

Pornography Statistics

Compiling accurate information about the adult industry and the uses of pornography can be a daunting task. Statistics found on the Internet often lack context. Other statistical compilations may not site sources at all. Some use statistics anecdotally, making over-generalized statements from one or two sources.

This statistical resource is different. Each stat or quote is carefully footnoted with the original source. When possible, many of these footnotes are also hyperlinked so that the reader can easily find the sources online. In this way, this compilation of stats, quotes, and figures does not act as a *last word* on the subject, but as a *first word*, providing a good starting place for your own research.

Pornography and Profits:

In all fairness, the size of the adult industry may be difficult to determine.

In 2001, for example, the *New York Times* quoted a low-end estimate for the porn business at *\$10 billion* (when you combine porn networks, pay-per-view movies on cable and satellite, Internet websites, in-room hotel movies, phone sex, sex toys, and pornographic magazines). This, they said, came from a study by Forrester Research.¹

But that same year (2001), *Forbes* magazine counteracted this figure, saying the porn industry was no bigger than *\$3.9 billion*. The Forrester Research study, according to *Forbes*, only totaled *online* adult content revenue: \$750 million to \$1 billion. The \$10 billion figure excluded sources of income. *Forbes* gave figures for adult video sales and rentals (\$500 million to \$1.8 billion), Internet sales (\$1 billion), pay-per-view (\$128 million), and magazines (\$1 billion).²

Nonetheless, many researchers are confident that the size of the adult industry can be accurately stated:

- In 1997, *US News & World Report* stated that adult entertainment was estimated to be an \$8 billion industry. Adult Video News (AVN) estimated that the true figure, even then, was \$2 to \$3 billion higher than that estimate.³
- In 2005, the adult industry—including video sales and rentals, Internet sales, cable, pay-per-view, phone sex, exotic dance clubs, magazines, and novelty stores—made \$12.62 billion.⁴
- In 2006, the adult industry was \$13.3 billion;⁵ the president of the Adult Video Network, Paul Fishbein, quoted a similar figure in 2006: just under \$13 billion,^{6 7}

¹ Forrester Research. Qtd. in Frank Rich, "Naked Capitalists: There's No Business Like Porn Business." *New York Times* 20 May 2001. Web. 17 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/05/20/magazine/20PORN.html?pagewanted=1>>.

² Dan Ackman. "How Big is Porn?" *Forbes* 25 May 2001.

³ Free Speech Coalition. Qtd. in *Adult Video News*. "White Paper: A Report on the Adult Entertainment Industry." 2005.

⁴ Jerry Ropelato. "2006 & 2005 US Pornography Industry Revenue Statistics." *TopTenREVIEWS*. 2006. Web. Nov. 17 2009. <<http://internet-filter-review.toptenreviews.com/internet-pornography-statistics.html>>.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ David Cay Johnston. "Indications of a Slowdown in the Sex Entertainment Trade." *New York Times*, 4 Jan 2007. Web. 17 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/01/04/business/media/04porn.html?pagewanted=print>>.

⁷ Matt Richtel. "For Pornographers, Internet's Virtues Turn to Vices." *New York Times*, 2 June 2007. Web. 17 Nov. 2009. <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/02/technology/02porn.html?_r=1&oref=slogin>.

If this statistic is accurate, then the adult industry brings in more than the NFL, NBA, and Major League Baseball combined.

Adult Movies Released:

- From 1991 to 1997, the number of new hard-core titles released each year increased by 500%.⁸
- In 2002, adult video and DVD rentals and sales in the U.S. accounted for 29.1% of the gross income in stores that carry both mainstream and adult products, for a volume of over \$3.95 billion; this figure includes transactions in retail outlets but does not include sales through mail order or the Internet.⁹
- In 2004, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) estimated that 40% of the nation's hotels offer adult movie options, and adult movies account for about 90% of pay-per-view revenue.¹⁰
- In 2005, the Video Software Dealers Association (VSDA) estimated that almost 42% of the 60,000 home video retail outlets in the United States (25,000) carry adult titles.¹¹
- In 2005, Kagan Research stated that satellite and cable operators earn just under \$800 million a year from adult movie subscriptions and pay-per-view orders, which is roughly 40% of pay-TV on-demand revenue.¹²
- In 2006, 7,000 new adult movies were released on DVD.¹³

Internet Porn Revenues:

- “*The adult Internet is the fastest expanding segment of the U.S. adult entertainment market.*” (*Adult Entertainment in America, State of the Industry Report*, 2006).¹⁴
- Internet porn is a \$3-billion-a-year American industry.¹⁵
- In 2002, the *Frontline* documentary “American Porn” interviewed both Larry Flynt, founder of *Hustler* Magazine, and Danni Ashe, a former stripper and owner of a multi-million dollar porn franchise and then holder of the Guinness World Record for most downloaded woman on the Web; both Flynt and Ashe credit the 1990s explosion of adult material to the ease of viewing and ordering porn from the Internet.¹⁶
- In 2001, the Online Computer Library Center's annual review found 74,000 adult websites accounting for 2% of sites on the net, and together they brought in profits of more than \$1 billion; many were small scale, with half making \$20,000 a year.¹⁷

⁸ Eric Schlosser. “The Business of Pornography.” *US News & World Report*, 2 February 1997. Web. 17 Nov. 2009. <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/biztech/articles/970210/archive_006163.htm>.

⁹ Free Speech Coalition. “White Paper 2005: A Report on the Adult Entertainment Industry,” 2005, *Docstat*. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/6117965/Free-Speech-Coalition-WHITE-PAPER-A-Report-on-the>>.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Matt Richtel. “In Raw World of Sex Movies, High Definition Could Be a View Too Real.” *New York Times*, 22 Jan. 2007. Web. 17 Nov. 2009. <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/01/22/business/media/22porn.html?_r=1>.

¹⁴ Free Speech Coalition. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. “<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/6117965/Free-Speech-Coalition-WHITE-PAPER-A-Report-on-the> 2006>.”

¹⁵ Jon Mooallem. “A Disciplined Business.” *New York Times*, 29 April 2007. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/04/29/magazine/29kink.t.html>>.

¹⁶ Frontline. Intro. to “American Porn,” 7 February 2002. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/porn/etc/synopsis.html>>.

¹⁷ Sara Gaines. “Why sex still leads the net.” <*Guardian.co.uk*>, 28 Feb. 2002. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2002/feb/28/onlinesupplement.newmedia>>.

- In 2006, revenue from online subscriptions and sales was \$2.8 billion, up from \$2.5 billion in 2005, according to estimates from Adult Video Network.¹⁸

Amount of Pornography on the Web:

There are millions of websites, each of which can host dozens or hundreds of Web pages.

*“It seems so obvious: If we invent a machine, the first thing we are going to do—after making a profit—is use it to watch porn. When the projector was invented roughly a century ago, the first movies were not of damsels in distress tied to train tracks or Charlie Chaplin-style slapsticks; they were stilted porn shorts called stag films. VHS became the dominant standard for VCRs largely because Sony wouldn’t allow pornographers to use Betamax; the movie industry followed porn’s lead. DVDs, the Internet, cell phones. you name it, pornography planted its big flag there first, or at least shortly thereafter”*¹⁹ (Damon Brown, author of *Porn and Pong*).

According to the trade association of the adult entertainment industry, in 2000, 1% of American websites were adult in nature but accounted for almost 40% of all Internet traffic.²⁰

In 2000, 60% of websites visited on the Internet were sexual in nature.²¹

In 2001, there were 70,000²² to 74,000²³ adult pay websites (each site with many pages).

