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„Does the consumption of feminist pornography lead to less dehumanization of men and women than the consumption of mainstream pornography? “

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Xenia Ziegler, B.Sc.

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Assoc.-Prof. Giorgia Silani, Privatdoz. PhD

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## **Abstract**

The availability of pornography has increased in recent years, becoming the most popular source for sexual content used by young people nowadays. While there is plenty of speculation about its effects, empirical investigation about how pornographic content influences our lives and particularly our perception of the other gender is of high relevance. In the past years, pro- versus anti-pornography debates around the concepts of sexual objectification and dehumanization have been positioned, arguing that pornography, especially content created for the mass market, results in sexually objectifying and dehumanizing behavior towards women. However, a recent development in the pornography industry- called feminist pornography- aims for a realistic portrayal of pleasure and self-determined sexuality of both, women and men. Therefore, the present comparative study examines whether the consumption of feminist pornography leads to less dehumanization of men and women than the consumption of mainstream pornography. Results suggest that there is no significant difference between the participants watching feminist pornography and the participants watching pornography after the intervention with regard to dehumanization. For future research on this topic a bigger and more diverse sample size and a longer time of intervention might be implications in order to show a significant interaction effect regarding dehumanization.

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# 1 Introduction

Pornography is a frequently studied and highly debated topic. Due to the fact that internet pornography is easily and unlimited accessible, anonymous and affordable it has become the main source for pornographic content for many people (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). Since many adults, as well as adolescents, use pornography in order to gain arousal and education, its' impact on consumers has received increasing scientific attention over the last years. Many recent effect studies focused on gender inequality based on the socially constructed inequality between men and women in society. Gender inequality refers to discrimination on the basis of sex or gender causing a perception and treatment of women as inferior in terms of objectification, distribution of power and violence (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). Moreover nowadays the terms of production and distribution of pornography has changed, as anyone is able to create, share and upload pornographic content. This has led to a higher and almost unlimited amount of diverse and extreme kinds of pornography and makes monitoring content more difficult (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). Several studies found that around 80% of men consume pornography and the usage-rate of women averages around 40%, whereas in a Danish study even 80% of women reported to consume pornography (Albright, 2008; Hald & Malamuth, 2008a). Since the 1980s, pro- versus anti-pornography debates have been positioned around the concepts of sexual objectification and sexual agency by debating whether pornography consumption results in the objectification or empowerment of women (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Objectification is a widespread phenomenon in our western culture, mainly centering on women and defined as a one-sided focus on the body and on its sexual functions (Vaes et al., 2011a). Therefore, a women's body is seen as a sexualized object, separate from non-physical characteristics and available for evaluation and the pleasure of others (Bartky, 1990a; McKee, 2005). Consequently, individuals exposed to high levels of sexually objectifying media on the one hand will start comparing their own bodies with those bodies portrayed in the media and on the other hand associate women's worth with their physical appearance (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997a; Heflick & Goldenberg, 2009). In the context of pornography, the crux of objectification is that perceiving someone in a sexual context leads people to focus their view on physical characteristics at the expense of their mental and moral status (Dworkin, 1989;

Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997b; Nussbaum, 1995). Literature has provided convincing empirical evidence of the detrimental effects of the exposure to sexually objectified women and men in media and pornography showing an increase in self-objectification and body surveillance (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997a). Eventually, this may result in body shame and dissatisfaction, depression, anxiety and eating disorders (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997a).

A recent development in the pornography industry is the upcoming of *feminist pornography*, which means pornographic content that is written or produced by women and includes displays of genuine female pleasure and empowerment (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Therefore, it offers an alternative to *mainstream pornography*, including all sexually explicit content created for mass consumption, which is easily accessible and often deemed for the arousal of men (Taormino, 2013; Wright, 2012). With regard to the mainly unrealistic and degrading depictions of women in mainstream pornography, which often result in the objectification of women, feminist pornography aims for a realistic portrayal of pleasure and self-determined sexuality of women and men (HINTERGRUND | PorYes – Feminist Porn Award Europe, n.d.).

Many studies over the last decades focused on negative aspects of watching mainstream pornography, such as objectifying scripts of sexual behavior as well as increasing aggressive attitudes towards women (French & Hamilton, 2018). Moreover, the majority of the research on pornography effects has focused on pornography, very broadly defined, focusing neither on the diversity of available content nor on its' characteristics (French & Hamilton, 2018a). However, no one has yet completed a comparative analysis of mainstream and feminist pornographic content in order to examine and compare sexual objectification, both in women and men.

## 2 State of the Art

### 2.1 Feminist Pornography versus mainstream Pornography

*Pornography* is defined as material created to intensify sexual feelings and arousal containing explicit exposure of genitalia on the one hand and explicit sexual acts on the other hand (Hald, 2006a). Particularly, this study works with internet pornography, known as the most popular source of pornography for young people nowadays (Hald et al., 2013). Furthermore, within the scientific field of pornography research, the term *mainstream pornography* has been commonly used referring to pornographic material that is not only generated to arouse consumers, but also in order to make profit in the mass market and therefore is being widely distributed (Fritz & Paul, 2017). On this account mainstream pornography does not include pornography which is created out of political or artistic purpose (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Within the field of mainstream pornography there is almost an unlimited amount of different categories available to consumers, fulfilling a wide range of fetish and sexual preferences (Fritz & Paul, 2017). According to French & Hamilton (2018) it is defined as conventionally and widely accessed pornography created in order to elicit pleasure primarily in men. Empirical findings gained through content analyses of mainstream pornographic content shows that male characters had more orgasms compared to women (80% vs.15%) (McKee, 2005) as well as received more oral sex compared to their female co-actresses (McKee, 2005). Additionally in mainstream pornography female bodies are depicted in an unrealistic as well as idealized manner (e.g. surgical breast enhancements, completely shaved arm pits, legs and intimate area and a lack of diversity in body shape and size) (French & Hamilton, 2018a). Furthermore, it is characterized by an overrepresentation of male pleasure compared to female pleasure by an excessive depiction of male sexual acts (e.g. “moneyshots”; “fellatio”, etc.) and mostly feigned female pleasure (French & Hamilton, 2018a). In this study one of the world’s leading free pornographic websites Pornhub was used to select the mainstream pornographic material. There one can also find one of the smaller categories called “For Women”, which is according to Pornhub analytics the fourth most popular category for women (Fritz & Paul, 2017). The “For Women” category simply stands for a categorization of videos and does not portray any intention of the creator of the content. Hence, porn material in the “For Women” category on Pornhub must not be mutually exclusive from feminist pornography, sharing the aim of showing less aggressive depictions of sexual

acts, however it is also considered a mainstream category. Nowadays according to Fritz & Paul (2017) pornography has not only become easily accessible via internet, but also offers an enormous variety of categories, with one more recently developing, called feminist pornography. Some feminist pornography creators prefer the term erotica for their work, in order to distinguish it from mainstream or male-focused pornography (Fritz & Paul, 2017).

However, in this thesis the term feminist pornography will be used throughout for consistency in comparison with other types of pornography. To be able to differentiate feminist from mainstream pornography in this study the definitions stick to the following criteria based on the *PorYes-Award committee of Berlin (HINTERGRUND | PorYes – Feminist Porn Award Europe, n.d.)* and the Feminist Porn Award of Canada ('What Is Feminist Porn?', n.d.) as content including these criteria: a) a women and/or traditionally marginalized people were involved in the conception, direction and/or production of the material; b) authentic and genuine depiction of pleasure, agency and desire for all performers involved; c) consensual and ethic work conditions; d) the content material has the aim to expand the boundaries of sexual representation on film, deconstruct stereotypes by showing a variety of body shapes and sexual expressions creating a counterpart to most of the commonly known mainstream pornography (*HINTERGRUND | PorYes – Feminist Porn Award Europe, n.d.*). According to Taormino (2013) the last of these criteria in particular includes the aim of representing a diversity of sexual desires, types of people, bodies and sexual practices and in terms of values and anti-racist or anti- oppression basis throughout the process of production. Hence this suggests, that feminist pornography should not only represent a “safer space” of pornographic material for women, but gives room for queer individuals, as well as women of varying body shapes, ethnicities and sexual orientations. Therefore, the main distinction between mainstream and feminist pornography according to feminist pornography director Tristan Taormino (2013) is the “intent of creation”. Feminist pornography is not created for a mass audience in order to make a lot of money, but to offer genuine agency and pleasure as well as to challenge and point out heteronormative gender roles and beauty standards.

## 2.2 PorYes/PorNo

Concerning pornography, the different feminist debates to this topic and their historical background have played a vital role in the scientific field. According to Nazarova (2016) on the one hand, according to the Por-No movement, with Andrea Dworkin and Alice Schwarzer being the two leading advocates fighting against the industry of pornography by promoting a pornography ban by law. They support the view, that pornography is reproducing social patriarchal norms, degrades women, reduces them to their bodies as well as encourages violence against women. Andrea Dworkin's book „Pornography. Men possessing women“ counts as the radical feminist basic work for the anti-pornography movement.

On the other hand, the western pro-sex feminists share the opinion, that pornography provides access to all sorts of sexual fantasies, which people might not be able to act out in real life. Pornography also enables access to sexual practices, which are consumed only fictitious and do not necessarily want to be implemented in reality (Nazarova, 2016). Furthermore, sexual representations stimulate the dialogue within a partnership and might help to create new perspectives (Hahn, 2011).

Moreover,. pro-sex advocates point out that by banning or censoring the whole industry, women would be deprived of the right to express female sexuality in all sorts of ways (Nazarova, 2016). Therefore, they want to point out that pornography is not bad per se, but with the por-yes movement they stand up for a more realistic, feminist and queer depiction of sexual acts in the pornography industry. Fortunately, nowadays there are counter-movements to mainstream pornography which support feminist pornography such as the film prizes „*Feminist Porn Awards*“ in the USA or the European film prize „*PorYes*“. They both promote the communication of feminist ideas by making woman-friendly pornography (Kuckenberger, 2011). This new approach to pornography should become a counterpart to mainstream pornographic films, where the majority of female porn actresses are portrayed as passive, man-pleasing objects (Nazarova, 2016). The main characteristics of the sex positive approach to pornography is the diverse and more realistic depiction of female and male desire which is meant to point out the huge variety of sexual preferences and the involvement of women in the role of directors (Nazarova, 2016).

## **2.3 Sexual Scripts in Pornography**

Due to the fact that pornography can have a major educational impact, it leads to the suggestion that sexually oriented media can shape the sexual scripts and behavior of its consumers (Wright, 2011). According to Simon & Gagnon (1986) sexual scripts are cognitive rules or expectations about the way people should feel, think and behave during sexual actions. These scripts are formed by the culture in which we live in and are also derived from our past experiences (Simon & Gagnon, 1986).

Unfortunately, when it comes to pornography produced for the mass market, the depiction of sexual acts, often portrays an unrealistic picture of sexuality compared to how it is practiced in real life which might lead to wrong expectations in the consumers (Paul, 2005).

Studies show that in comparison with women, men have been found to consume more pornography, be exposed to pornographic content at a younger age, use pornography more often during masturbation and be more attracted to a wider range of hardcore pornography (Hald & Malamuth, 2008a). Additionally, they also show higher levels of consuming hardcore pornography without relationship context and emotional attachments between the sex partners. Moreover, despite some exceptions, men tend to be more psychologically aroused by pornography (Hald & Malamuth, 2008b).

Nevertheless, over the past years research has shown a significant number of women, also young women, who consume pornography. According to the 2010 General Social survey 34 % of women aged 18-30 watched pornographic content in the past year compared to the average of 17% of all women (Wright et al., 2013). An obvious reason for watching porn is sexual arousal. Pornography however can also inform us about sexual practices and therefore has a big educational impact (Parvez, 2006; Trostle, 2003). According to Parvez (2006) using pornography as an inspirational source was the second most frequent reason to watch porn among female participants. However, Hald (2006b) found that heterosexual women tend to watch pornography more often in the presence of a partner, whereas for men it's more common to watch alone. He suggests that women may still find it more socially acceptable to watch pornography with a partner, instead of watching it for their personal sexual arousal (Hald, 2006a). On this account, it seems of high interest which socially acceptable behavior as well

as sexual scripts female and male consumers may be acquiring, especially in reference to the concept of sexual objectification (Fritz & Paul, 2017).

