

Statement on Pornography and Interactive Sexual Devices

Pornography is any medium that depicts erotic behavior and is intended to entice sexual imagination. Pornography has no beneficial use but damages human relationships. Mass communication technologies such as the Internet have expanded its reach to an unprecedented degree. Video and virtual reality have intensified their content. The introduction of sex robots that imitate human speech and sexual behaviors and are designed to perform sexual acts with humans is an extreme elaboration of pornography. All of these have dangerous psychological, social, and spiritual consequences.

As of 2016, in the United States, 93% of male and 62% of female university students had viewed internet pornography during adolescence, with 49% of males viewing pornography before age 13.¹ 64% of young people, ages 13-24, actively pursue viewing pornography weekly or more frequently.¹ A study in 2012 showed 93% of boys and 52% of girls aged 16 to 19 had watched a pornographic movie in the six months prior to the survey.^{2,3} The world's most popular pornography website averages 92 million daily visits and ranks #8 among all websites in the world, outranking Wikipedia, Amazon, or Netflix.^{4,5} One in four internet users view pornography in any given month.¹ Pornography is the most common online topic for men, more than any other subject.¹ Sexually explicit dialog, dress, and actions are increasingly common in regular television programming, even during the purportedly family-friendly hours, and the so-called "soft" porn or "mommy" porn publishing industry is increasing.

The Human Cost

Pornography is extremely harmful, and this harm is done at multiple intertwined levels: biological, psychological, medical, social, and spiritual.

- 1. Pornography is harmful to individual users; it:
 - 1. Trains them to think that sexual gratification is obtained with images or objects that exist solely for the user's pleasure.^{7,8}
 - 2. Promotes the myth that the purpose of sex is primarily to take rather than give pleasure. ⁷
 - 3. Is not a morally neutral substitute for fornication or adultery. There is no honor or virtue in having sex with a thing. 9
 - 4. Deceives through the use of an interactive humanoid device that increases isolation, frustration, and fails to recognize the act of sex as involving two embodied individuals.¹⁰
 - 5. Supports the sexual revolution's lie that sexuality is all about orgasm and personal gratification. 8
 - 6. Is addictive. Like a potent drug, pornography releases dopamine in the brain, providing a transitory escape from stress, disappointment, boredom, and facing one's responsibilities, while over the long term placing the user who desires more and more pornography at risk of becoming socially crippled and emotionally stunted. ^{7,11-14}
 - 7. May lead to employment termination in the case of workplace viewing.¹⁵
 - 8. Contributes to loneliness. 8
 - 9. May encourage a variety of sexually deviant behaviors. 16-18
- 2. Pornography is harmful to marriages¹⁹; it:
 - 1. Leads to a decline in sexual satisfaction within marital relationships. 12,20
 - 2. Leads to the destruction of loving relationships. ^{20,21}

