

Wait, there's torture in *Zootopia*?: Examining the prevalence of torture in popular movies

Forthcoming in *Perspectives in Politics*

Accepted December 11, 2019

Casey Delehanty¹

Department of Social Sciences, Gardner Webb University, Boiling Springs, NC

ORCID: 0000-0001-6286-0442; Twitter: @CaseyDelehanty

Erin M. Kearns

Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL

ORCID: 0000-0002-7895-9129; Twitter: @KearnsErinM

Corresponding Author: Casey Delehanty; cpdelehanty@gmail.com

Disclosure Statement: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements: This project was funded by the University of Alabama. We would like to thank Amazon Prime, Hulu, and Netflix for making these movies easily accessible and relatively inexpensive and Adam Ghazi-Tehrani whose extensive movie collection supplemented streaming services. We are most grateful to Lauren Delehanty who put up with constantly pausing movies to rewind and code—this was no doubt annoying. She was particularly instrumental as a sounding board for coding decisions. We would also like to thank the many people who provided feedback on coding dilemmas—namely J.M. Berger, Chardon Murray, and Laila Wahedi. Victor Asal, Courtenay Conrad, and Rochelle Terman provided valuable feedback on this manuscript in various stages. The paper's title was inspired by Leili Haririan, a student in Kearns' course on *Torture*, who was shocked and saddened to learn that there is torture in her favorite movie.

Biographical Notes:

Casey Delehanty (cpdelehanty@gmail.com) is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences at Gardner-Webb University. His research agenda seeks to understand the limits of the domestic democratic peace, studying various forms of repression in developed and developing states. Previous studies have analyzed police militarization in the United States as well as forced migration in Colombia, and his work has been featured in *The Washington Post*, *The Economist*, and *The Atlantic*, among others.

Erin M. Kearns (emkearns@ua.edu) is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice at the University of Alabama. Her primary research seeks to understand the relationship among terrorism, law enforcement, and the public. Her work has been funded through a number of sources, including the National Consortium for the Study of and Responses to Terrorism (START). Her work has been featured on *CNN*, *The Economist*, *NPR*, the *Washington Post*, and *Vox*. She serves on the editorial boards of *Criminal Justice & Behavior*, *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* and *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict*.

¹ Authorship listed in alphabetical order where each author contributed equally to the project.

Wait, there's torture in *Zootopia*?: Examining the prevalence of torture in popular movies

Abstract

Roughly half of the U.S. public thinks that torture can be acceptable in counterterrorism. According to recent research, dramatic depictions of torture increase public support for the practice. Yet, we do not know how frequently—and in what context—torture is depicted across popular media. What messages about the acceptability and effectiveness of torture do Americans receive when they watch popular films? To address this question, we coded each incident of torture in the top 20 grossing films each year from 2008 to 2017 to analyze how torture is portrayed in terms of its frequency, efficacy, and social acceptability. Results show that the majority of popular films—including films aimed toward children—have at least one torture scene. Across films, the messages sent about torture are fairly consistent. As expected, movies tend to depict torture as effective. Further, how movies portray torture is also a function of who is perpetrating it. Specifically, protagonists are more likely to torture for instrumental reasons or in response to threats, and are more likely to do so effectively. In contrast, antagonists are more likely to use torture as punishment and to torture women. The frequency and nature of torture's depiction in popular films may help explain why many in the public support torture in counterterrorism.

Keywords: torture; media; counterterrorism

Introduction

Zootopia is a computer-animated Disney film about a rabbit police officer—Judy Hopps—and a fox con artist who partner to investigate a criminal conspiracy. Toward the end of the film, Officer Hopps needs to find the drop-off location for "night howler" flowers (a poisonous flower that has been weaponized to turn animals "feral"). She turns to an organized crime boss to extract information from a lackey of the antagonists. The crime boss's polar bear enforcers hold the lackey over a hole in iced-over water, threatening to throw him in (and ostensibly kill him) if he doesn't give up the location. "Ice him," says the crime boss. The lackey quickly gives up the desired information and our heroes go on to (spoiler alert) save the day. In an animated film, this scene may seem like an innocuous plot device to move the story forward. Yet, it also serves two other functions: it suggests that torture is an effective method of extracting information and it normalizes this violence for a young audience in a way that may prepare them for darker depictions of torture—often involving humans—as their media consumption evolves toward more adult-g geared content.

Despite domestic and international prohibitions on torture dating back more than half a century, recent public opinion polls show that approximately half of adults in the United States think that torture can be acceptable in counterterrorism (Tyson 2017). Particularly since 9/11, we have seen a resurgence of debate over the use of torture where many politicians and members of the public assert that torture works to produce actionable intelligence (Murdie 2017). Yet, many interrogation professionals disagree and maintain that torture is ineffective and often counterproductive (Fallon 2017; Lagouranis and Mikaelian 2007). The disconnect between public and expert opinion on torture is especially troubling given that public support for human rights has consistently been one of the major bulwarks against violations. Democracies such as the United

States generally have fewer human rights violations because voters punish leaders for violating democratic norms (Davenport 2007). Torture, though, appears to be an exception to this general principle, at least among voters in some democratic states such as the United States and India (Amnesty International 2014).

The vast majority of the U.S. public (thankfully) lacks direct, personal experience with torture. Rather, public exposure to torture is almost entirely limited to depictions in popular media, raising questions about how media affects voter opinions on torture policy. Recent experimental studies show that when people see torture as effective, they are both more supportive of the practice and more willing to sign a petition in support of torture (Kearns and Young 2018, Forthcoming). Yet, as Bennett and Iyengar (2010) note, it is unclear whether entertainment media as a whole present a consistent message on political issues and—if the messages are scattered—then persuasion effects should be minimal. To date, most studies on torture in media have focused on specific shows or movies known to depict torture within a national security context such as *24* or *Zero Dark Thirty* and thus the extent of their external validity or generalizability is unknown. Without a systematic accounting of the portrayal of torture in popular media, it is impossible to ascertain whether media presents a clear message on torture or not.

We address this gap in the literature by systematically evaluating the prevalence and nature of torture in popular movies. Specifically, we watched and coded every instance of torture in the 20 top-grossing films (in terms of North American box-office receipts) each year over a 10 year period from 2008 to 2017. To be clear, we cannot say what influence these media depictions have on the public. Rather, our aim here is to describe and analyze how torture is characterized across popular media in a systematic way to ascertain whether messages are scattered, as Bennett and Iyengar (2010) contend, or more consistent. From this, we expect that movies generally show

torture to be effective. Further, we expect movies will depict protagonist-perpetrated torture as more acceptable and necessary and antagonist-perpetrated torture as more harsh and unjustified.

Why Media Matter

Media play a critical role in framing the world around us, especially given its prominence in our lives: adults in the U.S. spend—on average—24 hours of each week watching both news and entertainment television (Koblin 2016). Particularly when we lack direct personal experience with something, media representations are central to how we mentally construct the issue (Adoni and Mane 1984; Gerbner 1998; McCombs 2003). Moreover, people view violent media in general as informative (Bartsch et al. 2016) and inoffensive (Coyne et al. 2016). When media portray an issue, it conveys to viewers that the topic is important and worthy of being shown (Bekkers et al. 2011). Media coverage can influence policy preferences across a number of domains including the time it takes for FDA drug approval (Carpenter 2002), public views of a social problem's importance and how to address it (Strange and Leung 1999), and responses to conflict and disasters (Gilboa 2005). In the context of counterterrorism, images and video can be particularly effective at political persuasion. For example, Gadarian (2014) found that images of terrorist attacks in the news can enhance voters' opinions of counterterrorism policy.

As Jones (2006, 365) noted, political communication studies long assumed that news was the “primary and proper sphere of political communication.” However, the distinction between news and entertainment is increasingly arbitrary and untenable as genres and sources blend. Delli Carpini and Williams (2001) argued that the political relevance of media depends on its use in the public conversation, not necessarily its status as fact or fiction. Similarly, Curran (2005a, 2005b) argued that entertainment media play a critical role in democratic processes by maintaining and regulating social norms as well as facilitating debate on those norms. Prior (2007) articulates a

theory of the “postbroadcast democracy,” wherein those disinterested in traditional news programming can now eschew that content in favor of entertainment media and other forms of gratification. Holbert, Garrett, and Gleason (2010, 19) argue that while “the primary intention of entertainment media may be to entertain...these non-news outlets can still generate a host of unintended political outcomes.”

Mutz and Nir (2010) contend that entertainment media can have a persuasive effect on its audience. This audience, when compared to consumers of news media, is more likely to hold weak political views and be less resistant to this more subtle form of political persuasion. Research shows that both television and movies influence public views on a host of crime and justice issues (Callanan and Rosenberger 2011; Donahue and Miller 2006; Donovan and Klahm 2015; Eschholz et al. 2002). For example, experimental work shows that fictional television can influence support for the death penalty (Slater, Rouner and Long 2006) and perceptions of the criminal justice system more broadly (Mutz and Nir 2010). Experimental work using another entertainment genre—dystopian fiction—was shown to enhance subjects’ willingness to justify radical and violent forms of political action (Jones and Paris 2018). Looking at the link between entertainment media and action, a longitudinal study found that youths who watched more violent media were more likely to later engage in violent and delinquent behavior (Hopf, Huber and Weiß 2008).

Tenenboim-Weinblatt (2009) showed that political elites and commentators often use fictional media to justify real-life political positions, serving a function in political discourse similar to that of real-life individuals and events. Perhaps the clearest illustration of this dynamic in regards to torture comes from the late Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia who used *24*—a fictional entertainment show—as justification for torture in real-world counterterrorism. While

Scalia disavowed torture as punishment, he was less absolutist on torture in interrogations, and reportedly said, “Is any jury going to convict Jack Bauer? I don’t think so” (Benen 2014).

Justice Scalia was not the only prominent political figure to use *24* as a lens through which to analyze public policy. Former President Clinton, in a 2007 appearance on *Meet the Press*, speculated that real-life agents might decide on their own accord to use torture, and that this was preferable to torture being enshrined in public policy: “If you look at the show, every time they get the president to approve something, the president gets in trouble, the country gets in trouble. And when Bauer goes out there on his own and is prepared to live with the consequences, it always seems to work better” (New Republic 2007). Further, columnists in major newspapers regularly cited *24* in order to supplement their real-life political arguments about torture (Tenenboim-Weinblatt 2009). Surprisingly, even Senator John McCain—who was tortured during the Vietnam War and remained a vocal opponent of torture throughout his life—was a fan of *24*. Senator McCain appeared in an episode of *24* and later joked about torture on the show.² McCain’s actions suggest that he, like many Hollywood producers, viewed entertainment media as just that—entertainment.

Entertainment Media, Violence, and Public Opinion

Applying Giddens’ theory of structurations to media, Webster (2011) argues that agents consume media, structures are the media resources that provide content for agents, and the duality of media is the process through which agents and structures mutually construct society. Through duality, media both reflect and shape public desires to create a symbiotic relationship between audiences and the fictional storylines that resonate with them. As such, pop culture media have the

² <https://slate.com/culture/2006/02/john-mccain-on-24.html>

potential to convey information and influence public attitudes, yet it is unclear whether these media are the cause or the effect of political views within society (Nexon and Neumann 2006).

Crime dramas—a popular entertainment genre—illustrate the relationship between media and public opinion and policy. Crime and violence are frequently depicted in media despite their relative rarity in everyday life. In part, the prevalence of crime media results from high public demand for the content (VanArendonk 2019). Yet, the proliferation of crime-related entertainment media may also help explain why the public views crime as increasing when—in fact—it has been declining over the past few decades (Gramlich 2017).

The argument that media influence public opinion—and potentially policy—assumes that media present a coherent and consistent view on torture policy. While Mutz and Nir (2010) found that the tone of a criminal justice-focused TV clip influenced views on policy, they note that the aggregate impact of such media on policy preferences is likely related to the net tone of these messages across media. As Bennett and Iyengar (2010, 36) point out, the political messaging in entertainment media tends to be scattered and inconsistent: models of political persuasion “generally assume repetition of clear messages, often through campaigns that reach people multiple times in contexts that tend to reinforce the credibility of the message.” They further contend that, on the whole, entertainment media are diverse and inconsistent in terms of political messaging, making it unlikely that it provides a persuasive effect on viewers. Yet, the assumption about media’s inconsistent messaging remains relatively untested due a dearth of systematic analyses of messages across entertainment media.

Entertainment Media and Torture

While U.S. public actors have committed torture in places like Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay Prison, most adults in the U.S. have no direct personal experience with torture.

Since the vast majority of the U.S. public lacks first-hand knowledge of torture, media may play a particularly strong role in framing public opinion on this subject—particularly if there is a clear and consistent message. Research suggests that media play a critical role in framing torture as a “necessary evil” to gather actionable intelligence in the name of national security (Flynn and Salek 2012; Prince 2009). To date, two studies have experimentally tested the influence of media depictions of torture on public attitudes and actions on torture policy. First, college students who were assigned to see a clip from *24* where torture works were both more supportive of the practice (beliefs) and more willing to sign a petition to Congress about torture (actions) (Kearns and Young 2018). Second, with a national sample, the finding that seeing torture work increased support for it was replicated. Further, to test whether people were primed on torture specifically or violence generally, some participants saw a clip of a fist-fight and average support for torture in that condition decreased post-treatment (Kearns and Young Forthcoming). Together, the limited experimental evidence suggests that media depictions of torture do influence views. Further, results suggest that there is something unique about media depictions of torture and their influence on public opinion of the practice relative to media depictions of crime or violence more broadly. Yet, undergirding Bennet and Iyengar’s (2010) point on media messaging, previous studies of torture in media have almost exclusively focused on a handful of films and television shows that overtly display torture in a specific national security context. To that end, a systematic study of how torture is presented in media more generally provides a needed test of the external validity of previous experimental work.

Prior work tells us little about the consistent versus scattered nature of media messages on torture in general. There is, however, limited research on how torture is screened in particular genres or films. Movies help to create and perpetuate the myth and cultural language through which

Americans see themselves and the country (Belton 1994). As such, film depictions of torture degrade real violence, privilege white characters as the hero, and are rife with ethical issues (Goldberg 2001). Through genres of horror and torture-porn films, both the perpetrators and victims of torture have historically been “othered” in some way that creates distance from the viewer (Middleton 2010). More recently, however, films acknowledge U.S. responsibility for torture in an attempt to redeem American identity, though film depictions of torture still privilege Western perspectives and suggest that torture is sometimes necessary to protect U.S. interests (Middleton 2010). Further, film can be a medium to present contentious policies such as torture to the audience (Westwell 2014) and to provide an avenue to argue for the ethics, value, and need for torture (Clucas 2009).

