

Porn Stats

250+ facts, quotes, and statistics
about pornography use (2018 Edition)



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The Business of Pornography

The size of the adult industry is difficult to determine because most of the industry is privately owned and there are no agreed-upon definitions for what consists of an “adult” service. Tom Rhineland, a Forrester research director, says their researchers have given up trying to put a price on the adult industry.¹

In 2006, the sex-related entertainment business’ estimated revenues were just under \$13 billion in the U.S., according to Paul Fishbein, president of the Adult Video News Media Network.^{2,3} These estimates included video sales and rentals, Internet sales, cable, pay-per-view, phone sex, exotic dance clubs, magazines, and novelty stores.

In 2007, global porn revenues were estimated at \$20 billion, with \$10 billion in the U.S. The Free Speech Coalition estimated both global and U.S. porn revenues have been reduced by 50% between 2007 and 2011, due to the amount of free pornography available online.⁴

According to a survey of data published in the *Journal of Internet Law*, in 2005 pornography accounted for 69% of the total pay-per-view Internet content market, outpacing news, sports, and video games.⁵

Internet Pornography Revenues

“Online pornography is the first consistently successful e-commerce product.”

– Donna Rice Hughes⁶

From 2001 to 2007, Internet porn went from a \$1-billion-a-year industry to a \$3-billion-a-year in the U.S.⁷ It’s projected that virtual reality (VR) porn should be a \$1 billion business by the year 2025. That’s third behind an expected \$1.4 billion virtual reality video game market and \$1.23 billion VR NFL-related content. Pornographers are hoping VR porn will boost porn website revenues that have been mostly stagnant from 2010 to 2015. In that time, adult content increased roughly 0.3% to \$3.3 billion.⁸

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*.⁹ Based on other survey data, Kirk

Doran, Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Notre Dame, believes this estimate was very reasonable.¹⁰

Pornography Websites

“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.”

– Damon Brown,¹¹ author of *Porn and Pong* and *Playboy’s Greatest Covers*

In 2008, the company Hitwise catalogued 40,634 websites that distributed pornography.¹²

According to the research by two neuroscientists, Ogi Ogasa and Sai Gaddam, in 2010, out of the one million most trafficked websites in the world, 42,337 are sex-related sites.¹³

Free websites comprise between 70-80% of the adult material online, typically used as “bait” for pay websites, guiding viewers to premium pay services.¹⁴

A conservative estimate places 32% of adult membership websites and 58% of free adult websites outside the United States.¹⁵

90% of free porn websites and nearly 100% of pay porn websites buy their material rather than create it themselves.¹⁶

In 2009, the Media Research Center (MRC) examined the most popular YouTube searches for the word “porn,” yielding 330,000 results. The study reported on the top 157 videos, all with one million views or more:¹⁷

- Two-thirds of the 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.

Webroot Cybersecurity says:¹⁸

- 28,258 users are watching pornography every second.
- \$3,075.64 is spent on porn every second on the Internet.

- 40 million Americans regularly visit porn sites.
- 35% of all Internet downloads are related to pornography.

Pornhub, the world's most popular porn website, reports that in 2017, there were:¹⁹

- 28.5 billion annual visits to the website.
- 81 million daily average visits.
- 25 billion searches performed.
- 50,000 searches per minute.
- 800 searches a second.
- 4,052,542 videos uploaded.
- 68 years worth of content uploaded.
- 3,732 pentabytes of information transferred (enough to fill the memory of every iPhone on Earth).

Porn and the Performer

“Amateurs come across better on screen. Our customers feel that. Especially by women you can see it. They still feel strong pain.”

– Carlo Scalisi,²⁰ owner of 21 Sexury Video

“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.”

– Dr. MaryAnne Layden²¹

In 2008, Shelley Lubben, founder of the Pink Cross Foundation, reported:²²

- Only 17% of performers use condoms in heterosexual adult films.
- In 2004, only two of 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 stated: “66% of porn performers have herpes, 12-28% have sexually transmitted diseases, and 7% have HIV.”
- Porn actress Erin Moore admitted, “The drugs we binged on were Ecstasy, Cocaine, Marijuana, Xanax, Valium, Vicodin and alcohol.”
- Tanya Burleson, formerly known as Jersey Jaxin, said, “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.”

A 2012 survey of 177 porn actresses demonstrated porn stars are more likely than the general public to:²³

- First have sex at an earlier age (average: 15 years old).
- Have more lifetime sexual partners (74 partners average).
- Be concerned about catching an STD (average: 8% concerned).
- Have ever used:
 - marijuana (79%)
 - hallucinogens (39%)
 - ecstasy (50%)
 - cocaine (44%)
 - methamphetamine (27%)
 - tranquilizers (26%)
 - heroine (10%)

A 2010 study of 304 pornographic scenes discovered that 88.2% contained physical aggression, including spanking, gagging, and slapping. Nearly half (48.7%) contained verbal aggression, mostly name-calling. The perpetrators were mostly male and the targets were mostly female. The targets were depicted responding either neutrally or positively.²⁴



Habits, Demographics, and Perceptions

“Porn doesn’t have a demographic—it goes across all demographics.”