- 3. Further separates the goods of love and the potential for generation of life from love and mutual giving. 20,22
- 4. Encourages a "throw-away" culture of disposable relationships, leading to more single-parent, divorced, and fractured families. 19,20,23
- 5. Diverts finances from legitimate family needs to narcissistic sexual gratification.²⁴
- 3. Pornography is harmful to children:
 - 1. It diverts parental affection to images or objects.^{8,19}
 - 2. It subverts the modeling of genuine love.^{8,19}
 - 3. It fuels the sexual perversion of pedophilia (in the case of child pornography), increasing the risk that children may become victims of molestation. 18,25,26
 - 4. When sex robots are designed to resemble children, it normalizes sexual gratification with the immature and places children at further risk.²⁷
- 4. Pornography is harmful to those used in the creation of pornography; it:
 - 1. Reduces them to nameless instruments of unseen strangers who, to gratify their urges, leer at their nakedness, and exploit their vulnerability.
 - 2. Forces sex trafficking victims to engage in unsafe sexual practices of every imaginable form.²⁸
 - 3. Fuels the appetite for and profitability of sex trafficking. Children and many women depicted in pornography frequently have been trafficked into forced prostitution.²⁵
 - 4. Spreads sexually transmitted diseases, some of which are potentially deadly, and not all of which are preventable by barrier methods.^{29,30}
 - 5. Suppresses their sense of personal identity and self-worth as they endure the message that their value is nothing more than their bodily appearance.^{7,8,31}
 - 6. Severely shortens the lifespan of those trafficked due to malnutrition, infections, violence, limited access to medical care, and forced drug use. ^{32,33}
- 5. Pornography is harmful to society; it:
 - 1. Furthers the pernicious tendency in our society of commodifying and denigrating others, particularly women and children.^{7,26}
 - 2. Incentivizes withdrawal from authentic human relationship and community, which contributes to emotional and relational disability.^{20,23}
 - 3. Is toxic to marriages, contributing to the destruction of stable families. 9,20,23
 - 4. Decreases tolerance and acceptance of others. 19,20
 - 5. Corrupts and debases the ideal of beauty, which is reduced to only that which is sexual.^{8,10,20,33}
 - 6. Generates inhuman expectations for others, who may feel that they must imitate pornography to be attractive and, through immodest dress or augmentative surgery, become hypersexualized to be loved.^{31,34}
 - 7. Perpetuates or worsens misogyny.²²
 - 8. May increase the incidence of rape as it teaches individuals that they are entitled to have their sexual gratification anytime they want it.²²
 - 9. Disseminates exposure to all sorts of sexual deviancies, such as sexting, hookup apps, virtual impersonation, sexual violence, bestiality, and "deep fake" pornographic video manipulations intended to humiliate, manipulate and ruin the reputations of other people.^{22,25}
 - 10. Confuses lust with genuine love, leading to a society that no longer seeks truth and the good of others, or retains its will to survive.
 - 11. Contributes to cyber-crime, malware and malicious Internet activity. 24,26

Medical Considerations

The use of pornography has been claimed to have potential beneficial effects, such as diffusing sexual aggression. These claims are, or potentially are, without merit as follows:

- 1. Pornography, including interactive sexual images and devices, has no therapeutic value. Patients who have difficulty interacting with other people would not be trained to deal with real people in a healthy way by interacting with artificial and controllable sex robots.³⁵
- 2. Interactive sexual technologies do not have the potential to treat pedophilia or rehabilitate sex offenders. Retrospective studies have strongly correlated pornography with an increased incidence of rape, prostitution, normalization of sexual deviancy, and addiction to sexual activity.^{35,36}
- 3. If the use of interactive sexual devices leads to increased desire for "real" sexual activity, the individual may become inclined to engage in risky behavior. 35,36
- 4. Sex robots will likely not promote safer sex. If used in a brothel, the potential for sexually transmitted infection between serial users may persist.³⁵

Responding to Pornography

- 1. Society should promote the beauty and benefits of sexual purity.
- 2. Society should acknowledge the pervasive and addictive nature of pornography and recognize that its root is ultimately spiritual.
- 3. Parents should have early and ongoing discussions with their children about the dangers of pornography and consider using filtering technologies to decrease the risk of accidental exposure to Internet pornography.
- 4. Healthcare professionals, because of their duty to respect and protect the dignity of every patient, have an even higher obligation to abstain from sexual impurity, including pornography.
- 5. Internet search engines, advertisers, and other custodians of information technology should be required to filter pornographic content so that it is not presented to users who do not request it. At a minimum, the default policy should be filtering of pornographic content.
- 6. Parents should become aware of the content used in sex education curricula and oppose the use and promotion of sexually explicit material in schools at all levels.
- 7. All should respond with compassion to those who are caught up in pornography, while not condoning the continued use of pornography.
- 8. Society should be concerned for those trapped in this perverse industry: the performers, the users, the victims, and the perpetrators, that they would be released from sexual bondage, and that the industry would fail.

Conclusion

- 1. The American Academy of Medical Ethics (AAME) affirms the beauty of our nature as sexual beings.
- 2. AAME acknowledges that humans are sexual beings and that our human nature and flourishing are far more than sexual.
- 3. AAME rejects the notion of pornography as a harmless or victimless activity.
- 4. AAME condemns the creation, distribution, and use of pornography, including extreme forms of pornography such as sex robots. Pornography is an imminent threat to public health, a clear and present danger to all people, and their relationships with others.
- 5. AAME affirms that those who are either struggling with pornography or entrapped within the pornographic industry deserve compassion, healing, and hope. They should never be subjected to shame.

