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	Author and Country	Aim	Participants & Age Range in Years	Methods	Main Findings
1	Alexy, Burgess, & Prentky, 2009 USA	To describe the characteristics of those who use pornography and those who do not and to examine the associations between pornography use and aggressive behaviours among juvenile sexual offenders (p. 442).	Males and females, 6-20	Descriptive exploratory design	The results of this study support the efficacy of pornography as a possible risk marker for aggression in among juvenile sexual offenders when examined with other risk factors for aggression (p. 449).
2	Baer, Kohut, & Fisher, 2015 Canada	The current study examined the association of hostile masculinity, sexual promiscuity and pornography use with individuals' self-reports of anti-woman sexual coercion in the era of Internet pornography (p. 162).	Males, 18-71	Survey	Men who were high in hostile masculinity and sexual promiscuity were more likely to report sexual coercion when they frequently, rather than infrequently, used pornography. Hostile masculinity and sexual promiscuity together were strong predictors of consumption of violent sexual media, in comparison to non-violent sexual media, which suggests that men at high risk of sexual aggression consume different types of sexual material than men at low risk (p. 160).
3	Beauregard, Lussier, & Proulx, 2004 Canada	To investigate developmental factors related to deviant sexual preferences in a sample of sexual aggressors against women (p. 151).	Adult males, mean age 31.4	Interviews & Phallometric assessment	Using multiple regression analyses, our results showed that a sexually inappropriate family environment, use of pornography during childhood and adolescence, and deviant sexual fantasies during childhood and

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					adolescence are related to the development of deviant sexual preferences (p. 151).
4	Bekele, van Aken, & Dubas, 2011 Netherlands	It was hypothesized that involvement in risky behaviours is an important predictor of sexual violence victimization, in addition to attitudinal, personality or relationship factors (p. 612).	Females, 14-24	Mixed methods, survey & focus groups	High-rejection sensitivity, having multiple sexual partners, the frequent watching of pornography, and use of alcohol or other soft drugs are factors associated with higher levels of sexual violence victimization (p. 608).
5	Bergen & Bogle, 2000 USA	To examine the relationship between sexual violence against women and pornography (p. 227).	Females, 19-59	Survey	The respondents reported that their abusers used pornography and that for some of the women, pornography was imitated during their abusive incident (p. 227).
6	Bonino, Ciairano, Rabaglietti, & Cattelino, 2006 Italy	The main goals were: (i) to investigate the relationship between active and passive forms of sexual harassment and violence and the relationship between pornography (reading magazines and viewing films or videos) and unwanted sex among adolescents; (ii) to explore the differences in these relationships with respect to gender and age; and (iii) to investigate the factors (pornography, gender and age) that are most likely to promote unwanted sex (p. 265).	Males & females, 14-19	Survey	The findings showed that active and passive sexual violence and unwanted sex and pornography were correlated. However, reading pornographic material was more strongly linked to active sexual violence, while being a boy was found to be protective against passive sexual violence (p. 265).

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7	Brosi, Foubert, Bannon, & Yandell, 2011 USA	The present study surveyed sorority members at a Midwestern public university on their pornography use, rape myth acceptance and bystander efficacy and bystander willingness to help in potential sexual assault situations (p. 26).	Females, 18-23	Survey	Results showed that women who view pornography are significantly less likely to intervene as a bystander and are more likely to believe rape myths (p. 26).
8	Burton, Leibowitz, & Howard, 2010 USA	To investigate relationships between pornography exposure and criminal behaviour considering the logical hypothesis that frequency of pornographic exposure will correlate with more severe criminal behaviours (p.122).	Males, adolescents-average age 16.1	Survey	Sexual abusers reported more exposure to pornography than nonsexual abusers. Exposure is not correlated to the age at which the abusers started abusing, to their reported number of victims, or to sexual offense severity. Finally, exposure was significantly correlated with all of the nonsexual crime scores in the study (p. 121).
9	D'Abreu & Krahé, 2014 Germany	The present study investigated cognitive and behavioural aspects of consensual sexuality that may contribute to an increased risk of engaging in sexual aggression among male college students in Brazil. In addition, it examined the indirect role of childhood abuse as increasing the risk of sexual aggression through promoting risky sexual behaviour (p. 154).	Males, average age 20.4	Survey	The extent to which risk factors for sexual aggression (alcohol consumption, casual sex, and ambiguous communication) were included and normatively accepted in participants' cognitive scripts for consensual sex was linked to sexual aggression through risky sexual behaviour. Risky sexual behaviour was further predicted by childhood abuse, and pornography use was