– Paul Fishbein,²⁵ founder of Adult Video News

After an analysis of 400 million web searches from July 2009 to July 2010, researchers concluded:²⁶

- ▶ 13% of all searches were for erotic content.
- ▶ The most popular category of sexual searches was “youth.”
- ▶ 35 of the top searched sexual interests account for 90% of all erotic searches—meaning that people’s search curiosities “are clustered together into a relatively small set of common interests.”
- ▶ By and large, men prefer images and graphic sex sites; women prefer erotic stories and romance sites.

According to a survey conducted by the Barna Group in the U.S. in 2014 and 2016:²⁷

- ▶ The following percentages of men say they view pornography at least once a month: 79% of 18-30 year olds; 67% of 31-49 year olds; 49% of 50-68 year olds.
- ▶ The following percentages of men say they view pornography at least several times a week: 63% of 18-30 year olds; 38% of 31-49 year olds; 25% of 50-68 year olds.
- ▶ The following percentages of women say they view pornography at least once a month: 76% of 18-30 year olds; 16% of 31-49 year olds; 4% of 50-68 year olds.
- ▶ The following percentages of women say they view pornography at least several times a week: 21% of 18-30 year olds; 5% of 31-49 year olds; 0% of 50-68 year olds.
- ▶ 55% of married men say they watch porn at least once a month, compared to 70% of unmarried men.
- ▶ 25% of married women say they watch porn at least once a month, compared to 16% of unmarried women.

According to a survey by the Barna Group in 2016, 3,000 respondents had the following perceptions about porn:²⁸

- 90% of teens and 96% of young adults are either encouraging, accepting, or neutral when they talk about porn with their friends.
- Only 54% of porn users believe sexual acts that may be forced or painful are always wrong.
- Only 44% of porn users believe someone being depicted in a demeaning way is always wrong.
- Just 55% of adults 25 and older believe porn is wrong.
- Teens and young adults aged 13-24 believe not recycling (56%) is worse than viewing pornography (32%).
- Only 43% of teens believe porn is bad for society, 31% of young adults 18-24, 51% of millennials, 44% Gen-Xers, 59% of Boomers.
- Of 13 to 24 year olds, only 57% believe a fully nude image that is sexually arousing is pornography.
- Only 24% of adults believe a fully nude image is pornography. Just 39% of young adults believe so.
- About half (54%) of daily porn users say porn featuring teens is wrong.

According to data taken from internet users who took part in the General Social Survey for the year 2000, the following are predictors of online pornography use:²⁹

- Men are 543% more likely to look at porn than females.
- Those who are happily married are 61% less likely to look at porn.
- Those who are politically more liberal are 19% more likely to look at porn.
- Those who had ever committed adultery are 218% more likely to look at porn.
- Those who had ever engaged in paid sex are 270% more likely to look at porn.
- Those with teen children are 45% less likely to look at porn.

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, 2006-2008:³⁰

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.

According to a 2016 survey by The Barna Group, the younger the respondent, the more likely they were to respond positively to the statement: “I started looking at pornography before puberty.”³¹

- 6% of respondents aged 51-69.
- 13% of respondents aged 31-50 13%.
- 27% of respondents aged 25-30.

Also according to the 2016 Barna report:³²

- 0% of filter users never seek out porn.
- 57% of men and 69% of women have received a nude image.
- 1 out of 3 Americans seek out pornography at least once a month.
- 49% of young adults say all or most of their friends use porn regularly.

The average visitor to a pornographic website spends 6.5 minutes per visit.³³

About 80-90% of internet porn users only access free material, whether it be samples of pay material, illegally copied versions of pay material, or amateur material.³⁴

In 2008, an estimated 3 million Americans purchased pornography online, paying an average of \$60 per month.³⁵

Mobile Porn

After an analysis of more than one million hits to Google's mobile search sites in 2006, adult queries were demonstrated to be the most popular query category, with more than 1 in 5 searches being for pornography.³⁶

In 2012, 43.8% of adult industry executives and stakeholders believed mobile devices would become consumers' primary porn-viewing devices.³⁷

This is particularly troubling in light of Pew Research Center's 2018 findings on the prevalence of smartphone ownership:³⁸

- ▶ 9 in 10 Millennials.
- ▶ 85% of Gen Xers (ages 38-53).
- ▶ 67% of Baby Boomers (ages 54-72).
- ▶ 30% of Silent Generation (ages 73-90).



Porn and Families

Internet Porn and Its Effects on Marriage

“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 Layden³⁹

According to the *Journal of Adolescent Health*, prolonged exposure to pornography leads to:⁴⁰

- 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-raising.

According to sociologist Jill Manning, the research indicates pornography consumption is associated with the following six trends, among others:⁴¹

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 behavior.

In 2002, the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers reported the following as the most salient factors present in divorce cases:⁴²

- 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 a survey of 386 Taiwanese university students (116 males, 270 females), females were more likely to rate online relationship activities, especially sexually related activities (like sexual chat sessions) as infidelity.⁴³

In a survey of women (and some men) who experienced serious adverse consequences from their partner’s cybersex involvement:⁴⁴

- In 68% of the couples, one or both lost interest in relational sex: 52% of showed a decreased interest, as did 34% of partners.
- Partners commonly reported feeling hurt, betrayed, rejected, abandoned, lonely, isolated, humiliated, jealous, and angry. Partners often compared themselves unfavorably to online images. Partners overwhelmingly felt that cyber affairs were as emotionally painful as offline affairs.

