

Annex A. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Table 1: Inclusion criteria for REA studies by review questions

Inclusion criteria	I	I	III
Participants			
Adults both genders	√	√	√
Children both genders	X	X	√
People who have participated/are participating in making EPM ¹⁴	X	X	√
Settings			
All geographical/national/social settings	√	√	√
Study designs			
Randomised controlled studies, non randomised parallel group studies, interrupted time series studies, before-and-after studies	√	√	√
Cohort studies	√	√	√
Case control studies	√	√	√
Cross sectional studies	√	√	√
Case studies	√	√	√
Qualitative designs	√	√	√
Questionnaire surveys	√	√	√
Systematic reviews/meta-analyses	√	√	√
Aims of studies included			
Interventions aimed at reducing sexual or violent offending	√	√	X
Studies of the making of EPM	X	X	√
Studies of viewing/use of EPM in natural or experimental settings	√	√	√
Studies of women/children/men in contact with users of EPM	√	√	X
Included outcomes			
Attitudes, beliefs and behaviours of viewers/users of EPM	√	√	X
Health (psychosocial* and physical**) of those who have participated in making EPM	X	X	√
Sexual and violent offending	X	√	√
Health (psychosocial and physical) of those in contact with users of EPM	√	√	X
Included reporting formats			
Studies published in peer-reviewed journals and in books by academic publishers	√	√	√
Funder published research reports	√	√	√
Grey literature	√	√	√
Notes:			
√ = inclusion criterion;			
X = not an inclusion criterion			
* Psychosocial health includes depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, self-efficacy, self-esteem, quality of life, perceived social support			
** Physical health includes deaths, physical injuries, including harm, chronic health disorders, sexual health, general measures of physical health.			

14 EPM stands for extreme pornographic material.

Table 2: Exclusion criteria for REA studies**Exclusion criteria****Participants**

Studies that do not distinguish between the following groups:

- Users of EPM
- Makers of EPM
- Those used in the making of EPM

Settings

No exclusion criteria based on settings

Study aims excluded

Studies of the effects of viewing/use of EPM by children

Excluded outcomes

No exclusion criteria based on outcomes

Excluded reporting formats

Abstract not available in English

Self-published research reports

PhD theses, Masters and undergraduate dissertations

Annex B. Methodological appraisal of included studies

Methodological appraisal of qualitative studies¹⁵

Screening questions		Comments	Score		
Question	0		1	2	
1	Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research? And is it related to the REA topic?				
2	Is a qualitative methodology appropriate? <i>Does the research set out to interpret or illuminate the actions and/or subjective experiences of research participants?</i>				
Continue only if score on <u>each</u> of questions 1 and 2 is one or more					
Detailed questions – appropriate research design					
3a	Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?				
b	Have the reasons for the particular elements of the design been discussed and justified? Especially choice of data collection methods (interviews, focus groups, diaries, etc.)				
Detailed questions – sampling					
4a	Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?				
b	Has the researcher explained how the participants were selected and recruited?				
c	Have the researchers explained why the participants included were the most appropriate to provide information sought?				
d	Were there any issues with recruitment? – e.g. response rate/ineligibility				
Detailed questions – data collection					
5a	Were the data collected in a way that addressed the research issues?				
b	Was the setting for data collection justified?				
c	Is it clear how data was collected? i.e. who by and over what time period				
d	Is the form of data clearly specified? (tape, notes)				
e	Is there a description of the method of data collection (e.g. in interviews, was topic guide used etc.)				
f	Have they justified methods chosen? (for example why audio taping, why notes)				
g	Is saturation of data discussed?				
h	If methods were modified during the study, has it been explained how and why? (if methods were not modified score 2)				

15 The questions are based on those that have been developed by the national CASP collaboration for qualitative methodologies. © Milton Keynes Primary Care Trust 2002. All rights reserved. The modifications to CASP original questions and the scoring system used is based on that used by Feder *et al.*, 2006.

Question	Comments	Score		
		0	1	2
Reflexivity (research partnership relations/recognition of researcher bias)				
6a	Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?			
b	Has the researcher critically examined their role, potential bias and influence during: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formulation of research questions • data collection, including sample recruitment and choice of location? 			
Ethical Issues				
7a	Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?			
b	Are there sufficient details of how study was explained to participants for the reader to assess if ethical standards were maintained?			
c	Has the researcher discussed issues raised like informed consent, confidentiality and any potential effects of study on participants?			
d	Approval from an ethics committee? (score 1 for unsure)			
Data Analysis				
8a	Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?			
b	Is there a reasonably full description of analysis process?			
c	If thematic analysis used, is it clear how themes were developed from the data? (score 2 if thematic analysis not used)			
d	Is it clear how the data presented were selected from the sample? (e.g. selection of quotes used)			
e	Is sufficient data presented to support the findings?			
f	What extent is contradictory data taken into account/discussed?			
g	Did the researcher examine own role, potential bias and influence during analysis and selection of data for presentation?			
Findings				
9a	Is there a clear statement of findings?			
b	Is there adequate discussion of the evidence both for and against the researcher's arguments?			
c	Has the researcher discussed credibility of findings? (e.g. triangulation, respondent validation, more than one researcher)			
d	Are the findings discussed in relation to the original research question?			

Methodological appraisal of quantitative studies – cohort study¹⁶

Screening questions		Comments	Score		
Question	0		1	2	
1	<p>Did the study address a clearly focused issue?</p> <p><i>HINT: A question can be focused in terms of: - the population studied - the risk factors studied - the outcomes considered - is it clear whether the study tried to detect harmful effects?</i></p>				
2	<p>Did the authors use an appropriate method to answer their question?</p> <p><i>HINT: Consider - Is a cohort study a good way of answering the question under the circumstances? – Did it address the study question?</i></p>				
<p>Continue only if score on <u>each</u> of questions 1 and 2 is one or more</p>					
<p>Detailed questions</p>					
3a	<p>Was the cohort recruited in an acceptable way?</p> <p><i>HINT: We are looking for selection bias which might compromise the generalisability of the findings.</i></p>				
b	Was the cohort representative of a defined population?				
c	Was there something special about the cohort? (score 2 for answer no)				
d	Was everybody included who should have been included?				
4a	<p>Was the exposure to PM accurately measured to minimize bias?</p> <p><i>HINT: We are looking for measurement or classification bias: -</i></p>				
b	Did they use objective measurements?				
c	Do the measures truly reflect what you want them to (have they been validated)?				
d	Were all the subjects classified into exposure groups using the same procedure?				
5a	<p>Were the outcome(s) accurately measured to minimize bias?</p> <p><i>HINT: We are looking for measurement or classification bias.</i></p>				
b	Did they use objective measurements?				
c	Do the measures truly reflect what was wanted (have they been validated)?				
d	Has a reliable system been established for measuring outcomes?				
e	Were the measurement methods similar across different groups in the cohort? -				
f	Were the outcome assessors blinded to exposure to PM?				
6a	<p>Have the authors identified all important confounding factors? List the ones you think might be important, that the authors missed. HINT: - Look for restriction in design, and techniques e.g. modelling, stratified-, regression-, or sensitivity analysis to correct, control or adjust for confounding factors</p>				
b	Have they taken account of the confounding factors in the design and/or analysis?				

¹⁶ The questions are drawn from those that have been developed by the national CASP collaboration. The scoring system used is based on that used by Feder *et al.*, 2006.

Question	Comments	Score		
		0	1	2
7a Was the follow-up of subjects complete enough? <i>HINT: -The persons that are lost to follow-up may have different outcomes than those available for assessment</i>				
b Was the follow-up of subjects long enough? <i>HINT: - The effects should have had long enough to reveal themselves. In an open or dynamic cohort, was there anything special about the outcome of the people leaving, or the exposure of the people entering the cohort?</i>				

Methodological appraisal of quantitative studies – study with a comparison group¹⁷

Screening questions		Score		
Question	Comments	0	1	2
1 Did the study address a clearly focused issue? <i>HINT: A question can be focused in terms of: - the population studied - the risk factors studied - the outcomes considered - is it clear whether the study tried to detect harmful effects?</i>				
2 Did the authors use an appropriate method to answer their question? <i>HINT: Consider</i>				
- <i>Is a case control study an appropriate way of answering the question under the circumstances? (Is the outcome rare or harmful?)</i>				
- <i>Did it address the study question?</i>				
Continue only if score on <u>each</u> of questions 1 and 2 is one or more				
Detailed questions				
3a Were the cases (those exposed to PM) recruited in an acceptable way? <i>HINT: We are looking for selection bias which might compromise the generalisability of the findings:</i>				
b Are the cases defined precisely?				
c Were the cases representative of a defined population (geographically and/or temporally)?				
d Was there an established reliable system for selecting all the cases?				
e Is the time-frame of the study relevant to the outcomes measured?				
f Were a sufficient number of cases selected?				
g Was there a power calculation?				
4a Were the controls selected in an acceptable way? <i>HINT: We are looking for selection bias which might compromise the generalisability of the findings</i>				
b Were the controls representative of a defined population (geographically and/or temporally)				

¹⁷ The questions are drawn from those that have been developed by the national CASP collaboration. The scoring system used is based on that used by Feder *et al.*, 2006.

Question	Comments	Score		
		0	1	2
c	Was there something special about the controls?			
d	Was the non-response high?			
e	Are they matched, population based or randomly selected? [score 0 for no answer, 2 for explanation that satisfies, 1 for unclear explanation]			
f	Were there a sufficient number of controls selected?			
5a	Was the exposure to PM clearly defined and accurately measured to minimize bias? HINT: We are looking for measurement or classification bias: -			
b	Did they use objective measurements?			
c	Do the measures truly reflect what you want them to (have they been validated)?			
d	Were all the subjects classified into exposure groups using the same procedure?			
6a	Were the outcome(s) accurately measured to minimize bias? HINT: We are looking for measurement or classification bias.			
b	Did they use objective measurements?			
c	Do the measures truly reflect what was wanted (have they been validated)?			
d	Has a reliable system been established for measuring outcomes?			
e	Were the measurement methods similar across different groups in the cases and controls? -			
f	Were the outcome assessors blinded to exposure to PM?			
7a	Have the authors accounted all relevant confounding factors? List any you think might be important, that the authors missed (genetic, environmental and socio-economic) <i>HINT:</i> - <i>Look for restriction in design.</i>			
b	Have the authors taken account of the potential confounding factors in the design and/or in their analysis? <i>HINT:</i> - <i>Look for restriction in design, and techniques e.g. modelling, stratified-, regression-, or sensitivity analysis to correct, control or adjust for confounding factors.</i>			

Methodological appraisal of quantitative studies – correlational study¹⁸

For studies described as correlational, establish what level measurement was carried out in the study.

- If measures are carried out at the level of the individual person, then the study can be assessed using the checklist for cohort study or study with comparison group as appropriate.
- If measures are carried out only at the level of a group and the data cannot be related to individuals, then the study is to be excluded from further consideration. It should be assigned a score of 0 per cent.¹⁹

18 The questions are drawn from those that have been developed by the national CASP collaboration. The scoring system used is based on that used by Feder *et al.* 2006.