Pop culture depictions of torture often rely on oversimplified notions of good versus evil (Vuori 2017) and portray torture with a sense of foreboding conveyed through the cinematography and the score (Middleton 2010). For example, focusing on *The Bourne Ultimatum* and *24*, Brereton and Culloty (2012) describe both lead characters as traumatized protagonists who serve as surrogates for the American audience, combat internal enemies, and provide escapist entertainment. Similarly, drawing from Bordwell’s (1985) film analytic approach to examine *Zero Dark Thirty*, Schlag (2019) describes the film’s protagonist as a traditional cowboy (or cowgirl in this case) who reluctantly embraces unsavoury means to accomplish her mission. In the film, torture scenes are shot in partial darkness with an up-close, handheld camera to give the viewer a sense of participation in the events. Further, depictions show divergence between two intelligence officers, one of whom is less brutal and intended to represent the audiences’ gaze. Throughout the film, torture is depicted as both common and exceptional where the perpetrators do not suffer any psychological or legal consequences for their actions (Schlag 2019).

Despite the clear depictions of torture, the word “torture” itself only appears in *Zero Dark Thirty* twice (Schlag 2019), which mirrors news media framing of Abu Ghraib (Bennett et al. 2006). Importantly, while the U.S. public is generally tolerant of torture in entertainment media, photographs of actual torture from Abu Ghraib were shocking and served as a “critical prism through which elite and popular views on U.S. foreign policy are refracted” (Andén-Papadopoulos 2008, 24). The Abu Ghraib photos evoked images of lynching, genocide, and pornography (Carrabine 2011; Sontag 2004) while suggesting that torture was used for fun (Sontag 2004).

Work on how torture is screened in some genres or films is interesting, though again this tells us relatively little about the overall presence of torture in the media that Americans consume. Even the most well-known and studied examples of torture in film remain unseen by the majority of the public. For all its fanfare, *Zero Dark Thirty* was only the 32nd most popular film in its year of release (Box Office Mojo). Similarly, *24* never once cracked the top 20 in terms of Nielsen Ratings across its nine seasons, topping out as the 22nd most-watched prime-time network show in its 2008-2009 season (Brooks 2018). When compared to top-grossing movies such as *Zootopia* or *Rogue One: A Star Wars Story*, the cultural impacts of *24* or *Zero Dark Thirty* are negligible, as a relatively small subset of the public has even seen them.

The extant focus on more overt examples of torture is a clear case of “selection on the dependent variable” in constructing the sampling frame (King, Keohane and Verba 1994) and omitting all variation in the key outcome variable: whether media depicts torture or not. Without a systematic evaluation of the prevalence and nature of torture in media, we are unable to respond to Bennett and Iyengar’s (2010) critique. Indeed, other systematic evaluations of entertainment media related to crime and justice issues have found some consistency in messaging. For example, Cavender, Bond-Maupin and Jurik (1999) coded seven seasons of *America’s Most Wanted* and

found that the show predominantly—and disproportionately to actual crime statistics—depicts young, white female victims and portrays them in perilous, subordinating roles where men speak for them. More recently, Nielsen, Patel and Rosner (2017) coded 14 Disney films for themes of law and morality, which they found were often at odds with one another. If media indeed presents a scattered and inconsistent message regarding the efficacy and acceptability of torture, it likely has no effect on the viewing public. If, however, media systematically presents and reinforces the idea that torture can be an efficacious means to a desirable end, it may indeed shape political opinion.

Current study

A key challenge we faced was to develop a working definition of torture that is rooted in conventional, real-world definitions but is flexible enough to apply to film contexts. We began with the definition of torture as spelled out in the UN Convention Against Torture and expanded it where needed to accommodate the alternate universes presented in popular films. A thorough discussion of this process is detailed in the supplemental online appendix B. We eventually landed on the following working definition of a torture incident for the scope of this project:

A torture incident includes any act by which severe pain and suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a specific, unwilling anthropomorphized being who a) is not actively resisting or posing a direct, personal threat to the torturer and b) cannot voluntarily remove themselves from the situation in a reasonable manner. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to lawful or unlawful sanctions, murder, or other forms of killing. It does not include descriptions of off-screen torture incidents in which the results are not shown on-screen.

Beyond simply assessing the prevalence of torture in popular films, we also seek to assess the nature and context of media depictions of torture to evaluate how torture is portrayed. Should media portray torture as ineffective, brutal, and unjustified, we might expect that viewers would come away with a dismal view of the practice. Instead, we contend that popular media portrays

torture in a sympathetic light; depicting it as an effective and justifiable technique used by even the most virtuous heroes. Specifically, we argue that media portrays torture as an effective strategy to obtain information or to coerce victims into action. Further, we expect that the way in which media portrays torture will depend on who is perpetrating it. Specifically, protagonists engage in more socially acceptable forms of torture whereas antagonists use torture in ways that are less justifiable. We elaborate on our specific hypotheses below.

Torture's efficacy

We consider torturers to have two possible goals, which are not mutually exclusive. *Instrumental* torture is intended to extract information from victims or coerce them into action, whereas *punitive* torture seeks to use torture as a method of punishment. Discussions about the efficacy of torture exclusively center around its instrumental form, since torture is obviously an effective form of punishment. Given that extant experimental research shows that people are more supportive of torture when they see it work (Kearns and Young 2018, Forthcoming), understanding the overall effectiveness of torture in media is crucial to understanding the net message across media. From this, we expect that:

H1: Instrumental torture is effective most of the time

Who tortures & the acceptability of torture

Social identity theory posits that people view members of their in-group—or people like themselves—more positively than members of an out-group—or people dissimilar to themselves (Tajfel and Turner 1986). In the context of torture, people tend to be more supportive of using torture against people of a different race (Miron, Branscombe and Biernat 2010), nationality (Norris et al. 2010; Tarrant et al. 2012), or ideology (O'Brien and Ellsworth 2012). Films also exploit this in- and out-group dynamic to make audiences invest their emotional sentiments in the plotline; a

successful protagonist is someone in whom we see a bit of ourselves, or at least a reaffirmation of the norms and values we hold dear (Snyder 2005). Should the protagonist engage in behavior that the audience considers unacceptable, the audience may begin to root against them and therefore find the protagonists' eventual success unsatisfying.³ Conversely, antagonists succeed to the degree that they engage in behavior that subverts and violates norms that the audience holds dear. In general, films provide us with narrative affirmations of our core values: Protagonists experience a challenge, but eventually succeed because of their adherence to (or discovery of) the core ideological values that matter to the audience. Antagonists challenge the protagonist, but eventually fail because of their rejection (or abandonment) of those very same core values. These films are thus satisfying to the audience because they reassure us that our values are correct, and that they will lead us to success.

For our purposes, we can use this dynamic to assess the forms of torture that films portray. Building from prior examinations of torture in select films (Middleton 2010), we expect that media depict torture differently based on which character(s) are involved. Protagonists—members of our in-group as viewers—should engage in more acceptable forms of torture than antagonists—members of our out-group. Acceptability of torture can be thought of in a few ways: the reason for its use, the outcome, and the target.

We first consider the reason for torture. Most public debates regarding torture as public policy tend to center on torture for instrumental reasons: perpetrators are forced to engage in torture as an unfortunate necessity in service to some larger goal such as obtaining information crucial to preventing either an imminent or a potential future terror attack (Gronke et al. 2010). By contrast, torture as punishment is generally proscribed, and receives specific legal prohibition in the Eighth

³ In rare cases protagonists are defeated to dramatic effect, but even this would be ruined by a protagonist who the audience dislikes. The ending would feel satisfying rather than dramatically poignant.

Amendment to the United States Constitution. Though rarely addressed directly in public debate, we expect to see this discrepancy between the justifications for torture borne out in the actions taken by protagonists and antagonists. Protagonists should torture for more noble (instrumental) reasons when the situation demands this course of action. Antagonists, in contrast, should be less discriminating and torture sometimes for instrumental purposes but also for punitive reasons. Further, in the public narrative torture is often justified under the ticking time bomb scenario where only torture will prevent an imminent attack. Whereas antagonists might be likely to torture for any number of reasons, we contend that protagonists are more likely to torture because the situation “demands” it. Since both instrumental goals and threat mitigation provide more acceptable reasons for torture, we expect that protagonists will be more likely to use those. Specifically from this, we expect that:

H2a: Protagonists are more likely than antagonists to use torture for instrumental purposes

H2b: Protagonists are less likely than antagonists to use torture for punitive purposes

H3: Protagonists are more likely than antagonists to torture in response to a specific, existing threat

Next, we consider differences in the efficacy of instrumental torture. A protagonist is someone we “identify with and want to root for” (Snyder 2005, 49). The protagonist’s journey to achieve their goals is not only a chronicle of struggle, but presents the theme of the movie itself: We root for them *because* their goals and techniques are virtuous, and it is because of that virtue that our heroes succeed (Snyder 2005). Accordingly, we expect to see this dynamic expressed with regards to torture: Given the superior approach and noble goals of protagonists, we expect that their attempts at instrumental torture will be more effective than those of antagonists. Specifically, we expect that:

H4: Protagonists are more likely than antagonists to be effective at torture

Finally, we turn to the victims of torture. The majority of public opinion polling on torture seems to presume that all suspects (and potential victims) are: a) culpable of some crime and b) are capable of whatever action(s) the torturers demand (Gronke et al. 2010). Whereas this assumption of guilt on the part of victims serves to ease objections to the perceived informational gains of torture, torturing innocents or those incapable of complying would reflect a violation of societal norms. Further, film narratives are a reflection of symbolic social order and gendered power relations where women are rarely depicted as the perpetrators of violence and representations of female victims tend to be depicted as both abnormal and sensational (Wolf 2013). From this, we expect that protagonists will rarely torture women, who may be perceived as more vulnerable than male victims. We expect to see this dynamic reflected in the protagonist/antagonist dichotomy: Antagonists will be more inclined to torture without discrimination, more often torturing victims incapable of complying as well as women. Specifically, we expect that:

H5: Protagonists are less likely than antagonists to torture women

H6: Protagonists are less likely than antagonists to torture people who are incapable of complying

Method

Data

The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence and character of torture in popular films. Since our focus is on *popular* media, our criteria for inclusion is based on box office receipts as reported by the website BoxOfficeMojo.com. Due to limitations on the researchers' funds, time, and sanity, we restricted our sample to the 20 most popular films each year (in the North American

market) from 2008 to 2017, giving us a sample of 200 total movies. Using average ticket prices and box office numbers, each film sold between 16,224,707 and 111,110,584 tickets in the North American market ($M=30,478,129$; $Mdn=25,489,246$; $SD=15,017,302$).

We coded torture at the incident-level. Some movies have no torture incidents, yet more than half (59.5%) of the movies in our sample contained at least one torture incident, and nearly a third (30.5%) contained more than one. In total, we coded 284 torture incidents across the 200 movies in our sample.⁴ A full list of the movies and the number of torture scenes in each is provided in the supplemental online appendix A. The full dataset that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Coding Torture

In attempting to impose empirical rigor to the motion picture arts, we faced numerous conceptual hurdles prompting deep discussion and difficult choices. Movies take place in fantasy worlds that routinely bend physics and reality, and those worlds are often characterized by many forms of violence. As a consequence, formulating a strict definition of what is or is not a torture scene was a challenging and sometimes absurd process. Despite these challenges, we were able to create and impose a systematic process of inclusion that meets our purpose. We detail our coding criteria below and provide various examples from movies in our sample in online appendix B.

What torture is

We start with our working definition of a torture incident derived from the UNCAT and modified it to apply to a movie context rather than the real-world. The largest point of departure between the UNCAT definition and our working definition is that the UNCAT stipulates that a

⁴ By focusing on top-grossing films, we cannot identify whether top films are popular because they show torture, movies show torture because that is what people want, or some combination thereof. While it is infeasible to code a random sample of all movies, our sample does have sizable variation in box-office revenue from \$127,509,326 to \$936,662,225 and we see no correlation between the number of torture scenes and gross revenue ($r=0.09$, $p=0.22$).

public official must be involved in order for an incident to be considered torture. This is likely due to the UNCAT's status as a legal document more than a statement on the meaning of the word. Since human rights agreements are treaties among states to limit their own actions, one would presume that prohibiting torture from non-state actors is outside the scope of the UNCAT. For the purposes of our study, we see no reason why movie viewers would make such a distinction in terms of *how the scene informs their attitudes about torture*. If torture works, it works, whether you're a private or government actor.⁵

How to conceive of public officials was but one of the many conceptual hurdles we faced in quantifying the amount of torture in popular movies. Beyond the identity of the perpetrator, we often found the act itself difficult to define. In our sample there were a number of cases in which victims underwent extreme physical or psychological pain, but the victims accepted such pain willingly for one or another reason. Much like the U.S. military's Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) program which infamously subjects its trainees to various forms of torture, all of the victims in such scenes were capable of ending the torture through voluntary withdrawal. As such, we cannot consider it torture.

There are also scenes in which torture is mentioned or described, but never shown on-screen. As a rule, we decided to only include off-screen torture if we later see the results of this torture (in the form of injuries or dramatic changes in behavior) on the screen.

⁵ In the real-world, torture requires the involvement of a public official. In film, however, the concept of a public official is murky for the reasons we detail in text. Further, we have no reason to think that audiences know this distinction for what qualifies as real-world torture or not. So, for analyses we use all depictions of torture according to our working definition. As described in appendix C, we code public official in three ways: strictly where the perpetrator is the agent of a state that has ratified UNCAT (16.2% of total scenes), mediumly where the perpetrator is the agent of a real-world state (9.9% of total scenes), and broadly where the perpetrator is an agent of the state in a Weberian sense of the world that includes governments in alien worlds, alternative dimensions, and fictional places (15.9% of total scenes). Still, in the majority of film scenes (58.1%), torture is perpetrated by someone who is not a public official in even the broadest sense.

The decision of whether or not to include the threat of pain or death was one of the trickier decisions we were forced to make for this project. One would intuitively consider the threat of imminent death or pain to be a form of psychological torture, and many examples of this would be uncontroversial to include. However, sometimes the threat of death or pain is a reaction to an immediate threat to one character posed by the other character—such as pulling a gun.⁶ We clarify these decisions based on the threat (or lack thereof) posed by the victim: If the threat of death is intended to counter a direct and immediate personal threat (real or potential) posed by the victim, we do not consider it torture. Unlike the Ill Treatment and Torture (ITT) dataset (Conrad and Moore 2012), we do not require that victims be detained in order to be tortured. Victims are indeed detained in the majority of cases, but the supernatural nature of some movies make “detention” difficult to define.

Finally, wide-scale atrocities also merit a mention. The dividing line we decided to draw between these cases and more traditional forms of torture is one of scale: Torture is conducted against specific individuals, not classes or groups of people, and not people selected via lottery. Those examples given above are surely heinous crimes against humanity, but they are crimes which by virtue of their scale are beyond the scope of the crimes we seek to investigate here.

