

香港青少年使用色情媒體資訊的趨勢



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主要研究範圍

- 現時色情物品的普及程度
- 青少年接觸色情物品的原因和影響
- 未來研究方向

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Adolescents and Pornography: A Review of 20 Years of Research

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The goal of this review was to systematize empirical research that was published in peer-reviewed English-language journals between 1995 and 2015 on the prevalence, predictors, and implications of adolescents' use of pornography. This research showed that adolescents use pornography, but prevalence rates varied greatly. Adolescents who used pornography more frequently were male, at a more advanced pubertal stage, sensation seekers, and had weak or troubled family relations. Pornography use was associated with more permissive sexual attitudes and tended to be linked with stronger gender-stereotypical sexual beliefs. It also seemed to be related to the occurrence of sexual intercourse, greater experience with casual sex behavior, and more sexual aggression, both in terms of perpetration and victimization. The findings of this review need to be seen against the background of various methodological and theoretical shortcomings, as well as several biases in the literature, which currently precludes internally valid causal conclusions about effects of pornography on adolescents.

Due to the easy accessibility of pornography on the Internet for adolescents, along with concerns about potentially adverse ramifications (e.g., Davis, 2012; Dombrowski, Gischlar, & Durst, 2007; Mattebo, Larsson, Tydén, & Häggström-Nordin, 2013), empirical research on adolescents' use of pornography has proliferated in recent years. Since 2005, more than 65 empirical articles have appeared, with a peak of 11 articles in 2011. In response to this rapid increase in research on adolescents and pornography, several researchers have reviewed the field (Bloom & Hagedorn, 2015; Dombrowski et al., 2007; Owens, Behun, Manning, & Reid, 2012; Springate & Omar, 2013). However, the reviews have come to opposite conclusions, notably about the question of whether pornography is related to adolescents' sexual attitudes and behavior. On the one hand, Dombrowski et al. (2007, p. 155) and Owens et al.

with a somewhat smaller selection of the literature than Owens et al., observed that adolescents' pornography use is negatively associated with their attitudes and behaviors.

Given these contradictory conclusions in existing reviews on pornography and adolescents, as well as the rapid increase of publications in the field, an up-to-date review seems timely and necessary. The first goal of our review is to give an encompassing account of the literature on pornography and adolescents from 1995 to 2015. Specifically, we revisit the question of the prevalence and predictors of adolescents' use of pornography. Moreover, we investigate whether and to what extent pornography is related to adolescents' sexual attitudes and beliefs, self-development, and sexual behavior. We chose the period 1995 to 2015 because only with the advent of the Internet in the mid-1990s did academic interest in adolescents and

使用色情物品的原因



拍拖、交友

滿足性需要
(sexual pleasure)

對性開始感興趣和好奇

青 春 期

娛樂
(作解悶的方法)

對自己的性身份不肯定
(Uncertain sexual identity)

彌補相對不足的性經驗

性知識

(Peter & Valkenburg, 2011; Pfaus et al., 2012; Sinkovic, Stulhofer, & Bozic, 2013)

個人因素(背景)

- 年齒
- 性別
- 有問題的行為
- 個人性格特徵

相關因素 (correlates)

- 年齡

- 年紀較大的年青人接觸色情物品相對與年紀輕的同輩為較多 (Brown & L'Engle, 2009; Wolak, Mitchell, & Finkelhor, 2007; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2005).

- 就著年齡來說，**研究結果不一致**。



	隨著年齡而上升	沒有顯著關係
Ševčíková et al., 2014	√	
Shek & Ma, 2012a	√	
Wolak et al., 2007	√	
Ybarra & Mitchell, 2005	√	
Holt et al., 2012		√
Mesch, 2009		√
Mesch & Maman, 2009		√
Peter & Valkenburg, 2006a		√
Peter & Valkenburg, 2011d		√

相關因素 (correlates)

- 互聯網的使用
 - 接觸色情物品的機會與**互聯網的使用**呈現密切正向關係 (Mitchell et al., 2003)
 - 教育水平 (上網和電腦知識) (Traeen et al., 2006)
- 使用**互聯網色情資訊**的年青人會比較多使用**互聯網**以及有關的不同活動