A 2012 analysis of five different studies examined the correlation between pornography consumption and commitment to romantic relationships. The studies used a variety of research approaches—cross-sectional, observational, experimental, and behavioral. Researchers concluded that there is a consistent pattern of results across these five studies: more pornography consumption is associated with a more weakened commitment to one’s relationship partner.⁴⁵

In a survey of 63 wives of self-identified sex addicts:⁴⁶

- 70% met most criteria for a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder.
- 75% discovered evidence of compulsive or addictive sexual behaviors themselves

(as opposed to a planned disclosure on the part of a husband).

- ▶ 71% demonstrated a severe level of functional impairment in major areas of their lives.
- ▶ Length of marriage at disclosure and number of prior traumatic event exposures were the best predictors increased trauma symptoms.

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 Justice⁴⁷

“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,⁴⁸ Sociologist

“A warm and communicative parent–child relationship is the most important factor [in reducing porn use among children]. 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.”

– Dr. Patricia M. Greenfield⁴⁹

“...from 2003-2010 I edited lad’s magazine *Loaded*. With its frequent nudity and lewd photo spreads, I’d long been accused of being a soft pornographer, and after leaving *Loaded* I agonized that my magazine may have switched a generation onto more explicit online porn... Like many parents, I fear that my boy’s childhood could be taken away by pornography. So we have to fight back. We need to get tech-savvy, and as toe-curling as it seems, we are the first generation that will have to talk to our children about porn. We have to tell our kids that pornographic sex is fake and real sex is about love, not lust. By talking to them, they stand a chance. If we stick our head in the sand, we are fooling only ourselves.”

- Martin Daubney⁵⁰

“This material is more aggressive, more harmful, more violent, more degrading and damaging than any other time in the history of the world. And this generation growing up is dealing with it to an intensity and scale no other generation in the history of the world has ever had to.”

- Clay Olsen, Co-Founder and CEO of Fight the New Drug⁵¹



Watch “How to Talk to Students” from the Set Free Global Summit

In 2012, Tru Research conducted 2,017 online interviews with teens, ages 13-17, and parents of teens:⁵²

- 71% of teens have done something to hide what they do online from their parents (this includes clearing browser history, minimizing a browser when in view, deleting inappropriate videos, lying about behavior, using a phone instead of a computer, blocking parents with social media privacy settings, using private browsing, disabling parental controls, or having e-mail or social media accounts unknown to parents).
- 32% of teens admit to intentionally accessing nude or pornographic content online. Of these, 43% do so on a weekly basis. Only 12% of parents knew their teens were accessing pornography.

In 2016, a study by the Barna Group discovered among teens age 13-17:⁵³

- 7% came across porn daily; 8% intentionally sought it out daily.
- 21% came across porn weekly; 18% sought it out weekly.
- 21% came across porn once or twice a month; 11% sought it out.
- In total, 57% of teens sought out porn at least monthly.

According to a report commissioned by Congress, in 2004 some 70 million individuals visited pornographic web sites each week; about 11 million of them were younger than 18.⁵⁴

Data from a 2004 study of nearly 1000 adolescents in Israel showed:⁵⁵

- 15% of Internet users said they frequently or very frequently used the Internet to search for pornography.
- The strongest predictor of using pornography was being male.
- Adolescents who reported using porn were more likely to (1) attend a secular school vs. a religious school; (2) have a lower commitment to family; (3) have a lower support of pro-social attitudes; and (4) be a heavy Internet user.

In a 2007 University of Alberta study, 429 students ages 13 and 14 from 17 schools across Alberta, Canada, were surveyed about how often they accessed sexually explicit media content:⁵⁶

- 90% of boys and 70% of girls reported accessing sexually explicit media on at least one occasion.
- 35% of boys said they had viewed pornographic videos “too many times to count.”

In 2008, more than 560 college students responded to an online survey:⁵⁷

- 93% of boys and 62% of girls were exposed to pornography before 18.
- 14% of boys and 9% of girls were exposed to pornography before 13.
- 69% of boys and 23% of girls have spent at least 30 consecutive minutes viewing Internet pornography on at least one occasion. 63% of boys have done so more than once, and 35% of boys have done so on more than 10 occasions.
- 83% of boys and 57% of girls have seen group sex online.
- 69% of boys and 55% of girls have seen same-sex intercourse online.
- 39% of boys and 23% of girls have seen sexual bondage online.
- 32% of boys and 18% of girls have seen bestiality online.
- 18% of boys and 10% of girls have seen rape or sexual violence online.
- 15% of boys and 9% of girls have seen child pornography.

According to an anonymous survey published in the *Journal of Adolescent Health* in August 2009:⁵⁸

- 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 their last sexual encounter.

According to a Symantec study, after analyzing 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 Norton Family.⁵⁹

According to the third *Youth Internet Safety Survey*, published in 2010, the ages when youth were unwillingly exposed to nudity online were:⁶⁰

- ▶ 10-12: 15%
- ▶ 13-15: 23%
- ▶ 16-17: 28%

According to a 2011 survey:⁶¹

- ▶ 42% of teens surveyed admitted they have cleared their browsing history after using the Internet.
- ▶ 31% of teen boys admitted to visiting adult websites, and 13% said they did so “often.”

