

date	doi
2014	10.1002/ab.21531
2014	10.1002/acp.3084
2015	10.1371/journal.pone.0144384
2016	10.1027/1864-1105/a000144
2016	10.1111/asap.12107
2016	10.1002/ab.21668
2016	10.1080/13676261.2016.1260696
2017	10.1177/0146167217703064
2017	10.1002/9781119057574.whbva12
2018	10.1177/2058204317743118
2018	10.1177/0305735617748205
2018	10.1002/jcop.21949
2018	10.1177/0305735618756887

date	citations
2014	2
2015	1
2016	4
2017	2
2018	4

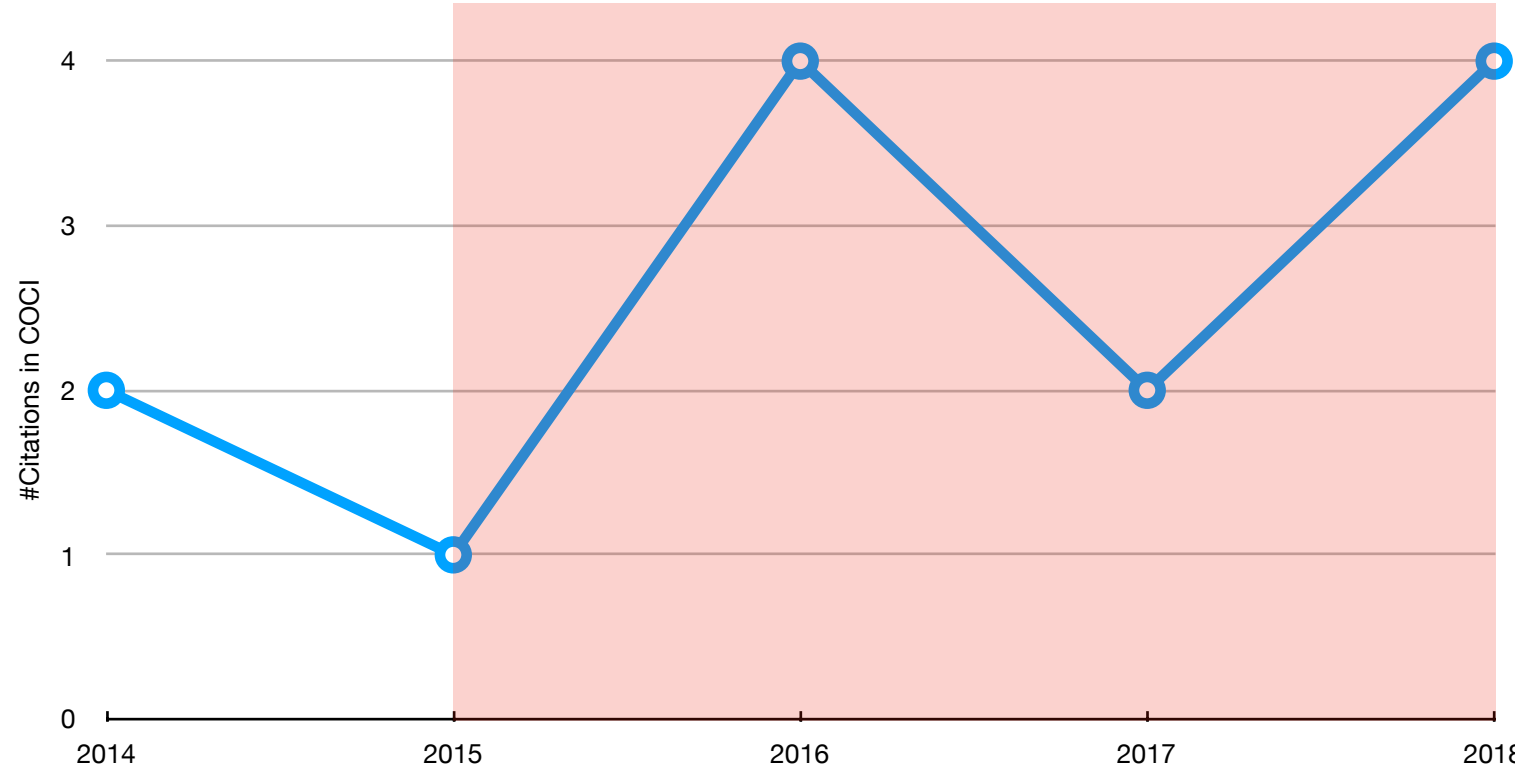
Example from the retracted articles in Arts