What torture isn't

As per the UN definition, torture “does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.” As such, we therefore exclude any and all injuries sustained that were incidental to or necessary for disabling an active threat. For example, attacking a guard warrants a physical response that would not be coded as torture, but if the guard continues to harm the attacker after they are incapacitated or no longer an active threat, then that would be

⁶ Importantly, the threat here is to the character’s immediate personal safety. This differs from the specific, existing threat posed by a “ticking time bomb” that will go off at some point in the future.

punitive torture. Moreover, we exclude pain that is incidental to murder, capital punishment, or other forms of killing. Violent death is often painful for the victim, but the pain itself isn't the point. We do not exclude, however, forms of legal sanction or killing where pain itself is a core goal.

It will come as no surprise to learn that movies contain a wide variety of violent crimes perpetrated against a similarly wide variety of victims. We exclude cases of harm to a non-anthropomorphic victim on the basis that, legally, torture can only be applied to humans. We specify non-anthropomorphic as opposed to non-human because popular movies are rife with talking animals, aliens, and even gods that nonetheless interact and communicate with other characters in a fully human manner. Specifically, we draw the line at communication: beings incapable of communicating their thoughts in a recognizable language are thus incapable of themselves being torture.

Coding process

We created a codebook so we could measure variables of theoretical importance in the context of torture. As shown in the supplemental online appendix C, we coded 37 variables that measure details about: the incident itself, the perpetrator(s), and the victim(s). We also included a detailed text summary of the scene. After creating the codebook, we completed an initial interrater reliability test. We selected three movies and the two authors coded each movie on the 37 established variables. Each variable was coded as 0=no; 1=yes; -88=unclear. Interrater reliability ($k=0.88$) was well above the common threshold of 0.7 (Landis and Koch 1997). We discussed any coding discrepancies and finalized our codebook. We then divided the remaining movies between the two authors and completed coding. Initially, we erred on the side of being overly inclusive to prevent potential torture incidents from being missed. After coding all movies for all possible

torture scenes, both authors separately revisited each potential torture incident to make final determinations on whether or not to include each scene in the dataset used for analyses. We discussed all coding decisions until a final determination was made for each scene identified in the initial, inclusive coding. In this final process, we erred on the conservative side in an effort to understate our case. Our aim here is to only include scenes where torture is clearly used. We excluded any incidents where it was unclear whether or not the actions amounted to torture. We also did not include depictions of violence in general, which would have greatly increased the number of incidents. As a robustness check, we also conducted all analyses to include borderline cases though this did not change any of the results reported in text.

Variables

We break down the variables into four sets: movie-level, incident-level, perpetrator-level, and victim-level. Table 1 shows a summary of these variables overall. We also break down each variable by the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA)'s film rating system (G, PG, PG-13, R) to visualize how trends in torture depiction vary across categories of films.

[TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]

Movie-Level Factors

Most of the movies that we coded (59.5%) contained at least one torture scene. On average, each movie contained 1.4 torture scenes, though this ranged from 0 to 14 scenes per movie. Figure 1 compares the frequency of films in our sample and the number of torture scenes by MPAA rating. Nearly half of G (42.9%) and PG (44.8%) movies contained at least one torture scene. Similarly, more than half of PG-13 (64.8%) and R (74.1%) movies contain torture. In short, torture is prevalent in popular movies. Further, the prevalence of torture in movies is fairly consistent across

the 10 years we examined. See online appendix A for a figure depicting the number of torture scenes in each film across rating and year.

[FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE]

Incident-Level Factors

Goals

By definition torture is instrumental or punitive, *goals* which are not mutually exclusive. Instrumental torture is conducted with the aim to either coerce the victim into doing something or to gain information on various topics including another character, something that has happened, or something that will happen—either specifically and imminently like the ticking time bomb paradigm (i.e. *threat* variable) or a more general threat of attack at some potential unknown future time. Overall, most torture scenes have an instrumental goal only (55.5%).⁷ Punitive torture is conducted with the aim to hurt the victim. About one third of the scenes involve punitive torture only (33.5%). Sometimes torture is both punitive and instrumental, which accounts for the remaining 11.1% of the scenes. In G movies, torture is mostly used for instrumental reasons only (88.9%). By contrast, R movies are more likely to show torture for only punitive (48.5%) or a combination of punitive and instrumental reasons (8.8%).

Outcome

Debates on torture often center around its efficacy. Punitive torture no doubt achieves its desired outcome to harm. In the context of justifying torture, however, efficacy refers to producing the information or action desired by the perpetrators. For this reason, we consider efficacy only for the 187 scenes where at least part of the goal was instrumental. Torture was *effective* in nearly three quarters (72.7%) of scenes where torture was used for instrumental purposes, even when

⁷ Three scenes are coded as neither instrumental nor punitive. In these scenes, it is not clear why the individuals were tortured. These observation are dropped from analyses using this variable.

counting cases in which victims were incapable of complying. Again, the frequency here varies across movie ratings but does not suggest a trend.

Type

Torture involves either physical or psychological harm, which are not mutually exclusive categories. Overall, nearly half of the torture scenes depict *physical harm* only (47.0%) whereas just over a quarter show *psychological harm* only (27.9%).⁸ Another quarter (25.1%) of the scenes show both *physical* and *psychological harm*. Interestingly, the two types of harm are shown in relative parity for G and PG movies, though physical harm is far more prevalent in both PG-13 and R movies.

Perpetrator-Level Factors

Role

Overall, most torture perpetrators were *antagonists* (61.3%) rather than *protagonists* (34.9%). Across movie ratings, the breakdown of who tortures is fairly consistent.

Demographics

Overall, perpetrators were mainly both *white*⁹ (72.2%) and *male* (85.6%), although it is hard to tell whether this is merely a reflection of the typical demographics of movie subjects versus privileging white perspectives (Goldberg 2002; Middleton 2010). In G and PG movies most perpetrators are not white and a lower percentage of perpetrators are male. However, perpetrators were mostly non-human in G movies (88.9%) and over one third were non-human in PG movies

⁸ One scene was coded as neither physical nor psychological harm. In this scene, it was not clear what form of torture was used. This observation is dropped from analyses using this variable.

⁹Where possible, we code the race/ethnicity of the actors playing both the perpetrator and the victim. Research shows that white characters tend to be the protagonists while black (Oliver 1994) and Arab (Shaheen 2003) characters tend to be villains. For this reason, we code three categories—white, black, and Arab. Here we see that white actors are most likely to play both roles.

(38.2%), which makes sense given the number of animated children's movies in the sample. In PG13 (8.7%) and R (1.5%) movies, very few perpetrators were non-human.

Victim-Level Factors

Role

While torture perpetrators tend to be antagonists, the victims tend to be *protagonists* (51.4%). Though, *antagonists* are the victim in about a third of the scenes (33.5%). This breakdown in roles is fairly consistent across movie ratings.

Poses a specific, existing threat

Since torture is often justified using hypothetical "ticking time bomb" scenarios, we measured all instances where torture is intended to counter an existing, specific threat to the life of at least one person. The specificity of threat is important: Whereas perpetrators may torture in order to find information on a person or group considered dangerous, we do not code them as posing a threat unless there is a specific attack (known to the perpetrators) that they plan to carry out. A real-life example to clarify: Khalid Sheikh Mohammed (KSM) was reportedly waterboarded at least 183 times in order to reveal information about Al Qaeda (United States and Feinstein 2014) though he likely had no knowledge of specific upcoming attacks. While the existence of Al Qaeda is certainly threatening, we would not in this instance consider KSM's torture to be in response to a *specific* threat to the life of at least one person. We exclude the temporal dimension of threat because, in many films, it is difficult to ascertain the specific length of time that has passed between scenes. Likewise it is unclear whether there is a limit on how long a "time bomb" can "tick." Finally, time travel makes the temporal dimension of threat even more difficult to measure. There is at least one instance wherein the perpetrator has traveled back in time to prevent an attack, the specificity of which is only revealed in the future. So, a torture scene was only coded as presenting

an *existing* and *specific* threat when it was clear that a) an attack was going to happen without external intervention and b) that attack threatened the life of at least one specific person. Due to the temporal constraints of the show *24*, scenes where a bomb is going to go off in a few hours and only the suspect in custody has the information to stop it were prevalent. Yet, in films that are outside of the time constraint of depicting events in real-time, victims of torture posed a threat in very few of the scenes (14.4%). Interestingly, the victim did not pose a threat in any of the torture scenes featured in R movies.

Inability to comply

Torture can also be used against someone who does not possess the ability to comply or have the information that the torturer wants. Compliance assumes that the torturer's goal is instrumental, so we coded this as not applicable for scenes where the goal was only punitive.¹⁰ Out of the torture scenes where the goal was not solely punishment, the victim was unable to comply in a small percentage of scenes (13.5%). In G movies, all of the victims had the ability to comply. As the MPAA rating increases, the percentage of victims who have were unable to comply steadily increased to 29.4% in R movies.

Female Victim

We create a binary variable for *female victim*. Of all torture victims depicted across movies, 26.8% were women. While few torture victims in G movies are female, the prevalence of female victims was fairly consistent across PG to R films.

Demographics

Similar to torture perpetrators, torture victims also tended to be *white* (69.7%) and *male* (87.0%) though, again, this may be a mere reflection of demographics in movies rather than

¹⁰ Two scenes were coded as having an instrumental goal but it was unclear if the victim actually had the ability to comply. We coded *ability to comply* as n/a for these scenes, which are dropped from analyses using this variable.

privileging of a white perspective (Goldberg 2001; Middleton 2010). However, in G movies most victims are not white and in both PG and R movies only half of victims are white. Again, we see that victims are disproportionately non-human in G (88.8%) and PG (41.2%) movies while non-human victims are rare in PG13 (6.4%) and R (1.5%) movies.

Results

The central aim of this project was to assess the frequency and nature of cinematic depictions of torture. We next test our hypotheses about dramatic depictions of torture in recent popular movies.

Torture's Efficacy

We first test our hypothesis about the efficacy of torture in movies. In **H1**, we expect that instrumental torture is effective most of the time. We use a one-sample t-test to examine the actual efficacy rate against the comparison rate of 50% effective since anything above that would be considered most of the time.¹¹ Results show that instrumental torture is effective most of the time, $t(186)=6.96, p<0.001$. Of the scenes where instrumental torture was used, it worked 72.7% of the time. When we conducted separate t-tests by movie rating, we found that instrumental torture is depicted as effective most of the time for G ($p=0.01$), PG13 ($p<0.001$), and R ($p<0.001$) movies but not for PG ones ($p=0.14$). It is important to note that, when disaggregating films by MPAA rating, we begin dealing with sample sizes that are fairly small. As such, significant results are quite meaningful given the low statistical power, and null results (such as that found for PG movies) may well be an artifact of our small sample size. Figure 2 presents these results in visual format.

¹¹ The 50% threshold is somewhat arbitrary but fits our conceptual idea of what “most of the time” means in the context of torture’s efficacy. Since the outcome variable is binary—effective or ineffective—we also conducted a proportion test as a robustness check and the results are unchanged.

[FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE]

Who Tortures & the Acceptability of Torture

We expect that protagonists engage in torture under more acceptable conditions while antagonists engage in torture under less acceptable circumstances. First, we look at the goal of torture, which can take one of three mutually exclusive categories: instrumental only, punitive only, or both instrumental and punitive, as shown in Figure 3. Accordingly, we estimate these models using multinomial logistic regression with a binary variable for protagonist perpetrator.¹² To ease interpretation of coefficients we present relative risk ratios in Table 2, which are similar to odds ratios in logistic regression. Supporting **H2a**, we find that protagonists are more likely than antagonists to use instrumental torture.¹³ Supporting **H2b**, we find that protagonists are less likely than antagonists to use punishing torture. We see no differences in the simultaneous use of both instrumental and punitive torture between protagonists and antagonists.

[FIGURE 3 ABOUT HERE]

[TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]

Figure 4 shows the reasons for torture and the outcomes from torture for both protagonists and antagonists. Next, we used t-tests to examine if there are significant differences on these variables between protagonists and antagonists.¹⁴ Supporting **H3**, we found that protagonists are

¹² As a robustness check, we also estimated models to control for both movie ratings and public official type. Our results are fundamentally the same though as moving rating increases there is less torture for instrumental reasons only ($p=0.02$) and more torture for punitive reasons only ($p=0.02$). As a further robustness check, we tested whether there are differences in torture's goal depending on public official type but found no differences.

¹³ Since instrumental torture can be to coerce or for information, we also conduct analyses to see if there were difference between antagonists and perpetrators using torture for information, to coerce, or both. Protagonists are more likely than antagonists to use torture for information only ($p<0.001$) and less likely to torture for coercion only ($p<0.001$). Instrumental torture was rarely used for both information and coercion (7.5% of instrumental torture scenes) and there was no difference between protagonists and antagonists.

¹⁴ In each of these analyses, we are comparing two binary variables against each other. Accordingly, we also conduct proportions tests and chi square tests that are potentially more appropriate to the data structure but provide less information such as effect sizes. Across modeling decisions, the results are unchanged.

more likely than antagonists to torture in response to a specific, existing threat, $t(271)=8.31$, $p<0.001$. The effect size is large ($d=1.05$). Supporting **H4**, when used for an instrumental goal, protagonists are more likely than antagonists to be effective when they torture, $t(179)=2.02$, $p=0.02$.¹⁵ The effect size is small ($d=0.31$). As expected in **H5**, protagonists are less likely to torture women than antagonists, $t(271)=4.74$, $p<0.001$. The effect size is medium ($d=0.60$). Finally, we found that protagonists and antagonists were equally likely to torture people who were incapable of complying, $t(177)=0.96$, $p=0.17$, which was contrary to our expectations in **H6**.

[FIGURE 4 ABOUT HERE]

Discussion

Our main aim for this project was to examine how frequently—and in what context—torture is shown across popular media. Most of the top-20 grossing films in the previous decade depict at least one instance of torture. Further, torture is depicted regularly across MPAA movie ratings including those geared toward young audiences. While Mutz and Nir (2010) suggest that any audience effects from media result from the net message sent, Bennett and Iyengar (2010) argue that media effects are likely minimal due to inconsistent messaging across sources. As we find with torture, however, the messaging is largely consistent. Results show that movies generally depict torture for instrumental purposes and it is mostly shown as effective, which supports Goldberg's (2001) expectation that torture would be depicted in ethically fraught ways. While we cannot draw a direct connection from movie depictions of torture to public views of it, we do see

¹⁵ As discussed in the methods section, we are only interested in the efficacy of instrumental torture to gather information or coerce. While protagonists use instrumental torture more than antagonists, as shown in H2a, that no impact here. To test this hypotheses we are comparing the proportion—rather than the count—of protagonist-perpetrated instrumental scenes that are effective (81.3%) to the proportion of antagonist-perpetrated instrumental scenes that are effective (67.9%).

parallels. The public receives their information about torture from media, which may help explain why many people assume that torture is effective.