互聯網的習慣

檔案分享

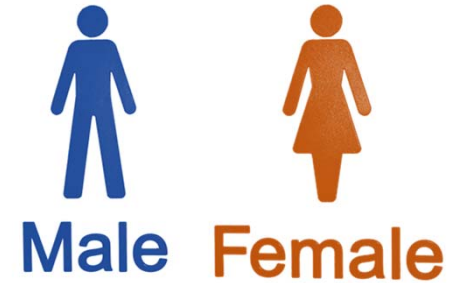
(Ševčíková et al., 2014; Wolak et al., 2007)

與陌生人交談

(Wolak et al., 2007)

性知識，**互聯網賭博**和購物 (Tsitsika et al., 2009)

性別



- 男性較女性傾向看較多色情物品 (Hald, 2006; Peter & Valkenburg, 2006; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2005)
- 為了滿足好奇心，性刺激和打發時間 (Abiala & Hernwall, 2013; Arrington-Sanders et al., 2015; Cameron et al., 2005; Lofgren- Mårtenson & Månsson, 2010 ; Rothman et al., 2015)

青春期身心發展的影響:

- 男性較多使用網上海情資訊 (Beyens et al., 2015; Peter & Valkenburg, 2006a)
- 生理上趨於成熟的女性
 - 較多使用色情資訊 (Luder et al., 2011)
 - 因經常接觸色情資訊而發生性行為機會亦較高 (Cheng et al., 2014; Vandenbosch & Eggermont, 2013b)



使用色情物品的原因

個人因素(背景)



未來研究方向

A large, rectangular chalkboard with a wooden frame is centered on the slide. The text '未來研究方向' is written in white on the black surface of the board. Below the board, there are several pieces of chalk in various colors (green, white, yellow) resting on the ledge.

追求刺激 (sensation-seeking)

(Beyens et al., 2015; Luder et al., 2011; Peter & Valkenburg, 2006a, 2011d; Ševčíková et al., 2014)

常參與違規行為

(Wolak et al., 2007; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2005)
或被視為“問題青年”(Hasking, Scheier, & Ben Abdallah, 2011, p. 26)

與家人關係較差

單身家庭或破碎家庭

父母較小管束子女的行為

對父母的評價較差

(Mesch, 2009; Mesch & Maman, 2009; Shek & Ma, 2012a, 2014; Ybarra & Mitchell, 2005)

家庭

自我形象較低

(Mesch & Maman, 2009)

缺乏自我控制

(Holt et al., 2012)

個人性格特徵

不滿足個人生活

(Peter & Valkenburg, 2011d)

自信心較低

(Kim, 2001, 2011)

學校

對學校持有較多負面的態度

(Mesch, 2009; Mesch & Maman, 2009)