The Nation Research Council reported in 2002:²⁴

- 74% of commercial pornography sites displayed free teaser porn images on the homepage, often porn banner ads.
- 66% did not include a warning of adult content.
- 25% prevented users from exiting the site (this is called mousetrapping)
- Only 3% required adult verification.
- The two largest individual buyers of bandwidth were U.S. firms in the adult online industry.

¹⁸ Matt Richtel. “For Pornographers, Internet’s virtues Turn to Vices.” *New York Times, Technology*, 2 June 2007. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/06/02/technology/02porn.html?_r=1&oref=slogin>.

¹⁹ Damon Brown. Weblog: *damonbrown, Music, Tech and Sex*. “PCs in Ecstasy: The Evolution of Sex in PC Games (Computer Games Magazine).” Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://damonbrown.net/2006/05/01/pcs-in-ecstasy-the-evolution-of-sex-in-pc-games-computer-games-magazine/>>.

²⁰ Free Speech Coalition. “White Paper: Report on the Adult Entertainment Industry” 2005, *Docstat*. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/6117965/Free-Speech-Coalition-WHITE-PAPER-A-Report-on-the>>.

²¹ Washington Times. “MSNBC-Stanford-Duquesne Study,” 26 Jan. 2000. Qtd. in “Internet Safety & Children.” *Ut-Dallas Police Department Crime Prevention*, Ppt. Presentation, 12 Oct. 2008. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.utdallas.edu/police/documents/crimeprevention/Internet%20Safety%20&%20Children.pdf>>.

²² Rich Frank. “Naked capitalists: There’s no Business like Porn Business.” *New York Times*, 20 May 2001. *New York Times Magazine*. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/05/20/magazine/20PORN.html>>.

²³ Sara Gaines. “Why sex still leads the net.” *The guardian: Guardian.co.uk*, 28 Feb. 2002. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2002/feb/28/onlinesupplement.newmedia>>.

²⁴ National Research Council Report, 2002. Qtd. by Department of Justice. “Obscenity: Pervasiveness, Threat and Harms.” Ppt. Presentation by Donna Rice Hughes 2002. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.bing.com/search?q=justice+department+obscenity+pervasiveness+threat+and+harms+donna+rice+hughes&go=&form=QBLH&qsn=>>.

In 2002, there were 100,000 adult websites in the U.S. and globally there were about 400,000 for-profit adult sites (each with many pages).²⁵

In September 2003, the N2H2 database contained 260 million adult Web pages. This represented an almost 20-fold increase since 1998.²⁶

In December 2003, the Florida Family Association provided an exhaustive report to the United States Department of Justice. Their special software program, *PornCrawler*, identified 297 million porn links (separate porn images) on the Internet. It also identified twenty U.S. companies responsible for 70% of these images.

In 2004 there were 420 million Web pages of porn from nearly 1.6 million websites, 17 times greater than it was in 2000.²⁷ It is believed that the majority of these websites are owned by less than 50 companies.²⁸

Covenant Eyes has over 60,000 users worldwide. In a given month, Covenant Eyes will track and score over 1 billion URLs. Of these, about 3 million (3/1000) are given a score of 15 or higher (meaning that the URL is questionable or mature). About 3 million are given a score of 10-14 (somewhat mature or questionable). Given that the average Covenant Eyes user is actively seeking to avoid pornography or sexually charged images online, this tells us something about the content of the Internet even for someone who is trying to be careful about online browsing.

Internet Porn Viewers:

“Porn doesn't have a demographic—it goes across all demographics.” (Paul Fishbein, founder of *Adult Video News*, an American trade journal).²⁹

According to a 2009 survey commissioned by Morality in Media, Inc. (An American interfaith organization) conducted by Harris Interactive:³⁰

- 76% of U.S. adults disagree that viewing hardcore adult pornography on the Internet is morally acceptable; 74% disagree that “viewing hardcore adult pornography on the Internet provides, generally, harmless entertainment;” 67% disagree with the following two statements: 1) viewing hardcore pornography on the Internet is morally acceptable; and 2) such viewing provides, generally, harmless entertainment. Only 10% agree with both statements.

²⁵ National Research Academies. 2 May 2002. *Office of News and Public Information*, “News.” Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=10261>>.

²⁶ Robyn Greenspan. *N2H2 Data*, qtd. in “Porn Pages Reach 260 Million.” 25 Sept. 2003. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.internetnews.com/bus-news/article.php/3083001>>.

²⁷ Jennifer Davies and David Washburn. “San Diego's Adult Entertainment goes Uptown, Upscale and Online (first of two parts).” <*SignOnSanDiego.com*>, 18 Oct. 2004. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <<http://justfixit.uniontrib.com/news/metro/20041018-9999-lz1n18adult.html>>.

²⁸ Jan LaRue. “Obscenity and the First Amendment.” Statement: *Summit on Pornography*, Rayburn House Office Building, 19 May 2005. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.cwfa.org/images/content/larue051905.pdf>>.

²⁹ Rich Frank. “Naked Capitalists: There's no Business like Porn Business.” *New York Times*, 20 May 2001, *New York Times Magazine*. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/05/20/magazine/20PORN.html>>.

³⁰ Robert Peters. “Overall, About Two Thirds of U.S. Adults Disagree that Viewing Hardcore Adult Pornography on the Internet is ‘Morally Acceptable’ and that Such Viewing ‘Provides, Generally, Harmless Entertainment.’” *ChristianNewsWire*, 28 Oct. *Christian Newswire*, New York. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.christiannewswire.com/news/7947511957.html>>.

- Eighty 80% of Republicans, 64% of Independents, and 59% of Democrats disagree with both statements; 69% of whites, 74% of Hispanics, and 53% of African Americans disagree with both statements; 69% of married adults and 61% of single adults (three-fifths) disagree with both statements; adults who have children in the home (68%) are more likely to disagree with both statements than those who do not have children (56%).

In 2008, according to research done by Kirk Doran, Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Notre Dame:³¹

- 14% of the online population of America visit adult sites and spend an average of 6.5 minutes per visit.
- 80% to 90% of these people only access *free* pornographic material.
- The remaining 3 million Americans who *pay* for Internet pornography pay an average of \$61 per month; this generates \$2.5 billion in annual revenues for the Internet porn industry.

According to a report in *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Ben Edleman studied a list of zip codes associated with all credit card subscriptions for a top adult entertainment seller for about two years, 2006-2008.³²

- There were *higher percentages* of subscriptions to porn sites in zip codes that . . .
 - Are more urban than rural.
 - Have experienced an increase in higher than average household income
 - Have a greater density of young people (age 15-24).
 - Have a higher proportion of people with undergraduate degrees.
 - Have higher measures of social capital (i.e. more people who donate blood, engage in volunteer activities, or participate in community projects).
 - Have enacted conservative legislation on sexuality (such as “defense of marriage” amendments) or have conservative positions on religion, gender roles, and sexuality.
- There were *lower percentages* of subscriptions to porn sites in zip codes that . . .
 - Have experienced an increase in marriage rates and divorce rates.
 - Have a higher percentage of graduate degrees.
 - Have experienced a higher percentage increase of elderly people (65+).
- There was *no significant statistical increase or decrease* in subscriptions to porn sites based on . . .
 - Voting for the 2004 presidential elections.
 - Regions where more people report regularly attending religious services (however, in such regions, a statistically significant smaller proportion of subscriptions are initiated on Sunday, compared with other regions).
- The states with the most subscriptions (per thousand home broadband users, relative to subscription rates predicted, based on demographics) are:
 - Utah
 - Florida
 - Alaska
 - Mississippi

³¹ Kirk Doran. “The Economics of Pornography.” Presented at “Social Costs of Pornography,” Princeton U., 11-13 Dec. 2008. Witherspoon Institute; Institute for the Psychological Sciences; Social Trends Institute. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <http://www.winst.org/family_marriage_and_democracy/social_costs_of_pornography/Doran%20-%20%20Economics%20of%20Pornography.pdf>.