Title: "The Effect Of Auditory Versus Visual Violent Media Exposure On Aggressive Behaviour: The Role Of Song Lyrics, Video Clips And Musical Tone"
DOI: 10.1016/j.jesp.2011.02.006
Citations number in COCI: 14

Publication date: 2011

Retraction date: 08/11/2015(%m/%d/%Y)

Retraction reasons: +Error in Data+Error in Methods+Error in Text+Investigation by Company/Institution



Reference format

Brummett Lennings, H. I., & Warburton, W. (2011). The effects of auditory versus visual media exposure on aggressive behavior: The role of song lyrics, video clips, and musical tone. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 47, 794–799.

Lennings, H. I. B., & Warburton, W. A. (2011). The effect of auditory versus visual violent media exposure on aggressive behaviour: The role of song lyrics, video clips and musical tone. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 47 (4), 794–799. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2011.02.006>

An analysis of the articles which cited the retracted article after its actual retraction date

Date	DOI	Author self citation	Title	Abstract	Source	Citations to retracted article	Section
2014	10.1002/ab.21531	No	Employing Music Exposure to Reduce Prejudice and Discrimination	Whereas previous research has mainly focused on negative effects of listening to music on intergroup attitudes and behavior, the present three experiments examined whether music exposure could reduce prejudice and discrimination. In fact, those participants who had listened to songs with pro-integration (relative to neutral) lyrics expressed less prejudice (Studies 1 and 3) and were less aggressive against (Study 2) and more helpful toward an outgroup member (Study 3). These effects were unaffected by song liking as well as mood and arousal properties of the songs employed, suggesting that it is indeed the pro-integration content of the lyrics that drives the effects. It is discussed to what extent music exposure could be employed to effectively reduce prejudice and discrimination in the real world. <i>Aggr. Behav.</i> 40:542–551, 2014. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.	https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.21531 doi	This internal state affects how the person perceives and interprets an event, which in turn has an effect on the person's behavior in a social encounter. In line with the GLM, listening to violent (relative to neutral) music has been shown to increase aggression-related cognition, affect (Anderson, Carragoy, & Eubanks, 2003), and behavior (Brummett Lennings & Warburton, 2011; Fischer & Griesmeyer, 2006; for a review, American Academy of Pediatrics, Council on Communications, & Media, 2009).	Introduction
2014	10.1002/acp.3084	No	Influence of Sexually Degrading Music on Men's Perceptions of Women's Dating-Relevant Cues	This study examined the influence of manipulated and naturalistic exposure to sexually degrading music on young men's perceptions of women's dating-relevant affective cues. Three hundred ninety-seven undergraduate heterosexual men completed an affect-identification task in which they judged whether women communicated sexual interest, friendliness, sadness, or rejection. Either sexually degrading popular music, non-sexually degrading popular music, or no music played on headphones. Participants completed questionnaires assessing music-listening habits and rape-supportive attitudes. Manipulated exposure to degrading music did not affect men's sensitivities to or biases for women's cues. In contrast, men who reported greater naturalistic exposure to rap and hip-hop music and who endorsed more rape-supportive attitudes were more likely to perceive women's positive affect as sexual interest. If the women were provocatively dressed. On balance, these findings are largely inconsistent with theoretical expectations regarding the deleterious effects of sexually degrading music on attitudes and concurrent social perception. Copyright © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.	https://doi.org/10.1002/acp.3084 doi	More generally, manipulated exposure to songs with aggressive lyrics has been linked to increased state anger and analogue aggression (Anderson, Carragoy, & Eubanks, 2003; Brummett Lennings & Warburton, 2011).	Introduction
2015	10.1371/journal.pone.0144384	No	Effects of Labeling and Group Category of Evaluators on Evaluations of Aggression	This study investigated whether the effect of labeling on people's evaluation of aggression varies according to the group category of the evaluators (i.e., whether they are ingroup members or third parties). Two labeling strategies—the negative labeling of victims (NL strategy) and the positive labeling of aggressors (PL strategy)—were adopted. We conducted an experiment using the hot sauce paradigm, as a way to assess aggressive intent that includes behavioral measures of evaluations. The results suggested that the NL strategy causes ingroup members to evaluate aggression in a more positive light, while the PL strategy has the same effect but on third parties instead. Thus, labeling strategies may increase the severity of aggressors' reaction and could also be a factor that can escalate a war or conflict.	https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0144384	N-TABLE	Supporting Information