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					linked to sexual aggression via risky sexual scripts (p. 152).
10	DeKeseredy & Hall-Sanchez, 2017 USA	The main objective of this article is twofold: to present the results of the qualitative study, and (b) to suggest future directions in theoretical and empirical work (p. 830).	Females, ages not stated	Interviews	In-depth interviews with 55 rural southeast Ohio women who wanted to leave, were trying to leave, or were in the process of leaving, or who have left their male marital/cohabiting partners reveal that pornography is a major component of the problem of rural woman abuse (p. 830).
11	Foubert & Bridges, 2017a USA	The purpose of the present study was to investigate the degree to which consumption of different types of pornography relates to perceived bystander efficacy and self-reported willingness to intervene in a sexual assault situation for both men and women. It was hypothesized that consumption of violent and degrading pornography, compared with non-degrading but sexually explicit pornography, would be more strongly related to decreased perceived bystander efficacy and self-reported willingness to intervene for both men and women (p. 693).	Males & females, 18-53	Survey	Hierarchical logistic regressions showed that for men, violent/degrading pornography use, but not explicit but non-degrading pornography use, was significantly associated with reduced bystander willingness to intervene, but not associated with bystander efficacy. Women did not show the same impact of violent/degrading pornography use on the two bystander intervention variables. Results suggest violence/degrading pornography may contribute to a culture of acceptance of violence against women (p. 692).

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12	Foubert & Bridges, 2017b USA	The present study sought to describe the various motives men and women report for viewing pornography. In addition, to extend the research on the connection between pornography and sexual aggression by determining whether pornography use motives were associated with bystander willingness and/or efficacy to intervene in a potential sexual assault situation (p. 3071).	Males & females, 18-53	Survey	Several motivations to view pornography were associated with suppression of willingness to intervene as a bystander, even after controlling for frequency of pornography use (p. 3071).
13	Foubert, Brosi, & Bannon, 2011 USA	The research question for this study was: what impact would exposure to mainstream pornography, sadomasochistic pornography, and rape pornography have on fraternity men's likelihood of raping, likelihood of committing sexual assault, rape myth acceptance, bystander willingness to help, and bystander efficacy? It was hypothesized that men who viewed it would report significantly higher levels of self-reported likelihood of raping and likelihood of committing sexual assault, higher rape myth acceptance, a lower bystander	Males, 18-23	Survey	Results showed that men who view pornography are significantly less likely to intervene as a bystander, report an increased behavioural intent to rape, and are more likely to believe rape myths (p. 212).

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		willingness to help and lower bystander efficacy (p. 217).			
14	Franklin, 2013 USA	To investigate the heterogeneity of threat assessment, risk response, and delays in behavioural response, after the establishment of discomfort (p. 87).	Females, average age 20.68	Survey	Frequent pornography consumption and prior victimization were correlated with delayed behavioural response so that a woman remained in a risky sexual situation longer after establishing discomfort as compared to counterparts (p. 87).
15	Gonsalves, Hodges, & Scalora, 2015 USA	The purpose of this study was to examine whether the viewing habits of online sexually explicit material related to self-reported sexual aggression (p. 207).	Males, 19-39	Survey	Results indicated that individuals who identified as having engaged in sexually aggressive behaviour endorsed more online sexually compulsive behaviours. Analyses revealed that the amount, as opposed to the type, of online sexually explicit material viewed appears to be more related to adverse outcomes. Additionally, sexually aggressive individuals reported viewing a greater range of online sexually explicit material content and engaging in a broader range of online sexually explicit material behaviours compared to those who engaged in less sexual coercion (p. 207).
16	Gwee, Lim, & Woo, 2002 Singapore	To examine the sexual profile of rapists in Singapore (p. 51).	Males, mean age 37	Interviews	Rapists were more likely to have been exposed to pornography within 6 months before the offence compared to non-violent controls (p. 51).

