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Seok-jin Jeong

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**EFFECTS OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIALS, ATTACHMENT TO
PARENTS AND PEERS ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
AMONG SOUTH KOREAN YOUTHS**

By

Seok-jin Jeong

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

EFFECTS OF SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIALS, ATTACHMENT TO PARENTS AND PEERS ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG SOUTH KOREAN YOUTHS

By

Seok-jin Jeong

Various prior studies have been conducted to examine the connection of exposure to pornography and possible outcomes, such sexual aggression. Most studies tested the hypothesis that sexuality and sexual behavior would be changed after exposure to pornography. However, since ‘we are moral beings to the extent that we are social beings’, those sexual behaviors of delinquents cannot be explained without observing relationship with other society members. The current study found that exposure to sexually explicit materials and pornography, attachment to parents, and attachment to delinquent peers had effects on the Korean male youths’ sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. However, contrary to hypothesized direction, exposure to pornography had negative effects on shaping rape myths and positive attachment to parents had positive effects on it. Also contradicting the hypotheses, the interactions of exposure to pornography and both attachment to parents and attachment to delinquent peers were not significantly related to the dependent variables.

DEDICATION

I dedicate the thesis to my father (Jae-woon Jeong), my mother (Mi-kyung Kim), my sister (Youjin Jeong), and my fiancé (Hyungjoo Kang) for their sacrifices, support, and encouragement.

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Chapter I: Statement of the Problem

In recent years there has been an enormous concern about the effects of the mass media upon social attitudes and behavior. The concern is that negative media contents influence viewers to be aggressive, antisocial, or delinquent. A meta-analysis of media violence studies revealed that in the 1950's, many empirical studies found that media violence exposure was positively linked to significant violent behaviors and that even short-term exposure was sufficient to cause increases in aggressive behaviors (Bushman & Anderson, 2001). The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (1969; Baker and Ball, 1969) concluded that television violence was one of many factors that contributed to aggressive and antisocial behavior. The Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior (1972) concluded that the aggressive and antisocial behavior of at least some young viewers was increased by television violence.

Much of the debate about mass media as an influence on negative behavior centers on whether pornography fuels violent sexual behavior of men by affecting their attitudes towards women. Since the first large-scale public inquiry into pornography by the U.S. Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1970), there have been myriad controversies about the potentially harmful effects of pornography. It is true that the actual making of pornography sometimes involves, or even requires, violence and sexual assault (Russell, 1998). However, there is disagreement about whether pornography use is either a necessary or sufficient cause of sexual aggression or sexual offending. An argument against the influence of pornography on sexual

offending is that sexual offenses have been committed by individuals with little or no exposure to pornography, and many users of pornography have not committed sexual offenses (Seto, and Barbaree, 1995). In contrast, a great deal of research that has examined the effects of explicit adult entertainment and pornography found pornographic materials may have both direct and indirect effects on sexual offending, and may be at least partly related because of common situational factors such as psychological mechanisms through exposure to those materials and contents. Pornography and explicit adult entertainment may influence behavior by affecting both social attitudes and behavior, more specifically by increasing violent sexual fantasies (Brownmiller, 1975; Dworkin, 1981; Griffin, 1981).

According to Seto et al. (2001), the public and professionals are concerned about the causal link between pornography and explicit adult entertainment and sexually aggressive behavior or offenses because sexual victimization, usually of women or children, is a major social problem in the United States. Social science research in Korea also has addressed concerns about violent sexual behavior. The past two decades have seen an increased attention to rape and other forms of sexual violence in the social science literature in Korea and in Korean society more broadly (Shim, 1998).

In the United States, forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, has increased for the third consecutive years. The UCR Program's estimate of female forcible rapes for 2002 was 95,136 offenses. This estimate was 4.7 percent higher than the level in the 2001 research, and it was 2.1 percent higher than

the number for 1998. And, based on US Census data, there are 64.8 forcible rapes per 100,000 females, which was an increase compare to five and ten years ago (http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02). Since UCR data only includes police reported arrest data, the incidence rate for rape and attempted rape or sexual assaults that are underreported is not included. Also, it is possible that increases in police data are due to a greater proportion of sexual assaults being reported. Even if this is true, the number of women and girls affected by rape is considerable.

In Korea, according to Criminal Code 297, rape is defined as “obtaining carnal knowledge of a woman through penetration in which threats of violence or actual violence is used” (Lee, 2002, p. 345). Based on police data, sexual violence crime increased more than 100 percent in 2001 (2,750 cases) compared to 1994 (1,232 cases). Similarly, rape increased around 30 percent in 2001 (6,751) compared to 1992 (3,919) (http://www.police.go.kr/data/statistics/statisticsCriminal_03.jsp).

The consequences of sexual victimization can be very serious, and can include symptoms of stress and psychological disorder. In addition, sexual assault can cause severe physical injury and trauma and related psychological disorders that may affect victims for years after the assaults. The social effects of sexual assault also can be severe. The victims of sexual assault, especially women, may experience ‘social death’ – they may be ostracized or isolated within the community following the assault (Beitchman et al, 1992; Hanson, 1990; Rind et al, 1998). In addition, rape is a prevalent traumatic stressor, with an estimated 12 million US adult women reporting the experience of rape in their lifetimes. Rape has been identified as a risk factor for

development of a range of negative mental health and physical health outcomes. Previous studies have demonstrated that women who are victims of interpersonal violence experience subsequent disruption in resources (e.g., unemployment, reduced income, divorce) following victimization (Monnier et al., 2002).

At the same time that official rates of rape have increased, the pornography industry has been growing rapidly. Commercial sex in the United States today is available through pornographic magazines, videos, phone sex, Internet and so forth (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/programs/sex_traff_us.pdf). These sex industries have been very adept at becoming an integrated and accepted part of society. In a 1997 survey conducted by Adult Video News, which is one of the major trade publications, retailers reported that sales and rentals of adult videos doubled in the previous five years, with current annual revenue of approximately \$4.2 billion (Adult Video News, 1998).

Given the public's and professionals concerns about the potential negative effects of media exposure, an important issue facing researchers is the actual association between media presentations of sexual/violent contents and sexual/violent behavior. Even though the impact of media exposure would not be expected to be uniform, there is the potential for media content to have harmful effects on youths' behavior. Youth may learn appropriate and inappropriate behavior through the mass media. More specifically, we know that there might be an effect if the person who is exposed to the media believes that, for performing a similar action as shown in the

media, he or she would probably receive the same rewards or punishments that were received by subjects in the media (Bandura, 1977).

Just as smoking is not the only cause of lung cancer, is unlikely that exposure to pornography and explicit adult entertainment is the only cause of sexual aggression or sexual offending. Since, 'we are moral beings to the extent that we are social beings' (Hirschi, 1969), sexual behaviors of delinquents cannot be explained without observing youths' relationships with other members of society. From many studies of attachment to parents and delinquency, it is known that the norms of juveniles are by definition shared by the members of their society, including parents and peers (Adler and Laufer, 1993; Weis and Hawkins, 1981). In addition, for today's child, a home is no longer a shelter against the dangers outside. The child is a fascinated spectator of the whole of our world (Fraiberg, 1987). However, Anderson et al. (1999) argue that the more attached adolescents are to their parents, the less likely they will be delinquent because parents are generally the first to socialize their children.

Insofar, as an adolescent is alienated from his or her parents, he or she will not adequately develop a conscience and thus will lack conventional moral values to guide behavior. Delinquent peers also can affect delinquency. Negative impacts that stem from youths' consumption of pornography and explicit adult entertainment may be supported by a general acceptance of a crime and delinquency (Goppinger, 1987). Sexual aggression and other delinquencies share characteristics of acting without supervision, planning and adhering to no obligation to other members of society, intolerance for stress, and lack of patience. It also appears to form an important part

of the subculture shared among young people such as peers, and peer influence is a very crucial and critical factor. In the same vein, according to Sutherland (1947) and Tittle et al. (1986), criminal behavior is learned in interaction with intimate peers. That is, a juvenile becomes criminal because of contacts with criminal patterns because association with delinquents increases the motive toward crime, which then increases the probability of criminal behavior.

Most studies that have focused on the effect of pornography and parent/peers on sexual attitudes and aggression have been conducted in U.S. based settings. Very few studies had focused on the causes and consequences of pornography or explicit adult entertainment and peer/parents relationships for sexual offenses in non-U.S. based samples. Therefore, this thesis will examine the relationship of exposure to explicit adult entertainment or pornography and parents/peer relationship to the youths' sexual aggression and sexual offenses among youths in South Korea.

Chapter II: Literature Review

Does exposure to mass media increase the subsequent probability of people's attitudes and behaviors? In the last century, although mass media has become an integral part of much of daily life, opinions about the importance of mass media in modern society vary widely. The role that mass media plays in people's lives depends not only on the content transmitted, but on the goals and interest of the individual viewers (Huston et al., 1992). How does mass media affect audience attitudes and real-world behavior? It is often assumed that exposure to mass media cultivates and influences general audience perception (Wimmer & Dominick, 1994). Early research did find that media portrayals of certain topics could have an impact on audience attitude and behavior. For example, in the 1960s, several studies found that prosocial and antisocial media content reinforced an individual's attitudes and predispositions (Klapper, 1970). More specifically, many prior experiments demonstrated that negative content in mass media had a causal relationship with antisocial behavior in everyday life. Between 1963 and the publication of the report of the Surgeon General's Committee in 1972, approximately 50 experiments were published that documented the claim that media violence enhances subsequent aggression (Comstock, 1983). In addition, based on their meta-analysis with 23 experimental studies that assessed the effects of media violence, Wood et al. (1991) also found that exposure to media violence significantly enhanced audiences' aggressive behavior.

