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| • 英文關鍵字 | Media use; Adolescent violence; Message interpretation process; Parental monitoring; peer norm |
| • 中文摘要 | 大眾媒體衝擊著青少年之發展歷程已是一項重要的公共議題，然而其機制在本質上是如何運作或是何者使然的，並無一致的闡釋。本研究企圖釐清媒體對青少年危險行爲影響之機轉與管道，採橫斷式研究法，探討潛在因子包括：訊息闡釋歷程、父母監護、同儕規範，對青少年暴力與電視暴力暴露的相關影響。本研究共分析 993 位年齡在 12 至 20 歲居住於台北地區之青少年，利用逐步迴歸檢定研究假設，結果顯示青少年暴力行爲與電視之情色性節目、連續劇及體育性節目暴露具有中強度相關(β 分別爲 5.07、2.77 及 1.54，且所有之 P 值皆小於 0.002)。在控制青少年的社會人口學效應後，若青少年認爲暴力與社會負面烙印有關，相較於覺得無關痛癢者，有明顯地較低程度行爲暴力。父母監護顯示出對青少年暴力有保護作用。本研究延續先前累積之知識，對大眾媒體運作是如何影響青少年問題行爲的發展進行研究，期待藉由訊息闡釋歷程、父母監護與同儕規範等重要角色的考量，能夠切合有效的設計執行介入與預防措施，俾能有效提升青少年身心健康。 |
| • 英文摘要 | Media？H？Hs impact on adolescents' developmental trajectories has been a public concern; however, how and what makes the mechanism essentially operate have not extensively explained. This cross-sectional study examined the hypothesis that Message Interpretation Process (MIP), parental involvement, and peer norm were potential factors that influenced the association between youth's violence and their exposure of violent contents on TV. Data were from 993 adolescents aged 12-20 in Taipei, Taiwan. Stepwise linear regression was used to test the study hypothesis, and showed moderate to strong associations between youth's violent behaviors and the exposure of the sexual contents, soap opera, sport on TV (Beta= 5.07, 2.77, and 1.54, respectively, all p-value<0.002). Youth who considered violence was associated with social stigma was significantly less likely to behave violently, compared to those who recognized as no affect, after controlling for youth's socio-demographic effects. Parental monitoring exhibited protective effects on adolescents' violence. This |

study extends previous understanding on how media operates to affect the development of youth's problematic behaviors. Effective intervention and prevention programs may further be more efficiently designed and administered by fitting in the crucial roles of MIP, parental monitoring and peer norm cognition.