The social cognitive theory by Bandura (1986, 2001) portrays how individuals learn behaviors and scripts by watching the actions of other people and by observing the rewards and consequences of a certain behavior. Furthermore, he particularly points out the important role of media, which is involved in this process (Bandura, 2001). In addition, Wright (2011) recently examined sexual scripts in the context of media effects and set up the “acquisition, activation and application model (3AM)” of sexual socialization. This model shows how previously unknown sexual scripts may be acquired due to a high level of media exposure, as well as how dormant sexual scripts in our subconsciousness may be activated by it (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Moreover, the model differentiates between higher-order and abstract scripts, which may not model specific behavior, but nevertheless teaches the consumer attitudes towards sexuality taken from the sexual beliefs which are underlying the content (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Particularly referring to objectification, Wright et al. (2015) found that the exposure to more explicit and sexually objectifying pornography on a regular basis, resulted in women showing a higher acceptance towards an objectifying gaze. Owing to the importance of acquiring sexual scripts and the negative results of objectification, both social cognitive theory as well as the 3AM model suggest to draw more attention to the presence of sexual objectification in different categories of pornography in order to gain more knowledge about the sexual scripts women and men are confronted with and if these scripts vary by category (Wright et al., 2015).

Furthermore, Simon & Gagnon (1986) came up with a crucial theory saying that everybody has sexual scripts, which are acquired expectations about how we should feel, think and act during sexual interactions. These scripts are usually formed by our personal sexual and non-sexual experiences as well as by certain cultural ideas (French & Hamilton, 2018a). With regard to pornography becoming increasingly common, it is very likely that it has increasing effects on both mirroring cultural sexual scripts as well as producing new scripts (Wright, 2011).

French & Hamilton (2018b) examined in a cross-sectional study how the usual consumption of male- or female-centric pornography affects our sex life. They found that pornography with female centric characteristics was related to more self-reported

positive effects of pornography on sex life and perceptions of the other gender compared to pornography with more male centric characteristics. Additionally, results showed that men were more likely to report that pornography, in general, had negative effects on their sex life than women. Due to the fact that this study was non-experimental and the effect sizes were relatively small, this study wants to investigate the attitudes towards the other gender in terms of sexual objectification, in an comparative experimental study.

Overall, these findings suggest that different categories of pornography provide men and women with different scripts referring to sexual objectification and gender dynamics, which may have an impact on the viewers' general attitude and the potential dehumanization of women and men (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Moreover, Bandura (1986, 2001) social cognitive theory explains how individuals can learn behaviors and scripts by watching how others act and by observing which behavior results in consequences and rewards.

## **2.4 Sexual Agency**

In contrast to the concept of objectification, sexual agency has not yet been fully theorized. However, it is very likely, that pornography makes use of both, sexual objectification and agency scripts within its content (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Nevertheless, recent studies have explored the effects of media exposure on the sexual self-concept and has set up a model, which includes several components (Aubrey, 2007). Therefore, the sexual self-concept is broken down into different aspects, such as sexual self-esteem, sexual exploration, sexual interest or anxiety, self-assertiveness and sexual arousal (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Hence *sexual agency* could be defined as a subpart of the sexual self-concept, mainly emphasizing self-assertiveness or the ability to initiate sexual acts and refuse not wanted sexual acts (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Moreover, according to Curtin et al. (2011) agency is conceptualized as being able to ask a sexual partner to use contraceptives and direct a partner to what gives you sexual pleasure. In their study Curtin et al. (2011) explored a correlation between sexual agency and sexual embodiment and the aspect of feeling comfortable with the own body during a sexual act. According to the objectification theory of Frederickson & Roberts (1997b) saying that objectification within society and the media plays a vital role in women self-objectifying themselves, it suggests that agency would be the ability to stay in one's body as a subject. To sum up, sexual agency could be defined as the ability to make

individual sexual choices, the knowledge and the verbal communication of individual desire as well as experiencing personal pleasure (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Due to the fact that feminist pornography has the aim of creating pornographic content where genuine female pleasure and agency is showed, it suggests that heterosexual and queer feminist pornography include more indicators of sexual agency than mainstream pornography (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997). Therefore, it represents a counterpart, to the often degrading and male-centric mainstream pornography, which emphasizes to produce content made for the male gaze and using female bodies mainly as an object for male pleasure (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997).

## **2.5 The Body as a Thing: Sexual Objectification**

Objectification, being one of the key parts of the anti-pornography critique, plays an essential role when studying pornographic material (Fritz & Paul, 2017). In our everyday life, we are surrounded by sexually objectified images of denuded male and female bodies in order to sell some product and attract our attention (Vaes et al., 2011a). Given that the amount of these images constantly increases, makes it important to show empirically that such depictions can result in degrading perceptions and consequences, in particular when women are sexually objectified (Vaes et al., 2011a). According to Fredrickson & Roberts (1997b) who first came up with the objectification theory, sexual objectification of women in our society might lead to feelings of shame and anxiety and decreases the awareness of internal feelings and emotions. Moreover it may potentially increase the risk of depression, eating disorders and posttraumatic stress symptoms. Another study from Rollero (2013) showed that objectification of men decreases men's wellbeing, whereas objectification of women not only decreases women's wellbeing, but also their attractiveness and social self-esteem.

Sexual objectification is defined as "when a woman's body, body parts or sexual functions are separated out from her person, reduced to being mere instruments or considered as if they were capable of representing her" (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997a). With regard to this phenomenon Nussbaum (1999) came up with seven important components of sexual objectification. Firstly, "instrumentality" and "ownership" imply treating others as tools and commodities. With the components "denial of autonomy" and "inertness" he means, seeing others as lacking self-determination and agency. Moreover, "fungibility" means seeing people as interchangeable with others of

their type. By “Violability” he meant, other people are lacking the awareness of boundaries and “denial of subjectivity” refers to the believe that the experiences and feelings of others can be neglected (Haslam, 2006).

Moreover, the concept of sexual objectification can be broken down into 2 major components namely indirect and direct sexual objectification. Indirect objectification refers to the idea of gaze and using the body primarily as an object for male pleasure (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997a). With regard to pornographic content, a woman’s body being reduced to a mere object is portrayed in several sexual actions for example during double penetration , suggesting a woman’s body is just a series of holes to be entered or when a woman’s face or chest is ejaculated upon (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Here, the woman’s body is diminished to an object serving men’s pleasure instead of showing the embodiment of the woman’s pleasure within the act (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Secondly, direct objectification includes all types of sexual aggression. With regard to the broad topic of pornography, sexual aggression is an important component of pornographic media and counts as one of the major concerns of anti-pornography activists (Dines et al., 1998; Dworkin, 1989; Jensen, 2007). This leads to one of the most researched and highly topical aspects of pornography – aggression against women and its effect.

In the 1990s a study from Monk-Turner & Purcell (1999) showed that of 40 pornographic movies, 17% of all scenes showed sexual aggressive behavior defined as hair-pulling, hitting, slapping or kicking. A more recent study from Bridges et al. (2010) expanded aggressive behavior to include spanking as well as gagging, for example while orally stimulating a man’s penis. Results showed that by analyzing 50 pornographic DVDs, sexually aggressive behavior happened in 90% of the scenes, with the most popular act of aggression being spanking, followed by gagging and open-handed slapping on different body parts (Bridges et al., 2010). It is alarming that the target of aggressive behavior in 94% of all acts were women (Bridges et al., 2010). Even though there is less research on indirect objectification, according to Bridges et al. (2010) male pornographic actors ejaculated on their female co-actor’s face in 63% of all scenes and 19% of scenes included double penetration. Most recently Klaassen & Peter (2015) investigated on sexual objectification in 400 amateur as well as professional pornographic videos and their results showed that in 61% of all scenes women were treated as objects by focusing on their sexual body parts including close-

ups from vulva and vagina. However, in comparison to this male body parts were put in focus only in 19% of scenes (Klaassen & Peter, 2015).

Most recently Fritz & Paul (2017) conducted a quantitative analysis where they examined 300 pornographic scenes, in which they compared categories of internet pornography aimed at women with mainstream pornography. Their goal was to investigate on a number of indicators of sexual objectification (including cumshots, aggression, genital focus, and gaping) and agency (including self-touch, orgasm, and directing and initiating sex). Their results showed that female objectification occurs on a significant higher level in mainstream pornography than in feminist pornography.

In another quantitative analysis of mainstream pornographic videos on four common porn websites (PornHub (*Kostenloser Porno Und Sexvideos – Beste Porno Webseite Und Porno Tube Site | Pornhub*, n.d.), RedTube (*Gratis Sex Porno Videos - Redtube - XXX Film - Haus Der Pornos*, n.d.), YouPorn (*Free Porn Videos - HD Porno Tube & XXX Sex Videos | YouPorn*, n.d.) and xHamster (*Kostenlose Sex-Videos & Pornos Auf XHamster*, n.d.)) Klaassen & Peter (2015) investigated on three dimensions, namely objectification, violence and power. The results showed that women were more likely to be instrumentalized than men, putting the focus on women's sexual body parts and sexual functions. In terms of power, men and women did not differ in their social status but men were shown significantly more often as dominant and women as submissive during sexual acts. Results also showed, that except for spanking and gagging, violence and non-consensual sex occurs rather infrequently (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). However, in terms of perception on the other gender, according to French & Hamilton (2018b), being male and watching pornography with female-centric characteristics significantly predicted more positive effects.

According to Mosher & Maclan (1994) certain aspects of male-centric pornography may use sexual scripts and depictions that exclude female desire. Therefore, women's engagement with the erotic stimuli presented, may be limited, minimizing their sexual arousal and may even result in a negative emotional state for the female consumers. In their experimental study they found that women who viewed female-centric pornographic material showed significantly more arousal, more positive mood and less negative emotions compared to the women who watched male-centric content (Mosher & Maclan, 1994). Furthermore, the highest level of arousal was shown in response to

a female centric pornographic material in both, men and women. A similar study using a sample with only women showed that participants' sexual arousal was higher in female-centric compared to male-centric pornographic films, even though both types of pornography produced the same level of arousal in women's genitalia (French & Hamilton, 2018a).

## **2.6 Masculinity and Sexual Objectification**

As shown above, sexual objectification has a series of negative psychological outcomes for women and men. Therefore it is important not only to explore how women can cope with these consequences but rather the variables that make men more likely to become involved in sexually objectifying behavior in the first place (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017). Past research in this field has revealed a link between dehumanization and sexual aggression (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017). In a study of Milburn et al. (2000) exposing men to sexually objectifying media clips led to a reduction of empathic feelings towards a hypothetical rape victim. Hence it is alarming that this implies that sexualized women, who are victimized, bring out less concern in the perceiver. Moreover, according to Rudman & Mescher (2012) men who watched images of sexualized women and value them as less than human were more likely to show sexually violent behavior against women.

According to Mahalik et al. (2003) one way to understand traditional masculinity from a theoretical feminist perspective is by looking at the masculine gender role norms approach. Therefore masculine norms can be seen as guidelines and are learned through socialization processes in which little boys and men are told how acceptable and unacceptable behavior in social and interpersonal relationships looks like (Adler, et al., 1992; Witt, 2000). Moreover, Brooks (1995) uses the term "centerfold syndrome" for this mechanism, describing the way in which sexualized media depictions of women, including pornography, lead to men internalizing certain beliefs about how to be masculine and also influence men's sexual self-schemas (Miller et al., 2018). Brooks (1995) claims that as a result of this distorted view of masculinity it is of high likelihood that it affects men's sex lives and relationships.

Cross-cultural research has also shown that greater approval of interpersonal violence, higher levels of male dominance as well as disrespect for women differentiate "rape prone" from "rape free" cultures (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017). Moreover, recent

results by Santana et al. (2006) showed that men were more likely to show sexually violent behavior against women when they scored higher in hypersexuality, toughness, male dominance as well as anti-femininity. Furthermore they found that promiscuous sexual behavior, having distant or impersonal sex and an acceptance for violence in general showed a significantly higher tendency for sexual violence towards women (Tharp et al., 2013).

## **2.7 Pornography Use and Sexual Objectification**

The multiple effects of pornography exposure on the consumers is a highly debated and frequently studied topic nowadays. With regard to the effects on women, research shows that pornography consumption is linked with higher levels of women accepting the male gaze as well as being in the objectified position (Wright et al., 2015). In addition, similarly to men, women who consume pornography also tend to view other women as sex objects more often (Peter & Valkenburg, 2007; Wright et al., 2015). Thus, this leads to the suggestion that objectifying sexual scripts in pornographic material affect sexual attitudes in both sexes, men and women (Fritz & Paul, 2017).