In the same vein, the controversy over the impact of pornography revolves around one central issue; whether exposure to pornography increases a person engaging in aggressive or violent sexual assault. Many studies have tested the hypothesis that pornographic materials (for example, an adult movie, adult weekly, adult comics/novels, porn videos, porn magazines/photo books, obscene computer software) are related to sexually aggressive behavior and sexual offenses. From the myriad studies that have explored the negative impacts of pornography and sexually explicit materials, there are disagreements about the effects on sexual aggression. Some researchers have focused on the potential negative effects of portrayals of sexual aggression that ignore negative consequences. Based on his content analysis of 150 pornographic home videos, Palys (1986) concluded that none showed the negative consequences of aggressive activities. Similarly, Smith (1976) found that fewer than 3 percent of the rapists portrayed in the 428 pornographic materials that he analyzed were depicted as experiencing any negative consequences as a result of their behavior. Studies that show that pornography portrays aggression but that do not show negative consequences have raised concerns that pornography may lead some people to engage in sexual aggression without concern for negative outcomes for themselves.

Contrary to the concern that pornography will encourage sexual aggression, Carter et al. (1987) found that a group of men who were not sex offenders reported significantly greater exposure to sexually explicit materials than men who had been convicted of sex offenses. Therefore, they argued that pornography exposure and use

are not predictive of all expressions of sexually criminal behavior or sexual aggression.

Despite some findings of no connection of viewing pornography to aggressive behavior, there are theoretical reasons for being particularly concerned about the fusion of sexuality and aggression in the media (Malamuth & Spinner, 1980). First, the coupling of sex and aggression in these portrayals may result in processes whereby aggressive acts become associated with sexual arousal. Second, in many pornographic depictions the victim is frequently portrayed as secretly desiring the assault and as eventually deriving sexual pleasure from it (Malamuth, Heim, & Feshbach, 1980; Smith, 1976; Malamuth & Donnerstein, 1982). In other words, the victim of pornography is sometimes described as wanting to be assaulted sexually. Phenomena such as rape, sexual assault, and aggression are regarded as behavior that people learn through the acquisition of social attitudes favorable to those sexual behaviors, and through the imitation of depictions of sexuality. The results from the meta analysis suggest that positive depictions of the rape experience can teach people that rape is an acceptable behavior. In a meta-analysis of 177 studies in sexuality, Oliver and Hyde (1993) found that respondents who had been exposed to sexually explicit materials more frequently had more positive and permissive attitudes toward sex, more sexual activity such as engaging in masturbation, premarital sex, and extramarital sex, and sexual intercourse, and had more sexual partners.

The next section of this chapter reviews research on the connection of pornography to actual aggressive behavior. That section is followed by a review of

research on two ways pornography can have an effect, by connecting aggression to arousal and by promoting social learning. Social learning may explain the propensity to rape in the general population and the learning of rape myths and other beliefs that cause the acceptance or the act of rape. Later in the chapter, moderating and other influences on rape are considered.

The association between use of explicit materials and sexual aggression in the real world

A major focus of this part of the literature review is the effect of pornography on sexual violence and aggression against women. A number of researchers have commented that aggression is a part of human nature. For example, according to Joseph (1973), the term aggression is derived from the Latin *aggredi* (to attack, to go to) and *gradi* (to step) and has generally been ascribed the meaning to go forward with the intent of inflicting harm. Sexual aggression invariably involves the use of threat, intimidation, exploitation of authority, or force with the aim of imposing one's sexual will on a nonconsenting person for the purpose of personal gratification that may or may not be predominantly sexual in nature (Shaw, 1999). Is there a strong relationship between exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and subsequent aggression against females? And, does exposure to pornography contribute to coerciveness, particularly sexual aggression, against women in the real world?

There have been numerous controversies about these questions for many years. One argument is that pornography use can be neither a necessary nor sufficient

cause of sexual offending, because sexual offenses have been committed by individuals with little or no exposure to pornography, and many users of pornography have not committed sexual offenses (Seto & Barbaree, 1995). There is therefore disagreement about the correlation of viewing explicit materials with aggression (Fisher & Barak, 1991). However, even if there is no correlation, pornography may have both direct and indirect effects on sexual offending and may be at least partly related to sexually aggressive behavior. Thus, several experiments were designed to examine the effects of pornography on aggression against women. In a study by Malamuth (1978), male subjects were reported to be sexually aroused after reading pornographic stimuli from issues of Penthouse magazine, but other men who read neutral stimuli taken from National Geographic magazine were not aroused. There was a significant difference between the Penthouse and the National Geographic readers in their judgment of whether it was acceptable to behave as aggressively as they desired to behave. The findings suggested the possibility that pornographic stimuli may increase aggression against women.

A series of experiments described the effects of pornography on behavioral aggression. For example, one prior study found that male respondents' exposure to erotic film did heighten the level of verbal insult directed at females (Cline, 1974; Jaffe et al., 1974). Another study found an increase in sexually aggressive behavior against females among men exposed to sexually arousing stimuli (Baron & Bell, 1973).

Almost all other empirical research has indicated that exposure to certain types of sexually explicit media, particularly those that combine sexual and violent images, can cause increases in attitudes that support acceptance of violence against women and aggression. Belsky et al. (1991) have emphasized that research has shown the connection between sexually explicit materials and violence against women and aggression. In addition, according to Malamuth, Koss, and Sockloskie (1993), pornography consumption was significantly correlated with sexually aggressive behavior; specifically, 72 percent of respondents among 2733 male subjects showed some aggression after exposure to sexually explicit materials. Based on their investigations of male subjects' aggression against female targets, Donnerstein and Berkowitz (1981) also found effects of violent erotica on subsequent aggressive behavior towards females. Finally, Malamuth and Check (1981) found that exposure to movies portraying sexual violence against women has had a positive relationship with increased males' acceptance of interpersonal violence against women. Some earlier research also indicated that respondents who are relatively high in risk for sexual aggression are more likely to be attracted to and aroused by sexually violent media (Malamuth & Check, 1983; Malamuth & Check, 1985). This last finding suggests that the causal order of exposure to aggression may be reversed, or that it may work in both directions at the same time.

Association of aggressive behaviors with sexual arousal

There is research that supports the proposition that the association of sex and violence in pornography results in the connection of aggressive behaviors with sexual arousal. For example, pornography and sexual arousal are somewhat related. That is, an individual whose sexual arousal to rape themes (e.g. pornography or sexually explicit materials which contains aggressive behaviors) was found to be similar to or greater than his arousal to consenting depictions were found to report an inclination to rape (Abel, Becker, Murphy, & Flanagan, 1979). There are some other studies that indicated that exposure to pornography increases a person's sexual responsiveness to sexual activity resulting from rape. According to Malamuth (1981), if subjects saw explicit depictions, their subsequent sexual arousal to a rape scene presented shortly afterward was heightened.

Other responses that are influenced by exposure to pornography are sexual fantasies. In one study, subjects were presented with rape in a slide-audio show. After exposure to those materials, they were asked to create their own sexual fantasies and then to record them. Content analysis of subjects' self reported fantasies indicated that those exposed to the rape version of the slide-audio show created more aggressive sexual fantasies (Malamuth, 1981).

Another study described the role of pornography. Laws and Marshall (1990) suggested that pornography can have an effect to the extent that viewers masturbate to orgasm while watching it, thereby reinforcing their sexual response to the depicted contexts. Overall, pornography and other forms of sexually explicit materials may affect viewers' sexual beliefs and attitudes.

General propensities to rape

Many previous studies contended that mass media, especially sexually explicit materials and pornography, has undesirable and positive effects on sexual violence against women, and resulted in rapes and other forms of aggression. Rape is defined in law as the crime of sexual intercourse without the consent of the victim, often through force or threat of violence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (1989) has defined rape as 'the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will'. The broader term, sexual assault, includes rape but also refers to a physically forceful attempt at sexual intimacy when one of the individuals involved chooses not to become sexually intimate. However, this legal definition is viewed by many to be overly narrow and rigid. Thus, the word rape will be used to refer to lack of choice or consent to engage in sexual intercourse (Rozee, 1993). Issues surrounding rape and the law have been fiercely debated for years in the United States. Although rape is a type of sexual aggression and sexual assault, rape is considered to be the most extreme form of sexual behavior. Rape is narrowly defined as 'penile penetration,' but the term sexual assault is often used to describe a wider range of behavior (Koss et al, 1987). Even though rape is widely recognized as a significant social problem, only in the past few decades have people make an effort to understand and reduce the prevalence of this crime. I will review and attempt to synthesize those efforts.

Research indicated that 25 percent to 30 percent of male students in the United States and Canada admit that there is some likelihood they would rape a

woman if they could get away with it. In one study in Los Angeles, California, 53 percent of respondents said there was some likelihood that they would behave in the same fashion as a male who was described as raping a woman if they could be sure of getting away with it. Without this assurance, only 17 percent said they might emulate the rapist's behavior (Malamuth, Haber, & Feshbach, 1980). In another study by Briere & Malamuth (1983), 60 percent of the sample indicated that under the right circumstances, there was some likelihood that they would rape, use force, or do both.

Goodchilds and Zellman (1984), conducted personal interviews with high school students between 14 and 18 years of age to find out the circumstances under which they believed it to be 'OK for a guy to hold a girl down and force her to have sexual intercourse.' Seventy-nine percent of the study subjects thought it was acceptable to rape a girl in at least one of these circumstances: 'she is stoned or drunk'; 'she has had sexual intercourse with other guys'; she lets him touch her above the waist'; she says she's going to have sex with him and then changes her mind'; she's led him on'; and she gets him sexually excited.' Overall, such studies support the view that rape is probably considered as easy to admit to having committed or attempted.