³² Benjamin Edleman. “Red Light States: Who Buys Online Adult Entertainment?” *Journal of Economic Perspectives* Vol. 23, Num. 1, Winter 2009, pgs.209-220. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. < <http://people.hbs.edu/bedelman/papers/redlightstates.pdf>>.

- Hawaii
- West Virginia
- Arkansas
- Oklahoma
- North Dakota
- Maine

The number one search term used on search engine sites is “sex.” Users searched for “sex” more than other terms, such as “games, travel, music, jokes, cars, weather, health,” and “jobs” combined. “Pornography/porno/porn” was the fourth-most searched for subject. Also falling within the top 20 search terms were “nude” (including “nudes”), “xxx, playboy,” and “erotic stories” (including “erotica”).³³

According to a survey published in the *Journal of the American Psychological Association*, 86% of men are likely to click on Internet sex sites if given the opportunity.³⁴

In 2000, as many as 25 million Americans spent 1 to 10 hours per week viewing Internet pornography, and as many as 4.7 million spent over 11 hours per week viewing Internet pornography.³⁵

A 2001 Forrester Research report claimed the average age of a male visitor to an adult web page is 41 and has an annual income of \$60,000. According to the same report, 19% of North American users were regular visitors to adult content sites. Of that 19%, approximately 25% were women, 46% were married, and 33% had children.³⁶

In August 2003, an estimated 34 million people visited adult entertainment sites—about 25% of Internet users in the U.S. In September 2003, more than 32 million unique individuals visited a porn site. Nearly 22.8 million of them were male (71%), while 9.4 million adult site visitors were female (29%).³⁷

According to comScore Media Metrix:

- 71.9 million visits were made to adult sites in August 2005, reaching 42.7 percent of the Internet audience.
- 63.4 million unique visits were made to adult websites in December of 2005, reaching 37.2% of the Internet audience.

³³ Geoff Nicholson. Alexa Research, 14 Feb. 2009. Qtd in “Web Surfers Prefer sex over MP3!” <*SharewareMusicMachine.com*>., 23 March 2001. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.hitsquad.com/smm/news/773/#body>>.

³⁴ Mark Kastleman. *The Drug of the New Millennium*, August 2001, pg. 3, Granite Pub. Co., Columbus, NC.

³⁵ MSNBC/Stanford/Duquesne Study, 26 Jan. 2000. Qtd. in U.S. *Senate Hearing*. “Keeping Children Safe from Internet Predators.” *Subcommittee on Children and Families*, 28 March 2000. Ppt. by Donna Rice Hughes. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.bing.com/search?q=stanford+msnbc+duquesne+study+viewing+internet+porn+washington+times+Jan+26+2000&go=&form=QBRE&q=n>>.

³⁶ Free Speech Coalition. “White Paper: Report on the Adult Entertainment Industry,” 2005, *Docstat*. Web. 23 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/6117965/Free-Speech-Coalition-WHITE-PAPER-A-Report-on-the>>.

³⁷ Nielsen/Net Ratings, 2003. Qtd. in “Internet Pornography Statistics,” *My Kids Browser*. Web. 24 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.mykidsbrowser.com/internet-pornography-statistics.php>>.

Porn and the Performer:

In 2008, Shelley Lubben, founder of the Pink Cross Foundation, reported:³⁸

- Lobbyist Bill Lyon of the Free Speech Coalition (representing 900 companies in the porn business) reported to 60 Minutes television that the porn industry employs 12,000 people in California and pays the state \$36 million in taxes per year
- Only 17% of performers use condoms in heterosexual adult films; in 2004, only two of the 200 adult film companies required the use of condoms
- One male pornographic performer, Rocco (600 films and 3,000 women), said: “Every professional in the porn-world has herpes, male or female.”
- Dr. Sharon Mitchell confirms the STD prevalence in an interview with *Court TV*, in which she states: “66% of porn performers have Herpes, 12-28% have sexually transmitted diseases, and 7% have HIV.”
- Porn actress Erin Moore admits, “the drugs we binged on were Ecstasy, Cocaine, Marijuana, Xanax, Valium, Vicodin and alcohol.”
- Tanya Burleson, formerly known as Jersey Jaxin, says, “Guys are punching you in the face. You get ripped. Your insides can come out of you. It’s never ending. You’re viewed as an object—not as a human with a spirit. People do drugs because they can’t deal with the way they’re being treated.”

In 2004, Dr. Mary Anne Layden reported before a Senate subcommittee: “*Once [the pornography actresses] are in the industry they have high rates of substance abuse, typically alcohol and cocaine, depression, borderline personality disorder. . . . The experience I find most common among the performers is that they have to be drunk, high or dissociated in order to go to work. Their work environment is particularly toxic. . . . The terrible work life of the pornography performer is often followed by an equally terrible home life. They have an increased risk of sexually transmitted disease including HIV, domestic violence and have about a 25% chance of making a marriage that lasts as long as 3 years.*”³⁹

In 1997, Eric Schlosser reported, “*The highest-paid performers, the actresses with exclusive contracts, earn between \$80,000 and \$100,000 a year for doing about 20 sex scenes and making a dozen or so personal appearances. Only a handful of actresses—perhaps 10 to 15—are signed to such contracts. Other leading stars are paid roughly \$1,000 per scene. The vast majority of porn actresses are ‘B girls,’ who earn about \$300 a scene. They typically try to do two scenes a day, four or five times a week. At the moment, there is an oversupply of women in Southern California hoping to enter the porn industry. Overtime is a thing of the past, and some newcomers will work for \$150 a scene.*”⁴⁰

³⁸ Shelly Lubben. Statistics, *comScore Media Metrix*, 28 Oct. 2008. Qtd. by Luke Gilkerson in “Ex-Porn Star Tells the Truth About the Porn Industry.” Weblog *Breaking Free*, 28 Oct. 2008. Web. 24 Nov. 2009.
<<http://www.covenanteyes.com/blog/2008/10/28/ex-porn-star-tells-the-truth-about-the-porn-industry/>>.

³⁹ Mary Anne Layden. “The Science Behind Pornography Addiction,” 18 Nov. 2004. Reported in U.S Senate Hearings: *U. S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation*. Web. 24 Nov. 2009.
<http://commerce.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Testimony&Hearing_ID=e8088f9f-d8d2-4e82-b012-46337c6f9456&Witness_ID=9dfce6ca-839f-431f-97ed-3a88432ae956>.

⁴⁰ Eric Schlosser. “The Business of Pornography,” 2 Feb. 1997, *US News & World Report*, *USNEWS.COM*; *Money & Business*. Web. 25 Nov. 2009. <http://www.usnews.com/usnews/biztech/articles/970210/archive_006163_10.htm>.

Internet Porn and its Effects on Marriage:

According to the *Journal of Adolescent Health*, prolonged exposure to pornography leads to:

- An exaggerated perception of sexual activity in society
- Diminished trust between intimate couples
- The abandonment of the hope of sexual monogamy
- Belief that promiscuity is the natural state
- Belief that abstinence and sexual inactivity are unhealthy
- Cynicism about love or the need for affection between sexual partners
- Belief that marriage is sexually confining
- Lack of attraction to family and child-raising⁴¹

According to sociologist Jill Manning, the research indicates pornography consumption is associated with the following six trends, among others:

1. Increased marital distress, and risk of separation and divorce
2. Decreased marital intimacy and sexual satisfaction
3. Infidelity
4. Increased appetite for more graphic types of pornography and sexual activity associated with abusive, illegal or unsafe practices
5. Devaluation of monogamy, marriage and child rearing
6. An increasing number of people struggling with compulsive and addictive sexual behavior⁴²

In a press release from the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers (divorce lawyers) reported that the most salient factors present in divorce cases are as follows:⁴³

- 68% of the divorces involved one party meeting a new lover over the Internet.
- 56% involved one party having “an obsessive interest in pornographic websites.”
- 47% involved spending excessive time on the computer.
- 33% involved excessive time spent speaking in chat rooms.