We also see clear differences in how torture is depicted depending on whether the perpetrator is the protagonist or antagonist. In short, protagonists tend to engage in more acceptable forms of torture than antagonists. Protagonists are more likely than antagonists to use instrumental torture and less likely to use punitive torture. This suggests that protagonists are more likely to use torture when there is no perceived alternative while antagonists are more inclined to use torture as retribution. Protagonists are more likely to torture in response to threat and, when they do, they are more effective than antagonists. Further, while antagonists tend to torture more vulnerable people, protagonists do not. Overall, movie depictions of torture further propagate the narrative that the “good guy” tortures out of necessity to gain information that successfully averts disaster.

The disparity between the actions of protagonists and antagonists is notable because, as mentioned prior, protagonists exist as a means for viewers to “see themselves” in the film’s core story (Brereton and Culloty 2012; Snyder 2005). Therefore, the actions taken by protagonists may simultaneously reflect and crystallize societal attitudes about torture and its social acceptability as Belton (1994) suggests. Thus, the forms of torture undertaken by protagonists can give insight into the kinds of torture considered “socially acceptable” by the general public. Indeed, most polling indicates that public support for torture is conditional on the forms that torture takes: For example, respondents are more likely to support torture when framed in a national security context or necessary in response to an imminent threat (Armstrong 2013; Conrad et al. 2018; Davis 2007; Davis and Silver 2004). Likewise, respondents are more likely to support “clean” forms of torture rather than more physically coercive ones (Gronke et al. 2010; Mayer and Armor 2012). While it is beyond the scope of this paper to determine whether there is indeed a causal connection between

film and public opinion on torture (or which way that causal arrow might point), it is still notable that we see such agreement between public opinion on torture and protagonists' actions.

Conclusion

Limitations and Future Directions

The present study is a first attempt to systematically examine the prevalence and nature of depictions of torture across popular media. Like any project, this work is not without its limitations, which we address here and suggest ways to address them in future research. While we examine 200 popular movies over a 10-year period, this is a small slice of the available media. Our results highlight popular media depictions of torture in the U.S. in recent years but are far from conclusive.

There are, of course, resource constraints that limit the feasibility of examining torture across a broader swath of media. Still, future research should examine the extent to which our findings hold across other forms of media, geographic locations, and time. First, future research should examine how torture is depicted across popular television shows beyond just *24* or other terrorism-focused shows. Perhaps torture is used as a plot device in different ways in media that is serialized and occupies more screen time. Second, research should examine and compare how depictions of torture in popular U.S. movies relate to movies that are popular in other countries. Even across democratic states, there are differences in public support for torture. Perhaps audiences abroad have a lower appetite for this kind of violence so it is shown less. Or, perhaps foreign media depict torture less so audiences are not as primed to view it as acceptable or receive counter-messaging that makes torture less appealing to support.

We are particularly interested in how the prevalence of torture in movies may have changed over time. While there doesn't appear to be a positive or negative trend over our ten years of data, it is somewhat intuitive to surmise that the prevalence of torture in entertainment media increased

after 9/11. If pop culture is a reflection of the society that produces it, it would make sense that an increase in the centrality of torture to the public discourse would be matched by an increase in torture's presence in media. That said, Goldberg (2001) discussed torture in films prior to 9/11 and anecdotal speculation yields a number of pre-9/11 movies with high-profile torture scenes, such as those in Quentin Tarantino's *Pulp Fiction* (1994) or *Reservoir Dogs* (1991). While some may contend that Tarantino films are notably violent exceptions, *L.A. Confidential* (1997) is ostensibly a remake of decades-old noir films and contains multiple torture scenes. Without a systematic accounting of movies prior to 9/11, it is difficult to assess whether torture in movies is a recent phenomenon.

Our findings here show how torture is depicted in popular, recent North American films. Contrary to Bennett and Iyengar's (2010) expectation, the message sent on torture is rather consistent—even in films outside of a national security context. What we cannot say, however, is the influence that these media depictions have on public perceptions of and support for torture. To probe this question and bolster the generalizability of previous studies, both longitudinal survey research and experimental studies could be used to identify the impact that media depictions of torture—particularly those that occur outside of terrorism and counterterrorism focused media—have on the public. Recent experimental studies have shown that seeing torture work can increase support for the practice among U.S. adults (Kearns and Young 2018, Forthcoming). Does this finding hold for younger people? Samples outside of the United States? When torture is depicted in a context outside of counterterrorism? Further, at present we cannot tease out the potential causal pathway between media depictions and public perceptions of torture. It is possible that media depictions influence policy. It is also possible that filmmakers think American audiences are more tolerant of instrumental torture when it works. Or, it is possible that both explanations are accurate

and reinforce one another. To probe this, future experimental work could present participants with a depiction of torture that varies by goal (instrumental, punitive, both) and outcome (effective, ineffective, unclear) to measure level of enjoyment of the scene and other attitudes toward it beyond just support for the practice.

Implications

Communications research has long suggested that media influence how the public perceive issues, especially when people lack direct, personal experience with the topic. Though, more recently, Bennett and Iyengar (2010) argued that the inconsistent messages sent across media minimizes any potential audience effects. Yet, our systematic examination of torture in popular film shows a consistent message: torture regularly appears in popular movies, is often shown to be effective, and is depicted in ways that perpetuate the narrative of “good guys” torturing out of necessity to avoid harm. Further, recent experimental work suggests that dramatic depictions of torture can influence both beliefs and behaviors. Since the vast majority of the U.S. public have not experienced torture, people reasonably rely upon media to frame the practice. How torture is depicted in movies *may* help explain why a high percentage of U.S. adults think torture can be acceptable in counterterrorism.

As citizens of a democracy, our suggestion here is certainly not to constrain how media depict interrogations and torture. Rather, our aim is to draw attention to the prevalence of this trope and hope that screenwriters will exercise more caution in using torture as a plot device. Some entertainment media producers recognize the educational potential of the content they produce (Klein 2011). In the context of torture, depictions may influence the public in ways that are incongruent with reality. To address this, perhaps screenwriters could seek input from interrogation professionals as an extension of extant relationships between the intelligence

community and Hollywood (Jenkins 2009). Torture scenes seem to be an easy crutch for screenwriters trying to inject tension and drama into a script, but they may have more fundamentally disturbing effects: Media depictions of torture may influence public opinion and policy, thus they should be used sparingly and in ways that are more reflective of reality.

References

- Adoni, Hanna and Sherill Mane. 1984. "Media and the Social Construction of Reality: Toward an Integration of Theory and Research." *Communication Research* 11(3): 323-340.
- Amnesty International. 2014. *Torture in 2014: 30 years of broken promises*. Amnesty International.
- Andén-Papadopoulos, Karl. 2008. "The Abu Ghraib torture photographs: News frames, visual culture, and the power of images." *Journalism* 9(1): 5-30.
- Armstrong, David A. 2013. The unexpected effect of elections on repression (<http://quantoid.net/research>).
- Bartsch, Anne, Marie-Louise Mares, Sebastian Scherr, Andrea Kloß, Johanna Keppeler and Lone Posthumus. 2016. "More Than Shoot-em-up and Torture Porn: Reflective Appropriation and Meaning-Making of Violent Media Content." *Journal of Communication* 66(5): 741-765.
- Bekkers, Victor, Henri Beunders, Arthur Edwards and Rebecca Moody. 2011. New Media, Micromobilization, and Political Agenda Setting: Crossover Effects in Political Mobilization and Media Usage. *The Information Society* 27(4): 209-219.
- Belton, John, 1994. *American cinema/American culture*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Benen, Steve. 2014. "Antonin Scalia's spirited defense of torture." *MSNBC.com*, <http://www.msnbc.com/rachel-maddow-show/antonin-scalias-spirited-defense-torture>
- Bennett, W. Lance, Regina G. Lawrence and Steven Livingston. 2006. "None dare call it torture: Indexing and the limits of press independence in the Abu Ghraib scandal." *Journal of Communication* 56(3): 467-485.

- Bennett, W. Lance and Shanto Iyengar. 2010. "The Shifting Foundations of Political Communication: Responding to a Defense of the Media Effects Paradigm." *Journal of Communication* 60(1).
- Bordwell, David. 1985. *Narration in the Fictional Film*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Box Office Mojo. n.d. "2013 Domestic Grosses." Retrieved May 10, 2018 from <https://www.boxofficemojo.com/yearly/chart/?yr=2013&p=.htm>
- Brereton, Pat, and Eileen Culloty. 2012. "Post-9/11 counterterrorism in popular culture: the spectacle and reception of *The Bourne Ultimatum* and *24*." *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 5(3): 483-497.
- Brooks, Tim. 2018. "Top rated TV programs by season (2007-2018)." Retrieved May 10, 2018 from <https://timbrooks.net/wp/ratings/>.
- Callanan, Valerie J. and Jared S. Rosenberger. 2011. "Media and Public Perceptions of the Police: Examining the Impact of Race and Personal Experience." *Policing & Society* 21(2): 167-189.
- Carpenter, Daniel P. 2002. "Groups, the media, agency waiting costs, and FDA drug approval." *American Journal of Political Science*, 46(30), 490-505.
- Carrabine, Eamonn. 2011. "Images of torture: Culture, politics and power." *Crime, Media, Culture* 7(1): 5-30.
- Cavender, Gray, Lisa Bond-Maupin and Nancy C. Jurik. 1999. "The construction of gender in reality crime TV." *Gender & society* 13(5): 643-663.
- Clucas, Bev. 2009. "24 and Torture." In B. Clucas, G. Johnstone, and T. Ward (eds.), *Torture: Moral Absolutes and Ambiguities*. Baden-Baden, Germany: Nomos.

- Conrad, Courtenay R., Sarah E. Croco, Brad T. Gomez and Will H. Moore. 2018. "Threat Perception and American Support for Torture". *Political Behavior* 40(4): 989-1009.
- Conrad, Courtenay R. and Will H. Moore. 2012. "The Ill-Treatment & Torture (ITT) Data Collection Project Specific Allegation Data User's Guide."
- Coyne, Sarah M., Mark A. Callister, Douglas A. Gentile and Emily Howard. 2016. "Media Violence and Judgments of Offensiveness: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis." *Psychology of Popular Media Culture* 5(4): 372.
- Curran, James P. 2005a. "What Democracy Requires of the Media." In G. Overholster & K. H. Jamieson (Eds.), *The Press* (pp 120-140). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Curran, James. 2005b. "Mediations of democracy." In J. Curran & M. Gurevitch (Eds.), *Mass Media and Society* (4th et., pp. 122-149). London: Hodder Arnold.
- Davenport, Christian. 2007. "State Repression and Political Order." *Annual Review of Political Science* 10: 1-23.
- Davis, Michael. 2007. "Torture and the Inhumane." *Criminal Justice Ethics*, 2, 29-43.
- Davis, Darren W. and Brian D. Silver. 2004. "Civil Liberties vs. Security: Public Opinion in the Context of the Terrorist Attacks on America." *American Journal of Political Science* 48(1): 28-46.
- Delli Carpini, Michael X. and Bruce A. Williams. 2001. "Let Us Infotain You: Politics in the New Media Environment." In L. Bennett & R. M. Entman (Eds.), *Mediated Politics: Communication in the Future of Democracy* (pp. 160-181). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Donahue, Amy K. and Joanne M Miller. 2006. "Experience, Attitudes, and Willingness to Pay for Public Safety." *The American Review of Public Administration*, 36(4), 395-418.

- Donovan, Kathleen M. and Charles F. Klahm. 2015. "The Role of Entertainment Media in Perceptions of Police Use of Force." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 42(12), 1261-1281.
- Escholtz, Sarah, Brenda S. Blackwell, Marc Gertz and Ted G. Chiricos. 2002. "Race and Attitudes Toward the Police: Assessing the Effects of Watching "Reality" Police Programs. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 30(4), 327-341.
- Fallon, Mark. 2017. *Unjustifiable means: The inside story of how the CIA, Pentagon, and US government conspired to torture*. Simon and Schuster.
- Flynn, Michael and Fabiola Fernandez Salek. (Eds.). 2012. *Screening torture: Media representations of state terror and political domination*. Columbia University Press.
- Gadarian, Shana K. 2014. "Scary Pictures: How terrorism imagery affects voter evaluations." *Political Communication*, 2, 282-302.
- Gerbner, George. 1998. "Cultivation analysis: An Overview." *Mass communication and society*, 1(3-4), 175-194.
- Gilboa, Eytan. 2005. "The CNN effect: The search for a communication theory of international relations." *Political communication*, 22(1), 27-44.
- Goldberg, Elizabeth Swanson, 2001. "Splitting Difference: Global Identity Politics and the Representation of Torture in the Counterhistorical Dramatic Film," in *Violence and American Cinema*, ed. J. David Slocum (New York: Routledge), 251.
- Gramlich, John. 2017. "5 facts about crime in the U.S." Retrieved June 23, 2017, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/02/21/5-facts-about-crime-in-the-u-s/>
- Gronke, Paul, Darius Rejali, Dustin Drenguis, James Hicks, Peter Miller and Bryan Nakayama. 2010. "US Public Opinion on Torture, 2001–2009." *PS: political science & politics*, 43(3), 437-444.

- Holbert, R. Lance, R. Kelly Garrett, and Laurel S. Gleason. 2010. "A New Era of Minimal Effects? A Response to Bennett and Iyengar." *Journal of Communication* 60: 15-34.
- Hopf, Werner H., Günter L. Huber, and Rudolf H. Weiß. 2008. "Media violence and youth violence: A 2-year longitudinal study." *Journal of Media Psychology*, 20 (3), 79-96.
- Jenkins, Tricia. 2009. "How the Central Intelligence Agency works with Hollywood: An interview with Paul Barry, the CIA's new entertainment industry liaison." *Media, Culture & Society* 31(3s): 489-495.
- Jones, Jeffrey P. 2006. "A Cultural Approach to the Study of Mediated Citizenship." *Social Semiotics*, 16, 365-383.
- Jones, Calvert W. and Celia Paris. 2018. "It's the End of the World and They Know It: How Dystopian Fiction Shapes Political Attitudes." *Perspectives on Politics* 16(4): 969-989.
- Kearns, Erin M. and Joseph K. Young. 2017. "'If Torture Is Wrong, What About 24?'" Torture and the Hollywood Effect." *Crime & Delinquency* 64(12): 1568-1589.
- Kearns, Erin M. and Joseph K. Young. Forthcoming. *Tortured Logic: Why Some Americans Support the Use of Torture in Counterterrorism*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- King, Gary, Robert O. Keohane and Sidney Verba. 1994. *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*. Princeton University Press.
- Klein, Bethany. 2011. "Entertaining ideas: Social issues in entertainment television." *Media, Culture & Society* 33(6): 905-921.
- Koblin, John. 2016. "How Much Do We Love TV? Let Us Count the Ways." *New York Times*, June 30.
- Lagouranis, Tony and Allen Mikaelian. 2007. *Fear up harsh: An army interrogator's dark journey through Iraq*. Penguin.