2016	10.1027/1864-1105/a000144		Violent Lyrics = Aggressive Listeners? Effects of Song Lyrics and Tempo on Cognition, Affect, and Self-Reported Arousal	Research on music has had an impressive impact. For example, the semantic content of lyrics seems to cause associated short-term effects regarding cognition and affect. However, we argue that these effects might have been confounded by other musical parameters related to time, pitch, texture, or voice of the selected songs. This study overcame this methodological problem by using different versions of an experimentally manipulated song. In a 2 × 2 between-subjects design, 120 university students listened to four versions of a song with violent or prosocial lyrics presented in slow or fast tempo. As predicted by theories of priming, violent lyrics increased aggressive cognitions (word completion test) and aggressive effect (self-reported state anger) in comparison with prosocial lyrics. However, the reverse effects of prosocial lyrics on prosocial cognitions and prosocial affect could not be confirmed. Finally, the tempo of the song did not consistently increase self-reported arousal, and we did not find more extreme effects under conditions of fast tempo as predicted by the arousal-extremity model.			
2016	10.1111/asap.12107	No	Violent Media Effects on Aggression: A Commentary from a Cross-Cultural Perspective	It is argued that, despite differences in cultural norms and practices, the evidence for a link between violent media use and aggression is remarkably consistent across different countries. Along with evidence that different operationalizations of violent media use also converge across countries, these findings strengthen the conclusion that violent media are a risk factor for aggression and validate the psychological explanations for these effects. However, we need comparative studies based on a consistent methodology and a theory-based selection of cultural difference variables to properly examine the potential impact of culture on the association between violent media use and aggression.	https://doi.org/10.1111/asap.12107	Experimental studies of short-term effects of violent media suggest that the effects on aggressive thoughts and feelings assumed to mediate or moderate the impact of violent media are also found in different countries (e.g., Australia: Brummett Lennings & Warburton, 2011; the Netherlands: Konijn, Nijp Blyman, & Buijman, 2007; and Portugal: Amaga, Monteiro, & Esteves, 2011).	"Evidence for Violent Media Effects Across Cultures"
2016	10.1002/ab.21668	No	Do beliefs about gender roles moderate the relationship between exposure to misogynistic song lyrics and men's female-directed aggression?	Although independent lines of research have identified misogynistic lyrical content and traditional gender role beliefs as reliable predictors of men's female-directed aggression, more research is needed to understand the extent to which these variables may function in synthesis to potentiate aggression. In the current study, men (N=190), who completed questionnaires relevant to their conformity to masculine norms and level of hostile and benevolent sexism, were exposed to either misogynistic or neutral lyrics before having the opportunity to shock an ostensible female confederate in a bogus reaction time task that, in effect, measured aggression. Results indicated that misogynistic lyrics and hostile sexism significantly predicted both unprovoked and provoked aggression against a female target. Contrary to expectations, moderating effects of gender role beliefs on the relationship between misogynistic lyrics and men's aggression were not found. Implications are discussed in terms of the costs of misogyny in media for women's lives. <i>Aggr. Behav.</i> 43:123–132, 2017. © 2016 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.	https://doi.org/10.1002/ab.21668	This finding was extended to aggressive behavior by Mast and McAndrew (2011), who demonstrated that men exposed to heavy metal music with violent lyrics administered more hot sauce to an ostensible opponent than men exposed to heavy metal music with non-violent lyrics. Lennings and Warburton (2011) replicated these results, finding that an accompaniment track with violent lyrics (as opposed to without) resulted in heightened aggression.	"EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR" Introduction Related works; "Lyrical manipulation" Method