Furthermore, a number of social scientists have looked at another important aspect, namely the question of how pornographic media content may affect young men (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017). Research shows that the consumption of pornographic media can lead to sexually aggressive behavior in young men, particularly for those already being at high risk for such attitudes (Fritz & Paul, 2017). Numerous researchers found that pornography use was associated with higher rates of hostile sexism, treating women as sex objects as well as the acceptance of rape myth in men (Fritz & Paul, 2017).

In order to examine how the likelihood of sexual objectification and the adherence to masculine norms are linked, it is of high relevance to take the high popularity of pornography use under consideration (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017). According to Mikroski & Szymanski (2017) the use of pornography has highly increased since 1996 and has been the highest among young adult men aged between 18-26 years. Studies showed that 50% of young adult men consume pornographic material weekly and 20% even on a daily basis (Carroll et al., 2008). As a result, pornography has been identified as playing a vital role in the sexual socialization of men (Miller et al., 2018). With regard to men's sexuality, pornography consumption has been found to have a major

influence on men's body image dissatisfaction (Tylka, 2015), their permissiveness towards casual sex (Brown & L'Engle, 2009; Peter & Valkenburg, 2007) and the engagement in sexual acts without condom (Wright et al., 2016). In addition, it influences their sexual preferences due to the practices depicted in pornography (Morgan, 2011) regarding sexual aggression (Wright et al., 2016) as well as sexual objectification of women (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017).

Content analyses have revealed that mainstream pornography also shows a lot of verbal and physical aggression (Jensen, 2007). Therefore, it seems like no surprise that young male adults who consume higher levels of pornography seem to hold stronger beliefs of women being sex objects and be more prone to traditional masculine behavior when pursuing relationships with women (Peter & Valkenburg, 2007). In particular, these young males tend to show more objectification and in general value appearance much higher than personality traits in women (Ward et al., 2015). Furthermore, according to the findings of Wright & Tokunaga (2016) men who were more engaged in consuming objectifying media (including pornography) showed higher levels of thinking about women in an objectifying manner and it predicted the approval of violence against women. Additionally, another study showed higher levels of using pornography via magazines predicted men's sexual aggression toward women measuring known predictors for sexual violence such as hostile masculinity, impersonal sex and antisocial behavior (Vega & Malamuth, 2007). Moreover it's important to point out that men who hold such objectifying views towards women and positive views towards violence frequently internalize certain female body ideals from pornographic material as well as the idea that women's bodies in particular are to be looked at, touched and used in every way to please men's expectations (Szymanski & Stewart-Richardson, 2014). This translates to real life situations by staring at and constantly evaluating women's appearance or by performing unwanted sexual advances towards women (Szymanski & Stewart-Richardson, 2014). Vega & Malamuth (2007) support these findings by showing a higher risk of sexual violence towards women and hostile masculinity in men when consuming pornographic media. Moreover (Ward et al., 2006) found that if a higher amount of sexually objectifying images were consumed by men, the more the male participants identified with traditional gender roles, which either see women in the role of sexual gatekeepers or view them as sexual objects. In summary these findings indicate a direct link between

the consumption of pornographic media and the likelihood to show sexually objectifying behavior towards women (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017).

## **2.8 Dehumanization**

With regard to the phenomena of prejudice and discrimination, denying someone's human attributes, in particular in terms of members of other groups (out-groups) is very common in the history of humankind (Martínez et al., 2012). Unfortunately, history has shown that if certain people are deprived of their "humanness", any behavior towards them might be justified, no matter how negative it is (Martínez et al., 2012). Therefore, the concept of dehumanization has become particularly important in major conflicts such as wars, genocides as well as in terms of degradation and exploitation of various cultural groups (Martínez et al., 2012). Historically the concept of dehumanization has been mostly dealt with in the context of violence and conflict, recent theoretical developments have shown how relevant this concept is also for a broad field of social sciences (Haslam, 2006).

According to Haslam (2006) dehumanization can be divided into two sub definitions. On the one hand animalistic dehumanization, which indicates the denial of uniquely human characteristics that distinguish us from animals as morality and refinement. On the other hand mechanistic dehumanization which refers to the denial of core human nature traits, such as emotionality (Haslam, 2006). For a long time our ability to use language and reason has been claimed as what makes us "human" (Martínez et al., 2012). However, researchers in this field nowadays consider that the essence of humanity primarily lies within the ability to experience feelings - so called "secondary emotions" (Martínez et al., 2012). Despite the fact that we share primary emotions with animals, secondary emotions are solely found in humans (Ekman, 1992). Examples of primary emotions are sadness, joy, and anger, whereas happiness bitterness and rancor are examples for secondary emotions (Martínez et al., 2012). Moreover, Haslam et al. (2008) found that when people are compared to animalistically dehumanized groups, they are lacking higher cognitive processes and more sophisticated emotions, however they show more perceptive abilities. According to Haslam (2006) attributes of human nature are for example emotional sensitivity, interpersonal warmth and agency, which mechanistically dehumanized groups do not own. Hence, members of mechanically dehumanized groups might be attributed with

being cold and rigid (Haslam et al., 2008). Robots for example lack abilities related to desire and emotion (Haslam et al., 2008).

Results by a series of cross-cultural research conducted by Demoulin et al. (2004) showed, that people were capable of establishing differences between primary and secondary emotions as well as confirmed that primary emotions are shared with animals, however only humans are capable of secondary emotions. Compared to primary emotions, participants claimed that secondary emotions are less intense, more lasting, less visible, require more cognitive resources and provide more information on the sensitivity and moral nature of those who experience them (Demoulin et al., 2004). One additional approach to dehumanization understood as a different definition for animalistic dehumanization is the concept of Leyens et al. (2007) called “infracumanization”. The first studies on “infracumanization” explored the role of primary and secondary emotions in people’s description of their own ingroup in comparison with various outgroups (Martínez et al., 2012). Hence results showed that people selected more secondary emotions to describe their ingroup than for the outgroup, however when attributing primary emotions, they did not show any significant differences between the ingroup and the various outgroups (Martínez et al., 2012). It is also important to state that referring to infracumanization (animalistic dehumanization) research it cannot only be understood as a phenomenon of ingroup favoritism. People tend to attribute more secondary emotions – even negative emotions - to their ingroup than to other outgroups. Hence, differences in the attribution of primary and secondary emotions have been linked with both positive and negative emotions (Martínez et al., 2012).

Furthermore, the phenomenon of dehumanization is frequently discussed in feminist writings when discussing the representation of women in pornography (Haslam, 2006). According to Haslam (2006) pornography dehumanizes women by portraying them in an objectifying way, by removing them from moral consideration or most detrimentally by legitimating rape and victimization. In the context of pornography, for example by focusing the camera on the vulva instead of the woman’s face while having sex, suggests that the vulva represents the whole sexual self of the woman (Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997a). Hence, sexual objectification occurs on the same level as animalistic dehumanization, as focusing on sexual features and functions of women leads to them

being perceived by others as lacking uniquely human attributes (Morris et al., 2018). In literature both concepts are often used interchangeably.

Moreover, Leyens et al. (2000, 2003, 2007) found that people tend to attribute full humanness to their own group, while they refer to the out-group with less humanity. In addition Heflick & Goldenberg (2009) showed that it decreased the description of human attributes, when the focus of the perceiver shifts from the personality to the body of a famous female target like Angelina Jolie. Therefore, as shown by Bartky (1990b) also by focusing the attention from the target's mind towards the target's physical appearance, sexual objectification occurs.

Research that focused on both male and female sexually objectified targets has shown inconsistent results. As shown by Loughnan et al. (2010) who compared dressed and scarcely dressed images of male and female targets, results revealed that due to the sexualized representation the attribution of mind decreased and the moral status of both genders lowered. Therefore, research has shown that objectified targets tend to be judged as less competent (Heflick & Goldenberg, 2009) less warm and moral, as well as less mindful (Loughnan et al., 2010) and less intelligent (Archer et al., 1983). As a result, their depictions are potentially threatening for the entire group of women towards their own gender (Vaes et al., 2011b). Dealing with the question what brings women to dehumanize other women, research showed, that on the one hand sexually objectified female targets represent the in-group for other women, but on the other hand may be problematic (Vaes et al., 2011b). As sexually objectifying depictions of women often show them in a provocative and humiliating way and present an unattainable beauty and body image. Hence, for some women such depictions of sexually objectified female targets make them a subgroup from which they want to distance themselves from and therefore show higher levels of treating them as an out-group to dehumanize (Vaes et al., 2011b).

However, research concerning reasons for men to objectify, shows that sexual attraction plays a major role. For example, research has shown that thinking about sex shifts a man's attention more to the instrumentality of a female target for sexual purpose, when they hold a high power position (Gruenfeld et al., 2008). Moreover, it increases the possibility that they hire a female target not because of her competence but for the way she looks (Rudman & Borgida, 1995).

### 3 Research Questions and Hypothesis

The evidence for the effects of pornography so far shows mixed results and focused particularly on the effects of men's use of pornography (French & Hamilton, 2018). Two of the most consistent findings within literature referring to pornography research are the observations that men consume pornography more frequently than women and that the consumption of pornography has been found to influence men's sexuality across a range of domains, including sexual objectification of women (Miller et al., 2018). Therefore, as mentioned in the previous chapters, when it comes to the topic of pornography in literature, there is a much higher focus on the male perspective and a much higher focus on women with regard to being sexually objectified. Even fewer studies take the views of both sexes into account when consuming the same pornographic material, like in a comparative analysis. Over the past years research has shown a significant number of women, also young women, consume pornography (Wright et al., 2013). Furthermore, studies show that female objectification occurs on a significant higher level in mainstream pornography than in feminist pornography which suggests the necessity to take different types of pornography into consideration when investigating on sexual objectification and dehumanization (Fritz & Paul, 2017). For this reason, research on the effects of male-centric and female-centric pornography consumption on both sexes should receive increasing attention in the scientific community.

These results lead to the following research question:

**Does the consumption of feminist pornography lead to less dehumanization of men and women than the consumption of mainstream pornography?**

**Interaction effect between group and time of measurement**

**H0 (1.1):** There is no significant difference between the participants watching feminist pornography and the participants watching mainstream pornography after the intervention with regard to dehumanization.

**H1 (1.1):** There is a significant difference between the participants watching feminist pornography and the participants watching mainstream pornography after the intervention with regard to dehumanization.

**Main effects between groups:**

**H0 (1.2):** There is no significant difference between groups (mainstream pornography and feminist pornography) with regard to dehumanization.

**H1 (1.2):** There is a significant difference between groups (mainstream pornography and feminist pornography) with regard to dehumanization.

**Main effect between time of measurement:**

**H0 (1.3):** There is no significant difference between the time of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) with regard to dehumanization.

**H1 (1.3):** There is a significant difference between the time of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) with regard to dehumanization.

**Main effect between gender:**

**H0 (1.4):** There is no significant difference between gender after the intervention with regard to dehumanization.

**H1 (1.4):** There is a significant difference between gender after the intervention with regard to dehumanization.

## **4 Methods**

### **4.1 Study Design**

The study is based on a randomized pre-post-test design with two test groups supervised by Assoc.-Prof. Dr. Giorgia Silani. The idea for this research topic and study design first arose with regard to our TEWA (Theory and Empirical Research) - research project and was continued in collaboration with Leonie Neumann-Mangoldt and Lisa Maier with the aim of writing our master thesis based on this study. The study aims to investigate on whether the consumption of feminist pornography leads to less dehumanization of men and women compared to the consumption of mainstream pornography. The participants were separated into two randomized groups. The first group watched mainstream pornographic videos and the second group watched feminist pornographic videos for an intervention period of 4 weeks. Due to the pre-post- test design the time of measurements was once a baseline-measurement and after the completion of the four week intervention the second time of measurement. In both measurements the effects of pornography on bodily wellbeing, sex life and sexual objectification/dehumanization were examined, which are the three topics of interests, each one of us chose her topic and research question writing her master thesis based on it. This master thesis deals with the effects of either feminist or mainstream pornography consumption for a period of four weeks on dehumanization in both men and women. Therefore only this part of the whole survey and its results are of interest and will be presented in this master thesis.