19 As discussed and agreed with REA steering group at Home Office, 5th December 2005.

Methodological appraisal of quantitative studies – systematic review/meta-analysis²⁰

Screening questions		Score		
Question	Comments	0	1	2
1	Did the study ask a clearly focused question? <i>Consider if the question is 'focused' in terms of:</i> – <i>the population studied</i> – <i>the intervention given or exposure</i> – <i>the outcomes considered</i>			
2	Did the review include the right type of study? <i>Consider if the included studies:</i> – <i>address the review's question</i> – <i>have an appropriate study design</i>			
Continue only if score on <u>each</u> of questions 1 and 2 is one or more				
Detailed questions				
3a	Did the reviewers try to identify all relevant studies? <i>Consider:</i> – <i>which bibliographic databases were used</i> – <i>if there was follow-up from reference lists</i> – <i>if there was personal contact with experts</i>			
b	Did the reviewers search for unpublished studies?			
c	Did the reviewers search for non-English language studies?			
4a	Did the reviewers assess the quality of the included studies? <i>Consider:</i> – <i>if a clear, pre-determined strategy was used to determine which studies were included.</i>			
b	Was a scoring system used?			
c	Was each paper assessed by more than one assessor?			
5	If the results of the studies have been combined, was it reasonable to do so? [Score 2 if combination was not carried out] <i>Consider whether:</i> – <i>the results of each study are clearly displayed</i> – <i>the results were similar from study to study (look for tests of heterogeneity)</i> – <i>the reasons for any variations in results are discussed.</i>			
6a	Were the findings reported clearly?			
b	Is a confidence interval <u>or</u> p value reported?			
7	Were the strengths and weaknesses of the studies discussed?			

20 The questions are drawn from those that have been developed by the national CASP collaboration. The scoring system used is based on that used by Feder *et al.* 2006.

Annex C. Data extraction table for included studies

Extraction table

1. Publication details
2. Country/ies
3. Setting
4. Pub year
5. Data collection year
6. Main aims (as specified in paper)
7. Study design
8. Structure of data collected
9. Participants
10. Type of pornography studied
11. Match of type of pornography studied with EPM definition²¹
12. Eligibility criteria for participants
13. How participants recruited
14. Payment for participation?
15. Number of participants approached
16. Number of participants who took part in the study
17. Response rate
18. Lowest age
19. Upper age
20. Mean age
21. Ethnicity
22. Socio-economic status
23. Marital status
24. Where did data collection take place
25. Data collection method
26. How saturation was reached (qualitative studies)
27. What effects of pornography were studied (and on who)
28. Major themes identified in study
29. Findings about effects on those who access PM
30. Findings about effects of PM on sexual or violent offending
31. Findings about effects of the making of PM on those who participate in making
32. Strengths of papers (as author states)
33. Limitations of the paper (as author states)
34. Conclusions of the author

21 EPM defined as “actual scenes or realistic depictions of:

- a) explicit intercourse or oral sex with an animal;
- b) explicit sexual interference with a human corpse;
- c) explicit serious violence in a sexual context; d) explicit serious sexual violence”.

Explicit is further defined as “intended to cover activity which can be clearly seen and is not hidden, disguised or implied”; serious violence as “will involve or will appear to involve serious bodily harm in a context or setting which is sexual – for example, images of suffocation or hanging with sexual references in the way the scenes are presented” and serious sexual violence as “will involve or will appear to involve serious bodily harm where the violence is sexual”.

Annex D. Index of five meta-analyses and summaries of 48 primary studies included in the REA with methodological appraisal scores and (for experimental studies) effect sizes

This annex follows the order and structure of the report around the REA research questions with study summaries listed under each based on the hierarchy of evidence: meta-analyses, followed by experimental studies, non-experimental quantitative studies and qualitative studies. It lists the five meta-analyses with methodological appraisal scores and effect sizes. Full summaries of the meta-analyses are in the text of the report. This annex contains full summaries of the 48 primary studies that met the REA quality and inclusion criteria with effect sizes. All entries clearly indicate whether the study is unique to the REA or also in one or more of the meta-analyses. Altogether this annex comprises the body of empirical evidence identified in the REA on which the summary of its findings and conclusions are based.

Experimental studies under laboratory conditions

Aggression after exposure to extreme pornographic material

Meta Analysis One

Allen, D'Alessio, Brezgel (1995a) *The Effects of Pornography: Aggression After Exposure*. Score 91.5 per cent 30 studies with a sample size of 2011.

Consumption of material depicting non-violent sexual activity increased aggressive behaviour: the observed average correlation was positive ($r=.171$, $k=24$, $n=1,229$) from a homogenous grouping ($X^2(23) = 33.71$, $p>.05$). "The effect indicates that exposure to non-violent pornography increased the subsequent aggressive behaviour. The observed correlation is significantly different from zero." (p 271).

Exposure to violent pornography exhibited the largest positive correlation ($r=.216$, $k=7$, $n=353$) and was significantly different from zero $t(351)=4.13$. "The violent pornography group exhibited the largest positive correlation... this is significantly different from zero" (p 271).

Study 1

Donnerstein (1980) *Aggressive erotica and violence against women*. Score 50 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Donnerstein (1980) conducted an experiment designed to examine the effects of aggressive-erotic stimuli on male aggression towards females. The study involved 120 male students and the extreme pornographic material employed involved a graphic depiction of the rape of a woman at gunpoint (p 271). Students were angered or treated in a neutral manner by a male or female confederate, and then shown either a neutral, erotic or aggressive-erotic film and given the opportunity to aggress against the male or the female via the delivery of electric shocks. The results indicated that the aggressive-erotic film was effective in increasing aggression against the female. Subjects who watched the aggressive-erotic film displayed increased aggression towards the female confederate, $F(1, 108) = 33.51$, $p < 0.01$. Even non-angered subjects showed an increase in aggression toward the female after viewing the aggressive film, $F(1, 108) = 4.63$, $p < .05$. (p 269) Displays of aggression were higher towards female confederates, when compared to male confederates, after viewing the aggressive-erotic film, $F(1, 108) = 10.23$, $p < 0.01$. A $2 \times 2 \times 3$ ANOVA on the mean shock intensity administered to the confederate revealed significant effects (p 274).

Study 2

Zillmann, Bryant and Carveth (1981) *The Effect of Erotica Featuring Sadomasochism and Bestiality on Motivated Intermale Aggression*. Score 67.5 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

The REA identified a study conducted by Zillmann, Bryant and Carveth (1981) on pornography and aggression involving exposure to sadomasochism and bestiality (the latter falling within the HO definition of extreme pornographic material). In this experiment forty male subjects 'were provoked by a same-sex peer, exposed to (1) comparatively non-arousing, pleasant erotica (girlie fare), (2) arousing, displeasing and non-aggressive erotica (bestiality), (3) arousing, displeasing and aggressive erotica (sadomasochism), or (4) not exposed to erotica'. Following exposure, subjects were then provided with an opportunity to retaliate against their annoyer. Aggression was measured by inflicting deliberate pain in taking blood pressure rather than electric shocks. Exposure to the bestiality and sadomasochism condition increased retaliatory aggression relative to no exposure: Pressure-time for the no exposure condition (23.2a); non-arousing, pleasing, non-aggressive condition (15.7a); arousing, displeasing, non-aggressive condition (73.6b); arousing, displeasing, aggressive condition (68.0b); provided an F value of $F(3,36) = 3.77, p < .05$. "Retaliatory behaviour was significantly affected by exposure to communication." (p 157). The authors conclude that 'if exposure to such erotic fare as bestiality or sadomasochism proves disturbing (and it apparently has this effect on many young men), this exposure further aggravates the provoked individual and thus promotes motivated aggression'(p 158).

Studies 3 and 4

Donnerstein and Berkowitz (1981) *Victim reactions in aggressive erotic films as a factor in violence against women*. Score 59 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Donnerstein and Berkowitz (1981) report on two studies both designed 'to investigate whether the behavioural characteristics of the people in erotic films and the nature of the targets available for aggression afterward can affect subsequent aggression' (p 710). Pornographic material involved gang rape with physical violence, with the woman portrayed as 'smiling' in one, and in the other as 'suffering' (p 713). In experiment one 80 male students were 'angered' by a male or female confederate followed by viewing one of the four films and then being allowed to aggress against the confederate by giving an electric shock. The results showed that the pornographic material had no affect on shocks given to the male, but that both types of aggressive films increased aggression towards the female (p 710).

Experiment two replicated experiment one with a different group of 80 male students, half of whom were angered and half not. Results indicated that angered male subjects were more aggressive towards the female after viewing either sexually aggressive film. "A 2 x 4 ANOVA on the mean intensity of the shocks administered to the female confederates revealed significant effects for anger, $F(1,72) = 28.26, p < 0.01$; films $F(3,72) = 36.16, p < 0.01$; and anger x films, $F(3,72) = 4.76, p < 0.01$." (pp 719-720). Non-angered subjects were aggressive towards the female when she was depicted as enjoying the experience of being raped. The authors concluded that 'the addition of aggression to the sex in pornographic materials is probably more dangerous (in terms of possible aggressive consequences) than the display of "pure erotica" [and] could stimulate aggressively disposed men with weak inhibitions to assault available women' (p 722).

Associations between exposure to extreme pornographic material and rape beliefs, attitudes and behaviour

Meta-analysis Two

Allen, Emmers-Sommers, Gebhardt and Giery (1995b) *Exposure to Pornography and Acceptance of Rape Myths*. Score 79 per cent 24 studies with a sample size of 4268.

Violent pornography increased the acceptance of rape myths consistently in experimental settings across all included studies (ave $r = .112$, $k=5$, $n=719$) and produced homogenous results ($X^2(4) = 8.33$, $p > .05$); non-violent pornography also increased rape myth acceptance (ave $r = .125$, $k=7$, $n=1048$) and produced homogenous results ($X^2(6)=0.00$, $p > .05$). Violent pornography increased rape myth acceptance more so than non-violent pornography (ave $r = .163$, $k=8$, $n=762$) and produced homogenous results ($X^2(7)=9.99$, $p > .05$). The results highlight an “average positive correlation between exposure to pornography and the acceptance of rape myth” (p 18).

Extreme pornography effects on force-oriented, high aggression males

Study 1

Malamuth (1981a) *Rape Fantasies as a Function of Exposure to Violent Sexual Stimuli*. Score 83 per cent REA Only.

Malamuth (1981a) investigated rape fantasies as a function of exposure to sexually violent pornography with 29 male students who were initially classified on the basis of questionnaire responses as sexually force oriented or non-force oriented, then randomly assigned to exposure to rape or mutually consenting sexual material and subsequently asked to create their own fantasies. Penile tumescence and self-reports of arousal indicated that relatively high levels of sexual arousal were generated by all of the sexual material. Self-reported sexual arousal during the fantasy period indicated that those who had been classified as force-oriented created more arousing fantasies after having been exposed to the rape material, while those classified as non-force oriented created fantasies associated with the consensual sexual material. There was an interaction between the level of pornographic exposure and the orientation variable $F(1,12)=9.75$, $p < 0.0009$. ‘Most significantly’ according to the author, ‘those exposed to the rape version, irrespective of their force orientation, created more violent sexual fantasies than those exposed to the mutually consenting sex ($X = 51\%$) and ($X = 47.5\%$)’ (p 33).

Studies 2 and 3

Barnes, Malamuth and Check (1984a) *Psychoticism and Sexual Arousal to Rape Depictions*. Score 65 per cent REA Only.

The initial correlational phase of the research conducted by Barnes, Malamuth and Check (1984a) found high scores for psychoticism (P scores)²² associated with: a greater tendency to fantasise about the use of force, less favourable attitudes towards conventional sexual activities, greater perceived likelihood of participating in a variety of unconventional sexual activities including rape and paedophilia, and more positive reactions to pornography depicting rape. In the second experimental phase of the research, they examined the association between ‘psychoticism’ and rape proclivity in a ‘normal’ population of 145 male college students (Barnes, Malamuth and Check 1984b). This study found that males with high P scores were more sexually aroused by rape depictions compared to non-rape depictions than low P scorers based on both self-reports and penile tumescence. “Analysis yielded the expected significant Psychoticism x Violence interaction effect to self-reported sexual arousal ($p < 0.02$), and penile tumescence ($p < 0.03$).” (p 276) The authors concluded that findings for high P scorers in the normal population were similar to findings reported by Abel *et al.*, (1977) for a sample of rapists (pp 159-172)²³.