In 2012, 44% of teens surveyed admitted they have looked at something online of which their parents would not approve. Of these, 81% said this has happened at home, and 48% said it has happened at home when their parents were home.⁶²

In 2016, a large U.S. Catholic high school anonymously surveyed the majority of their male students on their pornography use. The survey found:⁶³

- 6% of respondents typically viewed pornography more than once a day
- 15% viewed it daily
- 49% viewed it more than once a week
- 20% viewed it once a week or less

The most common ways to view pornography was via their smartphone (57%) or tablet (24%). Most commonly, porn was viewed in their bedroom (61%) or elsewhere in the house (21%). 48% viewed it out of boredom.⁶⁴

Young People and Sexting

A 2018 study revealed:⁶⁵

- ▶ Nearly 27% of teens receive sexts
- ▶ Around 15% are sending them

A 2017 study found that about 99% of respondents at least somewhat approved of explicit pics being posted online non-consensually, particularly if a partner had walked out on them.⁶⁶

Sexting is sending or posting a sexually suggestive nude or nearly nude photo or video of oneself. Older teens are more likely to report having sent a sext:

- 4% of 12-year-olds have sent a sext.⁶⁷
- 7% of 14-17-year-olds have sent a sext.⁶⁸
- 9% of 13-18-year-olds have sent a sext.⁶⁹
- 19% of 18-24-year-olds have sent a sext.⁷⁰
- 21% of minority youth in 10th grade have sent a sext.⁷¹

Percentages of teens that have received a sext are higher than those who send them:

- 4% of 12-year-olds have received a sext.⁷²
- 17% of 13-18-year-olds have received a sext.⁷³
- 20% of 16-year-olds have received a sext.⁷⁴
- 30% of 17-year-olds have received a sext.⁷⁵
- 21% of 14-24-year-olds have received a sext.⁷⁶

According to a 2016 Barna survey:⁷⁷

- 51% of teen and young adult women porn users have sent a nude image via text, email, or app.
- 44% of 13-17 year olds have sent a nude image. 69% of 18-24 year olds have done the same.
- Of teens and young adults, just 21% have someone helping them avoid pornography. For adults, it's just 13%.

A 2016 Australian survey of young women 15 to 19 found 80% of respondents saying boyfriends requesting naked images of them was unacceptable.⁷⁸

According to a 2013 ChildLine poll of 500 children in the UK, ages 13 to 18:⁷⁹

- 60% said they have been asked for explicit photos or videos of themselves.
- 38% said they had created a sext. Of these, 32% said they had sent it to someone they knew online only (not in real life).
- Of those who sent a sext, 20% said it had been shared with others, and 28% said they did not know if it was shared.

8% of 14-24-year-olds have participated in a webcam chat during which someone else performed sexual activities.⁸⁰

In 2017, 681 teens from the UK, 1001 teens from New Zealand, and 3017 teens from Australia were polled independently about sexting.⁸¹ When survey results were compared, they found:⁸²

- About 1 in 5 received a nude image or video they didn't ask for, and the same amount had been asked for an image of themselves. Removing the UK, about 1 in 3 teens from NZ and Australia experienced this behavior.
- In Australia, 21% of girls and 8% of boys were asked for a nude image. The most common source of the request was from a stranger.
- Around 60-70% of participants in the UK and Australia knew that sexting could be illegal, but they did not believe it is enough to prevent someone from sending a nude.

Sexting can be a precursor to virtual slander. Among 14-24-year-olds, 10% say that someone had **sent** them naked pictures or videos of someone else that they know personally, while 13% said someone had **showed** them similar pictures.⁸³

Internet Porn and Young Adults

In 2005, a study of 688 Danish adults, ages 18-30:⁸⁴

- 98% of men and 80% of women had ever seen pornography.
- 68% of men and 18% of women said they used pornography at least once every week. Another 17% of men and another 30% of women said they used pornography 1-2 times per month.

According to a 2007 study among 813 students from six U.S. schools:⁸⁵

- 66.5% of young men and 48.7% of young women said viewing pornographic materials is an acceptable way to express one's sexuality.
- 21.3% of young men said they view pornographic material **every day or almost every day**.
- An additional 27.1% of young men said they view pornographic material 1 or 2 days a week.
- An additional 21% of young men said they view pornographic material 2 or 3 days a month.
- An additional 16.8% of young men said they view pornographic material once a month or less.
- Only 13.9% of young men said they never view pornography.
- 31% of young women said they view pornographic material.

In 2009, Michael Leahy released results of a survey of 29,000 individuals at North American universities.⁸⁶

- ▶ 51% of male students and 32% of female students first viewed pornography before their 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).
- ▶ 64% of college men and 18% of college women spend time online for Internet sex every week.
- ▶ 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.



Porn Use in Organizations

In the Workplace

According to a survey conducted by the Barna Group in the U.S. in 2014:⁸⁷

- ▶ 63% of adult men have looked at pornography at least one time while at work in the past 3 months; 38% have done so more than once.
- ▶ 36% of adult women have looked at pornography at least one time while at work in the past 3 months; 13% have done so more than once.