Rape myths and pornography

As discussed above, the pairing of sex and violence can result in men assimilating and endorsing rape myths, which are defined as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape and can lead to the perpetration of sexually aggressive

behavior (Burt, 1980). Researchers have found that exposure to pornographic media may lead to men's increased acceptance of rape myths (Demare, 1998). In their meta-analysis of 24 studies with a total of 4,268 participants, Allen et al. (1995) found that exposure to pornography, with or without depictions of violence, increased acceptance of rape myths.

If males accept the rape myths that women enjoy rape and find it sexually exciting, they are more likely to rape women. And if a myth that women enjoy rape is widely held, consumers of pornography realize that such portrayals are widespread. In an experiment conducted by Malamuth and Check (1985), for example, the students who had been exposed to the pornographic depiction of rape were significantly more likely to rape women than the students who had not been exposed to sexual violence materials. Malamuth and Check also suggested that men who view pornography become more likely to believe rape myths, such as the myth that women secretly enjoy being raped.

Maxwell and Check's study (1992) also found very high rates of acceptance of rape myths, and the connection of rape myths to sexual violence against women. Based on their study of 247 high school students, the boys who were the most frequent consumers of pornography, who reported learning a lot from it, or both, were more accepting of rape supportive beliefs than those who were less frequent consumers of pornography and who said they had not learned as much from pornography.

The relationship between pornography and rape

Although she does not see it as the only cause of rape, in *Dangerous Relationship* (1988), Russell argued that pornography can induce or intensify males' desire to rape women. More specifically, she provide two different ways in which pornography can increase rape; i) predisposes by pairing of sexually arousing stimuli with portrayals of rape, ii) predisposes by generating rape fantasies. For example, when male subjects consider male violence against women to be acceptable, they view portrayals of sexual violence as having positive consequences as they often do in pornography (Briere et al., 1985).

Some research has focused on the relationships among men's sexual arousal from viewing erotica depicting violence against a female victim, the propensity to rape, and differential responses to realistic rape depictions. According to Malamuth and Check (1980), sexually explicit rape depictions portraying the victim experiencing sexual arousal have an antisocial effect by changing the perception of an actual rape experience to one in which the victim is seen as being minimally damaged, as well as helping maintain the rape myth that women secretly desire to be raped. Indeed, exposure to sexually explicit materials does alter subsequent sexual responsiveness to similar depictions, especially to rape (Quinsey & Chaplin, 1984; Rapaport, 1984; Demare, 1985; Linz, 1985).

Availability of pornography and rape

There are other approaches to explaining the correlation between pornography and rape or sexual assault. Some researchers assume that if pornography consumption increases the likelihood that its consumer will be sexually aggressive, the incidence of sex crimes as measured by arrest or conviction rates should increase with greater availability of pornography. In a test of this hypothesis, Court (1976) demonstrated a positive association between availability of pornography and the sex crime rate in a study using data from seven countries, and Jaffee and Strauss (1987) also found a positive relationship between sex magazine readership and rates of reported rape across the U.S. nationwide. Moreover, Barron and Straus (1984) found a relationship between reported rape rates and porn magazine circulation rates based on their 50 state correlational analyses.

Children's and adolescents' exposure to pornography

Given that many prior studies indicated that exposure of adults to pornography or sexually explicit materials have produced negative effects on attitudes and behavior, what are the effects of exposing children to sexual depictions in pornography or other explicit materials? Although the prevalence of sexual images and themes in pornography and sexually explicit materials is a frequent topic in today's discussions, and it is recognized that children and adolescent differ from adults in experience, background knowledge, and the ability to make sense of the depicted events, few studies have examined the potential effects of childhood and

adolescent exposure to such materials on onset of antisocial behavior including sexual violence.

Very little research contradicts the hypothesis that the extent of exposure to pornography during childhood and adolescence is positively associated with subsequent sexual aggression or criminally sexual behavior (Goldstein et al., 1971). However, it is expected that exposure to pornography throughout the lifespan beginning in childhood or teenage years would have a greater impact than exposure during adulthood on shaping patterns of sexual attitudes and behavior (Lahey, 1991). That is, people who are exposed to pornography as children or teenagers are more likely to develop sexual attitudes congruent with the images presented in pornography. In addition, according to Einsiedel (1986), over fifty percent of various categories of sex offenders had developed their deviant arousal patterns prior to age 18.

Since childhood exposure to pornography is a significant predictor of acceptance of antisocial beliefs and sexual aggression or offenses, exposure to pornography in childhood should be carefully considered. For example, Malamuth (1985) indicated that children would be more susceptible than adults to the influences of mass media, including violent pornography, if they are exposed to it. Moreover, childhood exposure to pornography was significantly and positively correlated with acceptance of sexual beliefs toward women. The same is true for teenage exposure to pornography; as exposure increased, so did acceptance of sexual beliefs (Johnson, 1994).

In a more recent study, a survey of 10 to 16 years old found that 62 percent of subjects felt that sex on TV and in the movies influenced viewers to have sex before they were ready (Kunkel et al., 2000). Moreover, an experiment indicated that teenagers who were exposed to portrayals of non-marital sexual relationships had more permissive attitudes than adolescents who were not exposed (Rockwell, 1994).

Six hundred respondents to a telephone interview were asked if exposure to X-rated materials had made them want to try anything they saw (Bryant, 1985). Two third of the males reported that they wanted to try some of the behavior depicted. Bryant also found that the desire to imitate what is seen in pornography progressively increases as age of respondents decreases. Among the junior high school students, seventy two percent of the males said that they wanted to try some sexual experiment or sexual behavior that they had seen in their initial exposure to X-rated materials. In trying to ascertain if imitation had occurred, the respondents were asked, 'did you actually experiment with or try any of the behaviors depicted in the materials?' A quarter of the males answered that they had. Compared to adults, male high school students were the most likely (31%) to report trying to enact the behaviors depicted.

Check (1995) conducted several studies of children's exposure to pornography in Canada. He concluded that pornography has a much greater effect on children than it does on adults. Moreover, many young boys indicated that they learned from pornography to connect the use of force during sex with excitement, with feeling stimulated (Check & Maxwell, 1992). Forty three percent of the boys said holding a girl down and forcing her to have sexual intercourse if a boy had been

sexually excited is at least 'maybe okay' or said 'I am not sure.' As Greenberg, Linsangan, and Soderman (1993) argued, it is probable that the explicit visual images of sexual activity available in movies produce especially strong effects on adolescent viewers. That is, there is a relationship between childhood exposure to pornography and rape beliefs.

Multiple causes of sexual assault and offense

As smoking is not the only cause of lung cancer, pornography is not the only cause of rape. Because all viewers of pornography are not equally affected by it, many people conclude that pornography cannot be playing a causative role in rape and other forms of violence against women. For example, sex offenders reported less frequent exposure to pornography and exposure to less sexually explicit materials than a comparison group of non sex offenders (Carter et al., 1987; Cook et al., 1971), and based on a survey of 160 adolescent sex offenders, Becker and Stein (1991) found that sexually explicit materials played no role in crime causation. In *Sexual Exploitation* (1984), Russell suggested many factors that may predispose a large number of males in the United States to want to rape or assault women sexually. Some examples are biological factors, childhood experiences of sexual abuse, exposure to mass media that encourage rape, exposure to pornography, and so forth.

Exposure to mass media, specifically pornography or explicit adult entertainment, is clearly one of the examples of multiple causations of sexual assault and offense. However, a growing body of research demonstrates that the impacts of

possible causes are far from uniform. In addressing the possible antisocial effects of pornography and sexually explicit materials, it is important to consider the role of individual differences such as interpretations of and responses to media content. What are the key elements of the child's environment that promote the development of aggressive behavior? As part of the socialization process, adolescents are expected to adopt society's rules, attitudes, values, and norms through social activities. Consistent with many criminologists' recognition of the importance of family and peers in the etiology of antisocial behavior, some variables, such as association with peers and association with parents, have repeatedly been found to be critical variables related to attitudes and beliefs about sexual violence (Warr, 1993).

In social learning theory, sexual aggression is viewed as deviant behavior that is learned primarily through social interaction in groups that comprise the individual's major source of reinforcements and provide an environment in which the individual is exposed to sexually aggressive attitudes and models (Boeringer et al., 1991). For example, in a study by Jensen (1972), parental attachment and delinquent peers have direct and independent effects on self-reported delinquency.

The relationship between attachment and behaviors for adolescents may have important implications for understanding sexual offending behavior (Smallbone & Dadds, 1998). For example, if a youth is insecurely attached with peers or parents, sexual behavior may tend to be activated with less regard to commitment or mutuality, but when adolescent are securely attached to peers and parents, this may not happen.

Peers, sex roles, and aggression

A criminal life style is characterized by acting alone without supervision, and without planning, feeling no obligation to other people and society, intolerance for stress, and lack of patience. That is, actors with such a lifestyle would be impulsive and preoccupied with their sensual pleasure, without concern for other people, society, and moral norms. Moreover, adolescents who are strongly attached to their friends may be more motivated to engage in delinquency if those friends are delinquent. In the same vein, peers' role and influence become a critical factor (Cheung, 2001).

It has been well established that associating with delinquent peers is one of the best predictors of delinquent behavior in youth, because numerous studies have found that friends' involvement in delinquent behavior and holding of antisocial attitudes have relationships with young people's own behavior and attitudes. For example, as youths grow older, peers become increasingly important in influencing a child's social development, as do the media and other family members (Huesmann & Miller, 1994). The strongest correlate of adolescent problem behavior is associating with deviant peers (Elliott et al, 1985; Patterson & Dishion, 1985). In fact, antisocial adolescents tend to report larger peer networks than more normative children (Patterson, 1986). Indeed, some researchers found that delinquent behavior is a team activity (Gold, 1970; Dishion et al, 1994). Clearly, antisocial behavior may facilitate the formation of some friendships.