Study 4

Ceniti and Malamuth (1984) *Effects of Repeated Exposure to Sexually Violent or Non Violent stimuli on Sexual Arousal to rape and Nonrape Depictions*. Score 77.5 per cent REA Only.

22 Psychoticism’ measured by Eysenk’s P Score Scale in this context refers to aggression and force orientation traits rather than the American Psychiatric Association DSM IV classification of psychotic illness.

23 See Abel *et al.* (1977) Score 62.5 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Ceniti and Malamuth (1984) investigated the effects of repeated exposure to sexually violent or non-violent stimuli on sexual arousal to rape and non-rape depictions on 69 male students (p 537). Pornographic materials employed included heterosexual intercourse, group sex, lesbianism and sexual violence – including written and pictorial material portraying rape (p 538). “Force-oriented subjects, when compared with control subjects, displayed a significant increase in sexual arousal when exposed to sexually violent stimuli $F(1,59)=5.15, p<0.03$.” (p 543) The authors concluded that ‘the pattern of the data clearly suggests that repeated exposure to sexually violent or non-violent pornography resulted in satiation in sexual arousal to rape themes for force-oriented subjects (i.e. those who prior to any exposure had shown relatively high levels of arousal to rape stimuli)’ (p 544).

Studies 5 and 6

Lohr, Adams and Davis (1997) *Sexual arousal to erotic and aggressive stimuli in sexually coercive and noncoercive men*. Score 87.5 per cent REA Only.

Lohr, Adams and Davis (1997) reported on two studies. The first used audio tapes and slides. The second replicated the first, but without the slides. Pornographic material depicted ‘heterosexual activity that ranged from consenting sexual activity to sadistic rape’ involving extreme physical as well as sexual violence including the raped woman becoming physiologically aroused at the end of the script while continuing to resist sexual advances...’(p 232).

Both studies involved 24 male college students divided into two groups, one identified as ‘sexually coercive’ based on a rating scale and the other a ‘control’ group of non-sexually coercive males. It used both phallometric indices to measure penile tumescence and subjective indices of arousal and erection. The first of the studies found that:

- the sexually coercive group showed significantly greater physiological arousal than did those in the control group in response to the rape scenarios involving verbal pressure $F(1,22)=15.76, p<.01$, verbal threats $F(1,22)=11.20, p<.01$, physical force $F(1,22)=10.94, p<.01$. and sadistic rape $F(1,22)=5.63, p<.05$;
- controls exhibited a decline or no significant increase in tumescence on the introduction of force, but the sexually coercive group maintained or increased tumescence $F(1,22) = 36.43, p, .01$; and
- coercive males had a lower threshold for sexual arousal – i.e. easily triggered to the consenting sex and all four of the rape scenarios.

The second of the studies found that without the slides, controls exhibited no significant initial or later sexual arousal to any of the force scripts, supporting the authors’ hypothesis that more salient visual stimuli have more negative effects (p 239).

Extreme pornography exposure and self-reported likelihood to rape

Study 1

Malamuth, Haber and Feshbach (1980) *Testing Hypothesis regarding Rape-Exposure to Sexual Violence, Sex Differences and the Normality of Rapists*. Score 67.5 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

In this study Malamuth, Haber and Feshbach (1980) explored the effects of exposure to sexual violence on 53 male and 38 female students’ reactions to rape by exposing them first to either a sadomasochistic or a non-violent version of the same sexual passage and then to a portrayal of rape at knife point with threats to cut the victim (p 124). They found that males exposed to the sadomasochism were more sexually aroused to the rape depiction (p 121). The authors found ‘a relatively large number of significant correlations’ (p 130) supporting the high proclivity to rape found amongst male subjects in relation to their perceptions of victims’

pain, $F(1,83)=12.84$, $p<.001$; trauma $F(1,83)=6.8$ $p<.01$; resistance $F(1,83)=7.55$ $p<.01$ and identification with the victim $F(1,83)=3.47$, $p<.07$. The investigators did not use the word rape. However, in response to a description of rape, 51 per cent of the male subjects said there was some likelihood they would do what was described if they could be sure of getting away with it, and even without that assurance 17 per cent said they might emulate the rapist's behaviour. In addition there was a significant correlation between self-reported tendency to commit rape and sexual arousal to sexual violence, both as portrayed in the sadomasochism and the rape depiction. Within the violent condition, the correlations were [found to be] significant' ($0.36 = p<.01$) (p 132). The authors concluded that 'this self report and general attitudes towards rape revealed a pattern that bears striking similarity to the callous attitudes often held by convicted rapists' (p 130).

Study 2

Malamuth and Check (1983) *Sexual Arousal to rape Depictions: Individual Differences*. Score 60 per cent REA Only.

Malamuth and Check (1983) reported on a study involving 145 male students exposed to depictions of sexually violent material in which the victim was either consenting or not consenting (p 57). They found that those who had scored high on likelihood of rape showed greater arousal to non-consenting depictions than consenting depictions on both the self report measure, ($F(1,114) = 4.06$, $p<.05$) and on the penile tumescence measure ($F(1,114) = 3.80$, $p<.054$) (p 61). Subject volunteers exposed to pornographic scenes of forced sexuality were more likely to have had subsequent thoughts about forcing a woman into sexual acts ($p<.01$). "The phase 1 analysis yielded a significant interaction of pain, sex of experimenter and likelihood of rape multivariate" (p 61). They concluded that 'the general pattern of the relationships between sexual arousal to rape depictions and measures of aggression provides support for the assertion that arousal to rape depictions may serve as one index to proclivity to rape'. They thought 'the findings show that a minority of the population (high scorers for likelihood to rape) are more sexually aroused to...rape depictions...than to similar consenting portrayals' (p 65).

Study 3

Check and Guloien (1989) *Reported Proclivity for Coercive Sex Following Repeated Exposure to Sexually Violent Pornography, Nonviolent Dehumanising Pornography and Erotica*. Score 85 per cent REA Only.

Check and Guloien (1989) compared the effects of exposure to pornography defined as sexually explicit material which is violent or non-violent but dehumanising and degrading, or non-violent and non-degrading. Subjects were 117 male college students and 319 male non-student city residents. The sexually violent material used in this study was primarily rape suggesting the woman enjoyed the experience. For the dehumanising and degrading category the 'woman was portrayed as hysterically responsive to male sexual demands, was verbally abused and dominated, and portrayed as enjoying whatever abuse she experienced' (p 163).

The study found that by comparison with subjects in the no exposure condition, 'exposure to both sexually violent pornography and to non-violent, dehumanising pornography fostered the perception in subjects' minds that they might rape and force women into unwanted sex acts'. More than twice as many men who had been exposed to sexually violent or to non-violent dehumanising pornography reported that there was some likelihood that they would rape compared to the men in the no-exposure condition. Significant differences were found between subjects exposed to non-violent, dehumanising pornography and subjects in the no-exposure condition, in terms of reported likelihood of rape ($p<.013$) and likelihood of forcing a woman into unwanted sex acts ($p<.05$). Significance was also found between subjects exposed to violent pornography and those with no exposure on reported likelihood of rape ($p<.018$) and likelihood of forcing a woman into unwanted sex acts ($p<.027$). "The analyses revealed significant differences between subjects exposed to sexually violent pornography and subjects in the no-exposure condition" (p 171).

Moreover, interaction tests revealed that these effects occurred primarily for high P [psychoticism] scorers.' High P scorers in general were also found to be 'more accepting of rape myths, have higher reported likelihoods of raping and forcing women into unwanted sex acts, and reported actually committing more acts of sexual aggression than did low P scorers' (p 177). Students reported a greater likelihood of raping than did the non-students, however the city residents reported actually committing more acts of sexual aggression (p 170).

Effects of extreme pornographic material portraying raped women displaying pleasure

Study 1

Malamuth and Check (1980a) *Penile Tumescence and Perceptual Responses to rape as a Function of Victims Perceived Reactions*. Score 77.5 per cent REA Only.

Malamuth and Check (1980a) investigated sexual arousal to rape as a function of the victim's perceived reactions with 75 male students. A rape portrayal in which the assailant perceived that the victim became sexually aroused was found to result in high sexual arousal (as indicated by penile tumescence) in comparison to a rape emphasising the victim's abhorrence of the assault ($p < .05$) (p 528). "A 3 x 2 ANOVA calculated on penile tumescence to the rape-criterion story yielded a significant effect for prior exposure $F(2,63) = 4.46, p < .02$." (p 536) It was also found that exposure which 'portrayed rape in a relatively negative or positive manner affected subsequent reactions to rape' (p 528). The authors concluded that: (i) 'undesirable cognitive-perceptual changes occurred as a result of exposure to a rape depiction portraying the victim as sexually aroused, leading for example to 68 per cent of the sample reporting 'they would act as the rapist did if they could be assured of not being punished;' and (ii) that the '[s]elf-reported possibility of engaging in rape was found to correlate with callous attitudes to rape similar to the reported attitudes of many convicted rapists' (p 540).

Study 2

Malamuth and Check (1980b) *Sexual Arousal to Rape and Consenting Depictions: The Importance of the Woman's Arousal*. Score 73 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Similar findings were reported by Malamuth and Check (1980b) in a study on the importance of women's arousal in sexual arousal to rape and consenting sex depictions. One hundred and forty-three male and female students were exposed to a range of depictions with the victim displaying arousal or disgust. Ratings of sexual arousal were affected only by outcome, $F(1, 127) = 9.35, p < .004$, with higher levels to the arousal outcome ($M = 41.9\%$) than to the disgust outcome ($M = 29.3\%$). "The outcome dimension was the only variable that significantly affected subjects' sexual arousal." (p 763)

Studies 3 and 4

Malamuth, Heim and Feshbach (1980) *Sexual responsiveness of college students to rape depictions: inhibitory and disinhibitory effects*. Score 77.5 per cent REA Only.

Malamuth, Heim and Feshbach (1980) conducted two experiments to identify the specific dimensions in portrayals of sexual violence that inhibit or disinhibit sexual responsiveness in 135 male and 159 female college students. The first experiment replicated earlier findings that 'normals' are less sexually aroused by portrayals of sexual assault than by depictions of mutually consenting sex. Subjects who read the non-rape versions of the erotic story reported being more sexually aroused ($M = 2.84, n = 145$) than those who had read rape versions ($M = 2.35, n = 149$). "The results yielded an effect for the consent variable that was only a trend on the sexual arousal item, but was significant on both the sexually tantalised or sensuous and the sexual composite measures" (p 402).

In the second experiment, it was shown that when the rape victim was depicted experiencing an involuntary orgasm subjects reported relatively high levels of sexual arousal ($F(1,119) = 17.46, p < .001$) (p 405). Male subjects were most aroused when the victim experienced an orgasm and pain (p 406). The authors conclude that 'the elicitation of sexual arousal within a violent context may result in a conditioning process whereby violent acts become associated with sexual pleasure, a highly powerful unconditioned stimulus and reinforcer which could possibly lead to changes in behaviour' (p 407).

Study 5

Malamuth and Check (1985) *The effects of aggressive pornography on beliefs in rape myths: Individual differences*. Score 85 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

In this paper, Malamuth and Check (1985) reported additional findings from their study of 145 college males. This compared the effects of a non-consensual forcible rape depiction with a depiction of mutually consenting sex following previous exposure to the myth that rape results in the victim's sexual arousal. They found that previous exposure to the rape myth contributed to men's belief that the woman enjoyed being raped. In particular they found that males exposed to a non-consenting woman's rape arousal depiction subsequently believed that a greater percentage of women would both enjoy being raped and enjoy being forced to do something sexual than subjects who were exposed to a non-consenting woman's rape disgust depiction. Participants who initially heard the non-consenting woman's arousal depictions perceived more victim pleasure in the rape criterion depiction than subjects who heard non-consenting woman's disgust ($M=2.0, t(109)=1.9, p < .03$). "Follow up simple effects tests revealed that this difference between the arousal vs. disgust non-consenting conditions was significant." (p 309). They also found that men with relatively higher inclinations to aggress against women were particularly likely to be affected by...depictions of rape myths' (p 299). Tests revealed that the Consent x Outcome interaction was significant for high LR subjects only, for both the women enjoy rape item $F(1,125)=7.5, p < .007$ and the women enjoy forced sex item $F(1,125)=5.8, p < .02$. The authors concluded that 'on the whole, the findings strongly support the hypothesis that a depiction portraying the myth that a rape victim becomes sexually aroused increases males' belief in such a rape myth' (p 313).