In 2003, a study of 474 human resource professionals conducted by *Business & Legal Reports* concluded:⁸⁸

- ▶ 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:⁸⁹

- ▶ 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 coworkers.
- ▶ The survey found abuse to be slightly higher in organizations with more than 500 employees.

According to a comScore Networks survey, 44% of U.S. workers admitted to accessing X-rated material at work in the month of March 2004, compared to 40% of home users.⁹⁰

According to a Message Labs monthly report from March 2004, 70% of Internet porn traffic occurs between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., when most people are at work.⁹¹

In 2000, Websense Incorporated and The Center for Internet Studies reported 30% of 1500 surveyed companies have terminated employees for inappropriate Internet use.⁹²

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.⁹³

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.”⁹⁴

- 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.

Among Churchgoers

According to a survey by the Barna Group in 2016:⁹⁵

- 41% of practicing Christian boys 13-24 use porn at least once a month.
- 23% of practicing Christian men 25+ use porn at least once a month.

According to data taken from Internet users who took part in the General Social Survey for the year 2000, regular church attenders are 26% **less** likely to look at porn than non-attenders, but those self-identified as “fundamentalists” are 91% **more** likely to look at porn.⁹⁶

In 2003, 34% of female readers of *Today’s Christian Woman’s* online newsletter admitted to intentionally accessing Internet porn.⁹⁷

According to a survey conducted by the Barna Group in the U.S. in 2014:⁹⁸

- 64% of self-identified Christian men and 15% of self-identified Christian women view pornography at least once a month (compared to 65% of non-Christian men and 30% of non-Christian women).

- 37% of Christian men and 7% of Christian women view pornography at least several times a week (compared to 42% of non-Christian men and 11% of non-Christian women).
- 39% of Christian men and 13% of Christian women say they believe their use of pornography is “excessive” (compared to 19% of non-Christian men and 12% of non-Christian women).
- 21% of Christian men and 2% of Christian women say they think they might be “addicted” to pornography or aren’t sure if they are (compared to 10% of non-Christian men and 4% of non-Christian women).
- 28% of Christian men and 11% of Christian women say they were first exposed to pornography before the age of 12 (compared to 23% of non-Christian men and 24% of non-Christian women).

Among Pastors

.....

“If you think you can’t fall into sexual sin, then you’re godlier than David, stronger than Samson, and wiser than Solomon.”

– Bill Perkins⁹⁹

.....

According to a survey by the Barna Group in 2016:¹⁰⁰

- 1 in 5 youth pastors and 1 in 7 senior pastors use porn on a regular basis and are currently struggling. That’s more than 50,000 U.S. church leaders.
- 43% of senior pastors and youth pastors say they have struggled with pornography in the past.
- Only 7% of pastors report their church has a ministry program for those struggling with porn.

In August 2000, *Christianity Today* conducted an exclusive survey of its readership—both laity and clergy—on the issue of Internet pornography:¹⁰¹

- In August 1999, 11% of the calls received on Focus on the Family’s Pastoral Care Line were about pastors and online porn. One year later, in August 2000, online porn worries prompted 20% of the calls.
- 33% 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:¹⁰²

- 51% of pastors said Internet pornography is a possible temptation.
- 43% of pastors said they had ever visited a pornographic site, 21% doing so “a few times a year” and 6% “a couple times a month or more.”
- 37% of pastors said viewing pornography was a “current struggle.”
- 75% of pastors said they do not make themselves accountable to anyone for their Internet use.



Psychological Correlations

.....

My emotional health was a mess. Because I was feeding my brain so much dopamine through watching hours of porn, my brain craved more and more stimulation...Everyday things just became less stimulating. My friendships became less interesting. I didn't want to do homework, because compared to porn, who wants to do homework? I was numb to the world. From the age of 10 to 22 or maybe 23, I didn't cry a single time."

– Noah Church of addictedtointernetporn.com¹⁰³

.....

When a child or adolescent is directly exposed to pornography the following effects have been documented:¹⁰⁴

- Lasting negative or traumatic emotional responses.
- Earlier onset of first sexual intercourse, thereby increasing the risk of STDs over the lifespan.
- 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.
- The belief that being married or having a family are unattractive prospects.
- Increased risk for developing sexual compulsions and addictive behavior.
- 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.
- Overestimating the prevalence of less common practices (e.g., group sex, bestiality, or sadomasochistic activity).

In 1982 and 1984 in a landmark study, Dr. Dolf Zillmann and Dr. Jennings Bryant conducted an experiment with 80 male and 80 female college-age participants.¹⁰⁵ These were divided into three subgroups, and each group was shown 4 hours and 48 minutes of media over a six-week period: (1) the "Massive Exposure Group" was shown 36 non-violent pornographic film clips; (2) the "Intermediate Exposure Group" was exposed to 18 pornographic film clips and

18 regular films; and (3) the “No Exposure” control group was shown 36 non-pornographic film clips.