In a study of high school students, Jackson et al. (2000) found a significant number of male students engaging in unwanted sexual activities with females because they thought their friends were doing it. Ageton (1983) cited having peers who condone and encourage sexual conquests as a significant factor related to perpetration. Peer culture provides a host of delinquent models to adolescents and a much more tolerant environment when it comes to antisocial behavior (Hagan, 1991). Peers also can overtly and covertly encourage sexual assault and aggression. For example, peer groups can create a social environment in which sexual coercion is normalized because women are perceived as commodities available to meet men's sexual needs (Martin & Hummer, 1989).

Based on interviews of rapists, Kanin (1985) concluded that peer groups have significant relationship to sexual behavior. Specifically, the male respondents associated with peers who they believed would condone aggressive behavior, but also they were subjected to peer influences to be sexually active. Kanin also revealed that there are clear portrayals of sexual behavior of the rapists as receiving such peer enticements, while nonoffenders receive little of no pressure from their peer groups. In addition, 85 percent of the rape offenders in his survey said that they had high school friendships in which pressure for heterosexual expression was great and considerable, while 26 percent of the nonoffenders reported similar peer pressure. Krahe (1998) similarly revealed that the respondents who reported attempted or completed rape had a significantly stronger peer pressure toward sexual activity than did nonoffenders. Consistent with the other findings, Koss et al., (1985) found in their

research of male subjects that men whose friends value sexual competence and conquest are more likely to use coercive methods to obtain sex. Sexually aggressive men, as compared to non-aggressive men are more likely to have friends who not only encourage sexual activity, but also positively reinforce each other for using aggressive means to obtain sex.

Consequently, sexual socialization by one's peers has potential to place a high value on sexual accomplishment (Kanin, 1985). A man is more likely to think that force or coercion is justified if he has peers who support the use of force in order to obtain sex. If a man has a higher expectancy for sexual success, rejection is experienced as more frustrating than for a man who has not had the same expectations placed on him by his peers, and thus he might force a woman to engage in sex.

Attachment with parents

Since parents are generally the first to socialize their children, attachment to parents is one of the primary influences on adolescents' behaviors and attitudes. For example, parents are traditionally thought of as the primary agents of socialization in children's lives (Huesmann & Miller, 1994). Appropriate behavior is taught by parents' encouragement of acceptable behavior and discouragement of behavior that is unacceptable. Additionally, parents teach their children through direct modeling of appropriate behaviors, therefore, parents can have great influence over their children. Findings from studies on antisocial children indicated that antisocial behavior in childhood is associated with coercive parenting, poor family management practices,

and so on (Patterson, 1986; Loeber & Dishion, 1983; Patterson et al., 1992).

Therefore, if adolescents are alienated from their parents, they will not adequately develop a conscience and thus will lack conventional moral values to guide behavior (Anderson et al., 1999).

Some previous research demonstrated that parents who spend time with their children might reduce the likelihood of antisocial behavior of children. According to Hirschi (1969), if children are well attached to their parents, they are less likely to get into situations in which delinquent acts are possible. Moreover, based on their research, Marcos et al. (1986) argued that those adolescents who are strongly attached to their parents may be less likely to engage in antisocial behavior. That is, strong associations with parents are positively correlated with adolescents' attitudes and behavior because adolescents seek out nondelinquent peers to avoid parental disapproval (Marcos et al, 1986) or because their parents actively regulate what their children do (Massey & Krohn, 1986). Similarly, juveniles who are close to their parents are more likely than others to internalize and act on their parents' moral inhibitions against delinquent behavior or attitude (Warr, 1993), because adolescents who are strongly attached to their parents care about parental responses and will consider their parents' reaction before committing a delinquent act. Therefore, when children are strongly attached to their parents, it is easier for them to internalize the norms of society and to develop respect for others.

There is much debate about the relationship between adolescents' antisocial behavior and parents' marital status, and whether there are differences between

adolescents from broken family (e.g. one-parent family) and traditional family (e.g. two-parent family). According to Chilton and Markle (1972), there are significant differences in the rate and seriousness of delinquent behavior for youth from intact families when compared to adolescents who are from broken families. Rankin and Kern (1994) also demonstrated that children with strong attachments to both parents had a lower probability of self-reported delinquency than those with a strong attachment to only one parent.

It also has been shown that juvenile delinquents' antisocial attitudes or behaviors are influenced by the strength of attachment to parents. Juveniles who had weak attachment with their parents were more likely to be isolated and to be aggressive, because they were less likely to be taught how to socialize effectively (Kwakman et al, 1988).

Research has shown that factors such as parental styles of discipline and parental supervision are strongly related to delinquent behavior (Laub & Sampson, 1998). Sex offenders were significantly less securely attached to their mothers than non-sex offenders (Smallbone & Dadds, 1998). Moreover, adolescent sex offenders seem to be characterized by their poor social relations and inadequate bonds with parents (Marshall et al., 1993). According to Awad et al. (1984), juvenile sex offenders have a high incidence of family instability. For example, 79 percent of respondents had been separated from parents for prolonged periods, and there were serious problems in the families of 59 percent of them.

Similarly, in the study by Saunders et al. (1986), juvenile sex offenders had disturbed family backgrounds. The parents of these male respondents had weak attachments to their children. From the earlier considerations of adolescent sex offenders and association with parents, Davison (1983) found that more than 25 percent of his respondents said that they had felt neglected by their mothers and an even higher percentage felt neglected by their fathers. Based on study of sex offenders, Marshall et al. (1991) found that sex offenders have lower measures of intimacy and higher measures of emotional loneliness than those who nonoffenders, even 54 percent of nonoffenders said that they felt their parents as loving and supportive.

As discussed above, the literature concerning sexual aggression and rape draws from theories about socialization. In the socialization process, parents functioning and peer functioning affect the development of rape supportive attitudes and sexual aggression. For example, parents who have weak attachment and who are unresponsive to their children, and lack emotional responsiveness toward their children, have children who commit sexually aggressive behavior, even sexual offense. Put simply, inappropriate childhood attachment with parents and peers would result in sexual offense and sexual aggression.

Theoretical perspectives on pornography and violence

Over the past few decades, several studies have focused on the role that pornography and sexually explicit materials play in the commission of sexual behavior including rape and sexual assault. And a variety of theorists have proposed mechanisms through which peers socialize youths into delinquent or criminal behavior. Two basic theoretical perspectives have been used to explain the effect of pornography and sexually explicit materials: learning theory and social control theory. Each perspective argues for an effect of pornography based on different assumptions about the cause for such effects.

Learning theory. Learning refers to habits and knowledge that develop as a result of the experiences of the individual in entering and adjusting to the environment (Bower & Hilgard, 1981). Human sexual behavior is a social behavior. Through social behavior, people learn to respond to a variety of situations and develop expectations about those relationships and their ability to function within them (Laws & Marshall, 1990). Thus, sexual aggression and rape are viewed as deviant behavior that is learned primarily through social interaction in groups that comprise the individual's major source of reinforcements and provide an environment in which the individual is exposed to sexually aggressive attitudes and models (Boeringer et al., 1991). In general terms, social learning theory of rape has roots in research which determine that exposure to pornography tends to promote positive feelings toward it (Ellis, 1989). For example, Bandura (1986) suggests that aggression

is learned primarily through imitation, and thereafter sustained largely through various forms of intermittent reinforcement. He argued that models for aggression mainly came from three sources; primary associations with family members and peers; one's culture and subculture; and, in recent times, the mass media (Bandura, 1986).

Following Bandura's general theory of human aggression, many versions of social learning theory of rape and sexual aggression explain many of the effects of pornography as resulting from changes in an individual's attitudes, for example, the attitudes learned from peers or the acceptance of rape myths that have already been discussed. Therefore, one would predict that exposure to pornography may increase male tendencies to hold attitudes conducive to sexual offending (Zillmann, 2000).

The social learning theory of rape and sexual aggression basically portrays these behaviors toward women as being learned through four interrelated processes: by imitating sexual behavior scenes and other behaviors of violence toward women, as one may see in real life or as depicted in the mass media; by associating sexuality and violence, as when viewing sex and violence repeatedly depicted in the same context as in many pornography; by perpetuating various 'rape myths,' such as women desire to be raped or 'no means yes'; and, by desensitizing viewers to the pain, fear, and humiliation of sexual aggression (Ellis, 1989; Huesmann & Malamuth, 1986; Check & Malamuth, 1986; Malamuth et al., 1986). Building on these ideas, many sexual behaviors and skills may be elaborated and refined through vicarious

learning provided by visual media, including pornography and sexually explicit materials.

In another empirical study framed in the learning perspective, Check and Malamuth (1986) have indicated the possible effects of exposure to pornography. They indicated that pornography can be expected to modify attitudes and behavior by processes that associate pornography with sexually arousing stimuli, such as enjoying the rape and sexual assault. Overall, most available evidence supports key elements of the theory, specifically that attitudes supportive of male propensities to rape, and to behave aggressively toward women, will be increased by exposing males to pornography.

Social Control theory. Even though children may learn the behaviors expected of a soldier by watching war movies, they may not act these out unless placed in a similar situation. Therefore, the learning that has taken place may not be apparent in any direct modeling. With respect to pornography, exposure to certain depictions may lead to greater acceptance of some behaviors and the learning of some potential acts. However, such learning may not be actually manifested in direct modeling until the 'right' environmental circumstances are present.

According to social control theory, adolescents low in attachment, which refers to the affection and respect that the adolescent holds toward significant others, such as parents and peers (Hirschi, 1969), are more likely to engage in delinquency because they are free to satisfy universal human needs in the most expedient manner,

which is often delinquency (Agnew, 1993). Then, why do adolescents low in social bond engage in delinquent acts? Most control theorists argue that all individuals possess unfulfilled needs or desires. When social bond is low, individuals are free to satisfy these need and desires without regard for social convention (Agnew, 1993).