### **4.2 Subjects**

According to our conducted power analysis a total of 128 participants divided into two groups was the amount of people needed to detect at least a medium effect with a power of .8 and a type I error likelihood of .05 (Faul et al., 2009). Fortunately, despite the drop-out rates and the rather long intervention time for our participants altogether 181 participants completed the survey, which means both pre and post tests were done and their data could be included in my data evaluation.

Before taking part in the survey, some sociodemographic data was inquired, including participants' age, sexual orientation, level of education, state of relationship and previous habits of pornography consumption.

Our participants were supposed to speak German fluently in order to ensure the correct understanding of the sociodemographic data and questionnaires and to exclude different cultural concepts of sexuality and pleasure should also have a German or Austrian nationality. We included all persons from 18 - 40 years without any psychological illness or regular drug consume. In addition, psychology students were excluded due to the potentially high level of experience with the theoretical background of test theory and certain test stimuli. Moreover, to participate in the study, an approval for no additional porn consumption during the time of intervention had to be given in order not to falsify the results. Additional to the sociodemographic data the participants were asked before and after taking part in the survey about the amount of sexual intercourse during the last month and the amount of masturbating during the last month. This information was interesting for us with regard to a possible effect of the porn consumption on either the amount of sexual activities or masturbation or both within the subjects. The original exclusion criteria for the participants in German is given in the Appendix (see Figure 8).

Moreover, an important aspect was, that both, women and men were included, as well as all sexual orientations (homo-, hetero-, or bisexual), as these are very interesting variables with regard to my research question to include in the statistical analysis. In the past a bigger research interest in the effects of pornography consumption on men has been examined. Therefore, we wanted to address both men and women.

The participants were recruited primarily via social media platforms, notices in faculties and cafés with a Flyer (see Table 10) as well as by recruiting among friends and colleagues. The recruitment of subjects started in April 2019 and the data collection took place between early July until the end of August 2019. If someone was interested to participate, they had to contact the e-mail address especially set up for this study. Those interested then automatically received initial information about the content of the study, the procedure and next steps of the study as well as the declaration of consent for participation in the study (see in Appendix chapter 10.4).

Due to the fact that this is an online survey, all instructions, materials (pornographic videos) and questionnaires (PCES, FAW, Haslam Scales, Open set of pictures of sexualized/non-sexualized women and men) were provided online. Our participants (N=181) then were separated into two randomized groups. However, the gender should be represented equally in both groups with the aim of having rather

homogenous and therefore comparable groups. The first group watched mainstream pornographic videos from popular pornographic websites such as Pornhub and Youporn and the second group watched feminist pornographic videos from feminist directors such as Erika Lust and Jennifer Lion Bells.

## **4.3 Measurements**

### **4.3.1 Operationalization**

Dehumanization as the dependent variable was measured with the Dehumanization Scales of Haslam which takes the measurements of implicit dehumanizing behavior on three levels. It consists of four scales where the subjects had to rate on a five point Likert scale a list of 20 personality traits (e.g. emotional, sincere, reliable, intelligent (see Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 9). Moreover, in order to measure dehumanization the Haslam Dehumanization Scale was combined with an open set of 64 pictures based on the mental state attribution scale (Gray et al., 2011). This test consists of pictures of sexualized and non-sexualized women and men which the participants had to rate with regard to the list of 20 personality traits of the Haslam Dehumanization Scale (see Table 1).

For the dependent variable - the feminist and mainstream pornographic material – the videos for both test groups were selected by us and should offer a comparable variety of erotic stimuli, that refer to the list of criteria of both pornographic types mentioned in paragraph 2.1. For example, if there was a porn video for the group watching mainstream pornography containing a scene with more than 2 sex partners involved, a similar setting had to be chosen for at least one video in the feminist pornographic material as well.

Additionally, I used gender (either female or male) as a control variable in order to check for hypothesis 1.4 and to find out if there is a significant gender based difference with regard to the dehumanization.

### **4.3.2 Haslam Dehumanization Scale**

The methodology used by Haslam et al. (2005) to investigate on his concept of the two different forms of dehumanization (animalistic and mechanistic dehumanization) generally involved directly asking participants to indicate to what extent a series of personality traits are uniquely human or typical of human

nature. (Haslam, 2006) suggests that, people who deny other groups characteristics that are uniquely human (e.g civility, moral sensibility, rationality, logic, maturity) see such groups as animals, whereas those who deny other groups characteristics referring to human nature (e.g emotional responsiveness, cognitive openness, agency, individuality,) see them as machines or objects. This can be helpful for any ingroup-outgroup context and also for the research topic of this study.

The Haslam Scale counts as an implicit association test, regarding the fact that the subjects are unaware that certain words are primary and secondary emotions and that some are linked more to humanness than others . In order to measure dehumanization I used the Dehumanization Scale of Haslam, which takes the measurements of implicit dehumanizing behavior on three levels. It consists of four scales where the subjects had to rate on a five point Likert scale a list of 20 personality traits (e.g. emotional, sincere, reliable, intelligent). Using the “Dehumanization Scale” it firstly measures secondary emotions where the participant was asked to rate the list of 20 personality traits with regard to the question “How typical do you think each of the following traits is for the person / object in the picture?

Secondly primary emotions are measured on the level of animalistic dehumanization (on this level occurs sexual objectification) where the participants had to rate the 20 personality traits with regard to the question “To what extent do you think each of the following traits is shared between human beings and animals?” (Haslam, 2006). Thirdly, the level of mechanistic dehumanization where no human nature traits (e.g. emotions) are attributed to the target representing it as object-like are measured (Haslam, 2006). Here the participants were asked to rate the 20 personality traits referring to the question “How essential do you think each of the following traits is for human nature (characteristic of human beings and not of objects)?”. At last the participants then had to answer the question “How desirable do you think each of the following traits is?” for each of the 20 personality traits. For each participant the “Dehumanization Scale” was answered first, the other three should be asked for each picture presented in random order (Haslam, 2006).

The instructions for the Haslam Scales were presented as the following: *We thank you for choosing to participate in this questionnaire. We remind you that the answers are collected anonymously and will not be linked to your name. Below you will be shown various photographs of people. We ask you to answer a series of questions for each photo.*

*How typical do you think each of the following traits is for the person / object in the picture? Please rate each trait from “very atypical” to “very typical”.*

| Traits                | Very atypical | Atypical | Neither atypical<br>nor typical | Typical | Very typical |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Qualified / Competent |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Capable               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Pure                  |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Active                |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Tolerant              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Innocent              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Shy                   |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Fun-loving            |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Civilized             |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Clean                 |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Friendly              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Polite                |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Curious               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Jealous               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Precise               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Impatient             |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Emotional             |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Sincere               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Reliable              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Intelligent           |               |          |                                 |         |              |

*Table 1: Dehumanization Scale (is answered by the participants at the beginning).*

### **4.3.3 Set of Pictures**

Moreover, I used an open set of 64 pictures (4 pictures x 4 categories x 4 perspectives) based on the mental state attribution scale (Gray et al., 2011) combined with the Haslam Dehumanization Scale showing sexualized and non-sexualized women and men which the participants have to rate with regard to a list of 20 personality traits (see Table 1).

The list of personality traits was shown in random order and each image of the sexualized and non-sexualized pictures of both men and women is shown in 4 different directions with the aim of ensuring the validity. All survey instruments will be applied in

German. If the original version was English, I translated it into German. This version is then retranslated into English by an English and German native speaker to assure the content-related comparability.

The Set of Pictures based on the Implicit Attribution Test offers a measure to explore how outgroups (here: sexualized women and men with denuded bodies only wearing underwear and swimwear) are dehumanized using stimuli referring to animals. As mentioned above, due to the fact that sexual objectification occurs on the same level as animalistic dehumanization, as the focus on sexual features and functions of women leads to them being perceived as lacking uniquely human attributes (Morris et al., 2018).

The images with men and women dressed in a sexually objectified manner (see Figure 1 & Figure 3) consisted of underwear or bikini and make-up showing a perfectly trained body with belly muscles/sixpack. The images of the non-sexually-objectified men and women (personalized/non-objectified condition) consisted of comfortable trousers, a jersey, or a blazer and light makeup ( see Figure 2 & Figure 4).



*Figure 1: sexualized pictures of a woman dressed in underwear. Source: (Gray et al., 2011)*



Figure 2: non-sexualized pictures of a woman dressed with t-shirt and trousers. Source: (Gray et al., 2011)



Figure 3: sexualized pictures of a man dressed in underwear. Source: (Gray et al., 2011)



Figure 4: non-sexualized picture of a man dressed with sweater and pants. Source: (Gray et al., 2011)

#### 4.3.4 TWO ADDITIONAL SCALES

Additionally to this, two questions were asked for each video to measure the level of arousal and the subjective liking. Here the participants could rate before and after the intervention from a range of 0-10 how arousing they found the pornographic content and how much they liked it.

The screenshot shows the SoSci online survey interface. At the top left is the SoSci logo with the text 'oFb - der onlineFragebogen'. On the top right, a progress bar indicates '0% ausgefüllt'. The question text is '1. Wie gut hat Ihnen das Video gefallen?'. Below the question is a horizontal scale from 0 to 10, with each number having a corresponding radio button. A dark grey wedge-shaped graphic is positioned above the scale, starting from the left and widening towards the right. At the bottom right of the scale is a 'Weiter' button.

Figure 5: How did you like the pornographic video? Source: (Leiner, 2019)

The screenshot shows the SoSci online survey interface for the second question. At the top left is the SoSci logo with the text 'oFb - der onlineFragebogen'. On the top right, a progress bar indicates '33% ausgefüllt'. The question text is '2. Wie erregend haben Sie dieses Video empfunden?'. Below the question is a horizontal scale from 0 to 10, with each number having a corresponding radio button. A dark grey wedge-shaped graphic is positioned above the scale, starting from the left and widening towards the right. At the bottom right of the scale is a 'Weiter' button.

Figure 6: How arousing was the pornographic video? Source: (Leiner, 2019)

#### 4.4 Procedure

After developing and finalizing the study design within the TEWA course supervised by Assoc.-Prof. Dr. Giorgia Silani and receiving the ethics approval as well as our research grant for the study's expenses the actual subject recruitment and data collection started. This study is conducted as an online survey. All instructions, materials (pornographic films) and questionnaires (PCES, FAW, PANAS, Haslam Dehumanization Scale and the open set of pictures of sexualized/non-sexualized women and men) were prepared online. To create this online study, SoScisurvey software (Leiner, 2019) was used as well as *U:Stream* as an additional server to embed

the video material. An additional setting ensured that the videos are not downloaded by the subjects and could only be played once. To ensure anonymity the subjects were assigned codes via *SoSciSurvey* which were only saved within this program. This data was only viewed by the research team of the project and was only stored on the hard drives of the University of Vienna and deleted afterwards. Therefore the subjects' anonymity was assured and no names were collected.

Our participants were mainly addressed through social media platforms and by flyers in university faculties. When the topic of the study caught somebody's attention, in order to participate you received a link that will take you to *SoScisurvey*. Before starting the survey, the subjects automatically received initial information about the content of the study, the procedure and next steps of the study. Moreover, after the information notice, the declaration of consent was necessary for a participation in the study (see in Appendix chapter 10.4). In *SoSciSurvey* you were then directed to the questionnaires as well as the pornographic videos. After collecting the sociodemographic data, which was required for a more precise description of the sample, the subjects were asked to answer structured psychological questionnaires (PCES, FAW, Haslam Dehumanization Scale and the open set of pictures of sexualized/non-sexualized women and men) for the baseline measurement at  $t_1$ . Then the subjects were separated into two randomized groups with one group watching mainstream pornographic videos based on mainstream pornographic characteristics and the second group watching videos based on feminist pornographic criteria. The videos for both test groups were selected by us and should offer a comparable variety of erotic stimuli, that referred to the list of criteria of both pornographic types mentioned in paragraph 2.1. The study is based on a pre-Post-test design and the data (set of questionnaires) was collected before and after the 4 weeks of intervention. The pornographic videos lasting approximately 15 minutes, twice per week. The time of intervention extends over a period of 4 weeks. When exactly they consume these two videos during the week was entirely up to the subjects. After completing the 4 weeks, they answered the same questionnaires again for the post measurement at  $t_2$ . In addition, in order to receive information about the subjects' wellbeing before and after the intervention we used the Positive Affect Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). Additionally, to this, two questions were asked before and after the intervention to measure the level of arousal and the subjective liking. Here the participants could rate

after each video from a range of 0-10 how arousing they found the pornographic content and how much they liked it.