- A direct correlation was noticed between the amount of pornography one viewed and one’s overall sexual satisfaction. Participants from the Massive Exposure Group reported less satisfaction with their intimate partner, such as their partner’s physical appearance, affection, and sexual performance. Researchers concluded, “consumers eventually compare appearance and performance of pornographic models with that of their intimate partners, and this comparison rarely favors their intimate partners.”
- Those exposed to more pornography attached more value to casual sex (i.e. sex without emotional involvement).
- When asked if minors should be protected from seeing pornography, 84% of the No Exposure Group, 54% of the Intermediate Exposure Group, and 37% of the Massive Exposure Group said yes.
- Those exposed to more pornography showed a greater acceptance of premarital sex and adultery.
- More porn exposure decreased the value one placed on the institution of marriage, one’s desire for children, and the need for faithfulness in a relationship.
- Porn seemed to condition participants to trivialize rape. Participants were asked to read about a legal case where a man raped a female hitchhiker and then recommend a length for the rapist’s prison sentence. Males in the No Exposure Group said 94 months; the Massive Exposure Group said 50 months (nearly half that of the No Exposure Group).
- Participants were asked to rate their overall support for women’s rights. Both men and women who were in the Massive Exposure Group showed significant drops in support compared to the No Exposure Group. There was 71% male support in the No Exposure Group compared to 25% in the Massive Exposure Group and 82% female support in the No Exposure Group compared to 52% in the Massive Exposure Group.
- When asked how common or popular certain sexual activities were in the general population activities like anal sex, group sex, sadomasochism, and bestiality—the percentages given by the Massive Exposure Group were two to three times higher than the No Exposure Group.
- The Massive Exposure Group was far more likely to believe women fit the stereotype of the women they see in pornographic films—that is, “socially non-discriminating, as hysterically euphoric in response to just about any sexual or pseudosexual stimulation, and as eager to accommodate seemingly any and every sexual request.”
- Additionally, two weeks after they stopped seeing videos, all participants were

given an assortment of pornographic and non-pornographic films to watch in private. Those who were exposed to more pornography were significantly more likely to want to watch hardcore porn.

In 1984, participants in a university study of 46 heterosexual male undergraduates rated their partner's attractiveness **lower**, after viewing only 26 slides and one 6-minute video of attractive nude females exhibiting sexual behavior.¹⁰⁶

In 2000, a study of adolescents showed that a steady use of pornography frequently led to cheating on one's girlfriend and a greater tolerance of more novel and bizarre sexual material.¹⁰⁷

In a 2002 study, 71 male undergraduate students were divided into 3 groups. Each group watched 10-11-minute video segments: a sexually-explicit and degrading film, a sexually-explicit educational film, and a non-sexual film. Later the men were placed side-by-side with a woman in a seemingly unrelated social experiment:¹⁰⁸

- ▶ Viewers of the sexually-explicit film displayed more dominance and anxiety, ignored contributions of their partner more often, touched their partner for longer periods of time, and averted their partner's gaze more compared to viewers of the non-sexual film.
- ▶ Viewers of the sexually-explicit and degrading film spent longer periods of time averting their partner's touch and gazing at their partner's face, interrupted their partner more, advanced to touch their partner more, and made more sexual references compared to viewers of the sexually-explicit film.

1,000 women who visited a family planning clinic in Stockholm in 2003 responded to a survey. Four out of five had consumed pornography and of these, one-third believed their behavior had been influenced by it.¹⁰⁹

In 2004, men visiting a genitourinary clinic in Sweden were interviewed about their sexual behaviors and pornography use. Of the 296 men who had seen pornography, 53% said watching porn had "inspired" them.¹¹⁰

In a 2005 study of 718 students from 47 high school classes in Sweden, high consumption of pornography was significantly associated with sexual intercourse with a friend.¹¹¹

In 2005, a study of 400 Internet users showed a significant correlation between pornography use and loneliness.¹¹²

In a 2005 study of 2,001 students from 20 randomly selected middle schools and high schools in Taipei, Taiwan, exposure to pornography was correlated with positive views of premarital and extramarital sex. Those with a higher level of exposure to Internet pornography specifically (as opposed to other traditional means of accessing pornography) were more likely to accept premarital sex.¹¹³

In 2005, 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.¹¹⁴

In 2006, in a study of 188 men attending college in Alberta, Canada, researchers concluded there was a significant correlation between exposure to Internet pornography and levels of genital and sexual esteem.¹¹⁵

In 2007, a study of 2,305 Dutch adolescents aged 13-20 years old found sexually explicit Internet material significantly increased uncertainties about sexuality and increased favorable attitudes toward uncommitted sexual exploration.¹¹⁶ Specifically, exposure to sexually explicit online movies was significantly correlated to the belief that women are sex objects.¹¹⁷

In 2008, a study of 164 clinical members of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy concluded:¹¹⁸

- Most therapists have seen clients with cybersex-related issues, with client numbers increasing over the previous 2 years.
- Most felt prepared to diagnose and treat adults, but half felt unprepared to diagnose and treat children, and most communicated that their required college courses were not helpful in preparing them to diagnose and treat cybersex-related problems.

