Scientific Research Publishing

Psychology, 2019, 10, 1371-1372
http://www.scirp.org/journal/psych
ISSN Online: 2152-7199
ISSN Print: 2152-7180

Erratum to "Is Aggressive Trait Responsible for Violence? Priming Effects of Aggressive Words and Violent Movies" [Psychology 4 (2013) 96-100]

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Received: November 15, 2012
Accepted: December 17, 2012
Published: January 10, 2013

The original online version of this article (Zhang, Q., Zhang, D. J., & Wang, L. X. (2013) Is Aggressive Trait Responsible for Violence? Priming Effects of Aggressive Words and Violent Movies. *Psychology, 4,* 96-100. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/psych.2013.42013) **was published as some results data reported mistakenly. The author wishes to correct the errors to:**

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to examine the priming effects of violent movies and aggressive words on implicit aggression by using modified STROOP task. 190 adolescents participated in this study, with 95 assigned to non-violent movie group and 95 assigned to violent movie group. The results showed that no significant difference was found in the main affect of Movie Type, but it revealed significant Movie Type × Aggressive Trait interaction, and that aggression was significantly influenced by violent movie only for high-aggressive trait (HT) adolescents, but not under condition of nonviolent movie. The possible underlying mechanism was that HT adolescents may possess a relatively stronger aggressive network of cognitive association which was easily activated by violent movie. This indicated that violent movie could effectively elicit implicit aggression for adolescents who were highly aggressive, but not for nonaggressive adolescents.

Method

The total participants were 190 adolescents (95 boys, 95 girls) from a small high school in the southwestern area of China. Adolescents ranged in age from 15 to

19 years (M = 16.22, SD = 1.60).

Experimental Design

Multi-factorial design was used, with Movie Type and Aggressive Trait as independent variables and Aggression as dependent variable. 2 (Movie Type: violent vs. non-violent) × 3 (Aggressive Trait: HT, MT, LT) repeated two measures analysis of variance (*ANOVA*) was conducted with Movie Type and Aggressive Trait as between-group factor, and Goal Word as within-group factor. According to score distribution, participants who got score at the top of 27% on Buss Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) were defined as HT, and the last 27% were seen as LT, and the rest were considered as MT.

Results

The Main Effect of Movie Type, Movie Type × Aggressive Trait Interaction

In the study, we would like to verify the aggressively priming effect of violent movie and aggressive word on implicit aggression, and postulated each participant had a mean aggressively priming score (APS), which meant the calculated score for the mean RT value of aggressive words minus nonaggressive words and divide by 2 for the violent movie group (THE BIG FAT KILL), and found whether significant difference of APS in group type (See Table 1).

Table 1. *MANCOVA in APS between movie type and aggressive trait.*

Independent variables	Mean Square	F
Movie type	6033.57	1.79
Movie type × Aggressive trait	15,130.63	4.09*

Note: *$p < 0.05$.

Multivariateanalysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was used to test whether significant difference was found in APS among independent variables (See **Table 1**). **Table 1** showed no significant difference in main effect of movie type on aggression ($F(1,184) = 1.79$, $p > 0.05$).

As can be seen in **Table 1**, there was a significant Movie Type × Aggressive Trait interaction (F (2, 184) = 4.09, $p < 0.05$). Further simple effect analysis showed that aggression of HT adolescents was significantly elicited by violent movie clips ($F(2, 184) = 5.46$, $p < 0.01$). But no significant aggression difference was elicited by nonviolent movies ($F(2, 184) = 2.79$, $p > 0.05$; See Table 2).

Table 2. *Post Hoc in APS among aggressive traits by watching movie clips.*

Aggressive trait	High-aggressive M (SD)	Mid-aggressive M (SD)	Low-aggressive M (SD)	F
Violent	128.37 (10.24)	86.64 (8.93)	141.17 (15.26)	5.46**
Non-violent	128.97 (16.80)	102.47 (8.83)	84.69 (9.82)	2.79

Note: **$p < 0.01$.