經常觀看
色情資訊

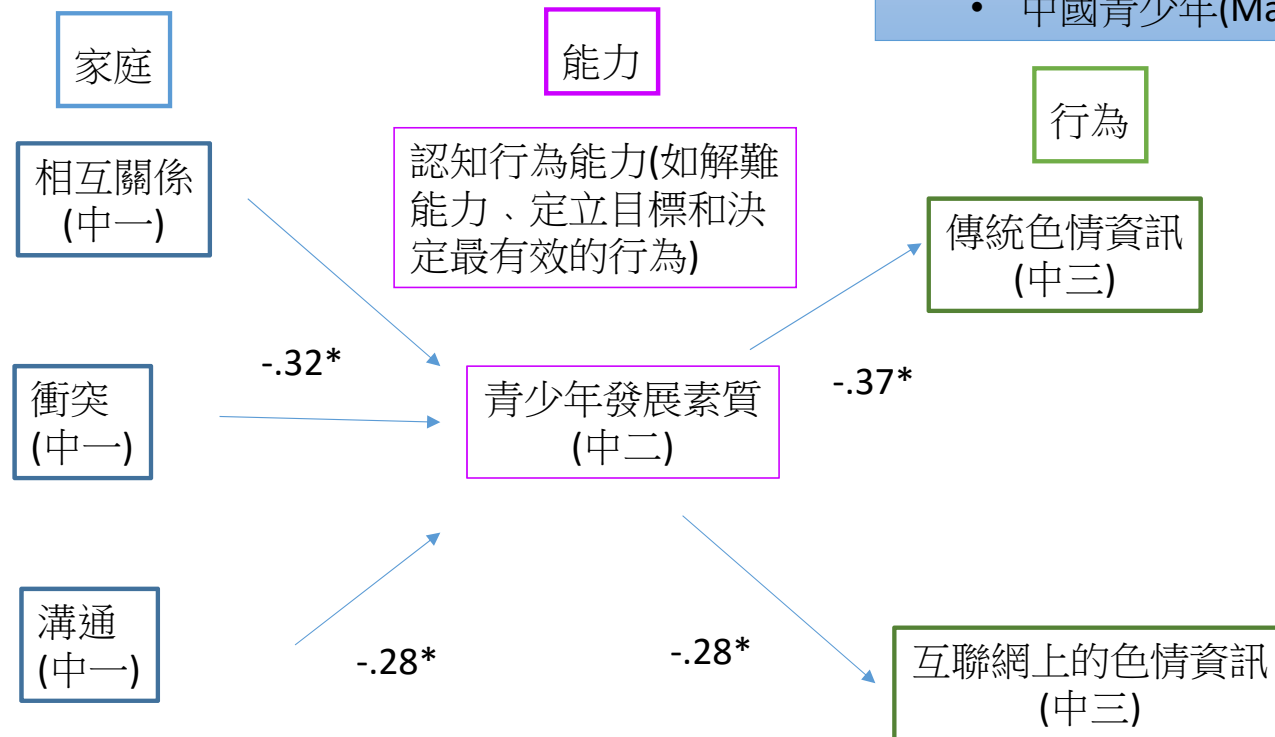
風險因素 (Risk factor)

Protective factors (保護因素)

正向青少年發展
(Larson, 2000; Roth & Brooks-Gunn, 2000).

積極的青少年發展素質能減低預防偏差行為的產生

- 西方青少年(Muller et al., 2011)
- 中國青少年(Ma & Shek, 2013)



(Ma & Shek, 2013)

* $p < .05$

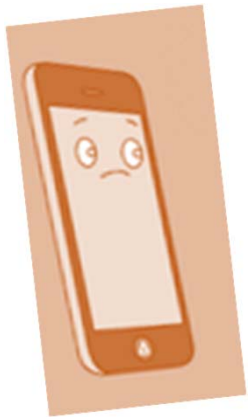
接觸色情物品的影響

- 提早發生性行為 (Brown & L'Engle, 2009)
- 性開放 (Braun-Courville & Rojas, 2009; Peter & Valkenburg, 2008).
- 將女性物件化 (Brown & L'Engle, 2009 ; Paul, 2005; Peter & Valkenburg, 2010)
- 對生活不滿意 (Ševčíková et al., 2013; Wolak et al., 2007)

觀看色情資訊的影響

- 年青人通過模擬場景和角色扮演，以滿足自己

例如，一位**17歲**的男士，看完一段色情短片後，便模仿著使用流動電話拍攝與女朋友性愛的過程，但沒有得到女朋友的同意。



一位**18歲**的女士提及她和她的男朋友一起觀看色情資訊後，他們嘗試新的性愛姿勢，卻得到一次較差的經驗。

(Rothamn, 2014)

研究方式

	國家	縱向 (longitudinal)	橫向 (cross-sectional)
Peter & Valkenburg (2011)	荷蘭	X	
Peter & Valkenburg (2006)			X
Ševčíková et al. (2013)	捷克共和國		X
Kim (2001)	韓國		X
Lo & Wei (2005)	台灣		X
L'Engle et al. (2006)	美國		X
Brown et al. (2006)		X	
Wolak et al. (2007)		X	
Shek & Ma (2012a) Shek & Ma (2012b)	香港		X
Ma & Shek (2013) Shek et al. (2014)		X	
Flood (2007)	澳洲		X