In 2011 a study published in *The Journal of Sex Research* showed results from interviews with 782 U.S. college students:¹¹⁹

- 58% of men said they viewed pornography once a week or more.
- On average, first exposure to pornography among men was 12 years old.
- For men and women, the frequency of viewing pornography was correlated with more casual sexual relationships.
- For men, frequency of viewing pornography was correlated with a lower satisfaction with sex and relationships.
- For men and women, those who reported consuming more types of pornography (videos, images, magazines, purchased videos, pay-per-view videos, books, telephone hotlines) also reported more intercourse partners, more casual sex partners, and younger age of first sexual intercourse.

Neurologist Serge Stoleru has found that overexposure to erotic stimuli exhausts the sexual responses of normal, healthy young men.¹²⁰

According to a study published in the *Journal of Sex Research*, arousal during Internet sex was found to interfere with working memory capacity, similar to what is observed in those with substance dependencies.¹²¹

According to a 2012 study from the University of Sydney among 800 regular porn users:¹²²

- 43% started viewing porn between the ages of 11 and 13.
- 47% spend between 30 minutes and 3 hours a day watching pornography.
- 20% said they prefer the excitement of viewing porn to being sexually intimate with a partner.
- 30% said their work performance had suffered due to excessive porn use.
- 88% said they would be willing to seek professional help, but only if it was offered online.

Gary R. Brooks, Ph.D., describes what he observes as a “pervasive disorder” linked to the consumption of soft-core pornography like *Playboy*. He mentions five main symptoms of this:¹²³

- **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.
- **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.

On November 18, 2004, Dr. Judith Reisman, Dr. Jeffrey Satinover, Dr. Mary Anne Layden, and Dr. James B. Weaver were called to be witnesses before a U.S. Senate subcommittee on pornography. They commented on the health effects of porn:¹²⁴

“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 miseducation 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. Mary Anne Layden

“[T]he findings of numerous studies suggest that pornography consumption promotes sexual deviancy, sexual perpetration, and adverse sexual attitudes.”

– Dr. James B. Weaver

“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

“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



Watch “**The Effects of Porn Use**” from Dr. Mary Anne Layden at the Set Free Global Summit

Pornography and Neuroscience

In 2014, Cambridge neuroscientist Valerie Voon conducted a study comparing the brains of those with compulsive sexual behaviors (CSB) to the brains of otherwise healthy subjects. Her research team showed 19 subjects with CSB and 19 subjects without CSB both pornographic films and sport videos. Functional MRI scans of test subjects with CSB use showed that the ventral striatum, the dorsal anterior cingulate, and the amygdala reacted to seeing pornographic material the same way as an alcoholic’s brain might on seeing a drink advertisement. These regions of the brain are involved in processing and anticipating rewards and motivations, and processing the significance of events and emotions.

Researchers also found a greater correlation between age and brain activity—the younger the participant, the greater the neural reaction—and in particular, those with CSB. Researchers believe this is related to younger participants having weaker frontal control regions.¹²⁵

In 2014, in a study conducted at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin, 64 healthy male adults, all with a wide range of pornography consumption, reported hours of porn consumption per week. Grey matter volume in the brains of each subject were then measured using MRI technology. Researchers found a significant negative correlation: the more hours of pornography consumed, the smaller volume of grey matter in the right caudate, and the less functional connectivity between the striatum and the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. Researchers hypothesize that because of the intense stimulation of the brain’s reward system through pornography, the brain’s grey matter erodes, similar to the changes observed in some drug addictions.¹²⁶

The journal *Human Brain Mapping* published a study in 2002 demonstrating that while many men and women have similar regions of the brain activated during the viewing of porn, only in men is there a significant activation of the thalamus and hypothalamus. The hypothalamus is responsible for primary drives for food, water, and sex, as well as motivation and hormonal control. This means, when men get turned on by porn, their bodies experience sexual arousal not just as a desire but as a survival need.¹²⁷

The journal *NeuroImage* published a study in 2008 demonstrating that as men are sexually aroused by pornography, the mirror neurons in the brain also fire. This means the brain naturally imagines the porn viewer in the scene. The man is not merely responding to the naked woman. His brain is mirroring the pornographic scene with the viewer as the main character, heightening arousal.¹²⁸



Watch “Forum on Brain Science” from the Set Free Summit

Pornography and Violence

In a meta-analysis of 46 studies published from 1962 to 1995, comprising a total sample of 12,323 people, researchers concluded pornographic material puts one at increased risk of:¹²⁹

- ▶ developing sexually deviant tendencies (31% increase in risk)
- ▶ committing sexual offenses (22% increase in risk)
- ▶ accepting rape myths (31% increase in risk)

In a meta-analysis of 24 studies conducted between 1980 and 1993, with a total of 4,268 participants, researchers positively correlated rape myth acceptance to exposure to nonviolence or violent pornography.¹³⁰

Among perpetrators of sex crimes, adolescent exposure to pornography is a significant predictor of elevated violence and victim humiliation.¹³¹

In a study of 30 college fraternity members on a small liberal arts campus, the displayed images of women (in posters, screensavers, calendars, pin-ups, and advertisements) were analyzed for their frequency and degrading nature. There was a significant association between the average degradation ratings of the images and the student’s rape-supportive attitude scale (RSA).¹³²