In 2003, a Focus on the Family poll showed 47% percent of families said pornography is a problem in their home.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Dolf Zillmann. “Influence of Unrestrained Access to Erotica on Adolescents’ and Young Adults’ Dispositions toward Sexuality.” *Journal of Adolescent Health*, Vol. 27, Iss. 2, Supp. 1, pgs. 41-44), Aug. 2000. Abstract: *ScienceDirect*. Web. 25 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6T80-40RTM34-8/2/d8568349f3984dbaa02fbfd7a5f1a09>>.

⁴² Jill Manning, Testimony. “Hearing on Pornography’s Impact on Marriage & the Family,” 10 Nov. 2005. U.S. Senate Hearing: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, Committee on Judiciary, 10 Nov 2005. Web. 25 Nov. 2009. <http://judiciary.senate.gov/hearings/testimony.cfm?renderforprint=1&id=1674&wit_id=4826>. <<http://www.bing.com/search?q=jill+manning+subcommittee+on+constitution%2C+civil+rights%2C+committee+on+judiciary%2C+united+states+senate&go=&form=QBLH&qs=n>>. Web Ppt. 25 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.namb.net/atf/cf/%7BCDA250E8-8866-4236-9A0C-C646DE153446%7D/MANNING.PPT>>.

⁴³ Patrick F. Fagan. Qtd in “The Effects of Pornography on Individuals, Marriage, Family and Community.” Marriage & Religioius Inst., Family Research Council., Love & Responsibility Project: Center for Study of Catholic Higher Ed. *Scribd*. Web. 11 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.scribd.com/doc/23930556/The-Effects-of-Pornography-on-Individuals-Marriage-Family-and-Community>>.

⁴⁴ Rebecca Grace. Focus on the Family Poll, Oct. 2003. Qtd. in “When Dad Falls: A Family’s Ordeal with Pornography.” *Agape Press*. Web. 25 Nov. 2009. <<http://www.crosswalk.com/1284103/>>.

In 2004, 42% of surveyed adults indicated that their partner's use of pornography made them feel insecure, and 41% admitted that they felt less attractive due to their partner's pornography use.⁴⁵

A brief survey on the effects of cybersex shows how wives of porn users develop deep psychological wounds, reporting feelings of betrayal, loss, depression, mistrust, devastation, anger, and sexual inadequacy. The same survey shows more than half of those engaged in cybersex lost interest in sexual intercourse, and one third of their partners lost interest as well.⁴⁶

"I have also seen in my clinical experience that pornography damages the sexual performance of the viewers. Pornography viewers tend to have problems with premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction. Having spent so much time in unnatural sexual experiences with paper, celluloid and cyberspace, they seem to find it difficult to have sex with a real human being. Pornography is raising their expectation and demand for types and amounts of sexual experiences; at the same time it is reducing their ability to experience sex." (Dr. MaryAnne Layden)⁴⁷

*"Should pornography sufficiently arouse a biologically determined male predisposition for polygamy, then its informational system may be contributing to contemporary male frustration and even aggressivity toward the female in general and monogamous patterns of sexuality in particular. It may be argued that if the visual data of pornography encourages distrust of female sexual fidelity and a distorted perception of female personhood, such data could encourage disdain and/or animosity toward heterosexual comradeship and the value of such comradeship for individual and social solvency."*⁴⁸

The Internet, Pornography, and Teens:

"Never before in the history of telecommunications media in the United States has so much indecent (and obscene) material been so easily accessible by so many minors in so many American homes with so few restrictions." (U.S. Department of Justice)⁴⁹

In 2007, a study from Grunwald Associates, LLC, in cooperation with the National School Boards Association reported:⁵⁰

⁴⁵ Mark A. Yarhouse. Marriage Related Research. *Christian Counseling Today*. 2004 Vol. 12, No. 1.

⁴⁶ Jennifer P. Schneider. "Effects of Cybersex Addiction on the Family: Results of a Survey," *Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity* 7, 2000, Pgs. 31-58. Web. 11 Dec. 2009. <http://www.jenniferschneider.com/articles/cybersex_family.html>.

⁴⁷ MaryAnne Layden. U.S. Senate Testimony. "Hearing on the Brain Science Behind Pornography Addiction and the Effects of Addiction on Families and Communities." 18 Nov. 2004. Qtd. in "Providing How-to and Self-help Information for Women Seeking Answers & Emotional Pain Relief Because of His Narcissism, Addictions, & Abuse." <[NarcissismAddictionsAbuse.com](http://www.narcissismaddictionsabuse.com)>. *Benefiting Women, LLC*. Web. 3 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.narcissismaddictionsabuse.com/Toxicity%20of%20Pornography.html>>.

⁴⁸ Joseph Shepher & Judith Reisman. "Pornography: A Sociobiological Attempt at Understanding." *Ethology and Sociobiology*. Vol. 6, Iss. 2. 1985 pgs. 103-114. Web. 3 Dec. 2009. <http://www.drjudithreisman.com/archives/Ethology_.pdf>.

⁴⁹ U.S. Department of Justice. Post Hearing Memorandum of Points and Authorities, at 1, *ACLU v. Reno*, 929 F. Supp. 824, 1996.

⁵⁰ National School Boards Association, Grunwald Associates LLC., Microsoft, Newscorp & Verizon. "Online Social Networking and Education: Study Reports on New Generations Social and Creative Interconnected Lifestyles." *Robin Good, Ed. Luigi Canali De Rossi*. Web. 3 Dec. 2009. <http://www.masternewmedia.org/learning_educational_technologies/social-networking/social-networking-in-education-survey-on-new-generations-social-creative-and-interconnected-lifestyles-NSBA-20071109.htm>.

- Nine to seventeen year-olds spend about 9 hours a week on online social networking activities (compared to about 10 hours watching TV).
- 96% of students with online access report that they use social networking technologies (chat, text messaging, blogging, online communities, etc.).
- 71% say they use social networking tools at least weekly.

According to an anonymous survey published in the *Journal of Adolescent Health* in August 2009:⁵¹

- 96% of teens interviewed had Internet access, and 55.4% reported that they had visited a sexually explicit website.
- Adolescents exposed to these sites are more likely to have multiple lifetime sexual partners, more likely to have had more than one sexual partner in the last 3 months, and more likely to have used alcohol or other substances at last sexual encounter.

Representatives from the pornography industry told Congress' COPA Commission that as much as 20 to 30 percent of the traffic to some pornographic websites come from children.⁵²

According to a study done by Symantec, after scanning 3.5 million online searches done between February 2008 and July 2009, "sex" was the 4th most used term; "porn" was the 6th. This reflects searches done by children in households that use OnlineFamily.Norton.⁵³

According to research from Family Safe Media, the largest group of viewers of Internet porn is children between ages 12 and 17.⁵⁴

According to a study cited in the *Washington Post*, more than 11 million teenagers view Internet pornography on a regular basis.⁵⁵

Peer-to-peer file sharing is becoming a very common way to access pornography. Aside from the illegal uses of 'Peer to Peer' (P2P), such as downloading copyrighted music and software and the potential spread of viruses, it is estimated that 35% of all P2P downloads are related to pornographic material.⁵⁶

"Research reveals many systemic effects of Internet pornography that are undermining an already vulnerable culture of marriage and family. Even more disturbing is the fact that the first Internet generations have not reached full-maturity, so the upper-limits of this impact have yet to be realized" (Jill Manning, Sociologist).⁵⁷

⁵¹ *Journal of Adolescent Health*, Society for Adolescent Medicine. "Exposure to Sexually Explicit Web Sites and Adolescent Sexual Attitudes and Behaviors," Vol. 45, Iss. 2, Pg. 156. Web. 3 Dec 2009. < <http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X%2808%2900658-7/abstract>>.

