Does the Media affect us?
Case studies such as Ryan and Columbine offer limited evidence for modelling of aggression from the media as such cases are very rare indeed and offer tentative links.

The Bulger case has shown no significant link between media violence and modelling.
Huesmann and Eron (1986):

- Aimed to find if watching television made children more aggressive.

- The study began in 1960 with 800 eight-year olds, and their TV viewing habits were logged, as well as teachers’ reports of how aggressive they were at school. In 1971, the participants were looked at for a second time, now aged 19, to see if they had run into trouble with the law. They were studied a third time aged 30 in 1982, to see once again if any had run into trouble.

- The children who watched more television showed more aggression around the age of 8 were more likely to be aggressive as teenagers.

- They were also more likely to be arrested as adults for criminal behaviour.
Results

- Study 1 found that real-life violent video game play was positively related to aggressive behaviour and delinquency.
- The relation was stronger for individuals who are characteristically aggressive and for men.
- Academic achievement was negatively related to overall amount of time spent playing video games.
Social learning theory

This is the explanation!
Evaluation Prompts

- Focus on Nature or Nurture?
- Evidence in support?
- What about from AS?
- Problems with applying this evidence to crime?
- What did we say about real life examples?
- What would Freud say?
- Why might it be difficult to measure the effect of SLT?
- Does it explain some patterns we see in crime?
- Correlation or causation?

You don’t know it yet but Charlton found SLT to be wrong.