In a study of 187 female university students, researchers concluded early exposure to pornography was related to subsequent “rape fantasies” and attitudes supportive of sexual violence against women. Researchers believe pornography consumed at a young age contributes to women being socialized to accept sexual aggression as a sexual/romantic event.¹³³

In 2004 data was collected from interviews with 271 women participating in a program for battered women. Pornography use by their partner significantly increased the odds of women being sexually abused by their abusers. When their abuser used both alcohol and pornography, the odds of sexual abuse increase by a factor of 3.2.¹³⁴

Arrested prostitution clients are twice as likely to report having watched pornographic movies over the past year than a national sample.¹³⁵

Japanese males were divided into three groups and each exposed to different types of home video pornography: a positive rape film (where the female expressed pleasure), a negative rape film (where the female expressed pain), or a consenting sex film. Those who viewed the positive rape film were significantly more likely to state that women could enjoy rape and higher percentages of rape cases are invented by victims.¹³⁶

In a study of 804 Italian adolescents, ages 14 to 19 years old, viewing pornography was correlated to both active and passive sexual violence and unwanted sex.¹³⁷

In Catherine Itzin's edited compilation *Pornography: Women, Violence and Civil Liberties*, more than 300 pieces of research are reviewed, showing that the majority of studies provide evidence for pornography-related harm.¹³⁸

Pornography and Erectile Dysfunction

A 2016 study on Canadian adolescents showed that 45.3% admitted to problems with erectile dysfunction.¹³⁹

In 2001-2002, erectile dysfunction rates in Europe for men 40-80 were 13%. By 2011, ED rates in young Europeans 18-40 were 14-28%.¹⁴⁰

A 2015 study on men (mean age approximately 36) reported that ED accompanied by a low desire for partnered sex is now a common observation in clinical practice among men seeking help for their excessive sexual behavior, who frequently "use pornography and masturbate."¹⁴¹

In 2007, Kinsey Institute researchers were among the first to report pornography-induced erectile dysfunction and pornography-induced abnormally low libido. Half of the subjects recruited from bars and bathhouses, where video pornography was "omnipresent," were unable to achieve erections in the lab in response to video porn. Once more extreme types of porn were introduced, some were able to become sexually aroused. But, for a quarter of the subjects, no amount of variation in the genre of porn used caused sexual arousal.¹⁴²

A 2015 study of men (average age 41.5) seeking treatment for abnormally high libido (hypersexuality), who masturbated ("typically with very frequent pornography use") seven or more hours per week, found that 71% had sexual dysfunctions, with 33% reporting difficulty orgasming.¹⁴³

In a 2014 functional MRI study, Dr. Valerie Voon found that compulsive pornography users "had greater impairments of sexual arousal and erectile difficulties in intimate relationships but not with sexually explicit materials."¹⁴⁴



Additional Resources

The statistics in this book provide solid numbers and research for the scope of pornography, but numbers often miss the human element of the issue, and what recovery can look like. Covenant Eyes has written a variety of other resources about those topics, but the following ebooks may be particularly useful to you in your research.

Your Brain on Porn

learn.covenanteyes.com/your-brain-on-porn-1

Our culture is highly sexualized, and in many cases pornography use is actually glorified. But research shows that pornography use actually changes the way you think. Download this ebook to learn the five proven ways pornography warps your brain, and three biblical ways to renew minds.

The Porn Circuit

learn.covenanteyes.com/porn-circuit/

Science shows us that acting out with pornography taps into our powerful neurochemistry, and this can quickly lead a person to use porn habitually. The good news is that the brain has a lifelong ability to wire and rewire itself. Discover why people become obsessed with pornography, and how to break the cycle of porn use.

RecoverED

learn.covenanteyes.com/pied-challenge/

A recent study showed a 400% increase in erectile dysfunction among men ages 18-30 since 1992. Another informal study found that such men had one factor in common: frequent use of internet pornography. And when they stopped using porn, their ED went away. Learn more of the science behind PIED and how to recover with our free ebook. (Separately, we've created a 10-day recovery email challenge associated with porn-induced erectile dysfunction, available at <http://learn.covenanteyes.com/pied-challenge/>).

It's All About the Conversation

Screen Accountability™ analyzes screenshots with artificial intelligence to determine whether they contain explicit material. Then, it blurs the image to hide private information and graphic imagery. This blurred image is the only thing your ally will ever see. Your ally doesn't see all of the images-only a handful that we select to be representative of how you used the device during that period.

How Covenant Eyes Screen Accountability™ Works



Screens Monitored

Our software frequently captures screenshots of what is displayed on your devices, shrinks them, and blurs them.

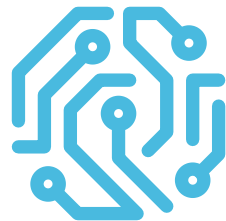


Image Analysis

Artificial Intelligence analyzes those blurred screenshots for explicit imagery.



Report Created

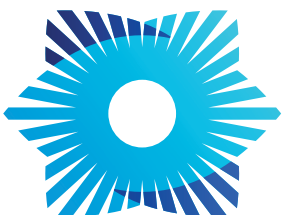
Any concerning screenshots are compiled together along with a sample of non-explicit screenshots to provide context.



Report Sent

The report is sent to a trusted friend of your choice, at a frequency you decide.

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