- Landis, J. Richard and Gary G. Koch. 1977. "The Measurement of Observer Agreement for Categorical Data." *Biometrics* 33(1), 159-174.
- Mayer, Jeremy D. and David J. Armor. 2012. "Support for Torture Over Time: Interrogating the American Public About Coercive Tactics." *The Social Science Journal*, 49(4), 439-446.
- McCombs, Maxwell. 2003. "The Agenda-Setting Role of the Mass Media in the Shaping of Public Opinion." Mass Media Economics Conference. London: London School of Economics.
- Middleton, Jason. 2010. "The subject of torture: Regarding the pain of Americans in Hostel." *Cinema Journal*: 1-24.
- Miron, Anca M., Nyla R. Branscombe and Monica Biernat. 2010. "Motivated Shifting of Justice Standards." *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 36(6), 768-779.
- Murdie, Amanda. 2017. "It Works on 24 but Not in Real Life: Peer-Reviewed Evidence That Torture Will Increase Terrorism." *Duck of Minerva* (January 25, 2017).
- Mutz, Diana C. and Lilach Nir. 2010. "Not necessarily the news: Does fictional television influence real-world policy preferences?." *Mass Communication and Society* 13(2): 196-217.
- Nixon, Daniel H. and Iver B. Neumann, eds. 2006. *Harry Potter and international relations*. Rowman & Littlefield,
- New Republic. 2007. "The Jack Bauer Rule."
<https://newrepublic.com/article/33340/the-jack-bauer-rule>.
- Nielsen, Laura Beth, Nehal A. Patel and Jacob Rosner. 2017. "'Ahead of the Lawmen': Law and Morality in Disney Animated Films 1960–1998." *Law, Culture and the Humanities*, 13(1), 104-122.

- Norris, J. Ian, Jeff T. Larsen and Bradley J. Stastny. 2010. "Social Perceptions of Torture: Genuine Disagreement, Subtle Malleability, and In-Group Bias." *Peace and Conflict*, 16(3), 275-294.
- O'Brien, Ed and Phoebe C. Ellsworth. 2012. "More Than Skin Deep: Visceral States Are Not Projected Onto Dissimilar Others." *Psychological Science*, 23(4), 391-396.
- Oliver, Mary Beth. 1994. Portrayals of crime, race, and aggression in "reality-based" police shows: A content analysis. *Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media*, 38(2), 179-192.
- Prince, Stephen. 2009. *Firestorm: American film in the age of terrorism*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Prior, Markus. 2007. *Post-broadcast democracy: How media choice increases inequality in political involvement and polarizes elections*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Schlag, Gabi. 2019. "Representing torture in Zero Dark Thirty: Popular culture as a site of norm contestation." *Media, War & Conflict* (2019):
- Shaheen, Jack G. 2003. "Reel bad Arabs: How Hollywood vilifies a people." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 588(1), 171-193.
- Slater, Michael D., Donna Rouner and Marilee Long. 2006. "Television dramas and support for controversial public policies: Effects and mechanisms." *Journal of Communication*, 56(2), 235-252.
- Snyder, Blake. 2005. *Save the Cat*. California: Michael Wiese Productions.
- Sontag, Susan. 2004 "Regarding the torture of others." *New York Times Magazine* 23(5): 4.

- Strange, Jeffrey J. and Cynthia C. Leung. 1999. "How anecdotal accounts in news and in fiction can influence judgments of a social problem's urgency, causes, and cures." *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 25(4), 436-449.
- Tajfel, Henri and John C. Turner. 1986. "The Social Identity Theory of Intergroup Behaviour." (pp. 7-24). *Psychology of intergroup relations*. Chicago: Nelson.
- Tarrant, Mark, Nyla R. Branscombe, Ruth H. Warner and Dale Weston. 2012. "Social Identity and Perceptions of Torture: It's Moral When We Do It." *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 48, 513-518.
- Tenenboim-Weinblatt, Keren. 2009. "'Where is Jack Bauer when you need him?' The uses of television drama in mediated political discourse." *Political Communication*, 4, 367-387.
- Tyson, Alec. 2017. Americans divided in views of use of torture in U.S. anti-terror efforts. *Pew Research Center*, January 26, retrieved at: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/01/26/americans-divided-in-views-of-use-of-torture-in-u-s-anti-terror-efforts/>
- United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. 1984.
- United States and Dianne Feinstein. 2014. *The Senate Intelligence Committee report on torture: committee study of the Central Intelligence Agency's Detention and Interrogation Program*.
- VanArendonk, Kathryn. 2019. "Why is TV so addicted to crime?" *Vulture*, January 25, retrieved at: <https://www.vulture.com/2019/01/why-is-tv-addicted-to-crime-shows.html>
- Wright, Robin Redmon. 2010. "Narratives from popular culture: Critical implications for adult education." *New Directions for Adult and Continuing Education* 126: 49-62.

Webster, James G. 2011. "The duality of media: A structurational theory of public attention." *Communication theory* 21(1): 43-66.

Westwell, Guy. 2014. *Parallel lines: post-9/11 American cinema*. Columbia University Press.

Wolf, Birgit. 2013. "Gender-based violence and the challenge of visual representation." *Comunicació: revista de recerca i d'anàlisi* 193-216.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	Overall	G Rated	PG Rated	PG-13 Rated	R Rated
Movie-Level Descriptors (N=200)					
% with Torture Scene(s)	59.5% (N=200)	42.9% (N=7)	44.8% (N=58)	64.8% (N=108)	74.1% (N=27)
Mean # of Torture Scene(s) (sd)	1.4 (2.0)	1.3 (1.7)	0.6 (0.8)	1.6 (1.9)	2.6 (3.3)
Range for Torture Scenes per Movie	0-14	0-4	0-4	0-10	0-14
Torture Scene-Level Descriptors (N=284)					
Total # of Torture Scenes	284	9	34	172	69
Incident-Level Variables					
Goal: Punishment Only	33.5%	11.1%	38.2%	27.7%	48.5%
Goal: Instrumental Only	55.5%	88.9%	52.9%	59.4%	42.7%
Goal: Instrumental & Punishment	11.1%	0%	8.8%	12.9%	8.8%
Outcome: Instrumental & Effective	72.7%	87.5%	61.9%	72.4%	77.1%
Type: Psychological Harm Only	27.9%	44.4%	38.2%	26.9%	23.2%
Type: Physical Harm Only	47.0%	44.4%	41.2%	46.8%	50.7%
Type: Physical & Psychological Harm	25.1%	11.1%	20.6%	26.3%	26.1%
Perpetrator-Level Variables					
Protagonist	34.9%	33.3%	23.5%	39.0%	30.4%
Antagonist	61.3%	66.7%	73.5%	57.6%	63.8%
White	72.2%	11.1%	47.1%	80.2%	72.5%
Non-Human	13.0%	88.9%	38.2%	8.7%	1.5%
Male	85.6%	66.7%	79.4%	86.6%	88.4%
Victim-Level Variables					
Protagonist	51.4%	55.6%	64.7%	46.5%	56.5%
Antagonist	33.5%	22.2%	29.4%	40.1%	20.3%
Victim Poses a Specific, Existing Threat	14.4%	22.2%	8.8%	20.9%	0%
Victim Incapable of Complying	13.5%	0.0%	9.5%	10.7%	29.4%
Female	26.8%	11.1%	32.4%	26.2%	27.5%
White	69.7%	11.1%	50.0%	84.3%	50.7%
Non-Human	12.0%	88.9%	41.2%	6.4%	1.5%

Table 2. Depictions of Torture Type and Goal by Perpetrator (Protagonist dummy)

	H2a	H2b
Punitive Torture Only	base outcome	0.49* (0.15)
Instrumental Torture Only	2.02* (0.59)	base outcome
Instrumental & Punitive Torture	2.07 [†] (0.91)	1.03 (0.41)
N	270	270

Multinomial logistic regression models. All models are estimated with one independent variable—a dummy for protagonist perpetrator where protagonist perpetrator=1 and antagonist perpetrator=0. Constants not reported.

Relative risk ratios are presented with standard errors in parentheses.

[†]p < 0.10. *p < 0.05. **p < 0.01. ***p < 0.001.