Study 6

Ohbuchi, Ikeda and Takeuchi (1994) *Effects of violent pornography upon viewers' rape myth beliefs: a study of Japanese males*. Score 55 per cent REA Only.

Ohbuchi, Ikeda and Takeuchi (1994) compared consenting sex depictions with 'positive' rape (a woman displaying pleasure in being raped) and 'negative' rape (the woman displaying pain). Subjects were 72 male students. The study found that participants who were exposed to 'positive' rape film expressed the belief that women (i) enjoy being raped and make false allegations of rape, and that (ii) 'those with a high rape proclivity strongly believed rape myths such as women desire to be raped and enjoy it' (p 78). Univariate analyses revealed that the high rape proclivity subjects believed more strongly in women's desire to be raped than the low rape proclivity subjects ($F = 9.68, p < 0.01; M = 4.38$ and 3.56). Authors conclude, "the effect of rape proclivity was significant" (p 77).

Study 7

Norris, George, Davis, Martell and Leonesio (1999) *Alcohol and hypermasculinity as determinants of men's empathic responses to violent pornography*. Score 83 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

A study by Norris *et al.*, (1999) involving 119 males recruited from the local community found that a combination of 'hyper-masculinity' and alcohol consumption under laboratory conditions interacted with a rape myth text of a woman portrayed consuming alcohol and experiencing pleasure being raped. This combination of factors acted to reduce subjects' empathy for the rape victim (p 695). When hyper-masculinity

was low participants in the pleasure/water conditions rated the victim as significantly more upset than those in the other conditions. At the moderate hyper-masculinity level those in the pleasure condition rated the victim as significantly less upset; however at the high level hyper-masculinity there were no significant differences (R^2 cha=.113, $p < .01$). Intoxicated participants rated the character as less significantly distressed than the sober participants ($M_s = 5.85$ vs. 5.79); (R^2 cha=.308, $p < .0001$). “For the Physiological Alcohol Contrast x Hypermascularity interaction, intoxicated participants rated the victim as significantly less disgusted with herself than sober participants at the low level of Hypermascularity” (p 694).

Desensitisation, habituation and satiation effects of non-extreme pornographic material on the consumption and effects of extreme pornographic material

Study 1

Zillmann and Bryant (1982) *Pornography, Sexual Callousness, and the Trivialization of Rape*. Score 74 per cent REA and meta-analyses.

In a study by Zillmann and Bryant (1982) 80 male and 80 female students were randomly assigned to three comparison groups: massive exposure, intermediate exposure and nil exposure to pornographic material that did not meet the definitions of extreme. In the first and second weeks following exposure, subjects ‘served in two experimental sessions in which habituation effects were assessed. In the third week they returned to the laboratory and tested for perceptions of sexuality ‘estimating the percentage of sexually active adults practicing sadomasochism and bestiality’ (p 14). They were then ‘introduced to a rape case’ and their perceptions of the rapist and rape victim were measured. Findings on the effects of ‘massive exposure’ in this study included:

- a process of habituation whereby pornography was considered less objectionable and less offensive by those with most exposure to it;
- females found pornography more objectionable than males;
- a strong association between exposure to pornographic material and the trivialisation of rape (recommendations of significantly shorter prison terms for rapists ($F(3,152) = 3.61$, $p < .05$), and loss of compassion for victims of rape);
- a process of desensitisation resulting in increased male sexual callousness towards women ($F(3,76) = 14.79$, $p < .05$; and
- normalisation of ‘uncommon’ sexual acts (e.g. anal sex, group sex, bestiality, sadomasochism). (pp 15-18)

The authors conclude, “massive exposure to pornography significantly increased men’s sexual callousness toward women” (p 18).

Study 2

Zillmann and Bryant (1986) *Shifting preferences in pornography consumption*. Score 63 per cent REA Only.

A subsequent study by Zillmann and Bryant (1986) involving 160 male and female subjects from a university and a city population both randomly sampled, explored the habituation effects of common non-violent pornography on the consumption of pornographic material depicting explicit serious sexual violence and bestiality (p 560). They found that males with considerable prior exposure to non-X (G+ R rated) material, lost interest in it and elected to watch uncommon-X pornography involving bondage, sadomasochism and bestiality (6.78 vs. 4.18 $F(1, 152) = 21.77$, $p < .001$), and that given the choice they consumed the uncommon pornography almost exclusively. “Bondage, sadomasochism and bestiality were all consumed to a significantly higher degree by the pre-exposed than by the control subjects.” (p 572). Similar patterns were found in both student and city population samples (p 572).

Study 3

Millburn, Mather and Conrad (2000) *The effects of viewing R-rated movie scenes that objectify women on perceptions of date rape*. Score 87.5 per cent REA Only.

The study by Millburn, Mather and Conrad (2000) examined the effects of exposure to non-violent pornographic material on the effects of exposure to sexually violent pornographic material. For this purpose they tested the effects on 137 male and female students of viewing scenes from R-rated [non-EPM] films on perceptions of female responsibility for and enjoyment of either a date rape or a stranger rape. Initially, they viewed either non-violent scenes described as objectifying and degrading women sexually or non-sexual, non-violent material (p 651). They were then exposed to material depicting rape. Males who previously viewed the sexually objectifying material felt that the victim in the date rape scenario experienced pleasure ($F = 11.291, p < .001$) and 'got what she wanted' (p 645). A multivariate analysis of variance on a 2 x 2 x 2 design of Sex x Video X Rape uncovered a significance value in relation to victim pleasure ($F = 11.291, p < .001$) and perception of what the victim deserved ($F = 3.937, p < .05$). "An examination of the tests of individual dependent variables indicated that there were significant effects primarily on two variables: the participants' perception that the victim derived pleasure from the sexual intercourse and participants' judgement of whether the victim "really got what she wanted in the end" (p 655).

Studies with nil effects or conflicting findings

Study 1

Malamuth and Ceniti (1986) *Repeated exposure to violent and nonviolent pornography: Likelihood of raping ratings and laboratory aggression against women*. Score 51 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Malamuth and Ceniti (1986) randomly assigned 42 male subjects (recruited from 69 subjects who participated in a 1984 experiment on sexual responsiveness to sexually violent and non-violent stimuli) to sexually violent, sexually non-violent or control exposure conditions. Those in the first two groups were exposed over a four-week period to filmed, written and pictorial depictions. About a week subsequent to exposure subjects participated in what they were led to believe was a totally unrelated experiment in which aggression was assessed in the laboratory. Exposure to the violent or non-violent pornographic material was not found to affect laboratory aggression. "Results revealed no significance for the exposure variable nor any interaction" (p 134). The authors conclude that the findings 'appear to be inconsistent with previous data showing that exposure to violent pornography may increase males' laboratory aggression toward women' (p 135)²⁴.

Studies 2 and 3

Fisher and Grenier (1994) *Violent pornography, antiwoman thoughts, and antiwoman acts: In search of reliable effects*. Score 60 per cent REA Only.

Fisher and Grenier (1994) conducted two experiments intended to replicate previous studies. In the first, 65 male students were exposed to neutral, erotic or violent pornographic stimuli, and compared the effects of these on the men's fantasies, attitudes and behaviour towards women were examined (p 28). The findings of experiment one were that:

- subjects in the three sexually explicit stimulus conditions were significantly more sexually aroused than subjects in the neutral condition;
- the violent pornography negative outcome [victim distress evident] stimulus was perceived as more violent than the neutral or erotic or violent pornography positive outcome [victim becomes a willing participant] stimulus and the violent pornography positive outcome stimulus was perceived as more violent than the neutral stimulus ($F(3,58)=18.56, p < .0001$);

24 Likelihood of rape scores obtained before and after exposures to the various pornographic stimuli revealed no significance for the exposure variable, nor any interaction.

- no male subject in this experiment produced a sexually aggressive fantasy (p 30).

The second experiment involved 22 male students provoked by a female confederate and asked to administer shocks in the laboratory (p 32). The findings of experiment two were that:

- exposure to the violent pornography stimulus with the woman becoming aroused and willing produced a significant increase in the subjects' sexual arousal ($F(1,13)=60.39, p<.001$);
- effects of this material on behaviour towards the provocation by a female: nine (64%) chose to proceed to the debriefing without administering shocks, three (21%) chose to speak with the female rather than administer shocks, and two (14%) chose to send shocks – so they 'decided to terminate the experiment without running the remaining conditions' (p 35).

"A one way analysis of variance of responses to the Self-Report of Sexual-Physiological Reactions by stimulus condition revealed that subjects in the three sexually explicit conditions were significantly more sexually aroused than were subjects in the neutral stimulus condition" (p 30).

Studies 4 and 5

Bauserman (1998) *Egalitarian, sexist, and aggressive sexual materials: Attitude effects and viewer responses*. Score 65 per cent REA Only.

Bauserman (1998) reported on two studies. The first used 20 male students tasked with rating a range of sexually explicit material categorised as 'egalitarian, sexist and aggressive material' (p 247). In the second study 115 male students were exposed to material depicting egalitarian (oral sex and intercourse with no dialogue), sexist (seemingly consensual intercourse with the male verbally abusing the female) and sexually aggressive (raped female ends up apparently a willing participant) sexual activity. Four measures were used to assess attitudes before and after exposure to the sexual scenes (p 248). The study found that 'there was minimal evidence for different attitudinal effects for any of [this pornography] on measures of sexist beliefs and beliefs about sexual aggression [and that] subjects responded most positively to egalitarian scenes and most negatively to the sexually aggressive scenes' (p 244). "No significant effect of exposure category on any measure was found $F(3,103)=1.37, p=.26$; from attraction to sexual aggression scale $F(3,109)=1.25, p=.29$ to rape myth acceptance (RMA) scale $F(3,111)=1.05, p=.37$." (p 249). The author concluded that 'such portrayals may have minimal impact on viewers' (pp 252-253).

Findings of non-experimental studies

Meta Analysis Three

Hald, Yuen, Pitpitan and Malamuth (2006). *Exposure to pornography and acceptance of rape myths (RMA) in non-experimental studies*. Score 83 per cent. Nine studies with a sample size of 3,368.

Overall sample correlation analysis between pornographic consumption and attitudes supporting violence showed significance ($r=.12, n=2,676, p<.01$).

Surveys of pornography effects with males

Study 1

Garcia (1986) *Exposure to pornography and attitudes about women and rape: A correlational study*. Score 73 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

The survey conducted by Garcia (1986) involved the use of a three-part questionnaire completed by 115 male students (p 379). The first part asked about frequency of reading *Playboy* and/or *Penthouse*. The

second asked about subjects' exposure to depictions involving a) a nude woman, b) sexual intercourse between a man and a woman, c) oral sex, d) a man forcing a woman to have sex, e) sexual activity which included physical sexual violence. Thirdly, subjects completed an 'Attitude Towards Rape Scale' (pp 379-380). The study found that the percentage of subjects who had been exposed to magazine, book and film depictions of sexual violence were as follows.

- Forced sex (50.9% in magazines; 71.9% in books; and 68.7% in films);
- Sexual activity including physical sexual violence (61.4% in magazines; 54.4% in books; and 50.4% in films) (p 381).