References

- 1. National Center on Sexual Exploitation. Pornography and Public Health.
- 2. Weber M, Quiring O, Daschmann G. *Peers, parents, and pornography: exploring adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit material and its developmental correlates.* Sex Cult. 2012. 16:408-427.
- 3. Peter J, Valkenburg PM. Adolescents and pornography: a review of 20 years of research. J Sex Res. 2016. 53:509-531.

- 4. Pornhub Insights. 2018 Year in Review. https://www.pornhub.com/insights/2018-year-in-review. Accessed 9-29-2019.
- 5. Top Websites Ranking. https://www.similarweb.com/top-websites. Accessed 9-29-2019.
- 6. McDowell, Josh. *The Porn Phenomenon: A Comprehensive Groundbreaking New Survey on Americans, the Church, and Pornography: Impact of Internet Pornography on American Population and the Church.* Barna: New York, 2016.
- 7. Lim MSC, Carrotte ER, Hellard ME. *The impact of pornography on gender-based violence, sexual health and well-being: what do we know?* J Epidemiol Community Health. 2016. 70:3-5.
- 8. Tylka TL. No harm in looking, right? Men's pornography consumption, body image, and well-being. Psychol Med Masculinity. 97-107.
- 9. Martins A, Pereira M, Andrade R, et al. *Infidelity in dating relationships: gender-specific correlates of face-to-face and online extradyadic involvement.* Arch Sex Behav. 2016. 45:193-205.
- 10. Facchin F, Barbara G, Cigoli V. Sex robots: the irreplaceable value of humanity. 2017. 358:3790.
- 11. Gola M, Wordecha M, Sescousse G, et al. *Can pornography be addictive? An fMRI study of men seeking treatment for problematic pornography use.* 2017. 42:2021-2031.
- 12. Grubbs JB, Exline JJ, Pargarment, et al. *Internet pornography use, perceived addiction, and religious/spiritual struggles*. Arch Sex Behav. 46:1733-1745.
- 13. Grubbs JB and Perry SL. *Moral incongruence and pornography use: a critical review and integration.* J Sex Res. 2019. 56:29-37.
- 14. Kuhn S and Gallinat J. *Brain structure and functional connectivity associated with pornography consumption: the brain on porn.* JAMA Psychiatry. 2014. 71:827-834.
- 15. Cameron C. Electronic porn in the workplace: a policy examination. Int J Technology Policy Law. 2012. 1:120-124.
- 16. Klein, J. and Cooper, D. 2018. Deviant Cyber-Sexual Activities in Young Adults: Exploring Prevalence and Predictions Using In-Person Sexual Activities and Social Learning Theory. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 2018. 48: 619-630.
- 17. Hagen, T., Thompson, M. and Williams, J. *Religiosity Reduces Sexual Aggression and Coercion in a Longitudinal Cohort of College Men: Mediating Roles of Peer Norms, Promiscuity, and Pornography*. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. 57: 95-108.
- 18. Babchishin, K., Karl Hanson, R. and Hermann, C. *The Characteristics of Online Sex Offenders: A Meta-Analysis*. Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment. 2010. 23:92-123.
- 19. Perry SL, and Snawder KJ. *Pornography, religion and parent-child relationship quality*. Arch Sex Behav, 2017. 46:1747-1761.
- 20. Malcolm M, and Naufal G. Are pornography and marriage substitutes for young men? East Econ J. 2016. 42:317-334.
- 21. Ley D, Prause N, Finn P. *The emperor has no clothes: a review of the 'pornography addiction' model.* Curr Sex Health Rep. 2014. 6:94-105.
- 22. Shor E, and Seida K. "Harder and harder"? Is mainstream pornography becoming increasingly violent and do viewers prefer violent content? J Sex Res. 2019. 56:16-28.
- 23. Perry SL, and Schliefer C. *Till porn do us part? A longitudinal examination of pornography use and divorce.* J Sex Res. 2018. 55:284-296.
- 24. Wondracek G, Holz T, Platzer C, et al. *Is the internet for porn? An insight into the online adult industry?* 2010. http://seclab.ccs.neu.edu
- 25. Klein CA. Digital and divergent: sexual behaviors on the Internet. J Am Acad Psychiatry Law. 2014. 42:495-503.
- 26. Smith PK, Thompson F, Davidson J. *Cybersafety for adolescent girls: bullying, harassment, sexting, pornography and solicitation.* Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol. 2014. 26:360-365.
- 27. Danaher J. Regulating child sex robots: restriction or experimentation? Med Law Rev. 2019.
- 28. Moore JL, Kaplan DM, Barron CE. Sex trafficking or minors. Pediatr Clin N Am. 2017. 64:413-421.
- 29. Abad N, Baack BN, O'Leary A, et al. *A systematic review of HIV and STI behavior change interventions for female sex workers in US.* AIDS Behav. 2015. 19:1701-1719.
- 30. Shannon K, Strathdee SA, Goldenberg SM, et al. *Global epidemiology of HIV among female sex workers*. Lancet. 2015. 385:55-71.
- 31. Laemmle-Ruff IL, Raggatt M, Wright CJ, et al. *Personal and reported partner pornography viewing by Australian women, and association with mental health and body image*. Sexual Health. 2019. 16:75-79.
- 32. Lederer LJ and Wetzel CA. *The health consequences of sex trafficking and their implications for identifying victims in healthcare facilities.* Ann Health Law. 2014. 23:61-91.
- 33. Aldridge RW, Story A, Hwang SW, et al. *Morbidity and mortality in homeless individuals, prisoners, sex workers, and individuals with substance abuse disorders in high-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis.* 2018. 391:241-250.
- 34. Dogan O, and Yassa M. Major motivators and sociodemographic features of women undergoing labiaplasty. Aesthet Surg J. 2018.
- 35. Cox-George C and Bewley S. *I, sex robot: the health implications of the sex robot industry*. BMJ Sex Reprod Health. 2018. 44:161-164.
- 36. Maras MH, Shapiro LR. Child sex dolls and robots: more than just an uncanny valley. J Internet Law. 2017.
- 37. McDowell, Josh. *The Porn Phenomenon: A Comprehensive Groundbreaking New Survey on Americans, the Church, and Pornography: Impact of Internet Pornography on American Population and the Church.* Barna: New York, 2016.

