

## Introduction

- Braun-Corville & Rojas (2008):
  - ✓ Striking association between sexually explicit material (SEM) use, and sexual attitudes and behaviours of young adults
- Mulya & Hald (2014) → repeated exposure to pornographic material influences:
  - ✓ Perceptions
  - ✓ Emotions
  - ✓ Behaviours
  - ✓ Attitudes

## Predictions/Hypothesis

- Prediction 1** → pornography consumption predicts misconceptions about human anatomy, physiology, and sexual intercourse
- Prediction 2** → gender, age, and sexual experience predict misconceptions about human anatomy, physiology, and sexual intercourse
- Hypothesis 1** → participants will report greater positive self-perceived effects of pornography consumption than negative effects

## Method

- Participants**
  - ✓  $N = 337$  participants (females = 259), recruited through a university, online forums, and social networking sites
  - ✓  $M_{age}$  females = 23.00 years;  $SD = 6.35$  years
  - ✓  $M_{age}$  males = 24.17 years;  $SD = 6.79$  years
- Measures**
  - ✓ Demographics questionnaire
  - ✓ Modified Porn Consumption Questionnaire (MPCQ; Hald, 2006)
    - Items related to frequency of use and exposure
    - 26 item positive subscale ( $\alpha = .97$ )
    - 20 item negative subscale ( $\alpha = .92$ )
  - ✓ Falsification Anatomy Questionnaire (Hesse, 2015)
    - 17 items ( $\alpha = .82$ ) → assessing likelihood of anatomical proportions and behaviours seen in mainstream pornography
- Procedure**
  - ✓ 30-minute anonymous survey via [www.qualtrics.com](http://www.qualtrics.com)

## Results Summary

Table 1. Multiple Hierarchical Regression for Predicting Anatomy Knowledge

Predictors	$\beta$	Sig.t	p
<b>Step 1</b>			
Gender	.040	.990	.001*
Age	.012	4.385	.000*
Realism	-.087	-8.500	.000*
<b>Step 2</b>			
Gender	.155	3.342	.001
Age	.014	4.866	.000
Realism	-.091	-9.032	.000
Frequency of Porn Consumption	.049	4.647	.000*
Vaginal Partners	-.015	-1.225	.222
Anal Partners	-.020	-1.233	.219
Oral Partners	.007	.586	.558
Frequency of Experience	.005	.847	.398

\*Step 1 =  $F(3, 325) = 30.56, p < .001, =R^2 .22$   
\*Step 2 =  $F(8, 320) = 15.51, p < .001, R^2 = .28, R^2\Delta = .06$