The study also found 'correlations with the attitude towards rape measures were statistically significant and consistent with the idea that subjects with greater exposure to violent sexual materials endorsed beliefs that can be classified as a pro-rape orientation to a greater extent than subjects not exposed as much to these stimuli' (p 383).

Subjects with a greater degree of exposure to sexual materials tended to believe that women were largely responsible for the prevention of rape ($0.08=p<.05$), participants believed women should not resist a man's sexually coercive advances ($-0.10= p<.05$), and most notably participants believed rapists should not be punished ($-0.07= p<.05$).

Study 2

Demaré, Briere and Lips (1988) *Violent pornography and self-reported likelihood of sexual aggression*. Score 55 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Demaré, Briere and Lips (1988) conducted an attitudes survey with 222 male students examining pornography use, attitudes and self-reported likelihood of rape (LR) or of using sexual force (LF) (p 140). This involved and compared the effects of three categories of pornographic material: non-violent, violent (which included bondage, torture and mutilation, and whipping, spanking or beating) and sexually violent (involving rape and gang rape). Attitudes surveyed covered rape myth acceptance, interpersonal violence against women, adversarial sexual beliefs, attitudes towards women) and self-reported likelihood of rape (LR) or using sexual force (LF) (pp 143-144). The study found that:

- non-violent pornography was used by 81 per cent of the sample, violent pornography by 41 per cent, and sexually violent pornography by 35 per cent;
- twenty-seven per cent reported a likelihood of raping or using force against a woman;
- 'the use of sexually violent pornography and acceptance of interpersonal violence against women were uniquely associated with self-reported likelihood of using force or rape' (p 140).

Self reported likelihood of rape and likelihood of force were significantly correlated with use of sexually violent pornographic material $F(2,195)=12.25, p<.0001$ and the acceptance of interpersonal violence against women $F(2,195)=10.89, p<.0001$. "The final discriminant function, containing the four attitude scales and the sexually violent pornography variable, was highly significant" (p 148). The authors concluded that it is the combination of sex and aggression in pornography and attitudes towards women supportive of violence that produces a proclivity toward sexual violence, 'a tendency that may interact with other variables to result in actual sexual aggression' (p 150).

Study 3

Boeringer (1994) *Pornography and Sexual Aggression: Associations of Violent and Nonviolent Depictions with Rape and Rape Proclivity*. Score 97.5 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

In the retrospective self-completion questionnaire survey conducted by Boeringer (1994) subjects included 477 male students (p 291). Pornographic material included: i) exposure to soft-core (*Playboy*, *Penthouse* and *Hustler*), ii) exposure to hard-core (graphic sex shown/described), iii) exposure to media depicting bondage, whipping, and spanking without an explicit lack of consent, iv) exposure to media depicting rape in which force is used and there is an explicit lack of consent. Findings included:

- Forty-eight reported some likelihood of 'using force' to obtain sex (prior to exposure), when the word 'rape' was used this became 15 per cent; the majority had engaged in the use of coercive verbal tactics to obtain sex, one quarter used alcohol/drugs to obtain sex, and slightly under nine per cent reported use of force or threats of force in obtaining sex (p 293).
- The group reporting higher exposure to violent pornography was about six times more likely to report rape behaviour than the low exposure group (13.8% vs. 2.4%) (p 297).
- 'Overall exposure to sexually explicit materials appears to be a significant correlate with sexual aggression and rape proclivity...Higher exposure to pornography depicting violent rape behaviour appeared to be significantly related to both engaging in sexual aggression and believing oneself capable or likely to engage in sexual aggression...violent pornography was also correlated with coercive sexuality (0.179= $p < .01$) and use of rape pornography was correlated with use of drugs or alcohol to obtain sex (0.133= $p < .01$)' (pp 298-299).

"The high-exposure groups display significantly higher mean values on all dependent variables, indicating higher average rape proclivity and higher average incidence of sexual coercion and assault" (p 297).

Study 4

Malamuth, Addison and Koss (2000) *Pornography and sexual aggression: are there reliable effects and can we understand them?* Score 90 per cent REA Only.

A study conducted by Malamuth, Addison and Koss (2000) involved a large national survey of 2,972 of college males at 32 institutions described as 'the closest approximation to a random sample of the college population that can be obtained within the constraints imposed by the topic's sensitivity' (p 61). The aim of the study was to: 'conduct statistical analysis on a large representative sample to determine if there is a link between pornography use and sexual aggression' (p 26). The pornographic material studied was *Playboy*, *Penthouse*, *Chic*, *Club*, *Forum*, *Gallery*, *Genesis*, *Oui* and *Hustler* (p 63)²⁵. The study distinguished between men at low and high risk of aggression (measured by standard scales) and found that:

- 'Among men who are classified as being at relatively low risk of sexual aggression, based on their levels of Hostile Masculinity (HM) and Sexual Promiscuity (SP) there is only a relatively minor difference (though statistically significant) in sexual aggression between those who report different levels of pornography use...'
- 'In some circumstances, pornography use is indeed a very good 'marker' of higher sexual aggression levels. When we considered men who were previously determined to be at high risk for sexual aggression (based on the risk factors of HM and SP), we found that those who are additionally very frequent users of pornography were much more likely to have engaged in sexual aggression than their counterparts who consume pornography less frequently (pp 79-80). Simple correlations between pornography use, sexual promiscuity ($r = .17$), hostile masculinity ($r = .17$) and sexual aggression ($r = .17$) displayed significance ($p < .0001$). "It was found that violent pornography resulted in significantly greater increase in attitudes supporting aggression than did non-violent pornography" (p 44).

25 When asked to clarify the pornographic material employed, the lead author replied: that the 'vast majority of the content of these magazines does not meet your definition of serious sexual violence, although a small percentage may meet this definition'. The study has been included on the grounds that (a) some material may meet the EPM definition and that (b) it complements and extends the findings of the meta-analysis on non-experimental studies by Allen *et al.* (1995b) concerning the influence on force-oriented men of pornography that does not meet the REA definition of extreme pornographic material.

Study 5

Hald, Yuen, Pitpitan and Malamuth (2006) *Pornography Consumption and Attitudes Supporting Violence: Revisiting the Relationship*. Score 83 per cent.

Hald *et al.*, (2006 submitted for publication) conducted a survey using the sample of 2972 college males previously surveyed by Malamuth, Addison and Koss (2000) in the study summarised above. It employed a 330-question questionnaire using measures for pornography consumption, attitudes supporting violence and sexual aggression. The study found 'an overall significant relationship between ASV (Attitudes Supporting Violence Against Women) and pornography consumption', (p 14) with the strongest association between pornography consumption and attitudes supporting sexual violence against women occurring with those known to be already at high risk of sexual aggression) ($r = .116$, $N = 884$, $p < .001$) (p 19).

Extreme pornography effects on women

Experimental Study

Senn and Radtke (1990) *Women's Evaluations of and Affective Reactions to Mainstream Violent Pornography, Nonviolent Pornography, and Erotica*. Score 80 per cent REA Only.

Senn and Radtke (1990) conducted a study with 96 women of their evaluations of and affective reactions to mainstream violent pornography, non-violent pornography and erotica. This involved two 60-minute questionnaire sessions (including Sexual Experiences Survey, Rape Myth Acceptance, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs, Attitudes towards Feminism, Hostility towards Men and Coercive Use of Pornography scales) and two 30-minute sessions involving exposure to erotica, non-violent pornography, violent pornography and a control group. In comparing the effects of the different categories of pornographic material, the study found that 'ratings for violent pornography were most negative, ratings for non-violent pornography were negative but less so than for violent pornography (pp 143-156)²⁶. Correlations between pre-exposure to violent pornography (2.29) and post-exposure mood disturbance (23.48) displayed significance $p < .05$; as did pre-exposure non-violent pornography (6.52) and post-exposure mood disturbance (18.00) = $p < .05$. "The two pornographic conditions showed significant increases in mood disturbance from pre- to post-exposure" (p 149).

Qualitative studies with women

Study 1

Shaw, S.M. (1999) *Men's Leisure and Women's Lives: The Impact of Pornography on Women Leisure Studies* Vol. 18 (1) pp. 197-212. Score 71 per cent REA Only.

Shaw (1999) conducted semi-structured interviews with 32 women who were shown pornographic material and asked to group it. The first group consisted of pictures of sexual violence involving 'pain, dominance and sexual coercion, as well as images where violence was implied rather than explicit, such as a picture of a woman wearing chains'. The women's reactions to the sexually explicit violence were consistently negative... and words such as "terrified", "scared" or "disgusted" were used to describe their feelings when looking at them' (p 203).

Study 2

Bergner, R.M. and Bridges, A.J. (2002) The Significance of Heavy Pornography Involvement for Romantic Partners: Research and Clinical Implications *Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy* Vol. 28 (3) pp. 193-206 Score 57.5 per cent REA Only.

26 The authors state that 'all the pornographic stimuli were obtained from mainstream magazines *Playboy*, *Penthouse* and *Hustler*' (p 146). As with the study by Malamuth, Addison, & Koss (2000) only some of this would be likely to meet the REA definition of extreme pornographic material.

Bergner and Bridges (2002) analysed 100 letters posted to four internet message boards by spouses, fiancées and girlfriends of men perceived to be heavily involved in pornography. These were analysed for themes. Findings were that:

- the discovery was traumatic, devastating, confusing and incomprehensible;
- the women reported feeling sexually degraded and feelings of betrayal, shame and worthlessness;
- they reported perceiving their partners as perverts, sex addicts and sexual degenerates on the discovery that he is involving himself in increasingly “sicker” material (e.g. sadism, children) (pp 198-199).

Experimental studies with sexual offenders

Meta Analysis Four

Allen, D'Alessio, and Emmers-Sommers (1999) *Reactions of criminal sex offenders to pornography*. Score 79 per cent 45 studies with a sample size of 4,642.

There was little difference in the use of explicit sexual materials for criminals and non-criminals (ave. $r=.062$, $n=2543$, $\text{variance}=.0307$); however sex offenders were more likely than controls to perform sexual acts after viewing pornographic material (ave. $r=.234$, $k=7$, $n=1,261$, $\text{variance}=.0307$, $X^2=43.39$, $p<.05$) “the average effect was positive” (p 154).

Study 1

Abel, Barlow, Blanchard and Guild (1977) *The Components of Rapists' Sexual Arousal*. Score 62.5 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Abel *et al.*, (1977) compared 20 rapists' and non-rapists' sexual arousal to rape (at knife point involving physical as well as sexual violence) and non-rape pornography, (p 898). They found that ‘rapists were separated from non-rapists in that the former developed erections to rape descriptions while the latter did not. The method also discriminated those rapists with the highest frequency of rape, those who had injured their victim, and those who chose children as victims’ (p 895).

Non-rapists had significantly less erections and reported lower sexual arousal for rape depictions than for non-rape depictions ($p<.05$); rapists showed the same degree of erections for both depictions. Significance was found between interaction of groups x stimulus material ($F=4.31$, $df=3.36$, $p<.01$). “The analysis yielded a significant main effect of stimulus content and a significant interaction of group x stimulus” (p 898).

Study 2

Quinsey, Chaplin and Varney (1981) *A Comparison of Rapists' and Non-Sex Offenders' Sexual Preference for Mutually Consenting Sex, Rape, and Physical Abuse of Women*. Score 65 per cent REA Only.

Quinsey, Chaplin and Varney (1981) conducted a study with a sample of 60 rapists and ten non-sex offenders in a maximum psychiatric institution in Canada with a control group of 20 non-patients. This measured penile tumescence in response to depictions of consenting sex, rape and physical violence towards women. Pornographic material included five rape narratives in which significant force and degradation were used with an unwilling female stranger (p 131). The study found that the rapists were the only group to respond more to the rape than the consenting sex ($F(1, 56) = 5.88$, $p<.025$). Rapists were less responsive to the consenting sex narrations than the community subjects with altered instructions, ($F(1,138) = 3.97$, $p<.05$). The results highlight “there was a strong effect of stimulus category respectively; and a significant group by stimulus category interaction” (p 132).