Juvenile sex offenders more frequently failed to report intimacy in their lives and expressed greater feelings of loneliness than did nonoffenders (Marshall, 1991). In addition, conflict in the family is also identified as a precursor of sexually aggressive behavior and rape supportive attitudes (Malamuth, 1991). Furthermore, Aberle and Littlefield (2001) examined the connection of functioning in the family of origin to rape supportive attitudes and the distinction between sexually aggressive and nonaggressive men. They found that sexually aggressive men report higher levels of authoritarian family style and family conflict, than sexually nonaggressive men. That is, sexual aggression and rape are positively correlated with higher levels of a conflict style family.

Consistent with this view, Bowlby (1969) argued that within a secure attachment relationship, attempts by the child to influence the behavior of his/her attachment figure come to be based on a degree of cooperation and mutuality within insecure attachment relationships. However, children have been observed to adopt disorganized attachment related behaviors, such as inappropriate sexual behavior. Moreover, Malamuth et al. (1991) revealed that hostile or conflictual home environments might facilitate interest in delinquent peer groups.

These theoretical links between attachment and related behaviors may have important implications for understanding sexual offending behavior. For securely attached with parents, peers, or sexually mature individuals, sexual behavior may tend to be activated within a context that includes perceptions of security, reliability, and mutuality. However, for youth who are insecurely attached with parents or peers, sexual behavior may be activated with less regard to commitment or mutuality and may indeed be activated in response to negative cognitive and affective states (Smallbone & Dadds, 1998).

In his research Marshall (1989) found that sex offenders' fail to achieve secure childhood attachment bonds. Insecure childhood attachment results in deficits in interpersonal skills, self-confidence, and empathy, leading to inappropriate behaviors. In addition, he also suggested that youth without attachment with peers and parents would tend to meet intimacy needs primarily through sexual activity.

In the present study, I make predictions concerning the relationships between exposure to sexually explicit materials and inappropriate sexual behavior, such as sexually aggressive behavior toward female and the relationships between attachments with parents/peers and sexual offending.

Hypotheses

Based on the literature review on childhood and adolescent exposure to sexually explicit materials and pornography, hypotheses were deduced from results of prior studies. The current study tests the hypotheses linking exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials to sexual beliefs and attitudes, sexually aggressive behavior against women, and acceptance of rape myths. It also tests for relationships of exposure to pornography, relations with parents, and delinquent friends and selected interaction effects to the dependent variables. It then examines the relationships between attachment to parents/peers and effects of pornography and sexually explicit materials. It was hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 1: Exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials is positively correlated with rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes.

Hypothesis 1a: Exposure is related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes, if attachment to delinquent friends is high.

Hypothesis 1b: Exposure is related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes, if attachment to parents is low.

Hypothesis 2: Youth who are exposed to pornography and sexually explicit materials are more likely to support males' acceptance of sexual violence against women.

Hypothesis 2a: Exposure is related to support males' acceptance of sexual violence

against women, if attach to delinquent friends is high.

Hypothesis 2b: Exposure is related to support males' acceptance of sexual violence against women, if attach to parents is low.

Hypothesis 3: Youth who are exposed to pornography and sexually explicit materials are more likely to have strong beliefs on rape myths.

Hypothesis 3a: Exposure is related to have strong beliefs on rape myths, if attach to delinquent friends is high.

Hypothesis 3b: Exposure is related to have strong beliefs on rape myths, if attach to parents is low.

The next section provides detailed information about a sampling procedure and characteristics of male youth in the sample.

Chapter III: Data and Method

Sample

Between August 1997 and August 1998, the data for this study were collected from a total of 717 delinquent and nondelinquent male youths by staff at the Korean Institute of Criminology. To obtain a sample that included delinquent and nondelinquent male youth, 419 male high school students and 298 delinquent youths who were incarcerated in the Juvenile Protection Education Institution were selected. The subjects of this study voluntarily participated. Respondents were told that this was a survey covering how youth in South Korea gain access to mass media and the influence of mass media on them. Confidentiality and anonymity were promised. The data set has no identifiers that would link responses to individuals.

Dependent variables

Three dimensions of male youths' rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes will be used as dependent variables. These are a) rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes, b) acceptance of sexual violence against women, and c) strong belief in rape myths. For each variable, a scale was developed by adding responses to multiple items. For example, 'rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes' was created by adding responses to questions about whether 'women like to sexually seduce man', 'women prefer man who is tougher to her', 'women's "no" should not be interpreted per se in sexual intercourse', and 'if woman is raped with a skimpily dressed, she is responsible'. 'Male's acceptance of sexual violence against women' was composed of

responses to questions about agreement that ‘in order to own woman, forceful sexual intercourse is needed’, ‘certain degree of rough acts are needed’, ‘if secrecy is guaranteed, treat woman in a tougher manner’, ‘if secrecy is guaranteed, force sex to woman’, and ‘if secrecy is guaranteed, beat or threaten woman into having sex’. Similarly, ‘strong beliefs in rape myths’ is created by adding responses to questions about whether ‘explicit sexual expressions encourage sex-related crime and moral corruptions’, and ‘explicit sexual media is an informative provider of sex-related information’. For these three items, a five point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much) was employed as response options. It was coded so that the higher score indicates that greater support of the beliefs and attitudes on sexual violence. Lastly, three cases were given, in order to find out male youths’ perception of sexual violence including rape. Each case describes a scenario in which a male offender perpetrated sexual violence against a female. Subjects were asked, ‘how serious is each crime’, ‘how inappropriate is the offender’s attitude or behavior’, and ‘how inappropriate is the victim’s response’ etc. As was done for the three dimensions, a scale to reflect inappropriate attitudes towards sexual violence was also created by adding together responses to five point Likert scales.

Independent Variables

Pornography and sexually explicit materials

As many previous studies indicated, youths who are relatively high in risk for sexual aggression are more likely to be attracted to and aroused by sexually explicit

media. Thus, in the study, six items were used to examine how often respondents saw pornography and sexually explicit materials. These scales were created by adding together responses to five point Likert scales, which range from 1 (never) to 5 (1-2 per a week). A high score on the scale indicates more exposure to these sexually explicit materials.

Attachment to delinquent friends

Even though there are numerous studies examining relationships between sexually explicit materials and sexual violence, few studies have conducted empirical research on the relationship among sexually explicit materials, attachment to delinquent peers, and support of sexually aggressive behavior and violence against women. In addressing the possible antisocial effects of pornography and sexually explicit materials, it is important to consider the role of individual differences such as relationships between peers. Therefore, items were used to measure influence of delinquent friends. Examples of these items are: ‘my close friends often ask me to violate rules or regulations’, and ‘I have many friends who are categorized as “delinquent juveniles”’. These items were five point Likert scales ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much). A high score on the scale indicates that a high levels of relationship to delinquent friends.

Attachment to parents

Since few studies focused on relationship among sexually explicit materials, attachment to parents, and sexual violence, in the study, five items are included to examine their effects on the relationships of attachment to parents to sexual violence. For example, 'when I am not at home, my parents know my whereabouts', 'I often consult with my parents about problems', 'my parents yell at me when I make mistakes', 'my parents severely beat me when I make mistakes', and 'it is difficult to talk about sexuality with my parents'. These items were five point Likert scales ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much).

The first step in the analysis was to examine descriptive statistics on the sample. Then, the correlational analysis was used to determine whether independent variables (pornography and sexually explicit materials, attachment to delinquent peers, and attachment to parents) and dependent variables (dimensions of male youths' rape and sexual violence supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes) are associated. The study, then, carried out regression diagnostics to see whether assumptions to carry out regression analysis are violated. Regression analyses was done to see how independent variables are related to each dependent variable, including interaction effects between exposure and attachment to delinquent friends, attachment to parents, and exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials.

Chapter IV: Analyses and Results

Descriptive Statistics on the sample

Descriptive statistics on each of the variables are presented in Table 1. For the participants in this study, the average age on the sample is 16.8 years old and ranged from 15 to 19. For delinquent male youth, age ranged from 15 to 19, and the average is 17.06. Nondelinquent male youth reported 16.6 as the average age with a range of 15 to 19. Most participants, 42 percent (300) are 16 years old.

The results of the reliability test for dependent and independent variables are presented in Table 2. First of all, six items to measure exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials (adult movie, adult weekly, adult comics, porn video, porn magazine, and obscene computer software) were put together into one variable ($X = 15.32$, $SD = 2.89$, Cronbach's Alpha = .82). Parents' monitoring and consulting are also put together into a new variable reflecting positive attachment to parents ($X = 5.50$, $SD = 1.95$, Cronbach's Alpha = .60), and parents' yelling and beating their children when they make mistakes were combined in a variable reflecting negative attachment to parents ($X = 4.71$, $SD = 1.90$, Cronbach's Alpha = .69). Attachment to delinquent peers also included two items: friends often ask to violate rules or regulations and friends who are categorized as delinquent juveniles ($X = 5.40$, $SD = 1.99$, Cronbach's Alpha = .66).