Additional Sources and Position Papers

- Danaher, John and McArthur, Neil. *Robot Sex: Social and Ethical Implications*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press. 2017.
- Devlin, Kate. Turned On: Science, Sex and Robots. New York: Bloomsbury Sigma.
- Eberstadt, Mary and Layden, Mary Anne. *The Social Costs of Pornography: A Statement of Findings and Recommendations.* The Witherspoon Institute, 2010.
- Fagan, Patrick F. "The Effects of Pornography on Individuals, Marriage, Family and Communities; Main Report and Executive Summary." Marriage & Religion Research Institute. December, 2009.
- Foubert, John D. *How Pornography Harms: What Today's Teens, Young Adults, Parents and Pastors Need to Know.* Bloomington, IN: LifeRich Publishers. 2017.
- Fradd, Matthew. *The Porn Myth: Exposing the Reality Behind the Fantasy of Pornography*. San Francisco: Ignatius Press. 2017.
- Levy, David. Love+Sex with Robots: The Evolution of Human-Robot Relationships. New York: HarperCollins Publishers. 2007.
- Pearcy, Nancy. Love Thy Body. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books.
- Regnerus, Mark. Cheap Sex: The Transformation of Men, Marriage, and Monogamy. New York: Oxford University Press. 2017.
- Sharkey, Noel; van Wynsberghe, Aimee; Robbins, Scott; Hancock, Eleanor. *Our Sexual Future with Robots: A Foundation for Responsible Robotics Consultation Report.*
- Struthers, William M. Wired for Intimacy: How pornography hijacks the male brain. Downers Grove, IL: IVP Books.
- Wilson, Gary. Your Brain on Porn: Internet Pornography and the Emerging Science of Addiction. Commonwealth Publishing. 2017.

Helpful Websites

Conquer Series

https://conquerseries.com

• Covenant Eyes Internet Accountability Service

https://www.covenanteyes.com

• Living Without Lust

http://www.livingwithoutlust.com

Operation Integrity

https://operationintegrity.org

• Responsible Robotics

https://www.responsiblerobotics.org

• Rich Guidotti

https://positiveexposure.org

• Shaunti Feldhahn

https://shaunti.com

• Your Brain on Porn

https://www.yourbrainonporn.com