Figure 1. Breakdown of movies and torture scenes in sample by genre

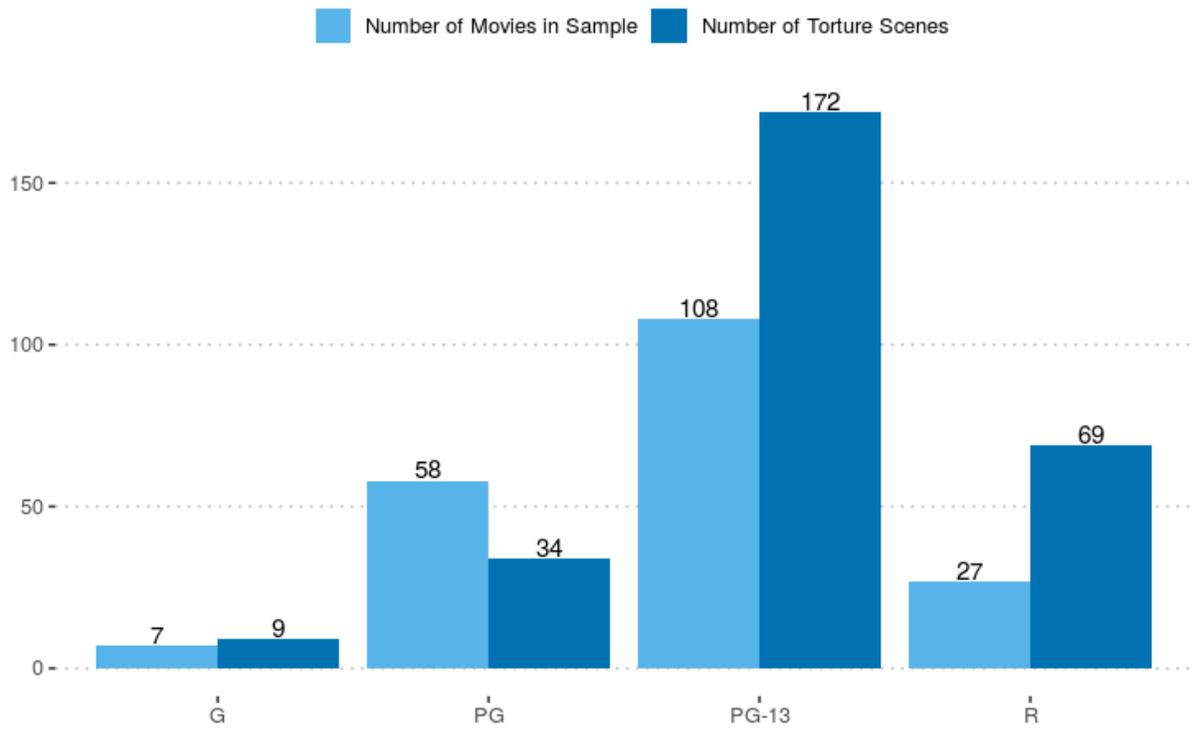


Figure 2. Hypothesis One, broken down by genre

H1: Effectiveness of Instrumental Torture

One sample t-test using hypothetical mean of 0.5

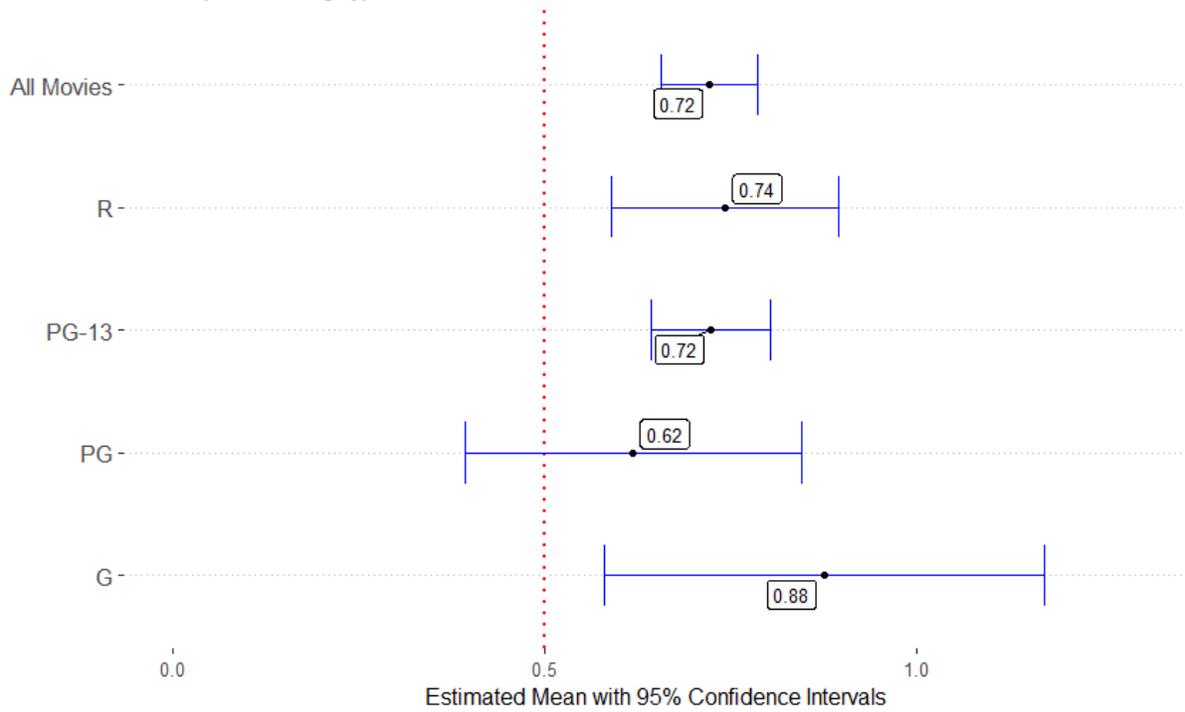


Figure 3. Torture Scenes by Goal and Perpetrator

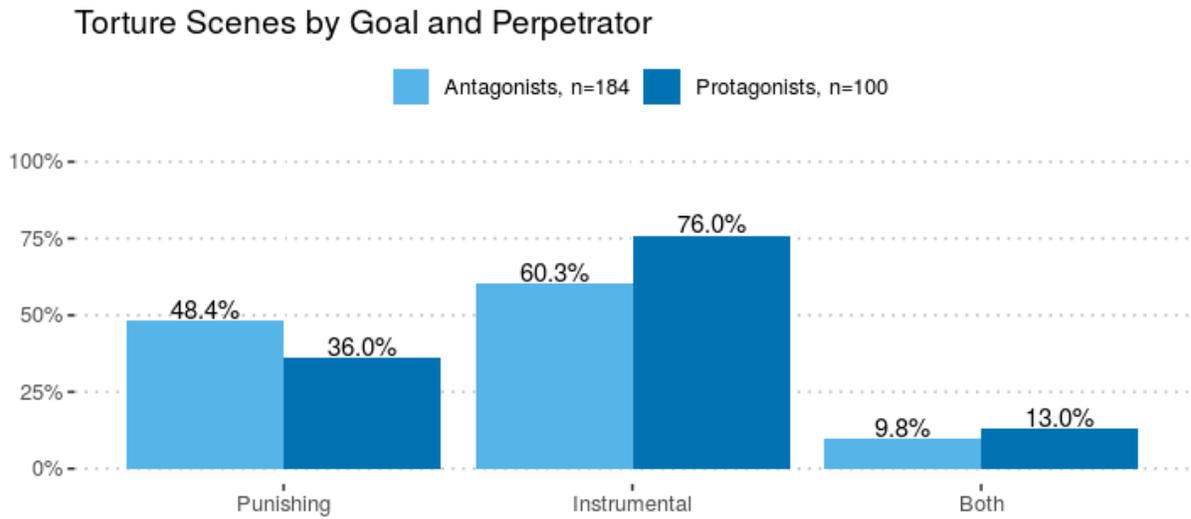
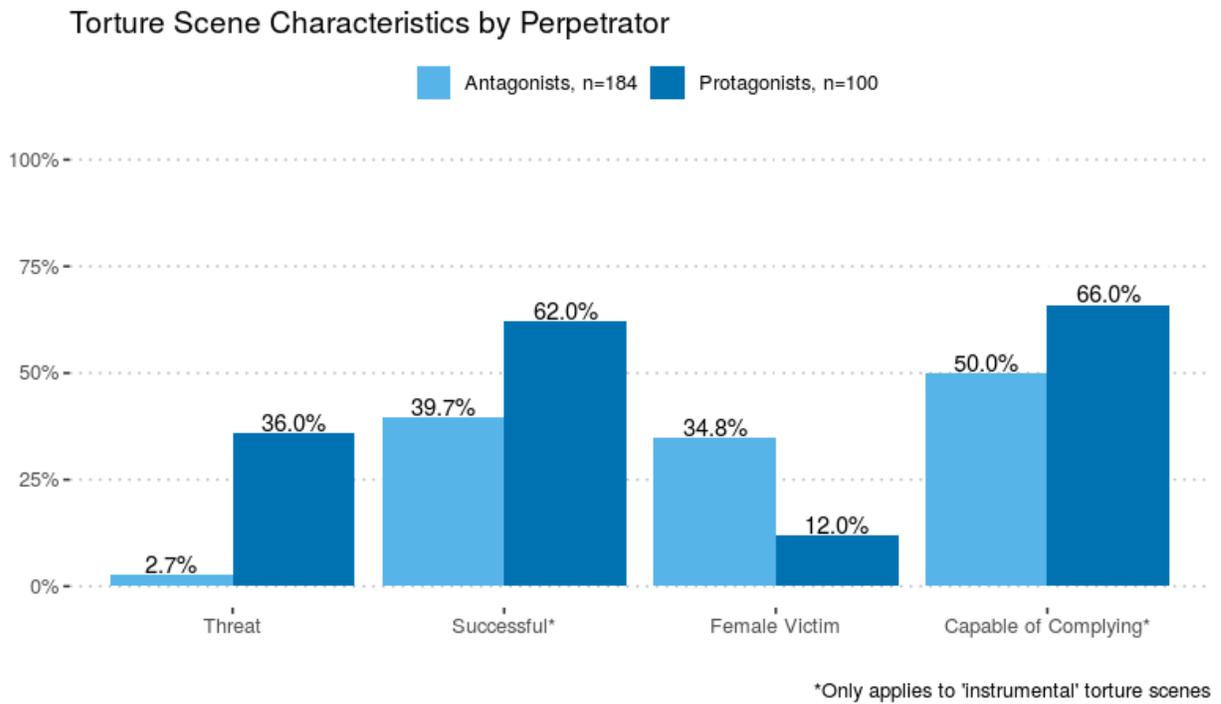


Figure 4. Torture Scenes Characteristics by Perpetrator



Supplemental Online Appendix

Appendix A: Movies in Sample

Table A.1: List of Movies in Sample

Movie Title	Year	No. of Torture Scenes	MPAA Rating	Gross North American Box Office¹⁶
<i>Star Wars: The Last Jedi</i>	2017	1	PG-13	\$ 620,181,382
<i>Beauty and the Beast (2017)</i>	2017	0	PG	\$ 504,014,165
<i>Wonder Woman</i>	2017	0	PG-13	\$ 412,563,408
<i>Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle</i>	2017	1	PG-13	\$ 404,468,712
<i>Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2</i>	2017	0	PG-13	\$ 389,813,101
<i>Spider Man: Homecoming</i>	2017	0	PG-13	\$ 334,201,140
<i>It</i>	2017	2	R	\$ 327,481,748
<i>Thor: Ragnarok</i>	2017	2	PG-13	\$ 315,058,289
<i>Despicable Me 3</i>	2017	0	PG	\$ 264,624,300
<i>Justice League</i>	2017	4	PG-13	\$ 229,024,295
<i>Logan</i>	2017	1	R	\$ 226,277,068
<i>The Fate of the Furious</i>	2017	1	PG-13	\$ 226,008,385
<i>Coco</i>	2017	0	PG	\$ 209,726,015
<i>Dunkirk</i>	2017	1	PG-13	\$ 188,045,546
<i>Get Out</i>	2017	9	R	\$ 176,040,665
<i>The LEGO Batman Movie</i>	2017	0	PG	\$ 175,750,384
<i>The Boss Baby</i>	2017	1	PG	\$ 175,003,033
<i>The Greatest Showman</i>	2017	0	PG	\$ 173,951,145
<i>Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales</i>	2017	3	PG-13	\$ 172,558,876
<i>Kong: Skull Island</i>	2017	1	PG-13	\$ 168,052,812
<i>Rogue One: A Star Wars Story</i>	2016	2	PG-13	\$ 532,177,324
<i>Finding Dory</i>	2016	0	PG	\$ 486,295,561
<i>Captain America: Civil War</i>	2016	2	PG-13	\$ 408,084,349
<i>The Secret Life of Pets</i>	2016	1	PG	\$ 368,384,330
<i>The Jungle Book</i>	2016	1	PG	\$ 364,001,123
<i>Deadpool</i>	2016	8	R	\$ 363,070,709
<i>Zootopia</i>	2016	1	PG	\$ 341,268,248
<i>Batman v. Superman: Dawn of Justice</i>	2016	2	PG-13	\$ 330,360,194
<i>Suicide Squad</i>	2016	6	PG-13	\$ 325,100,054
<i>Sing</i>	2016	1	PG	\$ 270,329,045

¹⁶ Box office numbers are sourced from BoxOfficeMojo.com and are not adjusted for inflation.

<i>Moana</i>	2016	0	PG	\$ 248,757,044
<i>Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them</i>	2016	0	PG-13	\$ 234,037,575
<i>Doctor Strange</i>	2016	1	PG-13	\$ 232,641,920
<i>Hidden Figures</i>	2016	0	PG	\$ 169,379,046
<i>Jason Bourne</i>	2016	1	PG-13	\$ 162,434,410
<i>Star Trek Beyond</i>	2016	2	PG-13	\$ 158,848,340
<i>X-Men: Apocalypse</i>	2016	0	PG-13	\$ 155,442,489
<i>Trolls</i>	2016	0	PG	\$ 153,707,064
<i>La La Land</i>	2016	0	PG-13	\$ 151,101,803
<i>Kung Fu Panda 3</i>	2016	0	PG	\$ 143,528,619
<i>Star Wars: The Force Awakens</i>	2015	7	PG-13	\$ 936,662,225
<i>Jurassic World</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 652,270,625
<i>Avengers: Age of Ultron</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 459,005,868
<i>Inside Out</i>	2015	0	PG	\$ 356,461,711
<i>Furious 7</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 353,007,020
<i>Minions</i>	2015	1	PG	\$ 336,045,770
<i>The Hunger Games: Mockingjay - Part 2</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 281,723,902
<i>The Martian</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 228,433,663
<i>Cinderella</i>	2015	0	PG	\$ 201,151,353
<i>Spectre</i>	2015	1	PG-13	\$ 200,074,609
<i>Mission: Impossible - Rogue Nation</i>	2015	2	PG-13	\$ 195,042,377
<i>Pitch Perfect 2</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 183,637,894
<i>The Revenant</i>	2015	5	R	\$ 180,202,163
<i>Ant-Man</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 180,202,163
<i>Home</i>	2015	0	PG	\$ 177,397,510
<i>Hotel Transylvania 2</i>	2015	0	PG	\$ 169,700,110
<i>Fifty Shades of Grey</i>	2015	0	R	\$ 166,147,230
<i>The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water</i>	2015	1	PG	\$ 162,994,032
<i>Straight Outta Compton</i>	2015	4	R	\$ 161,197,785
<i>San Andreas</i>	2015	0	PG-13	\$ 155,190,832
<i>American Sniper</i>	2014	3	R	\$ 350,126,972
<i>The Hunger Games: Mockingjay - Part 1</i>	2014	1	PG-13	\$ 337,135,885
<i>Guardians of the Galaxy</i>	2014	5	PG-13	\$ 333,176,600
<i>Captain America: The Winter Soldier</i>	2014	1	PG-13	\$ 259,766,572
<i>The LEGO Movie</i>	2014	3	PG	\$ 257,760,692
<i>The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies</i>	2014	1	PG-13	\$ 255,119,788

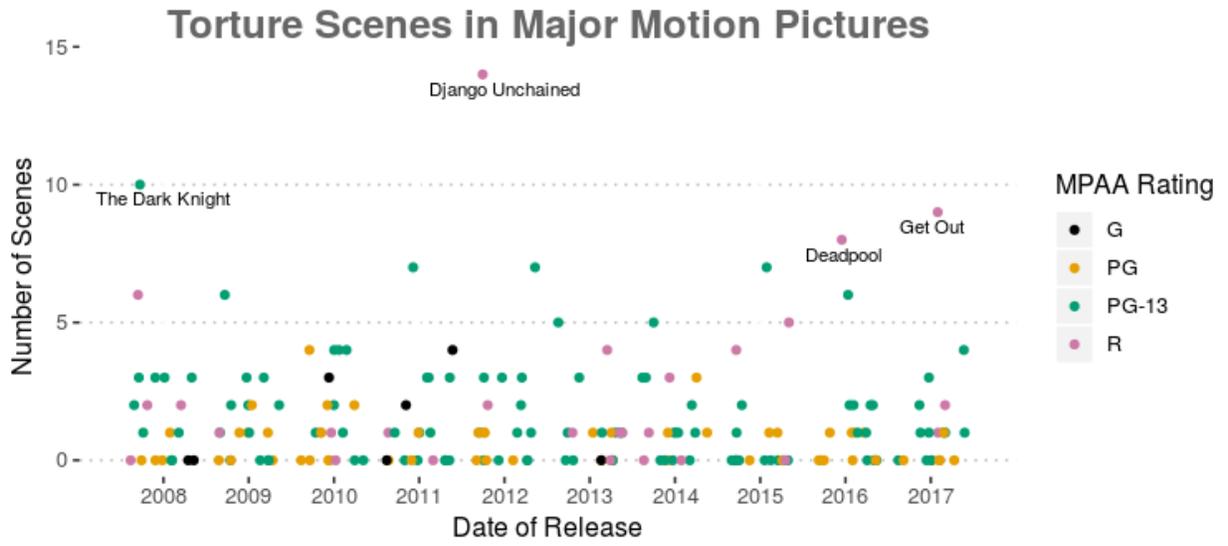
<i>Transformers: Age of Extinction</i>	2014	2	PG-13	\$ 245,439,076
<i>Maleficent</i>	2014	0	PG	\$ 241,410,378
<i>X-Men: Days of Future Past</i>	2014	1	PG-13	\$ 233,921,534
<i>Big Hero 6</i>	2014	1	PG	\$ 222,527,828
<i>Dawn of the Planet of the Apes</i>	2014	0	PG-13	\$ 208,545,589
<i>The Amazing Spider-Man 2</i>	2014	3	PG-13	\$ 202,853,933
<i>Godzilla</i>	2014	0	PG-13	\$ 200,676,069
<i>22 Jump Street</i>	2014	1	R	\$ 191,719,337
<i>Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles</i>	2014	0	PG-13	\$ 191,204,754
<i>Interstellar</i>	2014	0	PG-13	\$ 188,020,017
<i>How to Train Your Dragon 2</i>	2014	1	PG	\$ 177,002,924
<i>Gone Girl</i>	2014	0	R	\$ 167,767,189
<i>Divergent</i>	2014	3	PG-13	\$ 150,947,895
<i>Neighbors</i>	2014	0	R	\$ 150,157,400
<i>The Hunger Games: Catching Fire</i>	2013	1	PG-13	\$ 424,668,047
<i>Iron Man 3</i>	2013	3	PG-13	\$ 409,013,994
<i>Frozen</i>	2013	0	PG	\$ 400,738,009
<i>Despicable Me 2</i>	2013	0	PG	\$ 368,061,265
<i>Man of Steel</i>	2013	1	PG-13	\$ 291,045,518
<i>Gravity</i>	2013	0	PG-13	\$ 247,092,705
<i>Monsters University</i>	2013	0	G	\$ 268,492,764
<i>The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug</i>	2013	1	PG-13	\$ 258,366,855
<i>Fast and Furious 6</i>	2013	5	PG-13	\$ 238,679,850
<i>Oz the Great and Powerful</i>	2013	1	PG	\$ 234,911,825
<i>Star Trek Into Darkness</i>	2013	1	PG-13	\$ 228,778,661
<i>Thor: The Dark World</i>	2013	0	PG-13	\$ 206,362,140
<i>World War Z</i>	2013	0	PG-13	\$ 202,359,711
<i>The Croods</i>	2013	1	PG	\$ 187,168,425
<i>The Heat</i>	2013	4	R	\$ 159,582,188
<i>We're the Millers</i>	2013	1	R	\$ 150,394,119
<i>American Hustle</i>	2013	1	R	\$ 150,117,807
<i>The Great Gatsby</i>	2013	1	PG-13	\$ 144,840,419
<i>The Conjuring</i>	2013	1	R	\$ 137,400,141
<i>Identity Thief</i>	2013	0	R	\$ 134,506,920
<i>Marvel's The Avengers</i>	2012	0	PG-13	\$ 623,357,910
<i>The Dark Knight Rises</i>	2012	7	PG-13	\$ 448,139,099
<i>The Hunger Games</i>	2012	1	PG-13	\$ 408,010,692
<i>Skyfall</i>	2012	2	PG-13	\$ 304,360,277
<i>The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey</i>	2012	1	PG-13	\$ 303,003,568