Study 3

Quinsey, Chaplin and Upfold (1984) *Sexual Arousal to Non-sexual Violence and Sado-masochistic Themes Among Rapists and Non-Sex offenders*. Score 55.5 per cent REA Only.

Quinsey, Chaplin and Upfold (1984) compared the response of 20 sex offenders (two of whom had been charged with murder that occurred as part of a sexual assault) with ten non-sex offenders and ten men from the local community. The study found that rapists showed more sexual arousal to rape depictions and less to consenting sex stories than the control subjects. "In the first analysis (group x sex x category) all effects and their interactions were significant" (p 654).

Rapists responded less to the consenting sex with a female partner category than control subjects ($F(1,103) = 37.52, p < .001$), but more to the rape with a female victim category ($F(1,103) = 20.70, p < .001$) and the nonsexual violence with a female victim category ($F(1,103) = 55.52, p < .001$), with the reason given by the authors that these 'descriptions resemble violence in a sexual context'. The authors concluded that the amount of violence in the rape descriptions is critical in differentiating rapists from non-sex-offenders (p 651).

Study 4

Quinsey and Chaplin (1984) *Stimulus control of rapists' and non-sex offenders' sexual arousal*. Score 50 per cent REA Only.

Not all research with sexual offenders has found rapists more aroused by rape pornography than consenting sexual activity. Quinsey and Chaplin (1984) compared the sexual arousal of 15 rapists and 15 non-sexual offenders to material which included 'neutral scenes, consenting heterosexual activity in which the female partner was active or passive, and rape scenes which varied according to whether the female victim resisted and displayed either pleasure or pain'. Non-sex offenders responded most to consenting sex, whereas the rapists' responses did not vary over the various categories of consenting and non-consenting heterosexual activity (p 169). "The Group x Consent variable revealed a z score of (78.04, $p < .01$); showing that rapists respond more to rape cues in relation to consenting cues. Non-rapists responded less to the victim suffer variable than to the victim enjoy variable ($F(1,28) = 9.19, p < .01$) whereas the rapists showed no significant difference ($F < 1$)" (p 174).

Study 5

Marshall (1988) *The use of sexually explicit stimuli by rapists, child molesters, and non-offenders*. Score 67 per cent REA and meta-analysis.

Marshall (1988) combined experimental exposure in the laboratory to measure sexual arousal to rape and consenting sex depictions with self-reports taken from in-depth interviews about current and pubescent pornography use with 89 non-incarcerated sexual offenders in a treatment clinic and a control group of men not known to be offenders. The study found that 67 per cent of the child molesters and 83 per cent of rapists were current users of either hard core and/or rape and/or child pornography (p 274). There were no significant differences between the groups on arousal to forced sex, but rapists were more frequently exposed to pornography during pubescence. "Chi-squared analysis revealed significant differences between groups in terms of exposure during pubescence." (p 280) ($\chi^2(4, N = 25) = 40.63, p < .001$) and were more likely to entertain deviant sexual fantasies during masturbation. (p 277) The study found significant differences with regard to whether the material served to instigate sexual offences ($\chi^2(4, N = 29) = 13.53, p < .01$). Thirty-three per cent of the rapists said they 'intentionally viewed forced sex material as part of their deliberate pre-offence preparation' (p 280). In addition nearly half of the rapists used hard-core pornography to incite rape fantasies. High frequency masturbators were far more likely to be current users and to use the material to instigate their crimes (p 283). Moreover, when compared to control groups, these offenders reported substantially greater use of sexually explicit material, and that current use was significantly related to the chronicity of their sexual offending (p 267).

Study 6

Beauregard, Lussier and Proulx (2004) *An Exploration of Developmental Factors Related to Deviant Sexual Preferences Among Adult Rapists*. Score 72 per cent REA Only.

The study by Beauregard, Lussier and Proulx (2004) explored the developmental factors related to deviant sexual preferences among adult rapists. Initially it measured sexual arousal to rape depictions involving rape with physical violence and rape with humiliation for 118 incarcerated rapists. Semi-structured interviews were then used to assess use of pornography in childhood and adolescence. The study found that arousal to both rape depictions was positively correlated with incest, use of pornography and deviant sexual fantasies ($p < .05$ and $p < .01$) (pp 151-161).

Qualitative Sexual Offender Case Study

Jensen, R. (1995) *Pornographic Lives Violence Against Women Vol.1 (1)* pp 32-54. Score 92.5 per cent REA Only pp. 35-36.

Excerpts from interviews with two sexual offenders are summarised here

'Craig began heavy pornography consumption at age 18 when he joined the marines. He described experiencing a "rush" from violent pornography like he got from drugs. Shortly after that he also began using prostitutes, sometimes paying a high price to be allowed to tie up the women and whip them. He later repeated [this] with women who were not prostitutes, beating them up "because towards the last [before his arrest] that was the only way I could get aroused." In a long-term relationship he "used a lot of force, a lot of direct demands that in the movies women would just cooperate. And I would demand stuff from her. And if she didn't, I'd start slapping her around".

'Kevin was convicted of the sexual abuse of two six-year-old girls, and he said he had committed several other rapes and acts of sexual abuse. He was a heavy user of pornography and had started with the discovery at age 11 of a friend's father's *Playboy* magazines. He described various pornographic films that excited him: 'slapping and hair pulling', 'women tied to beds with men using whips and handcuffs and men penetrating them with objects such as pop bottles', stuff he thought was 'kind of sick' but he got into it more. He described one of those movies involving 'pistol whipping', and a woman 'chained up like a dog in a doghouse' and a 'guy would come out and stick her head in the dog bowl and then have sex with her from behind...at first I thought it was disgusting, but then as time wore on I did get into it more. I got excited by it more.' His view was: 'The pornography actually helped me work into my abuse, I feel. It accelerated that appetite for more... Because if I wouldn't have been introduced to a lot of this, and got my appetite whetted, then I don't think I'd thought of half the deviant things I've done' (pp 40-48).

Surveys of victimised women

Study 1

Sommer and Check (1987) *An Empirical Investigation of the Role of Pornography in the Verbal and Physical Abuse of Women*. Score 59.2 per cent REA Only.

Sommers and Check (1987) conducted a survey of 21 'battered women drawn from a shelter' and 21 women in a comparison group drawn from the university to investigate the role of pornography in the verbal and physical abuse of women (pp 189-209). The study found that:

- the partners of the battered women read or viewed significantly greater amounts of pornographic materials than the partners of the comparison group;
- thirty-nine per cent of the battered women in contrast to three per cent of the comparison group had been asked to do what was portrayed in the pornography; and

- the 'battered women experienced significantly more sexual aggression at the hands of their partners than did women in the comparison group' (p 189).

Study 2

Cramer and McFarlane (1994) *Pornography and Abuse of Women*. Score 62 per cent REA Only.

Cramer and McFarlane (1994) conducted a survey of 87 'battered women filing charges against their male partner at the district attorney's office in a large metropolitan city' (pp 268-272). Pornographic material involved rape with physical violence. The study found 'a strong association between men's use of violent pornography and physical [and sexual] abuse of women' (p 271) and specifically that:

- forty per cent of the battered women reported that the men used sexually violent material, and 26 per cent said this was referred to during their abuse;
- fifty-three per cent of those women had been shown pornography and then asked or forced to re-enact the scene or to pose for pornographic pictures; and
- forty-one per cent reported being raped, with nearly three-quarters of these saying the rapist used pornographic material.

Study 3

Cramer, McFarlane, Parker, Soeken, Silva and Reel (1998) *Violent Pornography and Abuse of Women: Theory to Practice* (pp 319-332). Score 65 per cent REA Only.

Cramer *et al.*, (1998) conducted a prospective cohort study of 198 women attending a public clinic who were pregnant and reported having been abused by their male partner in the year prior to or during pregnancy. They were assessed for severity of abuse and their partners' use of pornography and then assigned to a control group and followed until the baby was 12 months of age. Pornography was defined as 'sexually violent scenes where a woman is being hurt, e.g. held or tied down' (p 326). The study found that:

- 40.9 per cent indicated that their abusers used sexually violent pornography;
- one-quarter of abusive men forced their partner to participate with them in their use of sexually violent pornography; and
- the severity of violence used against women was highest for those women who reported that the abuser asked or forced them to look at, act out or pose for pornographic pictures (p 329).

Study 4

Silbert and Pines (1984) *Pornography and Sexual Abuse of Women* (pp 857-869). Score 55 per cent REA Only.

The sample in the study conducted by Silbert and Pines (1984) comprised 200 current street prostitutes (70% under 21, almost 60% under 16). Pornographic material included snuff (i.e. sexual murder) and extreme violence. The study found that: 'Out of 193 cases of rape, 24 per cent of victims mentioned allusions to pornographic material on the part of the rapist [who typically] 'referred to pornographic materials he had seen or read and then insisted that the victims not only enjoyed the rape but also the extreme violence'.

In 12 per cent of the 193 cases, the victims told the rapists they were prostitutes and received more violent abuse with rapists referring to prostitutes in specific pornographic films. One rapist was quoted as saying: 'you were in that movie... You know you want me to kill you after this rape just like [in that film]'. That woman was raped at knifepoint with threats to kill' (pp 364-365).

This study did not set out to research pornography, and all of this information was provided without the subjects having been asked any explicit question about pornography. This suggests that the levels of rape and physical and sexual assault involving extreme pornographic material may have been considerably higher if the question had been asked. The authors concluded that: ‘many of the references to pornography indicated that the rapists were imitating abusing males in pornographic materials, and believed that, as the victims of pornography, their victims must enjoy the abuse’.

Effects on users and links with sexual and violent offending

Meta Analysis Five

Oddone-Paolucci, Genuis and Violato (2000) *A Meta-Analysis of the Published Research on the Effects of Pornography*. Score 87.5 per cent 46 studies with a sample size of 12,323.

A positive d indicates exposure to pornography has a negative outcome; a negative d indicates a positive outcome to pornography exposure in relation to sexual deviancy, sexual perpetration, intimate relationships and rape myth acceptance. “No negative d’s emerged in the current meta-analysis, thereby indicating the consistent negative effect of exposure to pornography in each of these four areas” (p 51).

Qualitative Study

Records of serial sexual killers

Dietz, P. E., Hazelwood, R. R. and Warren, J. (1990) *The Sexually Sadistic Criminal and His Offences*. Score 50 per cent REA Only.

Dietz, Hazelwood and Warren (1990) conducted a study of the case files of 30 sexually sadistic criminals drawn from a pool of cases referred to the National Centre for the Analysis of Violent Crime based on police investigative reports, crime scene photographs, victim statements, reports of interviews with family members, confessions, psychiatric reports, grand jury or trial transcripts, pre-sentencing reports, prison records, and manuscripts, diaries, photographs, sketches, audio tapes, videotapes and threatening letters produced by the criminals. They found that the following sexual offences occurred: rape with extreme physical and sexual violence, torture and murder. In 53 per cent of cases these sexual assaults were tape recorded (p 170).

Annex E. Table of studies reviewed in five meta-analyses and REA

This table lists the 161 studies covered by the REA. It comprises the five meta-analyses identified in the REA, all of the primary studies included in one or more of them, and all of the primary studies identified in the REA.