2016	10.1080/13676261.2016.1260696	No	Becoming metal: narrative reflections on the early formation and embodiment of heavy metal identities	Heavy metal music has long been researched as a risk factor for youth development. Over the last decade, however, there has been a significant shift towards studies that are more sympathetic to metal fans, but still know very little about young people's pathways to forming metal identities. What is the allure of metal as an identity choice? What can be gained from the early embodiment of metal identities? To explore these questions, this paper reports on findings from qualitative research with metal youth in Australia that cast critical, narrative reflections on 'becoming' metal. The results show that metal was vitally important when participants felt vulnerable to bullying and exclusion by popular peers at school. But crucially, the young 'metalheads' were able to disrupt power relations at school by embodying 'chosen' heavy metal identities as a strategic response for countering 'unchosen' marginal school-based identities. The politically transformative properties of subculture at the level of the individual are revealed through ways that the metal youth, as self-described outsiders, were able to act alone to challenge dominant school norms and enter into social relationships on their own terms, protecting themselves from social threats to their mental health and well-being in the process.	https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2016.1260696	Like Jake (and others), Luke also embodied a 'scary' metal persona as a strategy for avoiding fights, rather than provoking or participating in them. Indeed, avoiding conflict was a consistent finding across the entire sample which mounts a significant challenge to assumptions that metal youth might be more prone to violent and/or aggressive behaviours towards others – indeed, a causal relationship between metal lyrics and aggressive behaviour has often been implied in the absence of meaningful evidence to support such claims (see, e.g. Brummett Lennings and Warburton 2011).	"Drawing on the heavy metal subculture to construct biographies of survival and resilience" Findings and discussion
2017	10.1177/0146167217703064	Yes	Media Violence and Other Aggression Risk Factors in Seven Nations	Cultural generality versus specificity of media violence effects on aggression was examined in seven countries (Australia, China, Croatia, Germany, Japan, Romania, the United States). Participants reported aggressive behaviors, media use habits, and several other known risk and protective factors for aggression. Across nations, exposure to violent screen media was positively associated with aggression. This effect was partially mediated by aggressive cognitions and empathy. The media violence effect on aggression remained significant even after statistically controlling a number of relevant risk and protective factors (e.g., abusive parenting, peer delinquency), and was similar in magnitude to effects of other risk factors. In support of the cumulative risk model, joint effects of different risk factors on aggressive behavior in each culture were larger than effects of any individual risk factor.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167217703064	In the long term, exposure to media violence increases aggression through several learning processes that produce cognitive and affective changes, including the development and automatization of aggression-related scripts and schemas, emotional conditioning, and desensitization to violence (Gouvea & Anderson, 2015). These effects have been shown for a variety of different media, including television (Anderson, Moise-Titus, Podolski, & Eron, 2003), movies (Donnerstein & Berkowitz, 1981), video games (Anderson et al., 2010), music lyrics (Brummett Lennings & Warburton, 2011; Fischer & Griesmeyer, 2006), and even comic books (Klein & Ozols, 2002).	Introduction
2017	10.1002/9781119057574.whbva121	Yes	Does Modifying Media Reduce Aggression and Violence? Implementation Science and Community-Wide Media Interventions	A vast literature suggests a link between exposure to media violence and varying levels of aggression in children, adolescents, and adults. This link fits within a risk model in which exposure to media violence increases the likelihood of aggression but does not solely cause aggressive outcomes in the absence of other risk factors. Research studies originating in the 1950s and spanning six decades have suggested a number of possible modifications to media to reduce detrimental effects on the individual. There are also recommendations for interventions that focus on reducing violent media exposure and increase consumers' critical appraisal of violent media. These research sources provide an opportunity for the design of intervention programs to reduce aggressive responding and to increase prosocial behavior. In order to successfully address the need for such interventions, an integration of the study of media violence and implementation science is warranted in both the development and the evaluation of community-wide media interventions. The implementation tool theory of change is also introduced.	https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119057574.whbva121		