We assured the anonymity and the voluntary participation by including an informed consent before starting with the survey as well as the possibility of quitting the study at any time without giving reasons. Furthermore, participants were promised an expense allowance of 10€ as a monetary incentive for participating in the study with the aim of decreasing the drop-out rates by creating a higher level of commitment within the participants. Fortunately, this was only possible due to a research grant we applied for, receiving 850€ each, with a total of 2550€. This money was spent for subscribing to a feminist porn account in order to get access to certain feminist porn material and for paying the expense allowance to each participant who completed the survey.

#### **4.5 Statistical Analysis**

The data editing as well as the statistical analysis were carried out using the statistical software IBM SPSS Statistics Version 27 (*IBM Corp. Released 2020. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp, n.d.*). The data of the different surveys for baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$  of the two test groups were combined into one set of data.

For the data analysis I used a mixed ANOVA. A mixed ANOVA is used whenever there are two or more groups of participants, and they are being measured over two or more time points of measurement or conditions. The between subject factor is represented by the groups the participants were assigned to (either group 1 watching mainstream videos or group 2 feminist videos). As within subject factor I used the time of treatment (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) since I measured the dependent variable (dehumanization) two times ( $t_1$  and  $t_2$ ) for the same participant over the period of intervention. However in order to look at the difference in dehumanization I had one experimental condition (sexualized images of men and women) and one control condition (non-sexualized images) for this factor. For the experimental condition I included the 8 sexualized pictures of men and women (4 of women, 4 of men) and built two sum scores, one for the baseline measurement  $t_1$  and one for the post measurement  $t_2$ . For the control condition I did the same, by including the 8 non-sexualized images of men and women (4 of women, 4 of men) and built two sum scores as well, one for the baseline measurement  $t_1$  and one for the post measurement  $t_2$ .

A main effect of the group variable would mean that the groups (participants watching mainstream pornography and participants watching feminist pornography) differ, but without considering the different times of measurement. The actual interesting effect for this research question is the interaction effect. Interactions can only occur in experiments with two or more independent variables. In this thesis I work with two independent variables: group and time. Hence, I consider the effect of both main effects together (groups and the time of measurement). Hence by using the mixed ANOVA I can make a judgment about the difference in dehumanization between sexualized and non- sexualized pictures before and after the intervention. Additionally I calculated the results for the Dehumanization Scale referring to the difference in human traits compared to objects, the Dehumanization Scale referring to the difference in human traits compared to animals and the dehumanization scale referring to the valence of the personality traits the participants had to rate. For those three additional scales no sexualized or non-sexualized pictures were included.

As last step I took both additional questions, which were asked for before and after the intervention to measure the level of arousal and the subjective liking of the pornographic content and looked at the descriptive statistical output. I compared the mean for both groups and both time of measurements.

## 5 Results

### **HASLAM DEHUMANIZATION SCALE (MAIN SCALE COMBINED WITH PICTURES)**

A Cronbach Alpha of  $\alpha=.92$  showed a high internal consistence which means that each item of the Haslam Dehumanization Scale measures the same construct namely dehumanization. This allows me to calculate the mixed ANOVA with the sum scores of the Haslam Dehumanization Scale with regard to the non-sexualized images for both measurements separately (control condition) and with regard to the sexualized images for both measurements separately (experimental condition).

As soon as I prepared the data, I had to check whether all the requirements of the mixed ANOVA are fulfilled. Firstly, it is necessary for calculating the mixed ANOVA to make sure whether the dependent variable – in my case dehumanization- is interval scaled. Next, I have to check whether the within subject factor which is represented by the groups the participants were assigned to, is nominal scaled and that the groups are independent from each other. The same is true for the between subject factor, so in my case with the time of the treatment as between subject factor also this requirement is fulfilled.

Moreover, in a mixed ANOVA, the independent variable should be normally distributed for each group and for each level of the factor. If this is the case, the results can be interpreted most accurately. However, there is also sufficient evidence from current studies that the ANOVA usually is known for being robust against a violation of the normal distribution. Especially for moderate violations or if the sample size is appropriately large, which is true in my case with a sample size of  $N=181$ . (Glass et al., 1972; Harwell et al., 1992; Salkind, 2010).

Moreover, neither the pre and post sum scores for the experimental condition nor the pre and post sum scores for the control condition were normally distributed, as assessed by the Shapiro-Wilk test ( $p > .05$ ). Only when assessed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test ( $p > .05$ ) the pre and post scores of the control condition (non-sexualized pictures) were normally distributed.

In addition, it was necessary to assess whether the ANOVA assumption of homogeneity of variance holds. By calculating a box plot in order to check for outliers, including pre and post sumscores for both conditions, there were 6 slight and 4 strong

outliers shown, however most points lie in the curves. In order to proceed with my statistical analysis I decided to continue with the data evaluation. As a next step I calculated the mixed ANOVA with excluding all outliers.

In terms of the descriptive statistics for the experimental condition (sexualized pictures) my data showed a mean of  $M=452,42$  and a standard deviation of  $SD=30,78$  for the pre sumscore with a sample size of 171 participants ( $N=181$  minus the outliers). For the post sumscore it showed a mean of  $M=455,42$  and a standard deviation of  $SD=33,03$ . With regard to the control condition (non-sexualized pictures) for the pre sumscore a mean of  $M= 472,74$  and a standard deviation of  $SD=31,27$  were shown and for the post sumcore a mean of  $M=479,33$  and a standard deviation of  $SD=34,35$  were shown.

To check for sphericity the Mauchly-test shows an epsilon of 1.000 and for its significance (Sig.) there was (.). This is because my inner subject factor time has only two levels here (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ). With two levels the Mauchly test cannot be calculated, because sphericity is always given with only two levels. Then, I tested for another requirement for the Mixed ANOVA, namely homoscedasticity. The mixed ANOVA model requires equality of variance (homoscedasticity) in many domains, which there are two statistical tests in SPSS to check for. One is the Levene test, which checks if the variance of the residuals is equal. The other one is called "Box test" and checks the covariance matrix for equality.

The mixed ANOVA requires that the variance of the residuals (also often called errors) between the different groups of the between-subjects factor (group) is equal for each variable. When error variances are unequal, the probability of committing an  $\alpha$ - error increases. In my case, There was homogeneity of the error variances, as assessed by Levene's test ( $p > .05$ ), showing .319 for the pre sum score and .371 for the post sum score of the experimental condition. Additionally, there was homogeneity of covariances, as assessed by Box's test ( $p = .370$ ).

**Results for sexualized images of men and women (experimental condition):**

For the interaction effect I checked the tests of “Within-Subject Effects” table. In this case the variable Time\*Group showed no significant interaction effect. Hence there was no significant difference between the participants watching feminist pornography and the participants watching mainstream pornography after the intervention with regard to dehumanization ,  $F(1, 169) = .84, p = .361, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .005$ . Therefore the H1 (1.1) had to be rejected and the H0 (1.1) was accepted.

Also for the main effect between the groups (mainstream pornography and feminist pornography) there was no significant difference  $F(1, 169) = .57, p = .452, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .003$ . Therefore, H1 (1.2) was rejected and H0 (1.2) was accepted. In addition, when looking at the main effect between the time of measurement, no statistically significant effect of time could be shown,  $F(1, 169) = .13, p = .720, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .001$ . Hence, there was no significant difference between the time of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) with regard to dehumanization. Therefore, the H1 (1.3) was rejected and the H0 (1.3) was accepted.

With regard to how gender affects the results, data evaluation shows also for hypothesis 1.4, that there is no significant difference between gender with regard to dehumanization,  $F(1, 169) = .07, p = .788, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .00$ . Therefore, also here, the H1 (1.4) was rejected and the H0 (1.4) was accepted.

**Results for non-sexualized images of men and women (control condition):**

Also for the condition with the non-sexualized pictures I checked for the interaction effect with the “Within-Subject Effects” table. Like in the experimental condition also here the variable Time\*Group showed no significant interaction effect. Hence there was no significant difference between the participants watching feminist pornography and the participants watching mainstream pornography after the intervention with regard to dehumanization ,  $F(1, 169) = .30, p = .580, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .002$ . Therefore the H1 (1.1) had to be rejected and the H0 (1.1) was accepted.

As for the main effect between the groups (mainstream pornography and feminist pornography) also here no significant difference was shown,  $F(1, 169) = .08, p = .775, \text{partial } \eta^2 = .000$ . Therefore, H1 (1.2) was rejected and H0 (1.2) was accepted. In addition, when looking at the main effect between the time of measurement, no

statistically significant effect of time could be shown,  $F(1, 169) = 3.60$ ,  $p = .061$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .021$ . Hence, there was no significant difference between the time of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$  of the non-sexualized pictures in the Haslam Scale with regard to dehumanization). Therefore, the H1 (1.3) was rejected and the H0 (1.3) was accepted.

With reference to how gender affects the results, data evaluation shows also for hypothesis 1.4, that there is no significant difference between gender with regard to dehumanization,  $F(1, 169) = .15$ ,  $p = .701$  partial  $\eta^2 = .001$ . Therefore, also here, the H1 (1.4) was rejected and the H0 (1.4) was accepted.

Furthermore, with regard to the question whether there is a difference in dehumanization between sexualized and non-sexualized pictures before and after intervention the descriptive statistical output shows that in the control condition (non-sexualized pictures) there is a very slight increase of almost 7 points between the baseline measurement and the post measurement. Regarding group 1 watching mainstream pornography also a slight increase of 4 points can be noticed over time. In the group watching feminist porn there was an increase of 8 points over time.

When looking at the experimental condition (sexualized pictures) only an increase of 1 point can be seen between the two times of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) regarding dehumanization. Hence this leads to the suggestion, that all kind of pornographic stimuli lead to higher levels of dehumanization, no matter if mainstream or feminist pornography, however slight differences between both conditions can be noticed (see Table 2 & Table 3). Moreover the table below shows lower ratings in the Haslam Scale in the experimental condition (sexualized pictures) compared to the control condition (non-sexualized pictures). Including the inverse items, with a rating on a 5 point Likert scale from “very untypical” (=1) to “very typical” (= 5) for the personality traits concerning each picture, the results show higher levels of dehumanization, when having lower scores, as most of the traits are desirable traits and positively connotated aiming on high ratings. Hence this shows that the Haslam Scale worked as it should, verifying the suggestion that the participants show higher ratings of dehumanization when showing them sexualized pictures of men and women, than when showing them non-sexualized pictures.

|                     | Group | Mean   | Standard Deviation |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| non-sexualized_pre  | 1     | 473,18 | 35,00              |
|                     | 2     | 472,22 | 26,36              |
|                     | Sum   | 472,74 | 31,27              |
| non-sexualized_post | 1     | 477,96 | 34,41              |
|                     | 2     | 480,96 | 34,42              |
|                     | Sum   | 479,33 | 34,35              |

Table 2 descriptive statistical output for the control condition (non-sexualized pictures)

|                 | Group | Mean   | Standard Deviation |
|-----------------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| sexualized_pre  | 1     | 457,06 | 31,91              |
|                 | 2     | 451,26 | 29,26              |
|                 | Sum   | 454,42 | 30,77              |
| sexualized_post | 1     | 455,06 | 32,99              |
|                 | 2     | 455,83 | 33,29              |
|                 | Sum   | 455,42 | 33,03              |

Table 3 descriptive statistical output for the experimental condition (sexualized pictures)

