliefs about women as sex objects for both male and female 13-18 year-old Dutch adolescents.

Peter, J. & Valkenburg, P. (2007). Adolescents' exposure to a sexualized media environment and their notions of women as sex objects. *Sex Roles*, 56, 381–395.

Use of pornography and self-reported engagement in sexual violence among adolescents

Reading and viewing pornographic material (magazines, comics, films and videos) was linked to perpetrating sexual violence (both sexual harassment and forced sex) for both male and female adolescents. Reading and viewing pornographic material was linked to being a victim of sexual violence (both sexual harassment and forced sex) for female adolescents. Reading and viewing pornographic material was linked to being the victim of forced sex for male adolescents.

Bonino, S., Ciairano, S. Rabaglietti, E. & Cattelino, E. (2006). Use of pornography and self-reported engagement in sexual violence among adolescents. European Journal of Developmental Psychology, 3, 3, 265-288.

Effects of violent pornography upon viewers rape myth beliefs: A study of Japanese males

Japanese males who were exposed to a rape depiction in which the woman enjoyed the rape were more likely to believe that women in general enjoy rape and make false accusations of rape when compared to males who were exposed to a rape depiction in which the women displayed pain.

Ohbuchi, K. Ikeda, T. & Takeuchi, G. (1994). Effects of violent pornography upon viewers rape myth beliefs: A study of Japanese males. Psychology, Crime & Law, 1, 71-81.

Correlates of attitudes toward sexual harassment among early adolescents

Early adolescent males who viewed mostly R and X (NC-17) rated films had a more accepting attitude toward sexual harassment than males who viewed mostly G, PG and PG-13 films. Early adolescent females who listened to more pop music were more accepting of sexual harassment than females who listened to little pop music.

Strouse, J., Goodwin, M. & Roscoe, B. (1994). Correlates of attitudes toward sexual harassment among early adolescents. Sex Roles, 31, 559-577.

“Boys will be boys” and other gendered accounts: An exploration of victims excuses and justifications for unwanted sexual contact and coercion

One in five women who reveal an incident of sexual victimization excuse or justify their situation by suggesting that male sexual aggression is natural, normal within dating relationships, didn't hurt anyone, is caused by outside factors such as alcohol, isn't really rape unless there were physical injuries or was the victim's fault. In addition, only 19% of victims reported the incident to the police.

Weiss, K. (2009). “Boys will be boys” and other gendered accounts: An exploration of victims' excuses and justifications for unwanted sexual contact and coercion. Violence Against Women, 15, 810-834.

Cross-sectional predictors of sexual assault perpetration in a community sample of single African American and Caucasian men

Almost a quarter (24.5%) of men acknowledged committing an act since the age of 14 that met standard legal definitions of attempted or completed rape; an additional 39% had committed another type of sexual assault involving forced sexual contact or verbal coercion. The number of sexual assaults perpetrated by participants was associated with the effects of childhood sexual abuse, adolescent delinquency, alcohol problems, sexual dominance, positive attitudes about casual sexual relationships, and pressure from peers to engage in sexual relationships. Additionally, empathy buffered the relationship between sexual dominance and perpetration so that the greater the empathy the males showed the less likely they were to engage in perpetration at each level of sexual dominance. Of the 40 subjects whose behavior met the legal definition of rape or attempted rape only 5 called it rape.

Abbey, A., Parkhill, M., BeShears, R., Clinton-Sherrod, A. M., & Zawacki, T. (2006). Cross-sectional predictors of sexual assault perpetration in a community sample of single African American and Caucasian men. *Aggressive Behavior*, 32, 54-67.

The use of sexually explicit stimuli by rapists, child molesters and non-offenders

Sex offenders show a high rate of use of hard core pornography: child molesters (67%), incest offenders (53%), rapists (83%) compared to non-offenders (29%). Child molesters (37%) and rapists (35%) were more likely to use pornography as an instigator to offending than were incest offenders (13%). The material used to instigate offending was often adult and consensual pornography.

Marshall, W. L. (1988). The use of sexually explicit stimuli by rapists, child molesters and non-offenders. *Journal of Sex Research*, 25, 2, 267-288.

Pathways in the offending process of extrafamilial sexual child molesters

Two pathways to offending were identified: the non coercive pathway and the coercive pathway. Subjects using the non coercive pathway had generally used pornography (50%), had deviant sexual fantasies before their offenses (71%) and had cognitive distortions (64%).

Proulx, J., Perreault, C. & Ouimet, M. (1999). Pathways in the offending process of extrafamilial sexual child molesters. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 11, 2, 117-129.

