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Examining the Beliefs and Emotions of Men Who Purchase Sex

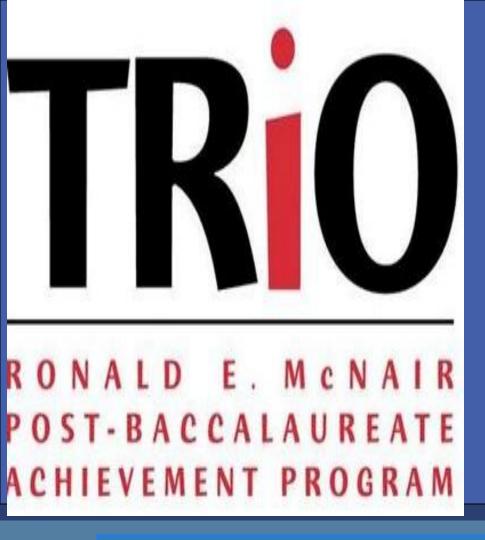
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1.RESEACH QUESTION

(a) Are men experiencing loneliness and isolation m to purchase sex?

(b) Are men who believe in patriarchal notions of m and entitlement more likely to purchase sex?

2. OBJECTIVE

- Much of the existing research on commercial sex for the individual selling sex and not on those who purc
- It is crucial to investigate those who buy sex because economy of the commercial sex industry is depende consumers.
- This research examines men's sex-buying behaviors context of their beliefs and emotional states.
- This study aims to see if specific beliefs and emotion contribute to men's sex-buying behaviors.

3. METHODS

Demographics

- This study is comprised of an online survey of 1,7 in the United States conducted using Qualtrics.
- The researcher purchased a sample panel from Qu
- The researcher provided demographic parameters Qualtrics collected a sample that matches those p

Variables

- Dependent: sex buying-rates and practices
- Independent: loneliness and isolation and, masculinity and gender norms
- Controlled for age, military status, marital status and income.

Measures

- The research uses a variation of the UCLA Loneliness and Isolation Scale to measure loneliness and isolation. (1)
- A variation of the Male Role Norms Inventory was used to gather data related to respondents' beliefs about masculinity and gender norms. (2)

Examining the Beliefs and Emotions of Men Who Purchase Sex Daniela Mburunyeme, McNair Scholars Program, University of Northern Colorado Cliff Leek, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology

J	4. RESULTS							
nore likely	Table 1							
1••4	Descriptive Statistics							
nasculinity	Variable Name		Range	Min	Max	Mean	SD	
	Age	1776	79	15	94	48.98		
	Military Status	1760	_	_	_	.23	.42	
Focuses on rchase sex. use the	Marital Status	1772	-	-	-	.60	.49	
	Education	1775	7	1	8	5.11	1.77	
	Entitlement score	1485	12.00	4.00	16.00	9.61	2.90	
	Loneliness Score	1503	15.00	5.00	20.00	11.64	3.46	
lent on	Gender Norms	1409	57.00	19.00	76.00	41.52	9.54	
rs in the								
	Table 2							
onal states	Model Coefficients							
	Variable Name	В		SE		t		
	Constant	-1.46		.414		-3.53**		
	Age	044		.004		-12.13**		
	Military	.608		.150		4.04**		
	Marital Status	.410			.142		2.88**	
	Education	.111			.045		2.49*	
,776 men	Loneliness Score	.025			.019		1.30	
	Entitlement	.078			.026		3.02**	
Jualtrice	Score							
Qualtrics.	Gender Norms	.069		.009			8.00**	
rs, and	Score							

Table 2 shows the result of the linear regression model including the beta coefficient, standard error, and t-score.

Age, military status, marital status, and entitlement are all significant at the level of p<.01. Education is significant at the level of p<.05. And, loneliness was not found to be significant.

- likelihood of sex buying.
- buying.
- significant effect on sex buying.

These results debunk the myth that loneliness is the cause of sex buying.

While many men do experience loneliness and isolation, those feelings do not predict increased likelihood of sex buying.

These results show that sex buying is more about male entitlement and the effect of traditional gender norms rather than feelings of loneliness.

1)Hughes, M. E., Waite, L. J., Hawkley L.C., & Cacioppo J.T. (2004). A short scale for measuring loneliness in large surveys: Results from two population-based studies. *Research on Aging*, 26(6), 655-72.

2)Levant, R. F., Richmond, K., Majors, R. G., Inclan, J. E., Rossello, J. M., Heesacker, M.,...Sellers, A. (2003). A multicultural investigation of masculinity ideology and alexithymia. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 4(2), 91–99. https://doi.org/10.1037/1524-9220.4.2.91





5. CONCLUSIONS

Traditional gender norms are correlated with an increased

Entitlement is correlated with an increased likelihood of sex

Loneliness and isolation were not found to have a

6. REFERENCES