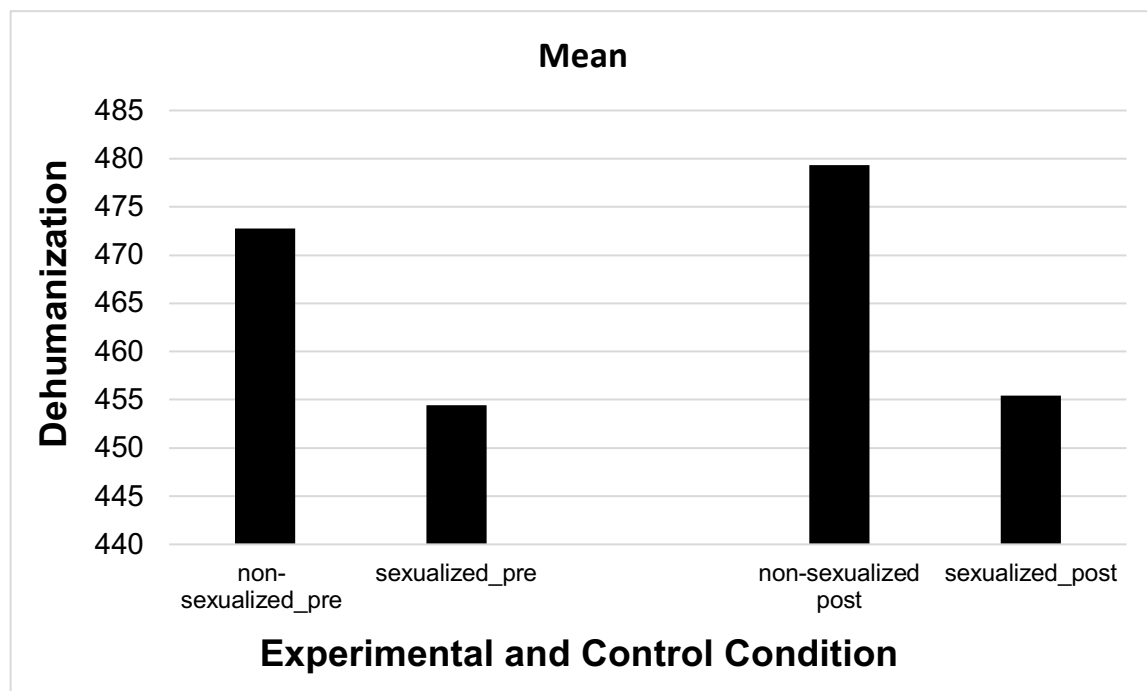


Figure 7 Dehumanization Scores (Mean) of both test conditions over time

In addition in order to compare both test conditions in their baseline and post measurements I calculated a mixed ANOVA as well, using time of measurement as inner subject factor and group as within subject factor. Hence for the baseline measurement at  $t_1$  when comparing both conditions I checked for the interaction effect with the “Within-Subject Effects”-Table and the variable Time\*Group showed no significant interaction effect,  $F(1,169)= 2.37$ ,  $p= .125$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .014$ . However for the

main effect between the experimental condition with sexualized pictures and the control condition with non-sexualized pictures a significant difference was shown,  $F(1, 169) = .139,07, p = .000$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .451$  (see Table 12).

Moreover when looking at the post measurement at  $t_2$  comparing both conditions also here no significant interaction effect between time (experimental and control condition) and group (mainstream pornography or feminist pornography) could be shown,  $F(1,169) = .43, p = .513$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .003$ . However with regard to the main effect between the post measurements of the non-sexualized condition and the sexualized condition a significant effect could be found,  $F(1,169) = 198,51, p = .000$ ,  $\eta^2 = .540$  (see Table 13).

Hence with regard to both times of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) when comparing the non-sexualized condition with the sexualized condition significant main effects could be shown. As a result, this indicates that there is a significant difference in dehumanization between sexualized and non-sexualized images before and after intervention, but for both times of measurement there is no interaction effect with regard to the two groups (mainstream and feminist pornography).

### **HASLAM SCALE OBJECTS**

Here the participants were asked to rate the 20 personality traits referring to the question “How essential do you think each of the following traits is for human nature (characteristic of human beings and not of objects)?”, which measures the level of mechanistic dehumanization. In this case the variable Time\*Group showed no significant interaction effect. Hence there was no significant difference between the participants watching feminist pornography and the participants watching mainstream pornography after the intervention with regard to the level of mechanistic dehumanization,  $F(1, 169) = .45, p = .503$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .003$ . Also for the main effect concerning the different groups (mainstream pornography and feminist pornography) no significant effect could be shown,  $F(1,169) = .1.84, p = .177$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .011$ . However when looking at the main effect between the time of measurements, a statistically significant effect of time could be shown,  $F(1, 169) = 29.70, p = .000$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .149$ . Hence, there is a significant difference between the time of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) with regard to mechanistic dehumanization.

## **HASLAM SCALE ANIMALS**

Here the participants had to rate the 20 personality traits with regard to the question “To what extent do you think each of the following traits is shared between human beings and animals?”. The aim is to measure primary emotions on the level of animalistic dehumanization. With regard to the interaction effect between times of measurement and the different groups no significant interaction could be found,  $F(1,169) = .34$ ,  $p = .559$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .002$ . Also for the main effect between the groups (mainstream pornography and feminist pornography) no significant effect could be shown,  $F(1,169) = .02$ ,  $p = .900$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .000$ . However also here the data analysis shows a significant main effect of time (between baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ),  $F(1,169) = 7.56$ ,  $p = .007$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .043$ . Hence there is a significant effect of time with regard to animalistic dehumanization.

## **HASLAM SCALE VALENCE**

Here the participants were asked to rate the 20 personality traits referring to the question “How desirable do you think each of the following traits is?”. Regarding this scale no interaction effect could be shown,  $F(1,169) = .17$ ,  $p = .679$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .001$ . In addition when looking at the main effect between the groups no significant effect could be found,  $F(1,169) = .06$ ,  $p = .804$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .000$ . Also when looking at the main effect between the times of measurement (baseline measurement at  $t_1$  and post measurement at  $t_2$ ) no significant effect could be shown,  $F(1,169) = 2.76$ ,  $p = .098$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .016$ .

## **ADDITIONAL SCALES**

For the two questions which were asked for each video to measure the level of arousal and the subjective liking of the pornographic content the participants could rate before and after the intervention from a range of 0-10. The tables below show for group 1 (mainstream pornography) that how much the participants liked the mainstream pornography content did not increase over time, however in terms of arousal, a slight increase can be seen from 5.02 in the pre measurement to 5.62 in the post measurement. For group 2 (feminist pornography) the table shows a slight decrease in how they liked the feminist pornography content and in terms of arousal a slight increase from 5.32 to 5.54 in the post measurement.

### Group 1 = mainstream pornography

|              | <b>N</b> | <b>Minimum</b> | <b>Maximum</b> | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Standard Deviation</b> |
|--------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Like_prae    | 97       | 1              | 4              | 1,10        | 0,47                      |
| Arousal_prae | 97       | 1              | 11             | 5,02        | 2,79                      |
| Like_post    | 97       | 1              | 4              | 1,14        | 0,52                      |
| Arousal_post | 97       | 1              | 11             | 5,62        | 2,74                      |

*Table 4: descriptive statistical output for the question: How did you like the pornographic video?*

### Group 2 = feminist pornography

|              | <b>N</b> | <b>Minimum</b> | <b>Maximum</b> | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Standard Deviation</b> |
|--------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Like_prae    | 84       | 1              | 4              | 1,21        | 0,58                      |
| Arousal_prae | 84       | 1              | 11             | 5,32        | 2,77                      |
| Like_post    | 84       | 1              | 4              | 1,13        | 0,49                      |
| Arousal_post | 84       | 1              | 11             | 5,54        | 2,82                      |

*Table 5: descriptive statistical output for the question: How arousing was the pornographic video?*

## 6 Discussion

My results suggest that the topics of dehumanization and sexual objectification in mainstream and feminist pornography are complex and require a nuanced application in media research. One concern, why no significant differences could be shown in this study, might be the sample size. Although according to our power analysis the size of 128 participants was the amount needed to detect at least a medium effect. However no significant medium effect could be shown. Hence for detecting a small effect with a power of  $< .5$  a sample size of at least 342 participants would be needed (Faul et al., 2009).

Another implication for future studies might be to use a larger and more diverse sample. Although we were lucky to find many participants who participated and were committed enough to finish both pre and post -tests, the sample diversity was decreased by the fact that we mostly asked for participation in our social milieu. So this might create an own “academic bubble”, having the majority of people taking part being our families, friends and university colleagues. This might lead to a bias in the results due to a selective sample and reduce the validity of the results when having the aim of gaining information about a whole population with differences for example in social class, gender, age and level of education. Unfortunately, our sample could not meet this expectation. Moreover, having this pre-selection concerning the level of education, this might lead to the suggestion that the level of education also correlates with the likelihood of sexually objectifying behavior. This suggests that our social environment might tend to sexually objectify less, than other social groups and therefore does not stand for a diverse picture of a whole population.

Moreover, the results show, that participants chose the middle category quite often in the Haslam Scales when rating the personality traits for each picture. This might be because of a bias of desirability, which refers to our tendency to respond in ways that we feel are more appropriate or socially acceptable to others, even if they are not true and might falsify the results. Due to the sensitive nature of our topic, being prone to social desirability in answering survey questions may have threatened the accuracy and practical relevance of the findings (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960).

Furthermore, an implication for future studies might be to include different ethnicities in the sample. In order to ensure the correct understanding of the sociodemographic data and the questionnaires we decided to exclude different ethnicities. Thus our participants were supposed to speak German fluently and only have German or Austrian nationality. However, it is important to point out the diversity that lies within the broad topic of sexuality and in particular sexual scripts acquired by experience and cultural background (Simon & Gagnon, 1986). Moreover, these scripts, of how we behave, act and experience sexual relationships with others are acquired by certain cultural ideas and concepts (French & Hamilton, 2018a). With regard to dehumanization and the impact of pornography, it is very likely that it has increasing effects on mirroring cultural sexual scripts as well as producing new scripts (Wright, 2011). This leads to the suggestion for future research to include different ethnicities in the sample to enlarge the diversity of cultural concepts on sexuality and investigate on how these might affect sexually objectifying or dehumanizing behavior.

Moreover, pornography content and accessibility might differ in different non-western cultures. Objectification is a widespread phenomenon in our western culture, mainly centering on women and defining them due to the appearance of their body and its sexual functions (Vaes et al., 2011a). For future cross-cultural studies it might be of high interest to investigate on the diversity within mainstream and feminist pornographic content in other non-western cultures. Hence it might be interesting also have a look at the impact of religion in the way someone develops sexual scripts and sexual education. Additionally, cross-cultural research has also shown that greater approval of interpersonal violence, higher levels of male dominance as well as disrespect for women differentiate “rape prone” from “rape free” cultures (Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017). This leads to the suggestion, that the culture we grow up in also has a major influence on how we perceive the other gender, in particular women and the integrity of their bodies and sexuality.

Additionally, for future research on this broad topic, it might be important to note, that within this new field of feminist pornographic content, many different subcategories beyond queer and heterosexual content exist (f.e BDSM). Future research could examine some of the nuances between different subcategories of feminist pornography and include these in there pornographic video sample (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). Hence a bigger sample size of participants and a bigger sample of video

material for mainstream and feminist pornography, would also allow to show a greater variety of characteristics.

Many studies over the last years focused on negative aspects of watching mainstream pornography, such as objectifying scripts of sexuality as well as increasing aggressive attitudes towards women (French & Hamilton, 2018). Hence media effect researchers assume that women are generally objectified in pornographic material and expect viewers of such pornographic videos to become more tolerant in terms of sexual objectification of women (Klaassen & Peter, 2015). My results however suggest that this expectation might be too broad and neglects important, more nuanced effects. Consequently, for future researchers it might be interesting to specify exactly which characteristic of pornography may elicit dehumanizing tendencies towards women and to operationalize the characteristics of these tendencies in a more detailed way (Klaassen & Peter, 2015).

Another important aspect, which might have affected my results, is the assumption, that there was no significant difference between the groups with regard to dehumanization, because all participants are equally affected and all pornographic material leads to higher levels of sexual objectification and dehumanization, no matter if mainstream or feminist pornography. Moreover, I have to assume, that the majority of participants have consumed pornography before taking part in the survey and therefore every participant started with a different amount of pornographic experience and also with different levels of sexually objectifying scripts. Moreover, in the time of intervention (four weeks) the participants were asked to not consume any further pornographic material. However, results might be affected or falsified when participants did not stick to this agreement and consumed other pornographic content, while taking part in the survey. Another important aspect might be the fact, that also when sticking to the agreement and not consuming further pornography, the researchers have no influence on the extent of other sexually objectifying media the participant is confronted with in his daily life. Hence, this could also have a threatening impact on the results, because it might affect the participants' attitude and behavior as well.

Last but not least, an implication for further research on this topic with more financial opportunities and time, might be to expand the time of intervention and the amount of pornographic videos. This might increase the likelihood of finding a significant difference in the interaction effect between group and time of measurement with regard to dehumanization.