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17	Isaacs & Fisher, 2008 USA	The current study focuses specifically on ameliorating potential negative effects of exposure to violent and degrading pornography on the Internet (p. 3).	Males, undergraduate university students, exact age not stated	Experimental, survey	Contrary to expectations, no negative effects of exposure to pornography were observed on any dependent measures. Exposure to the educational intervention, however, decreased attraction to sexual aggression and resulted in participants becoming more sensitive to and rejecting of violence in pornography. Results indicate that exposure to violent and degrading pornography, in combination with an educational intervention that addresses the themes that characterize such material, may be effective in reducing positive reactions to depictions of sexual violence (p. 1).
18	Kernsmith & Kernsmith, 2009 USA	This study examines how pornography is related to female sexual aggression and coerciveness (p. 589).	Female, 18-43	Survey	In this study, pornography use among females was found to be a significant predictor of all forms of sexual aggression, except physical violence and intimidation (p. 589).
19	Kheswa & Notole, 2014 South Africa	To research what fuels adolescent males to watch pornography, how does pornography contribute to their sexual behaviour and whether the adolescent males are knowledgeable about criminal/legal implications of	Males, 14-18	Focus groups	Male youth who watch pornography, drink alcohol and gang-rape have an increased risk of contracting HIV (p. 2831).

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		committing statutory rape (p. 2834).			
20	Kingston, Fedoroff, Firestone, Curry, & Bradford, 2008 Canada	To test the hypothesis, based on predictions informed by the confluence model of sexual aggression that pornography will be a risk factor for recidivism only for those individuals classified as relatively high risk for re-offending (p. 341).	Males, 18-78	Survey	Frequency of pornography use was primarily a risk factor for higher-risk offenders, when compared with lower-risk offenders, and that content of pornography (i.e., pornography containing deviant content) was a risk factor for all groups (p. 341).
21	Lim, Gwee, Woo, & Parker, 2001 Singapore	To confirm the hypotheses that rapists come from disordered backgrounds, from large families and are poorly educated. Also, whether they are more likely to have a history of antisocial behaviour and to have had a recent exposure to pornography (p. 620).	Males, 25-55 (roughly)	Mixed methods, interviews and statistical analyses	Rapists tended to be men in their late thirties who rape women in their early twenties. A large majority of the rapists and their victims are known to each other. Rapists are more likely to come from large, disordered families, attaining low educational levels but seemingly less antisocial when compared with the controls. More rapists and violent controls reported recent viewing of pornography before committing their offences (p. 620).
22	Malamuth, Addison, & Koss, 2000 USA	To model the relationship between pornography consumption and aggression in naturalistic settings (p. 56).	Males, mean age 21	Survey	High pornography use is not necessarily indicative of high risk for sexual aggression. Those who are additionally very frequent users of pornography were much more likely to have engaged in sexual aggression

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					than their counterparts who consume pornography less frequent (p. 79-80).
23	Malamuth, Hald, & Koss, 2012 USA	To test three interrelated hypotheses predicting that while there will be an overall association between amount of pornography use and violence against women in this representative sample, significant elevation of violence against women will only be evident in men who both have a confluence of other risk factors and who are relatively high pornography consumers (p. 430).	Males, mean age 21	Survey	While an overall positive association between pornography consumption and attitudes was found, further examination showed that it was moderated by individual differences. More specifically, this association was found to be largely due to men at relatively high risk for sexually aggression who were relatively frequent pornography consumers (p. 427).
24	Mancini, Reckdenwald, & Beauregard, 2012 USA	Extant scholarship has examined pornography's putative link to the commission of sex crime. Yet, virtually no research speaks to whether an offender's exposure to pornography during many different stages of life elevates the violence of a sex offense. The current study addresses this gap (p. 21).	Males, age not stated	Interviews	Findings indicate that adolescent exposure was a significant predictor of the elevation of violence—it increased the extent of victim humiliation. Results also suggest a tempering, or cathartic effect of pornography—using pornography just prior to the offense was correlated with reduced victim physical injury. No effects, however, were observed for adult pornography exposure (p. 21).
25	Mikorski & Szymanski, 2017	To examine the moderating roles of association with a male peer group that abuses women,	Males, 18-31	Survey	Results revealed that endorsement of playboy and violence masculine norms and higher levels of pornography use uniquely predicted