Pornography use and sexual aggression: The impact of frequency and type of pornography use on recidivism among sexual offenders

In this study, we examined the unique contribution of pornography consumption to the longitudinal prediction of criminal recidivism in a sample of 341 child molesters. After controlling for general and specific risk factors for sexual aggression, pornography added significantly to the prediction of recidivism. Statistical interactions indicated that frequency of pornography use was primarily a risk factor for higher-risk offenders, when compared with lower-risk offenders, and that content of pornography (i.e., pornography containing deviant content) was a risk factor for all groups. For those who viewed deviant pornography, the predicted odds of criminal recidivism increased by 177%, the predicted odds for violent (including sexual) recidivism increased by 185%, and the predicted odds of sexual recidivism was 233%.

Kingston, D. A., Fedoroff, P., Firestone, P., Curry, S., Bradford, J. M. (2008) Pornography use and sexual aggression: The impact of frequency and type of pornography use on recidivism among sexual offenders. Aggressive Behavior, 34, 4, 341-351.

The criminal histories and later offending of child pornography offenders

201 adult male child pornography offenders were examined for re offending. Child pornography offenders with prior criminal records were significantly more likely to offend again in any way during the follow-up period. Child pornography offenders who had committed a prior or concurrent contact sexual offense were the most likely to offend again, either generally or sexually.

Seto, M. & Eke, A. (2005). The criminal histories and later offending of child pornography offenders. Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment, 17, 2, 201-210.

The ages of fathers in California adolescent births, 1993

School aged mothers have partners who are older. Men who have finished their schooling father two-thirds of the infants born to school aged mothers. These men are on average 4.2 years older than senior high mothers and 6.8 years older than junior high mothers.

Males, M. & Chew, K.S. Y (1996). The ages of fathers in California adolescent births, 1993. American Journal of Public Health, 86, 565-568.

Child pornography and the Internet

Almost one third of subjects thought that downloading child pornography from a newsgroup was legal although it is illegal.

Mccabe, K. (2000). Child pornography and the Internet. Social Science Computer Review, 18, 73-76.

Older adolescents' positive attitudes toward younger adolescents as sexual partners.

Subjects were 710 Norwegian 18-19 year olds attending non vocational high schools. Some likelihood of having sex with preadolescents (less than 12 years old) was reported by 5.9% of the males; 19.1 % of the males indicated some likelihood of having sex with a 13-14 year old.

The 19.1% who were willing to have sex with a 13-14 year old reported:

- More high frequency drinking
- More alcohol related problems
- Earlier sexual initiation
- More conduct problems
- Poorer psychosocial adjustment
- More high frequency pornography use
- Having more friends who are interested in child pornography and violent pornography
- Greater use of coercion to obtain sexual favors
- More buying and selling of sex

Hegna, H., Mossige, S. & Wichstrom, L. (2004). Older adolescents' positive attitudes toward younger adolescents as sexual partners. *Adolescence*, 39, 156, 627-651.

University males sexual interest in children: Predicting potential indices of "pedophilia" in a nonforensic sample

A survey was administered to 193 male undergraduate students regarding their sexual interest in children, as well as their responses to a number of questions theoretically relevant to pedophilia. In total, 21% of subjects reported sexual attraction to some small children, 9% described sexual fantasies involving children, 5% admitted to having masturbated to such fantasies, and 7% indicated some likelihood of having sex with a child if they could avoid detection and punishment. These sexual interests were associated with negative early sexual experiences, masturbation to pornography, self-reported likelihood of raping a woman, frequent sex partners, sexual conflicts, and attitudes supportive of sexual dominance over women. The data did not, however, support clinical theories regarding sexual repression or impulse-control problems among potential pedophiles.

Note: did not correlate with use of pornography but masturbation to pornography.

Briere, J. & Runtz, M. (1989). University males sexual interest in children: Predicting potential indices of "pedophilia" in a nonforensic sample. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 13, 65-75.

Sexualized innocence: Effects of magazine ads portraying adult women as sexy little girls

Subjects were shown magazine ads that contained images of nature or adult sexy women or adult sexy women portrayed as little girls. They were then given the Child Sexual Abuse Myth Scale. There was more acceptance of child sexual abuse myths for those who saw the sexy women portrayed as little girls and for those who saw the sexy adult women when compared to those who saw nature images. In addition, the greater the acceptance of child sexual abuse myths, the more normal the subject thought it was to be attracted to young girls and the less concerned the subject was about women posed as young girls in various media.

Machia, M. & Lamb, S. (2009). Sexualized innocence: Effects of magazine ads portraying adult women as sexy little girls. *Journal of Media Psychology*, 21,1,15-24.

The relationship between pornography usage and child molesting

Approximately 93 percent of the child molesters reported having some fantasies about committing sexual offenses against children. The child molesters were far more likely to have used more pornography in adulthood and the most common type of materials were "soft-core" materials, which involved nudity or consenting sexual activities between adults. Some child molesters reported a cathartic effect of viewing pornography, but this perception was not supported by other results of this study in that over one third of the child molesters reported using pornographic materials shortly before committing a sexual offense

Wheeler, D. L. (1997). The relationship between pornography usage and child molesting. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A. Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol 57(8-A), pp. 3691.