Dependent variables were also indicated by multiple items. Rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes is indicated by the four items: 'Most women like to sexually seduce man', 'Women prefer man who is tougher to her', 'Women's 'no'

should not be interpreted per se, as they have been taught to say 'no' to sexual intercourse', and 'If a skimpily-dressed, easy woman is raped, she is the most responsible for the rape' ($X = 12.00$, $SD = 4.40$, Cronbach's Alpha = .60). Five items: 'Forceful sexual intercourse is needed sometimes, to own women', 'A certain degree of rough acts are needed to have the initial sexual intercourse with women', 'If secrecy is guaranteed, I can treat a woman in a tougher manner to satisfy my sexual need', 'If secrecy is guaranteed, I can force sex to a woman', and 'If secrecy is guaranteed, I can beat or threaten a woman into having sex' were combined to indicate 'Acceptance of sexual violence against women' ($X = 11.87$, $SD = 4.86$, Cronbach's Alpha = .82). All of these new independent and dependent variables have a value for Cronbach's Alpha that is at least .60, which is acceptable, and two of them have a value of at least .80, which is good.

In next step, correlational analysis will be used to determine whether independent variables (pornography and sexually explicit materials, attachment to delinquent peers, and attachment to parents) and dependent variables (dimensions of male youths' rape and sexual violence supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes) are associated, and to examine the intercorrelations among independent variables.

Correlational Analyses between independent and dependent variables

Table 3 shows that results of correlations between independent variables and dependent variables. The results indicate that exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials are positively correlated with male youths' rape supportive beliefs

and attitudes, and with acceptance of sexual violence against women as expected. However, unexpectedly exposure to pornography is negatively correlated with strong belief in rape myth.

Positive attachments to parents are negatively and significantly correlated with Korean male youths' acceptance of sexual violence. However, there is no statistically significant relationship between positive attachments to parents and rape supportive beliefs and attitudes among respondents. Unexpectedly, there are statistically significant and positive relationship between parents' monitoring and consulting and belief in rape myths.

Regarding the bivariate relationships between negative attachments to peers, the results show that weak and negative attachment between parents and children has a statistically significant and positive relationship with Korean male youths' rape supportive beliefs and attitudes and acceptance of sexual violence against women as expected. However, inconsistent with the hypotheses, there were not a statistically significant correlation between negative attachment to parents and strong belief in rape myths.

The results also indicate that there are intercorrelations among the independent variables. For example, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials are negatively correlated with parents' monitoring and consulting with their children in the expected direction, even though the associations are weak. In contrast, weak attachment to parents and delinquent peers are positively associated with exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials. These findings are

consistent with the prior studies on delinquency. Results also show that parents' monitoring and parents' consulting are negatively and statistically significantly associated with strong attachment to delinquent friends and negative attachment to parents such as parents' yelling and beating. Results also found that, in contrast to relationships between positive attachment to parents and delinquent peers, negative and weak attachments are positively and significantly associated with strong attachment to delinquent friends.

Although these results are based on bivariate relationships between dependent and independent variables, they suggest that exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials, weak attachment to parents, and strong attachment to delinquent peers are statistically significantly and positively related to male youths' attitude toward rape and sexual violence. In the next step, regression diagnostic are performed to determine whether there are problems with multicollinearity or violations of the assumptions of regression analysis.

Regression Diagnostic

The hypotheses will be tested with a series of regression analyses that examine the connection of two independent variables to each of the dependent variables, and then introduce the interaction between the independent variables as an additional predictor. The strategy used to carry out regression diagnostics was to consider all of the independent variables in relation to each of the dependent variables. The results of the regression diagnostics are presented in table 4, 5, and 6.

Since all Tolerance statistics are above .80, and Variation-Inflation Factor scores are well below 4.00, there do not appear to be problems with collinearity.

An examination of histograms for each dependent variable indicated that all of three dependent variables were normally distributed, especially, 'rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes' and 'strong belief in rape myths' were distributed as a bell shaped curve. There was a slightly positively skewed distribution for 'acceptance of sexual violence against women'. In addition, an examination of scatter plots showing the relationship of each dependent variable to each independent variable showed that there were no curvilinear relationships.

In the next step, multiple regressions were conducted for the dependent variables: rape supportive beliefs and attitudes, acceptance of sexual violence, and belief in rape myths. This was done in order to examine the degree to which independent variables accounted three dependent variables in the relationships.

Regression Analyses

This section describes results of the tests of hypotheses using multiple regression analysis. Three tables are presented to examine predictors of each of three dependent variables. In step one, rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes, acceptance of sexual violence, and beliefs in rape myths were regressed on the measures of each independent variable: sexually explicit materials, delinquent friends, parents' monitoring and consulting, and parents' yelling and beating. In step two, three interaction effects (sexually explicit materials & parents'

monitoring/consulting, sexually explicit materials & parents' yelling/beating, sexually explicit materials & delinquent friends) were added. The results of the two step regression analysis are shown in Tables 7, 8, and 9.

Table 7 shows the results of regressing rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes on the measures of each independent variable and interaction effects. At Step 1, three of four independent variables are significantly related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes. That is, exposure to pornography, attachment to delinquent friends, and negative attachment to parents have negative effects on such attitudes and beliefs. However, the results indicated that positive attachment to parents is not significantly related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes. At step 2, three interaction effects among independent variables were included in the regression. As shown in Table 7, parents' yelling and beating has significant effect on such beliefs and attitudes. Notably, sexually explicit materials and delinquent friends are not significantly related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes after adding three interaction effects. The result also indicated that interaction effects among independent variables are not statistically significant.

The same procedure was done in the second regression analysis and results were shown in Table 8. At Step 1, similar to first regression model, three of four independent variables (sexually explicit materials, delinquent peers, and negative attachment to parents) are related to acceptance of sexual violence. At Step 2, however, these three independent variables are not statistically significantly related to acceptance of sexual violence after adding interaction effects among each

independent variable. Again, interaction effects are not statistically significant in this regression analysis.

Lastly, the same multiple regression analysis was performed to examine predictors of strong beliefs in rape myths. At Step 1, two of four variables are significantly associated with rape myths (See Table 9). However, exposure to pornography has significant negative effects on rape myths, unexpectedly. In addition, parents' monitoring and consulting is statistically significantly and positively associated with beliefs in rape myths, unexpectedly. The results, however, indicate that, negative attachment to parents and attachment to delinquent peers are not statistically significant. At Step 2, two variables have significant effects on rape myth. However, exposure to pornography is not statistically significant after adding interaction effects. Instead, negative attachment to parents, which was not significant at step 1, is statistically significantly related to strong beliefs in rape myths at Step 2. Contrary to the previous two regression analyses, there is some interaction effect between sexually explicit materials and parents yelling and beating.

Next, three different regressions were presented in order to separately examine the amount of variation in each of the dependent variables that is explained by exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials, parents' monitoring and consulting, parents' yelling and beating, and strong attachment to delinquent peers. The results of regressions are presented in Table 10, 11, and 12.

Three hypotheses are tested here;

Hypothesis 1: Exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials is positively

correlated with rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes.

Hypothesis 1a: Exposure is related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes, if attachment to delinquent friends is high.

Hypothesis 1b: Exposure is related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes, if attachment to parents is low.

The results of the three regressions are presented in Table 10. Exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and strong attachments to parents were entered on the first step. As reflected in Table 10, these two variables accounted for quite a small change in variance (R^2 change = .07), though significant. The regression with two variables in the equation accounted for around 7 percent of the variance [F change (2, 710) = 27.44]. The interaction between exposure to sexually explicit materials and pornography and strong attachment to parents was not a statistically significant predictor, indicating that parents monitoring and consulting with their children did not affect to relationship between exposure to pornography and rape supportive beliefs and attitudes.

The second multiple regression was performed to determine the contribution of negative attachment to parents in predicting rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes. Again, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials was a statistically significant predictor ($B = .25$). Parents yelling and beating their children when they make mistakes also was a significant predictor ($B = .23$). Negative attachment to parents and exposure to pornography explained a significant amount of

the variance in the dependent variable (R^2 change = .08). With two variables in the equation, the F change is equal to 31.33 ($df = 2, 710$). However, the interaction between negative attachment to parents and exposure to pornography was not statistically significant (See Table 10), which shows that negative attachment parents does not affect the connection of exposure to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes of respondents.

The third multiple regression was conducted in order to determine whether strong attachment to delinquent peers predicted respondents' rape supportive beliefs and attitudes. As before, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and strong attachment to delinquent peers were entered on the first step. The results of the regression also are presented in Table 10. In the regression, rape supportive beliefs and attitudes was predicted by exposure to pornography ($B = .23$). For the equation, with strong attachment to delinquent peers in it, F change (2, 710) is equal to 33.89 and R^2 change is equal to .09. However, similar to previous two regressions, the interaction between strong attachment to delinquent friends and exposure to pornography did not result in a significant change in R square. Delinquent peers did not affect the relationship between exposure to pornography and rape supportive beliefs and attitudes. Based on these results, Hypotheses 1, 1a, and 1b are supported. There is a relationship of exposure to pornography, attachment to parents, and attachment to delinquent peers and Korean male youths' rape supportive beliefs and attitudes. Notably, there is no significant interaction effect among independent variables.

This same procedure was used to examine explanations for respondents' acceptance of sexual violence against women and the results are presented in Table 11.

Three hypotheses also are tested here;

Hypothesis 2: Youth who are exposed to pornography and sexually explicit materials are more likely to support males' acceptance of sexual violence against women.

Hypothesis 2a: Exposure is related to support males' acceptance of sexual violence against women, if attachment to delinquent friends is high.

Hypothesis 2b: Exposure is related to support males' acceptance of sexual violence against women, if attachment to parents is low.

As done before, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and strong attachments to parents were entered on the first step. Exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials was a statistically significant predictor for acceptance of sexual violence against women ($B = .34$). In addition, the level of acceptance of sexual violence accounted for a substantial change in variance (R^2 change = .12), with two variables in the equation F change is equal to 46.10 ($df = 2, 711$). However, there were no statistically significant interaction effects between strong attachment to parents and exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials (See Table 11). Thus, results indicated that parents' monitoring and consulting to their children didn't affect to relationships between exposure to pornography and sexually explicit

materials and acceptance of sexual violence against female for respondents on the survey.