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	USA	pornography consumption and Facebook use (p. 257).			more body evaluation of women. Pornography use, Facebook use, the interaction of playboy norms and association with abusive male peers, the interaction of power over women norms and association with abusive male peers, and the interaction of violence norms and association with abusive male peers were unique predictors of making unwanted sexual advances. Conformity to playboy, power over women, and violence masculine norms each predicted making unwanted sexual advances toward women for men with high association with abusive male peers but not low or moderate association with abusive male peers (p. 257).
26	Seto et al., 2015 Canada	To examine prevalence, risk factors and correlates of viewing depictions of adult–child sex in a population-representative sample of 1,978 young Swedish men (p. 67).	Males, 17-20	Survey	In multivariate logistic regression analysis, tested factors independently predicted child pornography viewing and explained of the variance: ever had sex with a male, likely to have sex with a child aged 12–14, likely to have sex with a child 12 or less, perception of children as seductive, having friends who have watched child pornography, frequent pornography

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					use, and ever viewed violent pornography (p. 67).
27	Shope, 2004 USA	This study examines whether pornography use increases the probability that a battered woman will be sexually abused by her partner (p. 56).	Females, up to 35	Survey	Results indicate that pornography use significantly increases a battered woman's odds of being sexually abused. Compared to batterers who do not use pornography and alcohol, the combination of alcohol and pornography does increase the odds of sexual abuse (p. 56).
28	Simmons, Lehmann, & Collier-Tenison, 2008 USA	An attempt to better understand the relationship between male use of the sex industry (i.e., pornography and strip clubs) and interpersonal violence (p. 406).	Females, 16-68	Survey	Findings indicate that male domestic violence offenders who utilize the sex industry use more controlling behaviours than male domestic violence offenders who do not (p. 406).
29	Simons, Simons, Lei, & Sutton, 2012 USA	To investigate the extent to which exposure to harsh parenting practices and sexually explicit material contributes to perpetration and victimization (p. 378).	Males & females, average age 19.5	Survey	Frequent corporal punishment in the family of origin combined with consumption of pornographic materials increased the probability that males reported engaging in coercive sexual practices (p. 378).
30	Taylor, 2006 USA	To explore relations between reading Lad magazines and pornographic magazines and the beliefs and attitudes that are consistent with their content of college undergraduate men (p. 693).	Males, 18-25	Survey	The results indicated a relationship between reading Lad magazines and endorsement of permissive sexual attitudes independent of actual sexual behaviour. Reading Lad magazines was also associated with expectations of greater sexual variety

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					and a more aggressive sexual self-schema. Reading pornographic magazines was found to be associated with permissive attitudes. Neither reading pornographic magazines nor reading lad magazines was related to aggressive attitudes (p. 693).
31	Tomaszewska & Krahé, 2016 Germany	It was proposed that risky sexual scripts, that is scripts that contain risk elements linked to sexual aggression, would be associated with attitudes more condoning of the use of coercion in sexual encounters and examined the role of pornography use and religiosity as contributory factors to both risky sexual scripts and attitudes condoning sexual coercion (p. 295).	Males & females, 18-20	Survey	Pornography use was indirectly linked to attitudes condoning sexual coercion via risky sexual scripts (p. 291).
32	Vega & Malamuth, 2007 USA	To examine the unique contribution (if any) of pornography consumption to men's sexually aggressive behaviour (p. 104).	Males, university students, age not specified	Survey	It was found that high pornography consumption added significantly to the prediction of sexual aggression (p. 104).
33	Walker, Temple-Smith, Higgs, & Sanci, 2015 Australia	To examine young people's views on the nature, origins and effects of sexting and also young people's views and knowledge about the use of pornography, including prevalence and consequences of	Males & females, 15-20	Interviews	Findings highlight that many young people are exposed to porn both intentionally and unintentionally. Furthermore, they are concerned about gendered norms that reinforce men's power and subordination over

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		the behaviour, what, if anything, porn has to do with sexting and finally, their perceptions on gendered differences or similarities relating to porn consumption (p. 201).			women. A link between porn exposure, young men's sexual expectations and young women's pressure to conform to what is being viewed, has been exposed (p. 200).
34	Wright & Tokunaga, 2016 USA	This study proposed that the more men are exposed to objectifying depictions, the more they will think of women as entities that exist for men's sexual gratification and that this dehumanized perspective on women may then be used to inform attitudes regarding sexual violence against women (p. 955).	Males, 18-33	Survey	Consistent with expectations, associations between men's exposure to objectifying media and attitudes supportive of violence against women were mediated by their notions of women as sex objects. Specifically, frequency of exposure to men's lifestyle magazines that objectify women, reality TV programs that objectify women, and pornography predicted more objectified cognitions about women, which, in turn, predicted stronger attitudes supportive of violence against women (p. 955).

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