

שם המאמר:

Xantidis, L., & McCabe, M. P. (2000). Personality characteristics of male clients of female commercial sex workers in Australia. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 29(2), 165–176.

נושא, מטרת, שאלות והשערות המחקר:

The aim of the present study is to examine the level of three personality characteristics among clients visiting sex workers: sex-role orientation, social–sexual effectiveness, and sensation seeking.

It is legal to operate brothels in Victoria, where this study was conducted. However, brothels have only been legalized in the last few years. Sex workers who operate from the street are engaging in illegal activity. Subgroups of clients that are of particular interest are the “business-type” client and the “romantic/friendship-type” client. Because clients are drawn from brothels, it is not expected that the “misogynist-type” of client will be strongly represented. Both client groups are expected to be different from those men who do not visit sex workers in their sex-role orientation, sensation-seeking behavior and need for novelty, and social–sexual effectiveness. However, the “business-type” client would be expected to show higher social–sexual effectiveness and higher sensation seeking than the “romantic/friendship-type” client. The study was concerned with the evaluation of male clients who visited female sex workers, and so the term *client* refers to male clients throughout this paper, and the term *sex worker* refers to female sex workers.

שיטה: 1. מדגם

Sixty clients of sex workers were recruited from two Melbourne inner-city brothels. The nonclient group comprised 66 volunteers recruited by associates of the experimenter and asked to return the questionnaire in a reply-paid envelope.

2. משתנים

Demographic information on ethnic background, age, marital status, occupation, education, as well as clients’ experiences on how often they visited sex workers, whether they visit a particular worker regularly, the reasons for visiting a sex worker, and what triggered their visits was obtained.

3. כלים

The Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI; Bem, 1974) is a 60-item self-report instrument that measures the degree of masculine and feminine traits endorsed by the respondent and allows for categorization into four categories: masculine, feminine, androgynous, and undifferentiated.

The Male Social–Sexual Effectiveness Scale (MSSSES) is a 14-item selfreport

instrument designed to tap dating/relationship skills in males

The Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS, Form V; Zuckerman, Eysenck, and Eysenck, 1978) is an 11-item self-report scale to assess sensation seeking.

ממצאים מרכזיים:

Clients and nonclients of sex workers did not differ on key demographic variables such as age, years of education, marital status, length of time in longest relationship, presence of a regular partner, occupation, or whether they had children of their own. Sex-role orientation, sensation seeking, and social–sexual effectiveness were examined as possible discriminators between male clients of female sex workers and men who do not visit sex workers. It was found that clients and non-clients differed significantly on all three measures.

In terms of sex role, the men in the client group were more likely to be classified as “undifferentiated” and less likely to be classified as “androgynous” than were nonclients.

The proposal that clients of sex workers would exhibit lower social–sexual effectiveness was also supported.

Clients demonstrated higher levels of sensation seeking than nonclients