⁵² Dick Thornburgh & Herbert S. Lin, Eds. "Youth, Pornography and the Internet." *Committee to Study Tools and Strategies for Protecting Kids from Pornography and their Applicability to Other Inappropriate Internet Content; Computer Science and Telecommunications Board; National Research Council*, Washington, D.C. National Academies Press, 2002, P. 78. Web. 3 Dec. 2009. <http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=10261&page=R1>.

⁵³ BBC News. "Kids Top Searches Include 'Porn.'" 12 August 2009. Web. 3 Dec. 2009. <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/8197143.stm>>.

⁵⁴ Family Safe Media Statistics. Qtd. at *Alabama Policy Institute*. "Internet Pornography: Facts and Figures." Web. 3 Dec. 2009. < <http://www.alabamapolicyinstitute.org/issues/gti/issue.php?issueID=311&guideMainID=21>>.

⁵⁵ Ed Vitagliano. Qtd. in *American Family Association Journal*. "Caught! Online Porn, Predators Threaten Children, Teens." Jan. 2007. Web. 3 Dec 2009. <<http://www.afajournal.org/2007/january/0107caught.asp>>.

⁵⁶ Jerry Ropelato. *TopTenREVIEWS* 2008. "P2P Networking – Kids Know! Do Mom and Dad?" Web. 3 Dec. 2009. <<http://internet-filter-review.toptenreviews.com/peer-to-peer-file-sharing.html>>.

When a child or adolescent is directly exposed to pornography the following effects have been documented:

1. Lasting negative or traumatic emotional responses.
2. Earlier onset of first sexual intercourse, thereby increasing the risk of STD's over the lifespan.
3. The belief that superior sexual satisfaction is attainable without having affection for one's partner, thereby reinforcing the commoditization of sex and the objectification of humans.
4. The belief that being married or having a family are unattractive prospects.
5. Increased risk for developing sexual compulsions and addictive behavior.
6. Increased risk of exposure to incorrect information about human sexuality long before a minor is able to contextualize this information in ways an adult brain could.
7. And overestimating the prevalence of less common practices (e.g., group sex, bestiality, or sadomasochistic activity).⁵⁸

In 1999, Yankelovich Partners, a leader in generational marketing, concluded:⁵⁹

- 31% of kids age 10-17 from households with computers (and 24% of all children aged 10 to 17) said they had seen a pornographic web site.
- 91% of the first exposure by a teen to pornography was during benign activities such as research for school projects or surfing the Web for other information.

In 2001, a study by the Kaiser Family Foundation discovered among all online youth ages 15-17:⁶⁰

- 70% say they have accidentally stumbled across pornography online.
- 9% say this happens very often.
- 14% somewhat often.
- and 47% not too often.

In 2001, a study by social psychologists at the London School of Economics showed that 9 out of 10 children (ages 11 to 16) had viewed pornography on the internet.⁶¹

The Youth Internet Safety Survey released a report in 1999 (YISS-1) and 2006 (YISS-2). According to the YISS-2,⁶² there is a documented increase in the proportion of youth Internet users reporting unwanted exposure to pornography.⁶³

⁵⁷ Jill Manning. Testimony: U.S Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 10 Nov. 2005. "Why the Government Should Care about Pornography." Web. 3 Dec. 2009.
<<http://www.bing.com/search?q=Jill+manning+research+sociologist+byu+pornography+full+maturity+upper+limits&go=&form=QBLH&q&qs=n>>.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Study by Yankelovich Partners Inc., Sept. 1999. Qtd. by *Proven Men Ministries, LTD.* <www.ProvenMen.org>. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<<http://www.provenmen.org/framework/index.php?page=need>>.

⁶⁰ Victoria Ridout. "How Young People Use the Internet for Health Information. *Generation Rx.com*. Henry Kaiser Family Foundation Survey, Dec. 2001. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<<http://www.kff.org/entmedia/loader.cfm?url=/commonspot/security/getfile.cfm&PageID=13719>>.

⁶¹ Sara Gaines. "Why Sex Still Leads the Net," 28 Feb. 2002. *The Guardian*. <[Guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)>. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<<http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2002/feb/28/onlinesupplement.newmedia>>.

⁶² Kimberly J. Mitchell, Janis Wolak. & David Finkelhor. "Trends in Youth: Reports of Sexual Solicitations, Harassment and Unwanted Exposure to Pornography on the Internet." *Journal of Adolescent Health*. Crimes against Children Research Center, U. of N. Hampshire, Durham, NH, Feb. 2007, Vol. 40, Iss. 2, Pgs. 116-126. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<<http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV135.pdf>>.

⁶³ Ibid.

A 2005 study by computer science professors Maryam Kamvar and Shumeet Baluja (associated with Google) found that more than 20% of all mobile phone queries and 5% of personal digital assistant queries were searches for adult entertainment.⁶⁴

A study of 2,305 adolescents found sexually explicit Internet material significantly increased uncertainties about sexuality, and increased favorable attitudes toward uncommitted sexual exploration.⁶⁵

A study of youth between the ages of 10 and 17 concluded that there is a significant relationship between frequent porn use and feelings of loneliness and major depression.⁶⁶

What can a parent do? – “A warm and communicative parent–child relationship is the most important factor. In addition, open parent–child channels for communicating about sexual and media experiences, sex education at home or school, and parental participation with children on the Internet are constructive influences. Finally, for boys already at risk for antisocial behavior, parents should carefully monitor and severely limit access to pornography on file-sharing networks and elsewhere.”⁶⁷

Teens and Sexting:

In a survey (2008) of teens and young adults done by the National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy and CosmoGirl.com:⁶⁸

- 20% of teens overall have sent or posted nude or seminude pictures or videos of themselves.
- 39% of teens are sending or posting sexually *suggestive* messages.
- 71% of teen girls and 67% of teen guys who have sent or posted sexually suggestive content say they have sent/posted this content to a boyfriend/girlfriend.
- 21% of teen girls and 39% of teen boys say they have sent such content to someone with whom they wanted to date or ‘hook up.’
- 15% of teens who have sent or posted nude/seminude images of themselves say they have done so to someone they only knew online.
- 51% of teen girls say pressure from a guy is a reason girls send sexy messages or images; only 18% of teen boys cited pressure from female counterparts as a reason.

⁶⁴ Maryam Kamvar & Shumeet Baluja. “A Large Scale Study of Wireless Search Behavior; Google Mobile Search.” Google Inc., Columbia U. & Carnegie Mellon U. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <http://www1.cs.columbia.edu/~mkamvar/publications/CHI_06.pdf>.

⁶⁵ Peter Jochen and Patti M. Valkenburg. “Adolescents’ Exposure to Online Sexually Explicit Material, Sexual Uncertainty, and Attitudes Toward Uncommitted Sexual Exploration: Is There a Link?” *Communication Research*, 35, 2008, Pgs. 579-601. *Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Communication Association, TBA, San Francisco, CA, May 23, 2007.* Net. 11 Dec. 2009, *Allacademic* research. <http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p169952_index.html>.

⁶⁶ Michele L. Ybarra and Kimberly J. Mitchell. “Exposure to Internet Pornography among Children and Adolescents: A National Survey,” *CyberPsychology & Behavior*, 8, 2005, Pgs. 473-86, Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. Web. 11 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/jvq/CV76.pdf>>.