互聯網上的色情資訊

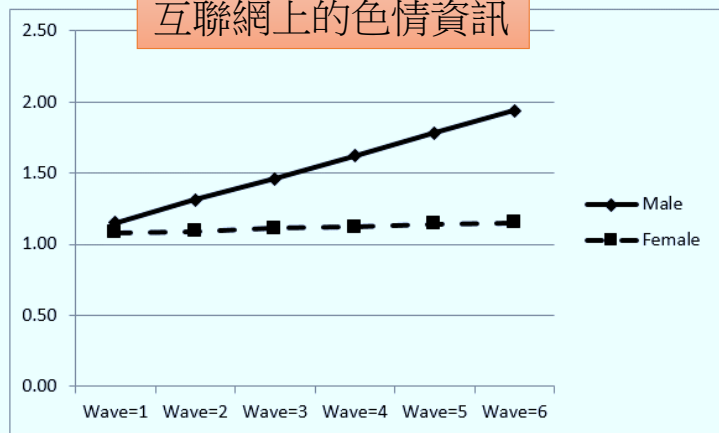


Figure 1. Growth Trajectories of internet pornography consumption by gender

傳統色情資訊

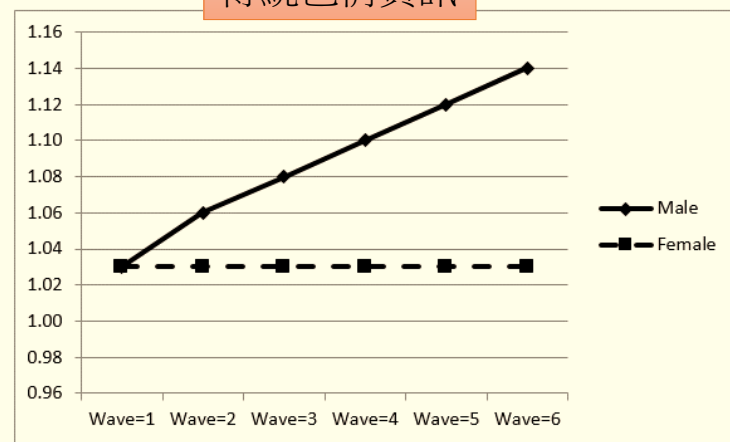
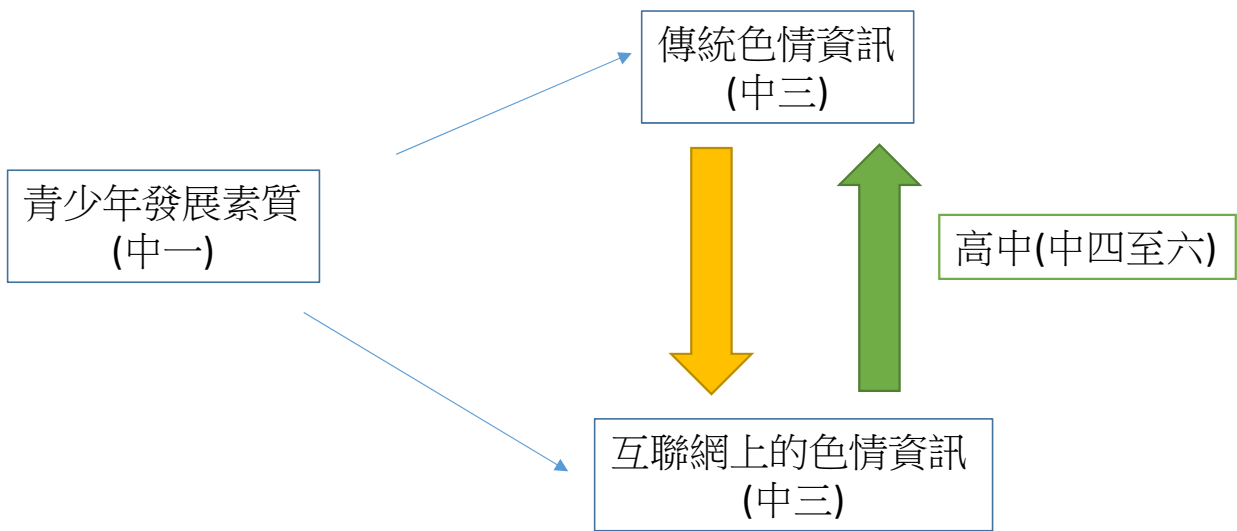