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## 10 Appendix

### 10.1 Abstract: German

Die Verfügbarkeit von Pornographie hat in den letzten Jahren stark zugenommen und ist heute die beliebteste Quelle für sexuelle Inhalte, die von jungen Menschen genützt wird. Während die Auswirkungen von Pornographie gesellschaftlich und medial immer häufiger thematisiert werden, sind empirische Untersuchungen wie Pornos unser Leben und insbesondere unsere Wahrnehmung des anderen Geschlechts beeinflussen, von großer Bedeutung. In den vergangenen Jahren wurde in der feministischen Debatte zwischen BefürworterInnen und GegnerInnen der Pornographie über den Einfluss von Pornographie auf die sexuelle Objektifizierung und Dehumanisierung von Männern und Frauen viel diskutiert. Hervorzuheben ist dabei, dass Pornografie, insbesondere jene, für den Massenmarkt produzierten Inhalte, zur Dehumanisierung führen. Eine neuere Entwicklung in der Pornographie-Industrie ist die so genannte feministische Pornografie. Sie zielt auf eine realistische Darstellung von Lust und selbstbestimmter Sexualität sowohl von Frauen als auch von Männern ab. In der vorliegenden vergleichenden Studie wird daher untersucht, ob der Konsum feministischer Pornografie zu einer geringeren Dehumanisierung von Männern und Frauen führt als der Konsum von Mainstream Pornografie. Die Ergebnisse lassen keinen signifikanten Unterschied zwischen den TeilnehmerInnen, die feministische Pornografie konsumieren und den TeilnehmerInnen, die Mainstream Pornographie konsumieren hinsichtlich der Dehumanisierung, erkennen. Zudem konnten auch bei den Haupteffekten, zwischen den Gruppen, zwischen den Messzeitpunkten und dem Geschlecht hinsichtlich der Dehumanisierung kein signifikanter Unterschied gezeigt werden. Für künftige Forschungen zu diesem Thema könnten eine größere und diversere Stichprobe sowie eine längere Interventionsdauer Implikationen sein, um einen signifikanten Interaktionseffekt hinsichtlich der Dehumanisierung nachweisen zu können.

## 10.2 Haslam Dehumanization Scales

In Table 6, Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9 the four Haslam Dehumanization Scales used are shown.

*How typical do you think each of the following traits is for the person / object in the picture? Please rate each trait from “very atypical” to “very typical”.*

| Traits                | Very atypical | Atypical | Neither atypical<br>nor typical | Typical | Very typical |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Qualified / Competent |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Capable               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Pure                  |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Active                |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Tolerant              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Innocent              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Shy                   |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Fun-loving            |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Civilized             |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Clean                 |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Friendly              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Polite                |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Curious               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Jealous               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Precise               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Impatient             |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Emotional             |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Sincere               |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Reliable              |               |          |                                 |         |              |
| Intelligent           |               |          |                                 |         |              |

Table 6: Dehumanization Scale: Dehumanization Scale (is answered by the participants at the beginning).

*To what extent do you think each of the following traits is shared between human beings and animals? Please rate each trait from “Completely shared between human and animals” to “Completely unique of human beings”.*

| <b>Traits</b>         | <b>Completely shared between human and animals</b> | <b>Partly shared between human beings and animals</b> | <b>Neither unique of human beings nor shared with animals</b> | <b>Partly unique of human beings</b> | <b>Completely unique of human beings</b> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Qualified / Competent |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Capable               |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Pure                  |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Active                |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Tolerant              |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Innocent              |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Shy                   |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Fun-loving            |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Civilized             |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Clean                 |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Friendly              |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Polite                |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Curious               |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Jealous               |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Precise               |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Impatient             |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Emotional             |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Sincere               |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Reliable              |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |
| Intelligent           |                                                    |                                                       |                                                               |                                      |                                          |

*Table 7: Dehumanization Scale 2: traits shared between human beings and animals*

*How essential do you think each of the following traits is for human nature (characteristic of human beings and not of objects)? Please rate each trait from “Very essential for human nature” to “Very inessential for human nature”.*

| <b>Traits</b>         | <b>Very<br/>essential for<br/>human nature</b> | <b>Essential for<br/>human nature</b> | <b>Neither essential<br/>nor inessential</b> | <b>Inessential for<br/>human nature</b> | <b>Very<br/>inessential for<br/>human nature</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Qualified / Competent |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Capable               |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Pure                  |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Active                |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Tolerant              |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Innocent              |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Shy                   |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Fun-loving            |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Civilized             |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Clean                 |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Friendly              |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Polite                |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Curious               |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Jealous               |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Precise               |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Impatient             |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Emotional             |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Sincere               |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Reliable              |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |
| Intelligent           |                                                |                                       |                                              |                                         |                                                  |

*Table 8: Dehumanization Scale 3: characteristics of human beings and not of objects*

*How desirable do you think each of the following traits is? Please rate each trait from “Very undesirable” to “Very desirable”.*

| <b>Traits</b>         | <b>Very<br/>undesirable</b> | <b>Undesirable</b> | <b>Neither desirable<br/>nor undesirable</b> | <b>Desirable</b> | <b>Very desirable</b> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Qualified / Competent |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Capable               |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Pure                  |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Active                |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Tolerant              |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Innocent              |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Shy                   |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Fun-loving            |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Civilized             |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Clean                 |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Friendly              |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Polite                |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Curious               |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Jealous               |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Precise               |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Impatient             |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Emotional             |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Sincere               |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Reliable              |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |
| Intelligent           |                             |                    |                                              |                  |                       |

*Table 9: Dehumanization Scale 4: Valence*

## 10.3 Criteria for Participation

Da es sich bei diesem Projekt um eine Masterarbeit handelt, sind unserer Kapazitäten dementsprechend beschränkt. Um möglichst aussagekräftige Ergebnisse zu erhalten, ist es notwendig unsere Zielgruppe überschaubar zu halten. Deshalb können Sie nur teilnehmen, wenn folgende Kriterien auf Sie zutreffen:

- Sie haben die österreichische, deutsche oder schweizerische Staatsbürgerschaft
- Sie sind zwischen 18 und 40 Jahre alt
- Sie haben in den letzten 3 Jahren keine psychiatrische/neurologische Erkrankung diagnostiziert bekommen
- Sie befinden sich nicht in einer Substanzabhängigkeit
- Sie studieren/studierten NICHT Psychologie
- Sie sind hetero- oder bisexuell orientiert
- Sie sind dazu bereit, im Zeitraum unserer Studie keine zusätzlichen pornographischen Videos zu konsumieren

In künftiger Forschung würden wir sehr gerne auch Teilnehmer\*Innen aus anderen Zielgruppen einschließen. Leider ist uns dies hier noch nicht möglich. Wir hoffen auf Ihr Verständnis. Vielen Dank.

Figure 8: Criteria for participation in the study. The original exclusion criteria for the participants are given in German. The more detailed description can be found in chapter 4.2.

## 10.4 Information und Einwilligungserklärung zur Teilnahme an der Studie:

### Auswirkung von Pornographie-Konsum

Sehr geehrte TeilnehmerInnen,

wir laden Sie ein, an der oben genannten Studie teilzunehmen. Im Folgenden werden Sie über die Rahmenbedingungen (Ablauf, Datenschutz usw.) der Studie informiert. Des Weiteren erhalten Sie ausführlichere Informationen über den Zweck der Studie im Anschluss an die Testung.

**Ihre Teilnahme an dieser Studie erfolgt freiwillig. Sie können jederzeit, ohne Angabe von Gründen, Ihre Bereitschaft zur Teilnahme ablehnen oder auch im Verlauf der Studie zurückziehen. Die Ablehnung der Teilnahme oder ein vorzeitiges Ausscheiden aus dieser Studie hat keine nachteiligen Folgen für Sie.**

Diese Art von Studien ist notwendig, um verlässliche neue *wissenschaftliche* Forschungsergebnisse zu gewinnen. Unverzichtbare Voraussetzung für die Durchführung von Studien ist jedoch, dass Sie Ihr Einverständnis zur Teilnahme an dieser Studie schriftlich erklären. Bitte lesen Sie den folgenden Text sorgfältig durch und zögern Sie nicht, Fragen zu stellen.

Bitte unterschreiben Sie die Einwilligungserklärung nur,

- wenn Sie Art und Ablauf der Studie vollständig verstanden haben,
- wenn Sie bereit sind, der Teilnahme zuzustimmen und
- wenn Sie sich über Ihre Rechte als TeilnehmerIn an dieser Studie im Klaren sind.

## **1. Zweck der Studie**

Pornografie ist ein polarisierendes und emotional aufgeladenes Thema, das in den letzten Jahren immer mehr wissenschaftliche Aufmerksamkeit gefunden hat. Eine jüngste Entwicklung im Geschäft mit Pornografie ist feministische Pornografie. Pornografie vermittelt nicht nur sexuelle Erregung, sondern informiert auch über sexuelle Praktiken und hat daher auch einen edukativen Charakter (Trostle, 2003; Parvez, 2006). Mit Hilfe dieser Studie möchten wir die Auswirkungen von Pornographie auf den / die KonsumentIn untersuchen. Diese Ergebnisse können helfen, auf die positiven wie negativen Aspekte der, in unserer Gesellschaft sehr leicht zugänglichen Pornographie, zu reagieren.

## **2. Ablauf der Studie**

Diese Studie wird als Online-Survey durchgeführt. Alle Instruktionen, Materialien (Filme) und Fragebögen werden online aufbereitet. Nach der Zustimmung zur Teilnahme an der Studie erhalten Sie einen Link, welcher Sie in ein Programm leiten wird. Zusätzlich erhalten Sie Zugangsdaten. In diesem Programm werden Sie zu Fragebögen sowie den pornographischen Videos verwiesen.

Die Studie erstreckt sich über einen Zeitraum von 4 Wochen. Zu Beginn werden Sie strukturierte psychologische Fragebögen beantworten, anschließend zwei Mal wöchentlich verschiedene pornographische Videos von ca. 12min. konsumieren. Wann genau Sie diese beiden Videos während der Woche konsumieren ist Ihnen persönlich frei überlassen. Nach Abschluss der 4 Wochen werden Sie erneut Fragebögen beantworten. Zusätzlich werden Ihnen nach jedem Video ein paar wenige Fragen zu Ihrem aktuellen Befinden gestellt.

Nach diesen 4 Wochen endet die Studie automatisch. Es wird keine weiteren Erhebungen geben.

Zur Teilnahme ist folglich nur eine internetfähiger Computer notwendig.

## **3. Nutzen der Teilnahme an der Studie?**

Es ist nicht zu erwarten, dass Sie aus Ihrer Teilnahme an dieser Studie einen persönlichen (z.B. gesundheitlichen) Nutzen ziehen werden. Allerdings tragen Sie mit Ihrer Teilnahme zu dem Erkenntnisgewinn für die wissenschaftliche Forschung bei. Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie können allerdings als Anregung zur eigenen Reflexion über Sexualität, Erweiterung der sexuellen Skripte, Bereicherung für Paarbeziehungen oder Bewusstsein für das Thema im Allgemeinen dienen.

## **4. Auswirkungen während und nach Durchführung der Studie**

Durch die Teilnahme an der Studie sollte es in der Regel nicht zu Beschwerden oder Begleiterscheinungen kommen. Falls sich dennoch Beschwerden während der Testung einstellen, z.B. wenn Sie sehr unangenehme negative Gefühle oder Spannungen erleben, teilen Sie dies bitte der Versuchsleitung rechtzeitig mit. In diesem Fall wird diskutiert ob Sie die Testung nach einer Pause fortsetzen oder ob Sie die Teilnahme abbrechen möchten. Für den Fall, dass Sie Beschwerden oder sonstige Auswirkungen nach der Teilnahme feststellen, wenden Sie sich bitte an die Versuchsleiterin (siehe untenstehende Kontaktdaten).

## **5. Vorzeitige Beendigung der Testung**

Sie können die Teilnahme jederzeit ohne Angabe von Gründen widerrufen oder abbrechen, ohne dass daraus Nachteile für Sie entstehen. Die Versuchsleitung kann entscheiden die Teilnahme einer Person zu beenden. Mögliche Gründe hierfür können sein:

- Der / die TeilnehmerIn erfüllt nicht die Einschlusskriterien für die Teilnahme an der Studie.
- Die Studienleitung hat den Eindruck, dass eine weitere Teilnahme an der Studie nicht im Interesse des bzw. der Teilnehmer/in ist.