Key to Annex E table

1 = Allen, D'Alessio, Brezgel 1995a

2 = Allen, Emmers, Gebhardt & Giery 1995b

3 = Allen, D'Alessio, Emmers-Sommers 1999

4 = Oddone- Paolucci, Genius & Violato 2000

5 = Hald, Yuen, Pitpitan & Malamuth 2006

6 = Itzin, Taket & Kelly REA 2007

Study Author/s	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6
Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild	1977	√	√	√	√	√	√
Allen, D'Alessio, Brezgel	1995a						√
Allen, D'Alessio, Emmers-Sommers	1999						√
Allen, Emmers, Gebhardt & Giery	1995b						√
Barbaree & Marshall	1989			√			
Barbaree, Marshall & Lanthier	1979			√			
Barak, Fisher, Belfry & Lashambe	1999					√	
Barnes, Malamuth & Check	1984a						√
Barnes, Malamuth & Check	1984b						√
Baron	1974a	√			√		
Baron	1974b	√			√		
Baron	1978	√					
Baron	1979	√			√		
Baron	1990				√		
Baron & Bell	1973	√					
Baron & Bell	1977	√			√		
Bauserman – study 1	1998						√
Bauserman – study 2	1998						√
Baxter, Barbaree & Marshall	1986			√			
Beauregard, Lussier & Proulx	2004						√
Becker & Stein	1991			√			
Bergner & Bridges	2002						√

Study Author/s	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6
Boeringer	1994				√	√	√
Briere, Henschel & Smiljanich	1992				√		
Briere, Malamuth, & Check	1985				√		
Burgess, Hartman, McCausland & Powers	1984				√		
Burt	1980		√				
Cantor, Zillmann & Einsiedel	1978	√			√		
Carter, Prentky, Knight, Vanderveer & Boucher	1987			√			
Ceniti & Malamuth	1984						√
Check – study 1	1985		√			√	
Check – study 2	1985		√				
Check & Guloien	1989						√
Condrun & Nutter	1988			√			
Cook & Fosen	1971a			√			
Cook & Fosen	1971b			√			
Corne, Briere & Esses	1992				√		
Cramer & McFarlane	1994						√
Cramer, McFarlane, Parker, Soeken, Silva & Reel	1998						√
Davis & Braucht	1971			√	√		
Demaré, Briere, & Lips	1988		√		√		√
Demaré, Lips & Briere	1993				√	√	
Dietz, Hazelwood & Warren	1990						√
Donnerstein	1980	√			√		√
Donnerstein & Barrett	1978	√			√		
Donnerstein & Berkowitz – study one	1981	√					√
Donnerstein & Berkowitz – study two	1981	√	√		√		√
Donnerstein & Hallam	1978	√			√		
Donnerstein, Donnerstein, and Evans	1985	√					
Earls & Proulx	1986			√			
Emerick & Dutton	1993			√	√		
Emmers-Sommer & Burns	2005					√	
Fedora, Reddon & Yeudall	1986			√			
Fedora, Reddon, Morrison, Pascoe & Yeudall	1992			√			

Study Author/s	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fisher & Byrne	1978				√		
Fisher & Grenier – study 1	1994						√
Fisher & Grenier – study 2	1994						√
Fisher, Cook & Shirkey	1994				√		
Ford & Linney	1995				√		
Frenzel & Lang	1989			√			
Freund & Langevin	1976			√			
Freund, Chan & Coulthard	1979			√			
Freund, Scher, Racansky, Campbell & Heasman	1986			√			
Garcia	1986		√			√	√
Garcia, Brennan, DeCarlo & McGlennon	1984						
Gentry	1991				√		
Glass, McGaw & Smith	1981				√		
Goldstein	1973			√			
Hald, Yuen, Pitpitan & Malamuth - meta-analysis	2006						√
Hald, Yuen, Pitpitan & Malamuth - primary study	2006						√
Hall, Proctor & Nelson	1988			√			
Harris	1995				√		
Herret	1993		√				
Hinton, O'Neill & Webster	1980			√			
Jaffe & Berger	1977	√			√		
Jaffe, Malamuth, Feingold, & Feshbach	1974	√			√		
Jensen	1995						√
Johnson & Moore	1993				√		
Johnson, Kupperstein & Peters	1971			√			
Kolarsky & Madlafousek	1972			√			
Kolarsky & Madlafousek	1983			√			
Krafka	1985		√				
Krafka & Prentky	1992			√			
Lang, Black, Frenzel & Checkley	1988			√			
Langevin, Lang, Wright, Handy, Frenzel & Black	1988			√			

Study Author/s	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6
Langevin, Ben-Aron, Coulthard, Heasman, Purins, Handy, Hucker, Russon, Day, Roper, Bain, Worzman & Webster	1985			√			
Leonard & Taylor	1983	√			√		
Linder	1953			√			
Linz	1985		√				
Lohr, Adams & Davis – study 1	1997						√
Lohr, Adams & Davis – study 2	1997						√
Lopez & George	1995				√		
Malamuth	1981a						√
Malamuth	1986		√				
Malamuth & Ceniti	1984	√					
Malamuth & Ceniti	1986		√				√
Malamuth & Check	1980a						√
Malamuth & Check	1980b		√				√
Malamuth & Check	1981		√				
Malamuth & Check	1983						√
Malamuth & Check – study 1	1985		√			√	√
Malamuth & Check – study 2	1985		√				
Malamuth, Addison & Koss	2000						√
Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach	1980		√				√
Malamuth, Heim & Feshbach – study 1	1980						√
Malamuth, Heim & Feshbach – study 2	1980						√
Marques	1981			√			
Marshall	1988			√			√
Marshall, Barbaree & Butt	1982			√			
Marshall, Barbaree & Christophe	1986			√			
Mayerson & Taylor	1987		√				
McKenzie-Mohr & Zanna	1990				√		
Meyer	1972	√			√		
Milburn, Mather & Conrad	2000						√
Monto & Hotaling	2001					√	
Mosher	1988		√				
Mosher & Katz	1971	√					
Mueller & Donnerstein – study one	1981	√			√		

Study Author/s	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mueller & Donnerstein – study two	1981	√			√		
Murphy, Haynes, Stalgaitis & Flanagan	1986			√			
Norris, George, Davis, Martell & Leonesio	1999						√
Nutter & Kearns	1993			√			
Oddone-Paolucci, Genuis & Violato	2000						√
Ohbuchi, Ikeda & Takeuchi	1994						√
Padgett, Brislin-Slutz & Neal – study 1	1989		√		√		
Padgett, Brislin-Slutz & Neal – study 2	1989		√				
Padgett, Brislin-Slutz & Neal - study 3	1989		√				
Proulx, Aubut, McKibben & Cote	1994			√			
Quinsey & Chaplin	1984			√			√
Quinsey & Chaplin	1988b			√			
Quinsey, Chaplin & Carrigan	1979			√			
Quinsey, Chaplin & Upfold	1984						√
Quinsey, Chaplin & Varney	1981			√			√
Quinsey, Chaplin, Bergersen & Holmes	1975			√			
Ramirez, Bryant, & Zillmann	1982	√					
Rosene	1971	√					
Sapolsky & Zillmann – study one	1981	√			√		
Sapolsky & Zillmann – study two	1981	√			√		
Saunders & Naus	1993				√		
Senn & Radtke	1990						√
Seto & Barbaree	1993			√			
Seto & Walker	1996			√			
Shaw	1999						√
Silbert & Pines	1984						√
Smeaton & Byrne	1987		√				
Sommers & Check	1989						√
Stock	1983		√				
Tannenbaum	1971	√					
Tascher	1983	√					
Vega & Malamuth	2006					√	
Walker	1971			√			
White	1979	√			√		

Study Author/s	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wolf	1986				√		
Wydra, Marshal, Earls & Barbaree	1983			√			
Zillmann	1971	√			√		
Zillmann & Bryant	1982		√		√		√
Zillmann & Bryant	1986						√
Zillmann & Sapolsky	1977	√			√		
Zillmann, Bryant & Carveth	1981	√			√		√
Zillmann, Hoyt & Day	1974	√			√		
Zillmann, Bryant, Comisky, & Medoff	1981	√			√		

Annex F. Critical analysis of disputed experimental studies

Critical Analysis of Studies Listed by Fisher and Grenier (1994) as Failing to Confirm that Violent Pornography is Associated with Antiwoman Thoughts and Acts from Malamuth, N. M., Addison, T. and Koss, M. (2000) Pornography and Sexual Aggression: Are there Reliable Effects and Can We Understand them? *Annual Review of Sex Research*.

Study – Linz, Donnerstein and Penrod (1988)

Fisher and Grenier’s Summary –

“Exposure to sexually violent films had no effect on men’s rape myth acceptance” (p.25).

Malamuth *et al.*, (2000) Discussion of the Findings –

The primary focus of this research was on the effects of exposure to ‘slasher films’ depicting much suffering to the victim on the audience’s emotional desensitisation and not on attitudes such as rape myth acceptance. There was no condition that included the type of depiction most often shown in experimental research to affect attitudes of this type, such as depictions showing that women derive pleasure from being aggressed against (e.g., Malamuth and Check 1981). There were several types of dependant measures included. Although Fisher and Grenier are correct in noting that there were no significant effects on rape myth acceptance (which, as noted, would appear unlikely with this type of exposure), significant predicted effects were found on measures assessing emotional and sympathetic reactions to rape victims. The findings did show ‘subjects exposed to R-rated film violence against women showed a tendency to be less sympathetic to the victim of rape portrayed in the trial.... More robust was the finding that the R-rated violent film subjects were less able to empathise with rape victims in general when compared with no exposure control subjects and subjects exposed to other types of films. Level of film exposure, however, affected specific sympathy and general empathy differently: Longer film exposure was necessary to affect the general empathic response. In this regard, the findings are similar to other investigations that have found less sensitivity for rape victims following exposure to violent pornography’ (p.766).

Study – Malamuth and Ceniti (1986)

Fisher and Grenier’s Summary –

“Exposure to sexually violent films had no effects on men’s self-reported likelihood to rape...Exposure to sexually violent films and sexually violent written stimuli, compared to equivalent exposure to sexually non-violent materials, had no effect on aggression by men against a female confederate” (p.25).

Malamuth *et al.*, (2000) Discussion of the Findings –

There are two important considerations here that Fisher and Grenier fail to note. First, seldom have previous researchers found that exposure to any type of pornography affected the self-reported, ‘likelihood of raping’ dependent measure. This measure appears to reflect a relatively stable attraction to sexual aggression (Malamuth, 1989a, 1989b) that is not changed by short-term exposures, as implemented in experimental studies. (As noted later in this article, such reported likelihood had been consistently found to correlate with long-term pornography exposure with this type of dependent measure, and these were quite limited. Check and Guloien (1989) found the effect only for high psychoticism participants and not for others, a moderating variable not assessed by Malamuth and Ceniti. The only other experiment that could be found reporting such an effect was never published, but was briefly described within a chapter by Donnerstein (1984). It differed considerably from Malamuth and Ceniti’s study in several respects, including the lack of neutral or no-exposure control group comparison. Second, Malamuth and Ceniti assessed only long-term

effects (several days to two weeks after exposure). Such effects were not assessed in the other studies in the literature. Therefore, the fact that in the Malamuth and Ceniti study long-term effects were not found on reported likelihood of raping or on laboratory aggression is not inconsistent with the experimental literature as a whole, where the findings have shown short-term effects on laboratory aggression. These have typically been explained by short-term activation or priming of aggressive tendencies (Malamuth 1989, Malamuth and Ceniti 1986). Taken as a whole then, the Malamuth and Centini study does reveal the boundaries of the effects reported in the literature but does not reflect inconsistencies in the findings (as suggested by Fisher and Grenier).

Study – Malamuth, Haber and Feshbach (1980)

Fisher and Grenier’s Summary –

“Exposure to sexually violent materials decreased men’s acceptance of violence against women” (p.25).