<i>The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2</i>	2012	0	PG-13	\$ 292,324,737
<i>The Amazing Spider-Man</i>	2012	0	PG-13	\$ 262,030,663
<i>Brave</i>	2012	0	PG	\$ 237,283,207
<i>Ted</i>	2012	2	R	\$ 218,815,487
<i>Madagascar 3: Europe's Most Wanted</i>	2012	1	PG	\$ 216,391,482
<i>Dr. Seuss' The Lorax</i>	2012	0	PG	\$ 214,030,500
<i>Wreck-It Ralph</i>	2012	1	PG	\$ 189,422,889
<i>Lincoln</i>	2012	0	PG-13	\$ 182,207,973
<i>MIB 3</i>	2012	3	PG-13	\$ 179,020,854
<i>Django Unchained</i>	2012	14	R	\$ 162,805,434
<i>Ice Age: Continental Drift</i>	2012	1	PG	\$ 161,321,843
<i>Snow White and the Huntsman</i>	2012	3	PG-13	\$ 155,332,381
<i>Les Misérables</i>	2012	1	PG-13	\$ 148,809,770
<i>Hotel Transylvania</i>	2012	0	PG	\$ 148,313,048
<i>Taken 2</i>	2012	3	PG-13	\$ 139,854,287
<i>Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 2</i>	2011	0	PG-13	\$ 381,011,219
<i>Transformers: Dark of the Moon</i>	2011	1	PG-13	\$ 352,390,543
<i>The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 1</i>	2011	0	PG-13	\$ 281,287,133
<i>The Hangover Part II</i>	2011	1	R	\$ 254,454,305
<i>Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides</i>	2011	3	PG-13	\$ 241,071,802
<i>Fast Five</i>	2011	1	PG-13	\$ 209,837,675
<i>Mission: Impossible - Ghost Protocol</i>	2011	3	PG-13	\$ 209,397,903
<i>Cars 2</i>	2011	4	G	\$ 191,452,396
<i>Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows</i>	2011	1	PG-13	\$ 186,848,418
<i>Thor</i>	2011	0	PG-13	\$ 181,030,624
<i>Rise of the Planet of the Apes</i>	2011	0	PG-13	\$ 176,761,185
<i>Captain America: The First Avenger</i>	2011	3	PG-13	\$ 176,654,505
<i>The Help</i>	2011	0	PG-13	\$ 769,708,112
<i>Bridesmaids</i>	2011	0	R	\$ 169,106,725
<i>Kung Fu Panda 2</i>	2011	0	PG	\$ 165,249,063
<i>Puss in Boots</i>	2011	1	PG	\$ 149,260,504
<i>X-Men: First Class</i>	2011	7	PG-13	\$ 146,408,305
<i>Rio</i>	2011	2	G	\$ 143,619,809
<i>The Smurfs</i>	2011	0	PG	\$ 142,614,158

<i>Alvin and the Chipmunks: Chipwrecked</i>	2011	0	G	\$ 133,110,742
<i>Toy Story 3</i>	2010	3	G	\$ 415,004,880
<i>Alice in Wonderland</i>	2010	1	PG	\$ 334,191,110
<i>Iron Man 2</i>	2010	1	PG-13	\$ 312,433,331
<i>The Twilight Saga: Eclipse</i>	2010	2	PG-13	\$ 300,531,751
<i>Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1</i>	2010	4	PG-13	\$ 295,983,305
<i>Inception</i>	2010	4	PG-13	\$ 292,576,195
<i>Despicable Me</i>	2010	0	PG	\$ 251,513,985
<i>Shrek Forever After</i>	2010	4	PG	\$ 238,736,787
<i>How to Train Your Dragon</i>	2010	0	PG	\$ 217,581,231
<i>Tangled</i>	2010	0	PG	\$ 200,821,936
<i>The Karate Kid</i>	2010	1	PG	\$ 176,591,618
<i>Tron Legacy</i>	2010	0	PG	\$ 172,062,763
<i>True Grit</i>	2010	1	PG-13	\$ 171,243,005
<i>Clash of the Titans</i>	2010	4	PG-13	\$ 163,214,888
<i>Grown Ups</i>	2010	0	PG-13	\$ 162,001,186
<i>Little Fockers</i>	2010	0	PG-13	\$ 148,438,600
<i>Megamind</i>	2010	2	PG	\$ 148,415,853
<i>The King's Speech</i>	2010	0	R	\$ 135,453,143
<i>The Last Airbender</i>	2010	2	PG	\$ 131,772,187
<i>Shutter Island</i>	2010	1	R	\$ 128,012,934
<i>Avatar</i>	2009	0	PG-13	\$ 749,766,139
<i>Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen</i>	2009	2	PG-13	\$ 402,111,870
<i>Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince</i>	2009	1	PG	\$ 301,959,197
<i>The Twilight Saga: New Moon</i>	2009	1	PG-13	\$ 296,623,634
<i>Up</i>	2009	0	PG	\$ 293,004,164
<i>The Hangover</i>	2009	1	R	\$ 277,322,503
<i>Star Trek</i>	2009	1	PG-13	\$ 257,730,019
<i>The Blind Side</i>	2009	0	PG-13	\$ 255,959,475
<i>Alvin and the Chipmunks: The Squeakquel</i>	2009	0	PG	\$ 219,614,612
<i>Sherlock Holmes</i>	2009	2	PG-13	\$ 209,028,679
<i>Monsters vs. Aliens</i>	2009	1	PG	\$ 198,351,526
<i>Ice Age: Dawn of the Dinosaurs</i>	2009	0	PG	\$ 196,573,705
<i>X-Men Origins: Wolverine</i>	2009	3	PG-13	\$ 179,883,157
<i>Night at the Museum: Battle of the Smithsonian</i>	2009	2	PG	\$ 177,243,721
<i>2012</i>	2009	0	PG-13	\$ 166,112,167
<i>The Proposal</i>	2009	0	PG-13	\$ 163,958,031

<i>Fast and Furious</i>	2009	3	PG-13	\$ 155,064,265
<i>G.I. Joe: The Rise of Cobra</i>	2009	2	PG-13	\$ 150,201,498
<i>Paul Blart: Mall Cop</i>	2009	1	PG	\$ 146,336,178
<i>Taken</i>	2009	6	PG-13	\$ 145,000,989
<i>The Dark Knight</i>	2008	10	PG-13	\$ 533,345,358
<i>Iron Man</i>	2008	2	PG-13	\$ 318,412,101
<i>Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull</i>	2008	3	PG-13	\$ 317,101,119
<i>Hancock</i>	2008	3	PG-13	\$ 227,946,274
<i>WALL-E</i>	2008	0	G	\$ 223,808,164
<i>Kung Fu Panda</i>	2008	0	PG	\$ 215,434,591
<i>Twilight</i>	2008	1	PG-13	\$ 192,769,854
<i>Madagascar: Escape 2 Africa</i>	2008	0	PG	\$ 180,010,950
<i>Quantum of Solace</i>	2008	3	PG-13	\$ 168,368,427
<i>Dr. Seuss' Horton Hears a Who!</i>	2008	0	G	\$ 154,529,439
<i>Sex and the City</i>	2008	0	R	\$ 152,647,258
<i>Gran Torino</i>	2008	2	R	\$ 148,095,302
<i>Mamma Mia!</i>	2008	0	PG-13	\$ 144,130,063
<i>Marley and Me</i>	2008	0	PG	\$ 143,153,751
<i>The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian</i>	2008	1	PG	\$ 141,621,490
<i>Slumdog Millionaire</i>	2008	2	R	\$ 141,319,928
<i>The Incredible Hulk</i>	2008	3	PG-13	\$ 134,806,913
<i>Wanted</i>	2008	6	R	\$ 134,508,551
<i>Get Smart</i>	2008	1	PG-13	\$ 130,319,208
<i>The Curious Case of Benjamin Button</i>	2008	0	PG-13	\$ 127,509,326

Figure A.1. Number of Torture Scenes by Rating and Release Year



Appendix B: Criteria for Inclusion

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the prevalence and character of torture in popular films. As such, our sample is composed of the twenty most popular films (as measured by North American box-office receipts) each year from 2008-2017.

Deconstructing “Torture”

To define torture for our project, we began with the generally accepted definition put forth by the UN and enshrined in the Convention Against Torture (1975):

“...the term ‘torture means any act by which severe pain and suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him [sic] or a third person information or a confession, punishing him [sic] for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.”

The decision to rely on the CAT definition follows the practice set forth in the Ill Treatment and Torture (ITT) database (Conrad & Moore, 2012). Unlike the ITT database, however, we are interested in all forms of torture, not just that committed by the state. Likewise, the world of film requires that we make various accommodations in order to assess the nature of torture in popular media. We explain our various coding decisions below.

Public Official

As opposed to the real-life government signatories of the CAT, popular movies often deal with distant galaxies, alternate histories, or beings that have super-powers. As such, what is or is not a “public official” can often be very difficult to define. Take, for example, the villain “Dormammu” from the movie *Dr. Strange*: Dormammu is an immortal being from “The Dark Dimension,” a

place that is “beyond time.” The movie describes him as “the cosmic conqueror, the destroyer of worlds. A being of infinite power and endless hunger on a quest to invade every universe and bring all worlds into his Dark Dimension.” In the movie, the titular Dr. Strange goes to the dark dimension, where he is tortured repeatedly by Dormammu himself. Are we to consider Dormammu as the “government” of the Dark Dimension? It does, after all, seem to be a physical space over which Dormammu holds a monopoly on legitimate force. Moreover, one of Dormammu’s many titles is “Lord of the Realm of Darkness,” which likewise implies some form of governance.

For another example, take the events of the 2012 film *The Dark Knight Rises*. After exiling Batman to a foreign prison, the villain Bane and his organization “the League of Shadows” (LoS) effectively take over Gotham for a span of 4-5 months during the course of the movie. During this takeover, the LoS establish security forces, develop a (very flawed) justice system, and even provide basic services to the people of Gotham, albeit inconsistently. The LoS even come to terms on territorial borders with the US government: When some Gothamite citizens attempt to leave across a bridge, a LoS lieutenant tells the National Guard unit stationed there not to allow anyone to cross the bridge or else the LoS will detonate a nuclear bomb they have come to possess. For the rest of the movie, the National Guard and Gotham State Police¹⁷ both enforce this border, with the State Police even firing weapons and blowing up the bridge to dissuade Gothamites from crossing it. It is in this way that, when taken seriously, the LoS occupation comes to resemble a small-scale DPRK or something like the 2014-15 Houthi takeover of Sana’a in Yemen. It certainly isn’t *quality* governance, but one could certainly make the argument that they fulfill many of the baseline functions that we expect governments to perform. Given the above issues, we settled on coding three separate conceptions of “public official,” detailed in the “Variables” section below.

¹⁷ As per a close viewing of the patch on the officer’s uniform, it appears that Gotham is both a city and a state.

Severe Pain and Suffering

What about instances of extreme pain or suffering in which the victims are active and willing participants? What about instances where the victim is threatened with death or extreme pain, but that pain or killing is never actually applied? What about torture that is mentioned, but never shown on-screen? How should we conceive of large-scale or systematic atrocities? Below, we discuss each of these issues as well as our solutions for each, providing examples for clarity.

One specific example is 2014's *Captain America: The Winter Soldier*. The main plot concerns Bucky Barnes, a childhood friend of Captain America who has since been captured by Hydra (an organization of rogue Nazi scientists) and ostensibly brainwashed to perform covert assassinations for them. After a failed mission, Bucky is interrogated by his handlers who, at the end of the interrogation, suggest that Bucky be "wiped" so they can start again. Bucky leans backwards into a standing apparatus and opens his mouth to allow Hydra scientists to insert a bite guard. Once the apparatus is turned on, it seems to be incredibly painful for Bucky, who screams until the scene cuts. Is this torture? We decided no, because Bucky gave multiple signs of his own active involvement. It could be argued that Bucky's willing participation is only conditioned by long-term brainwashing or operant conditioning over decades of abuse, but there is no direct evidence for either *given what we see on screen*. There are other examples of victims willingly subjecting themselves to physical harm: one of the super-soldiers from *GI Joe: The Rise of Cobra* willingly allows a poisonous scorpion to sting him under orders from a superior; Fraternity pledges consume deadly amounts of alcohol while absorbing physical and psychological abuse in *Neighbors* and *22 Jump Street*. In every case, however, we decided that willing participants are incapable of being tortured (this also ruled out some of the more salacious scenes in *Fifty Shades of Grey*).

Off-screen torture posed another potential problem. In 2013's *The Conjuring*, "demonologists" Ed and Lorraine Warren are giving a lecture on demonic possession when they recount the story of Maurice, a French-Canadian victim of possession. In recounting the story, Ed casually mentions that Maurice had been "molested by his father, who had also tortured him repeatedly." The lecture then turns to describing Maurice's demonic possession and the results of the Warrens' intervention. Since we never actually see Maurice's injuries, we excluded this instance (and other instances like it) from our analysis. An example of off-screen torture that is included can be found in 2015's *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*, where the plot revolves around recovering a stolen recipe for "krabby patties." SpongeBob and his compatriots rescue Karen, an anthropomorphized female computer involved in a romantic relationship with one of SpongeBob's friends. When the heroes burst into the room, they hear Karen shout "I told you I don't have the formula, you monsters," implying that an interrogation has been conducted for some time. When SpongeBob and his friends enter the room, an array of implements designed for torturing computers are strewn about the room, including a large magnet, a bucket of water, screwdrivers, and graffiti on the wall reading "CTRL + ALT + DEL." While the actual torture occurred off-screen, we see the results of the torture on-screen. As such, this scene was included.

Threat of pain or death posed another potential issue. For example, one of the characters in 2015's *The Revenant* points a rifle point-blank at another character during an interrogation, saying "answer me, or I'll blow your damn head off!" The combination of threat, the clear ability to carry out that threat, and the interrogation seems to make this a clear-cut case of torture. However, we might write off a case of police officers pointing a gun and demanding that a suspect give up or disarm. These two cases seem intuitively easy to classify, but fundamentally they both involve someone demanding compliance at gunpoint. As we move to the middle of this spectrum (and

away from firearms), the distinction becomes less clear, but one fundamental difference persists: in the first example from *The Revenant*, the victim of torture poses no immediate threat to the perpetrator or anyone else. In the second example, police aim their weapons to counter the potential threat faced by an armed suspect.

Finally, how should we conceive of atrocities committed on a massive scale with the intent to coerce? For example, the antagonists of *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* destroy what appears to be an entire solar system's worth of inhabited planets, solely to send an intimidating message to the rest of the galaxy, while the opening scenes of *X Men: First Class* take place in a Nazi concentration camp. Either one of these events (murder so as to coerce a third party into action, or forced hard labor combined with gradual starvation) would be considered torture to their individual victims, but it somehow feels wrong to include such acts alongside more personalized forms of torture. Similarly, how are we to conceive of slavery as depicted in *Django Unchained* or *Lincoln*? Or, to use another example, how are we to perceive of the titular event in the *Hunger Games* series? Children being ripped from their families and forced to fight one another to the death would almost certainly be considered torture.