## **6. Datenverarbeitung und -aufbewahrung**

Die gewonnenen Daten werden nach Unterzeichnung der Einverständniserklärung für alle weiteren Schritte anonymisiert. Dies geschieht in dem wir Ihnen eine ID-Nummer zuweisen, anhand derer kein Rückschluss auf Ihre Person möglich ist. Ihr Name erscheint somit weder bei der Auswertung, noch bei der Veröffentlichung der Daten. Die Daten dienen lediglich der statistischen Auswertung und werden dementsprechend ausschließlich zu statistischen Zwecken weitergegeben.

Nur das an der Studie mitwirkende Personal hat Zugang zu den Daten und ist zudem zur Verschwiegenheit verpflichtet. Die Daten werden als Datei auf einem passwortgeschützten Computer für 5 Jahre aufbewahrt. Sie können jederzeit die Löschung Ihrer Daten verlangen (siehe untenstehende Kontaktdaten).

## **7. Vergütung**

Für die Teilnahme an dieser Studie erhalten Sie nach Beendigung bzw. nach Abbruch der Testung eine Aufwandsentschädigung über 10,00-15,00€. Durch Ihre Teilnahme entstehen für Sie keinerlei Kosten.

## **8. Möglichkeit zur Diskussion weiterer Fragen**

Für weitere und nachträgliche Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Studie können Sie gerne die Versuchsleiterin oder die Projektleiterin auch nach Beendigung der Teilnahme kontaktieren.

**Kontakt Daten:**

|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Projektleiterin     | Name: Giorgia Silani, PhD<br>E-Mail: giorgia.silani@univie.ac.at<br>Tel.: +43 1 4277 47223                                                                                                                       |
| Versuchsleiterinnen | Name: Lisa Maier, B.A., B.Sc.<br>E-Mail: lisa.maier@univie.ac.at<br>Tel.: +49 176 72991447<br><br>Name: Leonie Neumann-Mangoldt, B.Sc.<br>E-Mail:<br>Tel.:<br><br>Name: Xenia Ziegler, B.Sc.<br>E-Mail:<br>Tel.: |

**9. Einwilligungserklärung**

Name der teilnehmenden Person in Druckbuchstaben: .....

Geb. Datum: .....

Ich erkläre mich bereit, an der Studie *Auswirkungen von Pornographie-Konsum* teilzunehmen.

Ich bin von den Versuchsleiterinnen *Lisa Maier, Leonie Neumann-Mangoldt und Xenia Ziegler* ausführlich und verständlich über Zielsetzung, Bedeutung und Tragweite der Studie und die sich für mich daraus ergebenden Anforderungen aufgeklärt worden. Ich habe darüber hinaus den Text dieser TeilnehmerInneninformation und Einwilligungserklärung gelesen, insbesondere den 4. Abschnitt (Gibt es Risiken, Beschwerden und Begleiterscheinungen?). Aufgetretene Fragen wurden mir von der Studienleitung verständlich und ausreichend beantwortet. Ich hatte genügend Zeit, mich zu entscheiden, ob ich an der Studie teilnehmen möchte. Ich habe zurzeit keine weiteren Fragen mehr.

Ich werde die Hinweise, die für die Durchführung der Studie erforderlich sind, befolgen, behalte mir jedoch das Recht vor, meine freiwillige Mitwirkung jederzeit zu beenden, ohne dass mir daraus Nachteile entstehen. Sollte ich aus der Studie ausscheiden wollen, so kann ich dies jeder Zeit schriftlich oder mündlich bei den Versuchsleiterinnen *Lisa Maier, Leonie Neumann-Mangoldt und Xenia Ziegler* veranlassen.

Ich bin zugleich damit einverstanden, dass meine im Rahmen dieser Studie erhobenen Daten aufgezeichnet und ausgewertet werden.

Ich stimme zu, dass meine Daten dauerhaft in anonymisierter Form elektronisch gespeichert werden. Die Daten werden in einer nur der Projektleitung zugänglichen Form gespeichert, die gemäß aktueller Standards gesichert ist.

Sollte ich zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt, die Löschung meiner Daten wünschen, so kann ich dies schriftlich oder telefonisch ohne Angabe von Gründen bei *Lisa Maier* ([lisa.maier@univie.ac.at](mailto:lisa.maier@univie.ac.at)) oder *Giorgia Silani* ([giorgia.silani@univie.ac.at](mailto:giorgia.silani@univie.ac.at)) veranlassen.

Den Aufklärungsteil habe ich gelesen und verstanden. Ich konnte im Aufklärungsgespräch alle mich interessierenden Fragen stellen. Sie wurden vollständig und verständlich beantwortet.

**Eine Kopie dieser TeilnehmerInneninformation und Einwilligungserklärung habe ich erhalten. Das Original verbleibt bei der Studienleitung.**

☐ Ich möchte nach Abschluss der Studie über die Forschungsergebnisse per Mail informiert werden.

Meine Mailadresse dafür lautet:

(Datum und Unterschrift der/des Teilnehmerin/Teilnehmers)

.....  
.....

(Datum, Name und Unterschrift der Studienleitung)

.....  
.....

## 10.5 Flyer



Table 10: The Flyer we used for recruiting via social media platforms, notices in faculties and cafés

## 10.6 Statistical Output

In the following the key results are shown:

### 10.6.1 Check for Outliers:

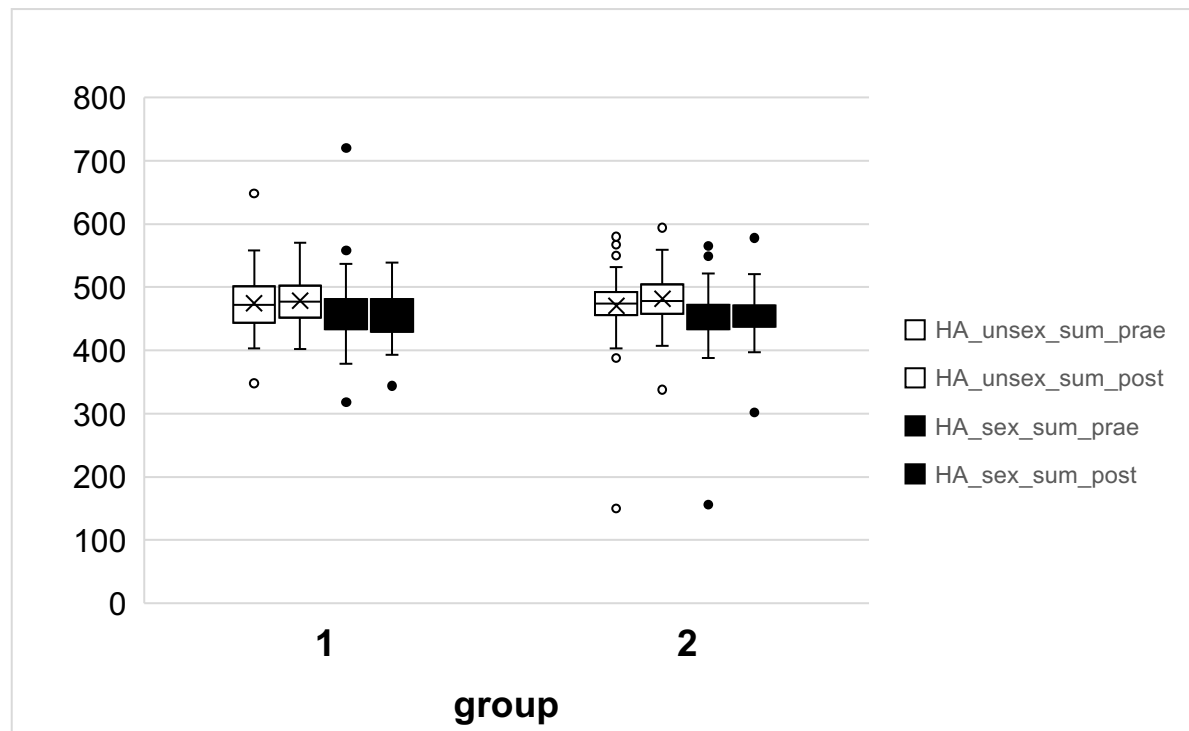


Table 11 Check for Outliers for the experimental condition (sexualized pictures) and control condition (non-sexualized) (IBM Corp. Released 2020. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp, n.d.)

### 10.6.2 Interaction effect of time\*group and main effect of time with regard to the baseline measurement at t<sub>1</sub> comparing the experimental and the control condition

| Tests der Innersubjekteffekte |                           |                         |    |                        |         |       |                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----|------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Quelle                        |                           | Typ III<br>Quadratsumme | df | Mittel der<br>Quadrate | F       | Sig.  | Partielles<br>Eta-<br>Quadrat |
| Zeit                          | Sphärizität<br>angenommen | 29162,626               | 1  | 29162,626              | 139,096 | 0     | 0,451                         |
|                               | Greenhouse-<br>Geisser    | 29162,626               | 1  | 29162,626              | 139,096 | 0     | 0,451                         |
|                               | Huynh-Feldt<br>(HF)       | 29162,626               | 1  | 29162,626              | 139,096 | 0     | 0,451                         |
|                               | Untergrenze               | 29162,626               | 1  | 29162,626              | 139,096 | 0     | 0,451                         |
| Zeit *<br>group               | Sphärizität<br>angenommen | 497,539                 | 1  | 497,539                | 2,373   | 0,125 | 0,014                         |
|                               | Greenhouse-<br>Geisser    | 497,539                 | 1  | 497,539                | 2,373   | 0,125 | 0,014                         |
|                               | Huynh-Feldt<br>(HF)       | 497,539                 | 1  | 497,539                | 2,373   | 0,125 | 0,014                         |
|                               | Untergrenze               | 497,539                 | 1  | 497,539                | 2,373   | 0,125 | 0,014                         |

|               |                        |           |     |         |  |  |  |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-----|---------|--|--|--|
| Fehler(Zeit ) | Sphärizität angenommen | 35432,292 | 169 | 209,659 |  |  |  |
|               | Greenhouse-Geisser     | 35432,292 | 169 | 209,659 |  |  |  |
|               | Huynh-Feldt (HF)       | 35432,292 | 169 | 209,659 |  |  |  |
|               | Untergrenze            | 35432,292 | 169 | 209,659 |  |  |  |

Table 12 Interaction effect and main effect of experimental and control condition at  $t_1$  (IBM Corp. Released 2020. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp, n.d.)

### 10.6.3 Interaction effect of time\*group and main effect of time with regard to the post measurement at $t_2$ comparing the experimental and the control condition

| Tests der Innersubjekteffekte |                        |                      |     |                     |         |       |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|
| Quelle                        |                        | Typ III Quadratsumme | df  | Mittel der Quadrate | F       | Sig.  | Partielles Eta-Quadrat |
| Zeit                          | Sphärizität angenommen | 48911,167            | 1   | 48911,167           | 198,512 | 0     | 0,54                   |
|                               | Greenhouse-Geisser     | 48911,167            | 1   | 48911,167           | 198,512 | 0     | 0,54                   |
|                               | Huynh-Feldt (HF)       | 48911,167            | 1   | 48911,167           | 198,512 | 0     | 0,54                   |
|                               | Untergrenze            | 48911,167            | 1   | 48911,167           | 198,512 | 0     | 0,54                   |
| Zeit * group                  | Sphärizität angenommen | 106,021              | 1   | 106,021             | 0,43    | 0,513 | 0,003                  |
|                               | Greenhouse-Geisser     | 106,021              | 1   | 106,021             | 0,43    | 0,513 | 0,003                  |
|                               | Huynh-Feldt (HF)       | 106,021              | 1   | 106,021             | 0,43    | 0,513 | 0,003                  |
|                               | Untergrenze            | 106,021              | 1   | 106,021             | 0,43    | 0,513 | 0,003                  |
| Fehler(Zeit)                  | Sphärizität angenommen | 41639,821            | 169 | 246,389             |         |       |                        |
|                               | Greenhouse-Geisser     | 41639,821            | 169 | 246,389             |         |       |                        |
|                               | Huynh-Feldt (HF)       | 41639,821            | 169 | 246,389             |         |       |                        |
|                               | Untergrenze            | 41639,821            | 169 | 246,389             |         |       |                        |

Table 13 Interaction effect and main effect of experimental and control condition at  $t_2$  (IBM Corp. Released 2020. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp, n.d.)