Malamuth *et al.*, (2000) Discussion of the Findings –

Malamuth *et al.* assessed the impact of exposure to a sadomasochistic portrayal on reactions to a rape story. ~~There was no direct measure of men’s acceptance of violence against women, but one of the measures assessed punitiveness towards the rapist. It was found that males who had read the sadomasochistic version of the first story were more severe in their punitiveness towards the rapist than those had read the non-violent version. In addition, there were actually effects that may be considered negative effects of exposure to the sadomasochistic portrayals, but these were moderated by individuals’ levels of aggression-anxiety. Men who were relatively low in anxiety about aggression and were exposed to the sadomasochistic version of the story tended to perceive that the rape victim experienced less pain and trauma and resisted the rape less. High aggression-anxious males, on the other hand, tended to become more conscious of the plight of the rape victim and the pain she experienced. Finally, for males exposed to the sadomasochistic portrayal of pain infliction as a source of pleasure, greater perception of pain was associated with greater sexual arousal, in contrast to the reverse for males who were not exposed to such a sadomasochistic portrayal. Taken together, the findings of this study are not very accurately described by Fisher and Grenier.~~

Study – Demaré, Briere and Lips (1988)

Fisher and Grenier’s Summary –

Self-reported use of sexually violent materials uncorrelated with rape myth acceptance, endorsement of interpersonal violence against women, adversarial sexual beliefs, or attitudes towards women.

Malamuth *et al.*, (2000) Discussion of the Findings –

This is indeed what was found in this study on these attitudes (and as shown in the meta-analyses discussed later it is the only segment of the research where reliable effects have been found). Fisher and Grenier then listed three studies which they claimed show that “sex offenders were no more likely than controls to use sexually violent materials” (p 25). The three studies are those by Langevin *et al.*, (1988), Marshall (1988) and Goldstein (1973). The authors believe that only the findings of the first of these are described accurately by Fisher and Grenier and, therefore, will discuss the other two studies next.

Study – Marshall (1988)

Fisher and Grenier's Summary –

"Sex offenders were no more likely than controls to use sexually violent materials" (p.25).

Malamuth et al., (2000) Discussion of the Findings –

Marshall compared rapists, child incest molesters, non-incest child molesters and non-offenders in their use of 'hard-core' sexually explicit materials. He found that when comparing the "use of any type of 'hard-core' sexual stimuli," most groups of sexual offenders generally did use pornography more than non-offenders. For example, in terms of current use, 67 per cent of heterosexual child molesters and 83 per cent of rapists, as compared to 29 per cent of non-offenders, reported currently using pornography. As well, offenders often reported using pornography "as an instigator" to their crimes (35% of rapists).

Marshall collapsed his presentation of the results across different types of hard-core pornography and did not report the details of an actual separation by type of pornography. The only reference in his article to what may be labelled violent pornography is as follows: "child molesters do not have remarkably higher access to 'kiddy porn' than do other subjects nor do rapists show particularly greater use of forced sex material than do other subjects" (p 278). Therefore, Marshall indicated that rapists used pornography of various types more than non-offenders but there was not a "particularly greater" use of violent pornography (although it certainly appears that they also used this type of pornography more than non-offenders). Marshall further noted that a substantial number of rapists used consenting sex depictions to "incite rape images in the process of preparing himself to attack a woman" (p 280). In considering the implications of his findings on the various types of sexually explicit media, Marshall concluded that any treatment programme for these men must include consideration, not just of the rate and intensity of deviant thoughts, but also the possible functional relationship between exposure to sexually explicit materials and these deviant thoughts. Similarly, treatment programmes should attend to the possible link between exposure to such stimuli and the actual offensive acts of these men. Furthermore, the way in which sexually explicit depictions may encourage, or at least support, negative attitudes towards women and children, particularly in sexual matters must also be considered (p 285).

It is surprising, therefore, that Fisher and Grenier would present this study as providing data that violent pornography is not associated with sexually aggressive characteristics. The only conclusion that appears justified from these data is that violent pornography was not found to be more highly associated with offender status, but both types of pornography were often used by rapists.

Annex G. Conditioning theory sexual offender case study

Case Study Illustrating a Conditioning Theory of the Aetiology and Maintenance of Sex Offending

Laws, D. R., Marshall, W, L. (1990) A conditioning Theory of the Etiology and Maintenance of Deviant Sexual Preference and Behaviour. *Handbook of Sexual Aggression*. (pp 218-220, 222, 225-226)

As an illustrative example [of a conditioning theory] which we will continue to use throughout the balance of the chapter, let us consider how... a man might become a forcible rapist of adult females.

This is an elaboration of a case history from our files. The male in question experienced a conventional childhood until, at the age of 13 years'; he viewed a commercial film which contained very strong elements of sex and violence. In this film, the beautiful wife of a young professional is brutally abused and raped. As is typical of these films, it was difficult for the viewer to determine if the wife was actually resisting and fighting her assaulters or whether she was possibly enjoying the abuse. Our subject found the actress portraying the wife to be very sexually attractive, and during the rape scenes he produced a full erection.

The young male thought about the film for some time. Whenever he thought about the wife, he remembered the look on her face as she was being raped, but he could not remember if it was one of pain or pleasure. In his fantasy, she was provocative, inviting, and welcoming. He fantasised that she could not resist him, he was powerful, he could force himself upon her and, although she might resist, ultimately she gave in to him. As he imagined a variety of sexual activities with this woman, he began to develop strong sexual arousal and attraction to forceful sex with adult females by means of Pavlovian conditioning. He began to masturbate to these fantasies and, through the combination of genital stimulation and ejaculation, the Pavlovian associations were further reinforced by operant conditioning. Eventually, he broadened his masturbatory fantasies to include similar sexual activities with other adult females.

At the age of 14 years he began to date females of his own age. Although he was strongly attracted to female peers, he did not have age-appropriate social-skills. He wanted all females to be as sexually inviting as the woman in his fantasies and to expect frank sexual overtures, and he was surprised when he was repeatedly rebuffed by these young women. And the more he tried, it seemed, the more he was refused. He returned to masturbating while fantasising about being powerful in sexual relations with adult women.

At this time the content of his masturbatory fantasies began to increasingly involve elements of sexual violence, first about the rape scenes from the film, then about rape and violence in general, all directed toward adult females. Fantasies about consenting sex with females were arousing but not as much as those which contained rape. After a time, he no longer thought much about consenting sexual relationships with women.

At age 16 he forcibly raped a 38-year-old woman in the parking garage of an apartment building. He was very excited as he forced himself upon her, and when she fought with him and pleaded with him to stop, he thought momentarily about the actress in the film who, as he remembered it, first struggled, then enthusiastically submitted. After that, he did not think about the film any more.

In this initial example, we see [the conditioning] process at work. The subject had experienced a conventional heterosexually oriented childhood and was 'prepared' for sexual relationships with females. Unfortunately, the initial sexually arousing experience in his teenage years was the sex and violence film. This is exactly the sort stimulus to which Donnerstein, Linz and Penrod (1987) refer when they assert that it is not the sex or the violence alone that is dangerous in the development of sexual preferences; rather, it is the juxtaposition of sexual images with violence that creates tendencies toward sexual aggression and negative attitudes toward women.

The basic sexual arousal pattern of this client was established through Pavlovian and operant conditioning and further reinforced by masturbatory fantasy. In these fantasies, differential reinforcement, chaining and generalisation came into play as he imagined a variety of sexual behaviours with the woman in the film and other women. Those elements of the fantasies that produce and maintained arousal were incorporated into these imaginary chains, and those that did not were eliminated by differential extinction.

In early adolescence the subject made inappropriate attempts to establish conventional sexual relationships with same-aged females. These behaviours were punished or extinguished through lack of reinforcement. When he returned to his masturbatory activities, the Pavlovian and operant processes (differential reinforcement, chaining, and generalisation) were back at work, this time creating a deviant variation as a result of the introduction of elements of sexual violence in the fantasies.

The activities described in this example are not that unusual in the histories of sexual offenders. A single series of events, only slightly off the centre of a dimension of appropriate sexual behaviour, over time and almost by happenstance, creates all the necessary conditions for a very strong proclivity to engage in deviant sexual behaviour. As Van Wyk and Geist (1984) have shown in their extensive study of thousands of cases of early sexual experience, it is (in this case, regrettably) just as simple as that.

In this example of a young male learning to become a rapist, the influence of basic conditioning and differential consequences is described. Interwoven with these fundamental processes were strong social learning influences.

Learning to rape is rarely taught by participant modelling, although examples are available (e.g., performing a sexual assault to gain membership in a gang, participating in gang rapes). Vicarious symbolic modelling, however, plays an important role.

Before our subject performed his first rape, he gained access to pornographic materials in the form of videotapes and magazines which depicted adult women bound, gagged, and being sexually humiliated. Similar to his experience with the violent film, he often could not discriminate whether the expressions on the women's faces were of pain or pleasure. The pornography seemed to reinforce and legitimise rape, and thus reinforced his masturbatory fantasies as well. He did not question any of this.

Symbolic modelling was evident in his masturbatory fantasies. At first they were confined to relatively conventional fantasies about the women in the film, which generalised to other females. Later, the content shifted to more violent sexual activities with women, and finally to fantasies of rape.

As for self-labelling, he did not deceive himself after the first rape at age 16. Up to that point he was well aware of his failure with same-aged females, but he dismissed it as part of the price of growing up. When he was fully adult, he felt he would be able to perform with female peers. After the rape, however, when he compared his early social experiences with young females to his current violent masturbatory fantasies, he admitted to himself that sexual violence was far more arousing and satisfying. Although he did not use the word just yet, he believed he was probably a rapist.

By the age of 20, our subject had raped several women. He had no girlfriends and formed no close relationships with females. On occasion he had conventional sexual encounters with women he picked up in bars, or with prostitutes. He could initiate sex with these women, but he could only maintain his arousal if he imagined that he was raping them, torturing them, or even killing them. His masturbation fantasies centred around torture and murder, and he became increasingly interested in different varieties of violent pornography. Only during his rapes did he feel powerful and competent and fully engaged with the woman. He drank a lot, took drugs, and was angry most of the time. He thought a lot about raping and developing many plans for assaults he might perform.

Here we can see that the maintenance processes have done their work, firmly entrenching an elaborate behavioural repertoire of rape-oriented sexual preference. We also see the earlier processes acting - new conditioned associations being formed and the selective operation of differential reinforcement at work - as the subject moved almost completely away from conventional sexual intercourse to a distinct preference for forced sex. Sex with any female was no longer possible without accompanying rape-related imagery. The centrality of violent imagery was clearly reflected in his masturbatory fantasies, which shifted over time from relatively simple forced sexual encounters to images of torture, dismemberment and murder. As he narrowed the focus in these fantasies to more and more violent images, they became more exciting. Vicarious learning was still evident, as he sought increasingly bizarre and violent forms of pornography. Symbolic modelling became more elaborate, as he developed a variety of scenarios for potential future rapes. Both of these activities stimulated even further variations of his masturbatory fantasies.

Finally, the entire complex was fixed in place by intermittent reinforcement. As we indicated above, due to their socially disapproved nature, the overall likelihood of successfully accomplishing deviant sexual activities is relatively low. This low likelihood, however, is modified by the requirements for accomplishment of the particular deviant act. Thus, we would expect the incidence of easily performed deviant behaviours such as exhibitionism or voyeurism to be relatively high, while rape would occur at a relatively low frequency. In the present case, the requirements for successful accomplishment would be quite elaborate and hence, the frequency low. Thus, and this is extremely important, our subject's rape proclivity was very strongly reinforced on a highly intermittent schedule of long and variable intervals; this all but guarantees that, in the absence of effective therapeutic intervention, it would be maintained as a permanent disposition.

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This document reports on a rapid evidence assessment of the evidence of harm relating to exposure to extreme pornographic material. In particular, the review considered whether there is any evidence that exposure causes, or contributes to, sexual or violent offending.

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