A second regression was conducted to examine the contributions of parents' yelling or beating their children when they make mistakes in predicting acceptance of sexual violence against women. As shown in Table 11, these two variables accounted for a substantial change in variance (R^2 change = .12). The regression with two variables in the equation accounted for around 12 percent of the variance [F change (2, 711) = 50.13]. Again, the interaction between exposure to sexually explicit materials and negative attachment to parents was not a statistically significant predictor, indicating that parents yelling and beating their children did not affect to association between exposure to pornography and acceptance of sexual violence against women.

A third multiple regressions was conducted in order to examine whether strong beliefs in rape myths predicted by strong attachment to delinquent peers. At step 1, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and strong attachment to delinquent peers was included, after that, interaction of exposure to pornography and attachments to delinquent peers were examined. Similar to prior regressions, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials was a significant predictor ($B = .28$). Strong attachment to delinquent peers also was a statistically significant ($B = .14$). These two variables also accounted for a significant change in variance (R^2 change = .14). The regression with two variables in the equation accounted for around 14 percent of the variance [F change (2, 711) = 57.61]. Notably, the interaction

between exposure to pornography and strong attachment to delinquent peers was not a statistically significant predictor. It indicated that delinquent peers did not affect to association between acceptance of sexual violence against women and exposure to pornography. As reflected in results, Hypotheses 2, 2a, and 2b are supported by results of regression. There are associations among exposure to sexually explicit materials, attachment to parents, and attachment to delinquent peers and respondents' acceptance of sexual violence against women. Again, the interactions effects among independent variables are not statistically considerable.

Lastly, Table 12 shows the results of regression of strong beliefs in rape myths and exposure to pornography, attachment to parents, and attachment to peers.

Three hypotheses are tested here;

Hypothesis 3: Youth who are exposed to pornography and sexually explicit materials are more likely to have strong beliefs on rape myths.

Hypothesis 3a: Exposure is related to have strong beliefs on rape myths, if attach to delinquent friends is high.

Hypothesis 3b: Exposure is related to have strong beliefs on rape myths, if attach to parents is low.

Three regressions are performed and the results of the regressions are shown in Table 12. Similar to previous multiple regressions, in first regression, exposure to pornography and strong attachments to parents were entered on the first step and interaction of exposure to pornography and attachment to parents were included.

Based on results, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials was a negatively and statistically significant ($B = -.21$). The including of positive attachment to parents accounted for change in variance (R^2 change = .05). For the equation of the regression, with positive attachment to parents added, F change (2, 711) is equal to 19.15. However, the interaction effect between belief in rape myths and exposure to pornography were not statistically significant, thus positive attachment to parents did not affect to association between Korean male youths' belief in rape myths and exposure to pornography.

The second regression was conducted to examine the contribution of negative attachment to parents in predicting strong belief in rape myths. Firstly, exposure to pornography and negative attachment to parents were entered. And then interactions between two independent variables were added. Exposure to pornography ($B = -.22$) and parents yelling and beating ($B = -.24$) is statistically significant predictor for beliefs in rape myths (See Table 9). As reflected in Table 12, the addition of negative attachment to parents accounted for quite a small change in variance (R^2 change = .05), though significant. For the equation, with negative attachment to parents included, F change (2, 711) was equal to 17.61. Interestingly, in this regression, the interaction effects between exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and negative attachment to parents was a statistically significant (Sig. F change = .02), even though R^2 change is less than .01. The results indicated that parents yelling and beating their children did affect to relationship between exposure to pornography and belief in rape myths among Korean male youths.

The lastly, the results of the third regression are also presented in Table 12. Again, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials was a statistically significant predictor ($B = -.22$). In contrast, strong attachment to delinquent peers was not a statistically significant. The addition of strong attachment to delinquent friends accounted for a small change in variance (R^2 change = .05). The regression with two variables in the equation accounted for around 5 percent of the variance [F change (2, 711) = 17.33]. The interaction effect between exposure to pornography and strong attachment to delinquent friends was not a statistically significant predictor, indicating that attachment to delinquent peers did not affect to association between exposure to pornography and strong belief in rape myths on respondents. Based on these results, Hypotheses 3, 3a, and 3b is rejected. Instead, the study found that negative attachment to parents and delinquent peers did negatively affect to Korean male youths' belief in rape myths, unexpectedly.

Overall, the current study found that exposure to sexually explicit materials and pornography, attachment to parents, and attachment to delinquent peers had effects on the Korean male youths' sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. However, contrary to hypothesized direction, exposure to pornography had negative effects on shaping rape myths and positive attachment to parents had positive effects on it. In the conclusion, the overall research findings are discussed. Finally, policy implications, the limitation of the current study and suggestions for future research are also discussed.

Chapter V: Discussion and conclusion

South Korea has one of the most developed broadband systems in the world, and has a very high proportion of individuals with access to mass media, including internet. One result is that youth have a great deal of access to pornography and sexually explicit materials, and therefore there is society-wide concern about the effects that this exposure might have attitudes towards sexual violence and rape against women. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials and how this exposure affects rape supportive beliefs and attitudes, acceptance of sexual violence against women, and strong belief in rape myths. Based on data from a sample of 717 Korean male youths, results generally indicated that exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials have statistically significant effects on respondents' beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors.

In this study, consistent with U.S. studies, several hypotheses of the study were supported, and those hypotheses predicted the association of exposure to pornography associated with rape supportive beliefs. Therefore, as more exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials increased, so too did rape supportive beliefs and attitudes. This finding is consistent with several prior studies (Malamuth et al., 1993; Donnerstein & Berkowitz, 1981; Malamuth & Check, 1981; Abel et al., 1979), which found that exposure to pornography increases a person's sexual responsiveness to sexual activity. Exposure to pornography also predicted to acceptance of sexual violence against women among Korean male youths. Youths

with more exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials reported more acceptances to sexual violence than not much exposed to pornography. This finding is supported by several previous studies (Laws & Marshall, 1990; Koss et al., 1987; Rozee, 1993). These studies suggested that pornography can have an effect on subsequent aggressive behavior towards females. Therefore, findings of this study suggest that exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials result in more rape supportive sexual attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

This study, however, does not show that hypothesized relationship between exposures to sexually explicit materials and strong belief in rape myths, instead results indicated that exposure to pornography and belief in rape myth had negative associations. This finding is somewhat different from several previous studies (Demare, Briere, & Lips, 1988; Burt, 1980; Malamuth, Check, & Briere, 1986), which found that the effects of mass media exposure on rape myth acceptance. In addition, positive and strong attachment to parents also had positive relationship with belief in rape myths, which is opposite of the hypothesized directions. The data for the research was provided by the Korean Institute of Criminology. It is impossible that the data codebook was incorrect in its presentation of the direction of the variable.

The study also supports the proposition that there are multiple causes of sexual violence and rape related beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. Parents' monitoring and consulting are negatively related to acceptance of sexual violence among Korean male youths. This finding is also consistent with prior research that had been

conducted in the United States (Marcos et al, 1986; Massey & Krohn, 1986; Warr, 1993), which found that strong attachment to parents explains why some youth do not engage in delinquent behaviors.

Based on several prior studies, juvenile sex offenders were significantly less securely attached to their parents and had disturbed family backgrounds (Smallbone & Dadds, 1998; Awad et al., 1984; Saunders et al., 1986). Similarly, negative and weak attachment to their parents and rape supportive beliefs and attitudes and acceptance of sexual violence against women had statistically significant and positive associations. Interestingly, parents' yelling and beating their children had positive effect on belief in rape myth among male youths, however, it was not statistically significant.

Finally, this study found that attachment to delinquent peers is one of the best predictors of sexual behaviors and beliefs. Similar to results of negative and weak attachment to parents, the study also found that strong attachment to delinquent friends is positively and significantly related to rape supportive beliefs and attitudes and acceptance of sexual violence against females. As antisocial adolescents tend to report larger delinquent peer network (Patterson, 1986), and adolescents peer groups have significant relationships to sexual behavior and attitudes (Kanin, 1985; Krahe, 1998; Hagan, 1991), this finding is consistent with previous findings. However, peer influences did not affect to belief in rape myths among South Korean male youths.

Interestingly and importantly, this current study found that effects on exposure to pornography with attachment to parents and delinquent peers. Based on multiple

regression analysis, exposure to pornography and sexually explicit materials is related to rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes and acceptance of sexual violence against women, after adding positive attachment to parents, negative attachment to parents, and strong attachment to delinquent peers. In contrast, belief in rape myth among male youths was found that not statistically significant in current study. Consequently, the message of this study seems clear: exposing to pornography with negative attachment to parents and strong attachment to delinquent peers has negative influences to Korean male youths' sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors, except rape myths.

Several limitations can be mentioned in this study. The primary limitation of this study is from the use of secondary data originally collected by KIC (Korean Institute of Criminology). Thus, the respondents' individual characteristics were warranted and questionnaires were asked for only male youth, the majority of whom are sixteen to seventeen years old. Therefore, generalizability of results will further be affected. Secondly, data was collected from 1997 to 1998; therefore, it is not very reflective on contemporary rapid social change because emergent context of sexually explicit materials and concept of attachment had incorporated these social changes. Lastly, the findings only reflect associations between exposure to pornography and attachment to parents and delinquent peers. It could not explain how sexual beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors affect exposures and attachments.

Implications and Future directions

There is evidence that exposure to pornography and attachment to others influence to establish sexual attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to some degree. Having said that, however, the variance explained in multiple regressions were found to be too low, when compared to series of similar studies conducted on U. S. It may be that measures of attachment to parents and peers were not as reliable and valid as would be desired. Future research should consider more variables representing attachment to parents and peers and longitudinal research is needed to understand possible changes of effects of exposure to pornography with attachment to parents and peers and factors and causal relationships among variables.