⁶⁷ Patricia M. Greenfield. “Inadvertent Exposure to Pornography on the Internet: Implications of Peer-to-Peer File-Sharing Networks for Child Development and Families,” Nov. / Dec. 2004, *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, Vol. 25, Iss. 6, Pgs. 741-750. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. *Science Direct, Elsevier: Applied Developmental Psychology*. <<http://www.center-school.org/pko/documents/Inadvertentexposure.pdf>>.

⁶⁸ Survey: “Sex and Tech.” *National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy & <Cosmogirl.com>*. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/SEXTECH/PDF/SexTech_Summary.pdf>.

- 23% of teen girls and 24% of teen boys say they were pressured by friends to send or post sexual content.
- 66% of teen girls and 60% of teen boys who have sent sexually suggestive content say they did so to be “fun or flirtatious” (this was their most common reason for sending sexy content).
- 40% of teen girls who have sent sexually suggestive content said they sent sexually suggestive messages or images as “a joke.”
- 34% of teen girls who have sent sexually suggestive content say they sent/posted sexually suggestive content to “feel sexy.”
- Among teen girls, 38% say they have had sexually suggestive text messages or emails—originally meant for someone else—shared with them, and 25% say they have had nude or semi-nude images—originally meant for someone else—shared with them.
- Among teen boys, 39% say they have had sexually suggestive text messages or emails—originally meant for someone else—shared with them, and 33% of teen boys say they have had nude or semi-nude images—originally meant for someone else—shared with them.

Internet Porn and College Students:

“What can be considered established is that frequent exposure of young adults (i.e., mostly students in their first year of college) to readily available erotica, explicit and graphic, but devoid of coercion, fosters a rapid overcoming of adverse reactions such as feelings of guilt, repulsion, and disgust, and an equally rapid development of unhindered enjoyment reactions. Prolonged exposure leads to habituation of excitatory reactions, however. Enjoyment diminishes as a result, and the consumption of novel materials (i.e., erotica depicting less common sexual behaviors) becomes necessary to sustain enjoyment reactions of acceptable intensity. This excitatory habituation constitutes the first phase in habituation paradigms of sexual deviancy.”⁶⁹

In 2009, Michael Leahy released results of a survey of 29,000 individuals at North American universities. This was published in *Porn University: What College Students Are Really Saying About Sex on Campus*.⁷⁰

- 51% of male students and 32% of female students first viewed pornography before teenage years (12 and younger).
- 35% of all students’ first exposure was Internet or computer-based (compared to 32% from magazines, 13% from VHS or DVD, and 18% from Cable or pay-per-view).
- 51% of male students and 16% of female students spend less than 5 hours per week online for sex.
- 11% of male students and 1% of female students spend 5-20 hours a week online for Internet sex.
- 36% of male students and 82% of female students say they don’t spend *any* time online for Internet sex..
- 42% of male students and 20% of women said they regularly read romance novels, sexually explicit magazines, or regularly visited sexually explicit websites or chat rooms.

A study conducted in 2007 by researchers at Brigham Young University found that 21% of male college students view pornography “every day or almost every day,” and another 27% view pornography “1 or 2 days a week.”⁷¹

⁶⁹ Bryant D. Zillmann. “Pornography: Models of Effects on Sexual Deviancy.” *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Deviant Behavior*, New York, 2000, Taylor & Francis.

⁷⁰ Michael Leahy. *Porn University: What College Students Are Really Saying About Sex on Campus*, Pgs. 154-155, 2009, Northfield Pub., Chicago.

A study of adolescents shows that a steady use of pornography frequently leads to cheating on one's girlfriend, and a greater tolerance of more novel and bizarre sexual material.⁷²

Of more than 2,500 university and college students polled across Canada, 87% are having sex over instant messenger, webcams or the telephone, according to results of a national survey released in early 2006.⁷³

In surveys done by Covenant Eyes staff with deans of men, university RAs, and university chaplains, the number of men who struggle with watching Internet porn nearly always approaches 100%.

Porn at Work:

In 2003, a study of 474 human resource professionals conducted by Business & Legal Reports concluded:⁷⁴

- Two-thirds said they have discovered pornography on employee computers.
- 43% of these said they had found such material more than once.

In 2004, a survey conducted by Queen's University in Belfast of 350 businesses in the U.S., U.K. and Australia showed:⁷⁵

- 28% said they had downloaded sexually explicit content from the Web while on the job.
- Half of all workers said they had been exposed to sexually explicit material by co-workers.
- The survey found abuse to be slightly higher in organizations with more than 500 employees.

According to a study by *The Industry Standard*, 70% of Internet porn traffic occurs between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., when most people are at work.⁷⁶

In 2000, Websense Incorporated and The Center for Internet Studies reported 30% of 1500 surveyed companies have terminated employees for inappropriate Internet use.

In 2005, half of *Fortune 500* companies have dealt with at least one incident related to computer porn over a 12-month period. Offenders were fired in 44% of the incidents and disciplined in 41% of the cases.⁷⁷

⁷¹ Robert Peters. "The 2008 Presidential Election and Its Impact on Enforcement of Federal Obscenity Laws." *Morality in Media*, 9 Sept. 2009. Web 4 Dec. 2009.
<<http://www.moralityinmedia.org/obscenityEnforcement/2008PresidentialElectionImpactOnObscenityLawEnforcement.pdf>>.

⁷² Dolf Zillmann. "Influence of Unrestrained Access to Erotica on Adolescents' and Young Adults' Dispositions toward Sexuality," *Journal of Adolescent Health*, Vol. 27, Iss. 2, Supp. 1, Pgs. 41-44. Web. 11 Dec. 2009, *Elsevier, Journal of Adolescent Health, Society for Adolescent Medicine*. <<http://www.jahonline.org/article/PIIS1054139X08006587/related>>.

⁷³ The Age Company, Ltd., Reuters, 14 Feb. 2006. <theage.com.au>; *Fairfax Digital*. "Virtual Sex Please, We're Canadians." Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.theage.com.au/news/breaking/virtual-sex-please/2006/02/14/1139679568039.html>>.

⁷⁴ Gloria McDonough-Taub. Survey Qtd. in "Porn at Work: Recognizing a Sex Addict." *Bullish on Books, CNBC*. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<http://www.cnbc.com/id/31922685?__source=RSS*blog*&par=RSS>.

⁷⁵ Bob Sullivan. "Porn at Work Problem Persists." *Technology & Science / Security, MSNBC*, 6 Sept. 2004. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/5899345/>>.

⁷⁶ Eric Retzlaff. National Coalition Sex Statistics. *Family Guardian Fellowship*, 13 June 1999. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<http://www.famguardian.org/Subjects/SexualImmorality/Articles/SexStatistics.htm>>.

⁷⁷ *Computerworld*, Vol.11, Iss. 17, 14 July 2005. Qtd. by Gloria McDonough-Taub. Web. 4 Dec. 2009.
<http://www.cnbc.com/id/31922685?__source=RSS*blog*&par=RSS>.

In 2003, employees at the U.K. Department of Work and Pensions downloaded two million pages of pornographic content. Of these, some 1800 contained child pornography.⁷⁸

In 2009, the agency inspector of the National Science Foundation (NSF) had to shift his primary focus from grant fraud to finding out who is using government computers to search for porn. Deputy Inspector General Tim Cross said, “We were consumed with a lot of these cases.”⁷⁹

- One senior executive spent at least 331 days looking at pornography and chatting online with partially clad or nude women (his “humanitarian” defense was that he frequented the porn sites to provide a living to the poor overseas women); this cost tax payers anywhere from \$13,800 to \$58,000.
- One worker perused hundreds of pornographic websites during work hours in a three week time frame in June 2008; that employee received a 10-day suspension.
- Another employee was caught with hundreds of pictures, videos and even PowerPoint slide shows containing pornography.
- Another employee stored nude images of herself on her computer.
- Overall, investigative recoveries totaled more than \$2 million for the year.