The role of cognitive distortions in paedophilic offending: Internet and contact offenders compared

Contrary to the expectation that contact offenders would have more cognitive distortions, it was found that Internet offenders had more cognitive distortions that children are sexual beings.

Howitt, D. & Sheldon, K. (2007). The role of cognitive distortions in paedophilic offending: Internet and contact offenders compared. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 13, 5, 469-486.

Use of pornography in the criminal and developmental histories of sex offenders

Child molesters when compared to rapists indicated:

- More exposure to pornography as an adult
- More use of pornography prior to criminal offenses
- More use of pornography during criminal offenses
- More use of pornography to relieve the impulse to commit an offense
- More overall influence of pornography on life

Carter, D. L., Prentky, R. A., Knight, R. A. & Vanderveer, P. L. (1987). Use of pornography in the criminal and developmental histories of sex offenders. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 2, 2, 196-211.

Self-reported sexual interest in children: Sex differences and psychosocial correlates in a university sample

A sample of 180 female and 99 male university students were surveyed regarding their sexual interest in children. Males reported sexual attraction to at least one child more often than did females. Both males and females reported very low rates of sexual fantasies about children, masturbation to such fantasies, or potential likelihood of sexual contact with a child. Males' sexual attraction to children was associated with:

- Lower self-esteem
- Greater sexual conflicts
- More sexual impulsivity
- Lower scores on the Socialization scale of the California Psychological Inventory
- Greater use of pornography depicting consenting adult sex
- More self-reported difficulty attracting age-appropriate sexual partners

Smiljanich, K. & Briere, J. (1996). Self-reported sexual interest in children: Sex differences and psychosocial correlates in a university sample. Violence and Victims, 11, 1, 39-50.

The Butner study redux: A report of the incidence of hands-on child victimization by child pornography offenders

Subjects were 155 imprisoned child pornography offenders. Information known at the time of sentencing was compared to information known at the end of their treatment program in prison. At the time of sentencing, 115 (74%) subjects had no documented hands-on victims. The number of victims known at the time of sentencing was 75, or an average of 1.88 (SD=1.88) victims per offender. By the end of treatment, 24 (15%) subjects denied they committed hands-on sexual abuse, and 131 subjects (85%) admitted they had at least one hands-on sexual offense, a 59% increase in the number of subjects with known hands on offenses. The number of reported victims known at the end of treatment, among all offenders, was 1,777, an average of 13.56 (SD=30.11) victims per offender. When analyzed separately, we found that the 40 subjects who had known histories of hands-on sexual offending at the time of sentencing disclosed an average of 19.4 victims during their treatment period. In comparison, the 115 subjects with no known histories of these crimes ultimately disclosed an average of 8.7 victims.

In fact, of the 24 subjects in our sample who denied they committed a hands-on offense at the end of treatment, nine were polygraphed, and only two "passed." In other words, less than 2% of subjects who entered treatment without known hands-on

offenses were verified to be “just pictures” cases. It is noteworthy that both of these offenders remarked that while they had not molested a child prior to their arrest for the instant offense, with access and opportunity they would have been at risk for engaging in hands-on molestation. This calls into question whether it is pragmatically, not to mention theoretically, useful to discriminate between “child pornographers” and “child abusers” or even “pedophiles”

Bourke, M. & Hernandez, A. (2009). The Butner study redux: A report of the incidence of hands-on child victimization by child pornography offenders. Journal of Family Violence, 24, 183-191.

Child Pornography and the Internet: Perpetuating a cycle of abuse

Interviews were with 13 men who were convicted of downloading child pornography.

They were influenced by superficial cues which allowed the viewer to believe that the children in the pictures were consenting and enjoyed being photographed. “no kids being hurt” “and they had to look happy.. I mean I wasn’t looking for rape or anything”.

Permission-giving beliefs “It made me want to do the things I wanted to do. It gave me more courage to do them...knowing that I’ve seen it there...they were doing it.. I can do it.”

Teaching skills “I copied what I’d seen on the computer”.

Tolerance “It seemed to be getting younger and younger...as the more I got into the sites and more I diversified the more you could ...you know...the harder the pornography got... seemed to be getting harder and harder.”

Internet effect “The children side of it came into being when I discovered this stuff on the Internet.” “So I then got into this kind of regime of finding hard core porn...the sort that if I had...the nerve I would have bought a magazine that showed this kind of material in a shop but then there’d be a problem of sneaking the magazine back into the house and then accessing that material privately.”

Quayle, E. & Taylor, M. (2002). Child Pornography and the Internet: Perpetuating a cycle of abuse. Deviant Behavior, 23, 4, 331-361.

Unpublished research

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police, crime and live pornography

Chiefs of Police in the state of Pennsylvania were asked if live pornography (strip clubs, pornography shops with peep shows, etc) caused an increase in crime and a decrease in the quality of life in a community.

The majority of chiefs of police felt that it did increase crime and reduced the quality of life in a community. Chiefs who had those activities in their own communities felt even more strongly that it caused crime.

Layden, M A