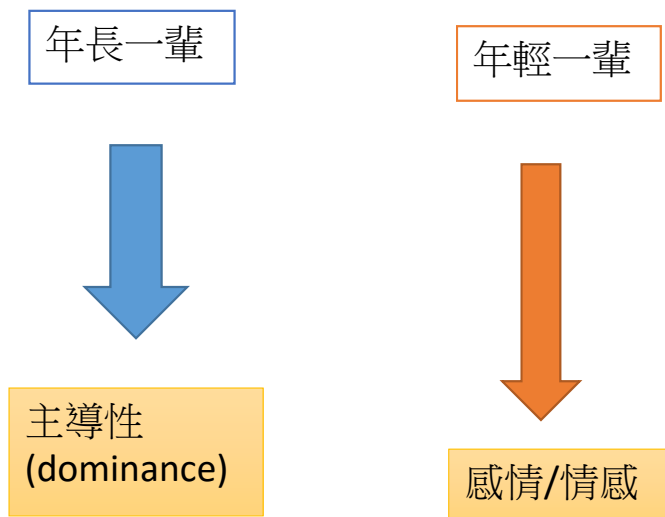
Figure 3. Growth Trajectories of traditional pornography consumption by gender



色情物品內容



- 接觸涉及暴力色情物品的影響 Ybarra, Mitchell, Hamburger, Diener-West, & Leaf , 2011
- 主題 Vandenbosch, 2015



朋輩

- 以朋輩的方面來說，較多使用網上色情資訊與大部份的年青朋友的年齡都比他們小有關 (Peter & Valkenburg, 2006a)，以及當年青人在朋友的家使用互聯網有關 (Wolak et al., 2007)，和他們與朋友交談關於性有關(只限男性)(Weber et al., 2012)，加上當他們的朋輩會接受使用色情資訊的機會(只限女性)(Weber et al., 2012)。

年青人缺乏性經驗和他們的朋友缺乏性經驗，都會使青年人感到不滿足而因此觀看較多的網上色情資訊 (Peter and Valkenburg, 2009b)。

男士懷疑自己的性能力;
女士對自己的身體外形表示不滿
(Lofgren-Martenson & Mansson, 2010)



回想過去...

你初次接觸色情資訊時的 感覺是？

1. 你初次接觸色情資訊的年齡？
2. 當你初次接觸色情資訊時，你的感覺是怎樣的？
3. 你對接觸色情資訊的整體看法？
4. 這些資訊對你了解性或其相關資料有幫助嗎？
5. 你認為色情資訊能否協助你加深對性或相關資訊的了解嗎？為甚麼？

調查

- 受訪者: 26 (M=9; F=17)
- 年齡: 20-38 (平均: 28.04)
- 你初次接觸色情資訊的年齡?
- 年齡: 8-17 (平均: 13.4)
- 當你初次接觸色情資訊時，你的感覺是怎樣的？

好驚，又好興奮，同時亦感到羞愧

熱血沸騰、全新世界

驚奇 / 哦! 原來是這樣

好奇

很新鮮，很刺激

我認為接觸色情資訊能幫助青少年更了解性，但不代表所有色情資訊都能建立對性正確的價值觀，因此需要自我的分析與思考。總體而言，我並不反對青少年接觸色情資訊。成年人如學校社工，老師或家長能多點與他們討論這話題，從而協助他們得到對性有關的正確資訊與價值觀。

正面，傳統思想對性相當忌諱，但無疑接觸色情資訊某程度上可彌補性教育上的不足。

- *如果沒有了色情資訊，我不會知道所有東西，我現在知的東西的一半以上都是來自色情資訊。這些東西我完全不會透過生物課學得到。*

大概如何去了解一個女孩，正如應該說些甚麼，好像有不同的東西去說，以及如何開始。

(Rothamn, 2014)

總結

- 大眾媒體被認為是青少年的「性教育者」 (Peter & Valkenburg, 2010; Nonoyama et al., 2007)
- 色情物品被稱為「性愛入門手冊」 (Arrington-Sanders et al., 2015)

30% 的受訪者稱他們主要的性知識來源是色情資訊，這反映出擴闊性教育和培育色情素養的需要。

(Rothman, 2016)

謝謝!