Pornography and Churchgoers:

In 1994, a survey showed 91% of men raised in Christian homes were exposed to pornography while growing up (compared to 98% of those not raised in a Christian home).⁸⁰

In March 2005 *Christianity Today* published the results of a study called “Christians and Sex” in their *Leadership Journal*. Out of 680 pastors surveyed, 57% said addiction to pornography is the most sexually damaging issue to their congregation.⁸¹

In August 2006, a survey reported 50% of all Christian men and 20% of all Christian women are addicted to pornography. 60% of the women who answered the survey admitted to having significant struggles with lust; 40% admitted to being involved in sexual sin in the past year.⁸²

Pornography and Pastors:

In August 2000, *Christianity Today* conducted an exclusive survey of its readership—both laity and clergy—on the issue of Internet pornography:⁸³

⁷⁸ Deirdre McArdle. “Workplace Porn, Alive and Well.” 24 Sept. 2004. *Friday in Focus, UK; ENN, Ireland’s IT News Source*. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.electricnews.net/story/show/9554992>>.

⁷⁹ Jim McElhatton. “Exclusive: Porn Surfing Rampant at U.S. Science Foundation.” *Washington Times*, 29 Sept. 2009. Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/sep/29/workers-porn-surfing-rampant-at-federal-agency/>>.

⁸⁰ Archibald D. Hart. “The Hart Report,” *The Sexual Man*, Word Publishing, Dallas, Pg. 95. Qtd in “Pornography: Sin Crouching at the Door.” Web. 4 Dec. 2009. <http://www.covenanteyes.com/help_and_support/pdfs/Pornography%20-%20Sin%20Crouching%20at%20the%20Door.pdf>.

⁸¹ *Christianity Today*. “Christians & Sex.” Qtd. in “A Few Scary Thoughts...” *SafetyNet Content Filtering, McG Technologies*. Web. 7 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.mcgtechnologies.net/safetynet/REC/statistics.htm>>.

⁸² ChristiaNet, Inc. “ChristiaNet Poll Finds that Evangelicals are Addicted to Porn.” *Marketwire*, 7 Aug. 2006. Web. 7 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.marketwire.com/press-release/Christianet-Inc-703951.html>>.

- In August 1999, 11% of the calls received on Focus on the Family's Pastoral Care Line were about pastors and online porn. In August 2000, online porn worries prompted 20% of the calls (It has risen well above 50% today)
- 33 percent of clergy say they have visited a sexually explicit website
- Of those who have visited sexually explicit websites, 53% say they have visited the sites a few times in the past year; 18% of clergy said they visited explicit websites between “a couple of times a month” and “more than once a week.”
- Among the clergy who use Internet porn, 30% do not talk to anyone about their behavior

In 2000, a survey of 564 pastors showed:⁸⁴

- 40% of pastors have visited a pornographic Internet site, with over 33% doing so within the last 12 months.
- 75% of pastors do not make themselves accountable to anyone for their Internet use.

In 2002, of 1,351 pastors surveyed, 54% said they had viewed Internet pornography within the last year, and 30% of these had visited within the last 30 days.⁸⁵

Pornography's Message:

Quote from ACLU: “*Pornography tells me . . . that none of my thoughts are bad, that anything goes.*”⁸⁶

In pornographic material, “*depictions of other basic aspects of human sexuality—such as communication between sexual partners, expressions of affection or emotion (except fear or lust) . . . and concerns about . . . the sexual consequences of sexual activities—are minimized.*”⁸⁷

Gary R. Brooks, Ph.D., describes what he observes as a “pervasive disorder” linked to the consumption of soft-core pornography like *Playboy*.⁸⁸ He mentions five main symptoms of this:

- **Voyeurism** – *An obsession with looking at women rather than interacting with them*; this can apply to far more than pornography, including any consumption of the “sexuality-on-tap” culture in which we live; media glorifies and objectifies women’s bodies, thus, promoting unreal images of women, feeding male obsession with visual stimulation and trivializing other mature features of a healthy sexual relationship.

⁸³ Christine J. Gardner. “Tangled in the Worst of the Web: What Internet Porn did to One Pastor, His Wife, His Ministry, their Life.” *Christianity Today*, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School. 5 March 2001. Web. 7 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2001/march5/1.42.html>>.

⁸⁴ Leadershipjournal.net. “The Leadership Survey on Pastors and Internet Pornography.” Qtd. by *Christianity Today*, 1 Jan. 2001. Web. 7 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.christianitytoday.com/le/2001/winter/12.89.html>>.

⁸⁵ Pastors.com Survey. Qtd. in “Wounded Clergy.” *Hope & Freedom Counseling Services, Media A-Team, Inc.*, March 2002. Web. 7 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.hopeandfreedom.com/hidden-pages/private/wounded-clergy.html>>.

⁸⁶ N. Strossen. *Defending Pornography: Free Speech, Sex and the Fight for Women's Rights*, Pg. 161. 1995, New York: Anchor Books.

⁸⁷ H. B. Brosius, J. B. Weaver, & J. F. Stabb. “Exploiting the Social and Sexual ‘Reality’ of Contemporary Pornography.” *The Journal of Sex Research*, 1993, 30, p.162.

⁸⁸ Gary R. Brooks. *The Centerfold Syndrome: How Men Can Overcome Objectification and Achieve Intimacy with Women*. Jossy-Bass Pub 1995. SF, CA.

- **Objectification** – *An attitude in which women are objects rated by size, shape and harmony of body parts; sexual fantasy leads to emotional unavailability and dissatisfaction.*
- **Validation** – *The need to validate masculinity through beautiful women; women who meet centerfold standards only retain their power as long as they maintain “perfect” bodies and the lure of unavailability; it is very common for a man’s fantasy sexual encounter to include a feeling of manly validation; it is also common for men to feel invalidated by their wives if they have trained their minds and bodies to respond only to the fantasy advances of their dream girl.*
- **Trophyism** – *The idea that beautiful women are collectibles who show the world who a man is; pornography reinforces the women’s-bodies-as-trophies mentality.*
- **Fear of True Intimacy** – *Inability to relate to women in an honest and intimate way despite deep loneliness; pornography exalts a man’s sexual needs over his need for sensuality and intimacy; some men develop a preoccupation with sexuality, which powerfully handicaps their capacity for emotionally intimate relationships.*

According to Barna Research Group:⁸⁹

- 38% of adults believe it is ‘morally acceptable’ to look at pictures of nudity or explicit sexual behavior.
- 59% of adults believe it is ‘morally acceptable’ to have sexual thoughts or fantasies.
- 38% of adults believe there is nothing wrong with pornography use.

In an analysis of *Playboy*, *Hustler*, and *Penthouse* from 1953 to 1984 revealed 6,004 child images, with two-thirds of the child images being sexual and violent, most of them displaying images of girls between the ages of three and eleven years of age.⁹⁰

Internet Porn and Sex Addiction:

Technically “sexual addiction” or “porn addiction” does not appear in any diagnostic manuals and there is currently a debate as the new *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-V) is prepared, as to whether they should include “sexual addiction.” The term “addiction” is not even used even with alcohol and drugs. The terms used are “substance dependence” and “substance abuse.” Despite the lack of an agreed upon clinical definition, many psychologists and psychiatrists regularly treat people who are suffering from some sort of habitual porn use. Leading experts in the field of sexual addictions contend: Online sexual activity is “*a hidden public health hazard exploding, in part because very few are recognizing it as such or taking it seriously.*”⁹¹

⁸⁹ Barna Research Group, 3 November 2003. *Morality Continues to Decay*. Qtd. by National Coalition for the Protection of Children and Families. “Pornography.” Web. 7 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.nationalcoalition.org/stat.asp?printv=1&>>.