Regarding policy implication, research on the effects of pornography, peers, and parents may be used in rape and sexual violence intervention programming in South Korea. For example, the attachment to parents and peers effects could be used as an effective strategies of sex-education and treatment programming. Moreover, these effects could be used to stimulate larger discussions about false information about effects on general society and individuals hold and ways they could counter such information.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics
*** Total (717 male youths)**

Age	Number	Percentage (%)
15	22	3.1
16	300	41.8
17	269	37.5
18	108	15.1
19	15	2.1

X = 16.78, SD = 1.96

*** For delinquent youths (298 who were incarcerated)**

Age	Number	Percentage (%)
15	1	.3
16	114	38.3
17	109	36.6
18	60	20.1
19	13	4.4

X = 17.06, SD = 2.87

*** For nondelinquent youths (419 high school students)**

Age	Number	Percentage (%)
15	21	5.0
16	186	44.4
17	160	38.2
18	48	11.5
19	2	.5

X = 16.58, SD = .78

Table 2. Reliability Test

	# of items	Mean	SD	Cronbach's Alpha
Pornography and sexually explicit materials	6	15.32	2.89	.82
Parents' monitoring and consulting	2	5.50	1.95	.61
Parent's yelling and beating	2	4.71	1.90	.69
Delinquent friends	2	5.40	1.99	.66
Rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes	4	12.00	4.40	.60
Acceptance of sexual violence against women	5	11.87	4.86	.82

Table 3. Zero Order Correlational Matrix

	Exposure to sexually explicit materials	Parents' monitoring and consult	Parents' yelling and beating	Delinquent friends	Rape supportive beliefs and attitudes	Acceptance of sexual violence	Belief in rape myths
Exposure to sexually explicit materials	1						
Parents' monitoring and consult	-.14**	1					
Parents' yelling and beating	.13**	-.10**	1				
Delinquent friends	.31**	-.18**	.14**	1			
Rape supportive beliefs and attitudes	.26**	-.01	.13**	.20**	1		
Acceptance of sexual violence	.33**	-.10**	.15**	.26**	.46**	1	
Belief in rape myths	-.22**	.10**	.01	-.05	-.03	-.13**	1

Note: * = $p < .05$ ** = $p < .01$

Table 4. Regression Diagnostics for ‘Rape Supportive Sexual Beliefs and Attitudes’

	Coefficient (Beta)	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
Sexually explicit materials	.22	.00	.89	1.12
Parents’ monitoring and consulting	.05	.14	.96	1.05
Parents’ yelling and beating	.09	.01	.97	1.03
Delinquent friends	.13	.00	.88	1.14

Table 5. Regression Diagnostics for ‘Acceptance of Sexual Violence against Women’

	Coefficient (Beta)	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
Sexually explicit materials	.27	.00	.89	1.12
Parents’ monitoring and consulting	-.02	.52	.96	1.05
Parents’ yelling and beating	.09	.01	.97	1.03
Delinquent friends	.16	.00	.88	1.14

Table 6. Regression Diagnostics for ‘Strong Belief in Rape Myths’

	Coefficient (Beta)	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
Sexually explicit materials	-.22	.00	.89	1.12
Parents’ monitoring and consulting	.08	.04	.96	1.05
Parents’ yelling and beating	.04	.31	.97	1.03
Delinquent friends	.03	.48	.88	1.14

Table 7. Regression of ‘Rape Supportive Beliefs and Attitudes’ with Interaction Effects

	<u>Step 1</u> B (<i>beta</i>)	<u>Step 2</u> B (<i>beta</i>)
Sexually explicit materials	.13(.22)**	.06(.11)
Delinquent friends	.19(.13)**	.09(.06)
Parents’ monitoring and consulting	.08(.05)	-.18(-.12)
Parents’ yelling and beating	.14(.09)**	.35(.23)*
Interaction effects		
Sexually explicit materials and parents’ monitoring/consulting		.02(.23)
Sexually explicit materials and parents’ yelling/beating		-.01(-.19)
Sexually explicit materials and delinquent friends		.01(.11)
Adjusted R ²	.09	.10
Note: ** = P<.05 * = P<.001		

Table 8. Regression of 'Acceptance of Sexual Violence' with Interaction Effects

	<u>Step 1</u> B (beta)	<u>Step 2</u> B (beta)
Sexually explicit materials	.25(.27)**	.16(.18)
Delinquent friends	.35(.16)**	.33(.15)
Parents' monitoring and consulting	-.05(-.02)	.06(.03)
Parents' yelling and beating	.21(.09)**	-.18(-.08)
Interaction effects		
Sexually explicit materials and parents' monitoring/consulting		-.01(-.07)
Sexually explicit materials and parents' yelling/beating		.02(.23)
Sexually explicit materials and delinquent friends		.00(.02)
Adjusted R ²	.15	.15

Note: ** = P<.05 * = P<.001

Table 9. Regression of 'Beliefs in Rape Myths' with Interaction Effects

	<u>Step 1</u> B (<i>beta</i>)	<u>Step 2</u> B (<i>beta</i>)
Sexually explicit materials	-.05(-.22)**	-.06(-.25)
Delinquent friends	.02(.03)	.04(.07)
Parents' monitoring and consulting	.05(.08)**	.13(.23)**
Parents' yelling and beating	.02(.04)	-.14(-.23)*
Interaction effects		
Sexually explicit materials and parents' monitoring/consulting		-.01(-.20)
Sexually explicit materials and parents' yelling/beating		.01(.37)**
Sexually explicit materials and delinquent friends		-.00(-.06)
Adjusted R ²	.05	.06
Note: ** = P<.05 * = P<.001		

Table 10. Multiple Regression and Interaction Effects of 'Rape Supportive Beliefs and Attitudes'

'Rape Supportive Beliefs and Attitudes';

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Parents monitoring and consult	.27 -.13	.27	.07	.07	27.44	2, 710	.00
Interaction 1	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.45	1, 709	.12

*: For the test in the change in R²

'Rape Supportive Beliefs and Attitudes';

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Parents yelling and beating	.25 .23	.29	.08	.08	31.33	2, 710	.00
Interaction 2	-.18	.29	.08	.00	1.33	1, 709	.25

*: For the test in the change in R²

'Rape Supportive Beliefs and Attitudes'

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Delinquent friends	.23 .09	.30	.09	.09	33.89	2, 710	.00
Interaction 3	.07	.30	.08	.00	.15	1, 709	.70

*: For the test in the change in R²

Table 11. Multiple Regression and Interaction Effects of ‘Acceptance of Sexual Violence’

‘Acceptance of Sexual Violence’;

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Parents monitoring and consult	.32 .03	.34	.12	.12	46.10	2, 711	.00
Interaction 1	-.10	.34	.12	.00	.60	1, 710	.44

***: For the test in the change in R²**

‘Acceptance of Sexual Violence’;

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Parents yelling and beating	.32 -.05	.35	.12	.12	50.13	2, 711	.00
Interaction 2	.22	.36	.13	.00	2.10	1, 710	.15

***: For the test in the change in R²**

‘Acceptance of Sexual Violence’;

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Delinquent friends	.28 .14	.37	.14	.14	57.61	2, 711	.00
Interaction 3	.05	.37	.14	.00	.10	1, 710	.75

***: For the test in the change in R²**

Table 12. Multiple Regression and Interaction Effects of ‘Beliefs in Rape Myths’

‘Beliefs in Rape Myths’;

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Parents monitoring and consult	-.21 .23	.23	.05	.05	19.15	2, 711	.00
Interaction 1	-.21	.23	.05	.00	2.36	1, 710	.12

*: For the test in the change in R²

‘Beliefs in Rape Myths’;

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Parents yelling and beating	-.22 -.24	.22	.05	.05	17.61	2, 711	.00
Interaction 2	.38	.23	.05	.00	5.78	1, 710	.02

*: For the test in the change in R²

‘Beliefs in Rape Myths’;

	Beta	R	Adjusted R ²	R ² change	F change	df	Sig. F change*
Sexually explicit materials & Delinquent friends	-.22 .02	.22	.04	.05	17.33	2, 711	.00
Interaction 3	.01	.22	.04	.00	.00	1, 710	.96

*: For the test in the change in R²

Appendix A. Scales Used in the Analyses

Indexes	Items
Rape supportive sexual beliefs and attitudes (Alpha = .60)	1. Women like to sexually seduce man 2. Women prefer man who is tougher to her 3. Women's 'no' should not be interpreted per se in sexual intercourse 4. If woman is raped with a skimpily dressed, she is responsible
Acceptance of sexual violence against women (Alpha = .82)	1. In order to own woman, forceful sexual intercourse is needed 2. Certain degree of rough acts are needed 3. If secrecy is guaranteed, force sex to woman 4. If secrecy is guaranteed, treat woman in a tougher manner 5. If secrecy is guaranteed, beat or threat woman into having sex
Pornography and sexually explicit materials (Alpha = .82)	1. Adult movie, Adult weekly, & Adult novels 2. Porn videos 3. Porn magazines 4. Obscene computer software
Parents' monitoring and consulting (Alpha = .61)	1. When I'm not at home, my parents know my whereabouts 2. I often consult with my parents about problems
Parents' yelling and beating (Alpha = .69)	1. My parents yell at me or curse when I make mistakes 2. My parents severely beat me when I make mistakes
Delinquent friends (Alpha = .66)	1. My close friends often ask me to violate rules or regulations 2. I have many friends who are categorized as 'delinquent juveniles'

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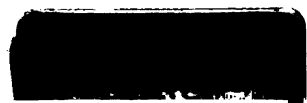
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