Figure 3. Exposure to Pornography

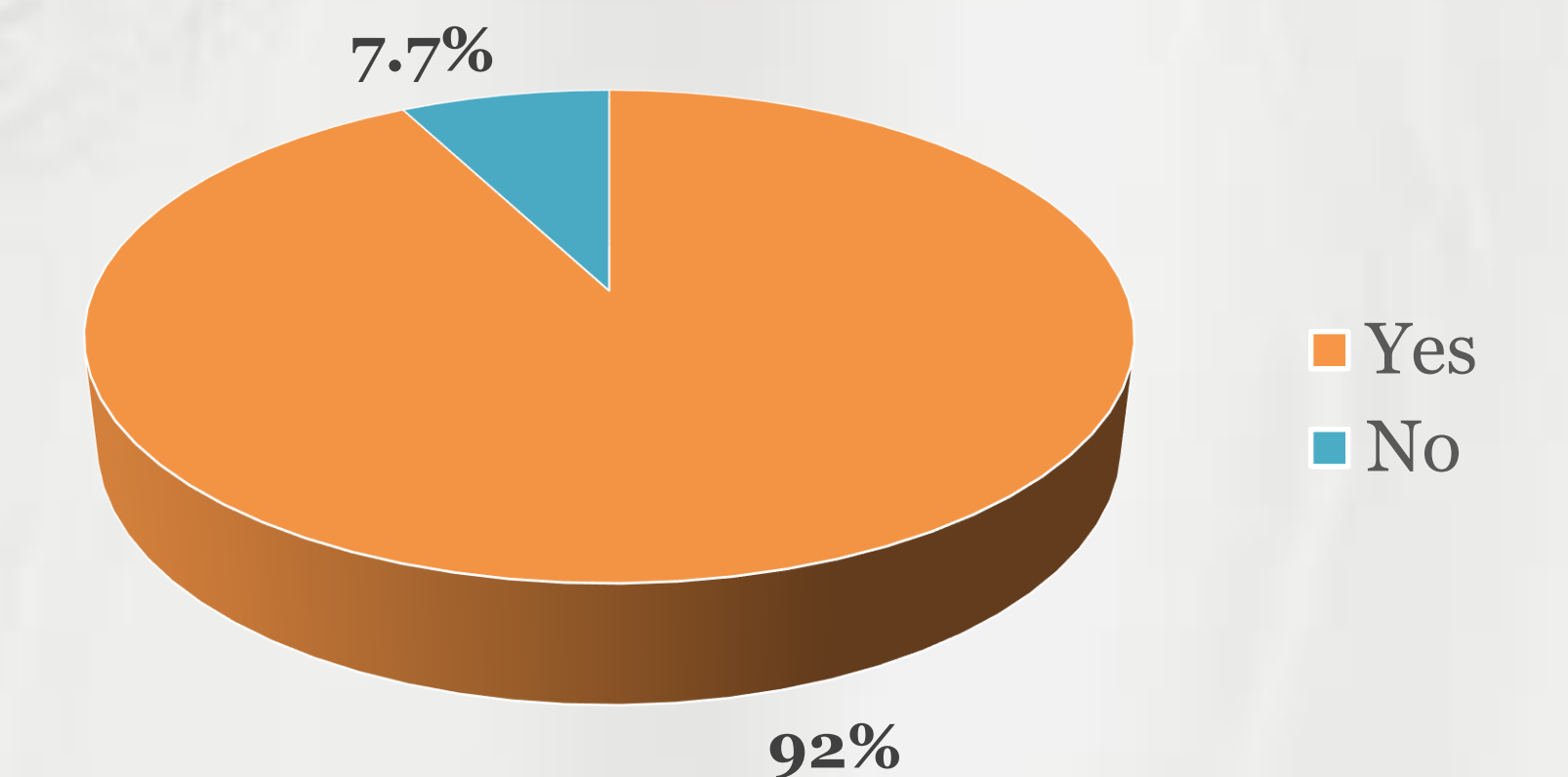


Figure 4. Sexual Orientation

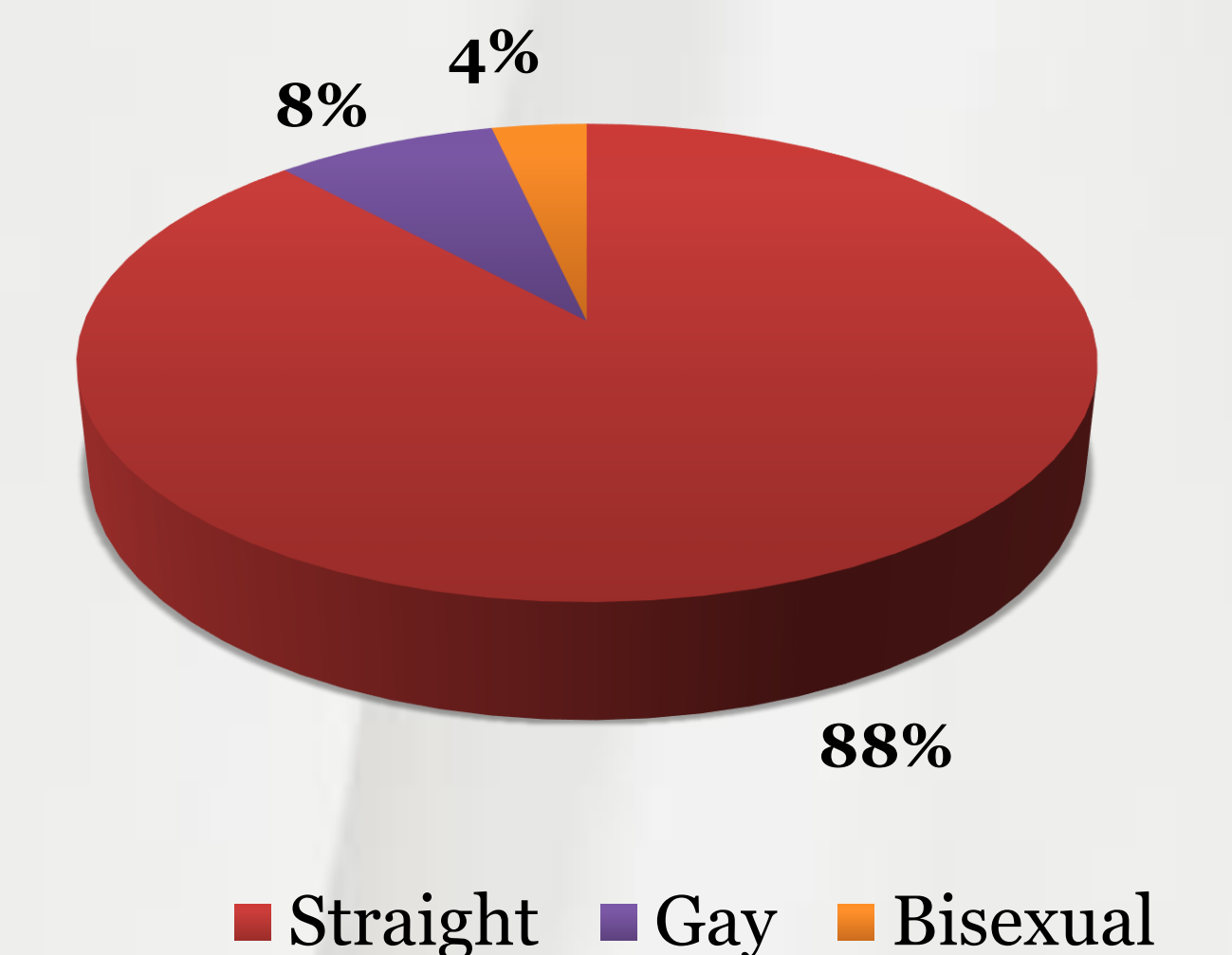


Figure 1. Positive and Negative Influence of Pornography Consumption

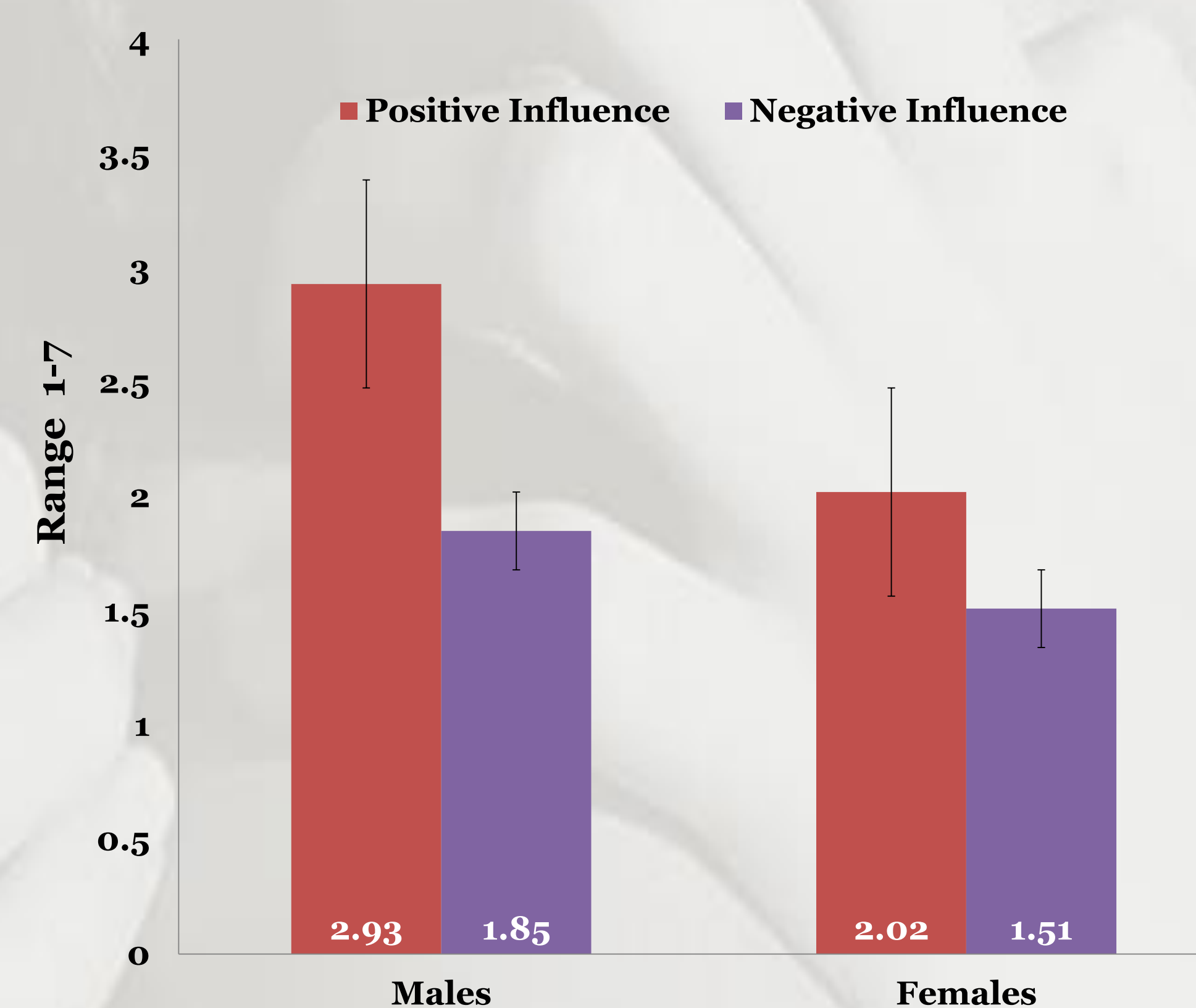
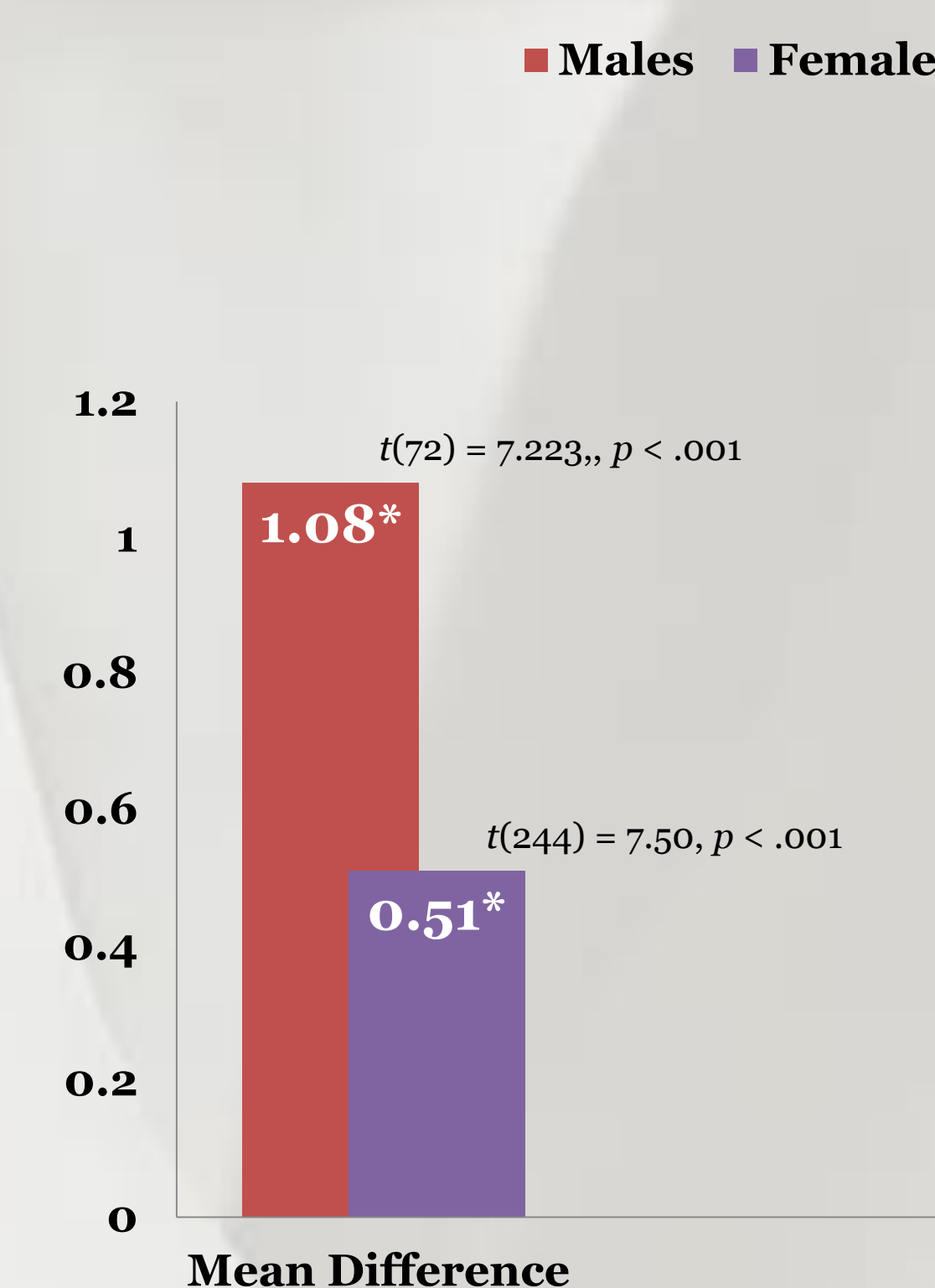


Figure 2. Mean Differences in Positive and Negative Effects of Pornography Consumption



## Conclusions

- ✗P1** → pornography consumption did not predict misconceptions about human anatomy, physiology, and sexual intercourse
  - ↑ Consumption = ↑ Knowledge
- ✗P2** → besides variables that had previously been established as predictors (realism) → only gender and age explained additional variance
  - Sexual experience did not affect understanding
- ✓H1** → participants did report that pornography plays a more positive role in their:
  - ✓ Outlook on sexuality
  - ✓ Views of the opposite gender
  - ✓ Quality of life
  - ✓ Sexual liberty
  - ✓ Attitudes towards sex
- Limitations of the present study
  - ✓ Convenience sample of primarily students:
  - ✓ Cannot generalize to other populations
  - ✓ Participation bias → people participating in sexuality research are more open to sexuality
  - ✓ Self-report → over/underreporting, truthfulness