⁹⁰ Patrick F. Fagan. Qtd in “The Effects of Pornography on Individuals, Marriage, Family and Community.” Marriage & Religious Inst., Family Research Council., Love & Responsibility Project: Center for Study of Catholic Higher Ed. *Scribd*. Web. 11 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.scribd.com/doc/23930556/The-Effects-of-Pornography-on-Individuals-Marriage-Family-and-Community>>.

⁹¹ Jill Manning, Testimony. Hearing on Pornography’s Impact on Marriage & the Family; Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights; Committee on Judiciary; U. S. Senate, 10 Nov. 2005. Web. 8 Dec. 2009. <http://www.heritage.org/research/family/upload/85273_1.pdf>.

On November 18, 2004, Dr. Judith Reisman, Dr. Jeffrey Satinover, Dr. MaryAnne Layden, and Dr. James B. Weaver were called to be witnesses before a U.S. Senate subcommittee on pornography. Here are some quotes from their statements:⁹²

- *“There are no studies and no data that indicate a benefit from pornography use. . . . The society is awash in pornography and so in fact the data are in. If pornography made us healthy, we would be healthy by now”* (Dr. MaryAnne Layden).
- *“It has always seemed self-evident that pornography is nothing more than a form of 'expression.' . . . Pornography is mere 'expression' only in the trivial sense that a fall from the Empire State building is a mere stumble—since it's hitting the ground that's fatal”* (Dr. Jeffrey Satinover).
- *“. . . [M]odern science allows us to understand that the underlying nature of an addiction to pornography is chemically nearly identical to a heroin addiction”* (Dr. Jeffrey Satinover).
- *“Pornography triggers a myriad of endogenous, internal, natural drugs that mimic the 'high' from a street drug. Addiction to pornography is addiction to what I dub erototoxins—mind altering drugs produced by the viewer's own brain”* (Dr. Judith Reisman).
- *“Pornography, by its very nature, is an equal opportunity toxin. It damages the viewer, the performer, and the spouses and the children of the viewers and the performers. It is toxic mis-education about sex and relationships. It is more toxic the more you consume, the 'harder' the variety you consume and the younger and more vulnerable the consumer”* (Dr. MaryAnne Layden).
- *“. . . [T]he findings of numerous studies suggest that pornography consumption promotes sexual deviancy, sexual perpetration, and adverse sexual attitudes”* (Dr. James B. Weaver).
- *“In men, prolonged exposure to pornography creates and enhances sexual callousness toward women. . . . Prolonged exposure to pornography, it must be remembered, results in both a 'loss-of-respect' for female sexual autonomy and the disinhibition of men in the expression of aggression against women”* (Dr. James B. Weaver).

Internet Porn and Women:

In 2003, *Today's Christian Woman* reported:⁹³

- 34% of female readers of *Today's Christian Woman's* online newsletter admitted to intentionally accessing Internet porn.
- According to a Zogby International survey, 17% of the female population are regular users of pornography.

Survey results released in 2003: 1,000 women who had visited a family planning clinic in Stockholm, Sweden, answered a questionnaire about their sexual behavior and whether they had seen pornography:⁹⁴

- 80.3% believed that pornography influenced people's sexual behavior.

⁹² MaryAnne Layden, Judith Reisman, Jeffrey Satinover, & James B. Weaver, Testimony. U. S. Senate Hearing, Subcommittee on Science, Technology & Space: “Brain Science Behind Pornography Addiction and the Effects of Addiction on Families and Communities,” 18 Nov. 2004. Russell Senate Office Building. Web. 8 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.obscenitycrimes.org/Senate-Reisman-Layden-Etc.pdf>>.

⁹³ Dirty Little Secret. *Today's Christian Woman*. Sept / October, Vol. 25, No. 5, Pg. 58. Qtd. on Weblog: *Conversational Theology*, “Dirty Girls.” Web. 9 Dec. 2009 < <http://conversationaltheology.wordpress.com/2009/06/19/dirty-girls/>>.

⁹⁴ Christina Rogala & Tanja Tydén. “Does pornography influence young women's sexual behavior?” Jan / Feb 2003. *Women's Health Issues*, Vol. 13, Issue 1, Pgs. 39-43.

- 84.4% had seen pornography; among these, 78% had seen it rarely, 20% occasionally, and almost 1.6% of the women frequently.
- 31.6% of those who had consumed pornography believed that they had been influenced by it.

Other Online Dangers:

According to news reports published in 2009, one of the most popular pro-adultery sites, AshleyMadison.com:

- 92% of male members and 60% of female members are married or otherwise attached.⁹⁵
- A new member joins every 15 seconds and the site has made more than \$20 million.⁹⁶

In 2009, the Media Research Center (MRC) examined the most popular YouTube searches for the word “porn,” yielding 330,000 results. MRC studies the 157 videos with more than 1 million views:⁹⁷

- Two-thirds of the 157 “porn” videos advertise themselves as being actual pornography.
- Many videos feature clips from actual porn movies, interviews with porn stars, advertisements for porn sites, and phone sex lines.
- Profanity is commonplace in the titles and comments for the videos.

According research done by the Crimes Against Children Research Center between 2004 to 2008:⁹⁸

- 1 in 25 youth in one year received an online sexual solicitation where the solicitor tried to make offline contact.
- Most victims go *voluntarily* to meet and have sex with Internet offenders; Internet offenders target teens willing to talk online about sex; offenders typically manipulate young people into criminal sexual relationships by appealing to young people’s desire to be appreciated, understood, take risks, and find out about sex.

In 1995, the FBI created a nationwide task force code-named Innocent Images with the goal of breaking up networks of online pedophiles and stopping sexual predators who groom children for illicit encounters. In 1996, there were 113 cases opened. In 2005, there were over 2400 cases opened (a twenty-fold increase in 9 years). Today more than 200 FBI agents are working these cases.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ Jeremy Caplan. “Cheating 2.0: New Mobile Apps Make Adultery Easier.” *Time / CNN Bus. & Tech*, 29 June 2009. Web. 8 Dec. 2009. < <http://www.time.com/time/business/article/0,8599,1907542,00.html>>.

⁹⁶ <Dating-Overview.com>. “AshleyMadison Launches their Mobile Dating Service.” *Internet Online Dating Website*. Web. 8 Dec. 2009. < <http://dating-overview.com/content/view/203/1/>>.

⁹⁷ Matthew Philbin & Dan Gainor. “Blue Tube: Four Reasons to Keep Your Children Away from YouTube this Summer.” *Special Report from the Culture & Media Institute*. Web. 8 Dec. 2009. <<http://www.cultureandmediainstitute.org/specialreports/2009/BlueTube/BlueTube-ExecSum.htm>>.

⁹⁸ Crimes Against Children Research Center, U. of New Hampshire, Horton Social Science Center, Durham, NH. “Internet Safety Education for Teens: Getting it Right.” Web. 8 Dec. 2009. < http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/internet-crimes/Internet%20Factsheet_portrait%20version_2-6-08_khf.pdf>.

⁹⁹ Steve Gallagher. “Are Our Children Under Threat?” *Unchained*. Pure Life Ministries, Summer 2006, Pgs. 5-6. Web. 8 Dec. 2009. <http://www.purelifeministries.org/resources/Purelife/Unchained/26312__Unchained_Summer__06_v2.pdf>.