What Torture Isn't

"Lawful Sanctions" and Killing

An illustrative example comes from *Guardians of the Galaxy*: Peter Quill (the main protagonist) is being interred in a space prison and notices a guard listening to Quill's famous Walkman. Raising objections, Quill jumps through a security door to accost the guard, who responds by shocking Quill with a cattle prod-like device. This action, in and of itself, is certainly not torture; a prisoner has broken free and is rushing toward a guard, who responds with non-lethal force and brings the prisoner to his knees. The guard then proceeds to shock Quill again, which knocks him

from his knees to the floor. It could certainly be argued that this second shock is likewise not torture; given the preceding action, Quill could certainly still be considered a threat even from his knees. It is when the guard applies the cattle prod *yet again* (and continues to do so until the scene cuts) that tips this scene into torture; Quill is now unquestionably disabled and can't be considered to pose a threat to the guard, but the guard continues to inflict pain upon him as a means of punishment.

In one scene from *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2*, a trio of daughters watch as their mother's head and arms are torn off and their toddler brother is thrown into a fire. However, the executions are being carried out by the Volturi, a family of vampires that act as a sort of police force among other vampires. The child is an Immortal Child (an all-powerful toddler whose tantrums destroy villages) and is being "destroyed" because it poses a threat, and the mother is being executed for the crime of harboring such a dangerous being. The trio of daughters seemingly arrive for the execution, but they are not forced to be there and arrived of their own volition. As such it's a shockingly violent scene, but doesn't qualify as torture.

Again, *The Dark Knight Rises* provides an example of legal killing where pain is the goal: Those found guilty by the kangaroo courts of the League of Shadows face a choice of "death or exile." When the court's victims inevitably choose exile, they are forced to walk across thin ice in a vain attempt to cross a massive river in the dead of winter. The movie reveals this as just a crueler form of death sentence; rather than just kill the victim outright, this penalty forces the victims (and bystanders) to undergo additional psychological trauma before their inevitable death.

Animal Abuse and Other Crimes Against Non-Humans

The 2015 *SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water* provides an easy example of non-inclusion when a group of guards torture a tire for comedic effect, threatening to "let some air out

of him” and poking it with sticks. 2014’s *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* provides a more nuanced example: a worker at an ape sanctuary facility applies a cattle prod to the cages holding dozens of apes who are clinging to the bars, thus electrocuting them. Later in the movie, these apes will form the vanguard of an ape revolution intended to overthrow humanity. At the moment of the electrocution, however, the apes have yet to receive the drugs which allow them to think, act, and *communicate* on a human level. Thus, *at the time of the torture*, the victims were not yet anthropomorphized and thus the incident is not coded as torture. Were the apes to be tortured after their drug-induced transformation, that would be considered torture.

A Working Definition of Torture

Through this process of refinement, we formed our working definition of torture for the scope of our study:

“A torture incident includes any act by which severe pain and suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a specific, unwilling anthropomorphized being who a) is not actively resisting or posing a direct, personal threat to the torturer and b) cannot voluntarily remove themselves from the situation in a reasonable manner. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to lawful or unlawful sanctions, murder, or other forms of killing. It does not include descriptions of off-screen torture incidents in which the results are not shown on-screen.”

Appendix C: Variable Names and Descriptions (numbered variables = we coded)

movie_ID

- Numerical identifier from 1-200.

title

- The film's official title, as listed on BoxOfficeMojo.com

year

- The year of theatrical release, as per BoxOfficeMojo.com

total_gross

- A movie's gross earnings in US dollars in the North American market for the calendar year following its release. Numbers are taken from BoxOfficeMojo.com, and are not adjusted for inflation.

mpaa_rating

- The film's rating as per the Motion Picture Association of America, used to gauge a film's intended audience. Film ratings are taken from BoxOfficeMojo.com.

genre(_1, _2, _3)

- The film's genre as reported by the Internet Movie Database (IMDB).
- Films are often classified as belonging to up to three different genres. For example, 2012's *The Avengers* is classified as "Action, Adventure, Sci-Fi." To preserve data, we coded each genre reported for each film, in the order recorded on IMDB. Thus, the first genre reported ("Action" in the case of *The Avengers*) would be listed under "Genre_1."

1. torture

- Binary variable indicating whether the movie includes a torture scene (1 if yes).

- When movies have multiple torture scenes, a new observation is created to record each scene. Movies without a torture scene contain one observation, with a “0” recorded for the Torture variable.

2. *torture_IRL*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture depicted in the scene is at least theoretically possible in reality (1 if yes)
 - Mainly, this variable exists to sort out instances of alternate dimensions, talking animals, nonexistent technology, superpowers, etc.
 - Coded “1” as long as torture does not involve the use of fictional powers or technology and the victims and torturers are human. Thus, Bruce Banner can torture someone, but not the Hulk.

3. *public_official_broad*

- Binary variable indicating whether the perpetrator(s) are (or are acting with the knowing acquiescence of) agents of a government (1 if yes).
- Under this “broad” categorization, we utilize the Weberian conception of states as communities that successfully claim a monopoly on legitimate violence within a given territory. Thus we include all manner of governments on alien worlds, alternate dimensions, and fictional histories of Middle Earth.

4. *public_official_med*

- Binary variable indicating whether the perpetrator(s) are (or are acting with the knowing acquiescence of) agents of a government (1 if yes).
- Under this “medium” categorization, we include only those governments that exist (or have existed at some point in history) in the real world. Thus we exclude governments in

alternated dimensions and fictional universes, as well as fictional countries such as *Black Panther*'s Wakanda.

5. *public_official_strict*

- Binary variable indicating whether the perpetrator(s) are (or are acting with the knowing acquiescence of) agents of a government (1 if yes).
- Under this “strict” categorization, we include only those governments that a) exist (or have existed) in real life and b) who, at the time of the events in the movie, have ratified the United Nations Convention Against Torture.
- Note: There are some interesting artifacts of this coding decision that warrant mention, as some cases representing real-life governments are excluded, and some cases representing fictional governments are included. For example, US government officials who engage in torture in *Django Unchained* would not be considered public officials in this conception because the UN CAT had yet to be written in the 1850s, much less ratified. For a more recent example, the Indian police officers who torture the main character in *Slumdog Millionaire* are not considered public officials because the Indian government has yet to ratify the CAT. On the other side, Batman¹⁸ *would* be considered a public official in this more narrow conception because a) While Gotham is fake, it exists within the United States in the present day, and b) Batman acts with the complicity and assistance of Gotham PD, even if Gotham PD don't publicly admit that fact.

6. *timestamp*

- Approximate time at which the torture scene begins

¹⁸ In his various conceptions

- Note: This time should be treated as approximate, since different streaming services seem to have slightly different start times for movies.

7. *onscreen*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in the scene is shown on-screen (1 if yes).
- Note: Torture is considered to be on-screen only if the scene involves the application of pain. We do not need to see the actual instrument being applied, but the camera should be “in the room.” Scenes in which we see the aftermath of torture would be considered off-screen.

8. *multiple_vic*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question involved multiple victims (1 if yes)

9. *multiple_perp*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question involved multiple perpetrators (1 if yes)
- Note: To be considered a perpetrator, the individual must be directly involved in either the application of pain or subduing the victim. Otherwise, individuals would be considered bystanders.

10. *bystanders*

- Binary variable indicating whether there are any non-victims in the immediate area who do not actively engage in torture (1 if yes).

11. *num_bystanders*

- Approximate count of the number of bystanders in a given scene

- This number should be treated as approximate given the difficulty of getting an accurate count in some scenes. We would recommend instead utilizing the categorical conception of bystanders.

12. *bystanders_cat*

- Categorical variable indicating the number of bystanders in a given torture scene.
- Categories:
 - 1 = 1-5
 - 2 = 6-10
 - 3 = 11-25
 - 4 = 25-100
 - 5 = 100+

13. *perp_male*

- Binary variable indicating whether at least one of the active perpetrators of torture is male (1 if yes)
 - We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).

14. *perp_female*

- Binary variable indicating whether at least one of the active perpetrators of torture is female (1 if yes)

- We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).

15. *victim_male*

- Binary variable indicating whether at least one of the victims of torture is male (1 if yes)

16. *victim_female*

- Binary variable indicating whether at least one of the victims of torture is female (1 if yes)

17. *perp_protagonist*

- Binary variable indicating whether the active perpetrator of torture is the protagonist (or an agent of the protagonist) of the film (1 if yes).
 - We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).
 - We take “protagonist” to mean the character (or set of characters) who, in the judgment of the coders, are:
 - The character(s) most closely followed by the film
 - The primary agent(s) propelling the film’s plot
 - Opposed by an antagonist(s)

18. *perp_antagonist*

- Binary variable indicating whether the active perpetrator of torture is the antagonist (or an agent of the antagonist) of the film (1 if yes).

- We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).
- We take “antagonist” to mean the character (or set of characters) who, in the judgment of the coders, are:
 - The character(s) who opposes the protagonist
 - The character(s) who provide obstacles, complications, and conflicts meant to test the protagonist.

19. *vic_protagonist*

- Binary variable indicating whether the victim of torture is the protagonist (or an agent of the protagonist) of the film (1 if yes).
 - We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).
 - We take “protagonist” to mean the character (or set of characters) who, in the judgment of the coders, are:
 - The character(s) most closely followed by the film
 - The primary agent(s) propelling the film’s plot
 - Opposed by an antagonist(s)

20. *vic_antagonist*

- Binary variable indicating whether the active perpetrator of torture is the protagonist (or an agent of the protagonist) of the film (1 if yes).

- We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).
- We take “protagonist” to mean the character (or set of characters) who, in the judgment of the coders, are:
 - The character(s) who opposes the protagonist
 - The character(s) who provide obstacles, complications, and conflicts meant to test the protagonist.

21. *vic_white*

- Binary variable indicating whether the victim of torture is “white,” in the estimation of the coders (1 if yes).
 - This variable should be understood as classifying the ethnic background of the *character*, not necessarily the actor who plays said character.
 - When the subject in question is not human (i.e. an extraterrestrial alien or anthropomorphized animal), this variable is coded as -88.

22. *vic_black*

- Binary variable indicating whether the victim of torture is “black,” in the estimation of the coders (1 if yes).
 - This variable should be understood as classifying the ethnic background of the *character*, not necessarily the actor who plays said character.
 - When the subject in question is not human (i.e. an extraterrestrial alien or anthropomorphized animal), this variable is coded as -88.

23. *vic_arab*

- Binary variable indicating whether the victim of torture is “Arab,” in the estimation of the coders (1 if yes).
 - This variable should be understood as classifying the ethnic background of the *character*, not necessarily the actor who plays said character.
 - When the subject in question is not human (i.e. an extraterrestrial alien or anthropomorphized animal), this variable is coded as -88.

24. *perp_white*

- Binary variable indicating whether the active perpetrator of torture is “white,” in the estimation of the coders (1 if yes).
 - We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).
 - This variable should be understood as classifying the race of the *character*, not necessarily the actor who plays said character.
 - When the subject in question is not human (i.e. an extraterrestrial alien or anthropomorphized animal), this variable is coded as -88.

25. *perp_black*

- Binary variable indicating whether the active perpetrator of torture is “black,” in the estimation of the coders (1 if yes).
 - We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).

- This variable should be understood as classifying the race of the *character*, not necessarily the actor who plays said character.
- When the subject in question is not human (i.e. an extraterrestrial alien or anthropomorphized animal), this variable is coded as -88.

26. *perp_arab*

- Binary variable indicating whether the active perpetrator of torture is “Arab,” in the estimation of the coders (1 if yes).
 - We take “active perpetrator” to mean that the individual directly interacts with either the victim or the instruments of torture (i.e., hits victim, or presses a button that electrocutes the victim. Bystanders do not count as perpetrators).
 - This variable should be understood as classifying the race of the *character*, not necessarily the actor who plays said character.
 - When the subject in question is not human (i.e. an extraterrestrial alien or anthropomorphized animal), this variable is coded as -88.

27. *psychological*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is designed so as to intentionally inflict psychological pain (1 if yes)

28. *physical*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is designed so as to intentionally inflict physical pain (1 if yes)

29. *threat*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is being conducted so as to neutralize (or progress towards neutralizing) some imminent, specific threat to the life of at least one person in a ticking time bomb scenario (1 if yes).

30. *scope_of_threat*

- If torture is being conducted to neutralize a threat, this ordinal variable indicates the number of people whose lives are threatened.
- Scale:
 - 0: there is no threat
 - 1: one individual is threatened
 - 2: 2-99 people are threatened
 - 3: 100-999 people are threatened
 - 4: 1,000-9,999 people are threatened
 - 5: 10,000+ people are threatened

31. *coercion_into_action*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is intended to coerce the victim(s) into undertaking (or not undertaking) a specific action (1 if yes)

32. *information*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is intended to extract information from the victim(s)

33. *punishment*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is intended to punish the victim(s) (1 if yes).

- By “punish,” we mean that the perpetrator(s) intend to inflict harm on the victim for the sole purpose of inflicting harm; victims do not need to have aggrieved anyone in order to be the recipient of “punishing” torture.

34. *instrumental*

Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question is intended to extract information *and/or* coerce the victim into doing something or to gain information on various topics including another character, something that has happened, or something that will happen either specific and imminently like the ticking time bomb paradigm or a more general threat of attack at some potential unknown future time (1 if yes).

35. *capability*

- Binary variable indicating whether the victim(s) in question is(are) capable of complying with the perpetrator’s demands (1 if yes).
 - This variable only applies when torture is instrumental (designed to extract information and/or coerce the victim into action). In cases of non-instrumental torture, this value is missing.
 - By “capable,” we mean that the victim(s) either:
 - Holds (or knows how to access) part or all of the information desired by the perpetrator(s)
 - Could plausibly undertake (or restrain from undertaking) action(s) in the method desired by the perpetrator.

36. *efficacy*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question was “effective” (1 if yes)

- This variable only applies when torture is instrumental (designed to extract information and/or coerce the victim into action). In cases of non-instrumental torture, this value is missing.
- By “effective,” we mean that the victim(s) either:
 - Gave information (or access to information) desired by the perpetrator(s).
 - Undertook (or successfully restrained from undertaking) the actions desired by the perpetrator.

37. *saved*

- Binary variable indicating whether the torture in question was ended by the victim either escaping or being “saved” by another character (1 if yes).

description

- Detailed text description of the scene.

References

Courtenay R. Conrad and Will H. Moore. "Ill-Treatment and Torture (ITT) Dataset Codebook" (2012).

United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, (1984).